

## UN Committee of Experts on Food Security, Agricultural and Rural Statistics (UN-CEAG) – 2024

#### Task team on

Data quality standards and assessment framework for key food and agricultural data

National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) for Agriculture Statistics

Checklist for Self-Assessment
Agriculture Producer Price
Statistics

#### Introduction

Sound food and agricultural statistics are essential to support the national and international development agenda, particularly regarding the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this regard, the existence of data quality standards and National Quality Assessment Frameworks (NQAFs) for food and agricultural statistics is critical for ensuring that food and agricultural statistics are "fit for purpose".

In principle, the existence of data quality standards paired with an assessment framework guarantees consistency of statistical concepts, methodologies, as well as standards and procedures of the overall statistical program conducted by the national statistical authorities. Without a coherent system for data quality assessment, the national statistical authorities may risk losing control of the many data and statistical production processes including those related to food and agricultural statistics. Unfortunately, still today, many counties have not established (put in place) such quality frameworks; as noted in recent survey carried out by the UN SD in December 2017, only 60% of the 127 responding National Statistical Agencies declared to have a NQAF for statistics; the situation at the regional level was quite heterogeneous, ranging from 33% of Africa to the 86% of Europe<sup>1</sup>. The reality for agriculture statistics is somehow worse since even in countries having a general NQAF, it is only partially or not yet implemented, particularly when they are produced and disseminated by different national agencies (e.g. by some line Ministries).

One of the difficulties in assuring the quality of food and agriculture statistics is the variety of sub-domains that fall under this umbrella: crops and livestock; inputs (fertilizer/pesticides; machinery; employment); prices (producers/consumers); food security/access, etc. As a consequence, although the existence of data quality standards and corresponding assessment frameworks guarantees the consistency of statistical concepts, methodologies, as well as standards and procedures of the overall statistical program, an assessment focused on food and agriculture statistics requires tailored tools to be more effective and capable of identifying strengths and weaknesses. This need is identified well in the IMF Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) where the generic DQAF serves as an umbrella to 7 dataset-specific frameworks in the domain of economic statistics (National accounts statistics; Consumer/producer price index; BOP/IIP, External Debt, Financial Institution and Government Finance statistics)<sup>2</sup>.

The literature on data quality is quite vast, the most popular statistics QAF have many common features and typically show a "cascading" structure. Both, the UN NQAF (2019 edition) and the IMF DQAF (2012) agree on the fact that a QAF should look to the quality of the statistical institution, the quality of the statistical processes and the quality of the statistical product; in addition, the UN NQAF suggests the need to look at the overall national statistical system within which the different agencies producing and disseminating the national statistics operate.

The UN 2019 NQAF and the IMF DQAF represent the main references considered in drafting the NQAF for Agriculture Statistics that encompasses 4 levels of analysis:

Level 1: Managing the national statistical system (NSS)

Level 2: Managing the institutional environment

Level 3: Managing statistical processes

Level 4: Managing statistical outputs

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/dataquality/un-nqaf-manual/

1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The survey was carried out as part of the activities of the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks that in contributed to preparation of the 2019 UN NQAF Manual.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF

Level 4 identifies the dimensions to consider in assessing the quality of the final food and agriculture statistical outputs disseminated by the national agency/agencies producing them. In line with the most popular approaches, the following dimensions are considered:

- 4.1 Relevance
- 4.2: Accuracy and reliability
- 4.3: Timeliness and punctuality
- 4.4: Accessibility and clarity
- 4.5: Coherence and comparability

To facilitate the assessment of the compliance of national agriculture statistics systems to such a general framework, a set of self-assessment checklists is being developed. They are expected to share almost the same structure, but with each tailored to the specific sub-domain. Herein, we introduce the (draft) checklist for assessing the compliance of Agriculture Producer Price statistics. The checklist is articulated to reflect the fact that Producer Price statistics can be compiled using a variety of different sources – for example, a Producer Price-specific survey, other surveys or by administrative data sources – and using various approaches – for example directly observing prices (best practice) or calculating prices from value and quantity data.

The checklist is specifically tailored to Producer Price statistics and an investigation of the key characteristics of the statistical process (level 3) and the statistical outputs (level 4). Producer Price statistics are most commonly compiled using a specific survey of producer prices but can also be compiled using data collected as part of other agriculture surveys or using a variety of administrative or alternative data sources. Since additional checklists will be available to assess other agriculture surveys, the section of the check-list referring to the statistical process (level 3) will uniquely consider a sample survey of producer prices. It will investigate the key phases of the survey process, using the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM, v. 5.1) as a general reference<sup>3</sup>. As far as compliance to sound methodologies is concerned, the current checklist refers also to the Producer Price Index Manual<sup>4</sup> published by the IMF.

The checklist is a self-assessment tool that should be compiled by the officer(s) in charge of the agriculture producer price statistics in a system-wide collaborative effort, as relevant. The questions are organized in sections according to "if-then" scenarios; there are both informative questions and assessment questions. The objective of the checklist it to perform an assessment by joining the mechanisms underlying the 2019 UN NQAF Manual and the IMF's DQAF. In particular, most of the assessment-type questions in the checklist allow scoring using just 4 possible answers:

full implementation => score=1
Partial implementation => score=0.5
Not implemented => score=0
NA => Not Applicable

Then, the elementary scores should be aggregated by level of the UN NQAF. The scores for the process (level 3) can be further be disaggregated by its main phases (some of the elements of the GSBPM) while those related to the statistical outputs (level 4) can be disaggregated by quality dimensions. This disaggregation permits to compile a summary report in line with the Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) prepared by the IMF DQAF that adopts a four-point rating scale:

"O" = Practice Observed: the current practices generally meet internationally accepted best practices/guidelines without any significant deficiencies.

"LO" = Practice Largely Observed: some departures from internationally accepted best practices/guidelines, but these are not seen as insufficient;

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/GSBPM+v5.1

<sup>4</sup> https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ppi/2010/manual/ppi.pdf

- "LNO" = Practice Largely Not Observed: significant departures from internationally accepted best practices/guidelines which will need to take improvement actions;
- "NO" = Practice Not Observed: internationally accepted best practices/guidelines are not met.

