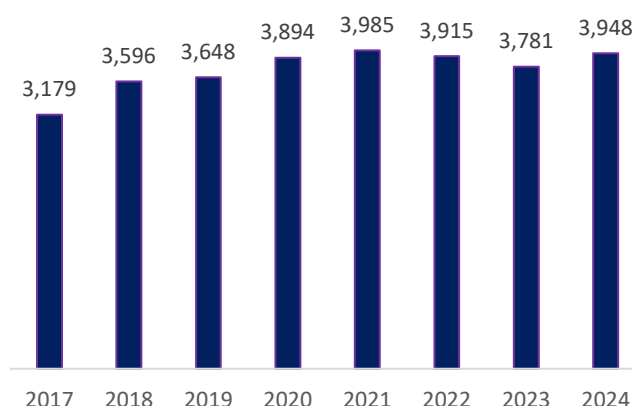


THE SECTOR AT A GLANCE

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN 2025

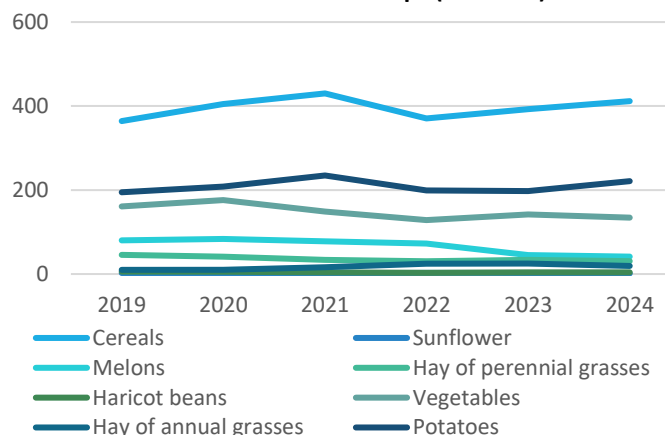
In June 2025, the National Statistics Office of Georgia released its annual publication on the agricultural sector, *Agriculture of Georgia 2024*. According to the report, agriculture, forestry, and fishing accounted for 6.2% of GDP in 2024—slightly below previous years, yet consistent with the general trend of recent years, during which the sector's share averaged 7–8%. In real terms, agricultural GDP grew by 4.4% compared to 2023. While the production of most annual crops declined slightly in 2024, notable increases were recorded for potatoes and cereals, rising by 24% and 19% respectively compared to 2023. Production of haricot beans also increased marginally by 1%. Conversely, decreases were observed in the production of vegetables (8%), hay of annual grasses (6%), melons (4%), hay of perennial grasses (3%), and sunflower (1%).

Agricultural GDP at 2019 prices (mln. GEL)



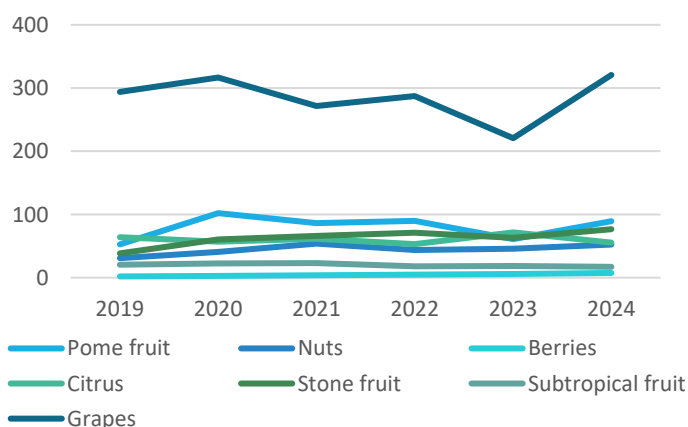
Source: Geostat, 2025.

Production of annual crops (ths. tons)



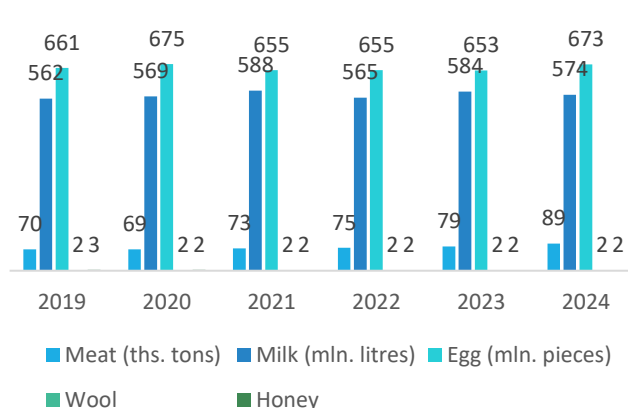
With respect to permanent crops, pome fruit recorded the largest annual increase (47%), followed closely by grapes (45%). Production also rose for berries (29%), stone fruit (21%), and nuts (15%). In contrast, declines were observed in the production of citrus (23%) and subtropical fruit (8%). In the livestock sector, meat production increased by 13%, egg production by 3%, while milk production decreased by 2%.

