

Environmental Indicators (H-1, H-2, H-3, H-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 (H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4).</p> <p>H-1 (Passenger transport demand) – This indicator represents the total distance covered by passengers during the reporting year by various types of public and private transport (road, railway, inland water transport, maritime transport, domestic aviation, underground transport).</p> <p>H-2 (Freight transport demand) – This indicator represents the total distance of conveyed cargo by various types of freight transport (road, railway, inland water transport, maritime transport, domestic aviation, underground transport) during the reporting year.</p> <p>H-3 (Composition of the road motor vehicle fleet by fuel type) – This indicator defines the number of motor vehicles (passenger cars, buses and minibuses, agricultural machinery, trucks, and road tractors) within a country broken down by fuel type.</p> <p>H-4 (Age of the road motor vehicle fleet) – This indicator defines the number of motor vehicles (passenger cars, buses and minibuses, agricultural machinery, trucks, and road tractors) within a country broken down by age.</p>
3.2	Classification system	<p>National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2)</p> <p>Definitions for Transport Statistics: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/10013293/KS-GQ-19-004-EN-N.pdf/b89e58d3-72ca-49e0-a353-b4ea0dc8988f</p>

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3.3	Sector coverage	The annual statistical survey of enterprises includes enterprises engaged in transport activities.
3.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	Passenger transport demand – Passengers movement by different types of transport is calculated by the total number of carried passenger (million passengers) is multiplied by the average distance (km) of one passenger. Freight transport demand – Freight transportation by different types of transport is calculated as the total volume of cargo (thousand tonne) conveyance multiplied by the average distance (km) of one ton of transported cargo. The road motor vehicle fleet – Passenger cars, buses and minibuses, agricultural machinery, trucks, and road tractors.
3.5	Statistical unit	Enterprises engaged in transport activities.
3.6	Statistical population	Entrepreneurs / individuals and legal entities who own vehicles and the group of final users of these vehicles.
3.7	Reference area	Entire country (Georgia), excluding occupied regions.
3.8	Time coverage	Since 2000.
3.9	Base period	-
4	Unit of measure	Passenger-km, tonne-km, unit, %
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	1. 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 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.

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		https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf 2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf 3. Public Use Microdata Dissemination Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20862/Microdata-Dissemination-Policy_Eng.pdf 4. 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	
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/11.H_1.px/?r_xid=0ff8e315-ae9a-4a3e-b35b-14be2126ab09 http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/ka/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental%20Indicators/12.H_2.px/?r_xid=731696de-54fe-48d4-8159-d153bd945586
10.4	Micro-data access	-
10.5	Other	-
10.6	Documentation on methodology	https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/H-1-en-final.pdf https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/H-2-en-final.pdf https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/H-3-en-final.pdf https://unece.org/DAM/env/europe/monitoring/Indicators/H-4-en-final.pdf
10.7	Quality documentation	-

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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 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: representatives of the business sector, researchers and students, international organizations, government organizations, media, etc. They need this data to conduct various statistical analyses, plan marketing strategies or study and evaluate the economic situation.
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-momkhmarebelta-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 in the second half of September of the year following the reporting period.
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

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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	Completed questionnaire of the annual statistical survey of enterprises by the Department of Business Statistics of Geostat (online questionnaire).
18.2	Frequency of data collection	Annual.
18.3	Data collection	Based on the results of the annual statistical survey of enterprises by the Department of Business Statistics of Geostat.
18.4	Data validation	-
18.5	Data compilation	Calculation formula for each indicator: The average distance of transporting one passenger = Passenger transport demand/population; The volume Freight transport demand per unit of GDP = Freight transport demand/ GDP at constant prices
18.6	Adjustment	Not applicable.
19	Comment	-