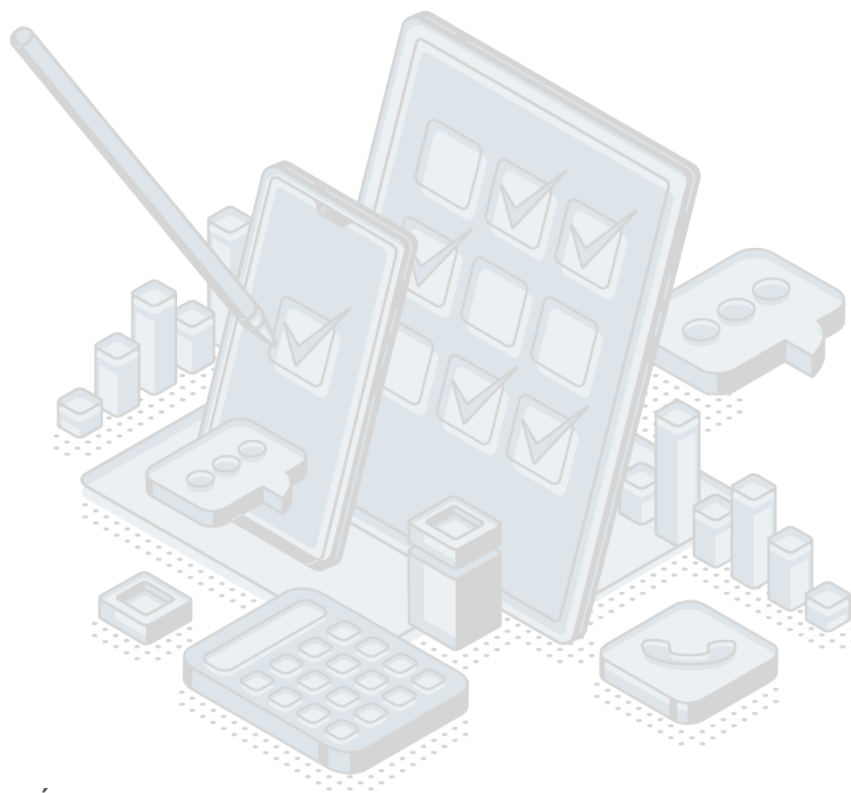


QUALITY REPORT

Nautical tourism 2023



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1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The aim of this survey is to obtain information on the traffic of foreign yachts and other vessels intended for recreation, sport and recreation in the territorial sea of Montenegro, as well as the number of foreign visitors entering our country in these vessels. The survey results are used for the purpose of looking at the degree of development of this kind of tourism in our country, as well as its further development.

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 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.

1.3 Statistical units

Port Authority of Bar and Kotor with its business units - branches.

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

Not relevant.

1.4.2 Statistical population

Foreign vessels intended for leisure, sport or recreation who entered the territorial waters of Montenegro, which is the competent port authority has issued a license for navigation.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Montenegro.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Nautical tourism port is port for landing, keeping, harbouring, repair, and equipping of yachts and boats. Motor yachts are vessels with an engine used for leisure, sport or recreation and having a cabin with at least two beds, toilet and cooking facilities. Sailboats are vessels for leisure, sport or recreation whose main power is wind, and have a cabin with at least two beds, a toilet and cooking facilities. Other vessels are boats (wooden, plastic, etc.), with length of over 3m and 3m to those who have a motor. They are also motorboats if they donot meet the requirements that are classified in the yacht.

Number of licenses granted to stay in the port is the number of approvals for keeping vessels issued by the port authority, or its branch offices, organizations and units that deal with downloading vessels for safekeeping (wintering). The number of persons received vessels is the total number of persons listed in the authorization for navigation: the crew members and other persons. Citizenship is determined according to the travel document.

1.7 Classifications

Not relevant.

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Monthly.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Data are published annually, in March of the current year for the data of previous year.

1.10 Methodology

The Methodology is available under this link:

[http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/turizam/naut.turizam/Methodology%20\(TU-17\).pdf](http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/turizam/naut.turizam/Methodology%20(TU-17).pdf)

1.11 Base period

The previous year is taken as the base year.

1.12 Unit of measure

Foreign vessels in nautical tourism and the number of persons arriving at the vessels are expressed in absolute values. Changes compared to the previous period - in percent (%).

1.13 Source of data

The survey is conducted by reporting method to the full scope, and includes two reporting units, port of authorities Bar and Kotor.

1.14 Method of data collection

Data collection is done by reporting method, using a questionnaire TU-17. Port authorities submitted to Monstat summary report for the entire area, a way that port authority takes the information from offices (marinas) and then send it aggregated to Monstat.

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: [User satisfaction report](#)

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The survey is carried out on a full coverage, which includes two reporting units, the port authorities of Bar and Kotor.

3.2 Sampling error

The survey is conducted on full coverage, so there is no error in sampling.

Indicators of sampling error

Not relevant.

3.3 Non-sampling error

Not relevant.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Not relevant.

Indicator of coverage error

Not relevant.

3.3.2 Error of measurement

Not relevant.

3.3.3 Non-response error

Not relevant.

Non-responding unit rate

Not relevant.

Item non-response

Not relevant.

3.3.4 Data processing error

Not relevant.

Imputation rate

Not relevant.

3.4 Seasonal adjustments

Not relevant.

3.5 Data revision

3.5.1 Data revision policy

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

3.5.2 Data revision practice

Regular revisions are used in survey. Major and unplanned revisions are used only in special cases defined by revision policy.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size

Not available.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

Preliminary data are published 80 days after the end of the reference year in accordance with the Statistical Data Publication Calendar.

The final data are published 6 months after the end of the reference period.

Time lag of the first results

Indicator timeliness of the publication of preliminary data represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of the first data. Preliminary data are published 80 days after the end of the reference period.

Timeliness of preliminary data: T+80 days after the end of the reference period.

Time lag of the final results

The timeliness indicator of the publication of the final data represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of the final data. The final data are published 6 months after the end of the reference period.

Timeliness of final data: T+6 months after the end of the reference period.

4.2 Punctuality

The accuracy indicator represents the time difference between the actual release of data and the planned release of data. Deadlines for publication are defined in accordance with the Statistical Data Publication Calendar and those deadlines for publication of announcements are respected.

Indicator TP3 (accuracy) is 0, i.e. there is no difference between the planned and actual data release, which means that the data was released in accordance with the Data Release Calendar.

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 the data Release Calendar

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

5.3 Releases

The release on nautical tourism is published at the following link:

<http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=499&pageid=43>

5.4 Publication

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

5.5 On-line databases

Data are available on web site:

<http://pxweb.monstat.org/PXWebEng/pxweb/en/Tourism/?rxid=0c424790-077c-4072-9564-d52f2b9bd1a2>

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

5.7 Metadata occupancy

Not available.

6. Comparability

6.1 Comparability - geographical

The survey is conducted for national purposes, therefore, the data of this survey are not comparable with data of other EU countries, because they are not subject to EU regulations.

6.2 Time comparability

The data are fully comparable from 2007. Link to data:

<http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=499&pageid=43>

Time comparability indicator

The data are fully comparable from 2007.