Production of permanent crops (ths. tons)

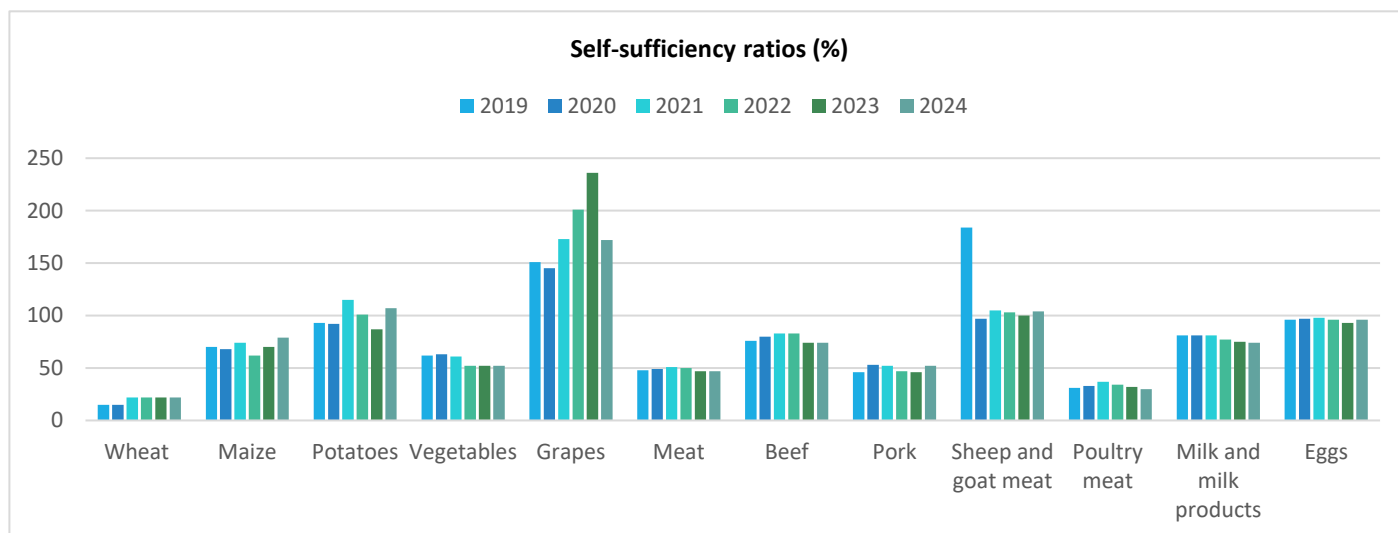


Source: Geostat, 2025.

Production of livestock products



In terms of self-sufficiency ratios, wheat increased from 15% in 2020 to 22% during 2021–2024. The self-sufficiency ratio for potatoes also rose, by 20 percentage points compared to 2023, while maize increased by 9 percentage points. The largest decline was recorded for grapes, where the ratio fell by 64 percentage points; however, it still exceeds 100% and remains the highest among all products.



