

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".

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 checklist is based on both the UN 2019 NQAF and the IMF DQAF; it encompasses three levels of analysis:

Level 2: Managing the institutional environment

Level 3: Managing statistical processes

Level 4: Managing statistical outputs

4.1 Relevance

4.2: Accuracy and reliability

4.3: Timeliness and punctuality

4.4: Accessibility and clarity

4.5: Coherence and comparability

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. The listed dimensions are in line with the most popular approaches.

The checklist is specifically tailored to agriculture Producer Price Statistics and investigates mainly 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 investigates the key phases of the survey process, using the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM, v. 5.1) as a general reference¹. As far as compliance to sound methodologies is concerned, the current checklist refers also to the Producer Price Index Manual² published by the IMF.

² https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ppi/2010/manual/ppi.pdf

¹ https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/GSBPM+v5.1

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

The checklist on PPI statistics includes about 100 questions that can be used for scoring purposes (for details on the questions and the corresponding scoring mechanism see Annex 1) but the final number of filled-in scoring questions is smaller depending on the routing patterns and the specific situation. The elementary scores should be <u>averaged</u> by level of the UN NQAF by level of the UN NQAF using the mapping table reported in Annex 2. The scores for the process (level 3) can be further 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:

Level_2 resources	aver.	score
Level_3 design	aver.	score
Level_3 data_collect	aver.	Score
Level_3 data_treat	aver.	Score
Level_3 data_process	aver.	score
Level_4.1 relevance	aver.	score
Level_4.2 accuracy&reliability	aver.	score
Level_4.3 timeliness&punctuality	aver.	score
Level_4.4 accessibility&clarity	aver.	score
Level_4.5 comparability&coherence	aver.	score
Level_4.6 metadata management	aver.	score

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 has the following structure (full template is in Annex 3):

Level	Item	Outcome*	Major identified weaknesses (only for outcome LNO and NO)
Level 2. Adequacy of	2.2 Assuring Adequacy of		
resources	resources in producing		
	Agriculture Producer		
	Price Statistics		
3. Statistical Process	3.1 Design		
	3.2 Data collection		
	3.3 Data treatment		
	3.4 Data processing		
4. Quality of the	4.1 Relevance		
statistical outputs	4.2 Accuracy and Reliability		
	4.3 Timeliness and Punctuality		
	4.4 Accessibility and Clarity		
	4.5 Comparability and Coherence		
	4.6 Management of metadata		

The "outcome" column should report the final rating, in line with the IMF practice that adopts a four-point rating scale:

- "O" = **Practice Observed**: the current practices generally meet internationally accepted best practices/guidelines without any significant deficiencies. This result is achieved when the average score achieved for the checklist's assessment questions pointing to the item are greater than 0.80
- "LO" = **Practice Largely Observed**: some departures from internationally accepted best practices/guidelines, but these are not seen as insufficient. This result is achieved when the average score achieved for the checklist's assessment questions pointing to the item are **greater than 0.50 and less or equal to 0.80**
- "LNO" = **Practice Largely Not Observed**: significant departures from internationally accepted best practices/guidelines which will need to take improvement actions. This result is achieved when the average score achieved for the checklist's assessment questions pointing to the item are **greater or equal than 0.20 and less or equal to 0.50**
- "NO" = **Practice Not Observed**: internationally accepted best practices/guidelines are not met.

 Urgent improvement actions need to be undertaken. This result is achieved when the average score achieved for the checklist's assessment questions pointing to the item are less than 0.20
- 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.

<u>Annex 1 – Questions used for scoring purposes</u>

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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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 2. □ Yes, partially 3. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

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] 1. □ Yes, and we use the methods and procedures in our index compilation (fully or in part) 2. □ Yes, and we are planning to change our index compilation to reflect its methods and procedures (fully or in part) 3. □ No, we know of its existence but we are NOT using or planning to use it	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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. □ Yes, and we use the concepts and definitions in our index compilation (fully or in part) 2. □ Yes, and we are planning to change our index compilation to reflect its concepts and definitions (fully or in part) 3. □ Yes, we know of its existence but we are NOT using or planning to use it 4. □ No	1 OR 2 -> Score 1 3 -> Score 0.5 4 -> Score 0
6.	Do you have a statistical process (sample survey, administrative data, mixed sources, etc.) that ensures the production and dissemination of Producer Price statistics? [single choice] 1.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

