

**NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA**

**SURVEY RESULTS FOR LIVESTOCK  
SLAUGHTERHOUSES, GRAIN  
STORAGE ELEVATORS AND  
COLD STORAGE FACILITIES**

**2024**



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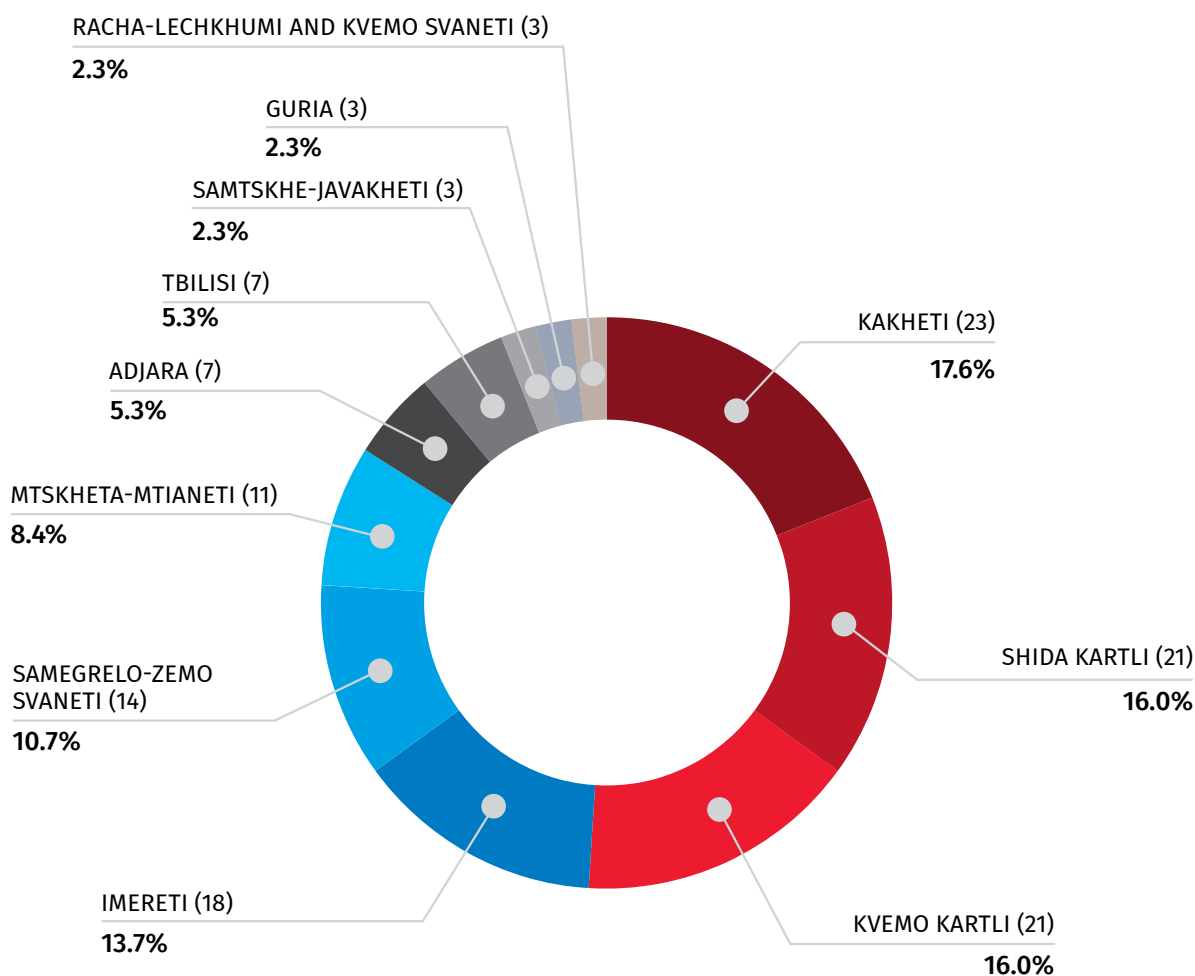
16.06.2025

### SURVEY RESULTS FOR LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ELEVATORS AND COLD STORAGE FACILITIES (2024)

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In 2024, in Georgia operated 131 livestock and poultry slaughterhouses, 17.6 percent of which were located in Kakheti region, 16.0 percent – in Kvemo Kartli region, 16.0 percent in – Shida Kartli region, 13.7 percent – in Imereti region, 10.7 percent – in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region, and remaining 26.0 percent were in other regions.

