Quality Report
for Annual Report on Industry
(PRODCOM), 2013

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1. Introduction into the statistical survey and its output – Survey methodology

1.1. Purpose and periodicity of survey implementation

Annual report on industry (IND-21) is a specific annual statistical activity focussed exclusivelly on industrial products (PRODCOM).

The aim of this statistical survey is to collect annual data on produced and sold quantitites and sale values of each individual product according to the Nomenclature of Industrial Products – NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013, the basis of which is the NIP BiH 2010 updated in accordance with changes to the EU PRODCOM list of 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Survey periodicity is annual.

1.2. Legal basis and responsibility of statistical institutions

This statistical survey is carried out in accordance with the Law on Statistics of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 85/03) and pursuant to the Statistical Programme of Republika Srpska for the period 2013 – 2017 (Decision of the National Assembly on the adoption No. 01-1901/12 of 13th December 2012, published in the "Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 120/12) and the current annual Work Plan of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics..

1.3. Observation unit

Observation units for the Annual report on industry are enterprises dealing with assets in state, cooperative, mixed and private ownership and that are, pursuant to the Classification of Economic Activities BiH 2010 (KD BiH 2010), which in its content and structure complies with the NACE Rev.2, classified into the sections B – Mining and quarrying, C – Manufacturing, D – Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply and into the group 38.3 Materials recovery from the section E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The result of activities of all units engaged in industry production, which are part of non–industrial units, is also covered by these data.

1.4. Data collection

The collection of data within this statistical survey is carried out using the reporting method.

The questionnaire "Annual report on industry – IND 21", instructions for completing the questionnaire and NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013 are used for the collection of data.

Reporting units submit completed questionnaires to the regional offices of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics until 10th April for the previous year.

1.5. Coverage

Annual report on industry covers all active enterprises from the Statistical Business Register (SBR), which have industry as their primary or secondary activity and whose value of sold products exceeds 100,000 or whose number of employees is higher than 5.

Of the total of 2,603 active industrial enterprises from the SBR, Annual report on industry in 2013 covered 1,353 industrial enterprises and 237 industrial units in composition of non-industrial enterprises. Thus, the report covered 1,590 observation units.

1.6. Definitions

Industrial production covers finished production in natural form, regardless whether the product is further manufactured in total or partially in the enterprise or it is provided as a commodity outside the enterprise. Unfinished production is not included in finished production until it reaches a certain phase in the production process. This phase is defined by the NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013 as a specific product which has its given code and name.

Annual data on industrial production cover aggregated realised annual production, sale and value of sale of each individual product, based on codes from the NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013. Value of sale is calculated on the basis of sale prices given in invoices, with prices including packaging costs and excluding transportation costs, discounts and value added tax (VAT).

1.7. Data processing

Before data entry, collected data are controlled and corrected at the regional offices and at the Production Statistics Division of the RSIS. If necessary, additional data are obtained through subsequent telephone or personal contact with the reporting unit and corrections are made on the basis of these data.

Data entry is carried out at the Production Services Division of the RSIS. The application used for data entry and processing contains mainly "hard" controls which prevent the entry of computationally or logically incorrect data into the database

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1.8. Data publishing

Annual data on industrial production are published at the Republika Srpska level.

Preliminary data are published on 1st July, in the annual release "Industrial production – PRODCOM". Final data are published on 1st October, in the thematic statistical bulletin entitled "Industrial products – PRODCOM results".

Annual data on industrial production are also published in the publications Statistical Yearbook and "This is Republika Sprska".

All the above mentioned publications are available in printed form, as well as in electronic form, at the official website of the Institute.

Data on industrial production for the Republika Srpska level are regularly sent to the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS), which is the institution responsible for the compilation of data for the BiH level and for the reporting to Eurostat.

1.9. Key variables

Key variables are:

- Produced amounts;
- Sold amounts;
- Value of sale.

Variables for each observation unit are collected at the level of product code, using units of measure indicated in the NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013, and classified into own (code 0) and service (code 1) production.