How is the [single cho	<pre>question = 1 or 2 statistical process articulated? ice] d-alone sample survey specifically for Producer Prices</pre>	1, 2 OR 3-> Score 1 4 OR 5 -> Score 0.5
2. □ Data 3. □ Data 4. □ Adn 5. □ Con	a on [Producer Prices] collected in a general-purpose agriculture survey a on [Producer Prices] collected in a set of independent agriculture sample surveys hinistrative data source(s) bination of survey and administrative data source(s) er, please specify: [free text]	6 -> Score 0 or score decided according to the explanation

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. Other, please explain.

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. □ Yes, partially 3. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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. □ Yes, standard list prices are collected 3. □ No, value and quantity data are collected to allow the calculation of a unit value price 4. □ Other, please explain	2 -> Score 1 1 OR 3 -> Score 0.5 4 -> Score 0 or score decided according to the explanation

13.	If question 28 = 1 or 2	
	What is the valuation basis used to define the price collected?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. Farm Gate Price – price received by the producer excluding any sales taxes or transport (where	2 OR 3 -> Score 0.5 4 -> Score 0 or score tbd
	invoiced separately)	according to the explanation
	2. ☐ Purchasers' Price – price paid by the purchaser (e.g. wholesaler, consumer) inclusive of transport, trade margins and any sales taxes	according to the explanation
	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?	2 -> Score 1
	[single choice]	1 OR 3 -> Score 0.5
	□ Output – value of total sales plus changes in inventory	4 -> Score 0 or score tbd
	2. □ Sales – value of total sales only	according to the explanation
 	3. ☐ Expenditure – value of total spend by wholesalers or consumers	
	4. \square Other, please explain	
15.	Are data collected for a defined time period?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. \square Yes, data are collected for a point in time, for example, 15 th of every month	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. Yes, data are collected for a whole period, for example, the average price for a whole month	3 -> Score 0
	3. □ No	
16.	Are price and/or value data collected using the currency in which the transaction took place?	1 > Coore 1
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0
	1. \Box Yes	3 -> NO score
	2.	3 -> NO SCOLE
	3. Not applicable (all transactions occur in the national currency)	

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. □ 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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0

[
21.	Is the sampling frame being regularly updated according to the survey objectives?	
	[single choice]	
	1. \square Yes, on a regular basis (e.g. every year)	1 -> Score 1
	2. \square Yes, but not regularly	2 -> Score 0.5
	3.	3 -> Score 0
22.	Is the sample designed to give <u>national</u> estimates of Producer Price statistics with a fixed maximum sampling	
i 	error?	1 -> Score 1
	[single choice]	2 -> Score 1
i 	1. Yes, for the most important national products/activities	3 -> Score 0.5
	2. \square Yes, but only for few specific national products/activities	3 -> Score 0
 	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 -> Score 1
	1. \square Yes, for the most important products/activities	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. Yes, but only for few specific products/activities, depending on the region	3 -> Score 0
	3. □ No	
24.	How often is the sample updated?	
	[single choice]	
	1. \square At least annually	1 -> Score 1
	2. \square At least every 5 years	2 OR 3 -> Score 0.5
	3. Other, please specify	4 -> Score 0
	4. □ The sample has never been updated	
	—	
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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. □ 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	1 -> Score 0.5 2 -> Score 0 3 OR 4 -> Score 1
27.	If Question 25 = 2 Have you assessed the extent of over-coverage 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. □ Yes, and it is negligible (below 10%) 4. □ Yes, and it is NOT negligible	1 -> Score 0.5 2 -> Score 0 3 OR 4 -> Score 1
28.	If Question 25 = 3 Does the sampling frame include outdated information? [multiple choice] 1. □ 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. □ 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 national 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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

33.	Are the various samples designed to provide sub-national estimates of Producer Price statistics with a fixed maximum sampling error? [single choice] 1. Yes, for the most important products/activities for each region	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5
	 2. □ Yes, but only for the few specific products/activities at regional level 3. □ No 	3 -> Score 0
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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> score to be decided 4 -> Score 0
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. □ Yes, by carrying out a tailored study 2. □ Yes, but without a tailored study 3. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> score 0