  Urgent improvement actions need to be undertaken;
- NA = Not Applicable: when some items/practices do not apply to a country's circumstances.

Note that the use of "LO" and "LNO" is intended to allow the assessor to make a subjective judgement regarding the degree or extent to which the practice is "partially" observed. Adopting a similar approach has value as many NSOs (and other national authorities) will be familiar with the ROSC assessment where a summary assessment by agency and dataset based on a four-part scale was followed by a separate section offering staff recommendations, where relevant.

# Part I – National Agriculture Producers' Price Index (PPI) statistics

### **I.1 Section Assuring Adequacy of resources**

UN NQAF, Level B- Managing the institutional environment, Principle 9- Assuring adequacy of resources IMF DQAF. 0.2 Prerequisites for quality – Resources (0.2.1)

1.	In your Agency, are financial resources sufficient to implement the statistical work and development program(s) needed for producing Agriculture PPI statistics?  [single choice]  1.
2.	In your Agency, are human resources sufficient to implement the statistical work and
	development program(s) needed for producing Agriculture PPI statistics?
	[single choice]
	1.
	2.
	3.
3.	In your Agency, are the computing IT and the other technological resources sufficient to implement the statistical work and development program(s) needed for producing Agriculture PPI statistics?
	[single choice]
	1.  Yes, fully
i I	2.
	3. No
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### Part II – National [Producer Price] Statistics

The following part of the self-assessment investigates uniquely [Producer Price] statistics

#### **Section II.1 – Introduction**

4.	Is your Agency a user of the "IMF Producer Price Index Manual"?
	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ppi/2010/manual/ppi.pdf
	[single choice]
i ! !	1. $\square$ Yes, and we use the methods and procedures in our index compilation (fully or in part)
	2. $\square$ Yes, and we are planning to change our index compilation to reflect its methods and
	procedures (fully or in part)
	3. $\square$ No, we know of its existence but we are NOT using or planning to use it
5.	Is your Agency a user of the "System of National Accounts 2008?
	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/sna2008.pdf
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, and we use the concepts and definitions in our index compilation (fully or in part)
	2. $\square$ Yes, and we are planning to change our index compilation to reflect its concepts and
	definitions (fully or in part)
	3. $\square$ Yes, we know of its existence but we are NOT using or planning to use it
	4. □ No
6.	Do you have a statistical process (sample survey, administrative data, mixed sources, etc.) that
6.	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?
6.	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics? [single choice]
6.	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics? [single choice]  1. □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)
6.	<ul> <li>ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?</li> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)</li> <li>2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis</li> </ul>
6.	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics? [single choice]  1. □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)
6. 7.	<ul> <li>ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?</li> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)</li> <li>2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis</li> </ul>
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)  2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis  3. □ No, please explain
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)  2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis  3. □ No, please explain  If previous question = 1 or 2
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1.
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1.
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)  2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis  3. □ No, please explain  If previous question = 1 or 2  How is the statistical process articulated?  [single choice]  1. □ Stand-alone sample survey specifically for Producer Prices
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1.  □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)  2.  □ Yes, but not on a regular basis  3.  □ No, please explain  If previous question = 1 or 2  How is the statistical process articulated?  [single choice]  1.  □ Stand-alone sample survey specifically for Producer Prices  2.  □ Data on [Producer Prices] collected in a general-purpose agriculture survey
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1.  □ Yes, on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly or annually)  2.  □ Yes, but not on a regular basis  3.  □ No, please explain  If previous question = 1 or 2  How is the statistical process articulated?  [single choice]  1.  □ Stand-alone sample survey specifically for Producer Prices  2.  □ Data on [Producer Prices] collected in a general-purpose agriculture survey  3.  □ Data on [Producer Prices] collected in a set of independent agriculture sample surveys
	ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics?  [single choice]  1.

If Question 7=1, the statistical process is a stand-alone sample survey specifically for Producer Prices, go to question 8

Otherwise go to question 76

#### Section II.2 – The Statistical Process (Producer Price Survey)

UN NQAF Level C - Managing statistical processes, Principle 10 - Assuring methodological soundness
UN NQAF Level C - Managing statistical processes, Principle 12 - Assuring appropriate statistical procedures
UN NQAF Level C - Managing statistical processes, Principle 13 - Managing the respondent burden
IMF DQAF 2. - Methodological Soundness
IMF DQAF 3.3 Statistical Techniques

To be completed only if the statistical process used for producing Producer Price statistics involves one or more <u>surveys</u> specifically for Producer Prices (see Question 7)

8.	Please indicate the type of survey(s) used				
	[single choice]				
	1. ☐ Regular survey of agriculture producers — collects prices for well specified, representative products				
	2.   Regular survey of agriculture producers – collects value of sales or output and quantity of production for calculation of unit value prices				
	3. ☐ Regular survey to collect prices from other economic transactors— for example wholesalers, auctions, markets or other retail outlets				
	4.				

### II.2.1 – The main variables

GSBPM 2.2 – Design Variable Description

9.	Are the survey statistical units clearly defined?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, fully
	2. $\square$ Yes, partially
	3.
10.	Is the activity of agriculture producers defined using an internationally comparable
	classification?
	[single choice]
	1.   Yes, using International Standard Industrial Classification revision 4 (ISIC rev 4)
	2.   Yes, using a country or region-specific classification consistent with ISIC rev 4
	3.   No, please explain
11.	Are agriculture products defined using an internationally comparable classification?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, using Central Product Classification revision 2.1 (CPC rev 2.1)
	2.   ☐ Yes, using a country or region-specific classification consistent with CPC rev 2.1
	3. ☐ No, please explain
12.	Is price data collected directly by the survey?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, prices are collected for well-specified transactions using a matched model
	2.
	3. $\square$ No, value and quantity data are collected to allow the calculation of a unit value price
	4.  Other, please explain
13.	If question 28 = 1 or 2
	What is the valuation basis used to define the price collected?
	[single choice]
	<ol> <li>□ Farm Gate Price – price received by the producer excluding any sales taxes or transport (where invoiced separately)</li> </ol>
	2.   Purchasers' Price – price paid by the purchaser (e.g. wholesaler, consumer) inclusive of
	transport, trade margins and any sales taxes
	3. □ Purchasers' Price Adjusted – price paid by the purchaser adjusted to exclude elements
	from farm gate price (e.g. transport, trade margins)
	4.   Other, please explain
14.	If question 28 = 3
	What definition is used to collect the value used to calculate the unit value price?
	[single choice]
	1.   Output – value of total sales plus changes in inventory
	2.   Sales – value of total sales only
	3.   Expenditure – value of total spend by wholesalers or consumers
	4. □ Other, please explain

