

**Monthly report on Consumer Price Index in Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure  
Agency for statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	31.10.2017.
2.2. Metadata last posted	31.10.2017.
2.3. Metadata last update	31.10.2017.
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	Consumer Price Index in Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the measurement of change in prices of goods and services purchased by the households for the satisfaction of their consumer needs in the economic territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is measured as a pure Laspeyres type price index reflecting only a change in current prices relative to the base reference period. For the households, inflation is the rate of change in the prices of goods and services purchased with the intention of their consumption in the territory of BiH. The coverage of this index is comprised of goods and services included in the Household final monetary consumption expenditure (HFMCE).
3.2. Classification system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPI is classified according to 4-digit categories and subcategories of COICOP/HICP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose)</li> <li>• Main categories of COICOP/HICP classification are:</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>00. Total index</li> <li>01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages</li> <li>02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</li> <li>03. Clothing and footwear</li> <li>04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</li> <li>05. Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house</li> <li>06. Health</li> <li>07. Transport</li> <li>08. Communication</li> <li>09. Recreation and culture</li> <li>10. Education</li> <li>11. Restaurants and hotels</li> <li>12. Other goods and services.</li> </ul>
3.3. Sector coverage	CPI covers the household sector, more precisely all goods and services that households purchase and consume in order to meet their needs.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	<b>Consumer Price Index</b> in Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the measurement of change in prices of goods and services purchased by the households for the satisfaction of their consumer needs in the economic territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3.5. Statistical unit	Retail shops, green markets (supermarkets, petrol stations, kiosks, pharmacies and other specialized stores), entrepreneurs, public enterprises and institutions etc.
3.6. Statistical population	Coverage of CPI is consisted of goods and services included in HFMCE (Household final monetary consumption expenditure). CPI is classified according to 4-digit categories and subcategories of COICOP/HICP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose). HFMCE is defined as a part of consumption that occurs in households regardless of their national or resident status, in monetary transactions, on the economic territory of the country, for goods and services used to directly meet the needs of household members and in one or both observed periods. The prices that are collected are the prices paid by households for the purpose of purchasing individual goods and services in monetary transactions. Collected prices are prices actually paid by households at the moment of the purchasing process, including all taxes and non-discriminatory discounts, excluding any subsidies. The Household Budget Survey data are used for the purposes of index weighting.
3.7. Reference area	Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3.8 Time coverage	2005-ongoing.
3.9. Base period	2010
<b>4. Unit of measure</b>	Units of measure used: Index (index numbers), percent of change in comparison with the same month of previous year (rate) and percent of change in comparison with the
<b>5. Reference period</b>	Month (indices and rates).
<b>6. Institutional mandate</b>	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina,</li> <li>• Multiannual statistical programmes and work plans of Bosnia and Herzegovina,</li> <li>• Methodology of the Consumer Price Statistics in BiH,</li> <li>• International recommendations and manuals (Eurostat, IMF, UN).</li> </ul>
6.2. Data sharing	Agency for Statistics of BiH as a producer of official statistics is an institution authorised for the production of consumer price index.
<b>7. Confidentiality</b>	
7.1. Confidentiality-policy	The confidentiality of statistical data is regulated by law and the staff carrying out statistical survey has the obligation, according to the same legal basis, to protect confidentiality. The Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette BiH 26/04 and 42/04 - Chapter XI - Articles 23-29) establishes the principle of confidentiality as one of the main principles. Agency for Statistics of BIH distributes statistics in line with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice, and in particular in line with the principle of statistical confidentiality.
7.2. Confidentiality-data treatment	The document "Rules on the Protection of Statistical Data in the Agency for Statistics" lists procedures for ensuring confidentiality during collection, processing and dissemination - including protocols for securing individual data being accessed, rules for defining confidential cells in output tables and procedures for the detection and prevention of subsequent disclosures as well as access to microdata for research purposes.
<b>8. Release policy</b>	
8.1. Release calendar	At the end of December every year, BHAS announces the Release Calendar with the precise date and time of publication of the statistics for the following year.
8.2. Release calendar access	<a href="http://www.bhas.ba/statistickistandardi/KALENDAR_PUBLIKOVANJA_ba.pdf">http://www.bhas.ba/statistickistandardi/KALENDAR_PUBLIKOVANJA_ba.pdf</a>
8.3. User access	The principle that all users have equal access to statistical data on an impartial basis is set out in Article 8, paragraph 2, point h, and Article 19 paragraph 2 of the Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and BHAS consistently implements it in practice.
