

WINES GEORGIA

(THE U.S. TRADE/MEDIA OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL WINE AGENCY, GEORGIA)

LOCATION

The country of Georgia — located about 1000 km due east of Rome and slightly smaller than Connecticut. It is bordered by Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, and the Black Sea.

NUMBER OF WINEMAKERS: 100,000+ FAMILY WINERIES

LICENSED, COMMERCIAL WINERIES

As of 2020, 1575 wineries have registered to sell wine commercially with 376 registered to export. Georgia is an ancient wine region with deep roots in every family and community. At the same time, the country is also experiencing a re-developmental phase (post-Soviet era). As a result, there have been a dramatic number of family wineries and/or new wineries registering for commercial production:

2016 = 402 registered wineries

2017 = 635 registered wineries

2018 = 936 registered wineries

2019 = 1088 registered wineries

2020 = 1575 registered wineries

GRAPES: 525 GRAPE VARIETIES CURRENTLY RECORDED

VINES: 55,000 HECTARES OF VINES

- 70.5 % located in Kakheti
- 15.1% in Imereti
- 7.4 % in Kartli
- 2.3 % in Racha-Lechkhumi

WINE REGIONS

There are currently ten wine regions

- Adjara
- Apkhazia
- Bolnisi
- Guria
- Imereti

- Kakheti
- Kartli
- Meskheti
- Racha-Lechkhumi
- Samegrello



THE WINE REGIONS OF GEORGIA

WITH ASSOCIATED GRAPE VARIETIES



PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (PDO)

As of the end of 2020, the Georgia is comprised of 20 PDO's:

- Akhasheni
- Atenuri
- Bolnisi
- Gurjaani
- Kakheti
- Kardenakhi
- Khvanchkara
- Kindzmarauli
- Kotekhi
- Kvareli

- Manavi
- Mukuzani
- Napareuli
- Saperavi Khashmi
- Sviri
- Teliani
- Tibaani
- Tsinandali
- Tvishi
- Vazisubani

GEORGIAN GLOBAL EXPORTS THROUGH 2020 YEAR ENDING

- 92.4 million bottles of were exported from Georgia to 60 countries
- Total amount of exported wine value has been estimated as 2.16 Million USD
- With 376 companies exporting wine



GEORGIAN EXPORTS TO THE US MARKET

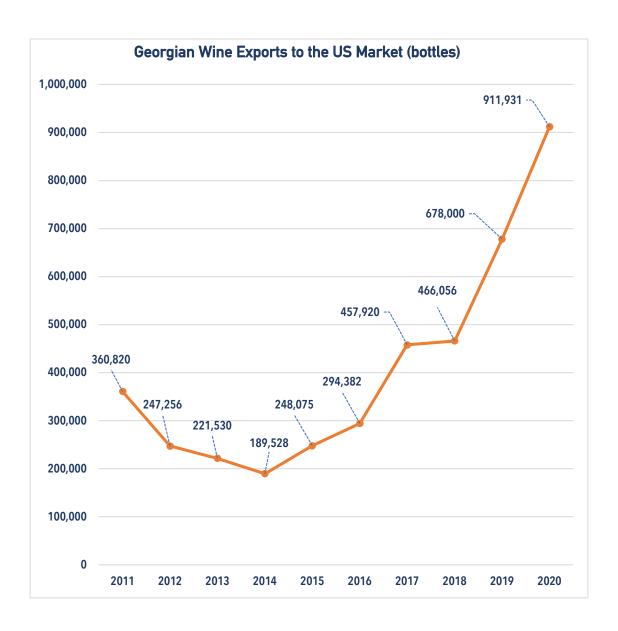
From 2019 to 2020 Imports of Georgian wine to the US market surged another 34%

This was the 6th straight year of an average year-over-year growth of 31%.

The U.S. continues to be the largest Western export market for Georgia, following only China and other CIS (former Soviet Bloc) countries.

The value figure is also notable, as U.S. importers purchased at an average ex-cellar price of \$5.14/bottle, which is more than double the average export price to China and other CIS countries.

By the end of 2020, **125+ wineries** were available in the US market



DEFINITIONS

COUNTRY

The country of Georgia was known as the "Republic of Georgia" under the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The country achieved independence in April 1991. Please refer to Georgia as "Georgia" or "the country of Georgia" when referencing Georgia.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION

The Russian government illegally took over two regions, South Ossetia in 1992 and Abkhazia in 1993. Both are widely recognized as integral parts of Georgia and together represent 20% of Georgia's internationally recognized territory.

Continuing to push its border, Russia once again further invaded territory of Georgia in 2008 where they took over 150 additional villages.

Russia continues to illegally occupy 20% of Georgian land and continues to illegally advance the "border" meter by meter. When referencing these areas do not refer to these regions as "break away" territories, as they are illegally occupied territories.

The Georgian "Law on Occupied Territories of Georgia", adopted in 2008, criminalizes and prosecutes entry into Abkhazia and South Ossetia from the Russian side without special permission. Georgia and several other members of the international community including the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, Israel, Australia, China, Italy, France, Brazil, Ukraine, the European Union, OSCE, and Council of Europe as well as the United Nations have recognized Abkhazia and South Ossetia as occupied territories and have condemned the Russian military presence and actions there.

ORIGIN OF WINE

Current scholarship names Georgia as the birthplace of wine. In 2016 in southwest Georgia, archaeologists discovered clay vessels containing cultivated grape seeds that were dated to 6000 BC using archaeological, archaeobotanical, climatic, and chemical methods. The results, "Early Neolithic wine of Georgia in the South Caucasus," were published in November 2017 by the National Academy of Sciences.

QVEVRI

Continually, since the 6th century BC, Georgians have made wine in a vessel called a quevri. These giant (generally 1000km) clay vessels are often lined with beeswax and buried underground to keep temperatures constant. Winemakers ferment the juice in these vessels, simultaneously allowing the grape skins to macerate with the juice, turning white grapes into wine with an amber color, and adding tannin to both the resultant amber and red wines.

Qvevris are still made by hand by one of Georgia's five "master" qvevri-making families; with the rising popularity of amber and natural wines, there is an increasing demand for qvevris in Georgia and around the world. In 2013, this tradition of Georgian winemaking -- which defines the lifestyle of families and communities, and forms an inseparable part of their identity -- the United Nations added qvevri winemaking to the UNESCO list of "Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity."

THE NATIONAL WINE AGENCY

The National Wine Agency of Georgia is tasked to preserve the country's quevri winemaking tradition, control the quality of all Georgian wines, and promote these wines globally.

US MARKET WEBSITE: WWW.WINESGEORGIA.COM

YOUTUBE: Wines Georgia TWITTER: @Wines_Georgia
FACEBOOK: @Winesgeorgia Instagram: @Winesgeorgia

HASHTAGS: #8000vintages #Georgianwine #WinesGeorgia #OriginLives #AmberWines #QvevriWines

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