15.	<ul> <li>Are data collected for a defined time period? [single choice]</li> <li>1. □ Yes, data are collected for a point in time, for example, 15<sup>th</sup> of every month</li> <li>2. □ Yes, data are collected for a whole period, for example, the average price for a whole month</li> <li>3. □ No</li> </ul>
16.	Are price and/or value data collected using the currency in which the transaction took place?  [single choice]  1.

### II.2.2 – The sample and the sampling frame

GSBPM 2.4 Design Frame and Sample GSBPM 4.1 create Frame and Select Sample

17.	Are Producer Price statistics obtained as the output of a stand-alone sample survey with a sample selected from a single frame?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes [Go to question 18]
	2.   No [Go to question 29]

If Producer Price statistics are the output of <u>a stand-alone sample survey selected from a single frame</u>

18.	Is the Producer Prices survey based on a sample?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. □ No
19.	If previous question = Yes
	What sampling method is used?
	[single choice]
	1.  Probability sampling
	2. $\square$ Cut-off sampling
	3.   □ Purposive/judgemental sampling
	4.   Other, please explain
20.	Does the sampling frame currently used to select the sample include both formal and informal
	activities?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. □ No
21.	Is the sampling frame being regularly updated according to the survey objectives?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, on a regular basis (e.g. every year)
	2. ☐ Yes, but not regularly
	3. □ No
22.	Is the sample designed to give <u>national</u> estimates of Producer Price statistics with a fixed
	maximum sampling error?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, for the most important national products/activities
	2.   Yes, but only for few specific national products/activities
	3. □ No
23.	Is the sample designed to provide <u>sub-national</u> (district/province level) estimates of Producer
	Price statistics with a fixed maximum sampling error?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, for the most important products/activities
	2.   Yes, but only for few specific products/activities, depending on the region

24.	How often is the cample undated?
Z <b>-</b> 4.	How often is the sample updated? [single choice]
	1.   At least annually
	2.   Other place chesis.
	3.   Other, please specify
	4. □ The sample has never been updated
25.	Which are the main problems in the sampling frame?
	[multiple choice]
	1.   Under-coverage (not all the units are included in the frame)
	2.   Over-coverage (part of the units included in the frame are out of scope or no longer exist)
	3.   Outdated information
	4.   Missing data
	5.   Other, please explain
26.	If Question 25 = 1
	Have you assessed the extent of <u>under-coverage</u> in the sampling frame?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ No, as it can be considered negligible
	2.   No, it is NOT negligible but we were not able to measure its extent
	3. $\square$ Yes, and it is negligible (below 10%)
	4.   Yes, and it is NOT negligible
27.	If Question 25 = 2
	Have you assessed the extent of <u>over-coverage</u> in the sampling frame?
	[single choice]
	1. □ No, as it can be considered negligible
	2.   No, it is NOT negligible but we were not able to measure its extent
	3. $\square$ Yes, and it is negligible (below 10%)
	4.   Yes, and it is NOT negligible
28.	If Question 25 = 3
	Does the sampling frame include outdated information?
	[multiple choice]
	<b>1.</b> $\square$ Yes, information needed for sampling design (e.g. stratification variables, etc.)
	2.   Yes, information needed for contacting units
	3.   Yes, information not needed for sampling purposes or for contacting units
	4. 🗆 Other, please explain

Go to Question 41

If Producer Price statistics are the output of a set of samples selected from different frames 29. Which are the main reasons for having different sampling frames? [single choice] 1.  $\square$  Each frame refers to a different type of sample units (e.g. Agriculture households in one frame and commercial farms in the other) 2. 

The frames refer to the same sampling units but cover different sub-sets of the target population 3. 

The frames refer to the same sampling units but come from different sources and cannot be integrated **4.** □ Other, please explain 30. Are the different samples (each selected from one of the available frames) selected using the same sampling method? [single choice] **1.** □ Yes 2. □ No 31. What sampling methods are used? [multiple choice] 1. ☐ Probability sampling 2. ☐ Cut-off sampling **3.** □ Purposive/judgemental sampling **4.** □ Other, please explain 32. Are the various samples designed to provide <u>national</u> estimates of Producer Price statistics with a fixed maximum sampling error? [single choice] **1.**  $\square$  Yes, for the most important national products/activities 2.  $\square$  Yes, but only for few specific national products/activities 33. Are the various samples designed to provide sub-national estimates of Producer Price statistics with a fixed maximum sampling error? [single choice] **1.**  $\square$  Yes, for the most important products/activities for each region 2. 

Yes, but only for the few specific products/activities at regional level 3. No 34. How often is the sample updated? [single choice] **1.** □ At least annually 2. □ At least every 5 years **3.** □ Other, please specify **4.** □ The sample has never been updated