1.10. Key statistics

Key statistics are:

- Quantity of production by product code from the NIP BiH/ PRODCOM 2013 and by type of production;
- Quantity of sale by product code from the NIP BiH/ PRODCOM 2013 and by type of production;
- Value of sale by product code from the NIP BiH/ PRODCOM 2013 and by type of production.

All statistical data are presented at the Republika Srpska level.

1.11. Questionnaire

The questionnaire "Annual report on industry – IND 21" is used for the collection of data. The questionnaire is available at the website of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, at:

http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/category/7/73/?&add=None

1.12. Annexes

1.12.1. Instructions for completing the questionnaire

In addition to the questionnaire, reporting units also receive the Instructions for completing the Annual report on industry IND-21, which describes in detail how each column in the questionnaire should be filled out. The instructions are also available at the website of the Institute:

http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/category/7/73/?&add=None

"Annual report on industry – IND-21" must be completed in accordance with the NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013.
http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/article/557/

1.12.2. Methodological explanations

Methodological explanations referring to the Annual report on industry are also available at the official website of the Institute, at:
http://www.rzs.rs.ba/front/category/7/72/?&add=None

1.13. Contact information

Production Statistics Division – Industry Statistics of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics is responsible for the implementation of this statistical survey.

Name and address of the responsible institution:

Name of the Institution: Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics

Address of the Institution: Veljka Mlađenovića 12d, 78 000 Banja Luka, Republika Srpska, BiH

Contact persons:

Mirjana Bandur	mirjana.bandur@rzs.rs.ba	051 332-768
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Biljana Jeličić	biljana.jelicic@rzs.rs.ba	051 332-769

2. Relevance

Data obtained through the Annual report on industry are aggregated by product at the Republika Srpska level and submitted to the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is the institution responsible for the aggregation of data to the BiH level and for the reporting to Eurosta.

Except for the purpose of reporting to Eurostat, these data are also used by the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining of Republika Srpska, Ministry of Finances of Republika Srpska, local self-government authorities, Chamber of Commerce of Republika Srpska, Central Bank of BiH, Economics Institute, and other educational and research institutions, physical entities, media, as well as for the needs of National Accounts Statistics, Producer Prices of Industrial Products Statistics, Economic Accounts in Agriculture Statistics, Structural Business Statistics, etc.

2.1. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of available ESS statistics (R1)

Annual report on industry complies with standards and regulations of the European Union (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3924/91, of 19th December 1991). Nomenclature of Industrial Production – NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013, which was used while collecting data for 2013, fully complies with the EU PRODCOM list from 2013 (Council Regulation (EU) No. 936/2013, of 12th September 2013).

The rate of available statistics is 100%, as the EU Regulations referring to the Annual report on industry (PRODCOM) have been fully applied.

3. Accuracy

3.1. Sampling errors

Annual report on industry covers all active enterprises from the SBR, which have industry as their primary or secondary activity and whose value of sold products exceeds 100,000 or whose number of employees is higher than 5.

Since the coverage for the collection of annual data on industrial production is obtained using the cut-off method, that is, due to the fact that the coverage is targeted, the calculation of sampling errors in accordance with the methodology of sampling errors calculation is not applicable.

3.2. Non-sampling errors

3.2.1. Coverage errors

Coverage errors refer to differences between the target population and the population selected into the sample.

Coverage errors are generally overcoverage errors, due to inactivity of observation units (units did not start operating or they stopped operating during the observation period) or changes in their primary (prevailing) activity.

3.2.1.1. Quality and performance indicator – overcoverage rate (A2)

Total number of observation units, 2013	Number of observation units that did not operate, 2013	Number of observation units engaged in a non-industrial activity, 2013	Overcoverage rate, 2013
1,590	154	71	14.2%

3.2.1.2. Undercoverage rate

It is possible that certain business entities are engaged in an industrial activity, but this activity is not registered, which is why they are not covered by the sample. The number of such cases is not analysed, but it is reduced each year through the regular updating of the SBR.

3.2.1.3. Measures to reduce coverage errors

Address book for the Annual report on industry is formed each year, based on the latest available data from the SBR. All newly established industrial enterprises are added, while those that stopped operating during the previous year are eliminated. As the SBR is updated regularly on the basis of information obtained through various statistical surveys, it is possible to exclude enterprises that represented overcoverage from the address book and to add those that were part of undercoverage to it.

