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1. Introduction – the statistical process and its results – survey methodology

1.1 Purpose of the survey

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina through surveys related to the Annual Crop Statistics, which are conducted at the level of entities statistical institutions and in Brcko District provides annual data on areas sown, harvested areas, total yield and yield per unit area for each group of crops and for individual crops. The case studies are:

- Farming and production of cereals
- Farming and production of industrial crops
- Farming and production of fodder crops
- Farming and production of vegetables, melons and strawberries
- Farming and production of fruit
- Farming of vine and production of grape
- Total cultivated area under crops
- Total harvested area under crops
- Total production area under permanent crops
- Total utilized agricultural area

For all of the above mentioned data are collecting on the basis of the Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Regulation No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009.

1.2 Legal basis and the duties of the statistical institutions

Statistical survey on Annual Crop Statistics is carried out on the basis of the Statistical Programme of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the entity Statistical programs and Annual work plans of the entity statistical institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The survey was based on the recommendations, concepts and definitions contained in Regulation No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 18 June 2009 and Regulation No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 19 November 2008. In this way, to ensure comparability of data with EU and international standards. According to the Law on Statistics of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina („Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 63/03 and 9/09) and the Law on Statistics of Republik of Srpska („Official Gazette of Republic of Srpska“, No. 85/03) the Survey is conducted by entity statistical institutes: Federal Institute of Statistics of F BiH and Institute of Statistics of Republik of Srpska. The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina in line with the Law on Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, No. 26/04 and 42/04) is authorized for compilation, aggregation and international reporting for the state level.

Also, the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible for coordinating entity statistical institutions, methodology and exchange of information and documents with Eurostat.

1.3 Observation unit

Observation units or reporting units are:

- all legal persons who are in the Administrative Register of legal entities entity statistical institutions, classification of economic activities towards BiH classified in activities defined in section A - Agriculture (part of crop production);
- all legal persons who are not classified as agricultural activity (part of crop production), but have engaged in activities in crop production;
- entrepreneurs (artisans) engaged in crop production, registered in statistical and administrative data sources;
- family agricultural holdings which in the framework of their activities include crop production, as well as a main or side branch. Reporting unit responsible for the family farms is a statistical estimator.

Reporting unit in charge of family agricultural holdings is statistically estimator on the municipality level.

1.4 Data collection

The data collection for the Brcko District is implemented by reporting method and includes all business entities / entrepreneurs and family agricultural holdings involved in crop production on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Data for business entities / entrepreneurs are collected on the basis of the accounting and other records while data for family agricultural holdings are collected through estimates by statistical estimators on the municipality level. They are using data and their own observations on the field as well as data from previous years. Data collection is done through reporting methods using the following questionnaires: PO-21 (a, b) - Report on sown area in autumn sowing, PO-22 (a, b) - Report on areas and plantations at the end of the spring sowing, PO- 32 (a, b) - Report on realized yield of early crops and fruit and expected yield of the main crops, PO-33 (a, b) - Report on realized yield of late crops, fruit and grape and PO-34 (a, b) - Report on realized yield of citrus fruit and olives. The data collected by entities statistical institutions after delivery are aggregated and compiled with certain controls (logical, mathematical) for the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1.5 Scope

Annual reports under the Annual Crop Statistics are based on the full coverage of all the reporting units. Therefore covers all business entities / entrepreneurs and family agricultural holdings that are engaged in crop production on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1.6 Definitions

Definitions used in the framework of the Annual Crop Statistics and their explanations:

Agricultural holding - Means a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities, either as its primary or secondary activity.

Utilised agricultural area - Means the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holdings, regardless of the type of tenure or whether it is used as common land.

Area under cultivation - Means the area that corresponds to the total sown area, but after the harvest it excludes ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters).

Harvest year - Means the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

Harvested area - Means the part of the cropped area that is harvested. It can, therefore, be equal to or less than the cropped area.

Production area - In connection with permanent crops, means the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. It excludes all non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce.

Cropped area – Means the area that corresponds to the total sown area for producing a specific crop during a given year.

Main area - of a given parcel means the area where the parcel has been used only once during a given crop year, and which is unequivocally defined by that use. In the case of annual crops, the main area should correspond to the sown area; in the case of permanent crops, to the total planted area; in the case of successive crops, to the main crop that occupied the parcel during that year; and in the case of simultaneous crops, to the corresponding area of the different crops, etc.

Harvested production - Means production including on-holding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm and marketed quantities, indicated in units of basic product weight.

Yield – Means the harvested production per area under cultivation.

Arable land and kitchen gardens - Land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual. To discriminate arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. This means that if a plot is used for the same crop for five years or more, without in the meantime removing the preceding crop and establishing a new one, it is not considered to be arable land.

Kitchen gardens - Areas devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his household, normally separated off from the rest of the agricultural land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens. Only occasional surplus products coming from this area are sold off from the holding. All areas from which products are consistently sold on the market belong under other items, even if part of the production is consumed by the holder and his household.