35.	Is there the risk of overlapping between the distinct frames used to select the various samples?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. No
	3. Don't Know
36.	If previous question = Yes
	Have you assessed the potential overlapping between frames?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, by carrying out a tailored study
	2. $\square$ Yes, but without a tailored study
	3. No
37.	Which are the main problems in the sampling frames?
	[multiple choice]
	1. Under-coverage (not all the units are included in the frame)
	2. Over-coverage (part of the units included in the frame are out of scope or no longer exist)
	3. Outdated information
	4.  Missing data
	5.   Other, please explain
38.	If Question 37 = 1
	Have you assessed the extent of <u>under-coverage</u> in the sampling frames?
	[single choice]
	□ No, as it can be considered negligible
	2. $\square$ No, it is NOT negligible but we were not able to measure its extent
	3. ☐ Yes, and it is negligible (below 10%)
	4. ☐ Yes, and it is NOT negligible
	4. $\square$ res, and it is NOT negligible
39.	If Question 37 = 2
	Have you assessed the extent of <u>over-coverage</u> in the sampling frames?
	[single choice]
	1. □ No, as it can be considered negligible
	2.   No, it is NOT negligible but we were not able to measure its extent
	3. ☐ Yes, and it is negligible (below 10%)
	4. ☐ Yes, and it is NOT negligible
40.	If Question 37 = 3
i   	Do the sampling frames include outdated information?
	[multiple choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, information needed for sampling design (e.g. stratification variables, etc.)
	2. $\square$ Yes, information needed for contacting units
! ! !	3. $\square$ Yes, information not needed for sampling purposes or for contacting units
	4. □ Other, please explain

### For ALL

41.	Is the work done on sampling frame(s) and the used sampling design(s) documented?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, full documentation is available (for internal training and/or for external dissemination)
	2.   Yes, only partial documentation is available (for internal training and/or for external dissemination)
	3. □ No

### II.2.3 Data collection

GSBPM 2.1 Design Collection GSBPM 4. Collect

42.	In a panel survey, are different data collection modalities implemented for initial data collection
	(often known as initialisation or recruitment) and regular price collection? [single choice]
	1.   Yes, for all the units
	2. $\square$ Yes, but not for all the units
	3. $\square$ No
	4. □ Not applicable (panel survey not used)
	4.   Not applicable (pariet survey flot used)
43.	Are transactions well-specified including all relevant price determining characteristics?
	Price determining characteristics are those that will affect the price of an item and their
	specification will allow identification of the same item in subsequent periods. For example, variety,
	grade, weight, units etc
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, all transactions are well defined with all relevant price determining characteristics
	included
	<b>2.</b> $\square$ Yes, some transactions are well defined with at least some relevant price determining
	characteristics
	3. $\square$ No, transactions are not well defined
44.	Is the survey questionnaire designed to facilitate the data collection and reduce the response
	burden?
	(e.g. well-written sentences easy to be understood, removal of unnecessary questions whose information does not contribute to dissemination, etc.)
	[single choice]
	1.  Yes, fully
	2.   Yes, partially
	3. \( \sum \text{No} \)
	3. L 140
45.	How frequently are prices collected?
	[single choice]
	1.   Monthly
	2.   Quarterly
	3.   Annually
	4.   ☐ Frequency greater than annual
	5.   Other, please explain
46.	Is data collection carried out by interviewers?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, for all data collection
	2. $\square$ Yes, for initial data collection only
	3. $\square$ Yes, for regular data collection only
	4. □ No

47.	If question 46 = Yes
	Is on-field data collection organized to allow efficient work for interviewers and avoid excessive
	workload?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, fully
	2.   Yes, partially
	3. \( \sum \text{No} \)
48.	If question 46 = Yes
	Are appropriate IT devices available for data collection, or are there plans to introduce such
	devices?
	[single choice]
	□ Yes, our data collectors are equipped with appropriate IT devices
	2.   No, our data collectors are not equipped with appropriate IT devices
	2 No, our data concectors are not equipped with appropriate in devices
49.	Is a data collection operating manual available and is it used by the staff?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, there is a data collection manual and it is used by all the staff
	2. $\square$ Yes, there is a data collection manual but it is not used by all the staff
	3.  No, there is not a data collection operating manual
	3. $\square$ No, there is not a data confection operating manda
50.	Are there regular training courses conducted for data collectors?
	1. □ Yes
	2. □ No
	2. 🗆 110
51.	Do you have an automated monitoring system for data collection?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, it permits to monitor the data collection on a regular basis (daily or weekly)
	2. $\square$ Yes, but it does not permit to monitor the data collection on a regular basis
	3. $\square$ No
	i 3. 🗆 NO
52.	Did you test the data collection in advance?
52.	Did you test the data collection in advance?  [single choice]
52.	[single choice]
52.	[single choice]  1.   Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)
52.	<ul> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. □ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)</li> <li>2. □ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:</li> </ul>
52.	[single choice]  1.   Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)
	<ul> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. ☐ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)</li> <li>2. ☐ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:</li> <li>3. ☐ No</li> </ul>
52.	[single choice]  1. □ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)  2. □ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:  3. □ No  Did you monitor survey response rates?
	[single choice]  1. ☐ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)  2. ☐ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:  3. ☐ No  Did you monitor survey response rates?  [single choice]
	[single choice]  1. □ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)  2. □ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:  3. □ No  Did you monitor survey response rates?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, response rates are monitored routinely
	<ul> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. ☐ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)</li> <li>2. ☐ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:</li> <li>3. ☐ No</li> <li>Did you monitor survey response rates?</li> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. ☐ Yes, response rates are monitored routinely</li> <li>2. ☐ Yes, response rates are monitored but on an ad hoc basis</li> </ul>
	[single choice]  1. □ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)  2. □ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:  3. □ No  Did you monitor survey response rates?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, response rates are monitored routinely
	<ul> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. ☐ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)</li> <li>2. ☐ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:</li> <li>3. ☐ No</li> <li>Did you monitor survey response rates?</li> <li>[single choice]</li> <li>1. ☐ Yes, response rates are monitored routinely</li> <li>2. ☐ Yes, response rates are monitored but on an ad hoc basis</li> <li>3. ☐ No</li> </ul>
53.	[single choice]  1. □ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)  2. □ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:  3. □ No  Did you monitor survey response rates? [single choice]  1. □ Yes, response rates are monitored routinely  2. □ Yes, response rates are monitored but on an ad hoc basis  3. □ No  Are any audits of data collection carried out?
53.	[single choice]  1.
53.	[single choice]  1. □ Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)  2. □ Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:  3. □ No  Did you monitor survey response rates? [single choice]  1. □ Yes, response rates are monitored routinely  2. □ Yes, response rates are monitored but on an ad hoc basis  3. □ No  Are any audits of data collection carried out? [single choice]  1. □ Yes
53.	[single choice]  1.

