GDP by Expenditure Approach (Quarterly/Annual)

	Concept Name	Representation
1	Contact	
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2	Metadata update	
2.1	Metadata last certified	June 5, 2020
2.2	Metadata last posted	June 5, 2020
2.3	Metadata last update	June 5, 2020
3	Statistical presentation	
3.1	Data description	Methodological basis for the National Accounts of Georgia is a standard methodology - System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008), provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations (UN), Commission of the European Communities – Eurostat, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank. One of the most important economic indicators of the system of national accounts is the gross domestic product (GDP) calculated by the expenditure approach.
3.2	Classification system	 System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA-2008); Georgian Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (006-2016), (NACE Rev.2); Statistical Classification of Products by Activity - CPA (2008); Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP); Harmonized commodity description and coding System (HS 2012); Classification of Broad Economic Categories (BEC); Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG); Budget classification of Georgia; Balance of Payments of Georgia.
3.3	Sector coverage	The total economy by institutional sectors.
3.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	Calculation of gross domestic product by expenditure side is based on the calculation of current expenditure by resident units of the economy.

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	_	Final consumption expenditure:
		 Household final consumption expenditure on consumer goods and services;
		• Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs. Expenditures on final consumption include the total costs of public
		organizations (political parties, religious and other organizations);
		• Expenditures of public authorities on individual consumption expenditure on goods and services are related to
		services provided to the population in the field of education, health care, culture and etc.
		• Collective expenditures of public administration are spent not for particular households, but for the whole population
		or for a particular society. Collective expenditures are related to defense, public administration non-market science
		related expenses.
		Gross capital formation:
		• Gross fixed capital formation reflects the total inflow of fixed capital into the economy of a country by acquisition,
		construction or other sources in order to generate income by using them in production;
		•Investment in fixed capital is determined by the cost of acquiring or creating new assets (built or purchased), which
		have not been in exploitation in the economic territory of the country, or costs of fixed assets created for own use, as
		well as the amount of capital repair costs and expenditures related to substantial land improvement operations;
		 Changes in stocks of tangible assets is calculated as a difference between balances of stocks of work-in progress,
		finished goods and goods intended for resale at the end and the beginning of the reporting period;
		 Net acquisition of valuables (acquisition of valuables minus sale) involves the acquisition of assets by resident
		institutional entities as a means of retaining value. These include buying and selling precious metals and stones,
		antiques, fine art, and collections.
		Net exports of goods and services are defined as a difference between exports and imports. Exports and imports of goods
		and services include the value of goods exported abroad or imported into the country. In the system of national accounts,
		exports and imports account for not only exports and imports registered in customs, but also smuggled and unorganized
		trade in goods, remittances, migrants' property. Exports and imports of services include transport services, tourism,
		communication, construction, insurance, financial intermediation, computer and information services, advertising,
		accounting and other services.
		Real GDP growth indices reflect real growth rates by main categories of use over the reporting period compared to the
		previous year.
		The GDP deflator is a ratio of GDP in current and constant prices.
	Statistical unit	• Financial and Non-financial Corporations;
3.5		•General government bodies;
		• Households;
		Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).
3.6	Statistical population	Economic territory of the country.
3.7	Reference area	Georgia (Excluding occupied territories).

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3.8	Time coverage	Data is available from 1996 year;
		Time series based on the National Accounts System 1993 (SNA 1993) methodology is available for 1996-2018 years;
2.0	D : 1	Time series based on the National Accounts System 2008 (SNA 2008) methodology is available from 2010 year.
3.9	Base period	2015 (only for annual time series).
4	Unit of measure	Million GEL, %.
5	Reference period	Quarter, Year.
6	Institutional mandate	
		The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics;
		https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia 2018.pdf
6.1	Legal acts and other agreements	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	Memorandums with the Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia and the National Bank of Georgia.
7	Confidentiality	
7.1	Confidentiality – policy	 The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics: 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.

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		Confidentiality guidelines.
7.2	Confidentiality – data treatment	• Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official
	7.1	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	Quarterly, Annual.
10	Accessibility and clarity	
10.1	News release	-
10.2	Publications	Statistical publication "National Accounts of Georgia" on Georgian and English languages is available on the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/113/gross-domestic-product-of-georgia
10.3	On-line database	Data "MS. Excel" spreadsheets are available on the Geostat official website in the section "National Accounts" in the "Gross Domestic Product (GDP)" tab. https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/23/gross-domestic-product-gdp The data is available as a "PC-Axis" database on the Geostat's official website in the "National Accounts" section of the "PC-Axis" Databases section under the "Gross Domestic Product" tab: https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/en/Database/?rxid=cff9b9d6-6eb2-42f0-ab5b-bfabd2f5fc27
10.4	Micro-data access	Not available.
10.5	Other	-
10.6	Documentation on methodology	The methodology documentation is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/119/national-accounts
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 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	Main user groups are government agencies, researchers, educational institutions, international organizations and other users