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] 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	1 -> Score 0.5 2 -> Score 0 3 OR 4 -> Score 1
39.	If Question 37 = 2 Have you assessed the extent of over-coverage 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	1 -> Score 0.5 2 -> Score 0 3 OR 4 -> Score 1
40.	If Question 37 = 3 Do the sampling frames include outdated information? [multiple choice] 1. □ 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	

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41.	Is the work done on sampling frame(s) and the used sampling design(s) documented?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. \square Yes, full documentation is available (for internal training and/or for external dissemination)	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. \square Yes, only partial documentation is available (for internal training and/or for external dissemination)	3 -> Score 0
	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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0 4 -> NO score
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 2. □ Yes, some transactions are well defined with at least some relevant price determining characteristics 3. □ No, transactions are not well defined	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

45.	How frequently are prices collected?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. Monthly	2 OR 3 -> Score 0.5
	2. Quarterly	4 -> Score 0
	3. Annually	5 -> to be decided
	4. Greater than annual	
	5. \square Other, please explain	
46.	Is data collection carried out by interviewers?	
	[single choice]	
	1. Yes, for all data collection	
	2. Yes, for initial data collection only	
	3. 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	1 > Coore 1
	workload? [single choice]	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5
	1. ☐ Yes, fully	3 -> Score 0.5
	2. ☐ Yes, partially	3 -> 30016 0
	3. \square No	
48.	If question 46 = Yes	
	Are appropriate IT devices available for data collection, or are there plans to introduce such devices?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	□ Yes, our data collectors are equipped with appropriate IT devices	2 -> Score 0
	2. No, our data collectors are not equipped with appropriate IT 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	1 -> Score 1
	2. \square Yes, there is a data collection manual but it is not used by all the staff	2 -> Score 0.5
	3. \square No, there is not a data collection operating manual	3 -> Score 0
		<u> </u>

50.	Are there regular training courses conducted for data collectors?	
	1. ☐ Yes	1 -> Score 1
	2. □ No	2 -> Score 0
51.	Do you have an automated monitoring system for data collection?	
	[single choice]	
	1. \square Yes, it permits to monitor the data collection on a regular basis (daily or weekly)	1 -> Score 1
	2. \square Yes, but it does not permit to monitor the data collection on a regular basis	2 -> Score 0.5
i ! !	3. 🗆 No	3 -> Score 0
i 		
52.	Did you test the data collection in advance?	
	[single choice]	
	1. \square Yes, completely (questionnaire, organization of the on-field work, interviewing phase,)	1 -> Score 1
	2. \square Yes, partially (only some aspects). Please explain:	2 -> Score 0.5
	3. □ No	3 -> Score 0
53.	Did you monitor survey response rates?	
i 	[single choice]	
	1. ☐ Yes, response rates are monitored routinely	1 -> Score 1
	2. \square Yes, response rates are monitored but on an ad hoc basis	2 -> Score 0.5
	3. 🗆 No	3 -> Score 0
i - -		
54.	Are any audits of data collection carried out?	
	[single choice]	
	1. ☐ Yes	1 -> Score 1
	2. No	2 -> Score 0
i 		

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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0
56.	If previous question = Yes How do you detect errors in Producer Price data? [single choice] 1.	1 OR 2 -> Score 1 3 -> Score 0.5 4 -> Score 0 5 -> score tbd
57.	Are rules or validation gates used to identify outliers and incoherent values? [single choice] 1. □ Yes, as part of the data collection process and also after 2. □ Yes, but only in the data collection process 3. □ Yes, but only after the data collection 4. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 OR 3 -> Score 0.5 4 -> Score 0
58.	Are outliers and incoherent values verified with respondents? [single choice] 1.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

59.	Are outliers and incoherent values included within Producer Price estimates? [single choice] 1.	2 OR 3 -> Score 1 4 -> Score 0.5 1 -> Score 0
60.	Do you distinguish between temporarily and permanently missing products? [single choice] 1. □ Yes 2. □ No 3. □ Not applicable (missing values are not present)	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 3 -> NO Score
61.	Do you impute for temporarily missing products? [single choice] 1. □ Yes 2. □ No 3. □ Not applicable (temporarily missing values are not present)	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 3 -> NO Score
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)	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 OR 0.5 3 -> NO Score