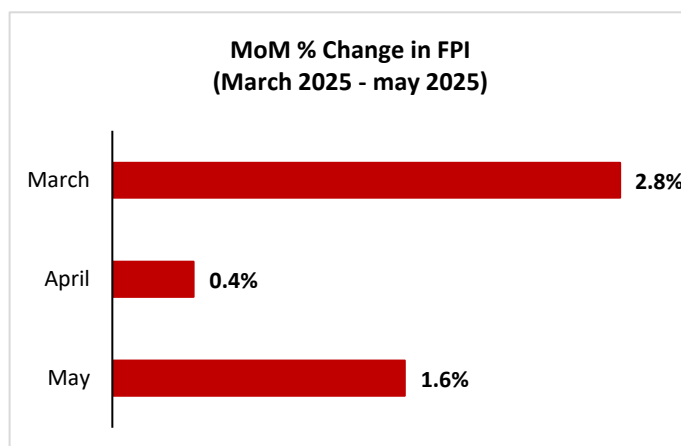
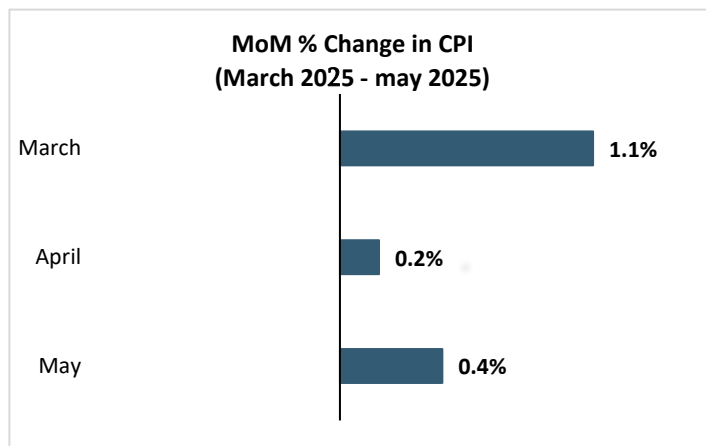
Source: Geostat, 2025.

PRICE HIGHLIGHTS

DOMESTIC PRICES

On a monthly basis, the country's price levels increased between March and May 2025. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased in March 2025 compared to February by 1.1%. The corresponding month-over-month prices increased by 0.2% and 0.4% in April and May, respectively.

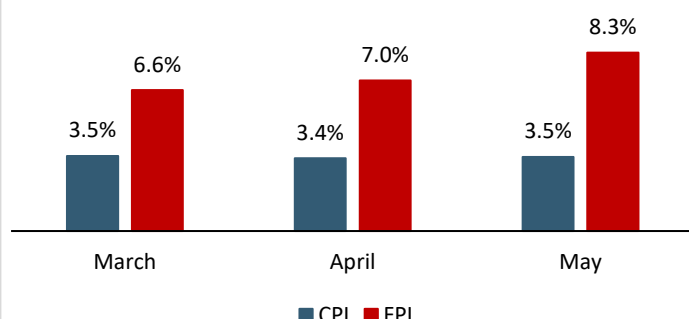
Between March and May 2025, the price of food and non-alcoholic beverages, measured by the Food Price Index (FPI), exhibited an upward trend. In March food prices increased by 2.8% compared to previous month. While, in April and May the corresponding month-over-month price increased by 0.4% and 1.6%.



Source: Geostat, 2025. Note: the index value in the previous month was 100.

From an annual perspective, the CPI continued to increase between March and May 2025. This March, the CPI grew by 3.5% compared to March of 2024; the corresponding YoY changes were 3.4% and 3.5%, respectively, for April and May 2025.

Annual % changes in CPI and FPI



In May 2025, the year-over-year prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages also rose moderately, by 8.3%, contributing 2.82 percentage points to the change in total CPI. The main drivers were the price increases in the following sub-groups:



Oils and fats (22.5%↗)

Vegetables (17.6%↗)



coffee, tea and cocoa (15.4%↗)

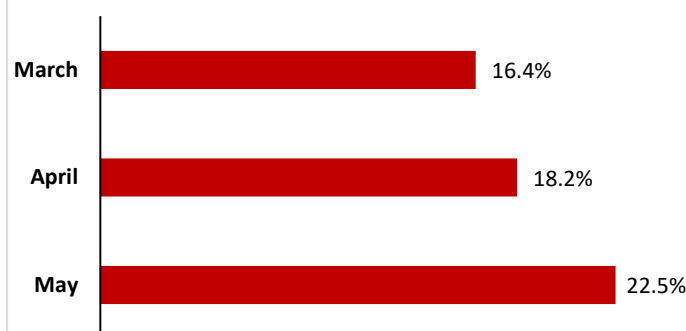
IN THE SPOTLIGHT: OILS AND FATS

This May, food prices in the oils and fats sub-category still exhibited an upward trend. In March, oils and fats prices had increased by 16.4% over March 2024, while the corresponding price increase was 18.2% in April 2025. The annual increase in oils and fats prices reached 22.5% in May 2025. According to Geostat, prices rose for all products in the oils and fats sub-category in May 2025 compared to the same month of previous year. The largest upsurges were observed for Sunflower oil (30.2%), Butter and spread (15.3%), Margarine (9.1%), Mayonnaise (6.6%); while the corresponding monthly inflation rates for May 2025 were positive for all mentioned products, except sunflower oil.

