



**Association for Protection of Landowners Rights**

**Urban Institute**

**Ministry of Finance and Economy of AAR**

**SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF  
ADJARA AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**

*November- December 2005*

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## I Region Description

*Comment\**

### 1.1 Adjara Autonomous Republic - Brief Review

- Area: 2,9 thous. sq. km that is 4,2 % of the territory of Georgia.
- Population: 376 016
- Administrative Center: Batumi.
- Adjara is located in southwest Georgia, along the Black Sea coast, the south frontier is contiguous to the border of the State of Turkey and borders upon the Black Sea in the west.
- The territory of Adjara encompasses two relief-climatic zones: uplands (at a height up to 3000 m) and the Black Sea coast, being the continuation of the Kolkheti Lowland. The coastline is characterized with warm, high humid subtropical climate, and the mountains are characterized as a warm- and cold-temperate zone. In winter the average temperature in littoral zone is 4-6<sup>0</sup> C, in mountains – 2 - -2<sup>0</sup> C, and in summer 20-23<sup>0</sup> C and 20<sup>0</sup> C, respectively.
- The most part of the territory of Adjara, mainly, flanks of hills are covered with forest, and the coastal lowland and the foot-hills are entirely occupied by subtropical and technical crops.
- Adjara is a tourist-oriented region.
- One can see many minerals on the territory of this region. It is well-known for its mineral waters, copper and polymetals, fireproofing clay, decorative and recast stones and other fields.
- Batumi Sea-Commercial Port and Batumi-Istanbul motorway ensure heavy export-import of goods to Georgia, neighboring and other countries. International traffic is performed by rail and by air transport.

### **Boarding Countries and district**

- *Turkey*
- *Ozurgeti district*
- *Chokhatauri district*
- *Adigeni district*

### **Length of Board**

<i>With Turkey</i>	<b>km</b>
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\* The sources of information and data used in document are The Ministry of Finance and Economy and State Statistic Department of AAR.

In Keda district	10
In Khelvachauri district,	56
In Shuakhevi district	46
In Khulo district	20
<b><i>With Ozurgeti district</i></b>	
Shuakevi district	6,2
Khulo district	1,0
Kobuleti district	55
<b><i>With Chokhatauri district</i></b>	
Shuakhevi district	2,5
Khulo district	19,5
<b><i>With Adigeni district</i></b>	
Khulo district	28,8

## 1.2 Administrative and Territorial Entities

### Number of administrative and territorial entities

City	2	Batumi, Kobuleti
Region	5	Kobuleti, Khelvachauri Shuakhevi, Khulo, Keda
including:		
city of special importance	1	Batumi
City within the region	1	Kobuleti
Town	7	Chakvi, Ochkhamuri, Khelvachauri, Makhinjauri, Keda, Shukhevi, Khulo
Village Council (Sakrebulo)	56	
Village	333	

### 1.3. Supply of land

#### Land Fund and its distribution according to lands and land tenures by January,01.2005

(Hectares)

Characteristics of the land tenure	Area			beyond administrative borders	inside administrative borders	total inside administrative borders
	Private lands	State Lands	total			
<i>total area</i>	21772	272740	294512	11903	7391	290000
<i>From which agricultural lands</i>	20284	56658	76942	10504	6424	72862
<i>of which arable lands</i>	7319	2990	10309			10309
<i>perennial plantations</i>	6745	9154	15899			15899
<i>gardens</i>	552	210	762			762
<i>vine</i>	57	31	88			88
<i>tea</i>	188	5430	5618			5618
<i>citrus</i>	5354	2413	7767			7767
<i>mulberry</i>	1	21	22			22
<i>laurel</i>	5	36	41			41
<i>tungo</i>	2	362	364			364
<i>walnut, nut</i>	3	-	3			3
<i>others</i>	583	651	1234			1234
<i>rested</i>	280	1458	1736			1736
<i>mow</i>	5528	1631	7159			7159
<i>pasture</i>	412	41427	41839	10504	6424	37759
<i>reclamated lands</i>	-	24	24			24
<i>forests</i>	11	178022	178033	500		177533
<i>field protecting paths</i>	-	662	662			662
<i>brush</i>	218	8612	8830			8830
<i>waters</i>	-	3240	3240		2	3242
<i>swamps</i>	-	805	805			805
<i>occupied by gas</i>	-	3379	3379		7	3386
<i>occupied by buildings</i>	1259	3228	4487			4487
<i>other unused</i>	-	18110	18110	899	958	18169

### 1.4. Water Surface

#### Rivers

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Length, km.</i>
<i>Riv. Choloki</i>	24

<i>Riv.Kintrishi</i>	16
<i>Riv. Achkva</i>	19
<i>Riv.Chakvistskali</i>	22
<i>Riv. Kololistskali</i>	13
<i>Riv.Bartskhana</i>	8,6
<i>Riv.Jochostskali</i>	6
<i>Riv.Charnali</i>	13
<i>Riv.Chorokhi</i>	438
<i>In Georgia</i>	26
<i>Riv.Machakhelastskali</i>	37
<i>In Georgia</i>	21
<i>Riv.Adjaristskali</i>	90

### **Lakes**

*Black Lake, Small Green Lake and Big Green Lake are situated in the above area of river Adjaristskali on the Western part of Arsiani on 1800-2000 height from the sea level. The Adjaristskali runs from the Big Green Lake*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Depth , m</i>	<i>volume of water cover, sq.m.</i>	<i>volume, cub.m.</i>
<i>Green Lake – Small</i>	14,5	4851	975
<i>Green Lake- big</i>	17	46986	85424
<i>Black Lake</i>	7	21648	22570

## **1.5 Natural Resources**

Adjara Autonomous Republic is one of the land-poor regions. The land area totals 290 hectares (4.2% of the territory of Georgia), wherefrom the lowlands occupy only 1.7 % of the entire territory, foothills occupy 0.8% and 97.5% is covered with mountains.

Arable land of the total area makes up only 25.1% (72862 hectares).

Favorable natural and climatic zone, historical and cultural and geographical location of Adjara is a very good potential for the development of tourism and resorts.

One can find the following natural resources in Autonomous Republic of Adjara: sand and gravel, brick and ceramic, inert materials, laterite, sulfur and pyrites deposits, copper and polymer ores, copper-, lead-, zinc-, precious and rare metal ores, which may promote development of building materials and gem industry.

Adjara is also rich in water resources, mineral and pure water reserves, as well as forest and fish resources.

It should be noted that favorable economic and geographical situation of Adjara facilitates development of transport infrastructure.

Water power resources take one of the key places amongst natural resources of Adjara. Rivers of Adjara Region belong to the Black Sea basin and feed with snow melting, rain and groundwater. One of the largest river network frequencies of the rivers (total 26060 rivers, total length – 58957 km) in Georgia is in Adjara Region. The average annual runoff of rivers in coastal Adjara is 1 sq. km - 40-45 l/sec, and 60-65 l/sec on the northern slopes of Shavsheti Mountain range. Abundant runoff is in the ridge zone of the mountain range and makes up 80-90 l/sec.

The region has a sound hydroelectric potential and within-year distribution of rivers runoff is extremely multifarious (singly-peak, double-peak and almost equal hydrographs) that creates quite favorable conditions for construction of small hydro power plants (farther only HPP) directly on the river run-off, especially when geological and environmental conditions do not allow to install reservoirs.

Georgia has a very great experience in building small HPPs not very long ago. In late 40<sup>th</sup> of XX century several tens of small HPPs were commissioned per annum. Among them are up to 30 small HPPs of total capacity 1176 kilowatt were built in Adjara in 1945-50. It should be noted that as early as 1898-1913 17 HPPs were built on the territory of the former Soviet Union, wherefrom 6 small HPPs (2 200 kilowatt total capacity, i.e. 35% total capacity) were built in Georgia, including Adjara (Chakvi HPP with 177 kilowatt capacity).

There is no alternative to build small HPPs for averting the fuel and energy crisis in Adjara Region.

Today there are only 5 HPPs in Adjara:

- ATS HPP (16.0 megawatt capacity and 50 000-70 000 thousand kwh yearly output);
- MACHAKHELA HPP (1.430 megawatt capacity and 2000-7000 thousand kwh yearly output);
- KINKISHA HPP (0.740 megawatt capacity and 1000-2000 thousand kwh yearly output);
- ACHI HPP (1.028 megawatt capacity and 1000-2500 thousand kwh yearly output);
- CHIRUKHI-SANALIA HPP (4.320 megawatt capacity and 1000-1500 thousand kwh yearly output).

Total capacity of the HPPs is 23.518 megawatt with yearly output of 55 000-83 000 thousand kwh.

Below you can see a brief description of fields in Adjara Region:

### 1. ZHANIVRI GABRO FIELD

The field is at a distance of 18 km from Shuakhevi town. The field reserves are 1.4 mln m<sup>3</sup> c<sub>1</sub> category as of 01.04.2001. Raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Blocks from natural stones for production of facing slabs;
- Sawn slabs from natural stones designed for finishing;
- Masonry units from rocks;
- Angle curbstones from rocks;

- Stones for slab-stones designed for road covering
- Architecture and finishing goods from natural stones;
- Gravel and sand-and-gravel ballast for railway
- Crushed rock and gravel from massive rocks intended for building and construction works;
- Sand designed for building and construction works;
- Crushed rock from natural stones for ballast beds of railways;
- Sandstone and gravel mixture designed for pavement and foundation of motorways and aerodromes;
- Key parameters:
- Blocking - 19,1%
- Volume of blocks -0,035-1,87 m<sup>3</sup>;
- 20 mm thick slabs yield from 1 m<sup>3</sup> block -17 m<sup>2</sup>.

Today the field is processing homemade. A business plan on industrial development of the field is drawn up. Pursuant to this plan:

- Sale price of facing slabs make up USD 171053,5 thousand;
- Number of raw materials fit for ballast stone is 112,5 thousand m<sup>3</sup>;
- Sale price of raw materials total USD 5866,5 thousand;
- Cost of 1 m<sup>2</sup> facing slabs is USD 37,5;
- Cost of 1 t building gravel chippings is USD 2.0;
- Gain on production of facing slabs is USD 31930 thousand;
- Gain on production of building gravel chippings is USD 880,0 thousand;
- Total gain is USD 32910 thousand;
- Production support with reserves - 22 years.

## 2. DAGVI MICRO-TUFA BRECCIAS FIELD

The field is 11 km eastwards from Kobuleti resort. Recoverable reserves are 1.14 mln m<sup>3</sup>, B+C<sub>1</sub> category as of 01.01.1997. According to the qualitative data, the raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Blocks from natural stones for production of facing slabs;
- Crushed rock from natural stones intended for building and construction works;
- Heavy concrete, technical specifications for fillers.



Today the field is a populated area and is used as an arable land. Thus, industrial development thereof is excluded.

### 3. DANISPARAULI ANDESIT-DACIT FIELD

The field is at a distance of 22 km from Khulo town, 2.5 km northwards from Danisparauli village. Reserves are 2.3 mln m<sup>3</sup>, A+B+C<sub>1</sub> category as of 01.01.1984. Recoverable reserves may be increased significantly by further surveying southern flanks of the field. According to the qualitative data, the raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Blocks from natural stones for production of facing slabs;
- Sawn slabs from natural stones designed for finishing;
- Crushed rock from natural stones intended for building and construction works;
- Raw sandstone from natural stone designed for building and construction works;
- Crushed rock from natural stones, gavel and crushed rock from sandstone intended for building and construction works;
- Sand for building and construction works.

Key parameters:

- Blocking - 20 %
- Volume of blocks - 0,015-0,82 m<sup>3</sup>;
- 30 mm thick slabs yield from 1 m<sup>3</sup> - 8 m<sup>2</sup>.

A business plan on industrial development of the field is drawn up. Pursuant to this plan:

- Annual quarry yield in rock - 33 thousand m<sup>3</sup>;
- Annual output of commodity products:
  - a) block stone - 6000 m<sup>3</sup>;
  - b) facing slabs - 4800 m<sup>3</sup>;
  - c) building gravel chippings - 20000 m<sup>3</sup>;
- Commodity products prices:
  - a) 1 m<sup>3</sup> facing an finishing slab - USD 16;
  - b) 1 m<sup>3</sup> building gravel chippings - USD 2;
- Production support with reserves - 73 years.

### 4. KHALASATVI GABBRO-DIORITE FIELD

The field is in the immediate proximity to Akhalbadi village, Shuakhevi Region at 1.5 km north of Khichauri Town. The field was surveyed by Geology, Mining and Mineral Resources State Department of Adjara. Recoverable reserves: 1.8 mln. m<sup>3</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>+C<sub>2</sub> category. Reserves may be increased by surveying eastern and western flanks of the field. According to the qualitative data, the raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Blocks from natural stones for production of facing slabs;
- Facing slabs from sawn rocks;
- Masonry units from rocks;
- Lateral (edge) stones for borders production;
- Sneck;
- Longitudinal stones (cobblestone) for road covering;
- Rocks for macadam production;
- Sand for building and construction works;
- Crushed rock-, gravel and sand mixture designed for pavement and foundation of motorways and aerodromes
- Ballast gravel and sand-gravel for railway;
- Cost of 1 m<sup>2</sup> polished facing slabs - USD 35;
- Cost of 1 m border - USD 13;
- Cost of 1 m<sup>2</sup> cobblestone - USD 12;
- Cost of 1 m<sup>3</sup> sand, gravel and crushed rock - USD 5.5;
- Sale price of facing slabs (from the entire field) - USD 2660.8 thousand;
- Sale price of borders - USD 359.4 thousand;
- Sale price of cobblestone - USD 497.6 thousand;
- Sale price of building sand, gravel and ballast stone - USD 63.3 thousand;
- Total price of goods for sale- USD 107677.5 thousand;
- Annual output from production of facing slabs - USD 380.1 thousand;
- Annual profit from production of borders - USD 8.3 thousand
- Annual output from production of cobblestones - USD 20.7 thousand
- Annual output from production of ballast stones and gravel - USD 5.8 thousand
- Total annual profit - USD 415.1 thousand

Raw materials production is supported during 30 years. During the period, the output from the field operation totals USD 12454 thousand.

## 6. CHOROKHI SAND AND GRAVEL FIELD

The field is 4 km south from Batumi City in the mouth of the Chorokhi River. Recoverable reserves: 0.84 mln. m<sup>3</sup>, C<sub>1</sub> category as of 01.01.1998. According to the qualitative data, the raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Heavy concrete, technical specifications for fillers
- Sand for building and construction works;
- Ballast stone from natural stone designed building and construction works;

The field is operated by Chorokhi Inert Materials Works and other construction companies. Due to development of dynamic negative processes in Batumi seashore water area, extraction of inert materials (gravel, sand) from the field is recommended. The works may be supported at the expense of proximate Dologani, Akhalsheni and Khekru fields.

