



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

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NNLE RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY



NNLE Rural Development Agency implements targeted programs and projects in line with the current requirements of the agricultural sector , in order to support all components of the agricultural value chain.

The goal of these programs and projects is to promote the long-term, sustainable development of rural areas and agriculture; to create a business environment that ensures quantitative growth in agricultural production in Georgia; to support the production of competitive, high-quality products; to strengthen food safety; and to increase exports.

For farmers and rural residents, the Rural Development Agency serves as a guide for starting a business and achieving successful growth. Programs focused on the development of the agri-food sector are systematically updated based on the needs of farmers and entrepreneurs and existing challenges; new programs are created on the basis of development-oriented initiatives.

2025 - UP TO 800 MILLION GEL IN PREFERENTIAL AGROCREDIT PROVIDED TO MORE THAN 4,400 BENEFICIARIES; STATE CO-FINANCING EXCEEDING MORE THAN 200 MILLION GEL

- In order to improve the processes of primary agricultural production, processing, storage and marketing in 2025, more than 4,400 beneficiaries received Preferential Agrocredit totaling more than 800 million GEL.

It is noteworthy that from 2013 to November 2025, more than 49,900 beneficiaries received Preferential Agrocredit worth of 8.0 billion GEL, and state co-financing of interest on credits amounted to more than 1.3 billion GEL.

2025 - NEW PERENNIAL GARDENS COVERING AN AREA OF MORE THAN 2,400 HECTARES

- The area of modern perennial gardens in the countryside is increasing every year, which is the result of one of the successful state programs, "Plant the Future." In 2025, with state support, the cultivation of new perennial gardens covering an area of 2,407 hectares was co-financed in the amount of 22.3 million GEL.

Since the launch of the program, from 2015 to December 2025, the establishment of new perennial orchards covering a total area of 25,480 hectares has been co-financed with state support in the amount of 205.3 million GEL.

2025 - 17 CONTRACTS SIGNED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCESSING ENTERPRISES AND STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

- The state supports the establishment of storage and processing infrastructure. In 2025, contracts were signed with 17 companies for the establishment of processing enterprises and storage infrastructure. The co-financing provided by the Rural Development Agency amounts to GEL 5.7 million.

In 2014-2025, 287 companies signed contracts for the establishment of processing enterprises and storage infrastructure. Agency co-financing amounts to 132.4 million GEL.

2025 - MORE THAN 34 MILLION GEL FOR THE PURCHASE OF 310 UNITS OF MACHINERY

- Under the Harvesting Agricultural Machinery Co-financing Program and the Agricultural Machinery Co-financing Program for Cooperatives, the purchase of 310 units of machinery was financed in the amount of 34.1 million GEL.

From 2016 to December 2025, the Agricultural Machinery co-financing programs financed the purchase of more than 4,000 units of equipment worth of 228.7 million GEL.

2025 - 3 PRODUCERS OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS RECEIVED CO-FINANCING IN THE AMOUNT OF 36,006 GEL

- The Bioproduction Promotion Program provides co-financing for certification, consulting services, and co-financing of organic fertilizers and/or biopreparations permitted in organic farming, viticulture and beekeeping. Under the program, in 2025, three producers of organic products received co-financing in the amount of 36,006 GEL. In 2022-2025, 61 producers of organic products received co-financing in the amount of 665,096 GEL.

2025 - HAZELNUT-PRODUCING FARMERS RECEIVED UP TO 21 MILLION GEL IN TARGETED ASSISTANCE

- A targeted program is being implemented to promote primary hazelnut production and support hazelnut producing farmers. In 2024–2025, across the country, 44,134 hectares of hazelnut orchards, covering around 108,000 planting sites, were registered in the hazelnut cadaster. Farmers received approximately GEL 20.9 million in targeted assistance.

2025 - MORE THAN 16,300 HECTARES OF LAND INSURED

- The state Agroinsurance Program allows farmers to protect their crops from climate risks. Under the Agroinsurance Program, more than 16,300 hectares of land were insured in 2025. The total insurance premium amounted to 19.7 million GEL, while the co-financing provided by the Rural Development Agency under the contracts amounts to 13.8 million Gel.

In 2014-2025, more than 188,400 hectares of land were insured. The total insurance premium amounted to 155.5 million GEL, and co-financing of the Rural Development Agency financing specified in the agreement is 105.2 million GEL.

IN 2025, FARMERS RECEIVED MORE THAN 12 MILLION GEL IN INCOME FROM THE SALE OF INDUSTRIAL APPLES

- More than 40,000 tons of industrial apples were delivered to 14 fruit processing enterprises participating in the state program to promote the sale of nonstandard/industrial apples. As a result, farmers received more than 12 million GEL in income. State funding amounts to more than 4 million GEL.

The program to promote the sale of industrial apples ensures that full harvest storage. Industrial apples are purchased by fruit processing enterprises in Shida Kartli, Kakheti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Racha-Lechkhumi-Lower Svaneti regions.

2025 - 38 BUSINESS IDEAS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS; STATE CO-FINANCING OF MORE THAN 3 MILLION GEL

- A special program is being implemented to develop entrepreneurial activity in mountainous regions. In 2025, 38 business ideas were financed, with investments of total 6,489,550 GEL and state co-financing with total amount of 3,338,510 GEL.

Under the program, 140 business ideas were financed in 2023-2025, with total investments of 22,310,710 GEL and state co-financing amounting to 11,407,640 GEL.



2025 - SUPPORT FOR 122 BEEKEEPERS. STATE CO-FINANCING OF 353,340 GEL

- Since 2024, State Beekeeping Support Program has been in progress. in the field of beekeeping, with the aim of promoting the sustainable production of high-quality honey. In 2024-2025, 265 beneficiaries received co-financing in the amount of 795,518 GEL. From which 122 beneficiaries received co-financing in the amount of 353,340 GEL in 2025.

2025 - 431 BENEFICIARIES RECEIVED CO-FINANCING IN THE AMOUNT OF 1,651,334 GEL TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ON IRRIGATED LAND PLOTS IN SHIDA KARTLI AND KAKHETI REGIONS

- In order to support the introduction of climate-smart farming methods, the "Program for Promoting Agricultural Production on Irrigated Land Plots" has been implemented in the Shida Kartli and Kakheti regions since 2024. In 2025, 431 beneficiaries received co-financing in the amount of 1,651,334 GEL.

2025 - UP TO 15.3 MILLION GEL FOR NEW GREENHOUSES

- The Georgian Vegetables from Greenhouses Program is being implemented throughout the country to support the production of annual agricultural crops. In 2025, 186 beneficiaries received co-financing in the amount of 14,021,125 GEL. In 2024-2025, 206 beneficiaries received co-financing in the amount of 15,271,954 GEL.

2025 - MORE THAN 1.5 MILLION GEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY SECTOR

- As part of the "State Program for the Modernization and Market Access of the Dairy Sector," 39 agreements were signed with 39 beneficiaries in 2025. The total investment amounted to 2,284,780 GEL, of which the Agency's co-financing specified in the agreement amounts to 1,556,060 GEL.

In 2020-2025, 1,188 agreements were signed with 1,358 unique beneficiaries. The total investment amounted to 71,302,875 GEL, of which the Agency's co-financing specified in the agreement amounts to 51,373,686 GEL.

2025- MORE THAN 900,000 GEL FOR FARMERS AFFECTED BY HEAVY SNOWFALL

- As part of the "Program to assist farms affected by heavy snowfall in the Guria and Imereti regions," contracts were signed with 36 beneficiaries in 2025. The total investment amounted to 980,696 GEL, of which the Agency's co-financing specified in the agreement amounts to 970,517 GEL

2025 - SUPPORT FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF UP TO 50 GEORGIAN COMPANIES IN 9 INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITIONS.

- In order to promote the growth of exports of Georgian agri-food products, with the support of the Rural Development Agency, up to 50 Georgian companies producing agricultural products were given the opportunity to present their products at various international exhibitions in Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Azerbaijan, China, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and the United States.

2025 - CO-FINANCING THE PURCHASE OF 4,547 ENERGY-EFFICIENT STOVES.

- The Rural Development Agency's programs and projects include the possibility of co-financing both energy-efficient production and the mechanization of wood processing.

In order to promote sustainable use of natural resources and climate change mitigation measures, the Co-Financing Program for Energy-Efficient Stoves is being implemented. Under the program, the purchase of 4,547 energy-efficient stoves throughout Georgia was co-financed in 2025. And in 2023-2025, the purchase of 5,141 energy-efficient stoves throughout Georgia was co-financed.

2025 - 43 AGREEMENTS ON PROMOTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS

- To promote production of high-quality and safe agricultural products, the Rural Development Agency assists agribusinesses in implementing international food safety management systems and standards, product branding and packaging, co-financing of consulting services for the management of agricultural cooperatives, the purchase of equipment necessary for final commercial presentation of products, and co-financing of trademark registration cost for agricultural cooperatives. In this area, 43 agreements were signed in 2025, with the Agency co-financing 402,672 GEL. Between 2016 and 2025, 400 agreements were signed, with the Agency co-financing 3.8 million GEL and 125,521.86 USD.

2025 - A NEW GOAL: CO-FINANCING OF FOREIGN CONSULTANT SERVICES

- In 2025, with the initiative of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, changes were made to the State Program of Technical Assistance. By decree of the Government of Georgia, co-financing services of foreign experts and consultants were added to the state program according of Technical Assistance.

The program defines the areas of expertise for foreign consultants and exerts. Specifically, the consultant will provide consultations related to agricultural activities for annual and perennial crops, both in open field and protected cultivation. The technical consultant, in turn, will provide consultations on post-harvest technologies.



LEPL
NATIONAL
WINE
AGENCY



The purpose of the activities of the LEPL National Wine Agency is to promote the development of the viticulture and winemaking sector. To achieve this objective, in 2025 the National Wine Agency operated in the following key areas:

- Promotion and marketing;
- Support for the organized conduct of the grape harvest (Rtveli);
- Wine quality control;
- Viticulture cadastre;
- Scientific research of Georgian wine culture.

PROMOTION OF GEORGIAN WINE

2025 – 88 EXHIBITIONS AND FESTIVALS, UP TO 300 TASTINGS, 18 WINE TOURS

In 2025, within the framework of the “State Program for the Promotion of Georgian Wine,” with the financial and organizational support of the National Wine Agency, Georgian wine was presented in 21 countries at 58 exhibitions and festivals and 322 tastings. Within the framework of the “State Program for Supporting the Promotion of Georgian Wine Products on the Domestic Market,” 32 events, including 30 exhibitions and festivals was holding in Georgia. Eighteen wine tours were organized in Georgia for foreign wine professionals and media representatives.

The National Wine Agency implements marketing campaigns for Georgian wine in strategic markets through cooperation with marketing companies such as “Colangelo & Partners” (USA), “People PR” (Poland), “ff.k Public Relations” (Germany), “Swirl Wine Group” (United Kingdom), “Red Bridge” (Japan), “Wine21.com” (Republic of Korea), and “Bogvi International Trading Company” (People’s Republic of China).

Consumer-oriented events and media campaigns were strengthened. The National Wine Agency cooperates with CBS, CNN, The New York Times, Wine Enthusiast, Netflix, “V is for Vino,” and others.

2025 – UP TO GEL 700,000 FOR CO-FINANCING MARKETING EXPENSES FOR 9 WINE COMPANIES

- Within the framework of the State Program for Co-financing Marketing Expenses, in 2025, 9 wine companies received a total of GEL 692,969 in co-financing. Co-financing of marketing expenses is provided only to companies that export to priority markets in various countries worldwide (excluding the CIS and GUAM countries).

2025 – THE EXPORT VALUE OF WINE AND SPIRITS AMOUNTED TO USD 550.6 MILLION

- In 2025, up to 89,7 million liters of wine worth USD 267,9 million were exported to 71 countries worldwide.
- Spirits worth up to USD 283 million, totaling 46,6 million liters, were exported to 55 countries worldwide. In 2025, exports of wine and spirits generated a significant amount of revenue for the country—nearly half a billion (USD 550,6 million).

GRAPE HARVEST

2025 – UP TO 340 THOUSAND TONS OF GRAPES PROCESSED

- During the 2025 grape harvest, Georgia processed a record volume over the past 30 years-up to 340 thousand tons of grapes, valued at approximately GEL 480 million. The harvest was delivered by up to 22 thousand grape growers.

Of the processed grapes, the largest share-up to 327 thousand tons-was in Kakheti, which is also a record figure. In Racha, a record volume of up to 3 thousand tons of various grape varieties was processed as well, with the largest share being Aleksandrouli and Mujuretuli.

By government decision, in 2025 no subsidies were allocated to wine producers in the Kakheti region. With regard to grape quality, a very important decision was adopted: surplus grapes were purchased by the state-owned enterprise LLC "Crop Management Company" at differentiated prices based on quality. In the Kakheti region, Saperavi grapes were purchased at GEL 1.50 per kilogram; other wine grape varieties permitted under the Law of Georgia "On Vine and Wine" were purchased at GEL 1.20 per kilogram; and substandard as well as damaged and/or diseased grapes were purchased at GEL 1.00 per kilogram. The price differentiation based on quality will be maintained in the 2026 and further tightened. High-quality grapes naturally contribute to the production of high-quality wine, which unequivocally guarantees greater export opportunities, access to new markets, and increased competitiveness.

In the Racha region, a subsidization program was implemented to stimulate the private sector. All companies that paid grape growers no less than GEL 8 per kilogram for Aleksandrouli and Mujuretuli grape varieties were eligible to receive the subsidy. The amount of the state subsidy was set at GEL 4 per kilogram for both Aleksandrouli and Mujuretuli grape varieties.

WINE QUALITY

- The relevant departments of the National Wine Agency regularly monitor the quality of alcoholic beverages to ensure that tens of millions of liters of Georgian wine and other alcoholic drinks meet international standards, remain competitive, and are increasingly in demand.

In 2025, state control verifying compliance of technological processes in wineries with the requirements of Georgian legislation was conducted in 139 companies. Inspectorial control was carried out in 155 companies, ensuring conformity of the lot of alcoholic beverages submitted for certification. For the organoleptic testing of export alcoholic beverages, 279 tastings were conducted during the reporting period.

Compared to previous years, the number of violations decreased this year.



VINEYARD CADASTRE PROGRAM

2025 – UP TO 5151 VINEYARD EXTRACTS ISSUED

The cadastral data on vineyards—which includes changes of vineyard owners, establishment or uprooting of vineyards, and other updates—are continuously maintained. In total, up to 5151 vineyard extracts have been issued. Field inspections were conducted, covering 372 plots belonging to 220 grape growers. Aerial photography of vineyards also continued.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF GEORGIAN WINE CULTURE

The “Promotion of the Origin of Georgian Grapevines” program is being implemented, aimed at collecting new data for the country with the oldest confirmed wine culture in Georgia across different historical periods, reconstructing the continuous history of viticulture and winemaking, studying the agronomic and oenological potential of viticulture and winemaking, and promoting Georgian wine. The program involves scientists from leading Georgian and international universities and research centers in a multidisciplinary research format. Numerous studies have been published under the program, archaeological and laboratory studies were carried out.

2025 – THREE NEW WINES ADDED TO THE APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN: “RACHA,” “LECHKHUMI,” AND “SAZANOS OTSKHANURI”

In 2025, three wines were added to the appellations of origin: “Racha,” “Lechkhumi,” and “Sazanos Otskhanuri,” bringing the total number of appellations to 33. The National Wine Agency participated in the preparation of production specifications for these wines and other technical matters related to their registration within the framework of the “Program for the Development of the Georgian Wine Appellations of Origin System and the Promotion of Protection of Georgian Wine Labels.”

IN 2025, GEORGIA SUBMITTED AN APPLICATION TO HOST THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF VINE AND WINE (OIV) CONGRESS IN 2027.

**UNESCO
CULTURAL
HERITAGE**

Georgian Qvevri
Winemaking Tradition

RECOGNIZED BY
UNESCO AS INTANGIBLE
CULTURAL HERITAGE OF
HUMANITY (2013)





**NATIONAL
FOOD
AGENCY**



The National Food Agency operates within three primary areas of responsibility:

- Food Safety
- Veterinary Services
- Plant Protection

The NFA carries out its functions through regional departments and municipal offices operating across the country.

IN 2025, IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE NFA'S CAPACITIES IN THE REGIONS, NEW OFFICES WERE CONSTRUCTED IN KOBULETI, MTSKHETA, DEDOPLISTSKARO AND MARNEULI; THE MANAGEMENT CENTER FOR FIGHTING THE BROWN MARMORATED STINK BUG IN ABASHA HAS UNDERGONE RECONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION WORKS WERE CARRIED OUT IN 17 REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

During the reporting period, to simplify the issuance of veterinary and phytosanitary export certificates, the NFA continued the digitalization of its services. Along with the corresponding physical form, an electronic form is also issued.

Electronic systems for state control in food safety, veterinary services and plant protection are being developed / upgraded to increase the efficiency of inspection processes.

FOOD SAFETY

STATE CONTROL AND MONITORING

For the protection of consumer interests and health, and in accordance with the annual Food Safety State Control Program, the National Food Agency inspects the consumer market, including food service establishments, school and kindergarten kitchens, markets, slaughterhouses, bakeries, agricultural markets, etc.

2025 RESULTS:

39 537 STATE CONTROLS WERE CONDUCTED (INSPECTIONS, DOCUMENTARY CHECKS, SUPERVISION, SAMPLE TESTING, HACCP AUDIT)

4038 ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATIONS WERE IDENTIFIED

Within the monitoring program, laboratory testing was performed for 338 parameters, including heavy metals and prohibited substances; veterinary drug (antibiotic) residues; raw milk testing for brucellosis; detection of aflatoxin M1 in milk; milk fat purity; species identification of meat and meat products; pesticide residues; trans-fat content in food; residues of veterinary drugs and contaminants in fish; GMO analysis, etc.

