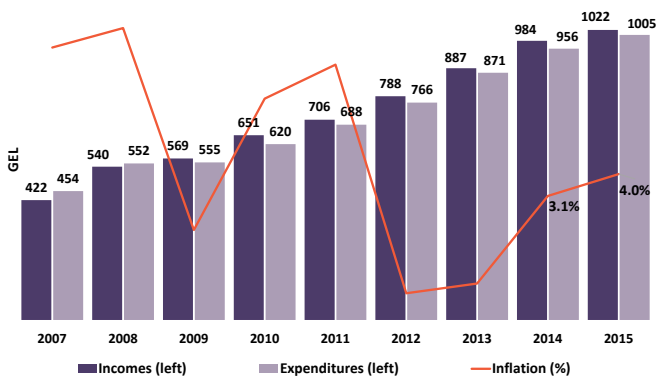


Based on the income and expenditure statistics per household, in 2015 compared to 2014:

- Household income (3.9%) as well as expenditure (5.1%) increased;
- The main source of household income was wages (38% of the total income);
- 23% of household total income is used on everyday products;
- On average, households save about 180 GEL per month.

Average Monthly Incomes and Expenditures per Household, 2007-15



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

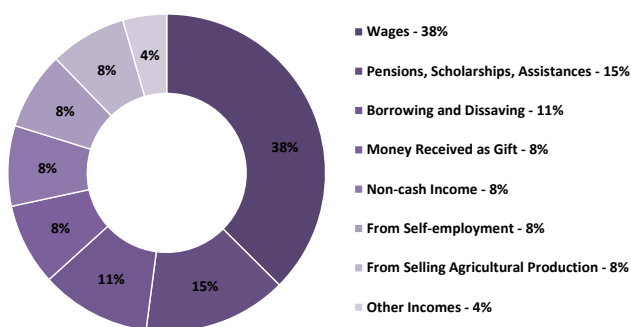
In 2015, average household monthly income (cash and non-cash) equalled 1,022 GEL which is 3.9% higher than the corresponding indicator in 2014. Together with income growth, the volume of expenditure also increased (5%) and amounted to 1,005 GEL.

Along with the increase in households' income and expenditure, in 2015 consumer prices also increased (4.0%) meaning that in 2015 there was no significant change regarding consumers' purchasing power compared to 2014.

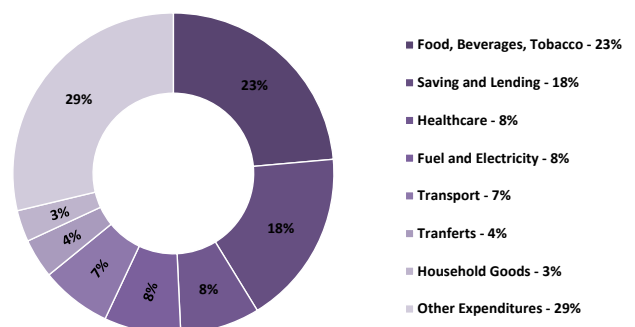
In 2015, the main source of average household monthly income (1,022 GEL) is still wages (38%). It should be noted that pensions, scholarships and assistance take up a significant share (14%) in total income. Meanwhile, self-employment and selling agricultural products makes up only 16% of total income (in 2014 this indicator was 14.9%) while in 2015 self-employed people make up 57% of people in work.

In 2015, compared to 2014, the structure of average household monthly income did not change.

Distribution of the Average Monthly Incomes per Household, 2015



Distribution of the Average Monthly Expenditure per Household, 2015



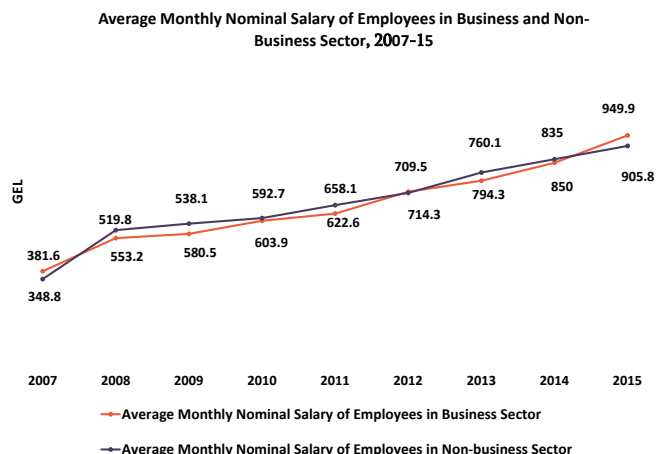
Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

In 2015, about one quarter of households' total expenditure went on everyday products such as food, drink and tobacco, while only 3% of the whole expenditure was spent on household goods such as a washing machine or kettle. A significant amount of expenses went on health care (8%), fuel and electricity (8%), transport (7%) and transfers (4%). It is also interesting that despite not yielding a high income, households still save 18% of their average monthly income, which is about 180 GEL.