## 7. DOLOGANI ANDESIT AND PROFILITE FIELD

(for production of inert materials)

The field is 2 km north from Dologani village and 72 km. east from Batumi City. The field was surveyed by Geology, Mining and Mineral Resources State Department in 2001 as an alternative field for Chorokhi Inert Materials Works. As is known, extraction of inert materials from the mouth of the Chorokhi River was caused by development of dynamic negative processes in Batumi seashore. In compliance with Decree No. 72 of Presidium of Supreme Council of Adjara Autonomous Republic dated 01.01.1999, Geology, Mining and Mineral Resources State Department was assigned to survey the alternative field in order to provide Chorokhi Inert Materials Works with raw materials.

Recoverable reserves of the field: 7.36 mln. m<sup>3</sup>, C+C<sub>2</sub> category as of 01.06.2001 and forecasted resources – 4.62 mln. m<sup>3</sup> of P<sub>1</sub> category. Raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Filling stones from rocks;
- Sneck;
- Flagstone for road covering;
- Raw sandstone from natural stone for building and construction works;
- Gravel and sand-and-gravel ballast for railways;
- Crushed stone and gravel from dense rocks for building and construction works;
- Sand for building and construction works;
- Crushed rock and sand mixture designed for pavement and foundation of motorways and aerodromes;

A business plan on industrial development of the field is drawn up. Pursuant to this plan:

- Annual quarry yield in rock - 300 thousand m<sup>3</sup>;
- Annual output of finished commodity - 279 thousand m<sup>3</sup>;

- Quarry daily output - 1154 m<sup>3</sup>;
- Investment in construction of an enterprise – USD 1591,4 thousand;
- Wholesale price of commodity products (1m<sup>3</sup>) – USD 4,56;
- Sales price of commodity products per annum – USD 689,1 thousand;
- Annual output – USD 218,9 thousand;
- Term for investment repayment – 7.3 years;
- Production support with reserves - 23 years.

At the same time it should be noted that the slab stones of the road covering from raw materials of Dologani field are much better than the slabs from Chorikhi sand-and-gravel field produced by the works according to its physical and stress-strain properties (stability, fastness, etc).

#### 8. AKHALSHENI TUFA BRECCIAS AND PORPHYRITES FIELD

The field is 6 km south-eastwards from Batumi City. Recoverable reserves: 11.0 mln. m<sup>3</sup>, B+C<sub>1</sub> category as of 01.01.1988. Raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Crushed stone from natural stone for building and construction works;
- Sand for building and construction works;
- Raw sandstone from natural stone for building and construction works;
- Gravel and crushed rock mixture designed for pavement and foundation of motorways and aerodromes;
- Heavy concrete, technical specifications for fillers;

#### 9. KHEKRU DIORITE - PORPHYRITES FIELD

(for production of inert materials)

The field is 9 km south-eastwards from Batumi City. Recoverable reserves: 1.1 mln. m<sup>3</sup>, A+B+C<sub>1</sub> category. Raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Filling stone;
- for production of raw crushed stone;
- Crushed rock and sand from drip stone rocks;

#### 10. BRILI BRICK AND CERAMIC CLAY FIELD

The field is 20 km north of Brili village outskirts. Recoverable reserves: 1.02 mln. m<sup>3</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>+C<sub>2</sub> category. Raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Brick and ceramic products;

- Enamel-covered ceramic tiles for inner finishing of walls;
- Floor ceramic tiles;

A business plan on industrial development of the field is drawn up. Pursuant to this plan:

- Annual output of the enterprise - 5 mln bricks per annum;
- Investment – USD 13 thousand
- Break-even of the enterprise - 16.4%
- Production price of 1000 bricks – USD 73.4
- Sale price of 1000 bricks – USD 120
- Annual profit of the enterprise – USD 230 thousand
- Term for investment repayment – 6 years;
- Production support with reserves - 84 years

## 11. SANALI ANDESIT-DACIT FIELD

The field is located at a distance of 22 km from Shuakhevi regional center in the ravine of the Chirukhi water. Forecasted reserves of P<sub>1</sub> category make up 0.45 mln. m<sup>3</sup>. Raw materials meet the following requirements of the state standards:

- Blocks from natural stones intended for production of facing slabs;
- Masonry units from rocks;
- Lateral stones from rocks;
- Sneck;
- Clint for production of ballast stones;
- Gravel and sand-and-gravel ballast for traffic-way of the railway;
- Crushed stone and gravel from dense rocks;
- Sand for building and construction works;
- Crushed rock-, sand and gravel mixture designed for pavement and foundation of motorways and aerodromes;
- Crushed stone from natural stones intended for traffic-way of the railway;
- Crushed rock and sand from rocks
- Crushed rock and sand from natural stone.

Key parameters:

- Blocking – 19.5%
- Volume of blocks – 0.04-2.15 m<sup>3</sup>
- 20 mm thick slabs yield from 1<sup>3</sup> block – 18.5 m<sup>2</sup>

## 12. NAMONASTREVI GRANITE AND DIORITE FIELD

The field is in the outskirts of Namonastrevi Village, 12 km south-east of Kedi Town. Forecasted raw resources of P<sub>1</sub> category make up 0.5 mln m<sup>3</sup>. Laboratory and technological surveys showed that due to its qualitative properties granite-syenite of Namonastrevi is fit for production of facing slabs, cobblestone, borders, gravel, crushed rock and sand and meets the following requirements of the state standards:

- Blocks from natural stones;
- Masonry units from rocks;
- Lateral stones from rocks;
- Sneck;
- Clint for production of ballast stones;
- Gravel and sand-and-gravel ballast for traffic-way of the railway;
- Crushed stone and gravel from dense rocks intended for building and construction works;
- Sand for building and construction works;
- Crushed rock-, sand and gravel mixture designed for pavement and foundation of motorways and aerodromes;
  - for production of raw sand, gravel and crushed rock from gravel intended for building and construction works;
  - Sand and gravel mixture intended for building and construction works;
  - Crushed rock from natural stones for ballast layer of traffic-way of the railway;
  - Crushed rock and sand from porous rock.

## 13. CLAYITE, BRICK AND FIRECLAY FIELDS OF KOBULETI REGION

Kobuleti Region is well known for several fields of different kind of building and modeling (fire) clays. Ochkhamuri expanded clay, Tsetskhlauri fireclay and Jikhanjuri brick clay fields were surveyed before and studied by different departments. The reserves of these fields are listed after 35 years from the survey. After additional geological survey works and laboratory and technological surveys, recoverable reserved of the fields may be specified and qualitative assessment of raw materials can be made according to technical specifications of modern standards.

### a) Ochkhamuri expanded clay field

The field is 2,5 km north of Ochkhamuri Station. Recoverable reserves of expanded clay is 2.02 mln m<sup>3</sup> , A+B+C1 category as of 01.01.1974.

Raw materials are fit for gravel production. Expanded-clay gravel meets the requirements of the standards on Expanded-clay gravel and complies with Class A. Different mass heat-insulating expanded-clay concrete may be produced from made expanded-clay gravel.

#### b) Tsetskhlauri fireclay field

The field is 7 km north-west of Ochkhauri Station. Recoverable reserves: 1.8 mln. m<sup>3</sup>, A+B+C<sub>1</sub> category as of 01.01.1959. Raw materials may be used for production of ceramic tiles and molding material. Fire resistance of clay is within 1600-1700<sup>0</sup> C .

The field reserves are written off. If necessary, qualitative assessment of raw materials can be made according to technical specifications of modern standards that require additional laboratory and technological surveys.

#### c) Jikhanjuri brick and tile clay field

The field is at a distance of 18 km from Kobuleti. Clay reserves: 0.45 mln m<sup>3</sup>, A+B+C<sub>1</sub> category as of 01.01.1955. By estimate, marine rubble reserves make up 0.58 mln m<sup>3</sup>.

The field does not operate. Reserves are written off. If necessary, raw materials of the field may be re-assessed and service area can be increased according to new standards.

While considering natural resources, let's focus on the perspectives of using **underground drinking water**. Based thereon, projects on water supply of population aggregates and bottling thereof in factories can be considered.

Sharp development of industry, farming and resorts and urbanization in Autonomous Republic of Adjara caused significant increase of water supply. This fact assigned the geological service to identify perspective water-holding capacity horizons oriented on Batumi and seashore resorts water supply. Several production wells were drilled for several vital premises (bakery plants, hospitals, educational institutions, etc) of Autonomous Republic of Adjara for stand-alone water supply thereof.

The Agenda of Batumi City provided for revealing such a field, which will entirely meet drinking water requirements of the city. The surveys showed that bottom water-pressure horizons of Kakhabri field located at a depth of 150-200 m can be considered as such underground water field. The field is unique because of the following facts: most areas of pressure waters of the field are secured by impervious layers; pressure water horizons has natural conditions of much favorable feeding; assessment level of natural resources is high; horizons has highly favorable natural hydro geological conditions of self-purification, which is proved by high quality of underground waters; the field is located on the collecting area not far from Batumi; hydro geological conditions

practically exclude technological impact of the city on the field in view of pressure water pollution and finally, the control of the Chorokhi River recourses won't have any effect upon pressure waters, thus, the field may be considered as a guarantee for Batumi water supply in any conditions.

Geology, Mining and Mineral Resources State Department of Autonomous Republic of Adjara has been drilling the catchment of Mejinistkali since 1997. The project provides for drilling of 100 wells (including 90 standing and 10 stand-by). 86 wells have been drilled already. Drinking water was recovered from each well with a debit 10-15l/sec.

Based on the lab examination performed by certifying authority scientific-research firm "GAMMA":

- Water has no strange odor and taste, suspended materials concentration and floating particles;
- Total turbidity makes up 278.09 mg/l, Hz=8.35 that completely meets the requirements of international drinking water standards. According to these aspects, turbidity level shall not exceed 500 mg/l, and Hz – 6.5-9.0;
- According to typical properties, it belongs to calcium-magnesium- hydrocarbonate-sulfate class water;
- Water is not polluted with organic substances that is evidenced by low level of oxygen consumption (o.ch. i. = 1.76 mg/l). Maximum allowable concentration (m.a.c.) of this factor equals to 5,0 mg/l;
- Does not contain bioactive elements such as boron, fluorine and phosphorus, as well as nitrates, nitrites, ammonia and cyanide;
- Toxic elements: arsenic, selenium, cadmium, cobalt, lead and mercury were not detected at all. Copper, zinc and iron were found in small quantity (m.a.c of these elements accordingly make up 1,0 mg/l, 5,0 mg/l, 0,3 mg/l).
- High organoleptic parameters, which are caused by optimal mineral content typical for such class waters, should be noted. It complies with the requirement of the state drinking water standards 2874-82 and completely meets the recommended requirements of World Health Organization (Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality, Geneva 1992.)

Based on project estimations, daily water supply rate per capita is 0,5 m<sup>3</sup> that is the rate approved in European countries. Thus, 75000 m<sup>3</sup>/day per 150000 persons. 1140 is designed for sea ports and enterprises. Daily water discharge totals 86400 m<sup>3</sup>/day provided by 90 standing wells with a debit 11 l/sec.

## **1.6. Population**

### **Resident Population**



(at the beginning of the year)

	1989	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>Adjar A.R.</i>	392432	376016	378157	379899	381802
<i>urban areas</i>	181209	166398	167236	168000	168970
<i>rural areas</i>	211143	209618	210921	211899	212832
<i>City of Batumi</i>	136930	121806	122440	122990	123604
<i>Kobuleti district</i>	88183	88063	88531	88879	89361
<i>Kobuleti</i>	20637	18556	18610	18695	18828
<i>Chakve</i>	5071	8100	8130	8167	8240
<i>Ochkhamuri</i>	7257	5026	5067	5085	5135
<i>rural areas</i>	55218	56381	56724	56932	57158
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	82243	90843	91429	91895	92398
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	5121	6143	6196	6260	6312
<i>Makhindjauri</i>	3009	3401	3411	3402	3419
<i>rural areas</i>	74113	81299	81822	82233	82667
<i>Keda district</i>	20061	20024	20085	20104	20172
<i>Keda</i>	1231	1244	1256	1262	1276
<i>rural areas</i>	18830	18780	18829	18842	18896
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	25386	21850	21922	21961	22042
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	901	980	978	982	988
<i>rural areas</i>	24485	20870	20944	20979	21054
<i>Khulo district</i>	39629	33430	33750	34070	34225
<i>Khulo</i>	1132	1142	1148	1157	1168
<i>rural areas</i>	38497	32288	32602	32913	33057

### **Population by ethnic origin**

(population census data)

	<i>Groups (thsd)</i>					<i>in total population, per cent</i>				
	1959	1970	1979	1989	2002	1959	1970	1979	1989	2002
<i>Total population</i>	245,3	309,8	354,2	392,4	376,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>Georgian</i>	178,7	236,9	283,9	324,8	351,1	72,8	76,5	80,1	82,8	93,4
<i>Abkhaz</i>	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
<i>Ossetian</i>	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,8	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
<i>Russian</i>	32,8	35,8	34,5	30,0	9,1	13,4	11,6	9,8	7,7	2,4
<i>Ukrainian</i>	5,9	7,2	5,4	5,9	1,1	2,4	2,3	1,5	1,5	0,3
<i>Azerbaijani</i>	0,7	0,9	1,0	1,1	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1
<i>Armenian</i>	15,8	15,6	16,1	15,9	8,8	6,4	5,0	4,6	4,0	2,3
<i>Jewish</i>	1,6	1,5	1,0	0,8	-	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,2	-
<i>Greek</i>	5,7	6,9	7,1	7,4	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,0	1,9	0,6
<i>Kurd</i>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	-	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	-
<i>other ethnic</i>	2,6	3,1	3,3	3,9	1,4	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,4

**Number of IDPs (refugees) in the Region**

	Private Sector	Administrative Sector	Total
Adjara AR	653	5390	6043
Batumi	534	1880	2414
Kobuleti	63	2063	2126
Khelvachauri	56	1447	1503

### Population Distribution in the Region According to Nationalities

(head)

	Total population:	including:									
		Georgian	Abkhazian	Ossetin	Armenian	Russian	Azerbaijani	Greek	Ukrainian	Khisti	Ezid
<b><u>Adjara AR</u></b>	<b>376 016</b>	<b>351 132</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>8 848</b>	<b>9 073</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>2 168</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>76</b>
Batumi	121 806	104 313	800	142	7 517	6 300	301	587	770	8	69
Kobuleti Region	20 024	19 958	15	2	8	26	7	-	3	-	-
Khelvachauri Region	88 063	83 367	50	36	958	1 692	79	1 487	176	-	7
Kedi Region	21 850	21 796	25	5	5	14	1	1	2	-	-
Shuakhevi Region	90 843	88 321	645	19	355	1 029	151	91	103	-	-
Khulo Region	33 430	33 377	23	4	5	12	3	2	2	-	-