#### ACTIVE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN GEORGIA BY REGIONS, 2024



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In 2024 in the slaughterhouses were slaughtered 520.0 thousand units of livestock, 30.6 percent of which were cattle and 69.4 percent were sheeps, goats, pigs, etc. In addition, the number of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses during the reporting period amounted to 12 243.7 thousand.

63 020.9 tons of meat (i.e. slaughtered weight, including poultry meat) were produced by slaughterhouses during 2024 and 29.9 percent of this amount was beef, 35.0 percent was poultry meat, 33.9 percent – pork, 1.2 percent – mutton and goat meat, and the share of other meat was negligible.

8 728.2 tons of meat from the produced meat in slaughterhouses were purchased in 2024. Out of this amount, 30.8 percent was cattle, 5.2 percent was poultry meat, and 63.5 percent – pork meat.

In 2024 the service was provided to 30.6 thousand persons, 53.6 percent of which were households. The monthly average number of people employed in slaughterhouses equaled 1 113 persons.

The average cost of the service of slaughtering per unit of livestock were respectively: cattle – 38.1 GEL, sheep or goat – 14.9 GEL, and pig – 30.8 GEL.

Almost half (49.6 percent) of slaughterhouses are fully equipped with modern equipment, 46.6 percent are partially equipped, and 3.8 percent are not equipped with modern equipment at all.

66.4 percent of slaughterhouses do not use loans, while 33.6 percent have taken loans for various purposes: 61.4 percent for purchasing fixed capital, 25.0 percent for the working capital, and 13.6 percent got loans to finance both, fixed and working capital simultaneously.

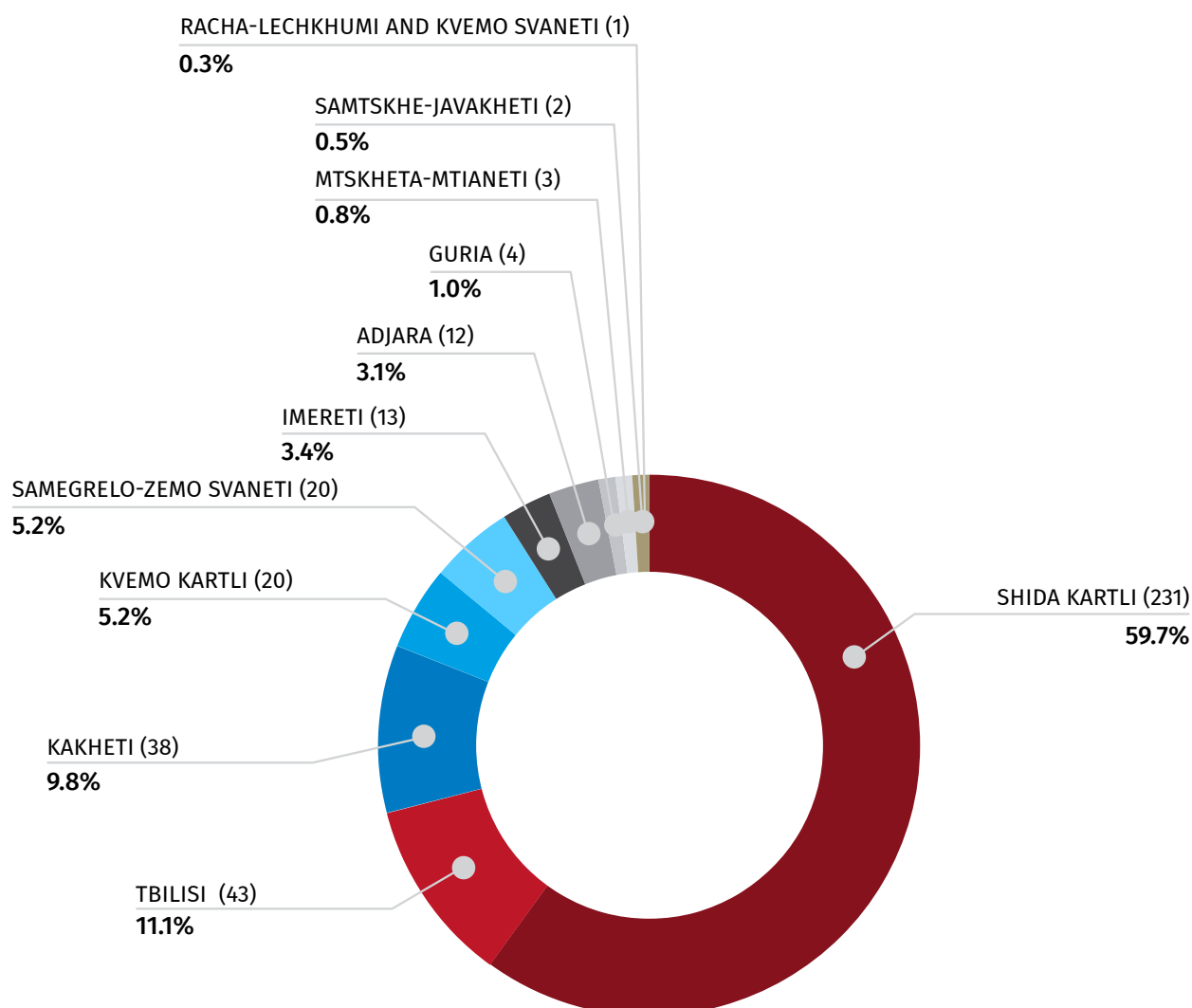
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### COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

