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QUALITY REPORT 2018

Price index of industrial products from import

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1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The purpose of import price indices survey is to collect data on monthly price changes of industrial products from import. Price indices of industrial products from import represent important economic indicators which can be used as an inflation measure; as time series deflators, especially for the needs of national accounts and as a tool for adjusting prices when concluding various sales contracts.

1.2 Legal basics

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (*“Official Gazette of Montenegro” No. 18/12*) 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 Price indices of industrial products from import is conducted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

1.3 Statistical units

Reporting units are enterprises - importers of industrial products covered by sections B (Mining and quarrying), and C (Manufacturing) of NACE Rev. 2.

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), and C (Manufacturing) according to NACE Rev. 2 classification.

1.4.2 Statistical population

Reporting units are enterprises - importers of industrial products covered by sections B (Mining and quarrying), and C (Manufacturing) of NACE Rev. 2.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Price index of industrial products from import covers the whole territory of Montenegro.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Purchase price of industrial products from import is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including transportation costs, insurance charges, and any other costs incurred to that point (CIF price) that influence on the unit price of a product.

Price indices of industrial products from import 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 list (total index).

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

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

The average annual index shows by how much on average prices 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 Version 2008

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Monthly.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Monthly.

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 calculation of the price indices of industrial products from import is the Monthly survey on the prices of industrial products from import. This survey includes companies - importers of industrial products covered by sections of mining and quarrying and manufacturing 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. Sample and weights are based on foreign trade survey. The sample is determined by three criteria: selection of products with significant import values; selection of enterprises importing these selected products, selection of representative items in cooperation with the reporting units.

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. Purchase price of industrial products from import is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including transportation costs, insurance charges, and any other costs incurred to that point (CIF price) that influence on the unit price of a product.

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 fulfills obligations towards users and within the new quality policy, the Statistical Office conducted User satisfaction survey. Data collection was carried out through a web survey, in the period from 1 September to 20 October, 2017.

The results of the survey are available at the website of Statistical Office of Montenegro, at the following link:

<http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/KVALITET/lzviestaj%20o%20zadovoljstvu%20korisnika%20eng.pdf>

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The accuracy of Price index of industrial products from import 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 (A1)

Not relevant.

3.3 Non-sampling error

The response rate is about 70%. Depending on their size or representatives, 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 when the product of a certain quality for which the prices are collected is not imported, or if the product of that quality is "non-market goods" then a new product of the specified quality is defined, which is most imported and it is expected to be imported for a long 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 (A2)

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 (A4)

Non-response rate is about 30%. In order to increase response rate, companies are contacted by phone.

Unresponsive unit rate

Not available.

3.3.4 Processing error

Not available.

Imputation rate (A7)

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 (A6)

There was no data revision.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

Data are published on the date defined by the Statistical Release Calendar - monthly.

Time lag of the first results

T+25 days

Time lag of the final results

T+55 days

4.2 Punctuality

Data on import price indices are published in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar for 2018, except in the case of January release, which was published on March 9, 2018 (announced on February 28, 2018). The reason for delay was the change of index reference period (2015=100).

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*) 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 Release

Data are available in the form of monthly releases on the official website, at the following link: [Releases](#)

5.4 Publication

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

5.5 Online databases

Monthly releases from January 2011: <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=423&pageid=28>

5.6 Access to micro data

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (*“Official Gazette of Montenegro” No. 18/12*) 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 a separate record 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

Data according to NACE Rev. 2 Classification are available from January 2011.

Time comparability indicator

Not available.