### Population Distribution According to Native Language

	Total:	including:							
		Of own nationality	Georgian	Abkhazian	Azerbaijani	Ossetian	Russian	Armenian	Other
<b><u>Adjara AR</u></b>	<b>376 016</b>	<b>373 178</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*-</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>
City	166 398	163 861	427	-	1	-	2 075	1	33
Village	209 618	209 317	257	1	-	-	34	1	8

### Population Distribution According to Religion

	Total:	including:				
		Christian	Catholic	Armen. Gregorian	Jew	Moslem
<b><u>Adjara AR</u></b>	<b>376 016</b>	<b>240 552</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>115 161</b>

## **Births, deaths and natural increase of population**

*(at the beginning of the year)*

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>births</i>	4501	4411	4332	3938	4458
<i>deaths</i>	2405	2121	2247	2316	2647
<i>natural increase, decrease(-)</i>	2096	2290	2085	1622	1811
<i>per 1000 inhabitants</i>					
<i>births</i>	11,2	11,7	11,5	10,4	11,7
<i>deaths</i>	6,0	5,6	5,8	6,1	7,0
<i>natural increase, decrease(-)</i>	5,2	6,1	5,7	4,3	4,7
<i>Infant deaths undes 1 year</i>	68	63	48	42	80
<i>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 births)</i>	15,1	14,2	11,1	10,7	17,9

## **Marriages and divorces**

*(at the beginning of the year)*

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>marriages</i>	1315	1290	1351	1383	1925
<i>divorces</i>	114	121	102	106	120
<i>per 1000 population</i>					
<i>marriages</i>	3,2	3,2	3,6	3,7	5,0
<i>divorces</i>	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3

**Population Distribution According to Level of Education**

	Total population:	They have the following education						
		Higher	Incomplete higher	Secondary vocational	Elementary vocational	Secondary Complete general	Basic general	Elementary general
<b><u>Adjara AR</u></b>	<b><u>285569</u></b>	<b><u>50099</u></b>	<b><u>9566</u></b>	<b><u>42666</u></b>	<b><u>5376</u></b>	<b><u>116449</u></b>	<b><u>36898</u></b>	<b><u>20783</u></b>
City	129795	34479	5629	27901	3132	41964	11814	4277
Village	155774	15620	3937	14765	2244	74485	25084	16506

**Distribution of 15- year old and elder population according to their level of education, as per each 1000 head**

	Higher	Incomplete higher	Secondary Special	Secondary Complete general	Basic General	Elementary general
<b><u>Adjara AR</u></b>	<b><u>175</u></b>	<b><u>33</u></b>	<b><u>149</u></b>	<b><u>408</u></b>	<b><u>129</u></b>	<b><u>73</u></b>

**Distribution of population according to level of education**

	Total:										They haven't completed elementary courses, but they can read and write	They can't read	They haven't specified the level of education
		Higher	Among them		Incomplete higher	Secondary vocational	Elementary vocational	Secondary Complete general	Basic general	Elementary general			
			Candidate of Science	Doctor of Science									
<b><u>Adjara AR</u></b>	<b><u>346379</u></b>	<b><u>50099</u></b>	<b><u>388</u></b>	<b><u>81</u></b>	<b><u>9566</u></b>	<b><u>4266</u></b>	<b><u>5376</u></b>	<b><u>116449</u></b>	<b><u>36898</u></b>	<b><u>55040</u></b>	<b><u>29123</u></b>	<b><u>1064</u></b>	<b><u>98</u></b>

**Distribution of 6-year old and elder population according to sex and age**

	Total Population:	They have the following education					
		Higher	Incomplete higher	Secondary vocational	Secondary Complete general	Basic general	Elementary general
<b><u>Adjara AR</u></b>	<b><u>346379</u></b>	<b><u>50099</u></b>	<b><u>9566</u></b>	<b><u>42666</u></b>	<b><u>116449</u></b>	<b><u>36898</u></b>	<b><u>55040</u></b>
Male	165555	25809	5253	17265	57289	17112	25050
Female	180824	24290	4313	25401	59160	19786	29990
<b><u>Batumi City</u></b>	<b><u>113592</u></b>	<b><u>28527</u></b>	<b><u>4418</u></b>	<b><u>21980</u></b>	<b><u>29124</u></b>	<b><u>7378</u></b>	<b><u>12168</u></b>
Male	51976	13790	2303	8176	13149	3514	5823
Female	61616	14737	2115	13804	15975	3864	6345
<b><u>Kobuleti Region</u></b>	<b><u>81833</u></b>	<b><u>8216</u></b>	<b><u>1801</u></b>	<b><u>6675</u></b>	<b><u>33214</u></b>	<b><u>9726</u></b>	<b><u>14112</u></b>
Male	39923	4343	1053	2571	16904	4521	6541
Female	41910	3873	748	4104	16310	5205	7571
<b><u>Khelvachauri Region</u></b>	<b><u>83509</u></b>	<b><u>8575</u></b>	<b><u>2114</u></b>	<b><u>9356</u></b>	<b><u>29193</u></b>	<b><u>10656</u></b>	<b><u>14737</u></b>
Male	40782	4648	1143	3977	14741	5096	6726
Female	42727	3927	971	5379	14452	5560	8011
<b><u>Kedi Region</u></b>	<b><u>18252</u></b>	<b><u>1561</u></b>	<b><u>325</u></b>	<b><u>1534</u></b>	<b><u>6639</u></b>	<b><u>2688</u></b>	<b><u>3432</u></b>
Male	9018	903	180	770	3472	1197	1515
Female	9234	658	145	764	3167	1491	1917
<b><u>Shuakhevi Region</u></b>	<b><u>19578</u></b>	<b><u>1534</u></b>	<b><u>409</u></b>	<b><u>1374</u></b>	<b><u>6614</u></b>	<b><u>2837</u></b>	<b><u>4172</u></b>
Male	9550	940	254	819	3283	1227	1754
Female	10028	594	155	555	3331	1610	2418
<b><u>Khulo Region</u></b>	<b><u>29615</u></b>	<b><u>1686</u></b>	<b><u>499</u></b>	<b><u>1747</u></b>	<b><u>11665</u></b>	<b><u>3613</u></b>	<b><u>6419</u></b>
Male	14306	1185	320	952	5740	1557	2691
Female	15309	501	179	795	5925	2056	3728

**7-15-year old children, who do not go to general education schools because of sex and unwillingness to go to school**

	Total:	Male	Female	Motives for not going to school			
				Sickness	No wish to stuffy at school	Financial Standing	Other motives
<b>Adjara AR</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>
Batumi	18	13	5	12	1	5	-
Kobuleti Region	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Khelvachauri Region	25	19	6	21	1	2	1
Kedi Region	15	9	6	6	3	6	-
Shuakhevi Region	3	-	3	3	-	-	-
Khulo Region	18	10	8	13	1	4	-

**Children who go to infant schools**

	Urban and Rural Sectors			Urban Sector			Rural sector		
<b>Adjara AR</b>	<b>3870</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>1838</b>	<b>2806</b>	<b>1477</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>509</b>
Up to 3 year	459	230	229	271	137	134	188	93	95
3-5 years old	3411	1802	1609	2535	1340	1195	876	462	414

## II Economics and Infrastructure

### 2.1 GDP in Autonomous Republic of Adjara

#### Current prices, 2000-2004

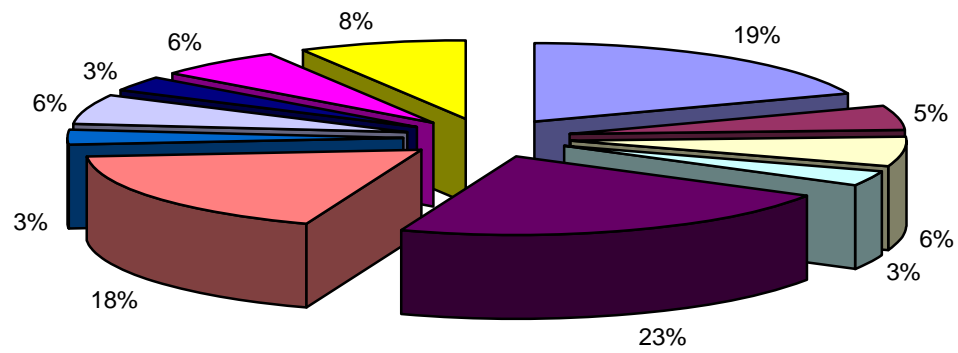
(mln GEL)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adjara- total	442,5	460,2	481,4	519,0	490,0
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishery	93,5	90,5	83,2	90,0	93,4
Processing of products by domestic economy	20,4	21,8	22,6	27,0	26,8
Industry	31,7	28,5	30,6	34,0	28,7
Civil engineering	21,1	21,3	22,6	27,0	15,8
Trade and maintenance	89,4	93,0	102,1	100,0	101,8
Transport, warehousing and communication	81,0	76,0	87,5	95,0	87,5
Tourism	12,1	13,0	13,8	15,0	16,7
Public management, security, public order	20,0	29,2	29,4	31,0	30,0
Education	19,0	19,5	19,5	20,0	20,0
Public health	16,1	29,2	31,0	35,0	30,0
Various types of services	38,2	38,2	39,1	45,0	39,3

*In Adjara (2004) additional value per capita* totals GEL 1290 lars that is 60% of the existing parameter in Georgia (GEL 2160,8 per capita).



## GDP Structure, 2004



- Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishery 19%
- Processing of products by domestic economy 5%
- Industry 6%
- Civil engineering 3%
- Trade and maintenance 23%
- Transport, warehousing and communication 18%
- Tourism 3%
- Public management, security, public order 6%
- Education 3%
- Public health 6%
- Various types of services 8%

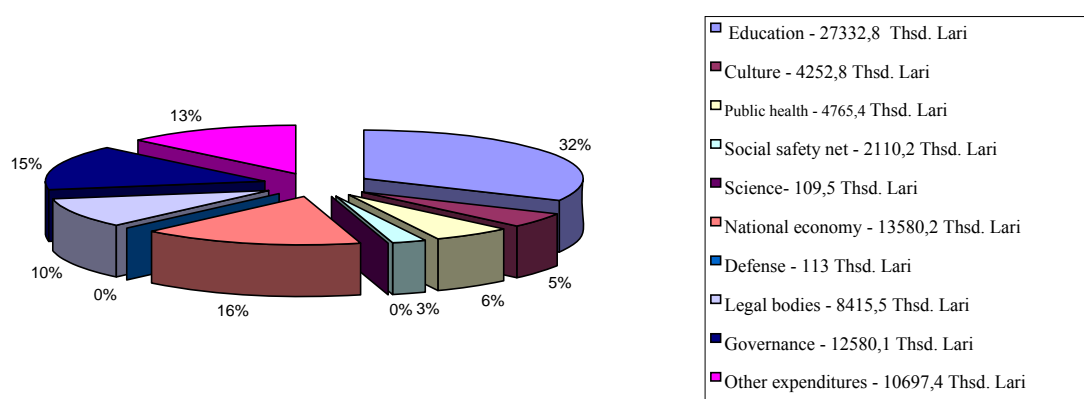
## 2.2 State Finances

### Structure of state budget revenues and expenditures

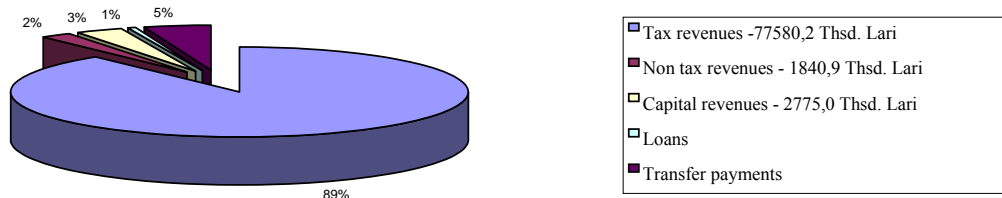
( thsd. Lari)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Total revenues</i>	72320,3	80873,7	101940,4	109776,3	86524,9
<i>Of which tax revenues</i>	68182,5	76142,5	90986,1	107397,8	77114,2
<i>Non-tax revenues</i>	779,3	1896,0	3361,9	1729,2	2073,7
<i>Capital( property privatization)</i>	2493,5	1126,2	571,9	177,5	2765,5
<i>Sums received from the superior budget</i>	865,0	-	7020,5	471,8	571,5
<i>Transfers</i>	-	1709,0	-	-	4000,0
<i>Expenditures</i>	72320,3	74921,1	101464,5	107281,0	83862,7

### 2004 total on-budget expenditures Autonomous Republic of Adjara



## Total actual budget revenues, 2004



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### 2.3 Employment

By estimate of 2002, population of Autonomous Republic of Adjara is 376016.

By 2004, based on employment economy, 24 560 persons were employed in public sector and 88240 persons – in private sector.

Pursuant to number of persons employed in public sector, 19 560 were financed by local authorities (republican and municipal budgets) and up to 2000 persons were financed from central budget. The latter figure indicates on persons mainly employed in force structures. Moreover, up to 3000 persons were employed at enterprises, where the state holds 100% of shares, or considerable amount of shares. 25 874 persons were engaged in entrepreneurship. Number of hired manpower totaled 47 800, wherefrom approximately 50% was in the private sector. Number of self-employed in a non-farming sector amounted to about 14000 and the number of self-employed in a farming sector totaled 50000.

Therefore, number of employed in Adjara Region totaled 112 800.

According to official statistics, 25 900 persons are unemployed, and 137 700 persons belong to economically active population. Based on these figures, jobless rate is 19 %, and the rate of economically active population is 37 %.

According to age-groups of the population of Adjara Region, the rate of economically active population must be up to 45 %, in case of normal level of economic activity. Thus, simultaneously with economic growth, the rate of economically active population will increase as well, as the persons outside the manpower will get a spark of hope for job hunting. In view thereof, there is a certain reserve of manpower – up to 45 000 persons.

Another part of stand-by manpower is in migration. Based on data of 1989, 392 400 persons lived in Adjara. If the pace of reproduction of population is kept, the present population of Adjara would exceed 450 thousand. The downturn is caused by natural and mechanical factors. Number of persons migrated from the Region exceeds 40000. Most of migrants will come back in case of economic advancement.

