

Material Flow Accounts

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	February 17, 2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	February 17, 2023
2.3. Metadata last update	February 17, 2023

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
<p>The material flow accounts is a comprehensive information system that reflects the interaction of the domestic economy with the natural environment and the rest of the world economy in terms of material resources, represented in physical units. It includes solid, gaseous and liquid raw materials except water and air. The above metadata refers to the data set used to generate the material flow accounts and various indicators, see structure of the material flow data: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/6191533/Annexes+of+EW-MFA+questionnaire</p> <p>Material flows by categories represent the total flow of resources entering the country's economy (Domestic extraction and import) and outgoing (export), from which the main indicators of material flows are calculated;</p> <p>Domestic consumption per capita, material intensity and resource productivity are relative indicators and additionally are represented as percentage change by the chain index (2014 = 100%);</p> <p>Import, export and trade balance are classified according to production stages (raw products, semi-manufacture products, finished products).</p>	
3.2. Classification system	
<p>Material flow accounts – Handbook: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/9117556/KS-GQ-18-006-EN-N.pdf/b621b8ce-2792-47ff-9d10-067d2b8aac4b?t=1537260841000</p>	
3.3. Sector coverage	
<p>The whole economy, according to institutional sectors and types of economic activities. Also, all material resources that enter the economic territory of the country.</p>	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Domestic Extraction (DE): The total amount of raw materials extracted from the natural environment by individuals and legal entities, intended for future production.</p> <p>Imports (IMP): Material resources imported from outside the country.</p> <p>Exports (EXP): Material resources exported abroad.</p> <p>Physical Trade Balance (PTB): Physical imports minus physical exports.</p> <p>Direct Material Input (DMI): All kinds of material resources available for production and consumption. DMI is equal to the sum of domestic extraction and imports.</p> <p>Domestic Material Consumption (DMC): Domestic consumption of material resources. Domestic consumption is calculated as the difference between DMI and exports.</p>	
3.5. Statistical unit	
<p>The statistical units on which the material flows report is based, vary according to the data sources and include statistics on agriculture, forestry, fishing, entrepreneurs, energy, foreign trade and etc.</p>	
3.6. Statistical population	
<p>Economic territory of the country.</p>	
3.7. Reference area	

Entire country (Georgia), excluding occupied regions.
3.8. Time coverage
Since 2014.
3.9. Base period
-
4. Unit of measure
Thousand tonnes, %.
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
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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 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 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
8.1. Release calendar

Data dissemination dates are defined by the calendar developed on the basis of the Statistical Work Programme, which is published on the website of Geostat and is publicly available.
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
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10.2. Publications
-
10.3. On-line database
The data is published as table on the website of National Statistics Office of Georgia: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/566/environmental-economic-accounts Also, the data is disseminated via PC-AXIS database. The main indicators of Material Flow Accounts: http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/en/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental-Economic%20Accounts/1.MFA.px/?rxid=7b0ef758-492c-4262-89ec-6438c2c211db DMC per capita, Material Intensity and Resource Productivity: http://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/en/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental-Economic%20Accounts/2.MFA-DMC.px/?rxid=7b0ef758-492c-4262-89ec-6438c2c211db
10.4. Micro-data access
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10.5. Other
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10.6. Documentation on methodology
The Methodology of Material Flow Accounts: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/6191533/3-Economy-wide-material-flow-accounts...-A-methodological-guide-2001-edition.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 for the quality statistical processes and 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 Material Flow Accounts indicators are: government organizations, educational institutions, scientific-research organizations, international and non-governmental organizations, media, various legal entities and individuals. These users use the requested information for different purposes. Government agencies need data to make

decisions, educational institutions and research organizations – for scientific activities, international organizations - to compare and analyze data from different countries, legal entities and individuals – for personal use, to analyze the situation in the country, etc.
12.2. User satisfaction
In 2021 user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze 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/page/customer-service
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
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13.3. Non-sampling error
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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 February.
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.
15.4. Coherence – internal
Coherent.
16. Cost and burden
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17. Data revision
17.1. Data revision – policy
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/44385/Revision-policy-and-error-correction_Geo.pdf
17.2. Data revision – practice
The statistical data revisions and adjustments are made on a regular basis rely on relevant sources. In addition, a large-scale revision is performed once a year to obtain verified data. Main purpose of this procedures to obtain statistically valid data.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
The main sources of EW-MFA are Survey of Agricultural Holdings, Statistical Survey of Enterprises, Database of

Custom Declaration and other Administrative Sources.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annual.
18.3. Data collection
Material flow accounts – Questionnaire: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/6191533/Economy-wide+material+flow+accounts+%28EW-MFA%29+questionnaire
18.4. Data validation
The data provided for the creation of the MFA is additionally verified by the staff of the Environmental Statistics Division.
18.5. Data compilation
Formulas for calculating the main indicators of the MFA: Physical trade balance (PTB): imports – exports; Direct material input (DMI): DE + IMP; Domestic material consumption (DMC): DMI – EXP; Domestic material consumption per capita: DMC/POP; Resource productivity: GDP/DMC; Material intensity: DMC/GDP;
18.6. Adjustment
Not applicable.
19. Comment
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