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)	1 OR 2-> Score 1
	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 OR 4 -> Score 0.5 5 -> Score 0
	3. \Box 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)	6 -> Score to be decided
	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. \square 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 -> Score 1
	1. □ Yes	2 -> Score 0
	2. No	3 -> NO Score
	3. \square Not applicable (missing products are not present)	
65.	If previous question = Yes	
	What methods of quality adjustment do you use?	
	[multiple choice]	
	1. \square Comparable replacement	
	2. \square Overlap	
	3. 🗌 Imputation	
	4. \square 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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
67.	Are the data treatment procedures (detection of errors, outlier and imputation) documented? [single choice] 1. □ Yes, fully 2. □ Yes, partially 3. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
68.	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. □ No, there is not a manual	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
69.	Are regular training sessions provided to the data processors and analysts? 1. □ Yes 2. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0

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.	
72.	If previous question = Yes Is the re-weighting procedure documented? [single choice] 1. □ Yes, fully 2. □ Yes, partially 3. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
	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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 3 -> NO Score
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 	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

Go to Question 94

Section II.3 – 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.3.1 – The main variables

GSBPM 2.2 – Design Variable Description

76.	 Is price data taken directly from the source data? [single choice] 1. □ Yes, the data contains prices 2. □ No, value and quantity data are collected to allow the calculation of a unit value price 3. □ Other, please explain 	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
77.	 If question 76 = 1 or 2 What is the valuation basis used to define the price? [single choice] 1. □ Farm Gate Price – price received by the producer excluding any sales taxes or transport (where invoiced separately) 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 	1 -> Score 1 3 -> Score 0.5 2 OR 4 -> Score 0

If question 76 = 3	
What definition is used to collect the value used to calculate the unit value price?	2 -> Score 1
[single choice]	1 OR 3 -> Score 0.5
1. □ Output – value of total sales plus changes in inventory	4 -> Score 0
2. □ Sales – value of total sales only	
3. □ Expenditure – value of total spend by wholesalers or consumers	
4. Other, please explain	
	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

II.3.2 Data treatment

GSBPM 5.3 Review and validate GSBPM 5.3 Edit and impute

79.	Do you check data for errors (missing values, outliers, incoherent values, etc.)? [single choice] 1. □ Yes 2. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0
80.	Are rules or validation gates used to identify outliers and incoherent values? [single choice] 1. □ Yes, by the data provider 2. □ Yes, during data processing 3. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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. □ Yes, only if they fall below a defined threshold or have been verified with the respondent 4. □ No	2 OR 3 -> Score 1 4 -> Score 0.5 1 -> Score 0
82.	Do you distinguish between temporarily and permanently missing products? [single choice] 1. □ Yes 2. □ No 3. □ Not applicable (missing values are not present)	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 3 -> NO Score

83.	Do you impute for temporarily missing products? [single choice] 1. □ Yes 2. □ No 3. □ Not applicable (temporarily missing values are not present)	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 3 -> NO Score
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)	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 OR 0.5 3 -> NO Score
85 .	 How do you carry out imputation? [single choice] 1. □ 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. □ 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 	1 OR 2-> Score 1 3 OR 4 -> Score 0.5 5 -> Score 0 6 -> Score to be decided

86.	Do you introduce replacement products and apply quality adjustment in cases where products become	
	permanently unavailable?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. ☐ Yes	2 -> Score 0
	2. No	3 -> NO Score
	3. Not applicable (missing products are not present)	
87.	If previous question = Yes	
	What methods of quality adjustment do you use?	
	[multiple choice]	
	1. □ 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	1 -> Score 1
	2. ☐ Yes, partially	2 -> Score 0.5
	3. □ No	3 -> Score 0
89.	Is a manual for data treatment procedures available to be used by the relevant staff?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. \square Yes, there is a manual and it is used by all the staff	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. \square Yes, there is a manual but it is not used by the whole staff	3 -> Score 0
	3. \square No, there is not a manual	
90.	Are regular training sessions provided to the data processors and analysts?	4 . 6 . 4
	1. ☐ Yes	1 -> Score 1
	2. □ No	2 -> Score 0

II.3.3 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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0 3 -> NO Score
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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

Continue to next section.