More than 7442 samples of various food products and drinking water were tested. 582 non-compliances with the norms set out by law were detected.

- Since 2025, the number of research samples for the determination of aflatoxin M1 in milk has significantly increased. 459 samples have been tested within the framework of the program.
- In 2025, control of dairy establishments intensified. Approximately 50 unregistered dairy production facilities were identified; half of them have already applied to the NFA and start operating in compliance with legal requirements.
- As a result of activities carried out in 2025, such as active state control and increased awareness of the business sector, the number of cases of antibiotic residues in food (meat, milk, eggs, fish) has significantly decreased. For the purpose of researching veterinary drugs and other residues, 1357 samples were examined, violations were detected in only 20 samples.
- Aquaculture control was a priority in 2025. To detect Malachite Green and Leucomalachite Green (LMG) in fish, 215 trout samples were collected, 20 violations were identified.

VETERINARY

VACCINATION/REVACCINATION, IDENTIFICATION-REGISTRATION

2025 - MORE THAN 5 MILLION MANIPULATIONS (VACCINATION/REVACCINATION, IDENTIFICATION-REGISTRATION) WERE CARRIED OUT

In order to protect animal health and ensure epizootic stability, according to preliminary data, more than 5 million manipulations (vaccination/revaccination, identification-registration) were carried out for various diseases (Foot and mouth disease, anthrax, brucellosis, rabies, sheep and goat pox, rinderpest).

According to the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), in 2025, foci of outbreaks caused by the foot and mouth disease SAT-1 serotype have occurred. In order to implement preventive measures, the National Food Agency purchased a vaccine containing the appropriate serotype, which is recommended by the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) Reference Laboratory. The Agency vaccinated animals throughout the country.

2025 - COMPENSATION WAS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE OWNER OF ANIMALS THAT DIED OF ANTHRAX

10,620 bovine animals were treated in epidemiological foci against Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever.

During seasonal grazing on pastures, 1 021 079 bovine and small ruminant animals were treated against ectoparasites at veterinary surveillance points throughout the country.



2025 - WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION/REGISTRATION PROGRAM, 250 APIARIES (10,500 HIVES) WERE REGISTERED, 965 000 BOVINE AND SMALL RUMINANT ANIMALS WERE IDENTIFIED

2025 - 9550 STRAY/SHELTERED ANIMALS (DOGS, CATS) UNDERWENT CASTRATION/STERILISATION, VACCINATION, DIAGNOSTIC TESTS, IDENTIFICATION/REGISTRATION IN ADJARA, IMERETI AND KAKHETI REGIONS AND BORJOMI MUNICIPALITY

Since July 2025, by decree of the Government of Georgia, the National Food Agency has been implementing a pilot program for managing the population of stray/sheltered animals (dogs, cats), which includes Adjara, Imereti and Kakheti regions and Borjomi Municipality. Within the framework of the program, 9550 animals underwent castration-sterilization, vaccination, diagnostic tests, identification-registration. This program contributes to the creation of a safe environment and is an effective way to completely eliminate rabies.

IN 2025, A LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK WAS PREPARED WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOAH EXPERTS, AND CERTIFICATION OF VETERINARIANS WILL BECOME MANDATORY FROM 2026

Certification of veterinarians will contribute to the provision of international standard veterinary services, the prevention of unqualified practice, and the protection of the rights of persons carrying out veterinary activities.

VETERINARY CONTROL

2025 - 1642 STATE CONTROLS WERE CARRIED OUT

In 2025, HACCP audits of approved animal feed establishments were conducted actively; laboratory testing on aflatoxin in animal feed; Laboratory research of water samples from reservoirs for indicators of malachite green and leuco malachite green, crystal violet and leuco crystal violet;

Within the framework of veterinary state control, 1642 state controls were carried out, 58 administrative violations were identified.

EXPORT

2025 – 120 778 LARGE RUMINANTS, 264 497 SMALL RUMINANT ANIMALS WERE EXPORTED

8963 veterinary certificates were issued by the Agency's inspectors for export of live animals and veterinary cargo.

PLANT PROTECTION

PEST CONTROL MEASURES

In order to protect agricultural crops and prevent economic losses, measures were taken against pests.

In 2025:

- 23, 210 ha of area was treated against Italian and Moroccan locusts, monitoring was carried out on an area of 243,000 ha
- 1,937 ha of area was treated against the fall webworm moth (Hyphantria cunea) in the Kakheti region
- 13,580 ha of area was treated against mosquitoes in the Kakheti region
- Within the framework of the State Targeted Sub-Program “Measures to be taken against the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug”, an area of 450, 367 ha was treated in the regions of Western Georgia

2025 – 14 556 EXPORT PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED.

The following plant products are exported from Georgia subject to phytosanitary certification: peaches, nectarine, nuts, apples, blueberries, bay leaves, potatoes, herbs, etc.

STATE CONTROL OF PESTICIDES AND AGROCHEMICALS

- Requirements for specialized trade facilities have been stricter and their activities are subject to approval
- 594 facilities have received approval, of which 526 inspections have been carried out and 103 violations have been identified
- Within the framework of state control, 340 samples have been taken from 191 sales facilities, 340 pesticides and 300 agrochemicals have been tested. No non-compliance was detected.
- Laboratory capabilities have increased and, instead of 73, it is possible to test 96 active substances.



STATE
LABORATORY OF
AGRICULTURE OF
GEORGIA



The primary mandate of the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture (SLA) is the diagnosis of animal diseases, including poultry, fish, and bees, as well as the detection of plant pests. The Laboratory also conducts testing of food products and drinking water.

The LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture operates a nationwide network of 13 laboratories, comprising one Central Laboratory (Tbilisi), two Zonal Diagnostic Laboratories (Kutaisi and Akhaltsikhe), and ten Regional Laboratories located in Gori, Marneuli, Dusheti, Gurjaani, Ambrolauri, Ozurgeti, Zugdidi, Batumi, Sachkhere, and Mestia.

Within its mandate, the Laboratory actively participates nationwide in disease outbreak eradication and quarantine measures. The laboratory network also supports the piloting and implementation of new diagnostic methods.

NATIONAL REFERENCE STATUS

The LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture holds the status of a National Reference Laboratory, which authorizes it to perform reference testing of disputed samples. In addition, the Laboratory is empowered to deliver training programs aimed at retraining the specialists and introducing advanced research and testing methodologies.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture undergoes annual international accreditation successfully. A comprehensive quality management system is in place, and as of 2025, the Laboratory is accredited in accordance with the requirements of the international standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017/2018.

STAFF TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE TESTING PROGRAM

Considerable emphasis is placed on scientific research activities and the continuous professional development of laboratory personnel. Ongoing training programs are implemented to ensure the timely adoption of new laboratory testing methods. In addition, laboratory staff regularly participate in a wide range of training initiatives and professional competency testing programs.

SUPPORT FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture actively supports educational institutions in the training of future specialists. The Laboratory facilitates the engagement of students from vocational schools and universities, with particular emphasis on their prospective employment and professional integration.

The Laboratory also participates in a government-funded paid internship program. As of December 2025, nine students are undertaking internships across various departments of the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture.

BIOSECURITY AND BIOSAFETY

Employees of the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture have completed comprehensive training in biosecurity, biosafety, and occupational safety, including:

- Refresher Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) training completed by 10 employees;
- Occupational safety, fire safety, biosafety, and biosecurity training delivered in a blended format (on-site and online) to 32 employees of the regional laboratories;
- Short-term on-site training in occupational safety, biosafety, and biosecurity was completed by 63 interns, trainees, and specialists.

REGIONAL LABORATORIES:

Compared to the Central Laboratory in Tbilisi, the regional laboratories of the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture are smaller in scale but perform essential functions. Routine testing is conducted at regional laboratories, enabling local populations to obtain test results quickly and conveniently. Based on regional needs, new testing methods are studied, introduced, and accredited at these laboratories.

EVENTS AND PR ACTIVITIES:

Throughout 2025, the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture organized numerous events, including working meetings, training sessions, and regional visits. The laboratory's achievements and updates were actively disseminated through relevant platforms.

- Visits to the Laboratory by school pupils and university students;
- Announcement of internship programs for students;
- Offering theoretical and practical training courses for students;
- Open Day events and training sessions for students;
- Participation of Laboratory representatives in international projects and conferences;
- Hosting a session of the Agrarian Committee at the Laboratory;
- Presentation of a State Laboratory of Agriculture stand at the Batumi Fish and Seafood Festival;
- Visits by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Solomon Pavliashvili, and the Director of the State Laboratory of Agriculture, Irakli Guledani, to fish farmers in Akhalsikhe;
- Meetings between Laboratory representatives and fruit and vineyard farmers in Gurjaani and Gori;
- Meetings between Laboratory representatives and beekeepers and hazelnut farmers in Zugdidi;
- A meeting between the Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Lasha Avaliani, and the Director of the State Laboratory of Agriculture, Irakli Guledani, with fish farmers in Gori;
- A visit by Deputy Minister Lasha Avaliani to the Gori Laboratory;
- A meeting between the Director of the State Laboratory of Agriculture, Irakli Guledani, and fish farmers in Gurjaani.

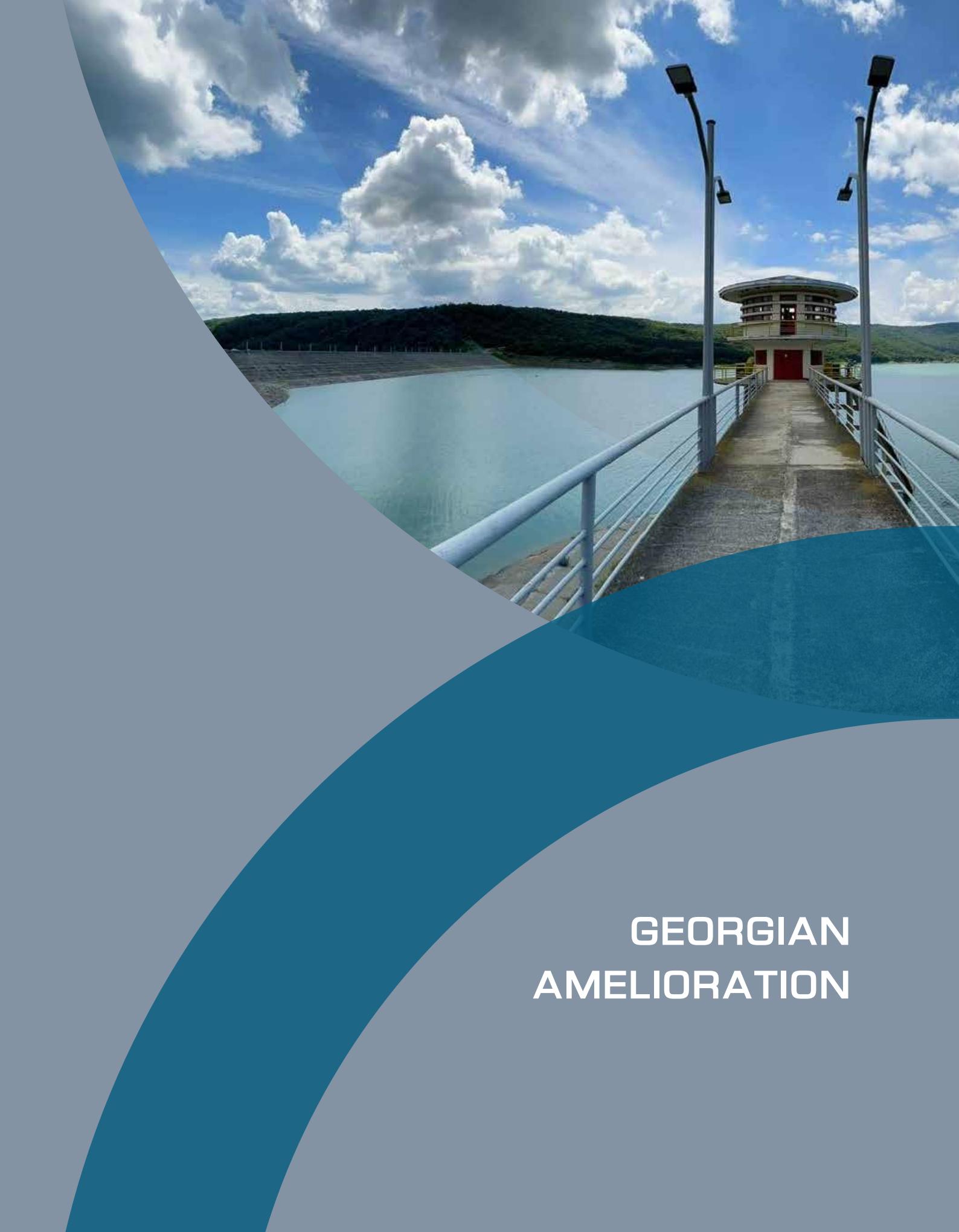
STATISTICS:

According to data for January–October 2025, a total of 338,792 samples were submitted nationwide to the LEPL State Laboratory of Agriculture. During this period, 360,726 tests were conducted.

MODERNIZATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENHANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL CAPACITIES

Infrastructure upgrades were carried out at the Gori and Zugdidi regional laboratories. Office facilities were renovated, and modern, well-equipped workspaces were established, creating a more organized, safe, and productive working environment for staff.

In addition to infrastructure improvements, the technical resources of the laboratory network were strengthened throughout the year. The laboratories were equipped with state-of-the-art equipment and instruments, substantially improving research and diagnostic capabilities.



GEORGIAN AMELIORATION



East Georgia's relatively arid climate requires extensive application of irrigation, while in a number of western regions removal of excess water through drainage schemes is necessary.

A properly-operating amelioration infrastructure - irrigation and drainage schemes increases soil fertility and facilitates to the high quality agricultural production.

For the last few decades, rehabilitation projects of malfunctioning amelioration infrastructure have been actively underway all over the country.

Number of irrigation and drainage schemes have been recommissioned. Irrigation water supply has been restored in the villages where land plots have not been irrigated for decades. Excess water has been removed from tens of thousands of hectares of land area.

2025 - "GEORGIAN AMELIORATION" HAS COMPLETED 32 AMELIORATION INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS. TOTAL COST OF THE WORKS CARRIED OUT AMOUNTED TO GEL 28.3 MLN. WATER SUPPLY HAS IMPROVED ON 12,670 HA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA.

ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF AMELIORATION INFRASTRUCTURE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES FOR 2025

More than 1,404 km long irrigation and drainage canals have been cleaned; up to 45,72 km of pipelines have been repaired/replaced; 128 units of large hydraulic structures have been repaired; up to 2315 different hydraulic units (gates, valves, water division boxes, pumps, electrical and mechanical devices, etc.) have been repaired/replaced.

WATER RESERVOIRS

For the purpose to minimize dependence of agricultural production on changing natural climatic conditions and to ensure high value-added production, rehabilitation and construction of water reservoirs represent the priority of "Georgian Amelioration".

2025 - REHABILITATION OF LAKBE RESERVOIR HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN GURJAANI MUNICIPALITY

The works performed will ensure proper operation of the reservoir and additional feeding of distribution canals (D-41 and D-42) of the left main canal of Kvemo Samgori irrigation scheme. As a result, irrigation water supply will improve on more than 1400 ha of agricultural land area.

2025 - PRELIMINARY DESIGN -RESEARCH WORKS OF ILTO RESERVOIR HAS COMPLETED

The volume of the reservoir will be 80 MIN. M3. In parallel, full-scale rehabilitation of Zemo and Kvemo Alazani irrigation schemes is planned. As a result, water supply will improve on up to 30 000 ha of land area.

REHABILITATION OF OUTLET TOWER OF DALIS MTA RESERVOIR IS UNDERWAY IN DEDOPLISTSKARO MUNICIPALITY.

STRUCTURAL REFORM

Structural reorganization has been undertaken in the company. A commercial direction has been established and the fifth- Samtskhe-Javakheti Regional Office has been added to the existing regional offices and formed. Significant changes have been made in the direction of power decentralization, envisaging an increase in the functional load of service centers and consequently an improvement in the quality of customer service. The inspection system has been significantly strengthened, making detection of facts of illegal irrigation water use more operational and effective.

For rational and effective management of water resources, the dispatching office has been created. At this stage, the process of digitalization of dispatching systems is underway.

An information and training center has been established, creating an integrated system for professional development and the introduction of customer-oriented services.

The company Logo will be updated and a new Brand book will be developed.