#### **II.2.4 Data treatment**

GSBPM 5.3 Review and validate GSBPM 5.3 Edit and impute

55.	Do you check collected data for errors (missing values, outliers, incoherent values, etc.)?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes
	2. No
56.	If previous question = Yes
	How do you detect errors in Producer Price data?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ In a fully automatic way and part of the data collection
	2. $\square$ In a fully automatic way but after the data collection
	3. $\square$ Partly in automatic way and partly through manual checks (clerical revision)
	4.   Only through manual checks (clerical revision)
	5. $\square$ Other, please explain
57.	Are rules or validation gates used to identify outliers and incoherent values?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, as part of the data collection process
	2. $\square$ Yes, but only in the data collection process
	3. $\square$ Yes, but only after the data collection
	4. □ No
58.	Are outliers and incoherent values verified with respondents?
	[single choice]
į	1. $\square$ Yes, as part of the data collection process
	2. $\square$ Yes, after the data collection
	3.
   <u>-</u> -	
59.	Are outliers and incoherent values included within Producer Price estimates?
	[single choice]
	1.  Yes
	2.  Yes, only if they have been verified with the respondent
	3. $\square$ Yes, only if they fall below a defined threshold or have been verified with the respondent
	4. □ No
60.	Do you distinguish between tempororily and normanish missing products?
60.	Do you distinguish between temporarily and permanently missing products?
	[single choice]  1. □ Yes
	2. No
	3.   Not applicable (missing values are not present)
61.	Do you impute for temporarily missing products?
01.	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes
	1.
	3.  Not applicable (temporarily missing values are not present)
<u> </u>	i

62.	Do you impute missing values for seasonal products? Seasonal products are those only available
	at certain times of the year.
	[single choice]
	1.  Yes
	2. No, please explain the approach used
	3.  Not applicable (seasonal products are not present)
63.	How do you carry out imputation?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ In an automatic way by applying an appropriate method (e.g. based on month-on-month
	price changes of higher group or targeted sub-group)
	2.  In an automatic way by applying an alternative method (e.g. based on price levels or prices/price change observed in a previous period)
	3.   In a manual way by applying an appropriate method (e.g. based on month-on-month price
	changes of higher group or targeted sub-group)
	4. $\square$ In a manual way by applying an alternative method (e.g. based on price levels or prices/price
	change observed in a previous period)
	5.   Using the judgement of subject matter experts
	6. 🗆 Other, please explain
64.	Do you introduce replacement products and apply quality adjustment in cases where products
	become permanently unavailable?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes
	2. 🗆 No
	3.   Not applicable (missing products are not present)
65.	If previous question = Yes
	What methods of quality adjustment do you use?
	[multiple choice]
	1.   Comparable replacement
	2. $\square$ Overlap
	3. Imputation
	4. Other, please explain
66.	Are the number and/or rate of types of missing data (temporary, permanent, seasonal)
	monitored to ensure they do not become excessive?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, fully
	2. $\square$ Yes, partially
	3. No
67.	Are the data treatment procedures (detection of errors, outlier and imputation) documented?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, fully
	2. ☐ Yes, partially
	3. □ No

68.	<ul> <li>Is a manual for data treatment procedures available to be used by the relevant staff? [single choice]</li> <li>1. □ Yes, there is a manual and it is used by all the staff</li> <li>2. □ Yes, there is a manual but it is not used by the whole staff</li> <li>3. □ No, there is not a manual</li> </ul>
69.	Are regular training sessions provided to the data processors and analysts?  1. □ Yes 2. □ No

### II.2.5 Weighting

GSBPM 5.6 Calculate sampling weights (only surveys with probability sample)

If sample is selected using probability sampling

If Question 19 = 1 OR Question 31 = 1

70.	Is the survey based on a probability sample?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. 🗆 No
	3. ☐ Not applicable (sample survey non adopted or nonprobability sampling is used)
71.	Are the initial sample weights modified for compensating for unit nonresponse or for aligning survey estimates with known population totals (weights calibration or post-stratification)?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes  2. □ No
	3. ☐ Not applicable (sample survey non adopted or nonprobability sampling is used)
72.	If previous question = Yes
	Is the re-weighting procedure documented?
	[single choice]
	1. 🗆 Yes, fully
	2.   Yes, partially
	3. □ No
<u> </u>	

### II.2.6 Data processing and data backup

GSBPM 5.7 Calculate aggregates

GSBPM 5.7 Finalize data files

73.	Do you check the final data-processing step (aimed at calculating the final Producer Price estimates) for potential errors?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, the software codes have been extensively tested and checked in advance  2. □ Yes, only if the software code returns an error  3. □ Yes, manual checks are conducted  4. □ No
74.	Are the final estimates compared with other estimates before their dissemination? For example, CPI, industry estimates or commentary [single choice]  1. □ Yes  2. □ No  3. □ Not applicable
75.	Have you implemented an IT procedure for doing backup of the data? [single choice]  1. □ Yes, regularly at the end of the main phase of the statistical process 2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis 3. □ No

Go to Question 94

#### Section II.2 – The Statistical Process (Alternative Data Sources)

UN NQAF Level C - Managing statistical processes, Principle 10 - Assuring methodological soundness
UN NQAF Level C - Managing statistical processes, Principle 12 - Assuring appropriate statistical procedures
UN NQAF Level C - Managing statistical processes, Principle 13 - Managing the respondent burden
IMF DQAF 2. - Methodological Soundness
IMF DQAF 3.3 Statistical Techniques

To be completed only if the data source used for producing Producer Price statistics is administrative data or data from another agriculture survey (see Question 7)

#### II.2.1 – The main variables

GSBPM 2.2 – Design Variable Description

76.	Is price data taken directly from the source data?
	[single choice]
	1.
	2.   No, value and quantity data are collected to allow the calculation of a unit value price
	3.  Other, please explain
77.	If question 76 = 1 or 2
	What is the valuation basis used to define the price?
	[single choice]
	<ol> <li>☐ Farm Gate Price – price received by the producer excluding any sales taxes or transport (where invoiced separately)</li> </ol>
	2. ☐ Purchasers' Price — price paid by the purchaser (e.g. wholesaler, consumer) inclusive of transport, trade margins and any sales taxes
	3. □ Purchasers' Price Adjusted – price paid by the purchaser adjusted to exclude elements from farm gate price (e.g. transport, trade margins)
	4.  Other, please explain
78.	If question 76 = 3
	What definition is used to collect the value used to calculate the unit value price?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Output – value of total sales plus changes in inventory
	2. □ Sales – value of total sales only
	3. □ Expenditure – value of total spend by wholesalers or consumers
	4.   Other, please explain