### **Population Distribution According to Economic Activity and Employment Status**

	<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Among them</u></b>	
		<b><u>Women</u></b>	<b><u>Man</u></b>
Total population:	<b><u>376016</u></b>	<b><u>181139</u></b>	<b><u>194877</u></b>
Economically active population	171451	90906	80545
Employed	156073	83964	72109
including:			
Hired workers	49951	27429	22522
Employers	201	123	78
Employed at own enterprise without hiring employees	124	85	39
Sole proprietors	15617	10907	4710
Workers of family enterprise without regular remuneration	1096	465	631
Persons, who are not classified according to employment status	89084	44955	44129
Total number of employed:			
Pensioners	11203	4701	6502
Pupils	144	86	58
Unemployed:	42308	18759	23549
Unemployed, who are ready to start a job	15378	6942	8436
including:			
Pensioners	538	240	295
Economically active population:	204565	90233	114332
Pensioners	30842	10073	20769
Pupils	948	421	527
Persons who receive benefit or other kind of public support	3279	1931	1348
Persons who get profit only from property and nest-egg	266	158	108
Dependents	163432	73833	89599
The main source of living is not specified	725	534	191

**The number of employed by entrepreneurial activity**

*(head)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Entrepreneurial sphere- total</i>	38811	35615	26850	25874	25742
<i>agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	262	222	489	294	234
<i>fishing</i>	53	59	40	43	35
<i>industry</i>	4820	5807	4786	5051	5535
<i>construction</i>	1281	1798	1768	1262	1284
<i>wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</i>	11810	10907	4308	3657	3775
<i>hotels and restaurants</i>	1363	1297	1107	730	995
<i>transport, storage and communications</i>	9193	7035	6264	6429	6228
<i>Financial intermediation</i>	61	69	97	61	64
<i>real estate, renting and business activities</i>	1711	1891	2098	2213	1736
<i>education</i>	929	781	644	740	763
<i>Health and social work</i>	5829	4731	4337	4478	4310
<i>other community, social and personal service activities</i>	1499	1018	912	916	783
	<b>According to Batumi and districts</b>				
<i>Adjara AR</i>	38811	35615	26850	25874	25742
<i>Batumi</i>	30190	28480	20392	19980	19989
<i>Kobuleti district</i>	3640	2865	2423	2044	2138
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	2593	2183	2257	2116	2040
<i>Keda district</i>	791	699	579	635	609
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	748	704	550	546	473
<i>Khulo district</i>	849	684	649	553	493

**Average number of employed by entrepreneurial activity**

*(per cent)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Entrepreneurial sphere- total</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	0,7	0,6	1,8	1,1	0,9
<i>fishing</i>	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1
<i>industry</i>	12,4	16,3	17,8	19,5	21,6
<i>construction</i>	3,3	5,0	6,6	4,9	5,0
<i>wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</i>	30,4	30,6	16,0	14,1	14,7
<i>hotels and restaurants</i>	3,5	3,6	4,1	2,8	3,9
<i>transport, storage and communications</i>	23,7	19,8	23,3	24,8	24,2

<i>Financial intermediation</i>	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2
<i>real estate, renting and business activities</i>	4,4	5,3	7,8	8,6	6,7
<i>education</i>	2,4	2,2	2,4	2,9	3,0
<i>Health and social work</i>	15,0	13,3	16,2	17,3	16,7
<i>other community, social and personal service activities</i>	3,9	2,9	3,4	3,6	3,0
	<b>According to Batumi and districts</b>				
<i>Adjara AR</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>Batumi</i>	77,8	80,0	75,9	77,2	77,7
<i>Kobuleti district</i>	9,4	8,0	9,0	7,9	8,3
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	6,7	6,1	8,4	8,2	7,9
<i>Keda district</i>	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,5	2,4
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,1	1,8
<i>Khulo district</i>	2,2	1,9	2,4	2,1	1,9

## 2.4 Tourism

Tourism and resort potential of Autonomous Republic of Adjara: 6 resorts (Kobuleti, Tsikhisdziri, Green Cape, Makhinjauri, Batumi, Beshumi) and 19 resort areas, 56 historical monuments, 6 sights, 7 gardens and parks and conservation area.

There are 251 hotels and 34 sanatoriums in Adjara. 97 % of hotels are of private ownership.

The hotels and sanatoriums of the region has 13,6 thousand rooms for guests. Although, private sector (local population) plays a key role from the standpoint of holidaymakers service.

Main customer of tourist and resort institutions is Georgian citizens. Although, recent influx of tourists from neighboring countries (Ukraine, Armenia) was registered in the Region.

There was unfavorable environment for business and tourism development in the country during last years. Therefore, actually there is no foundation necessary for serving foreign tourists. If appropriate infrastructure is developed in future, this market segment will be opened up.

The infrastructure of resorts and tourist centers and a great potential of tourism business development are unemployed and access roads to historical monuments are undeveloped. Tours are guided spontaneously by unskilled persons, who have no certificate, tour routes, tour tickets, etc. Less attention is paid to special tourist development (adventure, farming, eco, water, hunting, sports, equestrian, etc.) in the Republic. The issues on foreign tourism are also unsettled.

The question on sanitary protection zone of resorts and resort areas is unsettled. Moreover, insanitariness hold sway in some sanitary protection zones (Beach along Sh. Khimshiashvili Street, Batumi City); summer food-bars and the so called “bungalos” are distributed in Kobuleti coastline by neglect to sanitary and hygiene standards, etc.

A very complicated situation is at resort objects of JSC “AJARKURORTINVEST” in Makhinjauri, Green Cape, Tsikhisdziri, Kobuleti. The problems of waste water collection and purification, as domestic waste utilization must be settled in hotels and boarding houses. The fact that IDPs live at these objects with their families and that resort revenues are limited complicate the situation even more.

Some problems of “Beshumi” resort are not settled yet. In particular: the status of orohylile forest around the resort is unidentified, thus, unsettled care regime thereof, as well as inefficient operation of sewerage and purification systems, non-availability of resort development and indefinite eco-priorities, vague resort borders, both present and future, etc. The similar problems are in Chirukhi, Tsiskara, Kanli Mountain and other mining resort territories. The same problems may arise in Skurda Mountai, which has a unique climatic and balneotherapeutic health resort outlook, if appropriate approach is taken.

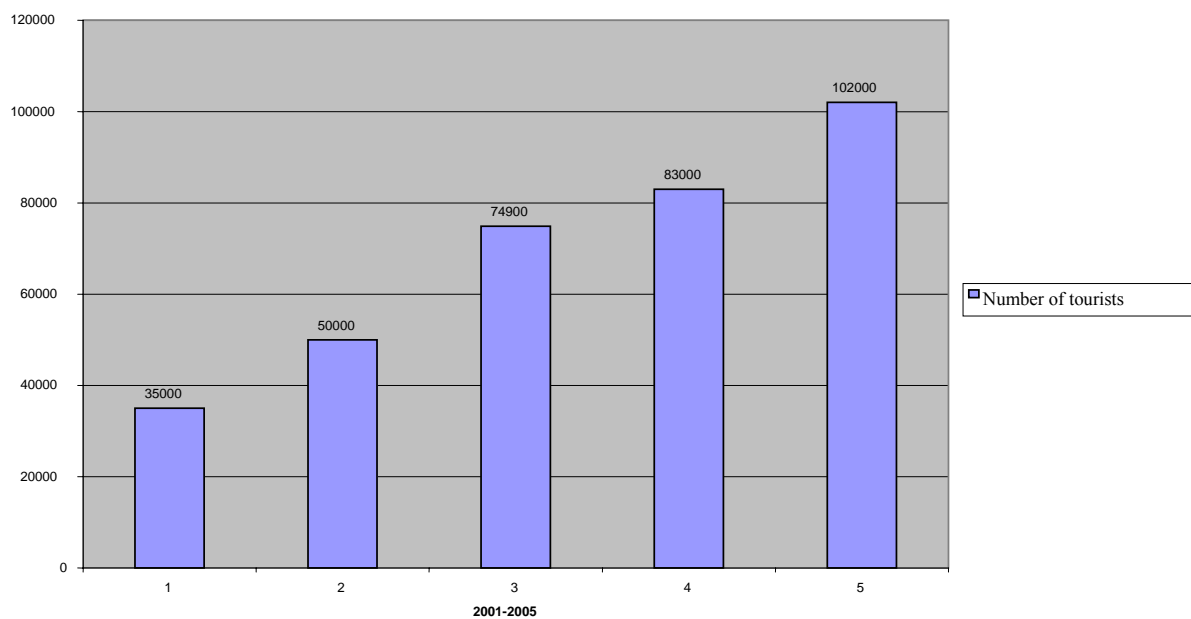
Taking into account the geographic situation and many different natural resources of Autonomous republic of Adjara, tourism is one of the economic priority areas for the Region.

Despite the fact that modern tourism is in early growth, it still plays a significant role in the economy of the Region.

#### **Hotels and restaurants**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of hotels	29	24	24	30	34
including					
Non-governmental sector	17	16	16	22	31
Number of guests	12174	11410	12642	12955	-
Number of restaurants	340	335	282	165	179

#### **Number of Tourists in Adjara** **2001-2005**



## 2.5 Entrepreneurship

### Output by kind of economic activity

(thsd. Lari)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Entrepreneurial sphere- total</i>	207569,0	216313,6	246070,4	239113,0	191462,8
<i>agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	483,0	604,0	1375,9	1146,9	915,2
<i>fishing</i>	125,0	124,1	132,3	260,6	94,1
<i>industry</i>	26436,0	27439,2	35135,0	45633,5	37501,9
<i>construction</i>	10184,0	16739,6	29531,9	18759,0	14095,2
<i>wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</i>	30652,0	30706,1	19071,5	20736,2	14307,6
<i>hotels and restaurants</i>	4817,0	7184,1	7630,0	3244,2	4587,8
<i>transport, storage and communications</i>	122304,0	117611,0	123986,8	124498,5	95609,6
<i>financial intermediation</i>	307,0	287,8	9560,4	437,9	383,1
<i>real estate, renting and business activities</i>	4339,0	7716,0	10720,6	14750,0	13502,8
<i>education</i>	777	843,5	972,2	1196,9	1592
<i>Health and social work</i>	4642	4665,9	5959,3	6205,2	6896,8
<i>other community, social and personal service activities</i>	2503	2392,3	1994,5	2244,1	1976,7
<b>According to Batumi and districts</b>					
<i>Adjara AR</i>	207569	216313,6	246070,4	239113,0	191462,8
<i>Batumi</i>	194460,0	201606,5	224007,7	220757,6	175339,1



<i>Kobuleti district</i>	4815	7468,5	8894,2	5772,6	5065,3
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	4936	4652,2	10158,5	8982,5	7483,1
<i>Keda district</i>	1686	1398,3	1613,1	2015,1	2003,5
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	751	367,1	490	545,7	561,9
<i>Khulo district</i>	921	821	906,9	1039,5	1009,9

### **Output by kind of economic activity as per cent of total**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Entrepreneurial sphere- total</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,5
<i>fishing</i>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>industry</i>	12,7	12,7	14,3	19,1	19,6
<i>construction</i>	4,9	7,7	12,0	7,8	7,4
<i>wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</i>	14,8	14,2	7,8	8,7	7,5
<i>hotels and restaurants</i>	2,3	3,3	3,1	1,4	2,4
<i>transport, storage and communications</i>	58,9	54,4	50,4	52,1	49,9
<i>Financial intermediation</i>	0,1	0,1	3,9	0,2	0,2
<i>real estate, renting and business activities</i>	2,1	3,6	4,4	6,2	7,1
<i>education</i>	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,8
<i>Health and social work</i>	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,6	3,6
<i>other community, social and personal service activities</i>	1,2	1,1	0,8	0,8	1,0
<b>According to Batumi and districts</b>					
<i>Adjara AR</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>Batumi</i>	93,7	93,2	91,0	92,3	91,6
<i>Kobuleti district</i>	2,3	3,5	3,6	2,4	2,6
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	2,4	2,2	4,1	3,8	3,9
<i>Keda district</i>	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,8	1,0
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
<i>Khulo district</i>	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6

## **2.6 Industry**

### **Number of enterprises and number of average number of employed**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Number of enterprises In total:</i>	217	196	142	158	174
<i>active</i>	150	121	132	145	151

<i>Of which</i>					
<i>state</i>	63	45	38	39	34
<i>Non-state</i>	87	76	94	106	117
<i>Number of employed</i>	4820	5813	4786	4545	5050
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>state</i>	3642	4369	3310	3100	2993
<i>Non-state</i>	1178	1444	1476	1445	2057
<i>Product output (thsd.lari)</i>	21849,4	22238,2	29213,6	38941,7	32869,8
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>state</i>	13690,0	14512,5	16834,6	20465,3	18528,2
<i>Non-state</i>	8159,4	7725,7	12379,0	18476,4	14341,6

### **Output of products by kinds of economic activity**

*(at current prices; thsd.Lari)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Total industry</i>	21849,4	22238,2	29213,6	38941,7	32869,8
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>state</i>	13690,0	14512,5	16834,6	20465,3	18528,2
<i>Non-state</i>	8159,4	7725,7	12379,0	18476,4	14341,6
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	296,8	365,6	313,4	745,2	777,7
<i>Manufacturing</i>	14196,7	11113,6	17926,9	23651,0	16675,9
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>Manufacture of food products and beverages</i>	4731,3	2324,4	5420,3	5861,7	6890,3
<i>Manufacture of tobacco products</i>	171,3	712,4	2821,0	5256,5	1683,3
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing</i>	250,6	527,0	1014,7	1111,3	2127,0
<i>Manufacture of leather products and footwear</i>	136,9	81,7	112,0	53,0	46,8
<i>Manufacture of cork and wood products except furniture</i>	421,5	416,1	768,8	1619,9	1372,2
<i>Publishing and printing</i>	1885,3	1793,0	1393,9	1834,7	1261,1
<i>Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel</i>	-	851,0	1932,6	1469,6	338,4
<i>Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products</i>	29,0	17,4	11,8	27,9	29,6
<i>Manufacture of rubber and plastic products</i>	17,0	27,5	28,0	24,2	25,7
<i>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</i>	198,4	118,9	153,9	55,4	152,9
<i>Manufacture of building materials</i>	890,0	1635,9	410,7	516,4	430,7
<i>Manufacture of electrical machinery and</i>					

<i>apparatus</i>	588,4	751,4	937,5	980,4	878,1
<i>Manufacture of other transport equipment</i>	3868,8	1315,4	2129,5	3864,6	392,8
<i>Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing</i>	1008,2	541,5	792,2	975,4	1047,0
<i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i>	4705,0	6995,2	8605,4	11808,6	12821,5
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>Manufacture of electricity, distribution, ... and hot water supply</i>	4250,6	6529,8	8114,9	11308,3	12298,9
<i>Collection, purification and distribution of water</i>	454,4	465,4	490,5	500,3	522,6