3.2.2. Measurement errors

The most common measurement errors occur during data collection. Reporting units may, unknowingly or knowingly, provide inaccurate data.

3.2.2.1. Controls to detect measurement errors

The first stage of data checking is carried out by the regional offices of the RSIS. Data are compared with data referring to the previous year and also with data referring to December 2013 for the observation units which were part of the sample of the Monthly report on industry. Also, compliance with the NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013 is checked. If major divergences are detected, telephone or direct contact with the reporting unit is established, in order to correct inaccurate data.

Additional controls and data entry are carried out at the headquarters of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics, i.e. in its Production Statistics Division. Measurement errors are detected and prevented through computational and logical controls built into the application.

After data entry, average prices at the product level and in each enterprise in the observation year must be checked, through their comparison with the corresponding average prices from the previous year. Produced quantities are compared with the corresponding quantities from the previous year. On the other hand, value of sale is compared both with the previous year and with the Final accounts for 2013.

3.2.2.2. Reasons for the occurrence of measurement errors

The most common measurement errors occur in cases when the person completing the questionnaire is not qualified enough to complete it or when he/she does not read the instructions for completing carefully, as well as due to lack of attention from the persons who enter data in tables. Measurement errors may also occur due to the lack of records in reporting units, in line with product codes and units of measure specified in NIP.

3.2.2.3. Procedures in cases of measurement errors

If measurement errors are detected, the reporting unit is contacted. If the reporting unit cannot provide an explanation (e.g. accounting office), contact with the observation unit is established in order to seek accurate information, via telephone or through direct contact, with the aim of correcting data or re-filling of the form. Data are never edited automatically.

3.2.2.4. Quality and performance indicator – Data editing rate (A3)

This indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of observation units for which submitted data were corrected and the number of observation units for which reports were submitted. When this number is multiplied by 100, the data editing rate is obtained, as an indicator of data collection quality.

There are no accurate records of corrections made in the data editing phase. It is estimated that the share of corrected reports does not exceed 25%.

3.2.2.5. Measures to reduce measurement errors

Direct contact with reporting units is established. Reasons that led to errors are examined. The clarity of instructions for completing the questionnaire is checked and additional methodological explanations are provided. Letters are subsequently sent to reporting units that are unconcerned and to those that refuse to complete the questionnaire, in which they are reminded of the obligation to provide accurate data, as stipulated in the Law on Statistics ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 85/03).

3.2.3. Non-response errors

3.2.3.1. *Quality and performance indicator – Non-response rate* (A4)

All reports that have not been delivered and reports that do not provide complete, relevant and acceptable answers are considered non-response.

Total number of observation units	Number of observation units fo which answers were not obtained	Non-response rate
1,590	53	3.3%

3.2.3.2. Quality and performance indicator – Non-response rate of variable (A5)

Non-response for individual variables is very rare and it is often impossible to detect it. These are mainly cases of reporting units not indicating all products produced by the observation unit.

The application for data entry does not include a procedure to record non-response per each variable.

3.2.3.3. Procedures in cases of non-response

In case an entire report or certain data are missing, reporting units are contacted to help complete the entire report or missing values.

If it is not possible to contact an observation unit, because available telephone numbers are inactive or inaccurate, the unit is not at the registered office address or it did not submit its final accounts, it is assumed that this observation unit is inactive and no estimates of data are made for it.

3.2.3.4. Procedures to reduce non-response rates

In order to reduce non-response rates, the following procedures are usually used:

- Multiple contacts with the responding unit (in cases of unavailability);
- Flexible deadlines for the submission of reports (possibility of advancing the deadlines of data submission);
- Combining several different methods of data collection (telephone, email, fax).

3.2.3.5. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of imputed data (A6)

No imputations were done.

3.2.3.6. Quality and performance indicator – Number of errors, by type (A7)

The current methodology was applied properly; therefore, there were no errors. There were no inaccurate data in the release.

3.2.3.7. Quality and performance indicator – Average size of revision (A8)

Revision was not planned or implemented.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1. Timeliness of release

Timeliness of release represents the interval between the observation period the data refer to and the date of release.