387 cold storage facilities operated in Georgia in 2024. Most of them were located in Shida Kartli region (59.7 percent), while the rest were spread across Tbilisi (11.1 percent), Kakheti (9.8 percent), Kvemo Kartli (5.2 percent), Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region (5.2 percent), Imereti region (3.4 percent), Adjara AR (3.1 percent), Guria (1.0 percent), Mtskheta-Mtianeti (0.8 percent), Samtskhe-Javakheti region (0.5 percent), and Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti (0.3 percent).

### ACTIVE COLD STORAGE FACILITIES IN GEORGIA BY REGIONS, 2024

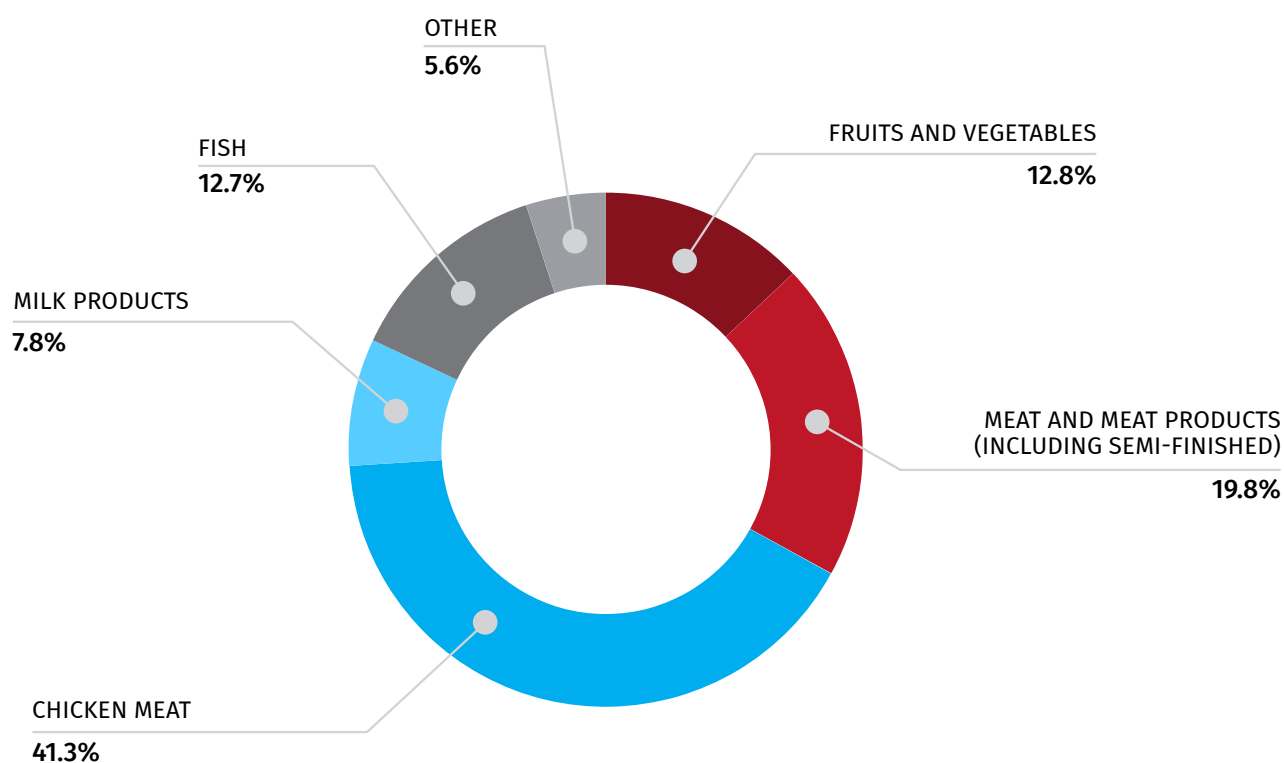


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In 2024 service was provided to 509 customers. The number of producers and resellers, from whom the product was purchased for resale, totaled to 1 289, while the annual average number of employed persons in cold storage facilities equaled 1 964.

In 2024, in cold storage facilities were stored 340.8 thousand tons of products. 41.3 percent of those products was chicken meat (including frozen meat), 19.8 percent were meat and meat products (including semi-finished products), 12.8 percent – fruits and vegetables, 12.7 percent – fish, 7.8 percent – milk products, while the remaining 5.6 percent were other types of products.

**PRODUCTS STORED IN COLD STORAGE FACILITIES,  
2024**





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In 2024 cold storage facilities purchased 72.2 thousand tonnes of products for resale and the income from provided services amounted to 27.1 million GEL.

