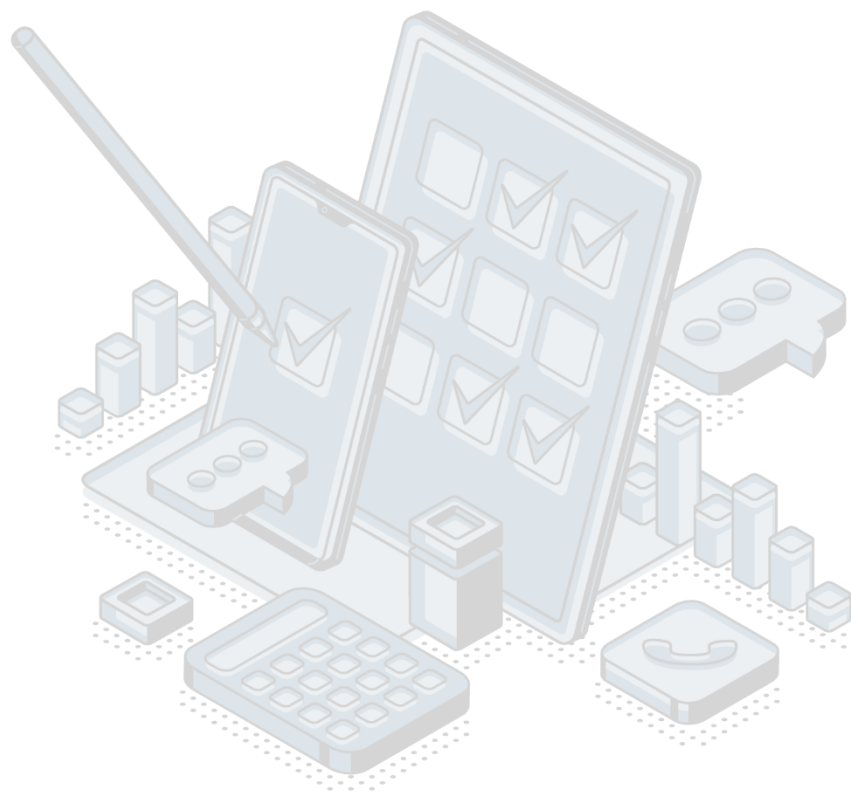


QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024

Report on entrance of raw milk (cow milk) and obtained milk products into the dairies



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Table of contents:

1. Introduction – Basic information on survey	3
1.1 Purpose, goal, and subject of survey	3
1.2 Legal basis	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 Reference geographical area	3
1.6 Concepts and definitions	3
1.7 Classifications	4
1.8 Frequency of data collection	4
1.9 Dynamics of data collection	4
1.10 Methodology	4
1.11 Base period	4
1.12 Unit of measure	4
1.13 Data source	4
1.14 Method of data collection	4
2. Relevance – data users	4
2.1 User needs	4
2.2 User satisfaction	5
3. Accuracy and reliability	5
3.1 Accuracy – overall	5
3.3.2 Measurement error	5
3.3.3 Non-response error	5
Unit nonresponse rate	5
Item nonresponse rate	6
Not relevant	6
3.3.4 Data processing error	6
Imputation rate	6
3.4 Seasonal adjustment	6
3.5 Data revision	6
3.5.1 Data revision policy	6
3.5.2 Data revision practice	6
3.5.3 Data revision - average size	6
4. Timeliness and punctuality	6
4.1 Timeliness	6
Time lag of preliminary results	6
Time lag of final data	6
4.2 Punctuality	6
5. Availability and clarity	7
5.1 Statistical Release Calendar	7
5.2 Access to Statistical Release Calendar	7
5.3 Releases	7
5.4 Publications	7
5.5 Online database	7
5.6 Access to microdata	7
5.7 Metadata occupancy	7
6. Comparability	8
6.1 Spatial comparability	8
6.2 Time comparability	8
Time comparability indicator	8

1. Introduction – Basic information on survey

1.1 Purpose, goal, and subject of survey

Statistical survey - Monthly Report on entering milk and dairy products from raw milk (cow's milk) aims to provide data on cow's milk deliveries to dairies that process milk and are 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, 47/19 i 23/25) 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 Program 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

Companies or dairies who buy cow's milk or in certain cases and dairy products directly from agricultural holdings or from dairies in order to transform them into dairy products.