**Share of selected kinds of economic activities in total industrial output**

*(per cent)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Total industry</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	1,4	1,6	1,1	1,9	2,4
<i>manufacturing</i>	65,0	50,0	61,4	60,7	50,7
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Manufacture of food products and beverages</i>	21,7	10,4	18,6	15,1	21,0
<i>Manufacture of tobacco products</i>	0,8	3,2	9,7	13,5	5,1
<i>Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing</i>	1,1	2,4	3,5	2,9	6,5
<i>Manufacture of leather products and footwear</i>	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Manufacture of cork and wood products except furniture</i>	1,9	1,9	2,6	4,2	4,2
<i>Publishing and printing</i>	8,6	8,0	4,8	4,7	3,8
<i>Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel</i>	----	3,8	6,6	3,8	1,0
<i>Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products</i>	0,1	0,1	0,04	0,1	0,1
<i>Manufacture of rubber and plastic products</i>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</i>	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,5
<i>Manufacture of building materials</i>	4,1	7,4	1,4	1,3	1,3
<i>Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus</i>	2,7	3,4	3,2	2,5	2,6
<i>Manufacture of other transport equipment</i>	17,8	5,9	7,3	9,8	1,2
<i>Manufacture of furniture, other manufacturing</i>	4,6	2,4	2,7	2,5	3,2

<i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i>	21,5	31,5	29,5	30,3	39,0
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>Manufacture and distribution of electricity</i>	19,5	29,4	27,8	29,0	37,4
<i>Collection, purification and distribution of water</i>	2,0	2,1	1,7	1,3	1,6

### **Output of products according to Batumi and districts**

*(current prices, thsnd.lari)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara AR</i>	21849,4	22238,2	29213,6	38941,7	32869,8
<i>Batumi</i>	15298,4	18577,2	22867,6	31163,4	26128,4
<i>Kobuleti district</i>	1588,0	956,0	1061,1	4421,4	1368,2
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	3166,0	2051,0	4392,3	2295,9	4128,6
<i>Keda district</i>	1112,0	581,0	822,8	955,7	1205,6
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	456,0	55,0	61,5	69,9	29,4
<i>Khulo district</i>	229,0	18,0	8,3	35,4	9,6

### **Share of industrial production according**

*(per cent)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara AR</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
<i>Batumi</i>	70,0	83,6	78,3	80,0	79,5
<i>Kobuleti district</i>	7,3	4,2	3,6	11,4	12,5
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	14,5	9,2	15,0	5,9	4,2
<i>Keda district</i>	5,1	2,6	2,8	2,4	3,7
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	2,9	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,07
<i>Khulo district</i>	1,0	0,1	0,03	0,1	0,03

### **Number of employed**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara AR</i>	4820	5813	4786	4545	5050
<i>Batumi</i>	3542	4967	3837	3642	4154
<i>Kobuleti district</i>	558	345	410	378	345
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>	323	224	354	347	375
<i>Keda district</i>	180	126	95	85	90
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>	141	128	38	41	41
<i>Khulo district</i>	76	23	52	52	45

### **Production of selected industrial commodities**

(according to the data reported by the enterprises)

<i>Name of product</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>ining and quarrying</i>					
<i>Broken stone, sand</i>	65,5	37,1	41,5	32,7	51,8
<i>manufacturing</i>					
<i>Sausage , t.</i>	7,6	2,7	3,0	3,6	15,7
<i>Natural juice dk.l.</i>	99,950.5.đ.	-	1930,0	1437,5	3630,4
<i>Matsoni , t.</i>	50,2	50,4	63,5	32,8	11,8
<i>Sour cream, t.</i>	18,5	20,9	27,2	27,9	30,5
<i>Cottage cheese, t</i>	0,4	0,5	3,5	3,3	3,7
<i>Ice-cream , t.</i>	9,4	13,3	9,9	7,4	6,7
<i>Flour, t.</i>	-	2,2	1484,7	548,1	2559,2
<i>Bran, t.</i>	99,3	-	821,4	222,8	979,0
<i>Bread and bakery products, t</i>	5746,0	4915,0	5138,9	4599,8	4589,3
<i>Makarons, t</i>	-	-	-	10,0	13,7
<i>Black Baikhi tea, t</i>	984,5	295,0	229,0	1030,6	81,6
<i>Lao tea</i>	-	-	134,5	301,0	343,2
<i>Green Agura tea, t</i>	181,1	17,2	138,7	1044,4	1284,0
<i>Coffee, t</i>	-	-	42,6	104,0	211,7
<i>Vodka, dkl.</i>	2283,9	1192,9	4259,4	1605,7	27,1
<i>Sparking, dkl.</i>	2,0	613,0	123,9	93,2	11,2
<i>Wine, dkl</i>	11300,0	4532,0	2718,0	329,0	-
<i>Beer, dkl</i>	50565,0	50900,0	64300,0	50328,0	28403,0
<i>Non-alcoholic beverages, dkl</i>	21225,0	31083,6	22051,2	26848,8	41625,4
<i>Mineral waters, thsd.half litres.</i>	25,0	32,7	140,0	83,1	28,5
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Cigarettes, mln. units</i>	13,3	144,0	645,5	1673,6	226,0
<i>Clothes articles, thsd, lari</i>	250,6	527,0	1014,7	1111,3	2127,0
<i>Leather, thsd.q.dm</i>	315,4	389,7	248,6	234,6	141,8
<i>Leather footwear, pairs</i>	1951,0	183,0	1726,0	468,0	652,0
<i>Furniture, thsd. lari</i>	499,4	329,6	379,4	285,1	343,5
<i>Parquet, q.m</i>	-	995,0	8824,0	6615,0	9645,0
<i>Wood windows and doors , q.m.</i>	310,0	370,0	381,0	233,1	374,1
<i>Bamboo things, thsd. lari</i>	102,6	49,6	102,0	81,6	91,0
<i>veneer</i>	2,6	7,1	43,0	110,2	141,1
<i>Sawn wood, cubic m.</i>	2657,0	5196,0	4935,0	8078,3	12726,9
<i>Journals, newspapers, thsd. Units</i>	5375,0	3057,5	1978,0	1623,9	1341,7
<i>Forms, thsd.p.</i>	1696,7	2893,9	2955,6	2021,1	2281,3
<i>Book products, thsd. P.</i>	2106,0	1644,6	686,2	340,4	300,8
<i>School notebooks, thsd. Units</i>	-	-	-	1137,0	1647,6
<i>Xerox, thsd.lari</i>	6,0	5,0	4,9	5,1	5,2
<i>Fuel oil, t</i>	7259,0	6647,0	1254,7	9380,2	7833,3
<i>Bitum, t</i>	-	1155,5	1583,0	25,0	132,9
<i>Mineral oil emulsion</i>	1,3	16,2	8,0	19,9	25,9
<i>Dyes, t</i>	14,5	1,4	5,2	11,1	4,7

<i>Oxygen, balon</i>	5093,0	936,0	8914	7344,0	4902,0
<i>Medicine, thsd.lari</i>	176,0	287,3	215,0	217,6	250,3
<i>Technical rubber, t</i>	3,8	3,3	2,8	1,3	1,4
<i>Polyethylene pipes, t</i>	10,1	9,8	8,6	9,5	12,3
<i>Glass, q.m</i>	510,0	326,8	412,8	460,0	468,5
<i>Decoration peates, q.m.</i>	40,7 <sub>0,0</sub> <sup>0,0</sup>	4,1 <sub>0,0</sub> <sup>0,0</sup>	1095,0	2743,0	32166,5
<i>Commodity concrete, c.m.</i>	1938,0	3599,5	3590,0	505,5	33,5
<i>Marble processing, q.m.</i>	-	-	1320,0	1776,0	1479,0
<i>Metal constructions, thsd.lari</i>	85,0	21,9	357,0	9,5	31,7
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Metal windows and doors, unit</i>	13,5	2,0	3,0	63,0	149,0
<i>Electric</i>	-	-	1,1	1,9	1,8
<i>Low power transformator, unit</i>	9098,0	8540,0	8411,0	10640,0	6960,0
<i>High power transformator</i>	100,0	2680,0	2544,0	735,0	3706,0
<i>transformator, unit</i>	1,0	26,0	146,0	111,0	73,0
<i>confectionary</i>	4589,0	1041,0	260,0	-	-
<i>Fermented tobacco</i>	46,5	53,1	-	-	-
<i>Electricity and water supply</i>					
<i>Electricity manufacture, thsd.qvt.h.</i>	52036,8	55542,0	47641,8	54342,5	61231,3
<i>Electricity realization, thsd.qvt.h.</i>	264170,3	285909,3	343917,6	316588,5	349104,2
<i>Water supply, thsd, c.m.</i>	5067,4	4405,8	4684,4	5094,4	5345,4
<i>Water realization, thsd. c.m.</i>	4228,0	3662,6	3874,0	3924,0	4174,0

## 2.7 Energetic

(mln.qvt.h.)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Demand on electricity	552,3	550,0	500,0	500,0	500,0
In Autumn-Winter	358,2	350,0	300,0	300,0	300,0
In Summer	194,1	200,0	200,2	200,0	200,0
Electricity consumed	370,9	287,6	336,5	325,0	349,1
In Autumn-Winter	186,2	145,7	180,5	175,0	156,5
In Summer	184,7	141,9	156,5	150,0	192,6
Total produced in the Autonomous Republic	53,0	54,0	47,6	54,0	61,2
In Autumn -Winter	32,7	34,1	27,2	32,0	28,6
In Summer	20,3	19,9	24,4	22,0	32,6
Electricity supplied from the outside of Autonomous Republic	317,9	232,6	288,9	271,0	287,9
In Autumn-Winter	153,5	111,6	152,8	148,0	127,9
In Summer	164,4	121,0	136,1	123,0	160,0

## 2.8 Agriculture

### Sown areas under agricultural crops

(Hectares)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Agricultural Crops Total</i>	25972	25353	25243	25074	25355
<i>Of which private farms</i>	16820	16205	16089	15920	16201
<i>Annual crops planted</i>	10075	9460	9344	9175	9456
<i>Of which private farms</i>	10075	9460	9344	9175	9456
<i>tobacco</i>	246	267	162	151	201
<i>Of which private farms</i>	246	267	162	151	201
<i>potato</i>	1714	1731	1745	1752	1743
<i>Of which private farms</i>	1714	1731	1745	1752	1743
<i>vegetables</i>	826	901	854	882	732
<i>Of which private farms</i>	826	901	854	882	732
<i>Grains and legumes - total</i>	7289	6561	6583	6400	6619
<i>Of which private farms</i>	7289	6561	6583	6400	6619
<i>Perennial plant areas</i>	15897	15893	15899	15899	15899
<i>Of which private farms</i>	6745	6745	6745	6745	6745
<i>tea</i>	5620	5616	5616	5616	5616
<i>Of which private farms</i>	188	188	188	188	188
<i>citrus</i>	7775	7775	7767	7767	7767
<i>Of which private farms</i>	5354	5354	5354	5354	5354
<i>tungo</i>	365	365	365	364	364
<i>Of which private farms</i>	2	2	2	2	2
<i>fruits</i>	759	760	762	762	762
<i>Of which private farms</i>	552	552	552	552	552
<i>walnut</i>	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Of which private farms</i>	3	3	3	3	3
<i>vine</i>	88	88	88	88	88
<i>Of which private farms</i>	57	57	57	57	57

### Gross harvest of agricultural crops

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>tea</i>	4148	1936	2268	3462	1163
<i>Of which private farms</i>	4148	1936	2268	3462	1163
<i>citrus</i>	46400	46400	41400	49727	20381
<i>Of which private farms</i>	46400	46400	41400	49727	20381
<i>tobacco</i>	505	450	278	322	367
<i>Of which private farms</i>	505	450	278	322	367

<i>potato</i>	15641	20526	29249	28750	24820
<i>Of which private farms</i>	15641	20526	29249	28750	24820
<i>vegetables</i>	5824	5324	6646	7765	7209
<i>Of which private farms</i>	5824	5324	6646	7765	7209
<i>Grains and legumes- total</i>	10522	10352	11956	12934	11647
<i>Of which private farms</i>	10522	10352	11956	12934	11647
<i>fruit</i>	7895	6230	9078	10273	6054
<i>Of which private farms</i>	7895	6230	9078	10273	6054
<i>grapes</i>	552	533	537	572	435
<i>Of which private farms</i>	552	533	537	572	435

### **Yield of agricultural crops**

(Centner from hectar)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Grains and legumes- total	1,4	1,8	1,,8	2,0	1,8
Maize	1,4	1,6	1,8	2,0	1,8
Beans	1,3	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,4
Tobacco	2,0	1,7	1,7	2,1	1,8
Potato	9,1	11,,9	17,0	16,4	14,2
Vegetables	7,0	6,0	8,0	8,8	9,8
Fruit	10,4	8,2	11,9	13,4	7,9
Citrus	6,0	6,0	5,3	6,4	3,0
Grapes	6,2	6,0	6,5	6,5	5,0
Good tea leaves	0,7	0,3	0,7	0,6	0,2

### **Number of livestock and poultry by the end of year**

(head)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Cattle</i>	114074	122730	125566	121595	109092
<i>Of which State</i>	128	138	144	126	100
<i>Cows</i>	59804	66307	66104	65991	65884
<i>Of which State</i>	56	58	68	58	42
<i>pigs</i>	740	740	884	1210	1060
<i>Of which private farms</i>	740	740	884	1210	1060
<i>Goats and sheep</i>	15685	17018	16986	14777	9678
<i>Of which private farms</i>	15685	17018	16986	14777	9678
<i>Poultry, thsnd heads</i>	307318	260948	272241	281173	365000
<i>Of which private farms</i>	307318	260948	272241	281173	365000
<i>Bee house</i>	9402	10423	11256	14743	12546
<i>Of which private farms</i>	9402	10423	11256	14743	12546



### Grains and legumes manufacture by district

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	10522	10352	11956	12934	11647
<i>Kobuleti</i>	3928	1665	2640	2366	1837
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	1936	1904	1835	2014	2019
<i>Keda</i>	2120	3737	3131	4137	3398
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	1722	2286	2715	2777	2740
<i>KHulo</i>	816	760	1635	1640	1653

### Potato manufacture by regions

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	15641	20526	29249	28750	24820
<i>Kobuleti</i>	400	400	400	400	400
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	155	200	160	220	220
<i>Keda</i>	700	766	1089	1020	1100
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	2100	3000	3100	2250	3000
<i>Khulo</i>	12286	16160	24500	24860	20100