#### II.2.4 Data treatment

GSBPM 5.3 Review and validate GSBPM 5.3 Edit and impute

79.	Do you check collected data for errors (missing values, outliers, incoherent values, etc.)?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2.
80.	Are rules or validation gates used to identify outliers and incoherent values?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, by the data provider
	2. $\square$ Yes, during data processing
	3. □ No
81.	Are outliers and incoherent values included within Producer Price estimates?
	[single choice]
	1.  Yes
	2.  Yes, only if they have been verified with the respondent
	3. $\square$ Yes, only if they fall below a defined threshold or have been verified with the respondent
	4. □ No
82.	Do you distinguish between temporarily and permanently missing products?
02.	[single choice]
	1.   Yes
	2.  \( \sum \text{No} \)
	3.   Not applicable (missing values are not present)
83.	Do you impute for temporarily missing products?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2.
	3.   Not applicable (temporarily missing values are not present)
84.	Do you impute missing values for seasonal products? Seasonal products are those only available
	at certain times of the year.
	[single choice]
	1.   Yes
	2.   No, please explain the approach used
	3.   Not applicable (seasonal products are not present)
L	

85.	How do you carry out imputation?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ In an automatic way by applying an appropriate method (e.g. based on month-on-month
	price changes of higher group or targeted sub-group)
	2. $\square$ In an automatic way by applying an alternative method (e.g. based on price levels or
	prices/price change observed in a previous period)
	3. $\square$ In a manual way by applying an appropriate method (e.g. based on month-on-month price
	changes of higher group or targeted sub-group)
	4.   In a manual way by applying an alternative method (e.g. based on price levels or prices/price
	change observed in a previous period)
	5. Using the judgement of subject matter experts
	6. $\square$ Other, please explain
86.	Do you introduce replacement products and apply quality adjustment in cases where products
	become permanently unavailable?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. No
	3.   Not applicable (missing products are not present)
87.	If previous question = Yes
	What methods of quality adjustment do you use?
	[multiple choice]
	□ Comparable replacement     □ Comparable replacement
	2. Overlap
	3.  Imputation
	4.   Other, please explain
88.	Are the data treatment procedures (detection of errors, outlier and imputation) documented?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, fully
	2. ☐ Yes, partially
	3. □ No
89.	Is a manual for data treatment procedures available to be used by the relevant staff?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, there is a manual and it is used by all the staff
	2. ☐ Yes, there is a manual but it is not used by the whole staff
	3. $\square$ No, there is not a manual
90.	Are regular training sessions provided to the data processors and analysts?
	1. □ Yes
	2. □ No

## II.2.6 Data processing and data backup

GSBPM 5.7 Calculate aggregates
GSBPM 5.7 Finalize data files

91.	Do you check the final data-processing step (aimed at calculating the final Producer Price estimates) for potential errors?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, the software codes have been extensively tested and checked in advance  2. □ Yes, only if the software code returns an error  3. □ Yes, manual checks are conducted  4. □ No
92.	Are the final estimates compared with other estimates before their dissemination? For example, CPI, industry estimates or commentary [single choice]  1. □ Yes  2. □ No  3. □ Not applicable
93.	Have you implemented an IT procedure for doing backup of the data?  [single choice]  1. □ Yes, regularly at the end of the main phase of the statistical process  2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis  3. □ No

**Continue to next section.** 

### **II.3 Managing Statistical Outputs**

#### II.3.1 Relevance

UN NQAF Level D – Managing statistical outputs, Principle 14 Assuring relevance IMF DQAF. 0.3 Prerequisites for quality – Relevance (0.3.1)

To be completed by All – where Producer Price statistics are compiled using any data source, for example survey, administrative data

94.	Please indicate the coverage in terms of activities represented by Producer Price
	statistics?
	[multiple choice]
	1.   ISIC Division 01 (or equivalent classification) – Crop and animal production, hunting
	and related service activities
	2.   ISIC Division 02 (or equivalent classification) – Forestry and logging
	3.   ISIC Division 03 (or equivalent classification) – Fishing and aquaculture
	4.   Other, please explain
95.	How is coverage in terms of activities and/or products represented by Producer Price
	statistics defined?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Defined primarily using data on output or sales
	2.   Defined primarily using activities and/or products required by users
	3.   Defined primarily using activities and/or products for which data are available
	4.   Other, please explain
96.	Do the currently disseminated Producer Price statistics satisfy the main needs of both
	national and international users?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, fully
	2. 🗆 Yes, partially
	3. □ No
	4. $\square$ Don't know
97.	Do the currently disseminated Producer Price statistics satisfy the main needs of both
	national and international users in terms of disaggregation (by geography, activity,
	product etc.)?
	[single choice]
	1.  \( \sum \text{Yes, fully} \)
	2.
	3. □ No 4. □ Don't know
	4. Don't know
98.	Do you have a mechanism (survey, committee) to monitor user's satisfaction with
	Producer Price statistics and understanding also their unmet needs?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, in a regular way
	2.   Yes, but not regularly
	3. 🗆 No

99.	If previous question = Yes	7
	Are the unmet needs prioritized and taken into account to improve the statistical production process of Producer Price statistics and the corresponding quality?	
	[single choice]	
	1.   Yes, in a regular way	
	2.   Yes, but not regularly	
	3. □ No	

### **II.3.2 Accuracy and Reliability**

UN NQAF Level D – Managing statistical outputs, Principle 15 Assuring Accuracy and Reliability IMF DQAF 3. Accuracy and reliability, 4.3 Revision Policy and practice