In 2024 cold storage facilities sold 544.0 million GEL worth of products (96.3 thousand tones) and relatively big share (48.3 percent) of those products in terms of value were local (purchased) products. Herewith, 46.3 percent of local (own) products sold by cold storage facilities was chicken meat. Significant share of imported products was meat and meat products (including semi-processed goods) (33.2 percent), chicken meat (including frozen) (31.8 percent), and fish (10.3 percent).

Sales on the foreign markets accounted for 3.3 percent of total value of products sold. Significant share of foreign sales were chicken meat (59.2 percent), and fruits and vegetables (29.9 percent).

According to the results of the survey, the average daily load of storage in cold storage facilities was 57.2 percent in January, 51.4 percent in February, 51.0 percent in March, 49.8 percent in April, 57.6 percent in May, 47.8 percent in June, 55.0 percent in July, 58.5 percent in August, 49.7 percent in September, 58.7 percent in October, 57.7 percent in November, and 53.0 percent in December.

63.6 percent of cold storage facilities are fully equipped with modern equipment, 32.8 percent are equipped partly and 3.6 percent are not equipped with modern equipment at all.

70.0 percent of cold storage facilities use loans. Those facilities use loans to purchasing fixed capital (including both purchase new equipment or improve the old ones) (51.3 percent), to finance the working capital (45.4 percent), or to finance both, the fixed and working capital simultaneously (3.3 percent).