III.1 Managing Statistical Outputs

III.1.1 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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0 4 -> Score to be decided
96.	Do the currently disseminated Producer Price statistics satisfy the main needs of both national and international users? [single choice] 1.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 or 4 -> Score 0

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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 or 4 -> Score 0
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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
99.	If previous question = Yes 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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

III.1.2 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 2. □ No, only the subset of the population contributing the largest proportion of agriculture production 3. □ No, only the subset of the population that is easier to observe 4. □ Other, please explain	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0 4 -> Score tbd
101.	Do the data sources used to compile weights 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. □ Yes, all the target populations are included 2. □ No, only the subset of the population contributing the largest proportion of agriculture production 3. □ No, only the subset of the population that is easier to observe 4. □ Other, please explain	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0 4 -> Score tbd
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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0 4 -> NO Score

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. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
104.	Is the accuracy of any administrative or secondary data source used to compile Producer Price statistics routinely assessed? [single choice] 1.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0 4 -> NO Score
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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0
106.	If previous question = No What method is used to calculate the elementary aggregate? 1. □ Geometric mean (i.e. Jevons) 2. □ Arithmetic mean of prices (i.e. Dutot) 3. □ Arithmetic mean of price relatives (i.e. Carli) 4. □ Other, please specify	1 -> Score 1 2 OR 3-> Score 0 4 -> Score tbd

107.	How frequently are higher-level weights updated?	
	1. At least annually	1 -> Score 1
	2. At least every 5 years	2 -> Score 0.5
	3. Other, please specify	3 -> Score to be
	4. ☐ The weights have never been updated	decided
		4 -> Score 0
108.	Are initial estimates of Producer Price statistics subject to routine revisions?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. □ Yes	2 -> Score 0
	2.	
109.	If previous question = Yes	
	Is a policy for the routine revision of Producer Price statistics published?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. □ Yes	2 -> Score 0
	2.	
110.	If Question 96 = Yes	
	Do you calculate indicators related to the direction and size of revisions of Producer Price statistics?	1 -> Score 1
	[single choice]	2 -> Score 0.5
	1. 🗆 Yes, on a regular basis	3 -> Score 0
	2. \square Yes, not regularly	
	3. □ No	
! ! ! !		

III.1.3 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 OR 2-> Score 1
<u> </u> 	1. Monthly	3 -> Score 0.5
	2. \square Quarterly (with monthly estimates)	4 -> Score to be
	3. Quarterly (with quarterly estimates)	decided
	4. □ Other (please specify)	
112.	How long after the reference period are Producer Price statistics published?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. □ Within one month	2 OR 3 -> Score 0.5
	2. Within two months	4 -> Score to be
	3. Within three months	decided
	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)	1 OR 2-> Score 1
	2. Slightly improving	3 -> Score 0.5
	3. Stable	4 OR 5 -> Score 0
	4. Slightly deteriorating	6 -> No score
	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 -> Score 1
	1. ☐ Yes, it's the main priority	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. \square Yes, but it is not the main priority	3 -> Score 0
	3. □ No	
115.	Does a published schedule announce the Producer Price publication dates in advance of their release?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. □ Yes	2 -> Score 0
	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 -> Score 0
	1. ☐ Yes, often	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. ☐ Yes, sometimes	3 -> Score 1
	3. □ No	

III.1.4 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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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] 1.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

120.	Has Producer Price dissemination been adapted to reflect new IT dissemination opportunities such as mobile phones? [single choice] 1. □ Yes, various methods of new IT dissemination opportunities have been adopted to reach the maximum number of users in a cost-effective way 2. □ Yes, new IT dissemination opportunities have been adopted but the maximum number of users has not yet been reached 3. □ No new IT dissemination system has been put in place	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
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) 6. □ Other, please explain	
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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0
123.	Are the users able to extract Producer Price in the most appropriate and common formats (xlsx, CSV, html, etc.)? [single choice] 1. □ Yes, fully 2. □ Yes, partially 3. □ No	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0