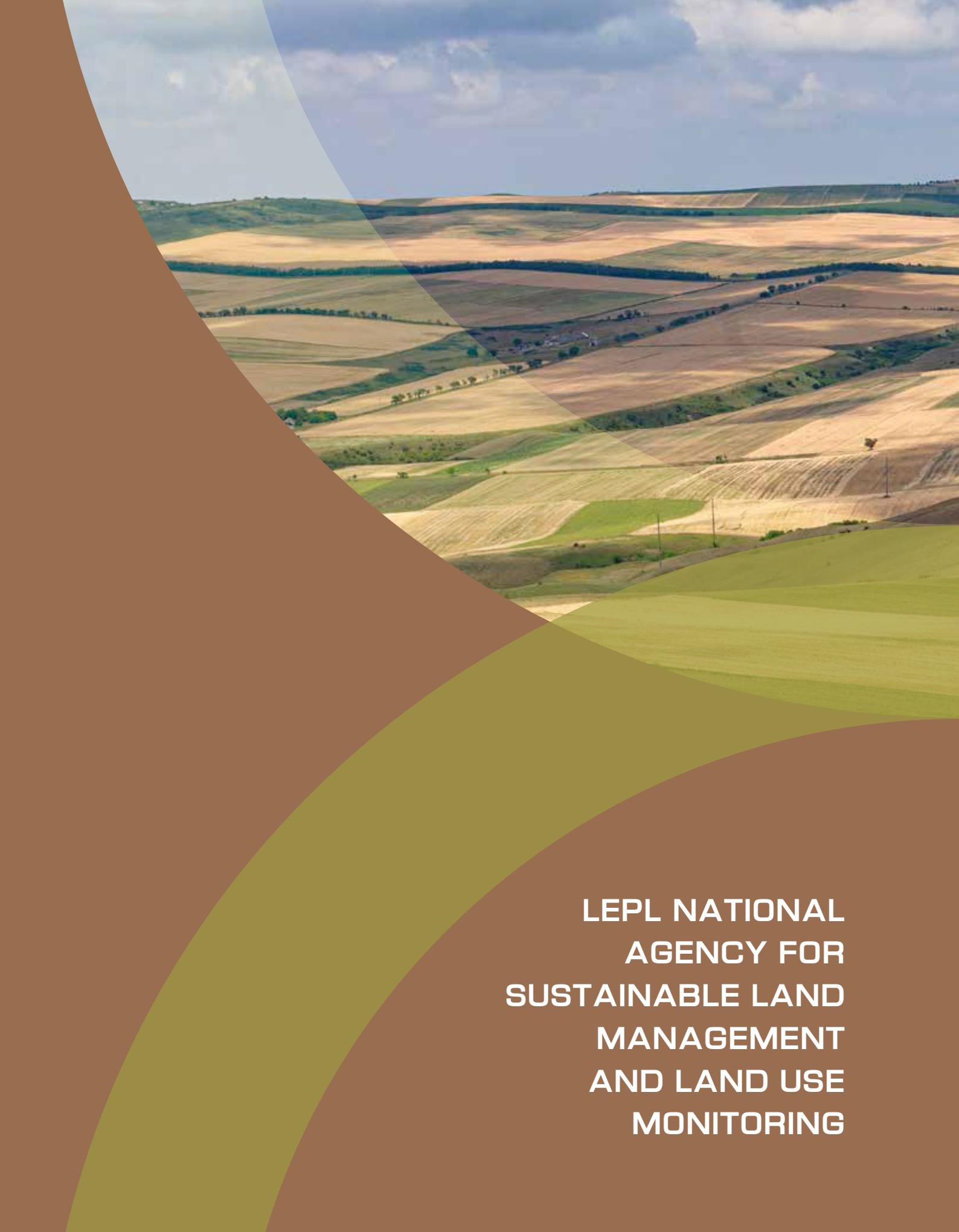
SOFTWARE *303#OK

In coordination with the regulatory agency, respective agreements have been concluded with mobile operators; respective software *303#OK has been developed, through which customers will be able to receive various information online without visiting offices and service centers of "Georgian Amelioration".

TARIFF

The Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission (GNERC) established a new irrigation tariff. The change aims at the improvement of service quality, rehabilitation of schemes, reduction of losses and more reliable supply of water to farmers.

The new tariff system is based on the principle of fairness. Customers pay only for the water they actually use and are not charged for excess use. This approach will promote efficient use of irrigation water, timely water delivery and service quality improvement.



LEPL NATIONAL
AGENCY FOR
SUSTAINABLE LAND
MANAGEMENT
AND LAND USE
MONITORING



The National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring actively continued to ensure the proper and effective use of the land fund throughout the country in 2025.

The National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring carried out a complex of activities:

- Systematic organization and clarification of land resources data
- Implementation of State land use policy
- Execution of targeted programs.



LEPL NATIONAL AGENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT AND LAND USE MONITORING

www.land.gov.ge

One of the Agency's key areas of activity is the development of continuously updated information on the land fund, which enables the state to effectively plan the agricultural and economic sectors, ensure optimal management of agricultural land, and promote the attraction of targeted, long-term, and secure investments in the agri-sector.

After a 20-year interval, the unified database of land resource data and the land balance of Georgia were updated for the first time in 2024. Land parcel interpretation was carried out over an area of 6,415,384 hectares, resulting in the creation of the most up-to-date data on land use and land cover.

2025 – SPATIAL DATA PROCESSING AND CLARIFICATION ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED OUT, COVERING THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF ADJARA, THE REGIONS OF SAMTSKHE-JAVAKHETI, IMERETI, AND CURIA, WITH A TOTAL AREA OF 1,054,015 HECTARES.

As a result of the implemented activities, adaptable digital layers at a scale of 1:2000 were produced, serving as a basis both for the preparation of thematic land use maps and for the development of a land information system.

The Agency is working on the development of the software for the Land Information System (LIS). The LIS will serve as a modern digital platform-a centralized hub for land data-integrating information on land resources, soil characteristics, and land use patterns. The system is being developed within the framework of the "Georgia Resilient Agriculture, Irrigation, and Land Project (GRAIL)," under the sub-component aimed at strengthening agricultural land management and monitoring. It will enhance the accessibility of land fund data for a broad range of users. The LIS portal is scheduled to become operational in 2026.

The state programs for the management of windbreak strips and pastures implemented by the Agency are aimed at both soil protection and the development of agricultural activities.

The State Program on Access to State-Owned Pastures, launched in 2021, has ensured the transparent and equitable allocation of this important resource, as pastures are leased exclusively to farmers who own livestock. To date, farmers actively engaged in livestock production collectively use a total of 19, 048 hectares of pasture.

2025 - DATA ON PASTURES AVAILABLE FOR LEASE WERE PUBLISHED IN THREE STAGES. DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, A TOTAL OF 30 LEASE AGREEMENTS WERE CONCLUDED, COVERING 2,945 HECTARES OF PASTURE.

In 2025, new pastures were identified - a new 5,405-hectare land plot meeting the program's criteria for pasture classification was revealed. In addition, 612 hectares of agricultural land were classified as pasture according to the program's requirements. The identification of new pastures nationwide ensures the future expansion of the program and the participation of more farmers.

To date, there is no comprehensive data on the quantitative and qualitative indicators of land plots used as pastures in the country. Therefore, their identification, categorization, and registration are necessary. This challenge is being addressed by the "Pasture Inventory and Registration Program of Ninotsminda Municipality," which is being implemented within the framework of the "Livestock Sector Modernization and Market Access: Adaptation Component (DiMMAdapt)" program.

The project aims to lay the foundation for effective pasture management reforms in Georgia and to pilot the inventory and registration of pastures.

A comprehensive methodology for pasture inventory has been developed, which served as the basis for identifying hay-producing pastures within the target study area of 106,163 hectares.

According to the methodology, a detailed analysis of the area was carried out by examining historical land use data, existing cadastral information, and orthophotos, confirming boundaries and categorization. As a result, the pasture inventory area in Ninotsminda Municipality was determined to be 43,259 hectares, based on which a preliminary map of registered, uncategorized, and unregistered potential pastures was prepared. This map will guide the further study of identified pasture areas during the course of the project. Additionally, the physical characteristics of the pastures, botanical description of the vegetation cover, and the extent of degradation will be determined, cadastral surveying will be conducted, and the pastures will be registered in the Public Registry.

The project is being implemented with the involvement of local authorities, relevant state agencies, and farmers, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and financing from the Adaptation Fund (AF).

2025 - 5,371.71 HECTARES OF WINDBREAK (SHELTERBELT) STRIPS WERE INVENTORIED.

Since 2021, the inventory of windbreak (shelterbelt) strips has been conducted nationwide. As a result of the work carried out, 12,046.35 hectares of windbreak strips have been recorded across 30 municipalities, of which 5,917.50 hectares have been officially registered with windbreak status by the National Agency of Public Registry. In 2025 alone, 5,371.71 hectares were inventoried.

Recording the existing resources and registering them with windbreak status is an essential prerequisite for their future restoration and the establishment of new windbreak strips. The Agency is actively working on restoring windbreak strips, and in 2026, new windbreak strips covering 150 hectares are planned to be planted.



**LEPL SCIENTIFIC-
RESEARCH
CENTER OF
AGRICULTURE**



In 2025, LEPL Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture implemented large-scale national and international research projects focused on the conservation of agrobiodiversity, the study of genetic resources, development of breeding programs and the adoption of modern technologies. These activities are aimed at protecting local varieties and integrating them with into global initiatives, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the country's biodiversity and strengthening of the agri-food sector.



LEPL SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH CENTER OF AGRICULTURE

www.srca.gov.ge

A significant step toward the global conservation of Georgian genetic resources was undertaken within the framework of the FAO project "Conservation of Traditional Varieties Adapted to Climate Change". The project aims to preserve agrobiodiversity on farms (in situ/on farm), ensure the survival of traditional varieties and strengthen their linkages with the genetic resource conservation facilities.

CURRENTLY, 210 SAMPLES OF LOCAL WHEAT, MAIZE AND BEAN VARIETIES ARE CONSERVED IN THE SVALBARD GLOBAL SEED VAULT ENSURING THEIR LONG-TERM AND SECURE CONSERVATION.

Active collaboration continues with Biodiversity International and the International Institute for Plant Genetic Resources Institute on the project, "Conservation of Traditional Varieties Adapted to Climate Change on Farms and Strengthening In Situ/On-Farm and Ex Situ Connection". This cooperation ensures Georgia's participation in the European Search Catalogue for Plant Genetic Resources (EURISCO), which aims to strengthen the in-situ conservation of crop wild relatives and to facilitate the full integration of Georgian genetic resources into international databases. To date, 109 varieties have been included in the national catalogue.

Within the framework of the project "Services required for the functioning of the Livestock Farm Management System (FMS), activities are being implemented to update breeding policies, carry out breeding monitoring at the farm level and introduce an integrated management system. The project is implemented with the support of FAO.

The project "Scaling - up multi hazard early system and the use of climate change information in Georgia", implemented by the Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture in cooperation with the United Nations development Programme (UNDP) has been successfully completed.

The objectives of the project were to enhance the resilience of the agricultural sector under climate change conditions through agro-economic analysis and the assessment of predictable risks for target crops. The research findings provide an important foundation for improving agricultural management and planning. The final project report is scheduled for submission in January.

The Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture expanded its national research activities in 2025, covering almost all major areas of agricultural sector.

The gene pool of perennial crops was updated and fruit tree collections were enriched. Local forms for production were identified and modern 2D pruning technology was introduced to improve the efficiency of fruit production. Practical recommendations were prepared and disseminated to farmers.

Research activities in the fields of cereal and vegetable crops were primarily focused on the evaluation of genetic resources and the strengthening of selection. The certified seed material received from the primary seed production amounted to 5.9 tons, including both endemic and local varieties, as well as triticale, rye and oats. Demonstration plots were established in high-mountain regions. In the area of vegetable crops, significant diversity of local varieties and forms was identified and the gene pool of beans, lentils, broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and other crops was assessed.

Significant progress has been achieved in inspection of qualified nurseries producing planting material and in the assessment of their phytosanitary status: Approximately 50 nurseries were granted the status of qualified nurseries, 27 certificates were issued for forest woody species, and 41 certificates for wheat seed material, corresponding to a total of 554 tons of certified products.

In the area of genetic resources, a national database was created and the passport data of local varieties were fully uploaded. Quality management elements based on AEGIS-AQUAS standards were introduced and data on 2,085 cereal samples were submitted to the Global Information System (GLIS). Within the framework of on-farm conservation, local variety materials were collected across eight regions of Georgia, including 406 wheat samples, 20 of maize and 189 beans samples, significantly strengthening the conservation of traditional genetic resources.

To assess the overall condition of soil in Georgia, surveys were conducted across 25,000 hectares in seven municipalities; the results of 413 studied samples have been uploaded to a unified electronic database. Six thematic soil maps are being developed; recommendations have been prepared on improving soil fertility (for grapevine and wheat crops).

In the field of plant protection, the bacteria causing hazelnut wilt and the phytoplasma disease of grapevine golden yellow were confirmed for the first time. Research and identification of bioagents necessary for pest control continues. Updated pheno-calendar schemes for 10 crops were provided to farmers. Monitoring activities will continue on demonstration plots of olive, almond and hazelnut.

Activities related to subtropical crops are ongoing. At present, the Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture has supplied 5,000 basic seedlings of the "Kolkhidi" tea variety to nurseries in Guria and Adjara, contributing to the production of high-quality tea planting materials.

The Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture actively continues research on the protection and improvement of the local gene pool of livestock, poultry, fisheries and beneficial insects. With the support of FAO, new legislation on breeding livestock is being developed and a pilot model of the Farm



Management System (FMS) is being tested. More than 5,000 individuals representing various local breeds are involved in research and registration process. Assessments of their productivity, genetic potential and breeding traits are ongoing, alongside the establishment of micro-breeding nuclei and the development of optimized feed formulations.

A large-scale study was conducted to assess the ecological potential of rare Georgian grape varieties. A total of 1,381 samples from 94 Georgian grape varieties underwent comprehensive ecological evaluation, and 2,700 liters of experimental wine were produced from 5,000 kg of grapes.

As a result of the sensory evaluations, rare and lesser-known grape varieties with high ecological value were identified across different regions, demonstrating significant potential for creating new opportunities in Georgian winemaking.

The researches were actively conducted to obtain virus-free seed and planting material and conserving grapevine varieties, continued actively, resulting in the expansion of the in-vitro collection of grapevines; New cloning/thermotherapy protocols were developed. In-depth research was conducted on 4 Georgian varieties. Georgia became a member of the ECPGR Cryopreservation Group.

The large-scale studies were conducted to investigate the genetic resources of rare forest species. For the first time in Georgia, a comprehensive inventory of 18 rare forest species was carried out and an electronic database was established.

In 2025, the Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture participated in a number of international and local conferences, workshops and global platforms for the exchange of modern agricultural research, the goal of which was to introduce new research, innovations and best practices in the agricultural sector.

To promote agricultural sciences among young people and support agricultural education, the LEPL Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture hosted numerous educational visits by local and international students, providing opportunities to become familiar with research infrastructure, modern laboratory facilities, and ongoing research activities.

The particular attention was devoted to the national conference "The New Reality of Georgian Wheat", where for the first time, the results of studies on the nutrient profile of 5 endemic species and 7 local varieties of Georgian wheat were publicly presented. The conference also highlighted the positive evaluation by UNESCO of the nomination "Georgian Wheat Culture: Traditions and Rituals".

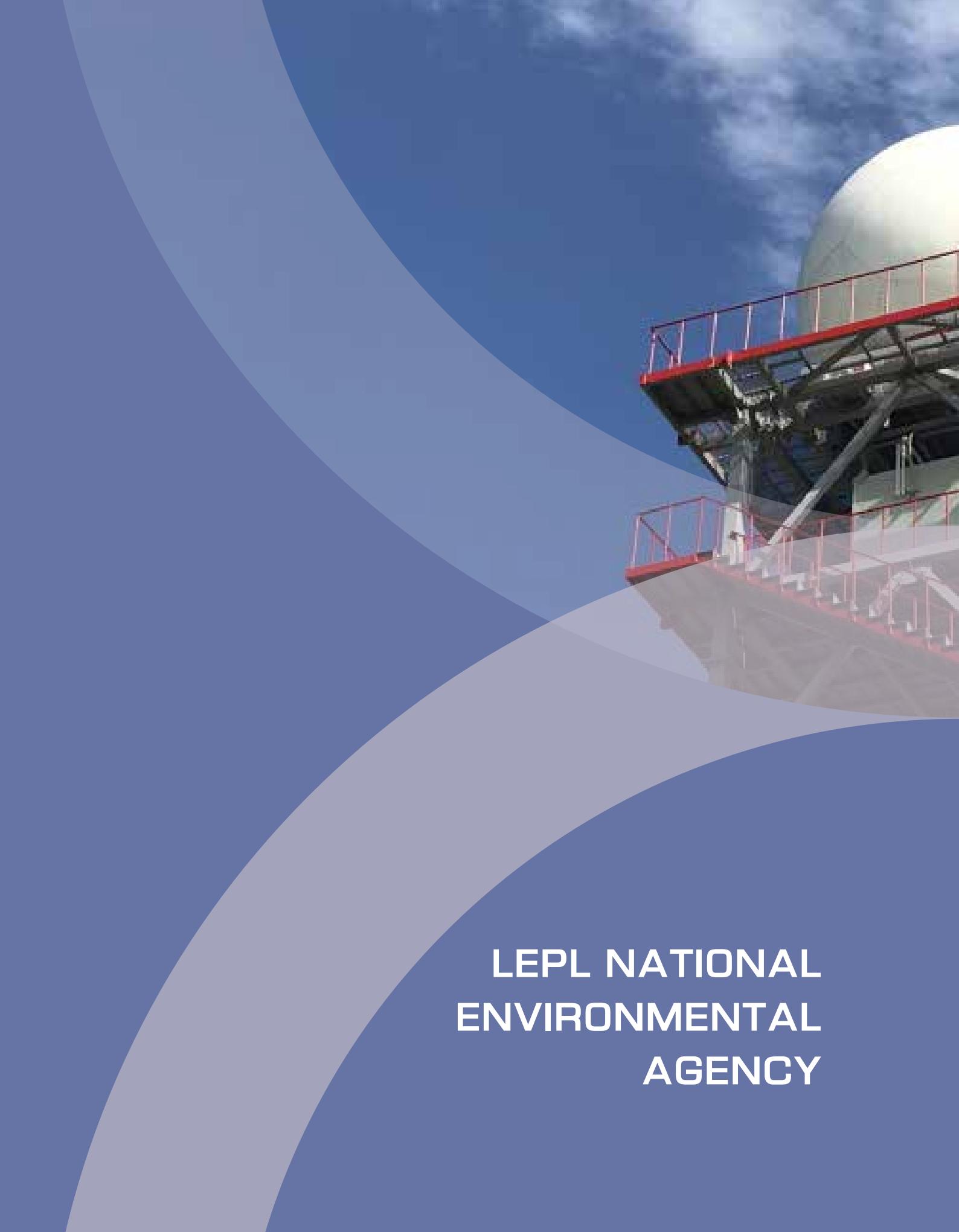
2025 - "GEORGIAN WHEAT CULTURE: TRADITIONS AND RITUALS" WAS INCLUDED IN THE REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY.