### Vegetable Manufacture

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	5824	5324	6646	7765	7209
<i>Batumi</i>	600	600	-	-	-
<i>Kobuleti</i>	1535	910	1255	1585	1350
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	575	610	780	820	850
<i>Keda</i>	1000	1074	861	1582	1209
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	600	600	600	600	600
<i>KKhulo</i>	1514	1530	3150	3178	3200

### Fruit Manufacture

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	7895	6230	9078	10273	6054
<i>Batumi</i>	50	50	-	-	-
<i>Kobuleti</i>	1820	1275	1750	1942	1640

<i>Khelvachauri</i>	2074	935	1810	1800	900
<i>Keda</i>	905	600	588	1640	690
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	980	1150	1630	1600	1624
<i>Khulo</i>	2066	2220	3300	3291	1200

### **Grapes Manufacture**

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	552	533	537	572	435
<i>Kobuleti</i>	65	55	55	65	60
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	90	90	90	92	70
<i>Keda</i>	292	278	277	300	190
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	88	88	90	90	90
<i>Khulo</i>	17	22	25	25	25

### **Number of Cattle**

(head)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	114074	122730	125566	121595	109092
<i>Kobuleti</i>	14700	17990	19354	18848	18021
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	14460	15780	15444	15808	15100
<i>Keda</i>	12250	12124	12124	14058	12096
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	25984	28581	29223	29358	27175
<i>Khulo</i>	46680	48255	49421	43523	36700

### **Number of Cows**

(head)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	59804	66307	66104	65991	65884
<i>Kobuleti</i>	10750	11778	12603	12505	12015
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	10495	11720	11210	11422	11142
<i>Keda</i>	5458	5703	5862	5932	5904
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	12541	14010	14583	14871	14823
<i>Khulo</i>	20560	23096	21846	21261	22000

### **Number of Sheep and goats**

(head)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	15685	17018	16986	14777	9678

<i>Kobuleti</i>	700	892	810	806	914
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	3870	3737	3935	3516	2100
<i>Keda</i>	990	1222	1306	1200	944
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	3135	4147	3250	3263	2520
<i>Khulo</i>	6990	7020	7685	5992	3200

### **Meat Manufacture**

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	2395	2416	2272	2515	2143
<i>Kobuleti</i>	460	461	462	465	470
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	440	406	465	467	469
<i>Keda</i>	280	300	205	270	114
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	581	534	490	490	490
<i>Khulo</i>	634	715	650	823	600

### **Milk Manufacture**

(tone)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	47046	49534	52640	58641	55699
<i>Kobuleti</i>	7406	7420	7423	7430	7435
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	9990	9972	15077	16571	17058
<i>Keda</i>	4900	4920	2840	5500	3210
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	10000	10000	10000	11640	11896
<i>Khulo</i>	14750	17222	17300	17500	16100

### **Egg manufacture**

(mln.pieces)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara Total</i>	18,1	18,6	19,3	19,0	17,3
<i>Kobuleti</i>	5,6	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,2
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	6,6	6,7	7,0	7,0	7,0
<i>Keda</i>	2,5	2,0	2,2	2,2	0,6
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	1,3	1,6	1,6	1,2	1,1
<i>Khulo</i>	2,1	2,3	2,5	2,6	2,4

### **Quantity of Agricultural equipment in agricultural manufacture**

(unit)

Years	Tractors	Lorries
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2000	632	1036
2001	553	933
2002	353	1250
2003	392	1036
2004	392	1036

## 2.9 Civil Engineering

### Number of construction organizations

(end of year)

years	Total number of construction organizations	of which	
		state	non-state
2000	34	16	18
2001	41	14	27
2002	39	11	28
2003	34	11	23
2004	36	11	24

### Volume of contract works performed by construction organizations

( at actual prices: thsd.lari)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara AR</i>	10184	16740	29112	18707	13938
<i>Batumi</i>	9787	16044	25537	16483	12505
<i>Kobuleti</i>	40	68	60	56	215
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	124	159	3102	1681	718
<i>Keda</i>	77	268	181	195	160
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	70	59	89	113	124
<i>Khulo</i>	86	142	143	179	216

### Volume of contract works performed by construction organizations by ownership

( at actual prices: thsd.lari)

years	Contract works - total	of which	
		state	non-state
2000	10184	4090	6094
2001	16740	3732	13008
2002	29112	5583	23529
2003	18707	7286	11421
2004	13938	9019	4919

### **Number of individual houses, unit**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara AR</i>	125	159	122	134	189
<i>Batumi</i>	83	79	87	102	149
<i>Kobuleti</i>	3	2	4	2	-
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	7	15	1	6	6
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	32	18	13	19	21
<i>Khulo</i>	-	45	17	5	13

### **Individual houses put in place according**

*(thsnd. square metres of total floor space)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjara AR</i>	25274	30389	23872	25300	34977
<i>Batumi</i>	19387	18992	16689	19075	28965
<i>Kobuleti</i>	1115	392	1070	520	-
<i>Khelvachauri</i>	885	2271	2460	2335	1791
<i>Shuakhevi</i>	3887	2764	1649	2650	2721
<i>Khulo</i>	-	5970	2004	720	1500

### **Main projects (regarding construction) implemented in Autonomous Republic of Adjara, 2005**

- One part (650 m) of the tunnel on Batumi-Konbuleto road was commissioned.
- The length of Batumi Seashore Boulevard was increased twice.
- All buildings of Batumi schools were overhauled completely;
- Roads of international and inter-state importance were asphalted in Adjara;
- Batumi railway station and Kobuleti thermoelectric station are under construction
- Housing has been strongly developing since 2004.

## **2.11 Transport and Communication**

### **Port**

Sea transport plays a key role in the economy of Autonomous republic of Adjara. There is a commercial port in Batumi. It has been operating since 1878.

Sea transport progress, 1995-2003:

	Unit of measurement	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Freight	thous. ton	1637	62,6	30,5	35,5	23,4
Freight turnover	mln. ton-mile	7634	330,3	40,0	43,5	91,5
Revenues	mln GEL	58,0	26,4	1,4	2,3	2,6

**Progress of Batumi commercial port, 1995-2003:**

Description	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Cargo handling, thous. ton	1383,9	6924,1	8404,8	9467,2	10435,8
Including, dry cargo	741,6	904,7	784,2	779,2	1451,8
Oil pipeline	642,3	6019,4	7643,8	8688	8984
Number of handled vessels	473	826	784	752	818
Including, tanker	66	242	303	329	344
dry cargo	407	394	292	197	246
cruise	-	148	119	143	122
ferry-boat	-	42	70	83	106
handled cars	9366	13104	11404	9262	116
Revenues, thous. GEL	8077	23015,1	26392,7	29236,5	30478
Charges, thous. GEL	3646	9200	9589	11018,1	13025,8
Gain, thous. GEL	4431	13815,1	16803,7	18287	17384,6
Number of employees, thous. persons	974	1288	1383	1397	1362

Batumi Commercial port is the major link in transport role on the eastern shore of the Black Sea basin, which ensures 94% loading of power train along "TPACEKAC" route, as well as transportation of dry cargo en this route and other countries in south of Georgia.

The Port has a real development projects designed for improvement of quality of throughput and service which, correspondingly, increases the level of commercial and investment attractiveness.

- At present the land territory of the Port occupies 9,4 hectares and the water area of the inner bay – 58 hectares;

- It operates round the clock during the whole year;
- It has a great potential for favorable and stable navigation development;
- The territory for oil products service is 8 hectares: 4 berths with total length of 755 m;
- The territory for dry cargo service is 17,5 hectares: 5 main and 2 auxiliary berths with total length of 1590 m;
- Throughput: oil region – 15-18 mln. ton/s and dry cargo region 2,3-2,5 mln. ton /s;
- The highest levels of liquid cargo capacity (up to 9 mln. tons) was achieved in 2003, and dry cargo processing at the level of 2,3 mln tons - in 1981.

According to the Lease Agreement of the Port Oil Region, “Batumi Oil Terminal” operates the Port.

- The effective length of **terminal without berth** is 250 meters, effective draft 18,0 m designed for 4 point heavy sea. It can handle 80-100 thous. ton capacity vessels;

- The effective length of **Terminal #1** is 200m, actual sinking at the berth is 10,7 m (estimated 12 m). It can handle 50-60 thous. ton capacity vessels;

- The effective length of **Terminal #2** is 140m, actual sinking at the berth is 9 m (estimated 10,2 m). If Terminal #1 and Terminal #3 are occupied, it can handle 15-20 thous. ton capacity vessels;

- The effective length of **Terminal #3** is 165 m, actual sinking at the berth is 8,5 m (estimated 10,2 m). If Terminal #1 and Terminal #3 are occupied, it can handle 20-30 thous. ton capacity vessels;

The works necessary to make sinking at the berth in compliance with the project will not require large costs;

The technological area of the oil terminal occupies 3 hectares.

Due to the passage of about 9 mln ton in 2003, the carrying capacity amounted to not more than 60%.

The total freight area is 9 hectares, including the present storage area - total 6,5 hectares.

- The length of the front part of the berth of the **Terminal #4/5** (multi-profile: for dry cargo, chiefly for containers) is 284 m, sinking at the berth is 11 m. It can handle 40-45 thous. ton capacity vessels, or if 20-22 thous. ton capacity vessels, then 2 vessels simultaneously. The area of the hydraulic structure of the Terminal is 0,5 hectares, and the container depot is 4 hectares. Allowable loading: pier - 4 t/m<sup>2</sup>, container depot - 10 t/m<sup>2</sup>. The estimate throughput of the Terminal is 60-70 thous. TEU (conditional 20-foot container) per annum and its commissioning is expected at the end of 2004 (Phase I), and finally, in April-May, 2005.

**Railway-ferry bridge complex** is along the container terminal, up to the Terminal #6. The ferry-boat berths at the Berth #6 according to the schedule and occupies it twice, 24 hours, during 8-10 days.

The loading capacity of the ferry-bridge is 5 t/m<sup>2</sup>.

The length of the front part of the berth of the **Terminal #6** (for dry bulk cargo and general cargo) is 181 m, sinking at the berth is 8 m. It can handle 12-14 thous. ton capacity vessels.

The total area of the terminal is 6770 sq. m, including the open storage – 4240 sq.m, maximum permissible loading: the berth cordon - 2 t/m<sup>2</sup>, 25 t/m<sup>2</sup> per monkey of the portal crane, 10 t/m<sup>2</sup> at the storage area and at the back side of the berth - 6 t/m<sup>2</sup>.

The length of the front part of the berth of the **Terminal #7** (for dry bulk cargo and general cargo) is 263 m, sinking at the berth is 10,5 m (estimated 11 m). It can handle 40-50 thous. ton capacity vessels.

The total area of the terminal is 19 600 sq. m, including the open storage - 14 500 sq.m, maximum permissible loading: the berth cordon - 4 t/m<sup>2</sup>, 25 t/m<sup>2</sup> per monkey of the portal crane, 12 t/m<sup>2</sup> at the storage area and at the back side of the berth - 10 t/m<sup>2</sup>.

The length of the front part of the berth of the **Terminal #8-is** (for dry bulk cargo and general cargo according to the “direct variant” as the back side of the terminal is inadequate) is 189 m, sinking at the berth is 9 m. (estimated 10 m). It can handle 25 thous. ton capacity vessels.

The total area of the terminal is 5 250 sq. m, including the open storage -2 600 sq. m. maximum permissible loading: the berth cordon - 4 t/m<sup>2</sup>, 25 t/m<sup>2</sup> per monkey of the portal crane,

The length of the front part of the berth of the **Terminal #9** (for dry bulk cargo and general cargo) is 195 m, sinking at the berth is 9,2 m. (estimated 10 m). It can handle 20-25 thous. ton capacity vessels.

The total area of the terminal is 8 150 sq. m, including the open storage 3 750 sq.m., maximum permissible loading: the berth cordon - 3 t/m<sup>2</sup>, 25 t/m<sup>2</sup> per monkey of the portal crane, 3 t/m<sup>2</sup> – closed storage.

The length of the front part of the berth of the **Terminal #10** (passengers terminal – with the ability to process dry general cargo by ship instruments) is 220 m, sinking at the berth is 11,6 m. It can handle 28-30 thous. ton capacity vessels.

The total area of the terminal is 3 080 sq. m., maximum permissible loading: the berth cordon - 1,5 t/m<sup>2</sup>, and at the back side of the berth - 3 t/m<sup>2</sup>.

The length of the front part of the berth of the **Terminal #11** (passengers terminal – for dry general cargo by motor ferries and ship instruments) is 194 m, sinking at the berth is 8,2 m. It can handle 10-12 thous. ton capacity vessels.

The total area of the terminal is 2 716 sq. m. (with 3-storied seaport building). Maximum permissible loading: the berth cordon -1,5 t/m<sup>2</sup>, , and at the back side of the berth - 3 t/m<sup>2</sup>.

Raw oil is 5-5 times as much as other products in the total volume of oil cargo.

It should be noted that the commercial port has large opportunities and activation of the maximum capacity will cause evident economic growth, for which real projects are drawn up; these projects will be considered during identification of the perspectives of the port development.

### Air Transport



- Only one airport is operating in Batumi City, Autonomous Republic of Adjara. This airport ensures cargo transportation and conveyance of passengers both in Georgian and abroad.