124.	Are users informed about revisions of already disseminated Producer Price statistics?	
	[single choice]	
	1. ☐ Yes, always	1 -> Score 1
	2. ☐ Yes, but occasionally	2 -> Score 0.5
	3. □ No	3 -> Score 0
	4. ☐ Not applicable (statistics are not subject to revisions)	4 -> NO Score
125.	Are Producer Price statistics accompanied by the corresponding metadata needed to understand them?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. 🗆 Yes, all metadata are provided	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. Yes, but just a subset of metadata is provided	3 -> Score 0
	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?	1 -> Score 1
	[single choice]	2 -> Score 0.5
	1. ☐ Yes, all the documentation is provided to the users	3 -> Score 0
	2. \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. ☐ Yes, regularly	1 -> Score 1
	2. Yes, occasionally	2 -> Score 0.5
	3. □ No	3 -> Score 0
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 -> Score 1
	1. □ Yes	2 -> Score 0
	2. □ No	

III.1.5 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. \Box Yes, using the Central Product Classification (CPC Rev.2.1 or a previous revision)	1 OR 2 -> Score 1
	2. ☐ Yes, using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev 4 or a previous revision)	3 -> Score 0.5
	3. ☐ Yes, using a country-specific classification that is consistent with CPC or ISIC	4 OR 5 -> Score 0
	4. \square No, a country-specific classification is used (not mapped to the CPC or ISIC)	
	5. No aggregation to compile the PPI is carried out	
130.	For how long are Producer Price statistics available as a comparable time series?	
	[single choice]	
	1.	1 -> Score 0
	2.	2 -> Score 0.5
	3.	3 -> Score 1
	4. Not applicable (comparable time series are not available)	4 -> NO score
131.	Are any breaks in the Producer Price time series documented so that they can be identified and the causes	
	explained?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. □ Yes	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. ☐ Yes, partially	3 -> Score 0
	3. No	4 -> NO score
	4.	

132.	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.	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0 4 -> NO score
133.	Do you assess the coherence of the disseminated Producer Price statistics with similar statistics produced and disseminated by an International Agency?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. ☐ Yes, regularly	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. Yes, sometimes	3 -> Score 0
	3. □ No	4 -> NO score
	4. Not Applicable (please explain)	
134.	Are Producer Price statistics comparable for geographical areas (districts, provinces, etc.) in the country?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. \square Yes, fully	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. \square Yes, partially	3 -> Score 0
	3. No	4 -> NO score
 	4. □ 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	4 . 6 4
	statistical release?	1 -> Score 1
	[single choice]	2 -> Score 0.5
	1. \(\sum \text{Yes} \)	3 -> Score 0
	2. \(\text{Yes, partially} \)	
	3. No	

III.2.1. 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	1 -> Score 1 2 -> Score 0.5 3 -> Score 0
137.	If previous question = Yes Is the metadata management system in line with international standards (like SDMX)?	1 -> Score 1
	[single choice]	2 -> Score 0.5
	1. ☐ Yes, fully	3 -> Score 0
	2. Yes, partially	
	3. □ No	
138.	Are procedures in place to ensure that metadata on Producer Price are documented according to standardized	
	metadata systems and regularly updated?	1 -> Score 1
	[single choice]	2 -> Score 0.5
	1. Yes, on a regular basis	3 -> Score 0
	2. Yes, but not on a regular basis	
	3. □ No	
139.	Are updates to metadata on Producer Price statistics disseminated at the same time as the Producer Price	
	statistics to which they relate?	
	[single choice]	1 -> Score 1
	1. ☐ Yes, regularly	2 -> Score 0.5
	2. \square Yes, but not regularly	3 -> Score 0
	3. □ No	

