

Environmental Indicators (A-3)

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	March 18, 2025
2.2. Metadata last posted	March 18, 2025
2.3. Metadata last update	March 18, 2025

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
<p>The data is published in accordance with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) environmental indicator (A-3) format for Europe.</p> <p>A-3 (Consumption of Ozone-depleting Substances) – The consumption of a ODS is the sum of production plus imports minus exports of the respective substance measured in tons. The export of controlled substances to non-Parties (Montreal Protocol), is not taken into account in calculating the consumption level of the exporting Party. The ODP-weighted consumption (ODP tons) is calculated by multiplying the sum of the national annual consumption of a given substance by its ODP value.</p>	
3.2. Classification system	
<p>Categories of Ozone-Depleting Substances Defined by the Montreal Protocol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs); • Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs); • Halons; • Methyl Bromide; • Carbon Tetrachloride; • Methyl Chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane). 	
3.3. Sector coverage	
All enterprises that produce and import ozone-depleting substances.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Ozone-Depleting Substance (ODS) – A substance defined and regulated under Annexes A, B, C, or E of the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. It can exist either as a standalone compound or as part of a mixture.</p> <p>ODP Ton (Ozone Depletion Potential Ton) – The product of a metric ton and the ozone depletion potential (ODP) of a substance.</p>	
3.5. Statistical unit	
The economic entities (enterprises, organizations, companies), that are using, importing and producing ozone-depleting substances.	
3.6. Statistical population	
All economic units (importers, producers, or consumers) within the country's territory that produce, import, or use ozone-depleting substances..	
3.7. Reference area	
Entire country (Georgia), excluding occupied regions.	
3.8. Time coverage	
Since 2013.	

3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
Tons, ODP tons.
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/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.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/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.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 5 of the law Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purposes – individual data collected or received by the producer of official statistics, relating to natural or legal persons, must be strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes. According to the article 34 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. Data collected, processed, and stored to produce official statistics are confidential if they enable the direct or indirect identification of a statistical unit. In addition, aggregated data are subject to statistical confidentiality: a) Aggregates composed of 1 to 3 units, when the unit is a natural or legal person if one of these units could be identified indirectly, thereby disclosing individual data about this unit. Aggregates composed of more than 3 units may be declared confidential by the Executive Director if required to ensure statistical confidentiality; b) Information declares as a state secret on the basis of the „Law of Georgia on State Secrets“. 2. Confidential data shall be used exclusively for the purposes of producing statistics in accordance with this law. 3. Statistical data about the administrative body cannot be considered confidential information, except for the information determined by the Law of Georgia „On State Secrets“. 4. Individual data obtained from publicly available sources, which are defined as public information in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, shall not be considered confidential information. 5. Confidential (individual) data may be published if there is written consent from the statistical unit regarding the publication of such data. 6. It is not allowed to disseminate and distribute confidential data or use it for non-statistical purposes. According to the article 38 (Confidentiality commitments) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for statistical purposes shall not be used or disseminated either for personal, academic, research or any other activities, by the employees of the producers of Official Statistics. https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....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
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10.3. On-line database
The data is available on the Geostat website as a spreadsheet: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/73/environment-statistics Also in the PC-Axis database: https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/en/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental%20Indicators/A3.px/?rxid=826bd4f2-62a7-413c-bc68-4a83ddeb347e
10.4. Micro-data access
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10.5. Other
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10.6. Documentation on methodology
Handbook for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Ninth edition, UNEP 2012: https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/MP-Handbook-2012.pdf Handbook on Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol, UNEP 1999: https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/data-reporting-tools/data-reporting-handbook.e.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 Chapter 10 – Quality 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 (ESS 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, self-assessment of statistical processes and assesses the risks for the quality of statistical processes and products. 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. Quality policy is available on the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/media/44380/QP_Geostat_EN.pdf

12. Relevance

12.1. User needs
Users of environmental indicators are state structures, educational institutions, scientific-research organizations, international and non-governmental organizations, media outlets, various legal entities and individuals. These users use the requested information for various purposes. State structures need data to make decisions, educational institutions and scientific-research organizations – for scientific activities, international organizations – for comparing and analyzing data from different countries, legal entities and individuals – for personal needs, to analyze the current situation in the country, etc.
12.2. User satisfaction
In 2023 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/en/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
Data are disseminated in the second half of July after the reference year.
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
The data are comparable.
15.3. Coherence – cross domain
Coherent.
15.4. 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/59824/Data-Revision-Policy-and-Error-Correction-at-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 primary data is obtained from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annually.
18.3. Data collection
The information received from Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.
18.4. Data validation
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18.5. Data compilation
Calculation formula: Consumption of Ozone-depleting substances: = Production – Net Export
18.6. Adjustment
Not applicable.
19. Comment
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