4.1.1. Quality and performance indicator – Timeliness of preliminary results (T1)

Preliminary results of the Annual report on industry for 2013 were published on 1st July, in the form of an annual release entitled "Industrial production – PRODCOM".

Observation year	Release date of preliminary results	Number of months between the end of the observation year and the release of preliminary results
2013	1st July 2014	6

4.1.2. Quality and performance indicator – Timeliness of final results (T2)

Final results of the Annual report on industry for 2013 were published on 1st October, in the thematic bulletin No.17 – "Industrial production – PRODCOM results".

Observation year	Release date of final results	Number of months between the end of the observation year and the release of final data
2013	1st October 2014	9

4.2. Punctuality of release

Punctuality of release represents an interval between the actual and planned dates of release, as specified in the Release Calendar.

4.2.1. Quality and performance indicator – Punctuality of release (T3)

Actual dates of release the Annual report on industry IND-21 data did not deviate from the planned dates specified in the Release Calendar.

4.3. Reasons for release delays and measures to improve punctuality of release

There have been no delays; thus, the data were published within predefined deadlines.

5. Accessibility and clarity

5.1. Accessibility

Users of statistical data can easily and quickly access the data, as these are published at the Institute's website and in printed publications.

5.1.1. Dissemination channels

Number	Dissemination channels	Used
1	Website of the Institute	YES
2	Written requests of users according to their specification	YES
3	Data published via telephone	NO
4	Digital media (CD, floppy disk, etc.)	NO
5	Data presented at press conferences	NO
6	Thematic bulletin	YES
7	Special printed publications	YES
8	Databases available to external users	NO
9	Statistically protected microdata	NO

5.1.2. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of used dissemination channels (AC1)

The rate of used channels of dissemination is 44.4% (4/9X100).

5.1.3. Methods of dissemination

The following methods of dissemination were used to publish data on industrial production in 2013:

Number	Method of dissemination	Used
1	Website of the Institute – Internet release	YES
2	Websites of other institutions	NO
3	Websites of international institutions	NO
4	Written requests	YES
5	Telephone mediation	YES
6	Digital media (CD, floppy disk, etc.)	NO
7	Data presented at press conferences	NO
8	Statistical Yearbook	YES
9	This is Republika Srpska	YES
10	Statistical Yearbook	YES
11	Thematic bulletin	YES
12	Special publications	NO
13	Eurostat's publications	NO
14	Publications of other international organisations (OECD, IMF)	NO
15	Databases for internal use	YES
16	Databases available to external users	NO

5.1.4. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of used dissemination methods (AC2)

The rate of used methods of dissemination is 50% (8/16X100).

5.1.5. Quality and performance indicator – Number of accesses to the online database (AC3)

There is no on-line database of annual data on industrial production.

All available data at the Republika Srpska are presented in the Bulletin No.17, but there are no procedures which would record the number of accesses to the Bulletin.

5.2. Clarity

In addition to data, publications also provide methodological explanations.

5.2.1. Printed publications and Internet publication

- Annual release "Industrial production – PRODCOM";
- Thematic bulletin No. 17 "Industrial production – PRODCOM results";
- Statistical Yearbook of Republika Srpska in the part referring to industry;
- "This is Republika Srpska" in the part referring to industry.

5.2.1.1. Disseminated results

- Annual release "Industrial production – PRODCOM", tables present data in the form of absolute numbers, with four graphs;
- Thematic bulletin No.17 "Industrial production – PRODCOM results" - tables present data in the form of absolute numbers;
- Statistical Yearbook of Republika Srpska, in the part referring to industry – tables present data in the form of absolute numbers;
- "This is Republika Srpska", in the part referring to industry– a table presents data in the form of absolute numbers.

5.2.1.2. Level (level of detail) of dissemination

Annual data on industrial production are published at the Republika Srpska level.

Annual release "Industrial production – PRODCOM" presents data on value of sale by section and division and quantities of production and sale of major products.

Thematic bulletin No.17 "Industrial production – PRODCOM results" presents data on quantities of production and quantities and value of sale, at the level of product code from the NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013, classified by type of production.