The rise in prices for oils and fats in Georgia during 2025 can be attributed to a combination of factors. A 39 percent year-over-year increase in the average import price, together with an 8.3 percent decline in import volumes, pushed overall costs upward. Transportation and freight expenses also rose, partly due to security concerns in the Black Sea region, while growing global demand—particularly from the biofuel sector—further tightened supply and elevated international prices. Because Georgia relies heavily on imported sunflower oil, these global and logistical pressures directly translated into higher domestic retail prices.

In the case of butter, spreads, margarine, and mayonnaise, the increase in prices can be explained by similar international and local dynamics. Stronger global demand and limited supply in the dairy sector placed upward pressure on butter prices, while the cost of margarine and mayonnaise was affected by the rising price of vegetable oils, which are key inputs in their production. As Georgia is import-reliant for many of these products, currency fluctuations and the generally high inflation environment in early 2025 further amplified the increase in retail prices.

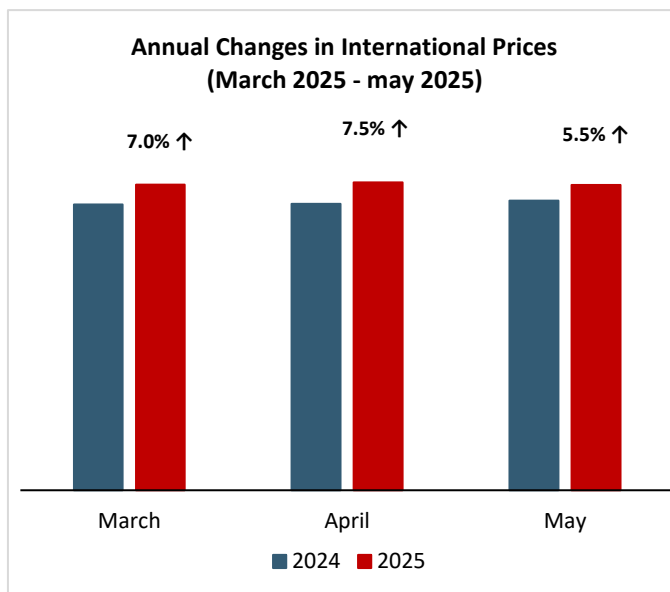
Annual price increases for oils and fats
(March - May 2025)



Source: Geostat, 2025.

INTERNATIONAL PRICES

Between March and May 2025, international prices exhibited an upward trend on an annual basis. In March, the Food Price Index, measured by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), increased (by 7.0%) compared to March 2024. In April and May 2025, the corresponding food price increase were 7.5% and 5.5%. This upsurge was primarily driven by notable increase in the price indices for oils and dairy. In March, April and May Oils Price Index increased by 23.9%, 20.7% and 19.1%, while Dairy Price Index increased by 19.9%, 22.6% and 21.7% compared to the same months of previous year. The increase in Vegetable Oil prices was primarily due to lingering strong demand and constrained supply dynamics. The price increase for dairy was primarily due to strong demand from Asia, especially for butter, which remained historically high.

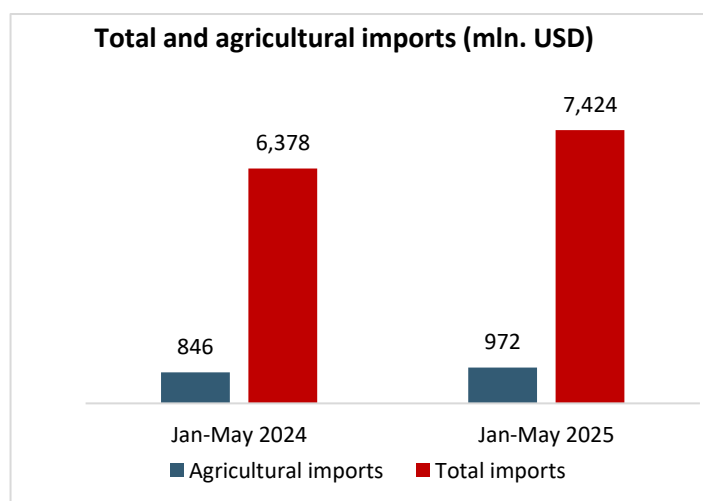
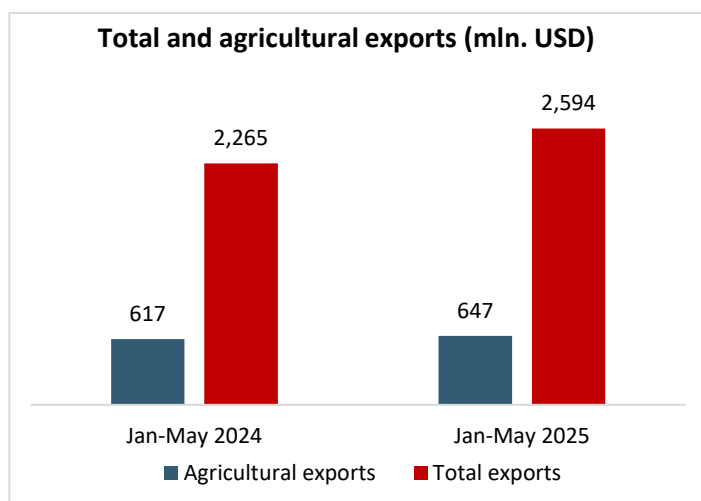


