REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Extrastat -– Statistics on Trading in Goods with non-EU Member States

for 2015

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0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The importance of statistics on trading in goods with non-EU countries of the Republic of Croatia is the result of the importance of this activity for our country's economy. Following the basic methodological recommendations of the UN Statistics Division and Eurostat, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics statistically processes and disseminates the collected Intrastat (statistics on trading in goods with EU Member States) and Extrastat data as unique information on foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia. These statistical data are the most important instrument for numerous institutions that create economic policies: it enables administrative bodies to prepare multilateral and bilateral negotiations, and companies to conduct market research and define their market position, it serves as a basic source of information for the preparation of the country's balance of payments and national accounts, as well as for the calculation of the gross domestic product and the analysis of economic cycle. These statistics are among the most important areas of statistical activity. They provide information on decrease or increase of a country's material resources, as well as on the participation of our country in the international trade; they represent an important part of the statistical documentation base, which is required for the monitoring of the country's economic developments, and an essential element for the calculation of a country's national accounts system. The data source for statistics on trading in goods with third countries, that is, non-EU countries, are Single Administrative Documents on the export and import of goods. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics receives the reviewed Single Administrative Documents from the Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia in the form of data records.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

The legal basis for Extrastat is the European legislation related to the statistics on trading in goods with third countries (Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EU) No 92/2010 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 113/2010), the EU Customs Regulations Implementation Act (NN, No. 54/13), the Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 103/03, 75/09, 59/12 and 12/13 – consolidated text), the Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia, the Programme of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia, the Customs Administration Act (NN, Nos 68/13 and 30/14) and the Ordinance on Filling the Single Administrative Document (NN, No. 77/13).

- Classification system

Combined Nomenclature 2015
National Classification of Activities 2007
Geonomenclature
Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 4)
Main industrial groupings, 2009
Types of customs procedures
Nature of transaction
Mode of transport
Classification by Broad Economic Categories in Terms of the Standard International Trade Classification
Currencies

- Concepts and definitions

The values expressed are actual values achieved at the time when deals were contracted (invoice values), which are then further recalculated according to deliveries at the Croatian border. The export values are calculated on the basis of the FOB parity. It means that the invoice value is reduced for transportation and other costs incurred from the Croatian border to the place of delivery abroad, if it was agreed that goods are delivered abroad. If it was agreed for delivery to take place in the country (Republic of Croatia), the invoice value is increased by the costs incurred from the place of delivery in Croatia to the Croatian border. The import values are calculated on the basis of the CIF parity. It means that the invoice value is increased by transportation and other costs incurred from the place of delivery abroad to the Croatian border, if it was agreed that goods are delivered abroad. If it was agreed for delivery to take place in the country (Republic of Croatia), the invoice value is reduced for the costs incurred from the Croatian border to the place of delivery in Croatia. Official data on foreign trade in goods are expressed in the national currency, American dollars and euros. The amounts expressed in foreign currency are converted into kuna, euros and American dollars according to the monthly exchange rate lists determined for the reporting month. The mean exchange rate of the Croatian National Bank is used.

- Statistical units

All business entities that realise trade in goods with non-EU countries

- Statistical population

Business entities from the Statistical Business Register

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

The main users are ministries and state administration bodies, the Croatian Chamber of Economy, financial institutions (Croatian National Bank, commercial banks), economic analysts, the media, researchers and students, entrepreneurs, international organisations (UNSD, IMF) and internal users (National accounts, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Environment Directorate, Industry, Energy and Information Society Department.

1.1.1 User needs

International trade is an important part of the world economy, so statistics must monitor it in an adequate way. The foreign trade statistics is a valuable source of data on trends of exports and imports of goods for numerous users who create economic policies: it enables governmental bodies to prepare multilateral and bilateral negotiations, enterprises to conduct market research and to define their market position, it serves as a basic source of information for the preparation of the balance of payments and national accounts of a country, for the calculation of gross domestic product and the analysis of economic cycle.

