

Environmental Indicators (A-1)

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	July 24, 2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	July 24, 2026
2.3. Metadata last update	July 24, 2026

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
The data is published in accordance with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) environmental indicator (A-1) format for Europe. A-1 (Harmful Substances Emitted into the Atmosphere) – This indicator includes emissions of key harmful substances from stationary and mobile sources, such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, ammonia, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, dust particles, and solid particles. The data is presented as the total amount of emitted harmful substances, as well as emissions per capita, per unit of area, and per unit of GDP.	
3.2. Classification system	
Law of Georgia “Waste Management Code”: https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/2676416?publication=12	
3.3. Sector coverage	
All sectors where harmful substances are emitted into the air (e.g., energy, manufacturing, transport, agriculture, and other sectors).	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
Atmospheric Air – The air in the atmospheric shell, excluding air within buildings. Harmful Substance – Any substance emitted into the atmospheric air as a result of human activities that has or may have a negative impact on human health and the natural environment. Pollution of Atmospheric Air with Harmful Substances – The emission of any substance into the atmospheric air as a result of human activities, which has or may have a negative impact on human health and the natural environment.	
3.5. Statistical unit	
Industrial, energy, transport and agricultural facilities (e.g. factory, power plant, vehicle, agricultural machinery) that emit harmful substances into the atmosphere.	
3.6. Statistical population	
All entities or sources within the country's territory that emit harmful substances into the atmospheric air.	
3.7. Reference area	
Entire country (Georgia), excluding occupied regions.	
3.8. Time coverage	
Since 2013.	
3.9. Base period	
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4. Unit of measure	
1000t/year, t/year, kg/year, g/year, million people, kg/capita, t/km2, kg/1000 USD, %.	

5. Reference period
Year.
6. Institutional mandate
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements
The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/78228/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics--20.04.2026.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/78641/საქსტატის-დებულება.-04.05.2026---ENG.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/78228/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics--20.04.2026.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.

10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
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10.2. Publications
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10.3. On-line database
The data is available on the Geostat website as a spreadsheet: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/565/environmental-indicators Also in the PC-Axis database: https://pc-axis.geostat.ge/PXweb/pxweb/en/Database/Database_Environment%20Statistics_Environmental%20Indicators/A1.px/?rxid=826bd4f2-62a7-413c-bc68-4a83ddb347e
10.4. Micro-data access
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10.5. Other
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10.6. Documentation on methodology
Guidelines for Emission Data Reporting within the Framework of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (ECE/EB.AIR.125) – March 13, 2014. https://www.ceip.at/fileadmin/inhalte/ceip/1_reporting_guidelines2014/ece.eb.air.125_advance_version_reporting_guidelines_2014.pdf European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP) and European Environment Agency (EEA) Guidebook for Air Pollutant Emissions Inventory, 2019 https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019
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
Users of environmental indicators are state structures, educational institutions, scientific-research organizations,

international and non-governmental organizations, media outlets, various legal entities and individuals. These users use the requested information for various purposes. State structures need data to make decisions, educational institutions and scientific-research organizations – for scientific activities, international organizations – for comparing and analyzing data from different countries, legal entities and individuals – for personal needs, to analyze the current situation in the country, etc.

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 are comparable to international standards.

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy

Data accuracy is ensured by comparability of survey and calculation methods to international methodology.

13.2. Sampling error

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13.3. Non-sampling error

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14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness

The data are published in the second half of September of the year following the reporting period.

14.2. Punctuality

The data is published one year after the end of the reporting period, in the second half of July.

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability – geographical

The same methodological approaches are used for all regions of Georgia and they are comparable to international standards.

15.2. Comparability – over time

The data are comparable.

15.3. Coherence – cross domain

Coherent.

15.4. Coherence – internal

Coherent.

16. Cost and burden

The data are processed based on internal resources, so no additional expenses are incurred.

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

Primary data are obtained from automatic atmospheric air pollution monitoring stations, which Geostat receives from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annually.
18.3. Data collection
Information received from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia.
18.4. Data validation
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18.5. Data compilation
Percentage of Major Harmful Substances Emitted from Stationary Sources = (Major harmful substances emitted from stationary sources) / (Total emitted major harmful substances); Percentage of Major Harmful Substances Emitted from Mobile Sources = (Major harmful substances emitted from mobile sources) / (Total emitted major harmful substances); Emissions of Major Harmful Substances per Capita = (Total major harmful substances) / (Population); Emissions of Major Harmful Substances per Unit of Area = (Total emitted major harmful substances) / (Country's total area); Emissions of Major Harmful Substances per Unit of GDP = (Total major harmful substances) / (GDP, at constant prices).
18.6. Adjustment
Not applicable.
19. Comment
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