On 10 December 2025, by decision of the 20th session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, held in New Delhi, India, "Georgian Wheat Culture: Traditions and Rituals" has included in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The Committee's member states unanimously supported Georgia's nomination.

The Georgian delegation was presented with a certificate signed by the Director-General of UNESCO. The certificate confirms that "Georgian wheat culture, traditions and rituals" is part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

2025 - Infrastructure Upgrade and Enhancement of Technical Capacity

- A modern scientific-research complex for vine and wine was added to the Jighaura National Base of Genetic Resources for Perennial Crops. The complex includes laboratories, tasting facilities, a vine and wine museum corner, a wine cellar, an enoteca and a conference hall. This infrastructure significantly strengthens the cluster-type development model, that integrates research, practical experience, wine tasting, knowledge transfer, and tourism services within a single space.
- A modern research infrastructure was commissioned at the A. Beridze Center for Integrated Soil, Food and Plant Protection (Guria, village Anaseuli). The updated laboratory facilities significantly enhance capacities for the identification and study of biological control agents and for improving integrated pest management approaches.

A large industrial storage tank, likely made of steel, is shown against a backdrop of a clear blue sky with wispy white clouds. The tank has a prominent white, hemispherical dome on top. A red metal walkway with a safety railing runs along the top edge of the tank. The structure is supported by a network of steel beams and girders. The perspective is from a low angle, looking up at the tank.

LEPL NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY



The National Environmental Agency conducts studies of ambient air, water, and soil, monitors hydrometeorological and geological events, observes weather and climate conditions, as well as conducts research on the Black Sea biodiversity, assesses fish stocks, and determines quotas in the Black Sea coastal area and inland water bodies.

In addition, the Agency ensures the implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment procedures, public participation in the decision-making process, and examination procedures, as well as the planning of measures for the remediation of environmental damage.

In accordance with the Georgian legislation, the National Environmental Agency issues licenses and permits for hunting farms and fishing, as well as licenses for the use of fir cones and Galanthus (snowdrop) bulbs and/or Cyclamen tubers included in the appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) for export purposes. Furthermore, the Agency grants consent for the extraction of endangered wild animals and plants in cases provided for by the Law "On the Red List and Red Book of Georgia".



LEPL NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY

www.nea.gov.ge

IN 2025, THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY ISSUED 30 AQUACULTURE PERMITS AND 1 EXTENSIVE AQUACULTURE PERMIT. IN ADDITION, 1 LICENSE FOR EXPLOITATION OF FIR CONES AND 2 LICENSES FOR EXPLOITATION OF SNOWDROP BULBS WERE ISSUED.

In collaboration with the Finnish Meteorological Institute, the implementation of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) systems is actively underway that will support the effective functioning of operational forecasting and warning system. Additionally, a mobile application will be launched, and the dissemination of synoptic products and alerts to a wide range of users will begin next year. The project is scheduled for completion in spring 2026.

DURING 2025, THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY CONDUCTED CONTINUOUS OBSERVATIONS AT HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL STATIONS, OBSERVATION POSTS, AND 2 METEOROLOGICAL RADARS ON A TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR BASIS. TO DATE, 258 HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL STATIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY INSTALLED ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

Based on the first phase of work to identify natural hazards on Georgia's glaciers carried out by the Swiss company GEOTEST AG, the second phase began in 2025. Within this phase, hotspots in periglacial and glacial zones were identified, detailed risk assessments were conducted, and preventive measures were planned.

IN 2025, MONITORING SYSTEMS WERE PURCHASED AND ARE BEING INSTALLED AT AN ADDITIONAL 11 LANDSLIDE BODIES USING THE AGENCY'S BUDGET.

As of today, modern monitoring systems are installed at 18 landslide bodies nationwide, of which 11 are integrated into a unified server platform.

IN 2025, 1:200,000-SCALE STATE GEOLOGICAL MAPS OF THE SVANETI REGION WERE PREPARED, ALONG WITH A SET OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND TECTONIC MAPS AND THE CORRESPONDING GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

Accordingly, the maps prepared for the Georgia's regions include information on the geological conditions of the target areas.

Geological conclusions, including relevant recommendations for the implementation of urgent measures, were prepared by the Agency's specialists.

DURING THE 2025, A TOTAL OF 1,170 VISUAL ENGINEERING-GEOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS WERE PREPARED. THE GEODYNAMIC CONDITIONS OF THE RESIDENTIAL HOUSES, HOUSEHOLD PLOTS, AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES OF 4,008 HOUSEHOLDS (FAMILIES) LIVING IN 2,131 SETTLEMENTS WERE ASSESSED. HAZARD RISKS WERE IDENTIFIED, AND RELEVANT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF URGENT MEASURES WERE PROVIDED.

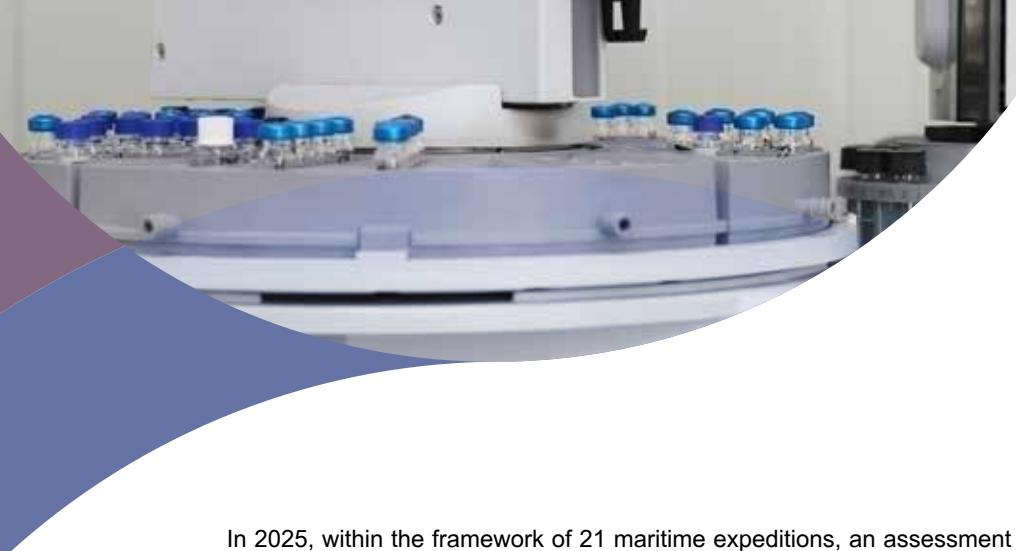
InSAR (Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar) technology was introduced, enabling satellite image comparison, landslide identification, and determination of displacement rates and other characteristics. The landslide database was updated, while field assessments of hazards identified in various regions, along with updated to the corresponding database, are ongoing and will continue gradually.

THE EXISTING GROUNDWATER MONITORING NETWORK, COMPRISING OF 72 STATIONS ACROSS GEORGIA, WAS EXTENDED WITH TWO NEW AUTOMATIC STATIONS.

DURING THE 2025, 681 GROUNDWATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM 74 WATER POINTS FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS. THESE TESTS DETERMINE THE MAIN QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GROUNDWATER.

Preparations began for the implementation of activities envisaged by the new Law of Georgia "On Water Resources Management", aimed at identifying groundwater contaminated by nitrates or at risk of contamination. In addition to regular hydrogeological monitoring, primary data on nitrate content were collected at 50 water points.

DURING 2025, REGULAR MONITORING AT 238 POINTS ON RIVERS AND LAKES ACROSS GEORGIA WAS CONDUCTED TO ASSESS OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY. THE MONITORING RESULTS ARE PUBLISHED IN BULLETINS ON THE AGENCY'S WEBSITE: [HTTPS://NEA.GOV.GE/](https://nea.gov.ge/)



In 2025, within the framework of 21 maritime expeditions, an assessment of the Black Sea was carried out, including hydroacoustic surveys of anchovy and sprat, as well as scientific-research fishing using pelagic and demersal trawls. Commercial fishing quotas for the 2025-2026 fishing season were determined. Total Allowable Catch was established for seven commercial species, including the main commercial resource – Black Sea sprat, with a catch quota of 65,000 tons.

Seasonal hydrobiological and monthly microbiological monitoring was conducted at 10 stations along the Georgian coast of the Black Sea. Within the framework of marine expeditions, seawater and sediment samples (up to 200 samples) were collected at 18 monitoring stations; their laboratory processing is underway, and a database is being prepared.

Throughout the year, Black Sea water quality was continuously monitored at 14 points each month, and seawater parameters were determined. According to the laboratory testing conducted by the Agency during the year, the water quality along the entire Georgian coastline of the Black Sea remains within normal limits.

8 ambient air quality monitoring stations, including 15 automatic and 3 mobile stations, are currently operating nationwide. Next year, 10 new automatic stations will be added to the air quality monitoring network. Works for selection and preparation of locations for installation of the new stations were ongoing during 2025.

At the same time, to assess ambient air quality, the Agency continues four-stage indicative measurements (March, June, September, and November) in 32 cities across Georgia to estimate the concentrations of benzene (C₆H₆), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and ozone (O₃).

**INFORMATION ON AMBIENT AIR QUALITY IS AVAILABLE CONTINUOUSLY ON THE PORTAL
[HTTPS://AIR.GOV.GE/](https://air.gov.ge/)**

The Management Plans for allocated aquaculture zones in Georgia's marine waters, for both fish and mollusk zones, were approved by Decree No. 76 of the Government of Georgia, dated March 17, 2025.

Work to align Georgian legislation with EU legislation, introduce a new system for issuing fishing certificates (CATCH), and develop the corresponding legislative amendments has commenced.

Amendments to the Environmental Assessment Code, effective from August 1, 2025, have improved and simplified the screening, scoping, and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures provided under the Code.

IN 2025, THE AGENCY PREPARED:

- 168 EIA screening decisions
- 73 EIA scoping opinions
- 65 environmental decisions

As part of the reorganization carried out in 2025, the functions of the National Environmental Agency were expanded to include issuing opinions on the compliance of vehicle emissions with the limit norms established by the Georgian legislation, as well as regulation of waste and chemical substances, state registration and reporting, and database management.

Under the same reorganization, the authority for waste and chemical substances management was transferred from the Ministry to the National Environmental Agency.

In 2025, Resolution No. 502 of August 18, 2014 of the Government of Georgia "On Approval of the Types and Fees of Services Provided by the Legal Entity of Public Law - National Environmental Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia" was optimized, with new services added, including expedited services, and fees updated.

Under the reform, environmental authorizations are issued by the National Environmental Agency through a 'single window' principle, ensuring simplification, flexibility, and transparency of business processes.

A wide-angle aerial photograph of a wetland area. The foreground is dominated by a large, winding body of water. The water's edge is lined with dense, green, tall grasses and reeds. In the middle ground, a yellow kayak with two people is visible on the water, providing a sense of scale to the vast landscape. The background shows more of the wetland, with additional water bodies and grassy areas stretching towards the horizon.

LEPL AGENCY OF PROTECTED AREAS



The scope of activity of the LEPL Agency of Protected Areas includes the management of the system of strict nature reserves, national parks, natural monuments, managed reserves, protected landscapes, biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, and wetlands of international importance.

The Agency's objectives include, at the national level and in accordance with procedures established by legislation, the planning, establishment, and development of new protected areas; the protection of protected areas; the sustainable management of natural resources; the promotion of environmental education; and the ecotourism development.

As of 2025, Georgia's protected areas cover a total of 929,996 hectares, representing approximately 13.34% of the country's total territory. In line with the IUCN classification system, Georgia has established 100 protected areas across six categories: 14 Strict Nature Reserves, 15 National Parks, 40 Natural Monuments, 25 Managed Reserves, 5 Protected Landscapes, and 1 Multiple-Use Area. Of these, 94 protected areas are administered by the Agency of Protected Areas through 25 territorial administrations, while the management of Protected Landscapes and the Multiple-Use Area is entrusted to local municipalities.

EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK

- In 2025, the Tusheti Protected Landscape was expanded by 2,245 hectares.
- Work on the establishment, expansion, and development of protected areas was carried out in 7 regions – Racha, Svaneti, Samegrelo, Lechkhumi, Guria, Kakheti and Imereti.

PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTS

- In 2025, management plans were developed for seven protected areas. Four of these plans were approved, while work on the remaining three is ongoing.
- Water resources management plans were developed for two protected areas.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- Forest management - 2 forest management plans were approved; forest inventory was conducted in 16 protected areas, covering a total of 214,790 hectares, which represents approximately 48% of the total forest area of protected areas (444,463 ha).
- Forest restoration projects – In the Ajameti Managed Reserve, the Imeretian oak restoration project is being successfully implemented: a drip irrigation system and a nursery were established, and nearly 20,000 Imeretian and Georgian oak seedlings were planted on 9 hectares. In 2025, 9,514 Imeretian and Georgian oak seedlings were planted on an area of 3.32 ha. In the Chachuna Managed Reserve, restoration activities of the Lori River floodplain forest are underway, within the framework of which 110 ha of land was fenced and a gabion was constructed to raise the river water level.
- Forest Fire Prevention and Management - An innovative system for the early detection and continuous monitoring of forest fires, utilizing remote technologies, was introduced in Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park, particularly in the areas surrounding the Abastumani resort and the Zekari Pass. In addition, protected area administrations were equipped with modern firefighting equipment to strengthen their fire prevention and response capacities.
- Protection and Patrolling of Protected Areas - During the reporting period, patrolling activities were conducted across 25 territorial administrations of the Agency of Protected Areas by rangers equipped with appropriate specialized gear and fully operational vehicles. Patrolling and monitoring in 11 protected areas were carried out using the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool), a modern system for data-driven patrol planning and monitoring, with rangers equipped with specialized smartphones and software. During the same period, the remaining 14 territorial administrations received training and were equipped with smartphones to enable the implementation of SMART-based patrolling and monitoring. In 2025, protected area administrations were further strengthened through the provision of additional modern monitoring technologies, including radio communication equipment, camera traps, and unmanned aerial vehicles (drones).

- Violations/offenses – During the reporting period, 283 violations detected in protected areas were transferred to law enforcement authorities.

BIODIVERSITY MONITORING AND CONSERVATION PROJECTS

- In 11 protected areas, in accordance with the 10-year monitoring plan (2020–2029), high scientific value research and monitoring of selected key species is being conducted.
- The goitered gazelle reintroduction project in Vashlovani Protected Areas is progressing successfully – in 2025, the population increased and exceeds 500 individuals.
- Red deer monitoring is underway in 4 protected areas. As of 2025, more than 1 300 red deer have been recorded across all four protected areas.
- According to 2025 data, a total of 3,105 East Caucasian tur were recorded in the protected areas of Tusheti, Lagodekhi, Pshav–Khevsureti, and Kazbegi.
- More than 700 Wild goat were recorded in Tusheti and Pshav–Khevsureti protected areas;
- Within the framework of the National Species Restoration Plan, and in cooperation with the Agency of Wildlife, the historic program for the restoration of red deer has been launched and is being successfully implemented. Under this program, a red deer breeding facility was established in Algeti National Park, and nine individuals were released.
- In cooperation with the Agency of Wildlife, rivers within eight protected areas were stocked with approximately 560,000 brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) eggs.
- The Agency released 800 partridges, 300 Colchian pheasants, and 150 grey partridges. These birds were donated to the protected areas by the Charitable Foundation Cartu. Bidzina Ivanishvili and his family have been financing the breeding of rare bird species and their subsequent release into the wild for many years.

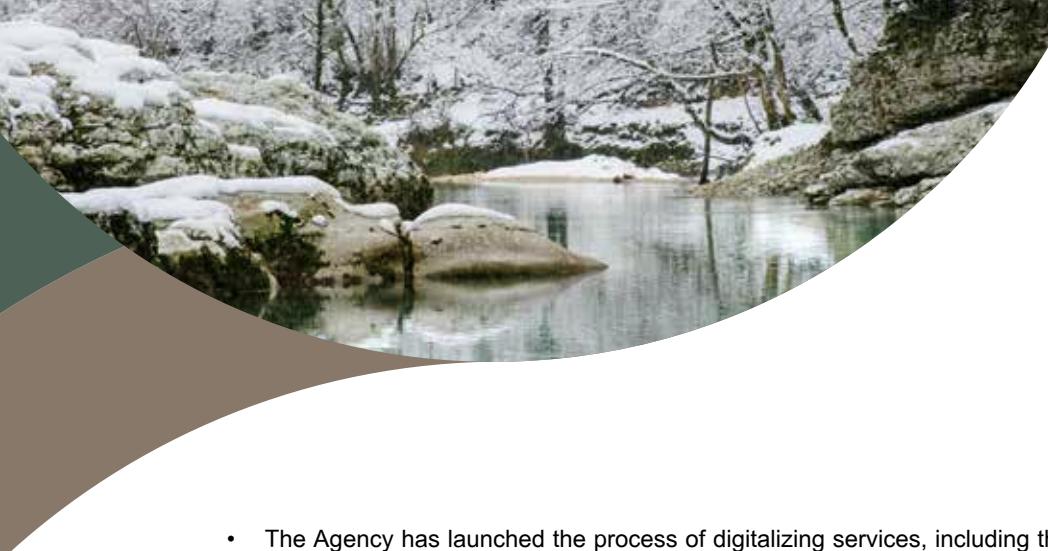
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING

- In 2025, about 4 000 environmental education activities were conducted, including: 452 lectures and seminars, 3 302 eco-tours, 51 environmental weeks, 9 eco-camps, 21 tree-planting activities, and 48 clean-up campaigns. 289 informational meetings and 15 other environmental activities were held with local communities and stakeholders. A total of 224 educational institutions participated in environmental education activities, including 202 schools, 19 universities, and 3 kindergartens, with a total of 76 437 participants involved.

