Domestic Supply Producer Price Index

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	February 20, 2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	February 20, 2026
2.3. Metadata last update	February 20, 2026

3. Statistical presentation
3.1. Data description
The Domestic Supply Producer Price Index (DSPPI) measures average price level of industrial goods produced in the country and sold on domestic market, together with products produced abroad and imported to the country, compared to the reference period. The index is obtained by combining the Import Price Index and the Domestic Producer Price Index for Industrial Products.
3.2. Classification system
The structure of the DSPPI follows the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2008).
3.3. Sector coverage
According to CPA 2008 the Index covers the following parts: mining and quarrying (B-section); manufactured products (C-section); electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning (D-section) and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services (E-section).
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions
The following information is published: • The DSPI to the previous month; • The DSPI to the same month of previous year; • The DSPI 12-month average over the previous 12-month average; • The DSPI to the long-term base period.
3.5. Statistical unit
The observable statistical units are: importer organization that imports products in the country and domestic enterprise across the country that sells industrial products on the local market.
3.6. Statistical population
For price registration for the industrial products produced for domestic market, the observable products are selected according to the statistical data of enterprises by the kind of industrial products in terms of value. The selection of observable importer organizations across the country is based on the external trade statistics data.
3.7. Reference area
The prices are collected across the country (occupied territories are not considered) for products imported in the country and for products produced by domestic enterprises for selling on local market.
3.8. Time coverage
From 2020.
3.9. Base period
2020 year.

4. Unit of measure
Index.

5. Reference period

Month.

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

1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:
   - 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

Monthly.

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. News release

Press release for the Producer and Import Price Indices is published through Geostat's website on a monthly basis. It contains information about monthly and annual index rates, as well as the contributions of sections and divisions to the index formation. Press release also includes a time series graph.
It is available on the following link:
https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&month=&category=7

10.2. Publications

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10.3. On-line database

Data are available to all users on Geostat's website:
https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/27/producer-and-import-price-index
Also, PC-Axis database:
https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/en/Database/?rxid=9e2e4e1a-9eb4-4241-aaf7-4e4d4b3cefc6

10.4. Micro-data access

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10.5. Other

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10.6. Documentation on methodology

The Producer and Import Price Indices technical manual is available on Geostat's website:
https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/122/methodologia-price-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 domestic supply price index is used for the following purposes:

- The index has an important role in deflating different economic indicators;
- The index is used for indexation of contracts in both public and private sectors;
- The index is an analytical instrument for researchers and representatives of business sector.

The main users of the DSPI are: public agencies, international organizations, researchers and students, media

representatives and other stakeholders.

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

Data are consistent to the international standards.

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy

Data accuracy is ensured by the following procedures:

- Annual validation of compliance of survey and calculation methods to the international methodology;
- Timely analysis of microdata (simultaneously with the monthly price collection and immediately after its completion);
- Several levels of validation of calculation process (sector supervisor, head of division, head of department), also simultaneous use of different software.

13.2. Sampling error

There is no assessment of sampling error. Sample size is considered optimal taking into account the study objectives, international practices and limited resources.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Non sampling errors are not assessed. However, in order to decrease the possible level of non-sampling error, index calculation includes multiple levels of validation (sector supervisor, head of division, head of department), as well as use of existing index calculation software and logical control files.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness

Data are published on the 19-22nd of the following month of the reporting month.

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 prices are collected across the country for products imported in the country and for output of domestic enterprises produced for local market. The principles of price collection and index compilation are based on international methodology and are consistent with it. Furthermore, in all regions the prices are collected based on the unified methodology, which ensures the comparability of data across the country.

15.2. Comparability – over time

The index is comparable for the whole period.

15.3. Coherence – cross domain

Data are coherent.

15.4. Coherence – internal

Indices are coherent with the initial data – indices on the aggregate level are compiled using the lowest level indices through a clearly defined procedure.

16. Cost and burden

In 2026 annual budget of statistical surveys of prices (consumer, producer and import prices) amounted to 342 960 GEL.

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 2025.

18. Statistical processing

18.1. Source data

The domestic supply price index is obtained using the import price index and the domestic producer price index for industrial products.

In case of the import price index, the observable price is the price (the so-called cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f) price) of imported product. The imported price includes: the transaction value of the product, also, the cost of delivery of the product to the border of importer country. The use of c.i.f price is recommended by the United Nations.

