

0. Prerequisites	
0.1 Legal environment	<p>0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>According to article 7 of the "Georgian Law on Official Statistics" (<i>Law</i>), the National Statistics Office of Georgia (NSO) is responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistical data.</p> <p>According to the <i>Law</i>, other state bodies (organizations), may perform activities in the field of official statistics in accordance with international standards and methodologies.</p> <p>The NSO ensures the coordination of works in the field of official statistics, issues recommendations on statistical standards and methodologies, performs the exchange of statistical information between administrative bodies and supports the implementation of approved standards and methodologies.</p> <p>0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>According to the <i>Law</i>, article 28 "Statistical Data Confidentiality":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data acquired for statistical purposes are confidential, if they enable to identify respondent. 2. The dissemination of confidential statistical data or their use for non-statistical purposes is prohibited unless the cases stated by the Georgian legislation. <p>0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>According to the <i>Law</i>, article 25 "Obligation to Provide Statistical and Other Information":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure the implementation of its duties, the NSO is eligible to request statistical and other information (including confidential) from administrative bodies and other legal and natural persons. 2. Administrative bodies are obliged to provide the NSO with information on natural and legal bodies of private law which is available for them. <p><u>Production index</u></p> <p>In compliance with the Law of Georgia "On Statistics", Article 11, NSO have the right, in accordance with the State Statistical Program, to receive from respondents primary statistical data .</p>
0.2 Resources	<p>0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing</p> <p>Only one employee is engaged for compiling the production index.</p> <p>0.2.2 Ensuring efficient use of resources</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>In order to ensure the efficient use of resources the following measures are undertaken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The thorough planning of statistical works (on multi-annual, annual and quarterly basis) that ensure the production and dissemination of reliable and relevant statistical information; 2. The permanent monitoring of the appropriate use of resources

	<p>according their destination.</p> <p>Special attention is granted to the improvement of the staff performances, especially its qualification and abilities.</p>
0.3 Relevance	<p>0.3.1 Monitoring user requirements</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>In order to assure the production and dissemination of relevant statistics in the process of elaboration of draft annual program of statistical works, the interested public and other institutions are consulted.</p>
0.4 Quality management	<p>0.4.1 Quality policy</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>Quality awareness is evidenced by references to quality in the <i>Law</i> according which the production of statistical information is based on the principles of impartiality, statistical deontology.</p> <p>0.4.2 Quality monitoring</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>A range of measures to ensure the high quality of works at each stage of information flow are undertaken.</p> <p>The primary and processed data are carefully checked for their internal, temporal consistency, as well as cross-checked with available data from other statistical and administrative sources of information.</p> <p>In order to ensure the high quality of primary data, frequently there are meetings.</p> <p>0.4.3 Quality planning</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>Quality policy is based on the provisions of national and EU legislation, Strategy of NSO, European Statistics Code of Practice, user needs and expectations. It defines overall intentions and directions of institution related to quality.</p>
1. Integrity	
1.1 Professionalism	<p>1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>According to the <i>Law</i>, article 4 the basic principles of state statistics are: professional independence, objectivity, reliability, data confidentiality, effectiveness.</p> <p>The NSO is concerned to honor its independence and objectivity by The Law and regulation pursuing the objectivity of tools used, such as survey methods, statistical classifications, definitions of indicators, etc., as well as the objectivity of releasing and providing statistical data and information.</p> <p>1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>Bodies of the NSO and other statistical establishments shall obtain statistical</p>

	<p>information by means of statistical observations (current statistical reports and specially arranged statistical observations).</p> <p>Objects of statistical observations shall be Georgian residents as well as non-residents being on the territory of Georgia within the observation program limits.</p> <p>A type of the statistical observation, a circle of the observation objects, the regularity, the form and term of data presentation are defined in accordance with the observation objectives and shall, together with appropriate methodological institutions, be approved by the NSO.</p> <p>Producing the statistics and disseminating the information derived as a result of producing the statistics shall be in compliance with the international standards and practice.</p> <p>1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>The NSO has full authority to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics. This rarely occurs due to the provision of press briefings/conferences where NSO.</p> <p>Staff can provide information on methodologies, interpretation of statistics and respond to general questions.</p>
<p>1.2 Transparency</p>	<p>1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing and dissemination is guaranteed by the state statistical program each year adopted by the president of Georgia. In state statistical program each data produced by the NSO has its short description, periodicity and timelines.</p> <p>The law on statistics is publicly available on NSO's website www.geostat.ge (in English on web page http://geostat.ge/cms/site_images/law_eng.pdf), also on the web of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia: www.justice.gov.ge</p> <p>1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>There are no privileges for accession on statistical data in Georgia. Statistical data are equally available to all users from the web: www.geostat.ge, also from publications of the NSO.</p> <p>1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>There is no ministerial comment on the occasion of statistical releases.</p> <p>1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>Methodology (for data collection, processing and analysis) and questionnaires of the NSO are adopted by the Statistical Board of the NSO which consists of 8 members</p>

