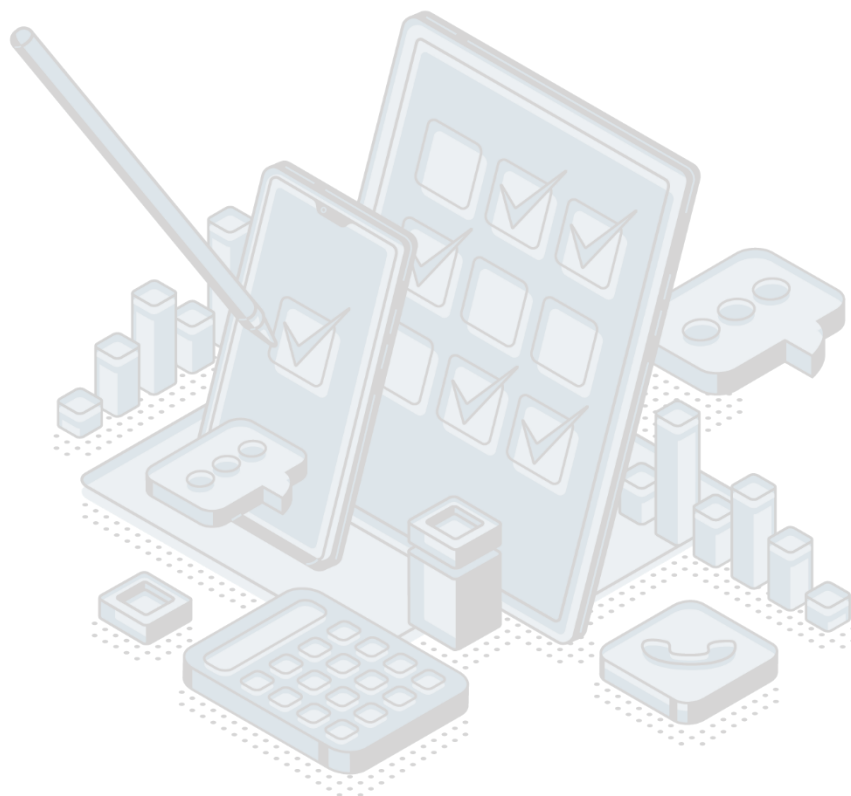


## QUALITY REPORT

# Producer price index of industrial products 2023



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## 1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

### 1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The purpose of producer price index survey is to collect data on monthly price changes of industrial products produced and sold by enterprises on the domestic market. Producer price index is an important economic indicator which can be used as a measure of inflation, as deflator of time series, especially for the needs of national accounts and industry, and as a tool for adjusting prices when concluding various sales contracts.

### 1.2 Legal basis

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12, and 47/19) defines provisions for collection, processing, and dissemination of data. The Law provides to the Statistical Office legal powers to collect and access the data necessary for the implementation of Programme and Annual Plan. The Law gives a priority to the use of administrative data and right of access to individual data that are a result of survey of other official statistical producers. As an annex to legal provisions, Statistical Office has signed several memoranda on cooperation with administrative data providers.

When it comes to European Union legislation, the Producer price index survey is conducted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

### 1.3 Statistical units

Reporting units are enterprises and KAU with the main activity in sections B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing), and D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) of NACE Rev. 2 classification.

### 1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

#### 1.4.1 Sectors

Indices are calculated for the following sections of industrial activity: B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing), and D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) of NACE Rev. 2 classification.

#### 1.4.2 Statistical population

Reporting units are enterprises and KAU with the main activity in sections B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing) and D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) of NACE Rev. 2 classification.

### 1.5 Referent geographical area

PPI covers the whole territory of Montenegro.

### 1.6 Concepts and definitions

Producer prices of manufactured products are the prices that industrial manufacturers apply in selling the products of their own production range to commercial and other enterprises in the domestic market. The selling price is increased for the amount of the compensation obtained by the seller and deducted for the amount of the discount and rebate as well as the value added tax and excises.

Producer price indices are relative numbers that show changes in producer prices from period to period. Price indices are calculated for certain products (individual indices), for groups of products and for all products included in the index sheet (total index).

The monthly index shows by how much on average prices in the current month changed in comparison with the previous month.

The quarterly index shows by how much on average prices in the current quarter changed in comparison with the previous quarter.

The annual index shows by how much on average price has changed in the last 12 months.

The average annual index shows by how much on average prices have changed in the last n months of the current year compared to the same period of the previous year.

## **1.7 Classifications**

NACE Rev. 2, CPA 2008

## **1.8 Frequency of data collection**

Monthly.

## **1.9 Frequency of data dissemination**

Quarterly.

## **1.10 Methodology**

Short methodology of survey is available on the following link:

[Methodology](#)

## **1.11 Base period**

The previous year is used as the base year.

## **1.12 Unit of measure**

Indices.

## **1.13 Source of data**

The main source of data for the calculation of the producer price index of industrial products is the monthly survey on producer prices of industrial products. This survey includes companies classified in the sections of mining and quarrying, manufacturing and supply of electricity, gas, steam and air of the NACE Rev. 2 classification, with more than five employees that meet the unit of measurement prescribed by the Nomenclature of industrial products per unit of product. It also includes companies classified in other sections of the NACE Rev. 2 classification, which are composed of industrial drives or other organizational forms that are engaged in industrial production. Sample and weights are based on annual industrial survey. The most important products in each division have been selected for price changes monitoring, i.e. products with the highest sale on the domestic market. Producers are selected according to their participation in the production of certain products.