Annex 2 – Mapping between levels/items of the reporting template and questions

Section	Q_number	Q_name	Level	Process/quality
Sect_I.1	1	si1_finan_res	Level_2	2.2 resources
Sect_I.1	2	si1_human_res	Level_2	2.2 resources
Sect_I.1	3	si1_IT_res	Level_2	2.2 resources
Sect_II.1	4	sii1_use_IMF_manual	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.1	5	sii1_use_SNA2008	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.1	6	sii1_has_stat_proc	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.1	7	sii1_how_process	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	9	sii2_1_def_stat_units	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	10	sii2_1_act_intern_classif	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	11	sii2_1_prod_intern_classif	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	12	sii2_1_how_data_collect	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	13	sii2_1_how_val_basis	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	14	sii2_1_how_def_val_up	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	15	sii2_1_def_time_period	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.1	16	sii2_1_currency	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	20	sii2_2_frame_informal	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	21	sii2_2_frame reg_update	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	22	sii2_2_sample_fix_error_N	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	23	sii2_2_sample_fix_error_subN	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	24	sii2_2_samp_update	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	26	sii2_2_under_cov_samp_fr	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	27	sii2_2_over_cov_samp_fr	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	32	sii2_2_samples_error_N	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	33	sii2_2_samples_error_subN	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	34	sii2_2_freq_samp_update	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	36	sii2_2_assess_overlap_fr	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	38	sii2_2_under_cov_samp_fr2	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	39	sii2_2_over_cov_samp_fr2	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.2	41	sii2_2_doc_samp_fr	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.2.3	42	sii2_3_panel_init	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	43	sii2_3_spec_transact	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	44	sii2_3_resp_burden	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	45	sii2_3_freq_data_collect	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	47	sii2_3_eff_workload	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	48	sii2_3_IT_devices	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	49	sii2_3_IT_train_manual	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	50	sii2_3_IT_train_course	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	51	sii2_3_aut_monit_system	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	52	sii2_3_test_data_collec	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	53	sii2_3_mon_resp_rates	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.3	54	sii2_3_audit_data_collec	Level_3	3.2 data_collect
Sect_II.2.4	55	sii2_4_check_errors	Level_3	3.3 data_treat

Sect_II.2.4	56	sii2_4_how_check_errors	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	57	sii2_4_validat_outl	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	58	sii2_4_callback	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	59	sii2_4_outl_est	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	60	sii2_4_perm_temp_miss	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	61	sii2_4_imp_temp	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	62	sii2_4_imp_seas	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	63	sii2_4_type_imputation	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	64	sii2_4_repl_prod	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	66	sii2_4_mon_miss	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	67	sii2_4_doc_data_treat	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	68	sii2_4_man_data_treat	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.4	69	sii2_4_train_data_treat	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.2.5	72	sii2_5_doc_reweighting	Level_3	3.4 data_process
Sect_II.2.6	73	sii2_6_final_check	Level_3	3.4 data_process
Sect_II.2.6	74	sii2_6_validat_before_diss	Level_3	3.4 data_process
Sect_II.2.6	75	sii2_6_backup_data	Level_3	3.4 data_process
Sect_II.3.1	76	sii3_1_source_data	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.3.1	77	sii3_1_price_def	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.3.1	78	sii3_1_unit_val_def	Level_3	3.1 design
Sect_II.3.2	79	sii3_2_check_errors	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	80	sii3_2_validat_outl	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	81	sii3_2_outl_est	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	82	sii3_2_perm_temp_miss	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	83	sii3_2_imp_temp	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	84	sii3_2_imp_seas	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	85	sii3_2_type_imputation	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	86	sii3_2_repl_prod	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	88	sii3_2_doc_data_treat	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	89	sii3_2_man_data_treat	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.2	90	sii3_2_train_data_treat	Level_3	3.3 data_treat
Sect_II.3.3	91	sii3_3_final_check	Level_3	3.4 data_process
Sect_II.3.3	92	sii3_3_validat_before_diss	Level_3	3.4 data_process
Sect_II.3.3	93	sii3_3_backup_data	Level_3	3.4 data_process
Sect_III.1.1	95	siii1_1_cov_def	Level_4	4.1 Relevance
Sect_III.1.1	96	siii1_1_users_needs	Level_4	4.1 Relevance
Sect_III.1.1	97	siii1_1_users_needs_disag	Level_4	4.1 Relevance
Sect_III.1.1	98	siii1_1_user_satisf	Level_4	4.1 Relevance
Sect_III.1.1	99	siii1_1_unmet_needs	Level_4	4.1 Relevance
Sect_III.1.2	100	siii1_2_survey_cover	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2	101	siii1_2_weight_cov	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2	102	siii1_2_stat_acc	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2	103	siii1_2_eval_non_sampl_err	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2	104	siii1_2_acc_sec_data_source	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2	105	siii1_2_weight_aggr	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2	106	siii1_2_aggr_method	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2	107	siii1_2_weight_update	Level_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability

