

Environmental Indicators (G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4)

	Concept Name	Representation
1	Contact	
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2	Metadata update	
2.1	Metadata last certified	April 13, 2021
2.2	Metadata last posted	April 14, 2021
2.3	Metadata last update	April 08, 2021
3	Statistical presentation	
3.1	Data description	<p>The data are published according to the format of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) environmental indicators (G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4).</p> <p>G-1 (Final energy consumption) – This indicator is calculated as the sum of final energy consumption from different economic sectors and households.</p> <p>The indicator includes the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry; • Transport; • Households; • Commercial and public services; • Agriculture, forestry and fishing; • Energy consumption in various sectors for non-energy purposes, etc. <p>Final energy consumption in industry includes consumption in all industrial sectors except the “energy sector”.</p> <p>Final energy consumption in transport includes consumption in all types of transportation (rail, road, public transport in cities, pipeline and air transport and inland and maritime navigation).</p> <p>Final energy consumption in households includes energy resources consumed by households, excluding the consumption of motor fuels for personal transport. Household consumption includes all types of energy and fuels used for household purposes.</p>

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		<p>Final energy consumption in commercial and public services includes consumption by public administration and private services.</p> <p>Final energy consumption in agriculture, forestry and fishing consists of the energy, which is needed for agricultural and forestry activities. Also includes energy used in the fishing industry, excluding fishing on the high seas.</p> <p>Non-energy use covers those energy resources that are used as raw materials in the different sectors and are not consumed as a fuel or transformed into another fuel.</p> <p>G-2 (Total primary energy supply) – This indicator presents energy resources supplied annually in a country, in total and broken down by fuel (coal, crude oil, oil products, natural gas, nuclear energy, hydropower, geothermal and solar energy, biofuels and waste, electricity, heat and other energy).</p> <p>G-3 (Energy intensity) – This indicator presents the ratio between the final energy consumption and GDP, as well as the ratio between total primary energy supply and GDP.</p> <p>G-4 (Renewable energy supply) – This indicator shows the amount of renewable energy supply – in total and broken down by sources of energy – and its share in a country’s total primary energy supply for a calendar year.</p>
3.2	Classification system	<p>The nomenclature of energy statistics products is given in accordance with the Energy Statistics Manual (Energy Statistics Manual, IEA / OECD / EUROSTAT, 2005) and international recommendations (IRES, UNSD, 2011). https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/documents/IRES-web.pdf</p>
3.3	Sector coverage	<p>The object of research in energy statistics is energy producers, distributors, importing and exporting organizations, and the groups of final energy users.</p>
3.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Energy production – Production of energy from natural energy resources (coal, peat, natural gas, crude oil, hydro, wind, solar, etc.). Energy can be renewable or non-renewable.</p> <p>Renewable energy – Renewable energy includes hydropower, wind, solar and geothermal energy.</p> <p>Import – The primary and converted energy entering the country. The transit volume of natural gas is not reflected in imports.</p> <p>Export – Both export of national products and re-export of imported goods.</p> <p>International Maritime and Aviation Bunkers – Are fuel depots for international maritime and air transportation, regardless of whether they are state-owned.</p> <p>Final Consumption – Energy consumption by consumer groups. Also includes energy consumed for non-energy purposes.</p>
3.5	Statistical unit	Enterprise, household, government agencies and various administrative units.
3.6	Statistical population	Entrepreneurs / individuals and legal entities representing energy producers, importers, exporters and the groups of final energy users.
3.7	Reference area	Entire country, excluding occupied regions.
3.8	Time coverage	Since 2013.
3.9	Base period	-

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4	Unit of measure	International unit – KTOE (Kilotonne of Oil Equivalent), %.
5	Reference period	Year.
6	Institutional mandate	
6.1	Legal acts and other agreements	The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf Statistical Work Programme (annual); https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. https://www.geostat.ge/media/20845/10%2Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf
6.2	Data sharing	-
7	Confidentiality	
7.1	Confidentiality – policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the article 4 of the law individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes. According to the article 28 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. The data collected for the purpose of producing official statistics shall be confidential if it allows for identification of observation unit or r it is possible to identify such data through it. 2. The confidential statistical data shall not be issued or disseminated or used for a non-statistical purpose but for the exceptions envisaged by the Georgian legislation. 3. When producing the official statistics, it is obligatory to destroy or store separately the identity data including the questionnaires containing such data and used for statistical surveys according to the rules defined in the Georgian legislation. According to the article 29 (The Obligations and Responsibilities of the Employees of the Geostat) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for the purpose of statistical survey shall not be used or disseminated by the employees of the units of the Geostat. https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf Public Use Microdata Dissemination Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20862/Microdata-Dissemination-Policy_Eng.pdf The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9
7.2	Confidentiality – data treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidentiality guidelines. Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.
8	Release policy	

