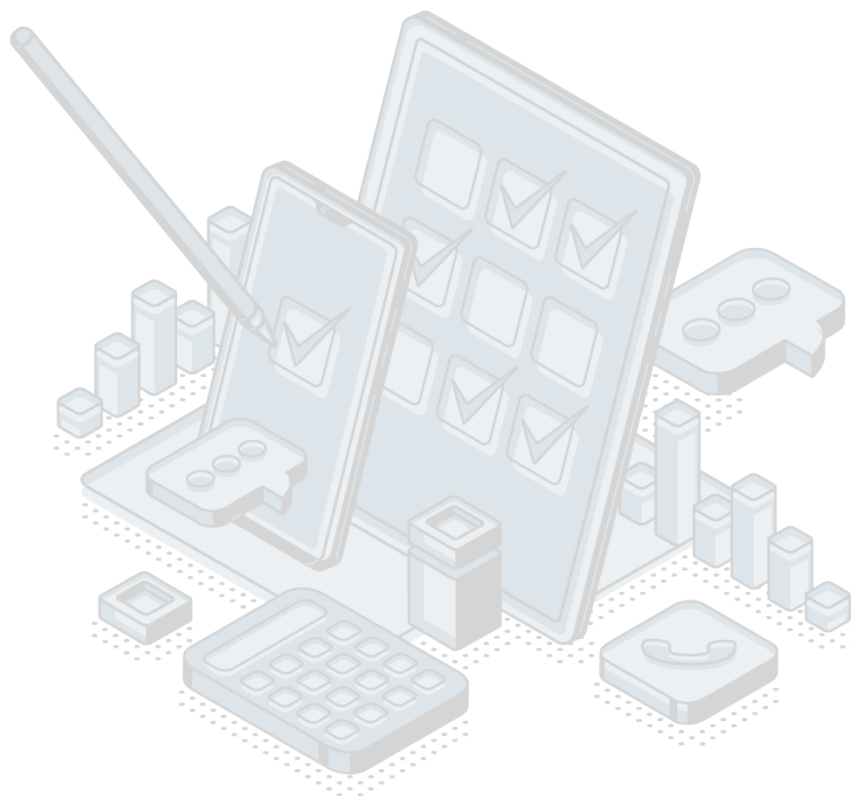


QUALITY REPORT

Turnover index in retail trade 2024



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Content:

1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey	3
1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey	3
1.2 Legal basics.....	3
1.3 Statistical units.....	3
1.4 Coverage and scope of survey	3
1.4.1 Sectors.....	3
1.4.2 Statistical population.....	3
1.5 Referent geographical area.....	3
1.6 Concepts and definitions.....	4
1.7 Classifications	4
1.8 Frequency of data collection.....	4
1.9 Frequency of data dissemination.....	4
1.10 Methodology	4
1.11 Base period	4
1.12 Unit of measure	4
1.13 Source of data	4
1.14 Method of data collection.....	4
2. Relevance – Data users	5
2.1 User needs	5
2.2 User satisfaction	5
3. Accuracy and reliability	5
3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark.....	5
3.2 Sampling error	5
<i>Indicators of sampling error.....</i>	<i>5</i>
3.3 Non-sampling error	5
3.3.1 Coverage error	6
Indicator of coverage error	6
3.3.2 Error of measurement.....	6
3.3.3 Non response error.....	6
Item non-response	6
3.3.4 Data processing error.....	6
Imputation rate.....	7
3.4 Seasonal adjustments.....	7
3.5 Data revision.....	7
3.5.1 Data revision policy	7
3.5.2 Data revision practice	7
3.5.3 Data revision - average size	7
4. Timeliness and punctuality	7
4.1 Timeliness.....	7
4.2 Punctuality	8
5. Availability and clarity.....	8
5.1 Statistical Release Calendar.....	8
5.2 Access the data Release Calendar	8
5.3 Releases.....	8
5.4 Publication	8
5.5 On-line databases.....	8
5.6 Access to micro data.....	8
5.7 Metadata occupancy.....	9
6. Comparability	9
6.1 Comparability - geographical.....	9
Not relevant.....	9
6.2 Time comparability.....	9

1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The aim of the survey is to collect the data necessary for calculating the index of total retail trade turnover in Montenegro. The data obtained are used to monitor the volume and dynamics of turnover movements, to analyze the volume and changes in the structure of personal consumption, to analyze the seasonal characteristics of consumption, and to view the overall economic trends.

1.2 Legal basics

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

EU regulations defining this area of statistics:

- 1) REGULATION (EU) 2019/2152 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics.
- 2) COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and the Council on European business statistics.

1.3 Statistical units

The units of statistical observation for which data are produced are the enterprises classified in the Statistical Business Register in area 47 of NACE Rev2.

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

Reporting units are all enterprises (companies) whose main activity is retail trade and which are classified in the Statistical Business Register in area 47 of NACE Rev2.

1.4.2 Statistical population

Observation units are all enterprises in Montenegro that have submitted VAT returns to the Revenue Administration, which are in the statistical business register classified in area 47 of activity classification (NACE Rev.2).

1.5 Referent geographical area

The whole territory of Montenegro.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Indeksi prometa u trgovini na malo u tekućim cijenama pokazuju dinamiku vrijednosti prometa u trgovini na malo u posmatranom periodu. Indeksi prometa u trgovini na malo u stalnim cijenama pokazuju dinamiku obima prometa u trgovini na malo u posmatranom periodu. Promet robe bez PDV-a - vrijednost ukupnog prometa koji je preduzeće ostvarilo u toku izvještajnog mjeseca na teritoriji Crne Gore i iskazuje se u eurima. Ova varijabla obuhvata ukupan promet koji je preduzeće ostvarilo, bez obzira da li je ostvaren u trgovini na malo ili u nekoj drugoj djelatnosti. Definicije varijabli istraživanja trgovine na malo su u skladu sa ESS standardima.