100.	Do the data sources used to collect <u>prices</u> for the compilation of Producer Price statistics
	cover the whole target population so that they represent all transactions? (For example,
	this may include commercial farms, households in the agriculture sector and other
	informal agriculture businesses)
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, all the target populations are included
	<b>2.</b> $\square$ No, only the subset of the population contributing the largest proportion of
	agriculture production
	3. $\square$ No, only the subset of the population that is easier to observe
	4. □Other, please explain
101.	Do the data sources used to compile <u>weights</u> for Producer Price statistics cover the
	whole target population so that they represent all transactions? (For example, this may
	include commercial farms, households in the agriculture sector and other informal
	agriculture businesses)
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, all the target populations are included
	<b>2.</b> $\square$ No, only the subset of the population contributing the largest proportion of
	agriculture production
	3. $\square$ No, only the subset of the population that is easier to observe
	4. □Other, please explain
102.	Do you assess the accuracy of Producer Price statistics in terms of sampling error (i.e.
	estimation of the sampling error, confidence intervals, etc.)?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, systematically
	2. $\square$ Yes, occasionally
	3. □ No
	4. □ Not applicable, we do not use a sample survey to collect data on [Producer Prices]
103.	Do you have tools to assess potential impact of non-sampling errors on the accuracy of
	Producer Price statistics?
	(non-sampling errors are the errors that do not depend on the sampling and may arise in
	any phase of a statistical production process; usually they include non-response,
	measurement errors, errors in data treatment, etc.)
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, we regularly monitor them by calculating a set of quality indicators (unit non-
	response, item non-response, etc.)  2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis
	3. $\square$ No
	3. L 110
104.	Is the accuracy of any administrative or secondary data source used to compile Producer
	Price statistics routinely assessed?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, in a regular way
	1. ☐ Yes, in a regular way 2. ☐ Yes, occasionally
	2.   Yes, occasionally

105.	Are weights used in index calculation at the elementary aggregate level? The elementary
	aggregate level is the lowest level of the index aggregation structure.  1. □ Yes
	2. □ No
106.	If previous question = No
	What method is used to calculate the elementary aggregate?
	1. Geometric mean (i.e. Jevons)
	2. $\square$ Arithmetic mean of prices (i.e. Dutot)
	3.   Arithmetic mean of price relatives (i.e. Carli)
	4. □ Other, please specify
107.	How frequently are higher-level weights updated?
	1. $\square$ At least annually
	2. $\square$ At least every 5 years
<u> </u> 	3. □ Other, please specify
i ! !	4. ☐ The weights have never been updated
108.	Are initial estimates of Producer Price statistics subject to routine revisions?
	[single choice]
	1.  \Box
	2.
109.	If previous question = Yes
	Is a policy for the routine revision of Producer Price statistics published?
	[single choice]
	1.  \[ \text{Yes} \]
	2.
110.	If Question 96 = Yes
	Do you calculate indicators related to the direction and size of revisions of Producer
	Price statistics?
	[single choice]
	1.   Yes, on a regular basis
	2. $\square$ Yes, not regularly
	3. \( \sum \text{No} \)
<u> </u>	4

### **II.3.3 Timeliness and Punctuality**

UN NQAF Level D – Managing statistical outputs, Principle 16 Assuring Timeliness and Punctuality IMF DQAF 4. Serviceability, 4.1 Periodicity and Timeliness

111.	How frequently do you compile and publish Producer Price statistics?
	[single choice]
	1.   Monthly
	2.   Quarterly (with monthly estimates)
	3.   Quarterly (with quarterly estimates)
	4. □ Other (please specify)
112.	How long after the reference period are Producer Price statistics published?
	[single choice]
	□ Within one month
	2. □ Within two months
	3. Within three months
	4. □ Other, please explain
113.	For the production of Producer Price statistics over the last 5 years, what is the observed trend
	of timeliness?
	[single choice]
	1.   Improving (i.e. Reduction of time-lag between reference date and dissemination date)
	2.   Slightly improving
	3.   Stable
	4.   Slightly deteriorating
	5.   Deteriorating
	6. □ Not applicable (no regular dissemination over the last 5 years)
114.	If previous questions = 3, 4 or 5
	Are you planning to revise the process to improve the timeliness of Producer Price statistics?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, it's the main priority
	2. $\square$ Yes, but it is not the main priority
	3. □ No
115.	Does a published schedule announce the Producer Price publication dates in advance of their
	release?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. □ No
116.	Have you experienced problems in punctuality of dissemination of Producer Price statistics? (i.e.
	statistics disseminated later than the scheduled date)
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, often
	2.   Yes, sometimes
	3. □ No
	1

### **II.3.4 Accessibility and Clarity**

UN NQAF Level D – Managing statistical outputs, Principle 17 Assuring Accessibility and Clarity IMF DQAF 5 Accessibility

	117.	Are the disseminated Producer Price statistics made freely available for all users?
		[single choice]
		1. □ Yes, fully
		2.   Yes, partially
		3. □ No
	118.	Are the disseminated Producer Price statistics made available to all users at the same time?
		[single choice]
		1. □ Yes
		2. □ No – but embargos imposed to prevent early public disclosure
		3. $\square$ No
ĺ	119.	Are Producer Price statistics disseminated in a clear and understandable manner?
		(i.e. the statistics come along with explanatory texts that clearly describes the content, well
		designed tables and graphical outputs, etc.)
		[single choice]
		□ Yes, all the statistics
		2. ☐ Yes, but only a subset of the statistics
		3. \( \subset \text{No} \)
	120.	Has Producer Price dissemination been adapted to reflect new IT dissemination opportunities
		such as mobile phones?
		[single choice]
		1. $\square$ Yes, various methods of new IT dissemination opportunities have been adopted to reach the
		maximum number of users in a cost-effective way
		2. $\square$ Yes, new IT dissemination opportunities have been adopted but the maximum number of
		users has not yet been reached
		docto has not yet been reached
		□ No new IT dissemination system has been put in place
		3. $\square$ No new IT dissemination system has been put in place
53.5	121.	
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release?
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release? [multiple choice]
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release? [multiple choice]  1.   Data tables
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release? [multiple choice]  1. □ Data tables 2. □ Charts
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release?  [multiple choice]  1. □ Data tables  2. □ Charts  3. □ Analysis of trends observed
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release? [multiple choice]  1. □ Data tables 2. □ Charts 3. □ Analysis of trends observed 4. □ Disaggregated time series
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release?  [multiple choice]  1. □ Data tables  2. □ Charts  3. □ Analysis of trends observed  4. □ Disaggregated time series  5. □ Microdata files (including raw price data)
	121.	What is included in the Producer Price statistical release?  [multiple choice]  1. □ Data tables  2. □ Charts  3. □ Analysis of trends observed  4. □ Disaggregated time series