<b>9. Frequency of dissemination</b>	Consumer price index is disseminated on a monthly basis.
<b>10. Accessibility and clarity</b>	
10.1. News release	Monthly release on Consumer price indices in BiH, as well as the Thematic bulletin, are available at web site of the Agency for Statistics of BiH.

10.2. Publications	<u>Thematic bulletin "Consumer price indices in BiH" and the publication "BiH in figures"- section Prices.</u>
10.3. On-line database	At web site of the Agency for Statistics of BiH there are all releases and thematic bulletin, published since 2005 up to date, while for the period 2005-2010 it is possible to find an excel table with data.
10.4. Micro-data access	Micro-data are not available.
10.5. Other	Written requests Telephone intervention Data presented at the press conference Eurostat publications Databases intended for internal use.
10.6. Documentation on methodology	Methodological document: Consumer price indices in BiH- Methodology and results and Data management.
10.7. Quality documentation	Quality reports on CPI BiH for 2010 and 2014 are available at web site of BHAS.
<b>11. Quality management</b>	
11.1. Quality assurance	BHAS follows the recommendations on organization and quality management provided in the European Statistics Code of Practice (CoP) and implements the guidelines given in the European Statistical System Quality Assurance Framework (QAF). More details in terms of quality assurance and all procedures that describe the quality policy in BHAS can be found in the document: Quality management policy and mechanisms in BHAS. <a href="http://www.bhas.ba">http://www.bhas.ba</a> .
11.2. Quality assessments	/
<b>12. Relevance</b>	
12.1. User needs	Key users of the statistical survey data are: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, BiH Directorate for Economic Planning, Central bank of BiH, Eurostat, World bank, IMF, and Statistical division of UN (UNSD), embassies and consular representations of foreign countries. Users of the data are also business entities-enterprises media and general public. Internal user is a statistics of national accounts for the purpose of production of gross domestic product.
12.2. User satisfaction	CPI is used for national needs as a general measure of inflation and for harmonising wages and earnings with collective agreements, pensions and social benefits. It is also used to preserve the value of contracts with the index clause, it allows comparison of inflation rates with other countries, allows comparison of price changes within the country between the regions and serves as the basis for deflating certain macroeconomic aggregates in national account statistics and for other purposes.
12.3. Completeness	Data completeness rate is 100%. For this statistic all key indicators, which are required by international standards, are calculated.
<b>13. Accuracy and reliability</b>	
13.1. Overall accuracy	/
13.2. Sampling error	/
13.3. Non -sampling error	<b>Coverage error:</b> The sample used for the purpose of collecting consumer prices is not random; it is chosen with the intent of satisfying specific goals. The sample was selected using a 4-step procedure: choice of geographical area, choice of shops, list of products and their representatives. The basic principle was used to ensure the representativeness of the household consumption model in terms of the coverage of the most frequently purchased products, the most visited shops and the best-selling brands, types and quantities. This is a targeted sample, therefore coverage errors are completely eliminated. The lists of active shops, top-selling products and brands are
<b>14. Timeliness and punctuality</b>	
14.1. Timeliness	Time lag - first result: T+20. A full set of indices is published each month, on average 20 days after the reference period due to a complicated procedure of data delivery between the entity offices and BHAS. We do not publish preliminary data.

14.2. Punctuality	Punctuality rate of the data release is $12/(12+0) = 1.0$ or 100 %. All 12 results of the monthly survey of price statistics were published on the date announced in the Release calendar. Punctuality - delivery and publication: T+0. There is no discrepancy between announced and real date of publishing (according to the Release calendar), considering that the published calendar is tailored to the speed of data delivery and data processing.
<b>15. Coherence and comparability</b>	
15.1. Comparability-geographical	Despite some differences in the methodologies used by countries, CPI can be used for international comparisons of inflation rates. However, it is primarily used at the national level.
15.2. Comparability-over time	Data on consumer price indices have been produced and published since 2005 in a monthly dynamics. Length of comparable time series: Data on consumer price indices in BiH have been produced and published since 2005 in a monthly dynamics. Length of comparable time series, considering the monthly time series, is $11 \times 12 = 132$ (months).