1.1.2 User satisfaction

In April 2015, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics conducted the user satisfaction survey for the second time. The aim of the survey was to determine users' satisfaction with the quality of data and services, as well as their needs. The survey was conducted on in the period from 13

to 26 April 2015 a sample of data users of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics by combining a web questionnaire and telephone interviewing. The questionnaire was completed by 952 users. Regarding the data usage by statistical area, 799 users responded and 22.0% of them used the data on foreign trade in goods. Considering the overall quality of data (their timeliness, availability and comparability), the average score of users' evaluation of data in the area of foreign trade in goods was 3.56.

1.2. Completeness

Information is complete and fully in line with the concepts and definitions based on the principles included in the European Statistics Code of Practice, defined by Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics.

1.2.1 Data completeness rate

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

Not applicable.

2.1.1 Sampling error indicators

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.1.2 Bias due to sample selection process

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

Not available.

2.2.1 Coverage error

Not available.

2.2.2 Over-coverage rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.3 Measurement errors

Goods are often classified incorrectly by reporting units when filling in Single Administrative Documents. The impact of this error is very difficult to measure, but it is considered a major reason for asymmetries in detailed statistics.

2.2.4 Non-response errors

Data are successfully collected from all reporting units, thus, there are no non-responses.

2.2.5 Unit non-response rate

0%

2.2.6 Item non-response-rate

All the necessary data are successfully collected from reporting units, thus, this rate is 0%.

2.2.7 Processing errors

The error list contains identification fields of non-valid records (validity status = excluded, or validity status = included and recoding flag = recoded), accompanied with validity error codes and explanations. The fields containing the error list are flow of goods, reference period, OIB, master reference number, ordinal number of item, error code, and error explanation. One record can have more types of validity errors; therefore, one record can appear in several rows in the error list.

2.2.8 Imputation rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable because all data are collected successfully, thus, there is no need to impute the missing data.

2.2.9 Editing rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.10 Hit rate

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

2.2.11 Model assumption error

Not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1 Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions (provisional, final data) on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

2.3.2 Data revision – practice

Monthly data are corrected until final data processing for the current year is completed (the middle of the next year). Monthly data are considered provisional until the final processing for the current year is completed and dissemination of final data is done.

2.3.3 Data revision – average size

Data revision –- average size is:

Statistics	Domain	Domain value	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
			0.29	0.13	0.96	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.34	0.23	0.10	0.13	0.26	0.25	0.264

2.4.   Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

3. Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1.   Timeliness

3.1.1   Time lag – first results

Time lag – first results is: T + 40 days.

3.1.2   Time lag – final results

Time lag – final results is: T + 6 months.

3.2.   Punctuality

3.2.1   Punctuality – delivery and publication

The results of the survey were published on the exact date specified in the 2015 Calendar of Statistical Data Issues.

Delivery and publication is: 100 % (all data are published at the time specified in the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues).

4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are published in First release 4.2.1., Statistical Yearbook, Statistics in Line, Statistical Information and Croatia in Figures and Statistical Database – foreign trade in goods.

4.1.   News release

FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

4.2.   Other publications

First Results
Statistic in Line
Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia
Statistical Information of the Republic of Croatia
Croatia in Figures

4.3.   On-line database

PC-Axis Database: Foreign Trade in Goods

4.4.   Micro-data access

The conditions under which certain users can access microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Using Confidential Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes.

4.5.   Documentation on methodology

Notes on methodology can be found in First release 4.2.1., Statistical Yearbook, and Statistical Database – Foreign Trade in Goods. A detailed description of the methodology applied can be found in quality reports published on the web page of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

5. Comparability

5.1.   Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Not available

5.2.   Comparability over time

5.2.1   Length of comparable time series

The length of comparable time series is 96 months or 8 years.

5.2.2   Reasons for time break series

The first break in time series took place in 2007, when the National Classification of Activities was changed, while the second break was due to the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union on 1 July 2013. Since then, statistical data on foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia have been collected from two different sources: the Intrastat form for statistics on trade in goods between the EU Member States (Intrastat) and the Single Administrative Document for statistics on trade in goods with non-EU Member States (Extrastat).

6. Coherence

6.1.   Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.2.   Coherence – national accounts

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

6.3.   Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

7. Cost and burden

7.1. Cost

The Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia is in charge of data collection, while the Croatian Bureau of Statistics is in charge of data processing and dissemination. Data processing for Extrastat involves 2 – 3 employees.

7.2. Burden

There is no additional burden on reporting units because it is an administrative data source.