Source: FAO, 2025.

TRADE HIGHLIGHTS

Total Georgian exports in Jan-May 2025 amounted to 2,594 mln. USD, showing a strong improve and a solid 14.5% increase from the respective period last year (2,265 mln. USD). While, for agri exports, increase is more moderate, 4.9% – from 617 mln. USD in 2024 to 647 mln. in 2025. Furthermore, the share of agricultural exports within total export decreased from 27% to 25%.

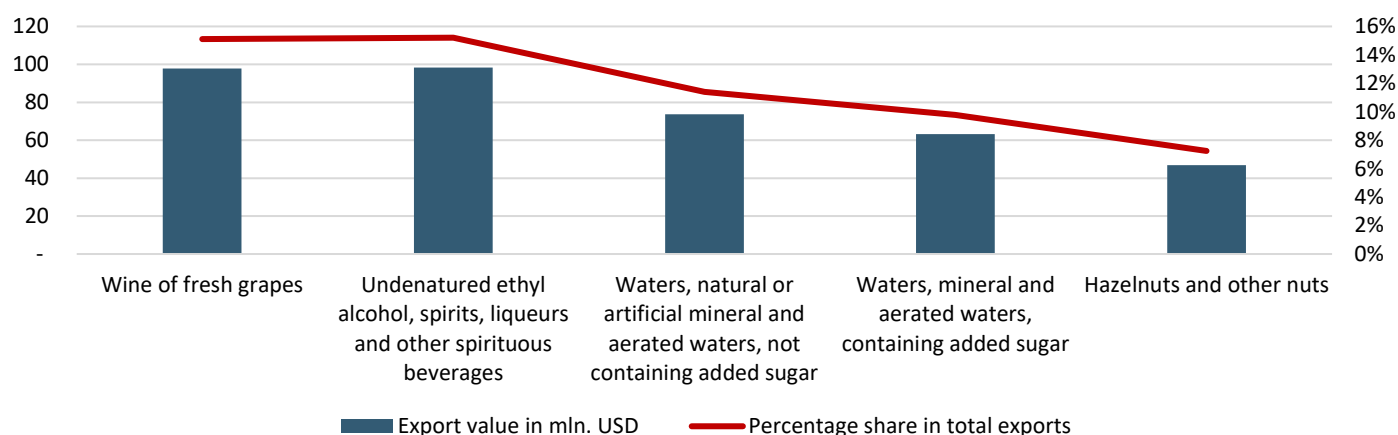
Similarly to Total Georgian exports, total Georgian imports increased, by 16.4%, from 6,378 mln. USD from Jan-May 2024 to 7,424 mln. USD over the corresponding period of 2025. Agri imports rose from 846 mln. USD in 2024 to 972 mln. USD in 2025, which demonstrates a 14.9% increase that is higher than the agri exports rate. While the share of agri imports in total imports remained the same, reached to 13%.



Source: Geostat, 2025.

The top two agricultural export commodity, as usual, was spirit-based beverages and wine from fresh grapes. Their export amounted to 98.3 mln. USD and 97.8 mln. USD, In Jan-May 2025 and held a share of 15.2% and 15.1% of total agricultural export, respectively. The export of mineral waters amounted to 73.7 mln. USD holding a share of 11.4%. While waters containing added sugar equaled 63.2 mln. USD (a share of 9.8%), and hazelnut and other nut exports reached 46.9 mln. USD (7.2%).

Top 5 agricultural export commodities in Jan-May 2025 (mln.USD)



Source: Geostat, 2025.

Note: Agricultural exports and imports include food.

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