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	-	interested in economic development trends of Georgia, economic policy development and forecasting issues.
12.2	User satisfaction	In October 2019, 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/single-news/1746/statistikuri-informatsiis-momkhmarebelta-kmaqofilebis-gamokvleva-2019-tseli
12.3	Completeness	Gross Domestic Product covers accounted as well as non-observed economy using the methods are in line with international standards.
13	Accuracy and reliability	
13.1	Overall accuracy	-
13.2	Sampling error	-
13.3	Non-sampling error	-
14	Timeliness and punctuality	
14.1	Timeliness	 Preliminary Quarterly GDP data are initially published on the 90th day after the end of the reporting quarter; After receiving the annual data of the last year, first and second quarters of the current year are updated along with revision of four quarters of the previous year; After receiving annual survey results, quarterly GDP figures are finally revised and published by the 11th month after the end of the reporting 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 data is collected and processed using the same methodology and definitions at the country and regional level.
15.2	Comparability – over time	Data is collected and processed with the same methodology and definitions throughout the period under consideration.
15.3	Coherence – cross domain	The following data of national accounts of different periodicity and detail are fully consistent with each other: Annual National Accounts, Quarterly National Accounts, Supply and Use tables. The following main statistical sources are used for compilation of national accounts: business statistics, short-term statistics, and employment statistics. It should be noted that the definitions of the variables used in the sources often differ from the concepts of national accounts, for which additional adjustments are made to harmonize them with national accounts methodology.
	Coherence – internal	The following data of different periodicity and detail of national accounts are fully consistent with each other: Annual National Accounts, Quarterly National Accounts, Supply and Use Tables.
16	Cost and burden	-
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	Time serie of statistical indicators need revision over time, caused by implementation of a new methodology or significant

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		improvement in data sources. The results of a new survey may significantly differ from the results of the previous period, in this case, new data is preferable, but time series of previous periods need to be adjusted to ensure comparability. Currently GDP data revision is conducted by the following sequence: • Preliminary quarterly GDP data are initially published on the 90th day after the end of the reporting quarter; • After receiving the annual data of the last year, first and second quarters of the current year are updated along with revision of four quarters of the previous year; • After receiving annual survey results, quarterly GDP figures are finally revised and published by the 11th month after the end of the reporting year. Time series were updated due to implementation of the SNA 2008. Along with transition to the SNA 2008 methodology, Geostat has introduced Statistical classification of economic activities (NACE Rev 2) in the National Accounts. Also, output calculation methodology of certain sectors was specified, which caused necessity of updating the time series. Updated time series according to SNA 2008, were published in December 2019.
18	Statistical processing	
18.1	Source data	Data sources are based on the following administrative data and surveys conducted by Geostat: Data obtained from the internal sources of Geostat: Data on the economic activities of non-financial corporations (Statistical Survey of Enterprises, conducted by the Business Statistics Department of Geostat); Data on economic activity of households and indicators of economic activity of population (Integrated Household Survey and Labor Force survey, conducted by the Social Statistics Department of Geostat); Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index for Industrial Products (PPI), Price Index for Material Inputs to Construction Industries and Producer Price Index for Freight Transport); (Monthly survey of Price Statistics Department); Imports and Exports of goods (Data provided by the External trade and foreign investments Statistics department of Geostat); Data on Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (Survey of Non-Profit Institutions conducted by the Department of Business Statistics). External Data Sources: General Government Operations and State Budget Indicators (Ministry of Finance of Georgia); Balance of Payments (National Bank of Georgia).
18.2	Frequency of data collection	Monthly, Quarterly, Annual.
18.3	Data collection	Databases of Geostat and data from administrative sources.
18.4	Data validation	In particular cases, the accuracy of data is checked with the data source.
18.5	Data compilation	Data obtained from internal and external sources are processed in a special format needed for the national accounts. The next step is compilation of GDP and other aggregate indicators of national accounts. Expenditure Approach

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		Calculation scheme is as follows:
		Final consumption expenditure + Gross capital formation + Net exports of goods and services = GDP at market prices.
		Deflation for indicators of GDP by expenditure approach is done using appropriate price indices for categories of use.
		Currently, GDP by expenditure approach in constant prices is calculated only for annual figures.
18.6	Adjustment	
19	Comment	