In 2015, compared to 2014, the structure of average monthly expenditure per household did not change.

In the period of 2007 to 2015, the average monthly nominal salary in business and non-business sectors increased. In 2015, the average monthly salary in the non-business sector increased (6.6%) and equalled 905.8 GEL. In this period there was also a significant increase (13.8%) in the average monthly nominal salary in business sector. As a consequence, in 2015 the average monthly salary in the business sector was 4.9% higher than in the non-business sector and reached 950 GEL.

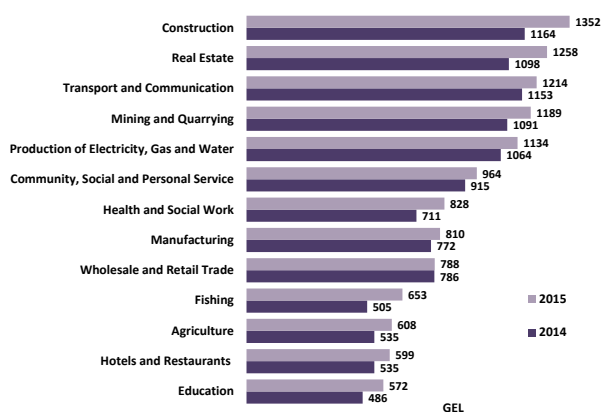
Starting from 2008, in most cases the average monthly nominal salary in the non-business sector was higher than in the business sector but in 2015 in the business sector the average monthly nominal salary was higher.



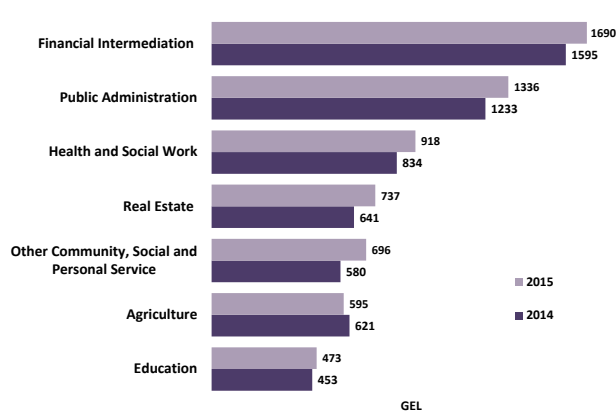
Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

In 2015, the average monthly salary increased in all areas of the business sector**. The highest growth was recorded in the following industries: fishing (29.3%), education (17.8%), health care (16.5%), real estate (14.6%) and construction (16.1%). Despite such growth, employees in education remain poorly paid (486 GEL). On the other hand, in the business sector the highest paid area is construction (1,352 GEL).

Average Monthly Nominal Salary of Employees in Business Sector by Economic Activity, 2014-15



Average Monthly Nominal Salary of Employees in Non-business Sector by Economic Activity, 2014-15



Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

In 2015, agriculture was the only industry in the non-business sector*** where there was no growth in average monthly salary. Financial intermediation is the highest paid occupation not only among the non-business sector but in general. In 2015, the average monthly salary in the financial sector increased (6.0%) and reached 1690 GEL. Education remains the lowest paid job in the non-business sector as well.

** A legal entity whose primary purpose is to conduct business activities and make a profit is called a business legal entity.

*** A legal entity whose primary purpose is not to conduct business activities and make a profit is called a non-business legal entity.

Basic Economic Indicators	2012	2013	2014	I 2015	II 2015	III 2015	IV 2015	2015	I 2016
Nominal GDP (mln USD)	15846.8	16139.9	16528.5	3325.0*	3407.6*	3545.0*	6682.3*	13959.9*	3018.8*
Per capita GDP (USD)	3523.4	3599.6	3680.8	884.5*	913.4*	950.5*	994.7*	3743.1*	811.4*
GDP real growth (%)	6.4%	3.3%	4.8%	3.2%*	2.5%*	2.5%*	2.9%*	2.8%*	2.6%*
Consumer Price Index (annual average)	-0.9%	-0.5%	3.1%					4.0%	
Foreign Direct Investment (USD)	911.6	941.9	1 758.4	175.3*	354.7*	489.0*	267.9*	1 351.1*	376.4*
Unemployment Rate (%)	15%	14.6%	12.4%					12%	
External Public Debt (mln USD)	4739	4202	4200	3989	4181	4195	4315	4315	4396
Poverty Rate (relative)	22.4%	21.4%	21.4%					20.1%	

Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia
National Bank of Georgia
Ministry of Finance

* Forecasted