1.7 Classifications

- ✚ Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union - NACE Rev. 2
- ✚ Classification of individual consumption according to purpose - COICOP

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Monthly.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

The data are published monthly in the monthly statistical review and quarterly in the press release, in accordance with the calendar of publication of statistical data.

1.10 Methodology

Methodology of the Turnover index in retail trade is available on the website: [Methodology](#)

1.11 Base period

The previous year is taken as the base year. For data transmitted to Eurostat, the base year is 2021.

1.12 Unit of measure

The data obtained from this survey are expressed in percentages.

1.13 Source of data

The data source is administrative. The Revenue and Customs Administration submits data from the VAT return on the 25th of the month for the previous month.

1.14 Method of data collection

The Revenue and Customs Administration delivers the database by email and by post (CD).

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 it fulfills obligations towards users and within the new quality policy, the Statistical Office conducted a User satisfaction survey. The results of the survey are available on the Statistical Office website, link: [User satisfaction report](#)

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The index of turnover in retail trade is a survey based on an administrative data source, so possible errors during processing can only refer to non-sampling errors.

3.2 Sampling error

Not relevant.

Indicators of sampling error

Not relevant.

3.3 Non-sampling error

There are four types of non-sampling errors:

- 1) Coverage errors - errors that occur between the target population and the sample frame;

2) Measurement errors - errors that occur during data collection. The source of these errors may be the information system, the interviewer, or the data collection method.

3) Processing errors - errors that occurred after data collection, e.g., errors during input, editing, and weighting;

4) Non-response errors - errors that occurred as a result of an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from the reporting unit.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Coverage errors can be:

- 1) overcoverage coverage;
- 2) undercoverage coverage.

Indicator of coverage error

Overcoverage represents the share of units from the sample frame that do not belong to the target population (eg, companies registered in area 47 of NACE Rev2, and do not engage in that activity, which means that they should not have been included in the survey).

Undercoverage is a problem that arises due to insufficient coverage (e.g., failure to include companies that registered in area 47 of NACE Rev2 during the observed year).

3.3.2 Error of measurement

Not relevant.

3.3.3 Non-response error

There are two main types of non-response errors:

- 1) Unit non-response - absence of information of the entire sample unit (the company did not submit a VAT return) i
- 2) Item non-response - the company submitted a VAT return, but with incomplete data.

Non-responding unit rate

Not available.

Item non-response

Not available.

3.3.4 Data processing error

Not available.

Imputation rate

Not relevant.

3.4 Seasonal adjustments

Calendar and seasonally adjusted data are sent to Eurostat on a regular basis.

3.5 Data revision

3.5.1 Data revision policy

The Statistical Office of Montenegro has adopted a revision policy, and it is available on the website: [Revision policy](#)

3.5.2 Data revision practice

Data revision is done every month. Along with the database for the current month, the Revenue and Customs Administration also submits a database of final (supplemented) data for the previous month, on the basis of which reprocessing of the previous month and possible revision of the data is carried out.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size

Not available.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

The data are published 30 days after the end of the reference period.

Time lag of the first results

The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of the first results.

It can be represented by the formula:

$$T1 = dfirst - dref,$$

$$T1 = 30 \text{ days}$$

dfirst - release date of first results;

dref - last day (date) of the reference period of the statistics.

The deadlines for the publication of survey data on retail trade in 2023 have been met in accordance with the publication calendar.

Time lag of the final results

The timeliness indicator of publication of final data represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of final data. These data are published 60 days after the end of the reference period in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

4.2 Punctuality

The accuracy indicator represents the time difference between the Actual date of the effective provision of the statistics and the scheduled date of the effective provision of the statistics. $P3 = \text{dact} - \text{dsch}$. In the retail trade survey, punctuality = 0, which means that we have met the calendar: not earlier and not later than published.

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 the Statistical Release Calendar. It is published on the website of the Statistical Office not later than 20 December for the next year, for all official statistical producers, which includes the date of releasing statistical data. Any change in the date of release in the Calendar is published in advance in accordance with the Procedure on Unplanned Revisions.

5.2 Access the data Release Calendar

The calendar of data publication is available on the following link: [Release Calendar](#)

5.3 Releases

Retail trade releases are available on the link: [Release](#)

5.4 Publication

All publications published by the Statistical Office of Montenegro are available at the link: [Publication](#)

5.5 Online databases

Not available.

5.6 Access to microdata

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

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

5.7 Metadata occupancy

The ratio of the number of metadata elements provided to the total number of metadata elements applicable. For a quarterly retail trade survey, the metadata fill rate is 100%.

6. Comparability

6.1 Comparability - geographical

The methodology of our retail trade survey is the same as in other European countries, which is the reason why our data are comparable geographically with data from other EU countries.

6.2 Time comparability

Data on retail trade are comparable over time, and they have been available since 2010 on the Statistical Office website, within the section Data, link: [Data](#).

Time comparability indicator

The length of the comparable time series indicator is calculated as follows:

$$CC1 = J_{last} - J_{first} + 1$$

J_{last} - number of the last reference period with disseminated statistics.

J_{first} - number of the first reference period with comparable statistics.

Length of comparable time series: 24 years.