Statistical Yearbook presents data on major industrial products and data on value of sale by section.

Publication "This is Republika Srpska" presents data on value of sale by section.

5.2.1.3. Metadata

In the framework of Metadata at the official website of the Institute, basic concepts and definitions for this survey are available, as well as the Methodology in the part of the website which refers to Industry Statistics. In addition, brief metadata are provided in printed and electronic publications – annual release "Industrial production – PRODCOM", bulletin No.17 "Industrial production – PRODCOM results" and Statistical Yearbook.

5.2.1.4. Measures to improve clarity of disseminated results

Data provided by the Annual report on industry are presented clearly.

5.2.2. Quality and performance indicator – Rate of metadata completeness (AC4)

See item 5.2.1.3.

6. Comparability and coherence

6.1. Comparability over time

6.1.1. Quality and performance indicator – Length of comparable time series (CC1)

Annual data on industrial production have been collected since 1996.

A comparable series of annual data on industrial production has been available since 2005.

6.1.2. Breaks in time series

Annual data on industrial production until 2001 are presented in accordance with the NIP of the former SFRY, while data referring to 2002 are not available.

Data referring to 2003 and 2004 are presented in accordance with the Classification of Economic Activities of Republika Srpska, which was the first classification which complied with the original EU Statistical Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev.1.

Data referring to the period 2010 – 2013 were collected in accordance with the KD BiH 2010, which in its content and structure fully complies with the EU classification NACE Rev.2. Presentation of data for the period 2005 – 2009 was also adjusted to this classification.

6.1.3. Other factors affecting comparability over time

Data on value of sale for the division Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, and thereby also for the section Manufacturing and total industry, referring to the period between 2009 and 2011 are not optimally comparable with the data for 2012 and 2013. Discrepancies occurred because a major enterprise in the given division changed its activity code.

6.2. Geographical comparability

6.2.1. Comparability with the European Statistical System members

Available data provided by the Annual report on industry 2013 are fully comparable with the data provided by the European Statistical System members, as this statistical activity is implemented in accordance with standards and regulations of the European Union (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3924/91, of 19th December 1991).

Nomenclature of Industrial Production – NIP BiH/PRODCOM 2013, which was used while collecting data for 2013, fully complies with the PRODCOM list from 2013 (Council Regulation (EU) No. 936/2013, of 12th September 2013).

6.3. Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment is not necessary, because this survey is carried out once a year.

6.4. Coherence between preliminary and final data

6.4.1. Dissemination policy for preliminary data

Since data are controlled until final results are published, previous results cover only data on value of sale for sections and divisions and data for 15 products with the highest value of sale. Users may be provided with detailed data at the level of product codes at request.

6.4.2. Quality indicator – Coherence between preliminary and final data (CC2)

Coherence between preliminary and final data represents the relative difference between preliminary and final release of data. It is calculated for key variables, using the following formula:

CC2 = (final value of variable – preliminary value of variable) / final value of variable