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8.1	Release calendar	Data dissemination dates are defined according to the Advance release calendar, which is available on the website of Geostat and publicly accessible.
8.2	Release calendar access	https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar
8.3	User access	All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.
9	Frequency of dissemination	Annual.
10	Accessibility and clarity	
10.1	News release	-
10.2	Publications	-
10.3	On-line database	The data is available on the Geostat website as a spreadsheet: https://www.geostat.ge/ka/modules/categories/565/garemosdatsviti-indikatorebi Also in the PC-Axis database: http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/ka/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental%20Indicators/07.G_1.px/?r_xid=b8ed95bd-fec2-4074-b76c-cc2701c5b542 http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/ka/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental%20Indicators/08.G_2.px/?r_xid=b8ed95bd-fec2-4074-b76c-cc2701c5b542 http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/ka/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental%20Indicators/09.G_3.px/?r_xid=b8ed95bd-fec2-4074-b76c-cc2701c5b542 http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/ka/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental%20Indicators/10.G_4.px/?r_xid=b8ed95bd-fec2-4074-b76c-cc2701c5b542
10.4	Micro-data access	-
10.5	Other	-
10.6	Documentation on methodology	https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/G-1-en-final.pdf https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/G-2-en-final.pdf https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/G-3-en-final.pdf https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/G-4-en-final.pdf
10.7	Quality documentation	-
11	Quality management	
11.1	Quality assurance	To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Article 4 – Basic principles of official statistics – of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF).
11.2	Quality assessment	Methodology and Quality Management Division of Geostat, along with the sectoral departments, is responsible for the quality

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		of the produced statistical products and processes. The Division carries out quality audit of statistical processes and assesses the risks associated with production of statistical data. Geostat has developed policy documents, guidelines and standard routine descriptions. These documents ensure the standardization of statistical processes and products and the establishment of a unified quality assurance system.
12	Relevance	
12.1	User needs	The main users of the data are: government institutions, business sector, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, experts, media, compilers of the Energy Environmental Accounting System (SEEA), energy policy makers and others. They need these data to conduct various statistical analyzes. Energy policy makers use energy statistics to plan strategies, develop environmental policies, and for monitoring. Representatives of the business sector – to assess and analyze new investment opportunities.
12.2	User satisfaction	In October 2019, user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyse the assessment of quality of statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat (in Georgian): https://www.geostat.ge/ka/single-news/1746/statistikuri-informatsiis-momkhmarebeta-kmaqofilebis-gamokvleva-2019-tseli
12.3	Completeness	The data are comparable to international standards.
13	Accuracy and reliability	
13.1	Overall accuracy	Data accuracy is ensured by comparability of survey and calculation methods to international methodology.
13.2	Sampling error	-
13.3	Non-sampling error	-
14	Timeliness and punctuality	
14.1	Timeliness	The data are published one year after the end of the reporting period, in the second half of January.
14.2	Punctuality	The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.
15	Coherence and comparability	
15.1	Comparability – geographical	The same methodological approaches are used for all regions of Georgia and they are comparable to international standards.
15.2	Comparability – over time	Data are comparable.
15.3	Coherence – cross domain	Coherent.
	Coherence – internal	Coherent.
16	Cost and burden	The data are processed based on internal resources, so no additional expenses are incurred.
17	Data revision	
17.1	Data revision – policy	Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/20863/Revision-policy_Geostat_Eng.pdf
17.2	Data revision – practice	Planned revision of data is not carried out. An Unplanned revision (to clarify data) was not carried out in practice.
18	Statistical processing	
18.1	Source data	The study on the production, supply and consumption of energy resources which is conducted by the Department of Business

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		Statistics of Geostat, and relevant administrative sources.
18.2	Frequency of data collection	Annual.
18.3	Data collection	Completed questionnaires (online questionnaire) for the study of production, supply and consumption of energy resources which is conducted by the Department of Business Statistics of Geostat. Also, information obtained from an administrative sources.
18.4	Data validation	-
18.5	Data compilation	<p>Calculation formula for each energy product:</p> <p>Total primary energy supply = (energy production + energy import – energy export – international naval and aviation bunkers + changes in stocks);</p> <p>Energy intensity in terms of final energy consumption = final energy consumption / GDP (PPP) at constant prices;</p> <p>Energy intensity in terms of primary energy supply = total primary energy supply / GDP (PPP) at constant prices.</p> <p>The relative share of energy consumed in each sector can be estimated by the ratio of energy consumption from that particular sector to total final energy consumption and is calculated for the calendar year.</p>
18.6	Adjustment	Not applicable.
19	Comment	-