ECOTOURISM IN PROTECTED AREAS

With the aim of expanding and diversifying ecotourism services, active efforts are being undertaken to develop new services, image-building products, and innovative technological and digital projects.

- The Agency has initiated work on the introduction of Virtual Reality (VR) systems in four protected areas, including the development of a VR application and its placement on the Meta Oculus platform, as well as the production of new 360-degree VR videos. Over the course of the year, a total of 110 minutes of video footage were produced across various protected areas. Stationary VR stands have been installed at the visitor centers of Prometheus Cave and Martvili Canyon-two VR stands (four screens) in each center. In addition, four mobile VR kits have been transferred to the Agency's ownership.



- The Agency has launched the process of digitalizing services, including the introduction of an online reservation system for paid services available in protected areas-such as cottages, picnic areas, equipment rental, entrance fees, and others. This process will continue throughout 2026.
- For the first time, image-building souvenir shops/corners are being established in national parks across Georgia's protected areas. A total of eight such corners are planned to be set up in six different protected areas. In 2025, three souvenir shop spaces were established at the visitor centers of Tbilisi National Park (Sabaduri and Zedazeni), and work is currently ongoing on technical and logistical arrangements, as well as the procurement of branded materials.

VISITOR STATISTICS

According of 2025, Georgia's protected areas were visited by 1 250 417 visitors, of whom 41% are Georgian citizens and 59% are foreign visitors. Compared to the 2024, the number of visitors increased by 13%.

RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- In the territory of Tbilisi National Park, within the Sabaduri and Zedazeni areas, two large-scale projects aimed at the development of tourist and recreational spaces were completed. The projects included the construction of two visitor centers and an administrative building, parking facilities, children's recreational and educational areas, a network of hiking trails with supporting infrastructure, gazebos, and designated camping and picnic areas. The total value of the projects amounted to nearly 13 million GEL.
- In Algeti National Park, a large-scale recreational project in Birtvisi Canyon has been completed, within the framework of which a visitor center, viewing platforms, suspension bridges, a swing, cottages, a zipline, and the first via ferrata in Georgia's protected areas - a route arranged on rocky terrain for lovers of extreme and active recreation – were established
- The project connecting Juta–Roshka–Omalo is at the final stage of implementation. The project links three high-mountain protected areas - Kazbegi, Pshav–Khevsureti, and Tusheti, through a network of hiking and horseback-riding trails, 64 pedestrian bridges, and seven fully equipped alpine shelters. The project, with a total value of GEL 27 million, is being implemented with funding from the Municipal Development Fund.

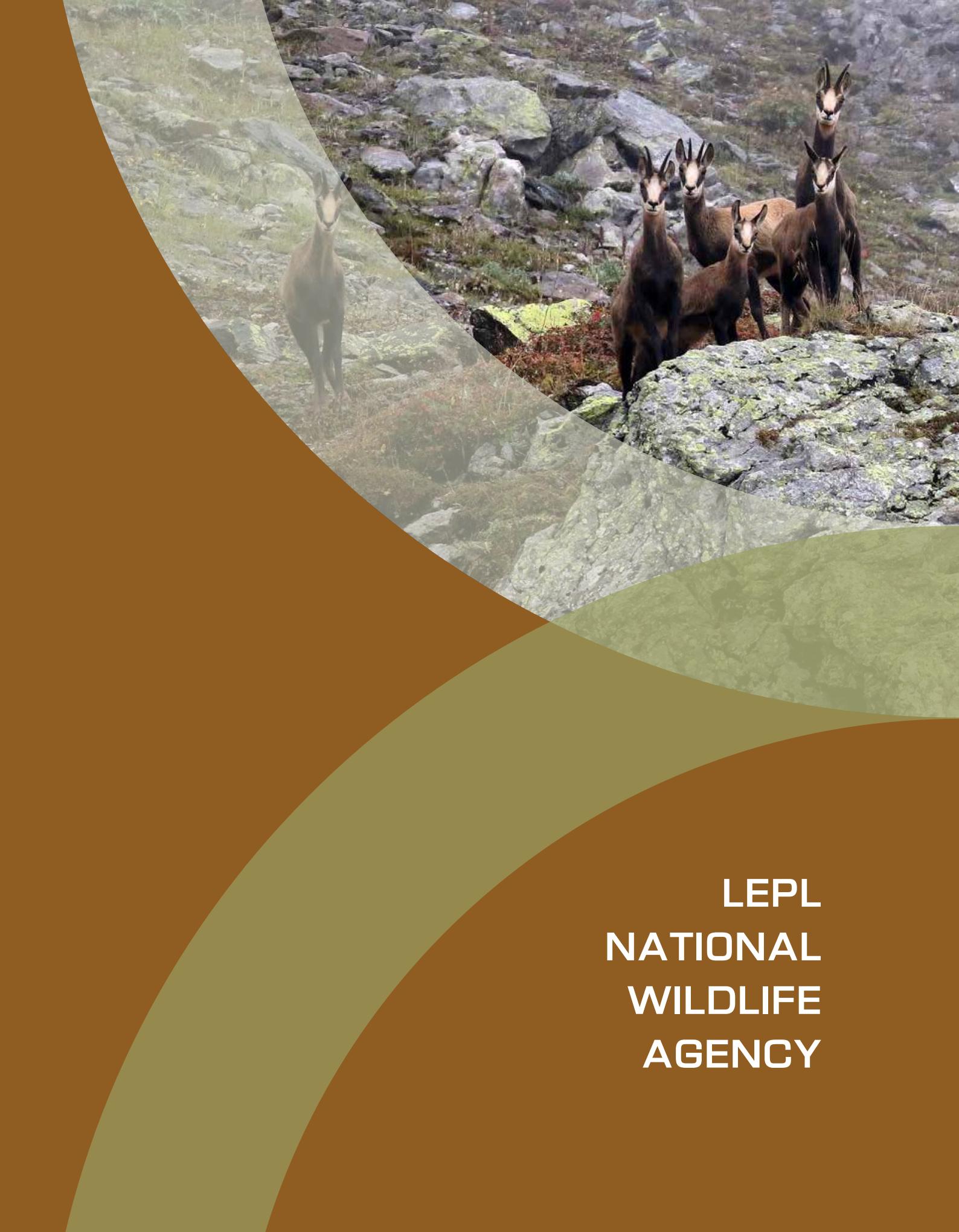
- Construction of the new visitor center at Okatse Canyon is also underway.
- During 2025, construction of 10 new tourist shelters was carried out and continues across three protected areas in Georgia. In addition, the development of tourist trails with a total length of 287 km is underway across four protected areas.

INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS AND EVENTS

- Currently, the Agency is implementing a range of projects and initiatives with a total grant portfolio of approximately GEL 100 million. The Agency cooperates with a number of international and national partners, including KfW, CNF, bp, GC, and others.
- In order to promote Georgia's protected areas internationally, the Agency participated in major international tourism exhibitions held in Saudi Arabia, India, the United Kingdom, China, Japan, and Qatar. In addition, Agency representatives took part in thematic conferences and working meetings in several countries, including Portugal, Belgium, Germany, China, and others.

MARKETING AND PROMOTION

- With the aim of increasing awareness of Georgia's protected areas at the international, national, and local levels, nearly 60 events were held throughout 2025, both domestic and international. The Agency also hosted one media tour with the participation of representatives of local media outlets.
- Throughout the year, large-scale marketing and promotional campaigns were actively implemented to promote Georgia's national parks and protected areas. These included the "Discover Georgia's Nature" campaign, during which billboards and video advertisements were displayed for two months in the advertising spaces of Georgia's airports (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, and Batumi); the "Explore Georgia: Where Nature Speaks to the Soul" digital marketing campaign, implemented over a three-month period in the Persian Gulf countries, through which promotional materials about Georgia's national parks reached up to 20 million unique potential visitors; the "Autumn Trails in Georgia's National Parks" campaign, which over two months featured information and visual materials about national park trails on social media platforms and the online platform Marketer.ge; and the ongoing campaign "Explore National Parks with Natia Bakuradze," launched in October, which introduces the public to Georgia's protected areas through video blogs.
- A national park character was created. An open competition was held to select the symbolic character of national parks of Georgia, as a result of which, by decision of the competition jury, the national park character "Mali" the Lynx was selected. Work is ongoing on the development of thematic illustrations, animations, and a mascot costume of the national park character "Mali").



LEPL
NATIONAL
WILDLIFE
AGENCY



The LEPL National Wildlife Agency operates to restore and conserve rare species of Georgia's flora and fauna. The Agency was established in 2019 on the basis of the former National Breeding Center, within the framework of the FAO programme "Strengthening Sustainable Wildlife Management in Georgia."

- The main goals and objectives of the Agency include:
- Inventory and monitoring of species and their habitats;
- Creation of a working gene pool necessary for species reproduction;
- Planning of species reproduction and habitat restoration activities;
- Provision of breeding stock and advisory services to the private sector;
- Identification of licensed areas and development of licensing conditions with regard to species and habitats;
- Certification of hunters and fishermen.



LEPL NATIONAL WILDLIFE AGENCY

www.wla.gov.ge

IN 2025, THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE AGENCY ACTIVELY WORKED ON IMPROVING THE DRAFT LAW “ON HUNTING AND THE MANAGEMENT OF GAME SPECIES.” THE ADOPTION OF THIS LAW WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE REDUCTION OF POACHING AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HUNTER CERTIFICATION SYSTEM BASED ON EUROPEAN BEST PRACTICES.

The draft law has been submitted for review to environmental non-governmental and international organizations, as well as representatives of hunting clubs and hunting farms.

The aim of the law is to ensure a balanced consideration of the economic, social, and ecological values of hunting and to promote the sustainable management of game species and their habitats. The law also focuses on population control and the certification of hunters.

Under the new regulation, certified hunters will obtain a hunting certificate recognized by the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC). The new legislation will introduce best European practices in sustainable wildlife management in Georgia, contributing to the restoration of game species populations and the reduction of poaching. It will also enable the reproduction of local species, preliminary planning of hunting farms, designation of public hunting areas, and permission for hunting local species through individual licenses.

WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SPECIES RESTORATION PROGRAMME APPROVED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE OF GEORGIA, AND AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE AGENCY, THE LARGEST BREEDING FACILITY IN THE CAUCASUS WAS ESTABLISHED ON AN AREA OF 72 HECTARES. THE FACILITY CURRENTLY HOSTS NINE INDIVIDUALS AND IS EQUIPPED WITH MODERN MONITORING SYSTEMS, INCLUDING CAMERA TRAPS AND SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS.

Algeti National Park, selected specifically for the noble deer restoration programme, is located in the central part of the Trialeti Range at an altitude of approximately 1,800 meters above sea level. The existing habitats and the high level of protection provide optimal conditions for population restoration and conservation.

Additionally, a modern protective system installed along a 150-meter section of the enclosure fence safeguards the breeding facility from snowdrifts caused by strong winds and blizzards characteristic of the park's winter climate. Once a stable and growing population is established, the gradual release of noble deer individuals into the wild will be carried out by the Agency.

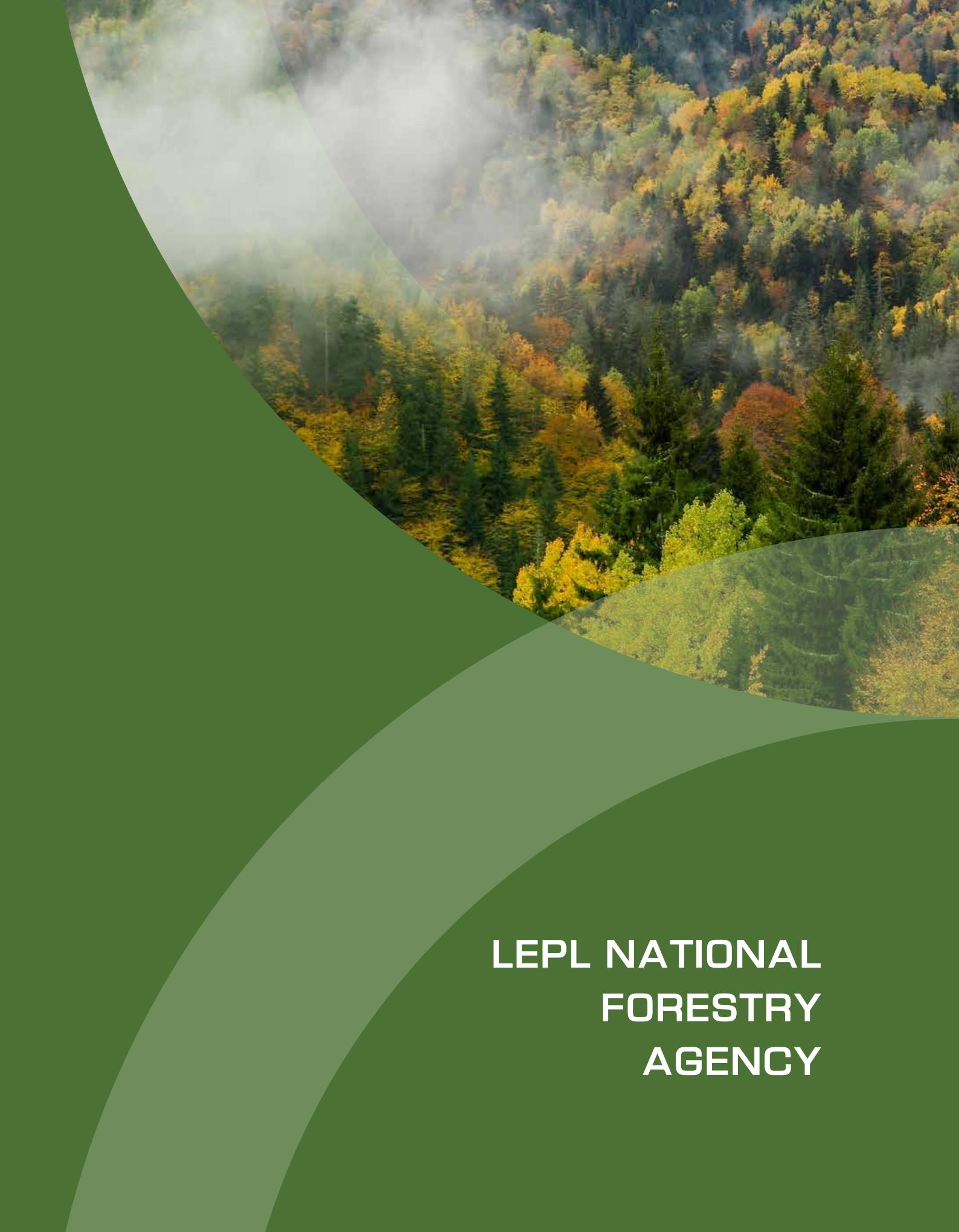
Currently, only the Caucasian subspecies of the noble deer is endangered, primarily due to decades of poaching. Therefore, a wild population of noble deer will be established across a large area of Algeti National Park (8,000 hectares), which will allow geographical connectivity with other existing populations.

SINCE 2016, THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE AGENCY HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTING A PROJECT AIMED AT THE REPRODUCTION OF RIVER TROUT, A SPECIES LISTED IN THE RED LIST OF GEORGIA. BROOK TROUT (RIVER TROUT) WAS INCLUDED IN THE RED LIST IN 2006.

The Agency works on the reproduction of various trout populations and their subsequent release into rivers. A 160 m² hatchery building was constructed, housing an incubator and fry-rearing pools. This incubation facility enables the Agency to hatch more than 500,000 fry annually. In 2025, approximately 33 rivers and lakes were stocked with around 700,000 trout eggs. Since the beginning of the project, more than 3.5 million trout eggs have been released into the wild.

According to the latest monitoring results, a stable and increasing trout population has been recorded in mountain rivers, with monitoring conducted through photo and video traps.

The National Wildlife Agency has also bred more than 5,000 individuals of native wild bird species, including Colchian pheasant, partridge, and Caucasian snowcock, for release into the wild and for supply to hunting farms.



LEPL NATIONAL FORESTRY AGENCY



The National Forestry Agency is the main authority for forest management in the country. The agency's primary functions include: sustainable forest management, forest maintenance and restoration and the sustainable use of biodiversity components within forest areas.

The agency manages 1,738,282 ha of state forest land and operates through regional forestry services in 9 regions of the country (excluding the Autonomous Republic of Adjara).

FOREST MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION

In 2025, forest restoration activities were implemented on a total area of 3,651.2 ha within the framework of 37 forest restoration and reforestation projects. Maintenance works on areas restored in previous years were carried out on 1,851.9 ha under 28 projects, while implementation of new forest restoration and reforestation projects commenced on 1,798.9 ha under 9 projects.

The updated long-term plan for forest restoration and reforestation, outlines an annual increase in these activities. Between 2025 and 2036, forest restoration measures are projected to cover a total area up to 51 000 ha.

FOREST SANITARY CONDITION

In order to improve the sanitary condition of forests and manage pests and diseases, 1,500 pheromone insect traps were installed in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region in 2025 for the monitoring and control of bark beetle infestations. Pheromones were replaced three times, 12 monitoring sessions were conducted Up to 64,000 harmful insects were captured and destroyed. It is important to note that this year's monitoring results show significant decrease in the pest population compared to previous years.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

In order to ensure effective forest fire protection and prevention, forest fire management plans were updated nationwide. In addition, firefighting and personal protective equipment were procured for all forest districts.