Section and division of the KD BiH 2010	Value of sale, thous. KM – final results	Export, thous. KM– final results	Value of sale, thous. KM – preliminary results	Export, thous. KM – preliminary results	Coherence of value of sale	Coherence of export
Total	4,901,195	1,654,223	4,900,107	1,643,754	0.000	0.006
B	237,300	34,288	237,432	34,288	-0.001	0.000
05	62,576	8,649	62,576	8,649	0.000	0.000
07	141,473	23,021	141,473	23,021	0.000	0.000
08	33,050	2,618	33,383	2,618	-0.010	0.000
09	201	0	0	0	1.000	0.000
C	3,602,174	1,399,421	3,600,954	1,388,951	0.000	0.007
10	649,194	134,177	649,298	134,177	0.000	0.000
11	75,693	7,411	75,693	7,411	0.000	0.000
12	4,623	1,446	4,623	1,446	0.000	0.000
13	27,510	17,407	27,509	17,407	0.000	0.000
14	40,848	29,982	40,872	29,977	-0.001	0.000
15	94,909	85,567	94,909	85,586	0.000	0.000
16	290,130	200,713	290,301	200,877	-0.001	-0.001
17	108,121	68,881	108,121	68,881	0.000	0.000
18	12,250	56	12,250	56	0.000	0.000
19	1,174,052	271,682	1,174,052	261,374	0.000	0.038
20	52,331	24,956	50,976	24,956	0.026	0.000
21	42,492	9,648	42,492	9,648	0.000	0.000
22	83,858	33,591	83,769	33,591	0.001	0.000
23	89,269	11,514	89,269	11,514	0.000	0.000
24	230,410	55,610	231,456	56,648	-0.005	-0.019
25	262,178	182,362	261,117	181,222	0.004	0.006
26	7,745	3,928	7,744	3,927	0.000	0.000
27	58,891	53,078	58,891	53,078	0.000	0.000
28	45,522	35,443	45,522	35,443	0.000	0.000
29	30,934	30,366	30,934	30,366	0.000	0.000
30	10,535	7,624	10,425	7,514	0.010	0.015
31	148,763	114,605	148,696	114,449	0.000	0.001
32	12,650	8,644	12,771	8,674	-0.010	-0.004
33	49,265	10,728	49,265	10,728	0.000	0.000
D	1,026,445	197,649	1,026,445	197,649	0.000	0.000
35	1,026,445	197,649	1,026,445	197,649	0.000	0.000
E	35,276	22,866	35,276	22,866	0.000	0.000
38	35 276	22 866	35 276	22 866	0.000	0.000

6.5. Coherence with results of the reference survey

Data from the Monthly report on industry and data from final accounts of business entities (enterprises) are used for controls of data collected through the Annual report on industry. Since the coverage and contents of all the three data sources vary, it is possible to control only specific variables at the observation unit level, while it is not possible to control or compare aggregated values by product.

7. Concessions – compromises between output quality components

Compromises between output quality components are not subject to special analyses.

8. Assessment of users' needs and perceptions

8.1. Classifying and understanding users

Key users of annual data on industrial production are the Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining of Republika Srpska, Ministry of Finances of Republika Srpska, local self-government authorities, Agency for Statistics BiH, Central Bank of BiH, Chamber of Commerce of Republika Srpska, IMF, media, Economics Institute, and other educational and research institutions, physical entities, etc.

Internal users of annual data on industrial production are the following statistics: national accounts, producer prices of industrial products, economic accounts in agriculture and structural business statistics.

8.2. Measuring users' perceptions and user satisfaction

8.2.1. Quality and performance indicator – User satisfaction index (US1)

A general User Satisfaction Survey has been conducted, but not specifically for this survey.

8.2.2. Quality and performance indicator – Time elapsed since the last user satisfaction survey (US2)

A general User Satisfaction Survey has been conducted, but not specifically for this survey.

9. Costs and burden on respondents/reporting units

9.1. Costs of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics

9.1.1. Quality and performance indicator – Annual operating costs, average by main cost components (PCR1)

Not subject to special analyses.

9.2. Burden and costs of respondents/reporting units

Not subject to special analyses.

9.2.1. Quality and performance indicator – Annual burden on respondents in hours and/or financial indicators (PCR2)

See item 9.2.

9.3. Measures to reduce costs and burden

Introduction of an electronic questionnaire would be the most significant measure to reduce costs and burden on reporting units.

10. Confidentiality, transparency and protection

10.1. Confidentiality

Data referring to individual observation units are used for statistical purposes only.

The confidentiality of data and protection of personal information are guaranteed by Articles 25 and 27 of the Law on Statistics of Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of Republika Srpska", No. 85/03) and the Rules of protection of confidential data of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics. The confidentiality of statistical data is also ensured through the Law on the protection of personal data ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 49/06).

10.2. Transparency

Users are familiar with the method of data use. No errors have been detected in the published editions therefore there has been no need to correct these or publish them.

10.3. Protection

See chapter 10.1.

11. Conclusion

In the future period, it is necessary to:

- Establish procedures for complete records of corrections in the phase of data editing for all variables (not only for key variables);
- In cooperation with IT staff, develop a system for recording the number of accesses to electronic bulletins and releases referring to specific statistical fields (statistical surveys);
- Through a specific User Satisfaction Survey, obtain information about user satisfaction for specific statistical surveys.