	<p>(including its Chairman – an Executive Director of the NSO).</p> <p>For any changes in methodology, data source or questionnaire content or its design there is a need of changes in the resolution of the Statistical Board.</p>
1.3 Ethical standards	<p>1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior</p> <p><u>National Statistics Office of Georgia</u></p> <p>The law of Georgia on Public Service (articles 73¹ – 73⁵) and the internal regulations of the NSO define the staff behavior.</p>
2. Methodology	
2.1 Concepts and definitions	<p>2.1.1 Concepts and definitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept: Indicator of the quarterly change in the volume of industrial production. • Definition: The index measures the real quarterly change in gross output of enterprises engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, and gas and water supply sectors. <p>The methodology of compilation follows to internationally recognized standards: International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production 2009 (United Nations Statistics Division, New York, January 2009).</p>
2.2 Scope	<p>2.2.1 Scope</p> <p>Scope of the data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial coverage: Public sector industrial enterprises and private sector businesses. • Product coverage: All production of the reporting unit is included in the index. <p>Exceptions to coverage</p> <p>Geographical coverage: Data do not cover the territories of Abkhazian Autonomous Republic and Tskhinvali Region (former South Ossetian Autonomous Region)—a part of Georgian territory not controlled by the central authorities.</p>
2.3 Classification/sectorization	<p>2.3.1 Classification/sectorization</p> <p>NACE Rev. 1.1 is used to classify establishments by kind of activities. The reported production data are grouped into 3 main sections of industry (C, D and E).</p>
2.4 Basis for recording	<p>2.4.1 Valuation</p> <p>Purchaser price indices are used to deflate total output of production in prices of the base year (2001).</p>
3. Accuracy and reliability	
3.1 Source data	<p>3.1.1 Source data collection programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of indicators used: Output data of enterprises. Output includes the value of shipments in current prices (excluding value added and excise taxes), receipts from industrial work performed, changes in stocks of

	<p>finished products and work in progress during the reference period (valued as cost of production) and value of fixed assets produced on own account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of weights: Value added data in the base year 2000. • Source of weights: Annual and quarterly surveys of business statistics. • Item selection: All of the output of the reporting units is included in the index. • Item/product specification: The reporting units provide data on total production, which are classified in accordance with the NACE class to which the establishment belongs. <p>3.1.3 Source data timeliness</p> <p>Original data of industrial output in current prices comes from Business Statistics Department after the 70th day from the end of the period.</p>
3.3 Statistical techniques	<p>3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques</p> <p>Computation of lowest level indices: According to the Short Term Statistics regulation (Council Regulation # 1165/98 of 19 May 1998). Data are transmitted for Mining and quarrying (Section C), manufacturing (Section D), and Electricity, gas and water supply (Section E) of NACE Rev. 1.</p> <p>The link to the base year is obtained by splicing the index point of the previous year by the percentage change of the quarterly index.</p> <p>3.3.2 Other statistical procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of missing data: The problem of missing data arises because of non-response from reporting units, in which case such units are followed up to ensure full compliance. • Selection of replacement items: All current production data of enterprises are included in the calculation of the index. • Introducing new products: New products will be automatically included in the total production data provided by reporting units. New establishments will be included in the index every year when their quarterly data becomes available for the previous year. <p>Demetra is used for seasonal adjustment of time series. This programme code use Tramo/Seats method.</p>
4. Serviceability	
4.1 Periodicity and timeliness	<p>4.1.1 Periodicity</p> <p>Quarterly.</p> <p>4.1.2 Timeliness</p> <p>On the 85th day after the end of the reference quarter.</p> <p>Timeliness flexibility</p> <p>Georgia is availing itself of a flexibility option on the timeliness of the Production index data.</p>
4.2 Consistency	4.2.2 Temporal consistency

	Time series since 2001 are available in the publication on national accounts and on the NSO website: http://geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=119&lang=eng
4.3 Revision	4.3.1 Revision schedule
	Data are changed annually, when national accounts data are revised.
	4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised data
	Revised data are specified in footnotes.
5. Accessibility	
5.1 Data	5.1.1 Statistical presentation
	Production index data are compiled and disseminated by the NSO.
	5.1.2 Dissemination media and format
	Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin
	Statistical publication of National accounts.
	Electronic - On-line bulletin or data
	http://geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=119&lang=eng
	5.1.3 Advance release calendar
	In the beginning of the year the statistical calendar shows in advance the whole year release dates on the NSO website at http://geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=23&lang=eng
	5.1.4 Simultaneous release
	Data are released simultaneously on the NSO website and in its publications.
5.2 Metadata	5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques
	Brief metadata are available in the national accounts publication and on the website.