FOREST INVENTORY AND PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

Within the framework of the ongoing project financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and the Government of Georgia, activities planned for the first and second stages were completed on an area of 19,300 ha in the Ozurgeti Forest District. Field works for forest inventory were completed in the Tianeti Forest District on an area of 40,924 ha.

Furthermore, field works for forest inventory were completed on 37,682 ha in the Sagarejo Forest District and on 28,848 ha in the Gurjaani Forest District. Desk-based processing of inventory data is currently underway in these forest districts for the purpose of developing forest management plans.

The forest management plan for the Dedoplistsdkaro–Sighnaghi Forest District, covering an area of 23644 ha, was approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

Preparation of forest management plan projects is currently underway in the Kvareli (45,044 ha), Telavi (52,331 ha), Oni (57,417 ha), and Tsageri (50827 ha) forest districts.

During the period 2014–2025, forest inventory works were carried out on a total area of 1,018,086 ha, and forest data has been updated for approximately 50 percent of the forest area under the management of the LEPL National Forestry Agency.

FOREST USE

- As a result of commercial and tending cuttings, the Agency produced 94,939.19 cubic meters of timber resources.
- For the purpose of supplying budgetary organizations, 15,555.6 cubic meters of timber resources were delivered.
- In order to meet the population's demand on firewood, 213,320.33 cubic meters of timber resources were issued from social cutting areas.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND MATERIAL-TECHNICAL RESOURCES

In order to facilitate access to timber resources for the population and the private sector, ensure fire prevention, and guarantee the uninterrupted implementation of forestry activities, 7,775.5 meters of forest roads were constructed, and rehabilitation works were carried out on 86,364 meters of forest management roads.

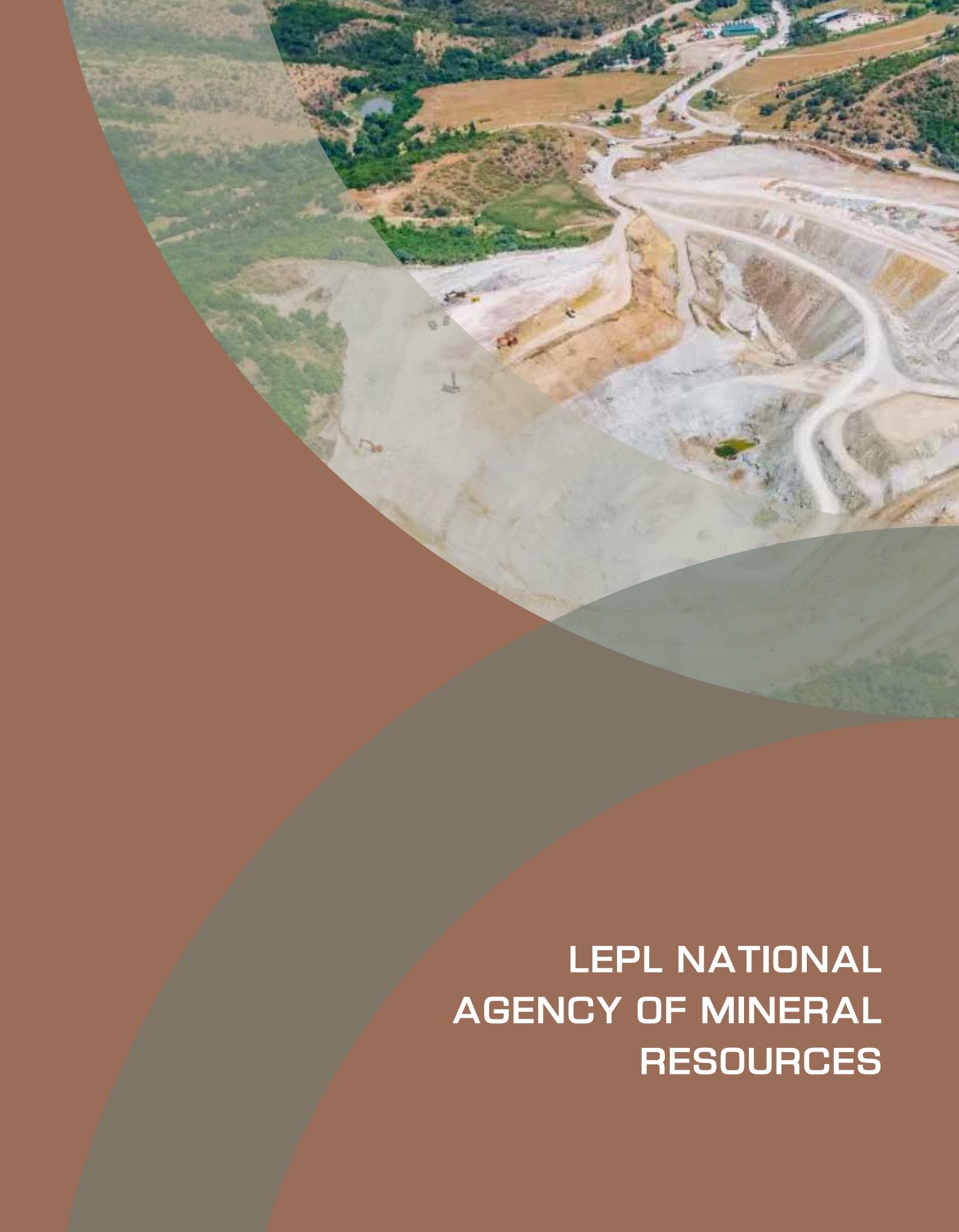
In order to increase access to timber resources for the population and the private sector, a total of 70 business service yards have been established nationwide to date.

In 2025, new administrative buildings were constructed in Oni, Lentekhi, Mtskheta, Aspindza, Zestafoni, and Sachkhere. At the same time, construction and rehabilitation works are ongoing in Sachkhere, Dusheti, Zestafoni, and Bakhmaro. Offices of regional forestry services were renovated and fully equipped in all nine regions, thereby improving access to forest-related information and services for both the private sector and the local population.

In order to ensure the uninterrupted fulfillment of the Agency's responsibilities and forestry activities, the following equipment was procured in 2025: 45 high-mobility vehicles (delivery scheduled for 2026), 14 drones, and 300 camera traps.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Within the framework of the grant agreement "Sustainable Forest Management in Adigeni Municipality", concluded between the Centre for International Cooperation and Development of the Republic of Slovenia (CMSR) and the LEPL National Forestry Agency, during II Phase of the project three camping areas, three picnic areas, and five hiking trails with a total length of 26 km were established in Adigeni Municipality. In the Kekhovani forest area of the Adigeni Forest District, rehabilitation works were carried out on 2.714 km of forest roads, and 2.461 km of forest roads were constructed. The project was successfully completed.

The background of the image is a large, multi-tiered open-pit mine. The mine walls are exposed, showing various layers of rock and soil. Several pieces of heavy mining equipment, including excavators and trucks, are visible on the site. The surrounding area includes some green fields and a road network. The overall scene is industrial and shows significant human impact on the environment.

LEPL NATIONAL AGENCY OF MINERAL RESOURCES



Pursuant to legislative amendments, from 14 June 2025, the LEPL National Agency of Mineral Resources was transferred under the authority of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia from the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia.

Within the system of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, the primary function of the LEPL National Agency of Mineral Resources is to contribute to the development and implementation of state policy in the field of sustainable management of mineral resources throughout the territory of Georgia. In accordance with the Law of Georgia "On Licenses and Permits," the Agency is responsible for issuing licenses for the use of subsurface space and for the utilization of mineral resources (excluding oil and gas), as well as for carrying out the related activities necessary for this purpose. Within its competence, the Agency prepares maps of mineral deposits (occurrences), maintains the inventory of mineral deposits and occurrences, ensures the establishment and regular updating of the State Balance and Cadastre Database of Mineral Resources, and compiles information on mineral resources based on geological archive materials. In addition, the Agency ensures the organizational management of the Unified State Fund of Subsoil Resources.



LEPL NATIONAL AGENCY OF MINERAL RESOURCES

www.namr.gov.ge/

**DURING THE CURRENT YEAR, WITH THE AIM OF REDUCING
ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS AND IMPROVING THE
ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, THE
OVERALL TIMEFRAME FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS
RELATED TO THE ISSUANCE OF LICENSES FOR THE EXTRACTION
OF MINERAL RESOURCES WAS REDUCED.**

Amendments were introduced to Government Resolution No. 136 of August 11, 2005, "On the Rules and Conditions for Issuing Mineral Extraction Licenses," which clearly define the timeframes for each stage of the licensing process prior to license issuance. These changes significantly simplify the licensing process and enable administrative bodies to make decisions more quickly and efficiently. As a result, the total duration of administrative proceedings, including both the announcement of the auction and the issuance of a refusal decision - shall not exceed four months.

During the same period, amendments were also made to Government Resolution No. 210 of June 13, 2025, introducing standard and expedited service fees for the preparation of geoinformation packages.

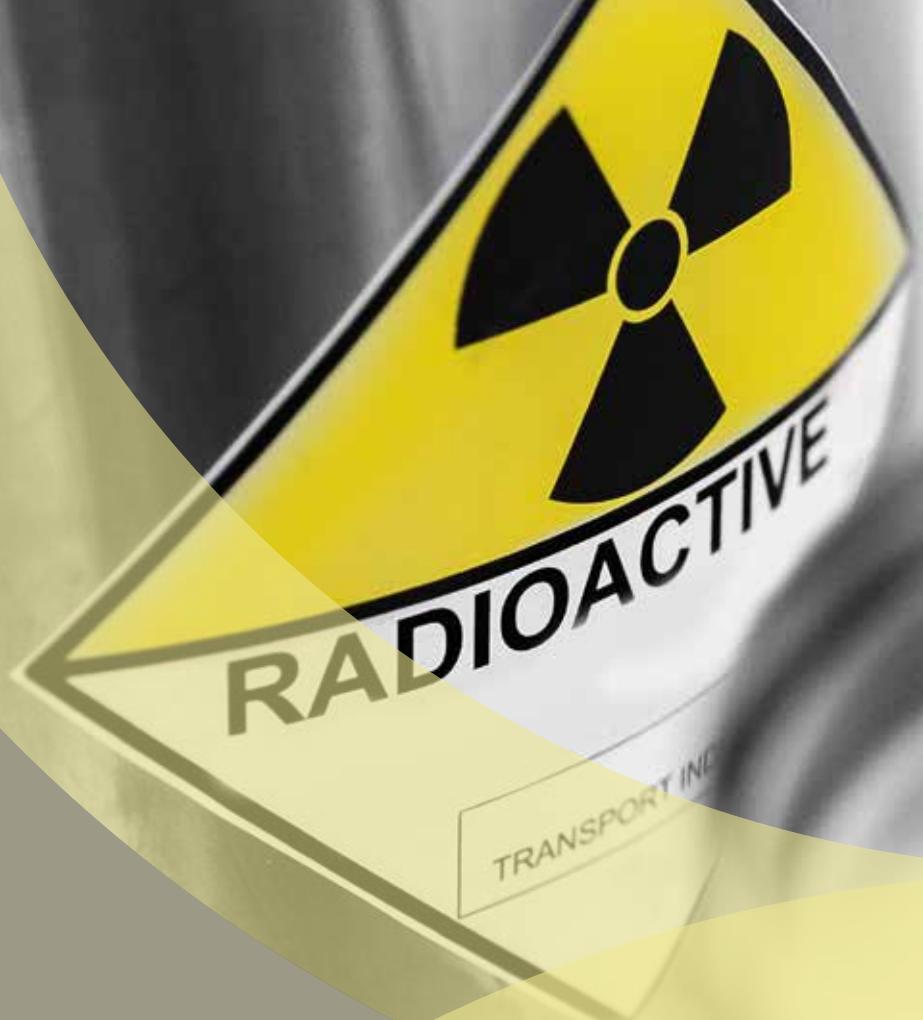
At the Seventh Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7), a resolution was adopted aimed at strengthening international support for the environmentally sound management of minerals and metals. Representatives of the National Agency of Mineral Resources actively participated in both the drafting of this resolution and the committee-level negotiations.

Agency representatives also participated in the CAREC Senior Officials' Meeting held in the Kyrgyz Republic, where they presented Georgia's vision, needs, and priorities regarding critical minerals.

During the meeting, opportunities for future cooperation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) were discussed, particularly concerning support for Sector development study.

In 2025, the Agency prepared geoinformation packages and topographic maps for 1506 objects based on the applications submitted for licensing. Among them: 146 objects were processed for license exemptions or relocations; 130 topographic maps for licensing applications were prepared or updated; Information on 4899 land plots was prepared in connection with subsoil attachment; 35 information reports were issued based on data from the Geological Fund; Additionally, 920 geological maps were referenced and updated during the year.

In 2025, the Agency received 1527 applications for mineral extraction licenses. Auctions were announced for 272 license objects (excluding oil and gas). During this period, a total of 428 extraction licenses were issued, including 230 licenses issued directly (without auction).



LEPL AGENCY OF
NUCLEAR AND
RADIATION SAFETY



The Agency of Nuclear and Radiation Safety ensures the protection of human health and the environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation and implements measures related to nuclear safety, nuclear security, and radiation protection.



LEPL AGENCY OF NUCLEAR AND RADIATION SAFETY

www.anrs.gov.ge

INSPECTION AND RESPONSE

- Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 170 inspections have been conducted (147 scheduled and 23 unscheduled) at industrial, scientific and medical facilities.
- Legislative non-compliance was identified in 57 organizations, and 111 administrative violation reports were issued.
- The Inspection and Response Department responded 26 times to radiation alarms detected at border checkpoints and terminals, incoming notifications, and cases of illicit trafficking of radioactive materials.
- Services envisaged by the Agency's statute were provided, including radiometric measurements.
- Monitoring of the natural environmental radiation background continued through the use of automatic monitoring stations.

AUTHORIZATION

In 2025, for the purpose of regulating nuclear and radiation activities:

- 77 licenses were issued, and 30 licenses were revoked.
- 125 licensed entities were granted authorization to expand their activities within the scope of their existing licenses.
- 43 permits were issued for the import, export, transit, and acquisition of ionizing radiation sources.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Using a mobile laboratory, radiological monitoring was conducted in selected areas of the Adjara and Kakheti regions. Based on the measurements, the surveyed areas are considered radiologically safe for both humans and the environment.

- The Agency actively ensures the safe and secure management of disused radioactive sources, including their identification, characterization, packaging, transportation, re-packaging, and long-term storage at the storage facility. During the reporting period, several hundred low-activity radioactive sources were transferred from research institutes to the storage facility.
- A new laboratory was established near the storage facility to characterize radioactive waste and assess environmental samples taken from the territories of the Agency's operated facilities. The laboratory is equipped with a high-purity germanium detector, a gross alpha-beta counter system, and other portable and stationary measurement and sample preparation instruments.
- With the support of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), six radiological monitoring stations were installed at the disposal site. These stations continuously measure the gamma radiation dose rate along the perimeter of the controlled zone. Measurement results are transmitted in real time to the repository entrance and are accessible to the public.
- In cooperation with the IAEA, and in order to implement a quality management system and standardize radioactive waste management practices, the Agency developed 17 operational procedures for the Radioactive Waste Management Division. These procedures will be translated into Georgian and will enter into force in 2026.

SYSTEMATIC MANAGEMENT OF ARSENIC-CONTAINING WASTE

In the Lentekhi Municipality (near village Tsana), arsenic-containing waste accumulated as a result of a Soviet-era industrial facility. For several decades, this waste remained exposed in open areas. In 2022, by decision of the Government of Georgia, responsibility for the safe management of this waste was assigned to the Agency of Nuclear and Radiation Safety.

In the current year, a modern, standards-compliant sarcophagus with a capacity of 50,500 m² was constructed for the conservation of arsenic-containing waste. The waste from the Tsana-3 site was placed in the sarcophagus during the reporting period. The sarcophagus pit was constructed with all required layers in accordance with the project design (geotextile, sand, geomembrane), as well as a drainage and ventilation system. A protective earth embankment was built around the storage facility. At the final stage, the sarcophagus was sealed with protective layers.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In 2025, the Agency prepared and the Government of Georgia approved the following subordinate normative acts:

- Government Decree No. 77 – Approval of the technical regulation on radiation safety norms and basic requirements for handling ionizing radiation sources.
- Government Decree No. 179 – Approval of nuclear security requirements for nuclear and radiation facilities, radioactive sources, radioactive waste, and other sources of ionizing radiation.
- Government Decree No. 160 – Approval of the technical regulation for the National Emergency Response Plan for nuclear or radiological emergencies.
- Approval of the types of services provided by the LEPL Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency and the corresponding service fees (entry into force: 1 January 2026).
- Government Decree No. 525 – Approval of the notification and authorization procedures for nuclear and radiation activities (entry into force: 1 January 2026).
- Government Decree No. 518 – Approval of the technical regulation on monitoring procedures.
- Draft Government Decree on the approval of the technical regulation on radiation protection and safety in veterinary medicine (submitted to the Government for approval).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND FUTURE STEPS

- Development of the concept for an environmental radiological monitoring laboratory is underway.
- In cooperation with the IAEA, within the framework of a national project, the country's natural radiation background monitoring capacity will be upgraded and expanded. Monitoring will be carried out at 13 locations countrywide instead of the existing 5. Monitoring stations have already been procured, and technical work is ongoing to ensure full operational functionality.
- In 2025, within the framework of the IAEA General Conference, bilateral meetings were held with representatives of counterpart agencies from Armenia, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. As a result, memoranda of understanding will be signed, and regional cooperation, including joint training activities, will be strengthened.
- The Agency completed the Nuclear Security self-assessment questionnaire, based on which Georgia will host an IAEA mission in early 2026 to update the Integrated Nuclear Security Plan, approved by a Government of Georgia resolution.
- The Agency of Nuclear and Radiation Safety plans to resume the legal procedures required for accession to the Convention on Nuclear Safety.