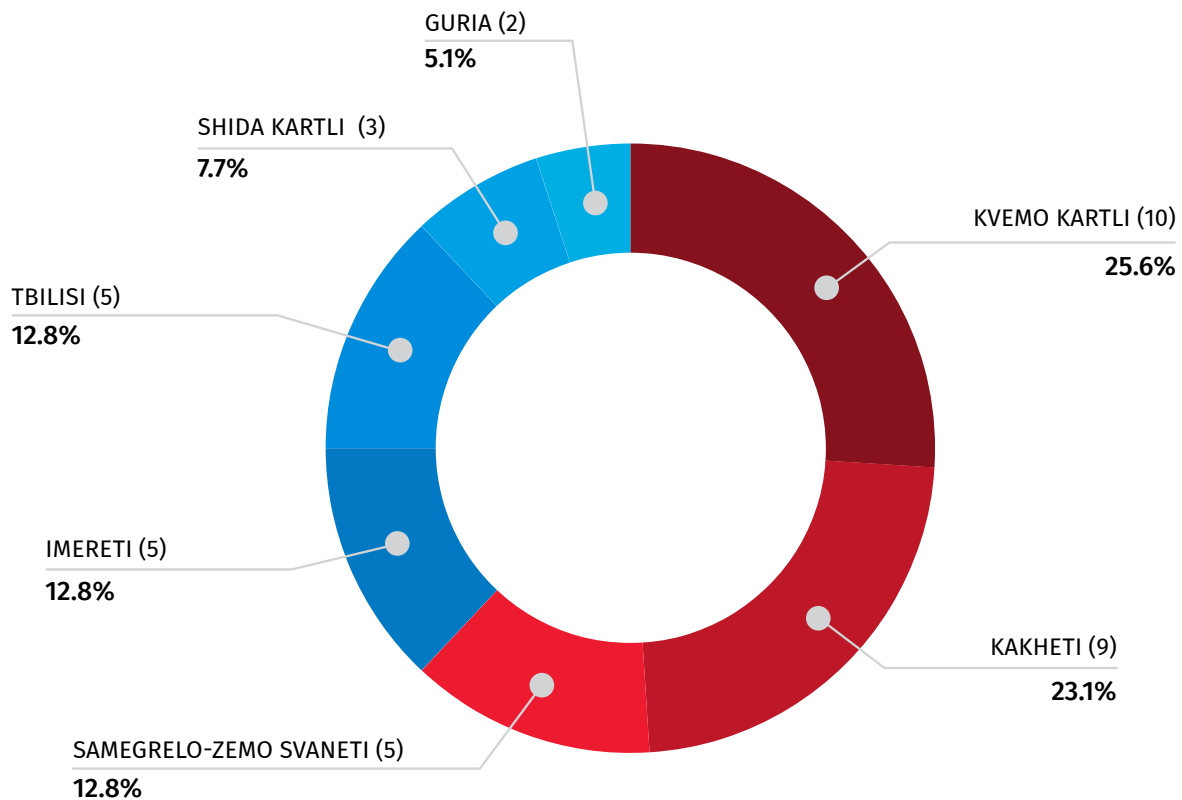
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### ELEVATORS

In 2024, 39 elevators were active in Georgia. Most of those elevators were located in Kvemo Kartli region (25.6 percent) and in Kakheti region (23.1 percent). The active elevators were also located in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region (12.8 percent), in Imereti region (12.8 percent), in Tbilisi (12.8 percent), in Shida Kartli region (7.7 percent), and in Guria region (5.1 percent).

#### ACTIVE ELEVATORS IN GEORGIA BY REGIONS, 2024



In 2024 service was provided to 30 customers. The number of producers and resellers, from whom the product was purchased for resale, totaled to 118, while the annual average number of employed persons in cold storage facilities equaled 441.

In 2024, 464.5 thousand tons of products were stored in elevators. 61.3 percent of these products was wheat, 19.1 percent was soybeans grist, 8.2 percent was wheat flour, and 8.0 percent was corn. The share of the rest of products were negligible.

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In 2024, 280.1 thousand tones of products (with total value of 326.3 million GEL) was sold by elevators. 32.9 percent of this amount in terms of value was local (own) production.

Expenses on processing and storage of products by elevators equaled 4.6 million GEL.

Most of local (own) production by volume and value was wheat flour (81.8 of value of products sold by elevators), and bran (11.9 percent).

According to the survey results, average daily loading of the availability storages was 50.2 percent in January, 48.4 percent in February, 46.7 percent in March, 48.3 percent in April, 47.1 percent in May, 46.3 percent in June, 51.4 percent in July, 47.5 percent in August, 49.3 percent in September, 54.7 percent in October, 54.2 percent in November, and 53.1 percent in December.

46.2 percent of the elevators are fully equipped with modern equipment, 38.5 percent are equipped partly and 15.4 percent are not equipped with modern technologies at all.

41.0 percent of the elevator use loans. Half of those elevators use loans to purchase fixed capital (including both purchase new equipment or improve the old ones), 37.5 percent use loan to finance working capital, and 12.5 percent use loan for both.

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