

Rail Transport Statistics

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	July 29, 2024
2.2. Metadata last posted	July 29, 2024
2.3. Metadata last update	July 29, 2024

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
<p>Rail Transport Statistics contains data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rail passengers by type of transport; • Number of rail passengers by the country of embarkation/disembarkation for international transport; • Rail passenger turnover value (of which, national and international for railway transport); • Weight of goods transported by railway by type of transport, type of transport unit and type of goods; • Weight of goods transported by railway by country (sender/final destination) and type of goods for international transportation; • Rail freight turnover value by type of transport and type goods; • Length of railway line/track by categories, of which electrified line/track. <p>Number of passengers and passenger turnover value is separated for railway and metro passengers. Number of passengers transported by railway is based on the ticket sales data.</p>	
3.2. Classification system	
Goods transported by railway are classified according to the 20 divisions of goods following the „Standard Goods Classification for Transport Statistics, 2007“.	
3.3. Sector coverage	
Rail transport in Georgia.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Two types of transportation are used for disaggregation the number of passengers transported by railway: National and International. International transportation refers to the entry/exit of passengers to/from the territory of Georgia.</p> <p>Three types of transportation are used for disaggregation the weight of goods transported by railway: National, International and Transit. International transportation refers to the entry/exit of passengers to/from the territory of Georgia. International transportation refers to the entry/exit of goods to/from the territory of Georgia.</p> <p>Passenger Turnover Value – Total distance traveled by passengers while traveling by rail. In case of international transport, the distance traveled in the territory of Georgia is taken into account.</p> <p>Freight Turnover Value – Total distance of cargo transportation during rail transportation. In the case of international transport, the distance of transportation in the territory of Georgia is taken into account.</p> <p>Weight of Goods – The total weight of the goods carried, all packaging and the tare weight of the transport unit (e.g. containers).</p> <p>Railway Track – Length of railway lines in total. Length of double-track is counted twice. Metro lines are excluded.</p> <p>Railway Line – distance between railway stations. Includes length of main line as well as length of branches. Length of</p>	

double-track is counted once. Metro lines are excluded.
3.5. Statistical unit
Rail transport of Georgia.
3.6. Statistical population
Rail transport; Rail infrastructure.
3.7. Reference area
The entire territory of Georgia excluding occupied regions.
3.8. Time coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on passengers and goods transported by railway – from 2018; • Data on railway transport infrastructure – from 2015; • Data on passengers transported by metro – from 2012.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of passengers – thsd passengers; • Passenger turnover value (for metro) – mln. passengers/km; • Passenger turnover value (for railway) – thsd. passengers/km; • Weight of goods – thsd tones.; • Freight turnover value – thsd. tons/km; • Length of railway lines and tracks – km.

5. Reference period
Year.

6. Institutional mandate
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements
<p>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/20845/10%2Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf</p>
6.2. Data sharing
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7. Confidentiality
7.1. Confidentiality – policy
<p>1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:</p> <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>

2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat

https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf

3. 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>

4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection

<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9>

7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment

- 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 basis.

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. News release

The press release is available on the Geostat website:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-news/2774/main-indicators-of-railway-statistics-2022>

10.2. Publications

Statistical Yearbook of Georgia:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/95/statistical-yearbook>

10.3. On-line database

Data is available on the official website of Geostat:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/795/railway-transport-statistics>

10.4. Micro-data access

Micro-data is not available.

10.5. Other

Data is disseminated through the social network (Facebook) as well.

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Documentation on methodology is available on the Geostat website:

<https://www.geostat.ge/media/44963/Glossary-for-Transport-Statistics---KS-GO-19-004-EN-N.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

The main users are: business sector, researchers and students, international organizations, state institutions, media outlets, etc. They need these data to carry out different types of statistical analysis, to plan a marketing strategy or to evaluate and study the economic situation.

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/ka/page/customer-service>

12.3. Completeness

The data comply to international standards.

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy

Data series are analysed regularly at the micro level. In some cases, data is verified with the data sources.

13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable.

13.3. Non-sampling error

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14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness

The data are published by 1 march of the following year of the reporting period.

14.2. Punctuality

The data are published according to the date specified by the Statistical Work Programme. There has not been any violation of publication dates.

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability – geographical

Same methodology and approaches, consistent with international ones have been used for country.

15.2. Comparability – over time

The data are comparable over time.

15.3. Coherence – cross domain

The data are coherent.

15.4. Coherence – internal

The data are coherent.

16. Cost and burden

The data are received and processed within the framework of the Geostat budget.

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
The data are received and processed within the framework of the Geostat budget.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
JSC „Georgian Railway“ for data on passengers and goods transported by railway and data on railway „Tbilisi Transport Company“ for data on passengers transported by metro.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Data on passengers and goods transported by railway– annual basis; Data on railway infrastructure – annual basis; Data on passengers transported by metro – on quarterly basis.
18.3. Data collection
JSC „Georgian Railway“ transmits data on passengers and goods transported by railway and data on railway infrastructure to National Statistics Office of Georgia on the annual basis; „Tbilisi Transport Company“ transmits data on passengers transported by metro to National Statistics Office of Georgia on the quarterly basis.
18.4. Data validation
Primary data control is carried out based on arithmetic and logical controls in the database. Secondary control is carried out by the staff-members of the Service Statistics Division. In some cases, data is verified with the data sources.
18.5. Data compilation
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18.6. Adjustment
Not applied.
19. Comment
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