**„SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT
COMPANY OF
GEORGIA“ LTD**



The Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia manages 54 landfills nationwide, excluding the city of Tbilisi and the Autonomous Republic of Adjara. Of these, 28 landfills have been closed in accordance with standards, while 26 remain operational and undergo periodic rehabilitation. In addition, six waste transfer stations have been established.



„SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY OF GEORGIA“ LTD

www.waste.gov.ge

The construction of six new regional non-hazardous waste disposal facilities meeting international standards is planned, along with the establishment of 18 waste transfer stations and the gradual closure of existing landfills.

AS OF TODAY, THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW REGIONAL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IS UNDERWAY IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF ZUGDIDI AND TETRITSKARO, WITH A TOTAL COST OF 81 MILLION GEL. THE NEW FACILITIES WILL FEATURE ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY, “REVERSE OSMOSIS”, AND A GAS COLLECTION SYSTEM, ENSURING FULL COMPLIANCE WITH ALL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS.

In 2025, a construction contract was signed for construction of waste transfer stations in Poti and Mestia (Lakhani village), with a total cost of 11.6 million GEL, and construction work has commenced in Poti.

THE NEW REGIONAL NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN ZUGDIDI AND TETRITSKARO, ALONG WITH THE WASTE TRANSFER STATIONS, WILL SERVE MORE THAN 500,000 RESIDENTS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE SAMEGRELO-ZEMO SVANETI AND KVEMO KARTLI REGIONS.

In 2025, two waste transfer stations were constructed in Bolnisi and Ambrolauri. The landfills in Oni and Rustavi were closed, 8 existing landfills underwent improvement and rehabilitation works, and works were ongoing at 4 other existing landfills, with a total cost of 11.8 million GEL.

BASED ON A GOVERNMENT ORDER, IN 2025 THE COMPANY CARRIED OUT MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING WORKS ALONG THE BLACK SEA COASTAL ZONE IN THE CURIA REGION. THE COMPANY HAS BEEN PERFORMING THESE WORKS SINCE 2021.



A regional non-hazardous waste disposal facility is currently under construction in Tetritskaro Municipality, near the village of Tsintskaro

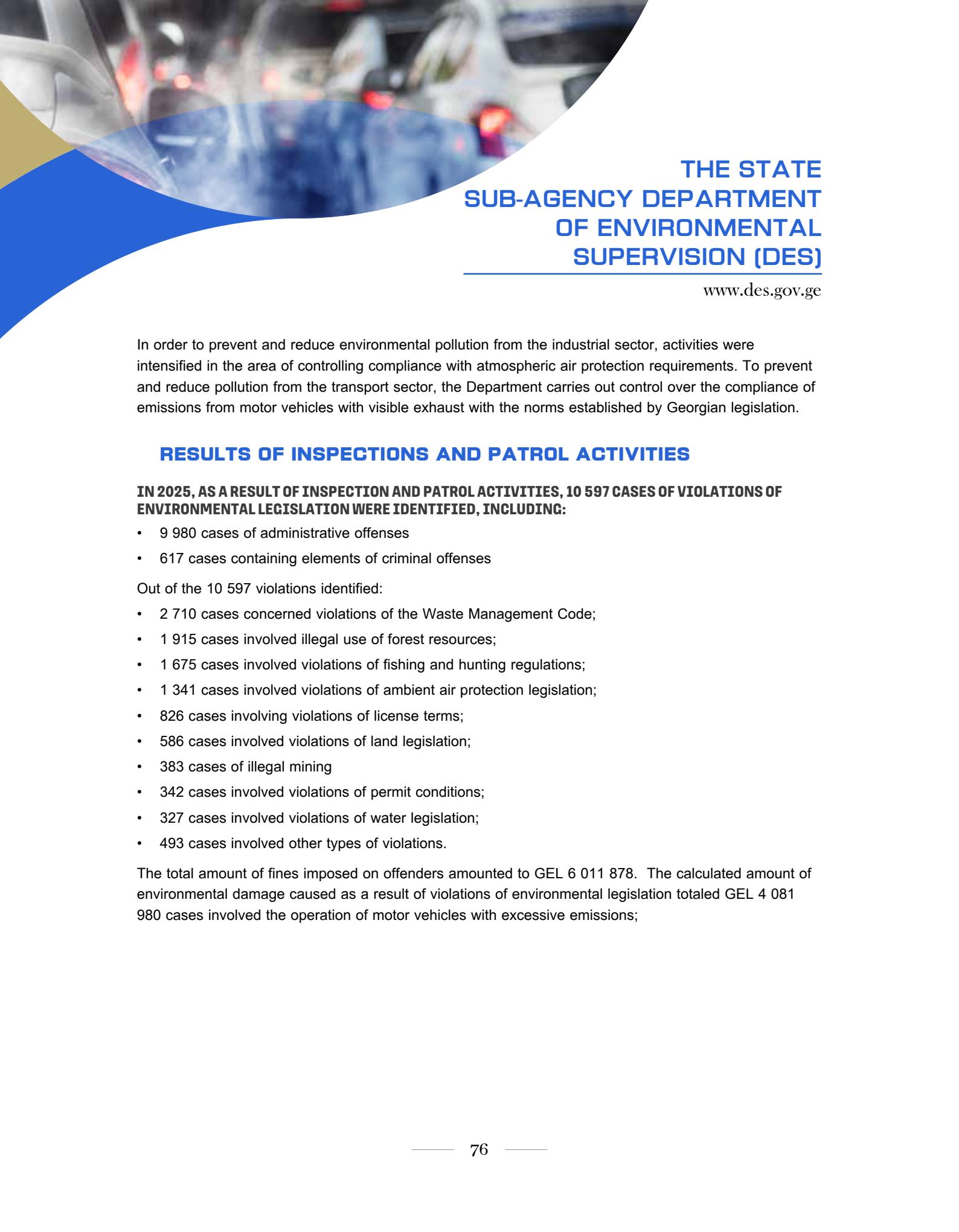


THE STATE
SUB-AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUPERVISION (DES)



The Environmental Supervision Department (DES) is a State Subordinate Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia. The Department ensures state control in the fields of environmental protection and the use of natural resources throughout the entire territory of Georgia, including its territorial waters, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone.

The Department's priority areas of activity include the prevention, detection, and suppression of environmental pollution and illegal use of natural resources. This includes strengthening timber control to prevent, detect, and suppress illegal logging, transportation, and processing of timber. The Department also exercises control over compliance with the conditions established by licenses, permits, environmental decisions, and decisions on the continuation of ongoing activities issued in the field of environmental protection and natural resource use.



THE STATE SUB-AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUPERVISION (DES)

www.des.gov.ge

In order to prevent and reduce environmental pollution from the industrial sector, activities were intensified in the area of controlling compliance with atmospheric air protection requirements. To prevent and reduce pollution from the transport sector, the Department carries out control over the compliance of emissions from motor vehicles with visible exhaust with the norms established by Georgian legislation.

RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS AND PATROL ACTIVITIES

IN 2025, AS A RESULT OF INSPECTION AND PATROL ACTIVITIES, 10 597 CASES OF VIOLATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION WERE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING:

- 9 980 cases of administrative offenses
- 617 cases containing elements of criminal offenses

Out of the 10 597 violations identified:

- 2 710 cases concerned violations of the Waste Management Code;
- 1 915 cases involved illegal use of forest resources;
- 1 675 cases involved violations of fishing and hunting regulations;
- 1 341 cases involved violations of ambient air protection legislation;
- 826 cases involving violations of license terms;
- 586 cases involved violations of land legislation;
- 383 cases of illegal mining
- 342 cases involved violations of permit conditions;
- 327 cases involved violations of water legislation;
- 493 cases involved other types of violations.

The total amount of fines imposed on offenders amounted to GEL 6 011 878. The calculated amount of environmental damage caused as a result of violations of environmental legislation totaled GEL 4 081 980 cases involved the operation of motor vehicles with excessive emissions;

IN 2025, 6 016 FINES WERE ISSUED FOR DRIVING VEHICLES WITH VISIBLE EMISSIONS OR FOR ALLOWING ANOTHER PERSON TO DRIVE THEM

INSPECTION OF REGULATED ENTITIES

In 2025, a total of 3 072 inspections of regulated entities were conducted, including holders of natural resource use licenses, environmental impact permits, and enterprises subject to environmental technical regulations. Among them, 398 scheduled and unscheduled inspections were carried out to assess compliance with environmental legislation, including:

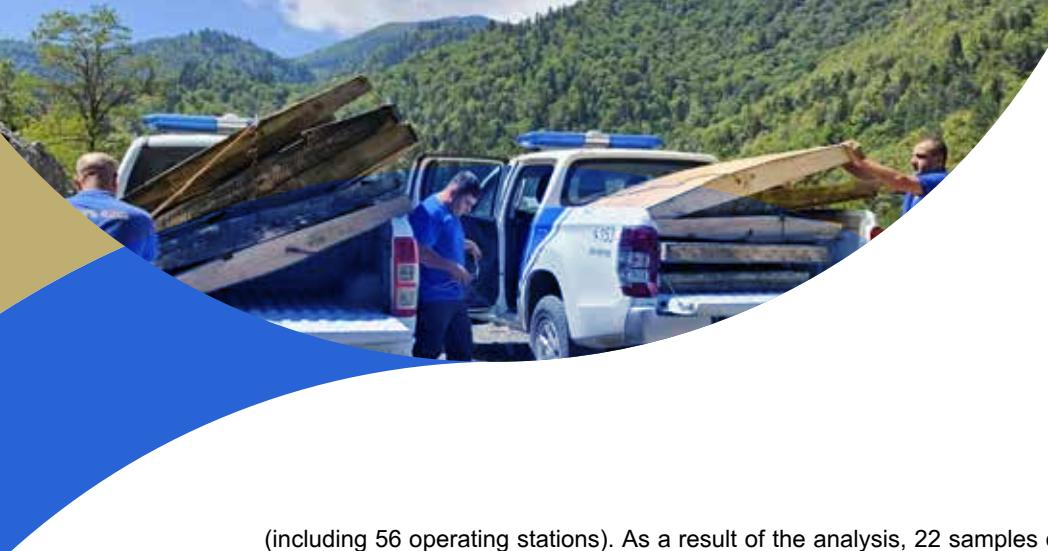
- 86 facilities subject to an environmental impact permit, ecological expertise conclusion, or environmental decision;
- 2 selective inspections of areas subject to special licenses for timber harvesting / forest fund areas;
- 14 licenses related to the use of fir cones / snowdrop bulbs;
- 7 special licenses for hunting farms and fishing activities;
- 30 sampling and inspections of agricultural crops for the purpose of identifying genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- 259 inspections of vessels entering Georgian ports.

IN 2025, 150 REGULATED ENTITIES WERE ISSUED ADMINISTRATIVE PRESCRIPTIONS REQUIRING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDATORY MEASURES WITHIN A REASONABLE TIMEFRAME TO ELIMINATE VIOLATIONS IDENTIFIED DURING INSPECTIONS, REPORTING, OR OTHER PROCESSES, OR TO REFRAIN FROM CERTAIN ACTIONS.

The main outcome of inspections of regulated entities is that facilities are obliged to eliminate identified violations and ensure that their operations comply as closely as possible with established standards, which is of critical importance for prevention purposes.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- In accordance with the Law of Georgia “On Living Genetically Modified Organisms,” 30 inspections were conducted, including sampling in agricultural land plots and storage facilities owned by individuals and legal entities, for the purpose of identifying living genetically modified organisms. Based on laboratory test results, no cases of introduction of living genetically modified organisms into the environment were detected.
- To verify compliance of motor fuel quality with legally established standards, gasoline and diesel fuel samples were selectively taken and laboratory-tested at 162 fuel stations in Tbilisi and the regions



(including 56 operating stations). As a result of the analysis, 22 samples did not meet the established quality standards. Appropriate legal measures were applied by the Department in each identified case of violation.

- To assess compliance with legislative requirements in the production of plastic and/or biodegradable bags, 8 facilities were inspected and relevant laboratory tests were conducted. Violations of the technical regulation "Rules for the Regulation of Plastic and Biodegradable Bags" were identified at 7 facilities. Legal measures prescribed by law were applied by the Department in response to these violations.
- Preventive measures were actively implemented to prevent, detect, and suppress the operation of unregistered sawmills, as well as the processing of illegally harvested timber. Within the electronic timber resource management system, 764 round timber (log) processing sawmills are registered in accordance with legal requirements. During the same period, 62 unregistered and illegal sawmills were identified. Relevant materials were forwarded to the competent authorities for appropriate response.
- In accordance with the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, the Black Sea Protection Convention Administration conducted 259 inspections of vessels entering Georgian ports. 14 cases of marine pollution caused by vessels were identified. Responsible parties were fined GEL 100,000 each. The total calculated amount of environmental damage amounted to GEL 49,539. Control has been established over the implementation of marine pollution response and mitigation measures.
- In order to reduce atmospheric air pollution from the industrial sector and ensure compliance with the obligation of continuous determination of actual emission volumes from stationary sources, 36 companies are currently registered in the electronic self-monitoring system.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The process of strengthening the Department's capacities has been actively ongoing and continues, including the procurement of modern equipment, implementation of electronic systems, improvement of employees' working conditions, and construction/rehabilitation of regional offices.

During the reporting year (2025) construction of the new Kakheti Regional Division office in Telavi was completed. Construction of the Guria Division office in Ozurgeti has commenced and is scheduled for completion by the end of 2026. Renovation works are underway in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Adjara-Guria, and Samtskhe-Javakheti offices. Renovation works will continue in the Racha Division office of the Western Regional Division.

The Year 2025

Department of Environmental Supervision

10,597 Cases of Environmental Law Violations Identified by the Department:

Administrative Offense Cases – 9,980
Criminal Offense Cases – 617

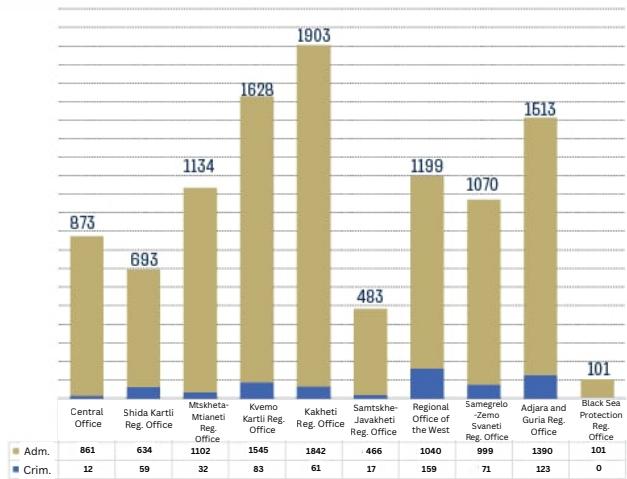


Diagram: Detected Legal Violations by Region, 2025

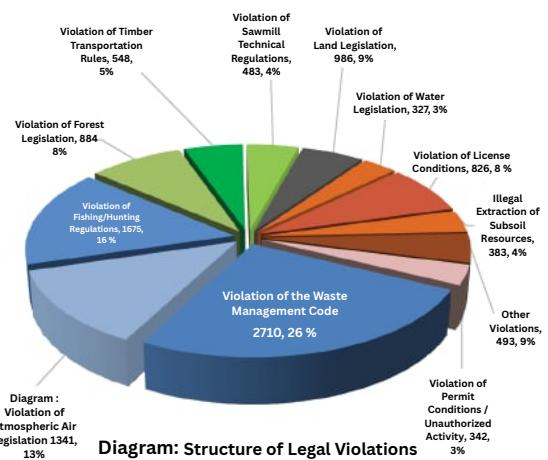


Diagram: Structure of Legal Violations

The year 2025

For operating a vehicle with visible emissions or allowing another person to operate such a vehicle, 6,016 fines were issued.

Prepared by the Analytical Service

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a small, colorful globe. The globe shows a map of the world with various countries in different colors. The hands are positioned as if presenting the globe. The background is blurred, showing some greenery and a person's arm in a blue shirt.

LEPL
ENVIRONMENTAL
INFORMATION AND
EDUCATION CENTER



The Environmental Information and Education Center (EIEC) of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia ensures, at the national level, the implementation of the principles of the Aarhus Convention.



LEPL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION CENTER

www.eiec.gov.ge

The Center carries out its activities in line with the vision and priorities of the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development and operates in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Through its work, the Center promotes sustainable development by enhancing access to comprehensive environmental information and strengthening environmental education nationwide.

PRESCHOOL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Since 2016, the Environmental Information and Education Center (EIEC) has been implementing a capacity-building programme for teachers and methodologists working in preschool educational institutions. The programme is based on awareness-raising activities and modern educational methodologies and addresses key environmental topics, the early introduction of which is essential for fostering environmental awareness among children.

The programme covers the following thematic areas:

- Biodiversity around us;
- Water and energy conservation;
- Waste management;
- Climate change.

In 2025, the programme was implemented in the Shida Kartli and Kakheti regions, under which 537 educators and methodologists were trained (537 women; 0 men). Participants were provided with educational manuals and eco-packages to support the effective integration of environmental topics into the educational process.

As a result, since 2016, the programme has contributed to strengthening the capacities of 967 preschool teachers and methodologists nationwide.

The nationwide implementation of the updated programme is ongoing in a phased manner.

EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

As part of the continued implementation of environmental and agricultural education initiatives, the EIEC has developed the programme “Environmental and Agricultural Education in Schools”, intended for basic and secondary levels of general education institutions. The programme is designed to support teachers of grades VII–XII through structured and adaptable educational content.