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

Livestock.

1.4.2 Statistical population

This survey is based on the coverage of all dairies.

1.5 Reference geographical area

Montenegro

1.6 Concepts and definitions

The milk intended for drinking includes raw milk directly intended for consuming. Whole-fat milk, semi-processed and skimmed milk that does not contain additives. Cream-fat film that naturally forms on the surface of the milk, which if is removal from the milk surface or extract from the milk by centrifugation in the cream separator has a relatively high fat content (usually over 10% of the weight of the product). Fermented milk refers to yoghurts for drinking, prepared by heat treatment-fermenting milk. Butter and other dairy products of yellow fats: includes butter, traditional butter and butter oil and other yellow fats expressed in butter equivalent with 82% milk fat content. Cheese fresh or matured, solid or semi-hard products obtained by coagulation of milk, partially skimmed 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

Frequency of data collection is monthly.

1.9 Dynamics of data collection

The frequency of the dissemination of data is monthly.

1.10 Methodology

Methodological instructions for this survey can be found on our website at the following link: <http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/poliprivreda/metodologije/Metodolosko%20uputstvo-%20Mlijeko.pdf>

The methodology is the same for annual and monthly survey as the same variables are collected, and the difference is that only the cow's milk is covered by the monthly release. The data is based on recommendations that are in accordance with EU standards and recommendations (Council Directive No 96/16 / EC) for the fields of milk and dairy products statistics.

1.11 Base period

Not relevant.

1.12 Unit of measure

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

1.13 Data source

The data from this survey are the source for the calculation of the quantity of milk purchased (cow) by dairies and for monitoring the volume of milk products produced at the monthly level.

1.14 Method of data collection

Data are collected through a web questionnaire or through a report. By web questionnaire data are delivered since September 2018. The reporting method is acceptable only in case there are technical problems for data delivery (Internet problem, etc.).

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

https://www.monstat.org/uploads/files/kvalitet/2.%20Izvestaj%20o%20zadovoljstvu%20korisnika%20-%202022_FINAL%20engleska.pdf

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – overall

Monthly survey on entering raw (cow's) milk and milk products obtained is carried out over the whole population, data are obtained by reporting method and are subject to the usual types of error in the input, processing errors and non-response.

Non response rate
Not relevant.

3.3.2 Measurement error

Possible measurement errors are corrected based on logical and calculation controls. We try to avoid data control, directly contacting the dairy and by process validation.

3.3.3 Non-response error

Together with the questionnaire, the cover letter is sent to each dairies informing them on time of questionnaire delivery. If the agricultural company- dairies does not respond, we contact them via e-mail and by phone.

Unit nonresponse rate

Not relevant.

Item nonresponse rate

Not relevant.

3.3.4 Data processing error

The data collected goes through a series of control processes, such as: entering, editing, imputation, error control when converting units of liters / kg. The mistakes made in these phases are called processing errors.

Imputation rate

Not available.

3.4 Seasonal adjustment

Not available.

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

The time period between the availability of data and publication is 45 days.

Time lag of preliminary results

The time period between the availability of data and the publication of preliminary data is 45 days.

Time lag of final data

The time period between the publication of preliminary and final data is 30 days.

4.2 Punctuality

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

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, 47/19 i 23/25) 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 Statistical Release Calendar

https://monstat.org/uploads/files/O%20NAMA/Kalendar_2024_130524_eng.pdf

5.3 Releases

The publication that contains the data on this survey is a release (The Release on Entrance of raw (cow's) milk and obtained products in the dairies). Link:

<https://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1907&pageid=61>

5.4 Publications

Statistical Office publishes the following regular publications: 1. Statistical Yearbook, 2. Montenegro in figures, 3. 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: 1. Women and Men in Montenegro, 2. The most often used statistical data All publication published by Statistical Office are available at the following link: <http://monstat.org/eng/publikacije.php>

5.5 Online database

Not relevant.

5.6 Access to microdata

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12, 47/19 and 23/25) 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 separate records on users and purpose of using the statistical data given to these users.

5.7 Metadata occupancy

Not available.

6. Comparability

6.1 Spatial comparability

Not relevant.

6.2 Time comparability

For this survey there is a time comparability.

Time comparability indicator

Not relevant.