

Statistical Survey of Enterprises

(Annual)

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	October 1, 2026
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3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
The following indicators are published according to the statistical survey of enterprises (annual): 1. Turnover; 2. Production value; 3. Number of persons employed (disaggregated by gender); 4. Number of employees (disaggregated by gender); 5. Average monthly remuneration of employees (disaggregated by gender); 6. Value added; 7. Intermediate consumption; 8. Personnel cost; 9. Purchases of goods and services; 10. Purchases of goods and services for resale; 11. Investments in fixed assets (flow); 12. Fixed assets (stock); 13. Profit and loss; 14. Labor productivity. These data are published: • By size of enterprise; • By kind of economic activity; • By type of ownership; • By organizational-legal forms; • By regions; • By municipalities.	
3.2. Classification system	
The National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2).	
3.3. Sector coverage	
Survey involves the entire business sector (non-financial corporations), except of financial corporations (banks, microfinance organizations, etc.) and retail sellers via stalls and markets.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	

Enterprise – The economic unit (individual/physical or legal entity) that produces goods or provides services, independently makes economic decisions regarding distribution of their resources (holds a definite degree of freedom in making decision), and carries out one or more economic activities on one or more locations. 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. Large enterprise – Enterprise with the average annual number of employed exceeding 249 people, or the volume of annual turnover at least 60 million GEL. Medium size enterprise – Enterprise with the average annual number of employed between 50 to 249 persons, or the annual turnover between 12 million GEL and 60 million GEL. Small enterprise – Enterprise with the average annual number of employees not exceed 49 people, and the annual turnover less than 12 million GEL. Turnover – Income received from sales of goods or services (excluding VAT and excise tax). Production value – The quantity of manufactured products and the volume of sold products, including changes in the goods and services purchased for the resale, and also including the changes in stocks of material working capital. Number of persons employed – Average number of employees (employed, employed founders and family members employed in the family enterprise) in an enterprise during the accounting period. Number of employees – Average number of persons who are employed in the enterprise, received and/or were paid wages, and whose labor relations with the enterprise are regulated by an agreement or by a contract during the accounting period. Average monthly remuneration of employees – One third of total gross earnings (basic wages and salaries, allowances, bonuses, gratuities, other incentives, compensation benefits, etc. accrued to the personnel or given in kind, and the cost is included in the remuneration for the work) in the reporting period divided by the average quarterly number of employees. Value added – Estimated cost of different factors of the economic activity of the economic unit in base prices: production value, plus subsidies for the products, minus the purchase of goods and services (except for the products purchased for resale without any change), and plus or minus the changes in raw materials, materials and other work supplies. Intermediate consumption – Goods or services consumed (used or transformed) during production, excluding the consumption of fixed assets (fixed capital). Personnel cost – All expenses accrued on employed persons (salaries (including income tax) or payment in kind, vacation assistance, compensation benefits, as well as social assistance from enterprise funds, expenses for education, healthcare, cultural and other causes) during the reporting period. Total purchases of goods and services – All goods and services purchased during the accounting period, regardless the good/service is intended for resale without changing its form/properties, or for consumption in the production process, excluding capital goods (consumption of fixed capital). Purchases of goods and services for resale – Those goods and services purchased (at purchase prices without VAT and excise tax) during the accounting period, which are intended for resale without changing form and properties. Investments in fixed assets – Acquisition and capital improvement of tangible fixed assets, excluding the sales and transfers of fixed assets. Fixed assets – Productive assets (equipments, machinery, buildings, etc.) used repeatedly or durably (over one year) in production process, growing assets (animals and plants) producing output (fruits, milk, etc.) repeatedly or durably, and long-term non-material assets (software, originals art products, etc.).
3.5. Statistical unit
Enterprise.
3.6. Statistical population
All active enterprises whose economic activities are not related to neither the group 47.8 (Retail sale via stalls and markets), nor to the following sections of the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2): - K – Financial and insurance activities; - O – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; - T – Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use; - U – Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.
3.7. Reference area
The entire territory of Georgia, except for the occupied regions.

3.8. Time coverage
• Turnover, Production value, Number of persons employed, Average monthly remuneration of employed persons — from 1999; • Number of employees, Value added, Intermediate consumption, Personnel cost, Investments in fixed assets, Fixed assets, Profit and loss, Labor productivity — from 2006; • Total purchases of goods and services, Purchases of goods and services for resale — from 2007.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
GEL, mln. GEL, person.
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
Available at Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/news?year=&month=&category=6
10.2. Publications
Annual publication “Business Sector in Georgia”: https://www.geostat.ge/en/single-categories/105/business-sector-in-georgia
10.3. On-line database
Data available at Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/326/statistical-survey-of-enterprises
10.4. Micro-data access
Microdata is available upon request according to the „Rules on Access to Confidential Data for Scientific and Research Purposes“: https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....pdf
10.5. Other
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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
Data meets quality requirements. The processed data is compared to the relevant data of the last period. In some cases, data is verified using administrative data sources, or with the representatives of the enterprises.
13.2. Sampling error
• At the country level does not exceed 0.5%; • At the regional level does not exceed 1-2%; • At the economic activity level does not exceed 2-3%.
13.3. Non-sampling error
Following types of non-sampling errors might be present in the quarterly Statistical Survey of Enterprises: data entry errors, errors in data processing.

14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
The survey results are published on October 1 of the next year of the reporting period. If this date coincides with a holiday or a weekend, the data are published at the next nearest working day.
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
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 data are received and processed within the framework of the Geostat budget. 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
There is no planned revision of the data. Unplanned revision (in order to specify the data) has not taken place in practice.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
Online questionnaires completed by the respondents.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annual.
18.3. Data collection
Data is collected through online questionnaires.
18.4. Data validation
Primary data validation is done through software-based arithmetic and logical controls built-in into the database. Secondary control is carried out by the field staff (interviewers) and the staff of Business Statistics Department.
18.5. Data compilation
The survey covers all non-financial corporations except the group 47.8, and the sections K, O, T and U according to the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2). Enterprises are sampled based on stratified random sampling approach, and data are weighted quarterly. The data obtained from the survey is multiplied by respective weights at the enterprise level and then the data is aggregated. The indicators are calculated using SQL Server and MS Access programs.
18.6. Adjustment
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19. Comment
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