

Turnover Volume Index

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	March 17, 2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	March 17, 2026
2.3. Metadata last update	March 17, 2026

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
The statistics shows the development of turnover in industry, construction and service sectors as indices.	
3.2. Classification system	
The National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2).	
3.3. Sector coverage	
Indices cover VAT payer legal entities and individual entrepreneurs in Industry (B-E), Construction (F), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G) and Service (H-N) sectors, except following (sub-)sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steam and air conditioning supply (D353); • Financial and insurance activities (K); • M701, M72 and M75 in Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities. 	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
Turnover is an indicator of an economic activity during an accounting period. It corresponds to the volume of sales of goods or services made by the entity. Turnover includes all taxes or duties on goods and services (except value added tax, and also other taxes, being in direct connection with turnover). It includes all the expenses (transportation, packing, etc) which are imposed on buyer, even if they are included in invoice separately. Reduction, discount or concession of prices and also cost of returned package can be deducted from turnover (only discount on price can be deducted in case of payments by cash). Turnover does not include sale of fixed capital, and the subsidies on production, which are received from the state bodies.	
3.5. Statistical unit	
Enterprise.	
3.6. Statistical population	
All active enterprises whose economic activities are related to the following sections of the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2): B, C, D (excl. D353), G, H, I, J, L, M (excl. M701, M72, M75) and N.	
3.7. Reference area	
The entire territory of Georgia, except for the occupied regions.	
3.8. Time coverage	
From 2015.	
3.9. Base period	
2021.	

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
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics: <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 Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf 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 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
Monthly.

10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
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10.2. Publications
-
10.3. On-line database
Data available at Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/722/turnover-value-and-hours-worked-indices
10.4. Micro-data access
-
10.5. Other
-
10.6. Documentation on methodology
Documentation of methodology is presented on the website of Geostat: 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 stakeholders are: business sector representatives, researchers and students, international organizations, state institutions, media, etc. Named stakeholders need these data to carry out different types of statistical analysis, to plan a marketing strategies 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
Data covers major statistical indicators.
13. Accuracy and reliability
13.1. Overall accuracy
Only the VAT payers' data from VAT declarations from the administrative data source is used to calculate indices. Data meets quality requirements and is a subject to further adjustments.
13.2. Sampling error
Administrative data source is used to calculate monthly indices, therefore no sampling error is present.
13.3. Non-sampling error
Unit data needing corrections: Late adjustments of their declaration by a company; Misclassified item: VAT declarations may include information on other incomes (non-operating income, changes in excise duty rates, etc.), which are not considered as turnover; Editing and coding errors: Some enterprises in the statistical business register miss information regarding their activity, or the activity is miscoded. Other: The VAT declarations might also contain some other type of data entry errors.
14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
Data are published after 45 days from the end 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 have been used across the different regions of the 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 information is obtained from the administrative data sources and do not impose additional burden on respondents. The data are received and processed within the framework of the Geostat budget and no extra expenses are required.
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
Published data might be revised. Monthly indices for up to the latest two months are revised if the changes made in the calculations have a significant impact on the overall turnover index. Revisions are made after receiving new VAT declarations. As the declarations are updated for both the current and the previous year, it is possible to revise the previous year's index as well, and if it causes a significant change, previous year's index is adjusted.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
Obtained from the administrative data source.
18.2. Frequency of data collection

Monthly.
18.3. Data collection
Data is collected in electronic format.
18.4. Data validation
Processed data is compared to the base period, MoM and YoY. In some cases, the data under processing is verifying with the administrative sources and with the representatives of the enterprise.
18.5. Data compilation
Data editing and imputation is used to compile data. For index elaboration the Laspeyres formula is used.
18.6. Adjustment
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19. Comment
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