Sect_III.1.2 108 siii1_2_	revision Le	evel_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2 109 siii1_2_	rev_policy_publ Le	evel_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.2 110 siii1_2_	indicat_rev_stat Le	evel_4	4.2 Accuracy&Reliability
Sect_III.1.3 111 siii1_3_	frequency Le	evel_4 4	.3 Timeliness&Puctuality
Sect_III.1.3 112 siii1_3_	time_final_estim Le	evel_4 4	.3 Timeliness&Puctuality
Sect_III.1.3 113 siii1_3_	_time_trend Le	evel_4 4	.3 Timeliness&Puctuality
Sect_III.1.3 114 siii1_3_	_impr_time_stat Le	evel_4 4	.3 Timeliness&Puctuality
Sect_III.1.3 115 siii1_3_	have_release_cal Le	evel_4 4	.3 Timeliness&Puctuality
Sect_III.1.3 116 siii1_3_	punct_date_dissem Le	evel_4 4	.3 Timeliness&Puctuality
Sect_III.1.4 117 siii1_4_	_free_dissem_stat Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 118 siii1_4_	_allusers_sametime Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 119 siii1_4_	_clear_dissem Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 120 siii1_4_	newIT Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 122 siii1_4_	_db_all_users Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 123 siii1_4_	_file_format Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 124 siii1_4_	_inform_rev_dissem Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 125 siii1_4_	_metadata_stat Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 126 siii1_4_	_free_doc_stat Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 127 siii1_4_	_monit_access_stat Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.4 128 siii1_4_	_contact_point Le	evel_4	4.4 Accessbility&Clarity
Sect_III.1.5 129 siii1_5_	coher_stat_Int Le	evel_4 4.5	Comparability&Coherence
Sect_III.1.5 130 siii1_5_	time_compar Le	evel_4 4.5	Comparability&Coherence
Sect_III.1.5 131 siii1_5_	series_break Le	evel_4 4.5	Comparability&Coherence
Sect_III.1.5 132 siii1_5_	_coher_ntl Le	evel_4 4.5	Comparability&Coherence
Sect_III.1.5 133 siii1_5_	_coher_intl Le	evel_4 4.5	Comparability&Coherence
Sect_III.1.5 134 siii1_5_	geo_stat_compar Le	evel_4 4.5	Comparability&Coherence
Sect_III.1.5 135 siii1_5_	_unusual_trends	evel_4 4.5	Comparability&Coherence
Sect_III.2.1 136 siii2_1_	_metadata_sys Le	evel_4	4.6 metadata
Sect_III.2.1 137 siii2_1_	_metadata_sys_stand Le	evel_4	4.6 metadata
Sect_III.2.1 138 siii2_1_	_proc_doc_metadata Le	evel_4	4.6 metadata
Sect_III.2.1 139 siii2_1_	_metadata_dissem Le	evel_4	4.6 metadata

<u>Annex 3 – Template for summarizing the outcomes of the assessment</u>

Reports on the Observance of Standards and Best Practices for Agriculture Producer Price Statistics

Based on the self-assessment exercise

Country:		
Date:		

1. Introduction

A short introduction about statistics on Agriculture Producer Prices (Agencies/departments involved, frequency of production, type of survey process(ess), etc.

2. Summary results

Fill-in the following table according to instructions and average scores of the checklist' assessment items

Level	Item	Outcome*	Major identified weaknesses (only for outcome LNO and NO)
Level 2. Adequacy of	2.2 Assuring Adequacy of resources in producing		
resources	Agriculture Producer Price Statistics		
3. Statistical Process	3.1 Design		
	3.2 Data collection		
	3.3 Data treatment		
	3.4 Data processing		
4. Quality of the	4.1 Relevance		
statistical outputs	4.2 Accuracy and Reliability		
	4.3 Timeliness and Punctuality		
	4.4 Accessibility and Clarity		
	4.5 Comparability and Coherence		
	4.6 Management of metadata		

3. Recommended improvement actions

List and description of the recommended actions to be undertaken to improve the major identified weaknesses possibly with priority in implementation.

Level	Improvement actions	Priority*
2. Institutional framework (adequacy of resources)		
3. Statistical Process		
4. Quality of the statistical outputs		

^{*1=}High priority; 2=moderate priority; 3=low priority.