122.	Are Producer Price time series data available to users? This could be in the main statistical
	release or a separate database
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes
	2. □ No
	Z. 🗆 NO
123.	Are the users able to extract Producer Price in the most appropriate and common formats (xlsx,
123.	CSV, html, etc.)?
	[single choice]
	<ol> <li>☐ Yes, fully</li> <li>☐ Yes, partially</li> </ol>
	3. □ No
124.	Are users informed about revisions of already disseminated Producer Price statistics?
124.	·
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, always
	2. ☐ Yes, but occasionally
	3. □ No
	4. $\square$ Not applicable (statistics are not subject to revisions)
125.	Are Producer Price statistics accompanied by the corresponding metadata needed to understand
	them?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, all metadata are provided
	<b>2.</b> $\square$ Yes, but just a subset of metadata is provided
	3. □ No
126.	Are Producer Price statistics accompanied by up-to-date methodological documents (on
	concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, compilation methods and
	statistical techniques), as well as quality reports freely available to the public?
	[single choice]
	<b>1.</b> $\square$ Yes, all the documentation is provided to the users
	<b>2.</b> $\square$ Yes, but the available documentation is rather limited
	3. □ No
127.	Do you monitor accesses to Producer Price statistics by calculating related indicators?
	[single choice]
	1. $\square$ Yes, regularly
	2. $\square$ Yes, occasionally
	3. □ No
128.	Is it possible for users to contact the agency to point out possible errors, to seek clarifications
	and, if necessary, to lodge complaints?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. 🗆 No

### **II.3.5 Comparability and Coherence**

UN NQAF Level D – Managing statistical outputs, Principle 18 Assuring Coherence and Comparability IMF DQAF 4.2 Consistency

129.	Are Producer Prices aggregated to compile an overall PPI, using an internationally comparable
	classification?
	[single choice]
	1.  Yes, using the Central Product Classification (CPC Rev.2.1 or a previous revision)
	2.
	revision)  3.   Yes, using a country-specific classification that is consistent with CPC or ISIC
	<ul> <li>4. □ No, a country-specific classification is used (not mapped to the CPC or ISIC)</li> <li>5. □ No aggregation to compile the PPI is carried out</li> </ul>
130.	For how long are Producer Price statistics available as a comparable time series?
150.	[single choice]
	1.  For 5 years or less
	2. $\square$ For 5 years to 10 years
	3.  For 10 years or more
	4.   Not applicable (comparable time series are not available)
	The applicable (comparable time series are not available)
131.	Are any breaks in the Producer Price time series documented so that they can be identified and
	the causes explained?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. ☐ Yes, partially
	3.  \( \sum \text{No} \)
	3.
132.	3.
132.	3.   No  Not applicable (no breaks in the series)
132.	<ul> <li>3.</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>3.</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>3.</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>3.  □ No</li> <li>4.  □ Not applicable (no breaks in the series)</li> <li>Do you assess the coherence of the disseminated Producer Price statistics with similar statistics produced and disseminated by your own or another National Agency? For example, consumer prices, value of output etc [single choice]  1.  □ Yes, regularly  2.  □ Yes, sometimes  3.  □ No  4.  □ Not Applicable (please explain)</li> <li>Do you assess the coherence of the disseminated Producer Price statistics with similar statistics produced and disseminated by an International Agency? [single choice]  1.  □ Yes, regularly</li> </ul>
	3.
	3. □ No 4. □ Not applicable (no breaks in the series)  Do you assess the coherence of the disseminated Producer Price statistics with similar statistics produced and disseminated by your own or another National Agency? For example, consumer prices, value of output etc  [single choice] 1. □ Yes, regularly 2. □ Yes, sometimes 3. □ No 4. □ Not Applicable (please explain)  Do you assess the coherence of the disseminated Producer Price statistics with similar statistics produced and disseminated by an International Agency?  [single choice] 1. □ Yes, regularly 2. □ Yes, sometimes 3. □ No
	3.

134.	Are Producer Price statistics comparable for geographical areas (districts, provinces, etc.) in the
	country?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, fully
	2. $\square$ Yes, partially
	<b>3.</b> □ No
	4. $\square$ Not Applicable (no statistics are produced below country level)
135.	Are any unusual trends in the Producer Price time series explained in the analytical text included
	within the statistical release?
	[single choice]
	1. □ Yes
	2. □ Yes, partially
	3.

II.3.6. Managing the Metadata
UN NQAF Level D – Managing statistical outputs, Principle 19 Managing Metadata

136.	Do you have a metadata management system for Producer Price statistics produced and
	disseminated by your Agency?
	[single choice]
	1. 🗆 Yes, it is fully operative
	2.   Yes, it is partially operative
	3. □ No
137.	If previous question = Yes
	Is the metadata management system in line with international standards (like SDMX)?
	[single choice]
	1. ☐ Yes, fully
	2. □ Yes, partially
	3. □ No
138.	Are procedures in place to ensure that metadata on Producer Price are documented according to
138.	Are procedures in place to ensure that metadata on Producer Price are documented according to standardized metadata systems and regularly updated?
138.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
138.	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated?
138.	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated? [single choice]
138.	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated? [single choice]  1. □ Yes, on a regular basis
	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated? [single choice]  1. □ Yes, on a regular basis 2. □ Yes, but not on a regular basis 3. □ No
138.	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated? [single choice]  1.
	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated? [single choice]  1.
	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated? [single choice]  1.
	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated?  [single choice]  1.
	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated?  [single choice]  1.
	standardized metadata systems and regularly updated?  [single choice]  1.