**Transportation of freight by general purpose transport types**

*( thsd. Tons)*

<i>years</i>	<i>total</i>	<i>of which</i>			
		<i>railroad</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>marine</i>	<i>air</i>
2000	626,9	492,6	43,6	90,7	0,04
2001	559,2	524,8	3,9	30,5	0,04
2002	484,5	446,9	2,0	35,5	0,09
2003	704,0	677,1	3,4	23,4	0,06
2004	630,5	599,7	2,1	28,7	0,04

**Freight turnover by general purpose transport types**

*( mln. Tons/km)*

<i>years</i>	<i>total</i>	<i>of which</i>			
		<i>railroad</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>marine</i>	<i>air</i>
2000	313539,5	201475,8	77,1	111603,9	382,7
2001	288803,5	214681,6	41,1	74030,0	50,8
2002	263444,9	182806,6	20,0	80490,6	127,7
2003	369140,6	276928,1	617,1	91500,0	95,4
2004	318694,3	245277,3	301,3	73050,0	65,7

**Carrying the passengers by general purpose transport types**

*( thsd. People)*

<i>years</i>	<i>total</i>	<i>of which</i>			
		<i>railroad</i>	<i>bus</i>	<i>trolleybus</i>	<i>air</i>
2000	6821,1	149,7	6361,3	302,4	7,7
2001	5073,5	150,4	4652,7	259,3	11,1
2002	4787,5	139,4	4427,0	213,3	7,8
2003	5202,8	162,9	4711,3	318,7	9,9
2004	5429,8	273,5	5034,9	106,6	14,8

**Passenger turnover by general purpose transport types**

*( ths Passengers/km)*

<i>years</i>	<i>total</i>	<i>of which</i>			
		<i>railroad</i>	<i>bus</i>	<i>trolleybus</i>	<i>air</i>
2000	111504,8	52395,0	50079,0	7862,2	1168,6
2001	114339,7	53364,0	37013,5	6739,2	17223,0
2002	127540,0	48791,4	59973,1	5545,8	13229,7
2003	127561,6	57005,5	48859,6	7589,2	14107,3

2004	210945,6	95741,1	96347,9	2769,0	16087,6
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### Number of motor vehicles

(end of year)

years	motor vehicles	of which			
		lorries	Passenger cars	bus	others
2000	42420	8200	30008	3021	1191
2001	46155	8634	32591	3611	1319
2002	49931	9058	35139	4283	1451
2003	51416	8366	35290	4726	3034
2004	51421	8611	36583	5260	967

### Comunications

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Number of communication enterprises (post offices among them)</i>	106	106	104	98	95
<i>Automatic telephone station</i>	34	35	35	35	28
<i>Number of telephone numbers , thsd.</i>	39,9	35,3	35,3	33,4	28,7
<i>Of which active, thsd</i>	34,2	29,7	29,8	28,9	25,6
<i>Number of radio translation points, thsd</i>	1,9	1,7	-	-	-
<i>Staff employed, total</i>	1014	880	1041	1011	1044
<i>Revenues , thsd lari</i>	3975,6	3933,7	3570,0	3909,1	4583,4
<i>Periodic issues ( journals , newspapers, thsd)</i>	162,1	211,3	225,0	125,3	204,0
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Telegrams, thsd</i>	11,4	10,5	10,8	7,7	7,7
<i>International and between countries telephone talks, thsd</i>	3587,0	3257,0	1579,6	1676,3	795,7
<i>Parcels, thsd</i>	0,15	0,1	0,07	0,06	0,06
<i>Money transfers, thsd</i>	1,1	1,0	0,5	0,3	0,2
<i>Letters, banderols, thsd</i>	41,6	34,2	34,8	28,5	37,4

## 2.12 Privatization

In previous years the privatization process moved ahead at a snail's pace in Autonomous Republic of Adjara, and recently it was practically stopped.

At present, completion of privatization process is declared as one of the key directions of economic policy. Competent authorities of Adjara Region actively participate in this process.

38 acting enterprises located on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Adjara with share participation of the state were entered into the list of privatization objects by the Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia. Despite the fact that most of the objects (INTURIST LTD, BATUMI Petroleum Storage Depot, TANAMGZAVRI LTD, Holiday Center IVERIA).do not belong to enterprises of general state importance, they will be privatized by the Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia.

To-be-privatized objects list is already compiled. Up 80 objects with share participation of the state were entered into the list, which was submitted to the Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia for approval.

Simultaneously, the question on privatization of nonresidential areas registered on the balance of local administrative bodies is being agreed with the Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia and approved by local administrative bodies. Today, privatization of 254 objects of nonresidential areas, wherefrom 180 objects are approved by Batumi City Hall and the remained 74 objects will be presented to Batumi City Hall for approval in the near future.

The areas of trade and residential service objects are being specified for entering into the list of to-be-privatized objects. According to provisional estimate, the number of such objects totals 150 on a republican scale.

- In 2004-2005 the Ministry of Finance and Economy of Adjara sold 132 objects.
- As the result of privatization, the total income amounted to GEL 26 mln, including GEL 13 755 102 – from objects subordinate to local authorities.
- Today, up to 600 large and small objects are waiting for privatization process.

During last years, foreign investors showed keen interest in Adjara that was caused by acceleration of the privatization process, especially, Kazakh, Russian, Turkish, Armenian business-partners, who focus upon investing in main tourist and industrial objects.

## **2.13 Financial Sector**

### **Commercial Banks registered in Adjara**

1. JSC PEOPLE'S BANK, Batumi Branch
2. JSC PEOPLE'S BANK, Kobuleti Branch
3. JSC PEOPLE'S BANK, Khelvachauri Branch
4. JSC PEOPLE'S BANK, Kedi Branch
5. JSC PEOPLE'S BANK, Shuakhevi Branch
6. JSC PEOPLE'S BANK, Khulo Branch

7. JSC BANK OF GEORGIA, Batumi Branch
8. JSC INTELLECTBANK, Batumi Branch
9. JSC SHUGRTFIMPEKS BANK, Batumi Branch
10. JSC CB. SILK ROAD, Batumi Branch
11. JSC PROCREDIT BANK, Batumi Branch
12. JSC KAVKASIONI, Batumi Branch
13. JSC TBC BANK, Batumi Branch
14. JSC UNITED GEORGIAN BANK, Batumi Branch
15. JSC BANK REPUBLIC, Batumi Branch
16. JSC BASIS BANK, Batumi Branch
17. JSC BANK CARTU, Batumi Branch

**Loans issued by commercial banks**  
**as of December, 2005**

	Year	Total loans issued	Including	
			Short-term	Long-term
1	2001	26086	19944	6142
2	2002	59980	33074	26906
3	2003	58196	31185	27011
4	2004	34716	14442	20274
5	2005	62034	19319	42715

## 2.14 Projects implemented by international organizations in Adjara

**SIFG (Social Investment Fund of Georgia) objects in Adjara**

*(as of December , 2005)*

Total	#	Description	Cost	Status	Note
		<b><u>Khulo Region</u></b>			
<b>1</b>	1	<b>Gorjomi village, school repair</b>	61,799.84	<i>Construction works are being carried out</i>	
<b>2</b>	2	<i>School construction in Bakibako village</i>	150,415.40	<i>Designing is completed, it is ready for a tender</i>	<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>
<b>3</b>	3	<i>Bridge rehabilitation in Skhalti village</i>		<i>Design works are being carried out</i>	
<b>4</b>	4	<i>Construction of gymnasium at Uchkho village school</i>	135,724.10	<i>Designing is completed, it is ready</i>	<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>

				<i>for a tender</i>	
			<b>347,939.34</b>		
		<b><u>Shuakhevi Region</u></b>			
5	1	<i>School rehabilitation in Jabnidzeebi village</i>	135,947.08	<i>Construction works are being carried out</i>	
6	2	<i>Repair of a school in Shubani village</i>	69,275.73	<i>Designing is completed, it is ready for a tender</i>	<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>
7	3	<i>Repair of a school in Uchambi village</i>	82,862.06	<i>Designing is completed, it is ready for a tender</i>	<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>
8	4	<i>Repair of a school in Chvana Village</i>	129,019.41		<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>
9	5	<i>Goginauri village community center repair</i>			<i>If funds are left</i>
			<b>417,104.28</b>		
		<b><u>Kedi Region</u></b>			
10	1	<i>Tskhmorisi community center repair</i>			<i>By request of the citizens, a proposal on repair of gymnasium of Tskhmorisi school will be considered</i>
11	2	<i>Rehabilitation of Kedi Town water pipe (internal network)</i>	105,908.97	<i>Designing is completed, it is ready for a tender</i>	<i>Once a tender was announced, but it fell through as participants didn't appear</i>
12	3	<i>Rehabilitation of sleeping building of boarding school in Merisi</i>	88,977.69	<i>Construction works are being carried out</i>	<i>It will be completed at the end of the year</i>
13	4	<i>Medzibna village community center repair</i>	88,430.99	<i>Designing is completed, it is ready for a tender</i>	<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>
			<b>283,317.65</b>		
		<b><u>Khelvachauri Region</u></b>			
14	1	<i>Repair of gymnasium at Makhinjauri school</i>	87,521.54	<i>Construction works are being carried out</i>	<i>It will be finished on 01.02.06.</i>
15	2	<i>School rehabilitation in Kedkedi village</i>	103,208.02	<i>Construction works are being carried out</i>	<i>It will be completed at the end of the year</i>
16	3	<i>Agara village bridge</i>	163,650.00	<i>Designing is completed</i>	<i>It is forwarded for state examination</i>
17	4.	<i>Rehabilitation of Kirnati Sakrebulo(Council) and Kombaleti Elementary Schools</i>			<i>These proposals are stopped by the Council</i>
			<b>354,379.56</b>		
		<b><u>Kobuleti Region</u></b>			
18	1	<i>Rehabilitation of Chakvi Town water pipe</i>	177,056.13	<i>Construction tender is in progress Opening 23.12.05.</i>	<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>
19	2	<i>School rehabilitation in Chakhati village</i>	148,538.13	<i>Designing is completed, it is ready for a tender</i>	<i>Estimated cost is specified</i>
20	3	<i>Tsikhidziri School repair</i>			<i>This project is approved by the Council.</i>
			<b>325,594.26</b>		

**TOTAL 1728335.09**

**Note:** the object, where building and construction works are carried out, include the costs proposed by contractors. In other cases, the estimated cost if SIFG must be presented prior to opening a tender. (SIFG finances 92% of the project costs, and 8% will be paid from local budget)

## International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

*(as of December, 2005)*

#	Location	Project Description	Status
	<b>Shuakhevi Region</b>		
	Dgvani village	Construction of out-patients department	Not started yet
	Furtio village	Construction of drinking-water pipeline	<i>In progress</i>
	Chala-Tskarota-Akhaldaba	Rehabilitation of irrigation canal and increase of channel capacity	Completed
	D. Shuakhevi	Rehabilitation of fruit processing work	<i>In progress</i>
	On regional scale	Improvement of animal breeding (4 bullocks are bought)	Completed
	On regional scale	Arrangement of grape planting stock	<i>In progress</i>
	Dabadzveli village	Demonstration of advanced technologies of vegetable culture production	<i>In progress</i>
	On regional scale	Improvement of bee-farming (350 bee-family)	Completed
	Dabadzveli village	Improvement of greenlands	<i>In progress</i>
	Shuakhevi Regional Center	Activation of farm-house	Completed

## World Bank Project

*(as of December, 2005)*

#	Location	Project Description	Status
	<b>Kedi Region</b>		
	Makhuntseti village	Repair of out-patients department	70% of works are completed
	P/Maisi village	Construction of out-patients department	60% of works are completed
	Zvare village	Construction of out-patients department	65% of works are completed
	Tskhmorisi village	Construction of out-patients department	60% of works are completed
	Dandalo village	Repair of out-patients department	50% of works are completed
	Merisi village	Repair of out-patients department	15% of works are completed
	<b>Kobuleti Region</b>		
	Kakuti village	Construction of out-patients department	
	Kobuleti village	Enlargement of existing out-patients department	
	8 Sakrebulo (councils)	Major overhaul of existing building of out-patients department	
	<b>Khelvachauri Region</b>		
	Tkhilnari village	Reconstruction of out-patients department	Under construction
	Kakhaberi	Construction of out-patients department	Documents are prepared
	Ajaris agmarti village	Repair of out-patients department	Works are being carried out
	Uerekhi community	Rehabilitation of out-patients department	Started up

	Akhalsheni community	Rehabilitation of out-patients department	Under construction
	Kirnati community	Rehabilitation of out-patients department	Started up

**CHF Georgia –  
Georgian Employment and Infrastructure Initiative**

Location	Project Description	Date of start-up and completion
<b>Kedi Region</b>		
Zvare Sakrebulo, Zesopeli village	Rehabilitation of power supply system	07.06.2005 07.09.2005
Zvare Sakrebulo, Zesopeli village	Bridge reconstruction	01.06.2005 01.12.2005
Zvare Sakrebulo, Sirabidziebi village	Rehabilitation of high voltage electric wiring	01.09.2005 01.12.2005
Zvare Sakrebulo, Sirabidziebi village	Rehabilitation of drinking-water system	23.06.2005 23.09.2005
Makhuntseti Sakrebulo, Makhuntseti village	Rehabilitation of irrigation system	08.07.2005 08.10.2005
Makhuntseti Sakrebulo, Kvedabzubzu village	Rehabilitation of irrigation system	23.06.2005 23.09.2005
Merisi Sakrebulo Gundaure village	Rehabilitation of power system	07.06.2005 07.09.2005
Merisi Sakrebulo Inasharidzeebi village	Rehabilitation of high voltage electric wiring	01.09.2005 01.12.2005
Merisi Sakrebulo Inasharidzeebi village	Rehabilitation of community road	23.06.2005 26.09.2005
First May Sakrebulo Zedagara village	Rehabilitation of power system	23.06.2005 23.09.2005
First May Sakrebulo Kolatauri village	Rehabilitation of power system	07.06.2005 22.11.2005
Tskhmorisi Sakrebulo Akho village	Rehabilitation of power system	07.06.2005 07.09.2005
Tskhmorisi Sakrebulo Gobroneti village	Rehabilitation of power system	07.06.2005 07.11.2005
Tskhmorisi Sakrebulo Gobroneti village	Rehabilitation of irrigation system	01.09.2005 01.12.2005
Tskhmorisi Sakrebulo Kokotauri village	Rehabilitation of inner road	07.06.2005 04.11.2005
<b>Kobuleti Region</b>		
Zeda Sameba village	Rehabilitation of power system	07.08.2005 08.11.2005
<b>Khelvachauri Region</b>		
Ajaristskali Sakrebulo Kibe village	Rehabilitation of low voltage electric wiring	01.09.2005 01.12.2005
Ajaristskali Sakrebulo Kibe village	Rehabilitation of power system	06.07.2005 02.11.2005
Ajaristskali Sakrebulo Khergu village	Road rehabilitation	06.07.2005 14.11.2005
Uerekhi Sakrebulo Zedagele village	Rehabilitation of power system	23.06.2005 01.11.2006

**“Partnership for Peace”**

Location	Project Description	Date of start-up and completion
<b>Kobuleti Region</b>		
Kobuleti	Repair of Kobuleti Central Hospital, in particular: electric wiring, replacement of windows and doors and improvement of external facade	

**USA Agency for International Development Project**  
**Georgian Agricultural Products**  
**Export Advantage**

Location	Project Description	Date of start-up and completion
<b>Kobuleti Region</b>		
Buknari village	Citrus cultivation and transportation support (sale of 4000 t citruses)	October 30, 2005 To be continued