Fallow land - All arable land included in the crop rotation system, whether worked or not, but with no intention to produce a harvest for the duration of a crop year. The essential characteristic of fallow land is that it is left to recover, normally for the whole of a crop year.

Fallow land may be:

- bare land bearing no crops at all
- land with spontaneous natural growth, which may be used as feed or ploughed in
- land sown exclusively for the production of green manure (green fallow).

Fallow land is not to be confused with successive crops, permanent grassland no longer used for production nor with unutilised agricultural area.

Orchards - Areas with trees, shrubs and perennial plants berries (except strawberries and including citrus and olive groves) for fruit production. Orchards may be of high density planting, with a minimum spacing between trees or rare assembly, with large spaces.

- Intensive orchards are areas where applicable agro-technical measures and are designed so that there is space between the trees in rows and between rows
- Extensive orchards are areas (usually areas with low production potential) which are difficult to survey, a minimum of 100 trees per hectare or a maximum space of 10

meters between tree rows should be applied. An exception is made for olive and walnut trees if their production is entirely or mainly intended for the market, the areas should be surveyed, even if they are below this density threshold.

Vineyards - These are the areas where they planted grapevines in related breeding. Plantation vineyards are planted where they regularly apply agro-technical measures (treatment, care, spray, etc.). Usually they are planted in large areas with a specific distance between the vines.

Meadows - are areas covered with grass that is regularly cut to get hay or used for the production of green fodder naturally (self-sown crops). Together shows the areas of natural and sown meadows.

Pastures - Include rough pastures and pastures for grazing scarce and these are areas where the grass, thorns, bushes, etc. and that exclusively used for livestock grazing. Together shows lowland and mountain pastures.

Wine - The concept of EU quality wines is based on a geographical origin approach (quality wine produced in a specified region). Thus, this new classification distinguishes between wines with Geographical Indication (GI) and other wines. Wines with GI are further divided into wines with a protected designation of origin (PDO) and wines with a protected geographical indication (PGI).

PDO – means the name of a region, a specific place or in exceptional cases a country used to describe a product that complies with the following requirements:

- its quality and characteristics are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors;
- the grapes from which it is produced come exclusively from this geographical area;
- its production takes place in this geographical area;
- it is obtained from vine varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera*.

PGI – means an indication referring to a region, a specific place or in exceptional cases a country used to describe a product which complies with the following requirements:

- it possesses a specific quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to that geographical origin;
- at least 85 % of the grapes used for its production come exclusively from this geographical area;
- its production takes place in this geographical area;
- it is obtained from vine varieties belonging to *Vitis vinifera* or a cross between the *Vitis vinifera* species and other species of the genus *Vitis*.

Nurseries – Nurseries may be:

- vine and root-stock nurseries;
- fruit tree and berry nurseries;
- ornamental plants nurseries;
- commercial nurseries of forest trees (excluding those for the holding's own requirements grown within woodland);
- trees and bushes for planting in gardens, parks, at the roadside and on embankments, (e.g. hedgerow plants, rose trees and other ornamental bushes, ornamental conifers), including in all cases their stocks and young seedlings.

Crops under glass or high accessible cover – Means crops which for the whole of their period of growth or for the predominant part of it, are covered by greenhouses or fixed or mobile high cover (glass or rigid or flexible plastic). This excludes sheets of plastic laid flat on the ground, as well as land under cloches or tunnels not accessible to man or movable glass-covered frames.

Areas of crops which are grown temporarily under glass and temporarily in the open air are reported as entirely under glass, unless the period under glass is of extremely limited duration.

1.7 Data processing

Processing of data collected with respect to the Annual Crop Statistics is done in a way that the first control of the data is comparing them with the previous year at the business entities and municipality level for which the work estimate. Estimators can use cadastral data, their own observations as well as data from the previous periods to make a good estimate and avoid large variations in values. After that in the Agency for Statistics of BiH data are entering into the database and doing additional logical and mathematical controls them. In the case of major variations in values is carried out a telephone conversation with the entity statistical institutions and branch of the Agency for Statistics of B&H in the Brcko District to obtain better information about the data.

1.8 Publishing of results

Survey results in the Annual Crop Statistics are published as final results - without the preliminary results for the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Agency for Statistics of B&H prepares first releases to disseminate and comment the reference annual indices for the previous year at the state level.

