

Economic Subjects Engaged in Organizing of Markets and Fairs

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	July 29, 2025
2.2. Metadata last posted	July 29, 2025
2.3. Metadata last update	July 29, 2025

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
<p>The following indicators are published on the basis of research of economic subjects engaged in organizing markets and fairs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average annual number of employees in market and fairs; 2. Number of traders and trading places; 3. Number of markets and fairs according to organizational-legal forms; 4. Financial indicators of markets and fairs; 5. Number of markets and fairs according to ownership forms; 6. Number of markets and fairs according to types; 7. Number of markets and fairs according to the number of days of trade. <p>These data are published by regions.</p>	
3.2. Classification system	
<p>The survey covers the enterprises whose economic activities are related to the section L (Renting and operating of own or leased real estate) of the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2).</p>	
3.3. Sector coverage	
<p>Survey covers only the companies engaged in organizing markets and fairs.</p>	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Active Enterprise – All non-financial corporations that were active (Income from the sale of goods and services is accrued during the year and / or remuneration is accrued to employees) during the reporting period.</p> <p>Local unit – All separate part of the enterprise (branch) which was active during the reporting period.</p> <p>Income – Accrued incomes from the sale of services by enterprises engaged in the organization of markets and fairs, without VAT and excise.</p> <p>Costs – Expenses incurred by markets and fairs.</p> <p>Enterprise – The economic unit that produces goods or services and independently makes economic decisions about distribution of its resources (holds a definite degree of freedom in making decision). The enterprise carries out one or more economic activities on one or more locations. The enterprise may be individual (physical) or legal entity.</p>	
3.5. Statistical unit	
Enterprise.	
3.6. Statistical population	

All active enterprises whose economic activities are related to organizing markets and fairs. Within the survey, approximately 220 enterprises will be surveyed.
3.7. Reference area
The entire territory of Georgia, except for the occupied regions.
3.8. Time coverage
From 2006.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
Quantity, GEL.
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/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.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 <p>2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf</p> <p>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-</p>

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
<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
Year.
10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
A Press release are attached to the results of the survey: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-news/3211/activities-of-economic-agents-engaged-in-organization-of-markets-2023
10.2. Publications
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10.3. On-line database
The online database is presented on the website of the National Statistics Office of Georgia, in the format of program PC-Axis: https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXWeb/pxweb/en/Database/
10.4. Micro-data access
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10.5. Other
The survey results are located in the form of tables on the Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/413/activities-of-economic-agents-engaged-in-organization-of-markets-20172189 Statistics on economic subjects engaged in organizing of markets and fairs are also disseminated through the social network (Facebook).
10.6. Documentation on methodology
Documentation on methodology is available on the Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/121/methodologia-business-statistics
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:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/page/customer-service>

12.3. Completeness

The data comply to international standards.

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy

Comparison of the processed data with the relevant data of the previous period. In some cases, in the data processing, information is being verified in administrative sources and with representatives of the enterprise.

13.2. Sampling error

The survey is held with entire coverage.

13.3. Non-sampling error

For minimizing non-sampling errors, data are compared with administrative one.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness

Data are published at the end of July of the next year of reporting year.

14.2. Punctuality

The data are published according to the date specified in 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 all regions of that are.

15.2. Comparability – over time

The data in time series is comparable to each other.

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; The survey is carried out within annual survey of enterprises. Separate funding is not provided.

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
Economic subjects engaged in organizing of markets and fairs submit a completed questionnaire (online questionnaire).
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annual.
18.3. Data collection
Economic subjects engaged in organizing of markets and fairs submit a completed questionnaire (online questionnaire).
18.4. Data validation
Primary data inspection is carried out based on arithmetic and logical controls in the database. Secondary control is carried out by the field staffs (interviewers) and staffs of the service statistics division.
18.5. Data compilation
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18.6. Adjustment
Not applied.
19. Comment
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