15.3. Coherence-cross domain	The methodology is in line with the recommendations of Eurostat (European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 617/2008.
15.4. Coherence-internal	/
<b>16. Cost and burden</b>	The burden on the reporting units is negligible, since all the burden is on collectors who are financed and provided by the entity offices. Thus, all the costs and burden are on collectors and entity statistical institutes which work on preparation of questionnaire and data collection.
<b>17. Data revision</b>	
17.1. Data revision-policy	No data revision is done, except in cases of mistakes in data dissemination caused by significant methodological interventions.
17.2. Data revision-practise	Data on indices are published monthly as final data for previous month. Data are not subject of revisions.
<b>18. Statistical processing</b>	
18.1. Source data	A large part of data is collected locally - collectors obtain clear product specifications from entity offices and the Agency, their COICOP codes and unit of measurement. Using predefined specifications, collectors choose specific products, their brands and types, and collect prices at selected outlets. They use the criterion of the best-selling product at the most visited outlet. In order to ensure monitoring of the identical product in the coming months, collectors are instructed to enter in the questionnaire a predefined data set on the product itself as well as any information on the possible replacement if they occur. This ensures proper monitoring of price fluctuations between observed periods. CPI in BiH is collected using a list of about 600 products. Approximately 21,000 prices are collected every month, using a predetermined sample in 12 geographic locations. The great majority of products and services purchased and consumed by households in the entire country are covered. The coverage of products and services is revised annually in order to maintain the representativeness of the household consumption model. The prices are collected in 12 cities (Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Brčko, Doboj, Istočno Sarajevo, Mostar, Prijedor, Sarajevo, Trebinje, Tuzla, Zenica), which are weighted by their gravitating population or their significance for the region they belong to. The observed prices are full prices with which households in BiH meet when purchasing products and services intended to meet their needs in the economic territory of BiH. These are also the prices valid on the day of collection i.e. in the moment of purchase, including VAT and excluding any subsidies. These prices include all non-discriminatory discounts and rebates.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	For the purpose of calculating the consumer price index, the prices are collected according to the following calendar: - twice a month, in the first and third week for agricultural products at green markets; - all other prices, in accordance with EU Regulations, are collected once a month (between 1st and 21st in the month). The interval between recording is maintained the same.
18.3. Data collection	Data are collected in the field using paper questionnaires, while a smaller part of prices (mainly related to housing expenditures) is collected centrally.

18.4. Data validation	<p>The first control of the collected data is done by the price collectors who are obliged to correctly collect the prices of the products and services from the list and to correctly record any possible changes in the brand, type or quantity of the product. When entering data in the application in MS Access 2000, an automated control checks whether a price is not entered, whether there is a price that equals 0, and calculates the coefficient of variation relative to the previous price, i.e. the base price. Then, entity offices, after the data processing and calculation of the index, are checking whether the indices meet the expected requirements in terms of their trend of change and compare them with information obtained from other sources to determine their consistency. While entity offices perform logical control of data from different cities of the relevant entity, BHAS controls the consistency of the data obtained from the two entities and the Brčko District. Measurement errors can occur only at the stage of data collection or data entry. The staff of the entity offices and BHAS are in constant contact with the collectors in order to provide instructions and solve methodological issues. However, if a data error is still detected, a collector is directly contacted and instructed to revisit the place of collection of the price in question. The price is then validated or corrected by a collector both in its registers and in the application in order to ensure further comparability and analysis of the data. All possible errors are eliminated prior to data processing, therefore there is no need for further revisions.</p>
18.5. Data compilation	<p>The calculation of the price index starts with the calculation of the elementary index (index at the level of concrete product) at the level of individual city, using the geometric mean. Aggregated indices are then calculated using the Laspeyres formula which starts from the index of the representative item at the entity level up to the general index at the level of BiH. Two types of weights are used for the calculation: population weights (horizontal) and consumption weights (vertical). The weights used to calculate CPI BIH represent the participation or relative importance of the selected product or service in the total consumption of households from the economic territory of BiH. They are used to calculate the weighted averages of elementary indices. They are related to data on the number of population of a certain area and the average consumption of households. All the above data for weights are obtained from the Household Budget Survey, conducted every four years.</p>
18.6. Adjustment	<p>Statistical procedures for series adjustment (methods for seasonal adjustment) are not used. No seasonal adjustment is done.</p>
<b>19. Komentar</b>	/