The selection of observable importer organizations across the country is based on the external trade statistics data. Organizations, presented in the class of the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA), that import products are sampled selectively. After sampling organizations, they are surveyed in order to determine the products in the CPA class. For this purpose, organizations are provided by additional electronic questionnaires and are required to indicate the following information: the name of the top four products in the class of the CPA with the largest import share that are imported in the reporting period, corresponding measurement unit, importer country and the percentage share of each imported product in the selected CPA class.

For the domestic producer price index calculation, the primary data is the prices of locally produced products obtained from the monthly survey. The prices are collected for the output of domestic enterprises across the country. The observable prices are the sale price set by producers for the industrial products they produced in the specified period. The prices used for calculation of the domestic producer price index are those at the factory gate and do not include VAT, excise and transport expenses. For price registration for the industrial products produced for the domestic market, products are selected according to their shares in the volume of the whole domestic industrial production. The product sampling is conducted according to the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA). The statistical data of enterprises by the kind of industrial products in terms of value are used for the sampling.

In case of both indexes, maximally detailed specifications are determined during the products selection process. To follow the specifications is the most important part of price registration, since the monthly recorded difference between prices should be caused by the pure price change of a product, rather than that caused by changes in characteristics, or a product itself. On the basis of the obtained survey data the prices for sampled products are recorded across the year. Product selection is updated annually. Relying on the obtained survey the prices for sampled products are recorded across the year. Products sample is updated annually.

In 2026, 6 665 price data points will be collected monthly from 1 902 organizations.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Price collection fieldworks are conducted monthly, on the same date of the following month of the reporting period, from the 1st to the 8th day.

18.3. Data collection

The prices for imported products and domestic industrial products produced by domestic enterprises are collected by price enumerators. In case of the import price index, the importer organizations indicate the measurement unit, importer country and prices in the base, reference, previous and current months for the four selected products. Besides, the reason of a price change or any other relevant information is indicated in the comment field. In case of the domestic producer price index, enterprises indicate in questionnaires the following information about the selected four products: measurement unit, prices in the reference, previous and current month.

In both cases, the questionnaires are filled in the online form. The organizations fill the questionnaire independently or with the help of price enumerator. Online questionnaires are on the following address:
https://questionnaires.geostat.ge/

It is possible to see the questionnaires on the website of Georgia, on the following link:
https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/557/questionnaires-price-statistics

18.4. Data validation

The validation procedures are conducted in two stages:

On the first stage validation takes place simultaneously with the price registration fieldworks. In case of price change, the person responsible for filling the questionnaire is required to define by the comment the reason of the change. After the data is sent to the central office, a responsible employee conducts analysis and logical control of the data.

On the second stage accuracy of the price, which are extremely deviated from the price of the previous month, is

checked after calculating the overall index.
The elementary aggregate index is considered to be reliable if it passes the above validation checks.

18.5. Data compilation

The domestic supply price index is obtained by combining the import price index and the domestic producer price index for industrial products.
The weights for individual products in the domestic producer price index are updated annually, based on business statistics and external trade statistics data and reflects the latest information on imported goods and domestic production. The obtained weights represent the share of the domestically supplied product value in the overall value of products (domestically produced and imported products) supplied to the domestic market. The weights for individual products in the domestic supply price index are updated annually, based on the production structure defined by the National Accounts System.
Elementary price index for domestic supply price index is the index calculated for each individual product imported/produced domestically by an organization. The elementary price index compared to the price reference period is obtained from the ratio of reporting (t) and reference period product prices. The long term index for the domestic supply price index compared to the price reference period is calculated using Laspeyres-type formula. The short term index compared to the previous month is obtained from the ratio of long term indices in the reporting and previous month, calculated to the price reference period. The weights for a reporting period t are calculated based on t-2 period information. The list of industrial products included in the index may also be changed while updating the weights.
During the annual update of samples of organizations and products or their specifications in the update period, December, prices are collected for products both in old and new samples. This enables chain-linking of indices, calculated for two different samples. Chaining enables to calculate indices with a long term reference period, notwithstanding the changes in weights.
In the process of time, an importer organization may not import a product of the same quality anymore or domestic enterprise may not produce for the domestic market the same quality product, for which prices have been observed. In order to ensure the comparability of prices for old and new products, a quality adjustment method should be used, for which an imputed base price is calculated using several methods.
Furthermore, if a price for a product is not indicated by an organization in the reporting period, one of the following two methods of price imputation is applied: using the upper level group index and using carry-forward method.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applied.

19. Comment

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