## **1.14 Method of data collection**

Reporting method is used for data collection. Questionnaires are filled by reporting units between the 14th and 16th of each month for the current month. The selling prices of manufactured products are the prices at which the producers sell their products to regular customers on the domestic market in the largest

quantities. Reporting units provide prices for the current and previous month. If there were no sales in the reporting month, the reporting unit should enter the price at which sales would be carried out if the customer appeared.

## 2. Relevance – Data users

### 2.1 User needs

International users:

- ✚ Eurostat,
- ✚ World Bank,
- ✚ UN organizations,
- ✚ International Monetary Fund.

National users:

- ✚ Ministries and other public administration bodies,
- ✚ Local government and other local government bodies,
- ✚ Central bank,
- ✚ Non-governmental organizations,
- ✚ Students,
- ✚ Researchers,
- ✚ Media.

### 2.2 User satisfaction

The Statistical Office has adopted the Quality Management Strategy, the Guidebook to the Implementation of the Quality Management Strategy, as well as the Plan for the Implementation of the Quality Policy.

In order to measure the degree to which fulfils obligations towards users and within the new quality policy, the Statistical Office conducted User satisfaction survey.

The results of the survey are available on the Statistical Office website, link:

[Report on user satisfaction](#)

## 3. Accuracy and reliability

### 3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The accuracy of PPI is generally considered to be high. The accuracy of source data is monitored by assessing the methodological soundness of price and weight sources and the adherence to the methodological recommendations. Appropriate actions are taken to identify and eliminate potential sources of errors.

### 3.2 Sampling error

Sampling error cannot be calculated because the survey was not conducted on the basis of a random sample.

*Indicators of sampling error*

Not relevant.

### 3.3 Non-sampling error

The response rate is about 70%. Depending on size or representativeness, companies are contacted by phone in order to provide data on time. The price of the temporarily unavailable product is determined by contacting the company from which it is required to estimate/assess the missing price or to repeat the last declared price. In cases where an industrial enterprise ceases to produce a product of a certain quality for which prices are collected, or if the product of that quality is 'non-marketable goods' then a new product of a certain quality that is best sold is defined, and it is expected to be sold in a longer period of time and in large quantities. Prices for the new selected quality product are given simultaneously for the current and previous month. Companies are obliged to explain any change in quality.

#### 3.3.1 Coverage error

Not available.

#### *Indicators of coverage error*

Not available.

#### 3.3.2 Error of measurement

Not available.

#### 3.3.3 Non-response error

Data from the previous period are used for imputation.

#### *Non-response rate*

Non-response rate is about 30%.

#### *Unresponsive unit rate*

Not available.

#### 3.3.4 Processing error

Not available.

#### *Imputation rate*

Not available.

### 3.4 Seasonal adjustment

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

### 3.5 Data revision

#### 3.5.1 Data revision policy

Statistical Office has adopted the revision policy and it is available at the following link: [Revision policy](#)

### 3.5.2 Data revision practice

Published data are considered as final, except in the case of methodological changes and the introduction of new classifications, when they are subjected to revision.

### 3.5.3 Data revision - average size

There was no data revision.

## 4. Timeliness and punctuality

### 4.1 Timeliness

The data are published on a date which is defined by Statistical Release Calendar - quarterly.

#### *Time lag of the first results*

Preliminary data are published 20 days after reference period.

#### *Time lag of the final results*

Final data are available 15 weeks after reference period.

### 4.2 Punctuality

All data are published according to the Statistical Release Calendar for 2023.

## 5. Availability and clarity

### 5.1 Statistical Release Calendar

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12, and 47/19) stipulates that official statistical producers prepare, update, and publish Statistical Release Calendar. It is published on the website of Statistical Office not later than 20 December for the next year, for all official statistical producers that includes date of releasing statistical data. Any change in date of releasing in the Calendar is published in advance in accordance with the Procedure on Unplanned Revisions.

### 5.2 Access to data Release Calendar

Statistical Release Calendar is available at the following link: [Statistical Release Calendar](#).

### 5.3 Releases

Data are available in the form of monthly releases on the official website:

[Releases](#)

From 2021 data are published in form of quarterly releases, and monthly data are available in Monthly Statistical Review on the following link:

[Monthly statistical review](#)

### 5.4 Publication

Statistical Office publishes the following regular publications:

- Statistical Yearbook,
- Montenegro in figures,
- Monthly statistical review.

In addition to the above regular ones, Statistical Office publishes also additionally publications. Some of the most important additional publications are as it follows:

- Women and Men in Montenegro,
- The most often used statistical data.

All publication published by Statistical Office are available at the following link: [Publications](#)

## 5.5 Online databases

Monthly releases from January 2011: [Releases](#)

Annual and monthly indices from January 2001: [Data](#)

## 5.6 Access to micro data

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 and 47/19) regulates rules under which external users can obtain an access to individual data for needs of research. Article 58 defines types of scientific and research organizations that can obtain such data. Providing individual data without identifier is possible only upon a written request of scientific and research institutions, with purpose of performing scientific and research activities as well as international statistical organizations and statistical producers from other countries.

Research entity signs the agreement with Statistical Office, and it signs the statement on respecting the confidentiality principle. Official statistical producers keep the separate records on users and purpose of using the statistical data given to these users.

## 5.7 Metadata completeness rate

Not available.

# 6. Comparability

## 6.1 Comparability - geographical

The methodology of survey is compliant with the EU Regulations to a great extent, which makes it comparable between the countries.

## 6.2 Comparability - over time

The data according to NACE Rev. 2 classification are available from 2010.

### *Time comparability indicator*

Not available.