Physical Flow Accounts for Crop and Livestock Product

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	October 28, 2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	October 28, 2026
2.3. Metadata last update	October 28, 2026

3. Statistical presentation
3.1. Data description
The Physical Flow Accounts for Crop and Livestock Products present the supply and use of selected agricultural products in Georgia in physical units. The accounts are based on the United Nations and FAO methodology for the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF, 2020), specifically Sections 3.2 and 3.4. The accounts cover domestic output, imports, intermediate consumption, household final consumption, changes in inventories, and exports. Total supply and total use are balanced for each product. The crop products table includes wheat, maize, potatoes, vegetables, and grapes, while the livestock table covers the number of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, and poultry, as well as livestock products such as meat, eggs, and milk.
3.2. Classification system
System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF), FAO and United Nations (2020), Sections 3.2 and 3.4, Tables 3.1 and 3.3. https://seea.un.org/sites/default/files/files/documents/2020/Apr/ca7735en.pdf
3.3. Sector coverage
The accounts cover the production of selected crop and livestock products in agriculture and the relevant processing industries, as well as their imports, exports, and use within the country's economic territory.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions
Physical Supply: The sum of domestic output and imports. **Physical Use:** Intermediate consumption, household final consumption, other uses, changes in inventories, and exports. **Balancing Principle:** For each product and year, total supply equals total use.
3.5. Statistical unit
The statistical units underlying the Physical Flow Accounts for Crop and Livestock Products vary depending on the data source and include agricultural holdings, households, enterprises, foreign trade declarations, etc.
3.6. Statistical population
The economic territory of the country.
3.7. Reference area
The entire territory of Georgia, excluding the occupied territories.
3.8. Time coverage
Since 2021.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
Physical units (thousand tonnes, thousand head, million pieces, million litres).

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. Environmental-Economic Accounts:
https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/566/environmental-economic-accounts

10.4. Micro-data access

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10.5. Other

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10.6. Documentation on methodology

FAO and United Nations (2020), System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF), Sections 3.2 and 3.4.
https://seea.un.org/sites/default/files/files/documents/2020/Apr/ca7735en.pdf

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 the Physical Flow Accounts for Crop and Livestock Products include government institutions, educational institutions, scientific and research organizations, international and non-governmental organizations, the media, and various legal entities and individuals.
These users utilize the requested information for different purposes. Government institutions require the data for decision-making; educational institutions and scientific and research organizations use it for scientific and research activities; international organizations use it for cross-country comparisons and analysis; and legal entities and individuals use it for their own needs, including analyzing 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 October, one year after the end of the reference period.
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 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
The data are Coherent.
15.4. Coherence – internal
The data are 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
Statistical data are regularly revised and corrected based on updated information received from the relevant data sources. In addition, a comprehensive revision is carried out once a year to incorporate revised data.

18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
The main data sources for the accounts are the Survey of Agricultural Holdings, the Statistical Survey of Enterprises, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, the Cargo Customs Declarations Database, and other administrative sources.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Annual.
18.3. Data collection
Existing statistical and administrative data on agriculture, industry, households, and foreign trade are integrated into

annual physical supply and use tables. No separate primary data collection questionnaire has been developed specifically for these accounts.

18.4. Data validation

The data provided for the compilation of the accounts are additionally checked by the staff of the Environment Statistics Division.

18.5. Data compilation

For each product:

Total Supply = Agricultural output + Manufacturing output (where applicable) + Imports.

Total Use = Intermediate consumption + Household final consumption + Other uses + Changes in inventories + Exports, taking into account the components presented in the relevant table.

Agricultural Output in the Crop Products Account = Total production – Harvest losses.

The same balancing principle applies to the livestock products account, while live animals are measured in thousand head.

Changes in inventories may be either positive or negative.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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