In 2023–2024, the textual component of the programme was prepared in both environmental education (10 manuals) and agricultural education (8 manuals). The developed educational materials address key and interrelated topics relevant to both fields.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION TOPICS:

- Environmental challenges on land
- Sustainable management of water resources
- The World Ocean and related issues
- Traditional and alternative energy resources
- Climate change
- Challenges and achievements in agriculture
- Sustainable urban development
- Waste management
- Pathways to sustainability - circular economy
- Sustainable production and consumption

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION TOPICS:

- Plant protection
- Crop production for schools
- Organic farming and bio-farm management
- Climate-smart agriculture
- Agronomy
- Aquaculture and fisheries
- Animal health and welfare
- Food safety and quality

After the programme development is completed, manuals will be printed and training sessions conducted for basic and secondary school teachers.



SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES

Over the past three years, EIEC has been implementing specialized accredited training courses in Forest Inventory and Environmental Management.

During the reporting period, 12 participants successfully completed the Environmental Manager course.

These training programmes aim to strengthen the professional qualifications of sector specialists and enhance their practical skills.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMMES. GREEN AND AGRO SCHOLARSHIPS

To support professions facing skills shortages in the environmental sector, the Green Scholarship Programme was introduced in higher education institutions in 2022.

IN 2025, THE PROGRAMME PROVIDED SCHOLARSHIPS OF GEL 1,500 TO 32 HIGH-ACHIEVING MASTER'S STUDENTS (20 WOMEN; 12 MEN).

OVER THE 2022–2025 PERIOD, A TOTAL OF 128 MASTER'S STUDENTS BENEFITED FROM THE PROGRAMME.

In order to address skills shortages in the agricultural sector, the Agro Scholarship Programme was implemented in 2025. Under this programme, 40 high-achieving students (21 women; 19 men) from 12 vocational colleges and 6 universities received scholarships of GEL 500, 1,000, or 1,500, depending on their level of study.

COMPETITIONS AND AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES

The Green Award competition is one of the key initiatives in the environmental field. Its objective is to recognize and encourage school teachers and preschool education practitioners who actively apply the manuals "Preschool Environmental Education" and "Environmental and Agricultural Education in Schools" in the learning process and systematically contribute to raising environmental and agricultural awareness among children and young people.

IN 2025, THE GREEN AWARD WAS GRANTED TO 10 SCHOOL TEACHERS AND 10 PRESCHOOL TEACHERS.

TRAININGS AND SEMINARS

In 2025, a total of 6,371 participants took part in EIEC programmes, including:

- 5,706 participants in environmental education;
- 573 participants in agricultural education;
- 92 participants from the Ministry and other institutions.

INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS IN SCHOOLS

A total of 1,940 students and teachers participated in informational and educational meetings held in Tbilisi and the regions.

The meetings addressed waste management issues, basic principles of environmental protection, and the importance of developing environmentally responsible behaviour.



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AND AGRICULTURE OF GEORGIA

www.mepa.gov.ge



DEPARTMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF GEORGIA “ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT”:

- The Procedures for Keeping the Register of Farms and Rural Enterprises and Managing the Unified Electronic Database were developed and approved by Order No. 2-758 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, on December 9, 2025.
- The Rules for Reporting and Managing the Unified Electronic Data System were developed and approved by Order No. 2-697 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, dated 11. 11. 2025.
- Presentations were prepared on two topics: “Agriculture of Georgia, Challenges and Prospects” and “Agriculture of Georgia, Priorities and the Current Situation by Regions.”
- The Agricultural Investment Guide for Georgia has been prepared.
- A methodology for water management calculations, developed for fish pond farms in Georgia, will serve as the basis for LLC “Georgian Amelioration” to account for water consumption at these sites.
- The structure and register for accounting of aquaculture farms in Georgia were developed.
- In cooperation with the Legal Entity of Public Law (LEPL) National Environmental Agency, a draft of amendments to the Law of Georgia “On Aquaculture” was prepared.
- Work is underway on the draft Law of Georgia “On Breeding Activities.”

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS¹

- In 2024, the total output of the agribusiness sector, amounting to GEL 18.1 billion, exceeded the 2023 figure by GEL 1.4 billion (8.4%) and the 2012 level by GEL 10.5 billion (138.7%).
- In 2024, the number of people employed in rural areas totaled 560.7 thousand, which is 19.2 thousand (3.6%) higher than in the previous year, and 41.5 thousand (8.0%) higher than in 2012.
- In 2024, employment in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries reached 225.0 thousand persons, accounting for 16.0% of total employment nationwide.
- The rural unemployment rate reached its lowest level of the past decade in 2024, standing at 13.3%, which is 1.4 percentage points lower than in the previous year and 9.1 percentage points lower than in 2012.
- Preliminary data for the 2025 national accounts will be available in March 2026, while labor force data will be available in February 2026.

¹ The preliminary data for the 2025 national accounts will be available in March 2026, while the labor force data will be available in February 2026.

EXPORTS

- According to preliminary data for 2025, Georgia exported agri-food products worth USD 1.8 billion, including USD 244.6 million exported to European Union countries.
- As of 2025, exports of agri-food products increased by 9.9% compared to the corresponding figure for 2024. The main export products include: alcoholic beverages (USD 282.7 million), natural grape wines (USD 267.9 million), mineral and fresh waters (USD 173.1 million), nuts (primarily hazelnuts) (USD 171.7 million), and non-alcoholic carbonated beverages (USD 166.5 million).

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD POLICY

- Based on Recommendation 12.2 A of the EU Enlargement Report, the Food Safety Strategy 2025–2028, along with its corresponding Action Plan, was approved.
- The Regulation on the Risk Analysis Platform was approved.
- Within the framework of the DCFTA, national legislation in the fields of food safety, veterinary medicine, and plant protection was aligned with 16 EU legal acts.
- As part of ongoing regulatory updates, a new Technical Regulation on Alcoholic Beverages was approved.
- A draft Government Decree of Georgia on the “Technical Regulation on Coffee, Coffee Products, and Coffee Surrogates” was prepared.
- To promote the development of food-related quality schemes in the country, “Askhi Mountain Sulguni” was developed and registered by Sakpatenti as a Designation of Origin. The following products were registered as Geographical Indications: “Tianeti Traditional Beer of Georgia” and “Rachuli Lori”. Substantial amendments were prepared, and the updated specifications, control plan, and single document for the Designation of Origin “Borjomi” were submitted to Sakpatenti for re-registration.
- The system for controlling imports of products of animal origin was updated, involving a transition from an import control model based on a list of approved countries to a modern, risk-based import control system, which ensures higher standards for the protection of both human and animal health.
- The system for controlling imports of products of animal origin was modernized, involving a transition from an import control approach based on a list of approved countries to a modern, risk-based import control system, which ensures higher standards for the protection of both human and animal health.
- For the first time in the country, the Procedure for Compensation and Determination of Compensation Amounts in the Event of Death of an Animal Due to Rabies was developed, aimed at minimizing and/or eliminating the spread of rabies nationwide.
- The certification procedure for veterinarians and veterinary technicians entered into force, facilitating the adoption of a system of continuous professional development and the training of competitive veterinarians and veterinary technicians.

DEPARTMENT OF MELIORATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT POLICY

"TECHNICAL REGULATION ON SOIL POLLUTION QUALITY" APPROVED BY ORDER #501 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 10, 2025

The Technical Regulation on Soil Pollution Quality has been developed based on current legislation, European Union directives, and recommendations of the World Health Organization, taking into account the regional characteristics and soil types of Georgia.

The Regulation aims to protect soil quality, ensure sustainable development, and prevent pollutants from entering the soil, thereby avoiding negative impacts on public health.

The regulation also establishes hygienic requirements for soil protection and quality control, including the soil classification based on anthropogenic impact.

Furthermore, the outdated principle of maximum permissible concentrations is being replaced by a hierarchical system of threshold values, which considers the land-use criteria, reflects individual risk levels, and specifies the appropriate measures to be taken in cases of threshold exceedance.

THE DRAFT LAW OF GEORGIA ON "MANAGEMENT OF PASTURES"

There is currently no specific legislation regulating pasture management. Existing laws in Georgia do not address fundamental systemic issues, including the planning of sustainable use, the development and monitoring of grazing plans, or the designation of the authority responsible for managing state-owned pastures. Moreover, there is a lack of accurate information regarding pasture areas and conditions, which hinders effective management and protection.

The draft law is based on two key principles: environmental sustainability and social equity. The mechanisms for pasture use defined in the draft law are intended to promote the long-term sustainable use and conservation of this resource, while also ensuring food security, supporting the development of the livestock sector, and providing economic benefits to all types of producers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WATER USERS ORGANIZATION "WUO SAGAREJO 1"

With the active participation of the Department of Melioration and Land Management Policy, and in accordance with the Law of Georgia on Water Users Organizations, a Water Users Organization, "WUO Sagarejo 1," was established by order of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia within the designated territory, specifically in Sagarejo Municipality, covering an area of 2,244 hectares. The organization consists of 184 water users.

In compliance with the requirements of the same law, the Department registered the founding documentation of "WUO Sagarejo 1."

In 2025, the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, in coordination with the Department of Melioration and Land Management Policy of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, transferred to the organization, free of charge and with usufruct rights for a period of 10 years, the melioration infrastructure located within its service area, with a total value of GEL 14,786,057. In addition, vehicles and office equipment were transferred to the organization.

Currently, the Department is developing the monitoring rules for irrigation system management, as stipulated by law.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

- The Ambient Air Quality Management Plan for the Black Sea Zone for 2025–2027 was developed and approved by the Georgian Government Resolution No. 1438 on August 27, 2025. The plan aims to improve air quality in the Black Sea zone, especially in the Batumi Municipality.
- As of January 1, 2025, the Euro 5/V vehicle emission standard has fully entered into force in Georgia. Specifically, it applies to vehicles (categories N1, N2, N3) and buses (category M3), taking into account the prohibition on registering vehicles that do not comply with the Euro 5/V standard.
- In cooperation with the Legal Entity of Public Law (LEPL) National Environmental Agency, a Document on the Classification of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring and Management Zones and Agglomerations was developed, and approved by Order No. 2-453 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia on July 25, 2025.
- To ensure the effective implementation of the Law of Georgia “On Water Resources Management”, which establishes a river basin–based management approach in the country, the Government of Georgia adopted the Resolution on the Approval of the Boundaries of River Basins and Basin Districts.
- The resolution defines the boundaries of river basins and basin districts in the country, thereby establishing the institutional foundation for the river basin management system.
- To ensure the effective implementation of the river basin management model, the Government of Georgia adopted a Resolution on the Approval of the Rules for the Establishment and Operation of Basin Management Advisory and Coordination Councils, defining their functions and powers. Based on the resolution, relevant councils will be established for each river basin.
- Georgia successfully fulfilled its international obligations in the field of climate change. During the year, Georgia’s Fifth National Communication (5NC) was finalized and submitted to the Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), providing updated information on greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation measures, adaptation actions, and related needs.

- The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was updated, resulting in the preparation of the NDC 3.0 document. Developed through sectoral consultations and analytical work, the document aims to enhance Georgia's climate ambition in line with national development priorities.
- During the current year, the technical review of Georgia's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) was conducted. International experts appointed by the UNFCCC assessed the report's substantive and methodological compliance, providing initial recommendations. The review process was completed successfully, and the experience gained will be applied in the preparation of the next report.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

- Amendments were introduced to the “Technical Regulation on Plastic Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food,” prohibiting the use of certain plastic articles intended for food contact.
- Amendments were made to the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia, establishing administrative offences and corresponding fines for non-compliance with the requirements of the “Technical Regulation on Plastic Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food”, as approved by a Resolution of the Government of Georgia.
- Amendments were introduced to the Waste Management Code, granting the Government of Georgia the authority, in exceptional cases, to restrict or prohibit the placement of certain products on the market and/or their trade.
- In accordance with the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Government of Georgia adopted Resolution No. 349 on 12 August 2025 on the Approval of the Rules for the Import, Export, Transit, and Regulation of Mercury and Mercury-Added Products Based on Prior Informed Consent.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY POLICY

- The Forest Management Plans Preparation Module of the Forest Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) was launched in pilot mode. In addition, the final working version of the “Forest Protection, Maintenance, Restoration, and Forest Use” sub-module within the Forestry Operations Module was developed.
- To ensure full implementation of forest management, the relevant technical assignments were refined, defining the requirements for planning and executing forestry activities.

- In parallel, a methodology for field inspection of forest management operations was developed to ensure quality control, compliance with standards, and effective monitoring of processes. In 2025, the forest management plans for Tusheti and Dedoplistsxaro Municipalities were approved.
- Under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project, based on amendments to the voucher program, the pool of beneficiaries was expanded, the co-financing rate was increased, the scope of marketing activities was broadened, and administrative procedures were simplified. As a result of the updated program, the number of energy-efficient stoves distributed increased and currently standing at 5,779 units.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:

- The Head of the Forestry Policy Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Mr. Carl Amirkulashvili, has been elected Vice-Chair of the UNECE Forestry Commission for Europe.
- The Head of the Forestry Policy Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Mr. Carl Amirkulashvili, has been re-elected for a second term as Chair of the Bern Convention of the Council of Europe.
- With the support of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), a Non-Timber Forest Resources Development Project is currently underway. The project aims to identify high-value non-timber forest resources, support their producers, and develop a roadmap for the market development of non-timber products. Relevant plans have been established within the framework of the project.
- Joint awareness-raising campaigns for 2026 in the border regions of Georgia and Armenia have been defined as part of the OSCE-supported project “Climate Change and Security in Northern Armenia and Southern Georgia,” which focuses on improving grassland and forest fire management and strengthening cooperation between the two countries.
- In addition, an initiative to enhance bilateral cooperation between Georgia and Armenia was presented within the framework of COP17.

DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY POLICY

ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY PLAN

In 2025, by Ministerial order, individual recovery plans were approved for four priority species identified under the Endangered Species Recovery Plan: Red Deer, Goitered Gazelle, Surf Scoter, and Trout. These plans were developed by the Department of Biodiversity Policy.

In line with the Red Deer Recovery Plan, the reintroduction process has already begun in Algeti National Park. Additionally, under the Trout Recovery Plan, 15 rivers have been initially selected for the launch of the reintroduction process.

REGISTRY OF ELECTROFISHING DEVICES

A significant achievement in 2025 was the amendment to the Law of Georgia on Weapons and the Government Resolution No. 423 of December 31, 2013, on the approval of the Technical Regulation on Fishing and Fish Stock Protection.

The amendments established an electronic registry, making it mandatory to register electrofishing devices authorized for scientific research purposes.

As a result of the mentioned changes, control over illegal fishing using electrofishing devices has been strengthened, significantly enhancing the enforcement of sustainable fishing practices.

SURVEY OF BIRD SPECIES AND WOODY PLANTS

In 2025, under the program budget, a comprehensive study was conducted on bird species and woody plants to assess the population status and determine the conservation status in accordance with the criteria established by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The survey evaluated 69 bird species and 208 woody plant species.

DEPARTMENT OF STRATEGIC COORDINATION AND ANALYTICS

- In 2025, following a reorganization, the Strategic Coordination and Analytics Department was established, within which a unified monitoring system was created.
- Specifically, to facilitate the effective implementation of the Ministry's reforms and investments, matrices were developed outlining reforms and investments for 2025–2028, as well as infrastructure projects for 2026–2028.
- To ensure the flexible and high-quality functioning of services within the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture and assess their effectiveness, a comprehensive inventory of existing services was prepared, and measures for their improvement were planned.
- In the process of preparing the 2026–2036 Unified National Development Strategy, the Ministry defined its key priorities and objectives within its competence in the areas of environmental protection and agriculture.

- Ms. Nino Gokhelashvili, Head of the Sustainable Development Division of the Strategic Coordination and Analytics Department, was elected for a second term as Vice-Chair of the Bureau and Parties Meeting of the UNECE Aarhus Convention.
- Mrs. Nino Tandilashvili, First Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, was elected for a second term as Vice-President of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-8).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EURO-INTEGRATION

INTERNATIONAL DONOR PROJECTS / PROGRAMS

- With donor support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and in partnership with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, a project for the LEPL Environmental Information and Education Center (EIEC) entitled “Building capacity to advance the National Adaptation Plan Process in Georgia” was developed for 2025–2027. The total project budget amounts to USD 2,726,404.
- With funding from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and in partnership with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, a project entitled “Monitoring, Data Collection, and Awareness-Raising in the Black Sea Fisheries Sector in Georgia” was implemented for the LEPL National Environmental Agency of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara during the period July–November 2025. The project covered the Black Sea coastal area of Georgia, with a total budget of EUR 14,650.
- On July 31, 2025, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA) initiated the internal state procedures required for signing a Host Country Agreement (HCA) with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The (HCA) Agreement aims to formalize the legal status of FAO in Georgia, including defining the privileges, immunities, and operational conditions necessary for implementing its mandate independently and effectively.
- With funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and in partnership with the Ministry, the National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring will implement a program in 2025–2026: “Identification, Categorization, and Registration of Pastures in Ninotsminda Municipality”, with a total program budget of USD 662,051.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

IN 2025, AMENDMENTS WERE MADE TO THE FOLLOWING LEGAL ACTS:

- the Forest Code of Georgia;
- the Law of Georgia on Environmental Liability;
- the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia;
- the Waste Management Code;
- the Environmental Assessment Code;
- the Law of Georgia on the Establishment and Management of the Borjomi–Kharagauli Protected Areas.
- Law of Georgia on Windbreak (Shelter) Belt Zones
- Law of Georgia on the Establishment and Management of the Aragvi Protected Landscape