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QUALITY REPORT 2016

Report on entrance of raw milk and obtained milk products

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1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

Statistical survey - The annual report on the Entry of raw milk and the obtained dairy products aims to provide data on milk deliveries for all types of milk to milk processing entities engaged in the production of dairy products.

1.2 Legal basis

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 clear and wide 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.

All the definitions for this survey are in line with the EU standards and recommendations, ie Council Regulation No. 96/16 / EC relating to the statistics of milk and dairy products.

1.3 Statistical units

Companies or dairies who buy whole milk or, in certain cases, dairy products directly from agricultural holdings or from dairies for the purpose of transformation in dairy products.

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

Sector A-Agriculture, hunting and forestry.

1.4.2 Statistical population

Statistics of agriculture and fisheries bases this survey on the coverage of all dairies.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Montenegro.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

The milk for drinking includes raw milk, whole-fat milk, semi-processed and skimmed milk that does not contain additives, more precisely milk intended for consumption. A creamy fat film naturally formed on the surface of the milk if removed by removal from the milk surface or milk extraction by centrifugation in the cream separator has a relatively high fat content (usually over 10% of the weight of the product). Sour milk refers to yoghurts for drinking, prepared by heat treatment-fermenting milk. Butter and other dairy products of yellow fats: includes butter, tradicional butter and butter oil and other yellow fats expressed in butter equivalent with 82% milk fat content. The product is fresh or matured, solid or semi-hard products obtained by coagulation of milk, partially defatted milk, cream, cream paste, alone or in combination with cheese or other suitable coagulation agents, and the partial release of whey resulting from such coagulation.

1.7 Classifications

NACE Rev. 2

1.8 Frequency of data collection

The collection period is once a year.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Not relevant.

1.10 Methodology

The methodology guide for this survey can be found on our website at the following link:

<http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/poliprivreda/metodologije/Metodolosko%20uputstvo-%20Mijeko.pdf>

Data production is based on recommendations that are in line with EU standards and recommendations (Council Directive No. 96/16 / EC) for the fields of milk and dairy products statistics.

1.11 Base period

The base period for creating the index is the previous year.

1.12 Unit of measure

Liter (for the quantity of milk, cow, sheep and goats, as well as for the quantity of milk for drinks), kilogram (dairy products)

1.13 Source of data

Source data from this survey are companies or dairies who purchases milk (cow, sheep and goat) an annual basis.

2. Relevance – Data users

2.1 User needs

International users:

- Eurostat.

2.2 User satisfaction

With purpose of determining user satisfaction with quality data and defining their needs, Statistical Office for the first time carried out the User Satisfaction Survey in 2017. The survey was done from 1 September to 20 October. The survey link was sent to users that sent request to the official email address in period 2013-2017. Additionally, the questionnaire is put on the website of Statistical Office. The processing of data obtained by the mentioned survey is ongoing, while final result are ready until the end of year, both for total users satisfaction, and by domains.

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The annual survey of the feeding of the raw milk input and the obtained dairy products is carried out over the whole population, the data is obtained by the reporting method and are subject to the usual types of error in the input, processing errors and non-response.

3.2 Sampling error

Not relevant.

Indicators of sampling error

Not relevant.

3.3 Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors include: error coverage, error measurement, error response and processing error.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Not relevant.

Indicators of coverage error

Not relevant.

3.3.2 Error of measurement

Possible measurement errors are corrected based on logical and calculation checks. We try to avoid the control data, the direct calling of the dairy and validating the process.

3.3.3 Error of nonresponse

Not available

Nonresponse rate

Not available.

3.4 Seasonal adjustment

Not relevant.

3.5 Data revision

3.5.1 Data revision policy

Statistical Office has adopted the revision policy and it is available on the website.

<http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1411&pageid=1411>

3.5.2 Data revision practice

Not relevant.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size

Not relevant.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

Not available.

Time lag of the first results

Not available.

Time lag of the final results

Not available.

4.2 Punctuality

In accordance with the Annual Plan of Official Statistics and Statistical Data Release Calendar, it is planned to publish the survey data on June 15th.

5. Availability and clarity

5.1 Release

Not available.

5.2 Publication

The Statistical Office does not publish this data. The data are only submitted to Eurostat, which publishes data in its Edition.

5.3 Availability of microdata

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 keeps a separate records on users and purpose of using the statistical data given to these users.

6. Comparability

6.1 Comparability - geographical

Not relevant

6.2 Comparability - over time

The data are fully comparable.