**World Bank Municipal Development Foundation Projects**

	Location	Project Description	Terms of Project Implementation		Cost	Source of financing
			Date of start-up	Date of completion		
Projects implemented in 2000-2004						
1	Batumi	Construction of protective wall	Completed			40% grant 40% loan 20% local budget
2	Batumi	Rehabilitation of road at Chavchavadze street (Phase I)	Completed			40% grant 40% loan 20% local budget
3		Rehabilitation of road at Chavchavadze street (Phase II)	Completed			40% grant 40% loan 20% local budget
4	Batumi	Purchase of refuse tippers and litter-bins	Completed			40% grant 40% loan 20% local budget
Projects started in 2005 and being in progress						
	Batumi	Reconstruction of Sulaberidze sttreet	August, 2005	December, 2005	1391,4	40% grant 40% loan 20% local budget
	Batumi	Rehabilitation of Chakvistskali headquarter	October, 2005	2006	2400,0	40% grant 40% loan 20% local budget
	Batumi	Rehabilitation of sewerage collector and pump stations at Abuseridze street	January 1, 2005	September, 30 2006	2994,3	40% grant 40% loan 20% local budget

### III Social Affairs

#### 3.1 Education

##### Educational level

(at the beginning of school year)

		2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005
1.	<i>General educational school - total</i>	393	392	391	391	405
	<i>of which</i>					
	<i>primary</i>	154	160	161	161	161
	<i>main</i>	66	64	62	59	56
	<i>secondary</i>	173	168	168	171	188
2.	<i>gymnasiums</i>	4	6	6	6	1
3.	<i>Lyceums</i>	2	4	4	4	1
4.	<i>Boarding schools</i>	2	2	2	2	2
5.	<i>Child's homes</i>	1	1	1	1	
6.	<i>Evening schools</i>	-	1	1	1	4
7.	<i>Average schools</i>	36	36	33	27	33
8.	<i>Number of students (boarding school)</i>	68363	67884	66403	64371	62493
	<i>(of which:)</i>					
	<i>1-4 grades</i>	27356	25743	24060	22461	21286
	<i>5-9 grades</i>	33089	33530	33528	33264	32024
	<i>10-11 grades</i>	7918	8611	8815	8646	9183
9.	<i>Total number of teachers</i>	7451	7282	7152	7238	7212
	<i>of which</i>					
	<i>Higher</i>	6224	6080	6043	6179	6130
	<i>Incomplete higher</i>	498	577	505	465	484
	<i>Specialized nonpedagogical</i>	711	625	592	589	578
	<i>Secondary general education</i>	62	-	12	5	20
10.	<i>urseries-kindergartens</i>	46	46	46	45	43
	<i>Inmates in them</i>	3302	3589	3519	3646	3803

##### Higher education institutions

(at the beginning of school year)

	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005
<i>Higher education institutions</i>	19	19	20	19	18
<i>public</i>	8	8	8	7	7
<i>Non-state</i>	11	11	12	12	11

<i>Number of students in high institutions</i>	11732	12148	12387	12925	13803
<i>Amongst without fees</i>	6836	6595	7921	6572	1616
<i>With fees</i>	4896	5553	4466	6353	6987
<i>Number of students</i>	15427	15659	15762	16204	16977
<i>public</i>	11732	12148	12387	12925	13803
<i>Non-state</i>	3695	3511	3375	3279	3174
<i>Number of students admitted</i>	2877	3066	3111	3546	3910
<i>public</i>	2323	2506	2581	2893	3172
<i>Non-state</i>	554	560	530	653	738
<i>Certification of students</i>	1711	2402	2129	2466	2501
<i>public</i>	1059	1834	1652	2002	1842
<i>Non-state</i>	652	568	477	464	659

### **Secondary professional schools**

*(at the beginning of school year)*

	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005
<i>Secondary professional schools</i>	17	17	17	17	17
<i>public</i>	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Non-state</i>	7	7	7	7	7
<i>Number of students</i>	4971	4576	3853	3678	3590
<i>public</i>	7391	4106	3462	3332	3051
<i>Non-state</i>	580	470	391	346	539
<i>Number of students admitted</i>	1161	1234	1180	1120	1165
<i>public</i>	1020	1054	1030	956	927
<i>Non-state</i>	141	180	150	164	238
<i>Graduate</i>	1525	1748	1227	1086	985
<i>public</i>	1271	1556	1080	938	802
<i>Non-state</i>	254	192	147	148	183

## **3.2 Culture**

### **Theatre, Concerts organization, museums and clubs**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Total number of theatres</i>	4	4	4	3	3
<i>Number of performances</i>	187	190	220	238	102
<i>Number of spectators</i>	27,3	28,3	13,0	18,3	15,8
<i>Number of Concerts organizations</i>	5	5	3	3	4

<i>Number of Concerts Conducted</i>	47	49	89	67	11
<i>Number of spectators</i>	14,2	13,7	20,0	13,5	1,6
<i>Total number of museums</i>	9/8	9/8	14/12	19/15	17/14
<i>Annual attendance</i>	6671	12161	14310	13873	15972
<i>Number of exhibitions</i>	27	30	58	58	51
<i>Number of excursions</i>	187	452	439	509	530
<i>Annual attendance</i>	2665	7842	7520	12704	10799
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	212	211	210	210	8
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	2000,9	2000,9	1910,7	1902,9	1897,2
<i>Number of club institutions</i>	156	157	157	157	157

*Total number / with branches*

### **Libraries**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Adjar A.R.</i>					
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	212	211	210	210	210
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	2000,9	2000,9	1910,7	1902,9	1897,0
<i>City of Batumi</i>					
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	15	14	13	13	13
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	793,5	793,5	763,5	764,4	763,7
<i>Kobuleti district</i>					
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	33	33	33	33	33
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	298,5	298,5	272,6	267,2	258,7
<i>Khelvachauri district</i>					
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	31	31	31	31	31
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	239	239	239,9	240,1	240,1
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Keda district</i>					
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	32	32	32	32	32
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	211,1	211,1	189,2	184,7	176,3
<i>Shuakhevi district</i>					
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	49	49	49	49	49
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	232,7	232,7	223,7	223,9	226,7
<i>Khulo district</i>					
<i>Total number of libraries</i>	52	52	52	52	52
<i>Total number of books and magazines, (thsd)</i>	226,1	226,1	221,8	222,6	231,7

### **3.3 Sport**

	2002	2003	2004
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<i>Total sports bases</i>	658	655	582
<i>Amongst them:</i>			
<i>Football stadium with 1500 seats and more</i>	2	3	2
<i>With track of athletics</i>	2	1	-
<i>Standard Football field</i>	30	29	26
<i>Swimming pool 9X6 m.(small one)</i>	4	4	2
<i>Sports hall 24X12 m.</i>	53	38	26
<i>Special Sports games hall</i>	6	2	1
<i>Wrestling hall</i>	7	5	6
<i>Boxing hall</i>	3	1	4
<i>Heavy Athletic hall</i>	2	1	-
<i>Gymnastics hall</i>	2	2	1
<i>Non-standard hall</i>	110	116	100
<i>Standard</i>	4	6	
<i>Chess club</i>	2	3	4
<i>Complex sports ground</i>	3	1	
<i>Grass Hockey Ground</i>	2	1	
<i>Tennis Courts</i>	2	1	2
<i>Tennis Ground</i>	8	8	
<i>Basketball Ground</i>	164	156	156
<i>Handball Ground</i>	68	68	63
<i>Volleyball Ground</i>	184	210	180
<i>Among them beach</i>	4	4	9

### 3.4 Public Health

#### Main characteristics of public Health

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Number of hospitals</i>	27	26	24	24	25
<i>Number of beds</i>	1750	1659	1676	1648	1645
<i>Number of beds for doctors, midwives, pregnant and women in childbirth</i>	228	339	311	311	316
<i>Number of physicians of all specialties</i>	1268	1271	1240	1309	1254
<i>Number of paramedical personnel</i>	2497	2579	2595	2431	2398
	7	7	7	7	7
<i>Number of medical institutions rendering out-patient services to population</i>	76	73	73	73	73

#### Causes of deaths

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Total diseases</i>	2405	2121	2175	2316	<b>2561</b>

<i>Acute intestinal infections</i>	5	13	7	6	4
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	17	19	21	34	12
<i>Infections diseases</i>	2	5	2	6	1
<i>Tumors</i>	264	235	253	233	314
<i>Hypertonic diseases</i>	78	41	-	14	8
<i>Heart diseases</i>	1054	984	967	1047	1119
<i>Diseases of the circulatory</i>	542	373	431	452	435
<i>Other diseases of blood vessel</i>	29	33	56	43	45
<i>Flu, Bronchitis, Pneumonia</i>	13	11	24	30	53
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system</i>	29	26	22	47	54
<i>Stomach-intestine diseases</i>	82	93	87	84	131
<i>Meningitis and other diseases</i>	200	178	188	215	264
<i>Cases of</i>	2	15	2	19	21
<i>Injuries</i>	21	44	41	46	57
<i>Cuts, murder</i>	67	51	74	40	39

### Number of pensioners

(at the beginning of the year)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Work</i>	46998	46203	47709	47311	46293
<i>Amongst them special</i>	444	372	323	75	104
<i>2. War Invalid</i>	325	294	286	327	330
<i>3. War participant</i>	913	940	1009	946	866
<i>4. Equal with war participants</i>	2853	2610	2380	2103	1794
<i>Widows of war victims</i>	222	190	163	125	102
<i>Other military employers and family members</i>	618	760	588	512	425
<i>Social</i>	6895	7464	7668	8211	9032
<i>Victims of political repressions</i>	4572	4506	4504	5421	6826
<i>Total pensioners</i>	63396	62967	64307	64956	65668
<i>Amongst working</i>	2301	2180	2301	2303	2031

## 3.5 Environmental Protection

### Number of stationary sources of air pollution

(units)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Total number of stationary sources of air pollution</i>	285	285	480	600	630
<i>Of which organized</i>	117	115	315	340	340

### **Emission of pollutants into air**

*(thsd.tons per year)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Emission of pollutants to air – total</i>	64,58	73,0	79,0	61,29	60,12
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>From stationary sources</i>	37,13	47,4	32,5	31,34	30,17
<i>By motor transport</i>	27,45	25,6	32,5	29,95	29,95
<i>Capture(detoxification) of pollutants from stationary sources</i>	4,37	13,7	14,7	10,05	1,35

### **Air polluting emissions from stationary sources by ingredients**

*(thsd. Tons)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Emission of pollutants to air-total</i>	37,13	47,4	46,5	31,34	30,17
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>Solid</i>	12,94	7,47	0,16	3,91	0,20
<i>Gaseous and liquids</i>	20,08	39,93	46,34	27,43	29,97
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>Sulphure dioxide</i>	2,51	1,52	0,18	2,98	0,07
<i>Nitrogen ixides(in terms of NO<sub>2</sub>)</i>	4,84	0,42	0,78	2,53	0,04
<i>Hydrocarbon</i>	9,31	3,92	12,8	16,21	2,62
<i>other</i>	4,11	5,45	32,18	2,01	27,24

### **Waste water discharge**

*(mln. Cubic metres)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Waste water discharge</i>	17933	22322	18954	21630	22580
<i>Polluted</i>	16847	20843	17022	19730	19903
<i>Purified according to standards</i>	1086	1479	1932	1900	2677

### **Fresh water consumption**

*(thsnd.cubic meters)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Water abstraction from</i>	55031	73401	73678	77552	79534

<i>natural sources</i>					
<i>Of which from groundwater resources</i>	4119	2246	5868	6760	5500
<i>Total water consumption</i>	50088	66500	67356	67870	70099
<i>Of which</i>					
<i>Household and drinking purposes</i>	15035	27785	24924	25820	31699
<i>Industrial purposes</i>	1978	4278	2764	2900	3200
<i>Irrigation</i>	2775	1337	1003	1042	—
<i>Agricultural water supply</i>	30300	33100	34000	38400	35000

### **Reforestation**

(*thsd.hectares*)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Reforestation in the state forests, thsd hectares</i>	—	—	42	60	7
<i>Of which planting and sowing of forests</i>	—	—	42	60	7
<i>Reforestation fellings</i>	2109	4135	2314	2850	994
<i>Liquid timber felled, thsd. cubic metres of trunk wood</i>	40917	31200	29291	41343	16898

### **Forest area and forest stock**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Total forest area, thsd.hectares</i>	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,8	99,8
<i>Forest covered area, thsd. Hectares</i>	94,2	94,2	94,2	94,2	94,2
<i>Total forest stock, mln.cubic meters</i>	18,6	18,6	18,6	18,6	18,6
<i>Forest content of the territory, %</i>	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%

### **Forest protection**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Forest restoration and planting</i>	-	-	42	60	7
<i>Forest cutting, cubic meters</i>	2766	2577	2029	3014	4987
<i>Forest protection from pests and diseases</i>	-	0,5	1,0	-	-





## **IV. Key problems existing in Adjara Region According to polling conducted in the Region**

### **Economics**

1. Sale of agricultural products (citrus, tea)
2. Activation of enterprise
3. Development of traditional agricultural areas
4. Reduction of taxes
5. Improvement of Tax Code
6. Adjustment of prices
7. Attraction of investments
8. Promotion of small business development
9. Full privatization of land
10. Tourism development
11. Credits accessibility
12. Low level of purchasing capacity
13. (Financial, information) Support provided to businessmen by the state
14. Improvement of Customs Code
15. Creation of a consultation center for entrepreneurs
16. Simplification of license and permits issue procedures
17. Activation of anti-monopoly law
18. Inefficient use of natural resources
19. Bureaucratic barriers
20. Obsolete logistics (outdated methods)
21. Export promotion

### **Social issues**

1. Unemployment
2. Social protection of population
3. Modest salaries
4. Meager pensions
5. Free medicare (on rebate)
6. Education system reform
7. Free education
8. Aid to people damaged in disaster
9. Resettlement of population from the landslide-risk area

## **Infrastructure**

1. Restoration and development of infrastructure
2. Rehabilitation of roads
3. Repair of schools
4. Improvement of logistics at schools
5. Construction of apartments
6. Repair of elevators and roofs in dwelling houses
7. Reconstruction of wrecking buildings in the region
8. Improvement of traffic in villages (soft-rate public transport)
9. Strengthening of coastline
10. Power supply
11. replacement of electric wiring
12. Gasification and natural gas supply to the region
13. Improvement of sanitary conditions in the region
14. Installation of television tower
15. Improvement of television transmission
16. Radio circuit
17. Provision of low-price heating devices to the population
18. Creation of sports and cultural-entertainment centers
19. Complete development of water resources in the Region (construction of micro-HPPs)

## **Other Issues...**

1. Problems related to self-government and administration: illicit deforestation
2. Protection of human rights
3. Supremacy of law
4. Anti-drug addiction and anti-criminal
5. Corruption