- Sown areas and plantations at the end of the spring sowing are published 20.08. the referent year and refer to the sown area by individual crops as well as the total sown area by use (per group of crops). Graph shows the percentage share of individual groups of crops in the total sowing area;
- Harvested area, total production and yield of main crops are published 20.01. the current year for the previous year and refers to the harvested area by individual crops (in hectares), their overall production and their yield per unit area. Also published data on total arable land in BiH by type of use. The graph refers to the total production of fruit and grapes;
- Fruit and grapes published in 20.03. the current year for the previous year and gives insight into the total production of fruit per individual species as well as the total production of grapes and yield per tree and vine. Graphs refer to the total sown area under crop groups as well as the total arable land by type of use.
-

1.9 Key variables

- sown areas for each type of crop
- harvested areas for each type of crop
- total production for each type of crop
- yield per unit of area for each type of crop
- total number of bearing trees for each type of fruit
- total number of bearing vines
- yield per tree capable of bearing
- yield per vine capable of bearing
- total area of arable land by type of use
- total used arable land
- utilized agricultural area

1.10 Key statistics

- annual indices of changes in sown and harvested areas (for each type of crop) compared to the previous year;
- annual indices of changes in total production and yield per unit area (for each type of crop) compared to the previous year;
- annual indices change in the number of productive trees (for each type of fruit) and the number of productive vines compared to the previous year;
- statistical data relating to changes in the use of total arable land

1.11 Questionnaire

The questionnaires used for data collection are as follows:

PO-21 (a, b) – Report on sown area in autumn sowing,

PO-22 (a, b) – Report on areas and plantations at the end of the spring sowing,

PO-32 (a, b) – Report on realized yield of early crops and fruit and expected yield of the main crops,

PO-33 (a, b) – Report on realized yield of late crops, fruit and grape and

PO-34 (a, b) – Report on realized yield of citrus fruit and olives.

(a) – for business entities and entrepreneurs

(b) – for family agricultural holdings (estimations on municipality level)

[Questionnaires are not currently published on www.bhas.ba](http://www.bhas.ba)

1.12 Contacts

Name of the institution: Agency for statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Address: Zelenih Beretki N^o. 26, 71000 Sarajevo, B&H

Responsibility persons: Fuad Bahtanovic and Fahrudin Subotic

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Other institutions involved in the process of data collection in the field of Annual Crop Statistics are Federal Institute for Statistics of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics.

2. Relevance

2.1 For all statistical processes

The Annual Crops Statistics is based on internationally comparable methodological basis and concepts and definitions which are in Regulation No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 18 June 2009 and Regulation No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 19 November 2008. The most of the requirements of these regulations are complied with. The main reason for not collecting certain data is the lack of structural data (Agricultural Census).

As the primary task is reporting of the Eurostat on all relevant indicators in the frame of Annual Crop Statistics and also used for purposes for the Statistics of national accounts and for the Statistics of economic accounts in agriculture. In addition to the large number of users such as FAO, UNCCD, GTZ, etc., the data used for the purposes of national institutions, both state and entity levels as well as for legal persons and natural persons.

2.2 Quality and performance indicator – the rate of the ESS statistics available (R1)

Table 1. – Crops from arable land (Regulation number 543/2009): collecting data about total sown area and total yield of individual crops on arable land. R1=100%

Table 2. – Vegetables, melons and strawberries (Regulation number 543/2009): collecting data about total harvested area and total production for individual crops. R1= 80%

Table 3. – Permanent crops (Regulation number 543/2009): collecting data about total production area and total production of fruits and citrus fruits, grapes and olives. R1=50%

Table 4. – Agricultural land use (Regulation number 543/2009): collecting data about total utilized agricultural area and refers to the main area. R1=70%

3. Accuracy

3.1 Sampling errors

3.1.1 *Sampling error – quality and performance indicator – variation coefficient (A1)*

Within the Annual Crop Statistics are working on full cover when it comes to business entities and estimations at the level of municipalities so that the sampling error is not relevant.

3.1.2 *Explanations*

See 3.1.1

3.1.3 *Activities aiming to reduce sampling errors*

See 3.1.1

3.2 Non-sampling errors

3.2.1 Coverage errors

Coverage errors are rare and possible when it is not done updating the Business Register and when the data for family agricultural holdings and their agricultural capacities which have not been properly recorded in the municipal departments. Not updated cadastral data and the complexity of the system of agriculture in Bosnia and Herzegovina are burdensome factor for the use of administrative data sources.

3.2.1.1 Quality and performance indicator – overcoverage error (A2)

3.2.1.2 Undercoverage error

There are no errors of undercoverage of the reporting units.

3.2.1.3 Measures taken in order to reduce the coverage errors

Timely update registers in statistical institutions (business entities) and records that are found in municipal departments (family agricultural holdings).

3.2.2 Measurement errors

3.2.2.1 Controls used to detect the measurement errors

Control of the data from Brcko District is based on logical controls after reviewing the completed questionnaires and follow-up data consistency and compliance with the data available administrative sources at the level of the Brcko District. After that the data from entities and Brcko District are entering into the application for the data entry and data processing in the Agency for Statistics of BiH and then apply logical and mathematical control. And in this case attention is paid to the consistency and coherence of the data so that each major discrepancy further checks mathematically or with query to the entities statistical institutions.

3.2.2.2 Causes of measurement errors

They can be:

- indifference reporting units;
- errors when filling the questionnaire and reporting tables;
- lack of understanding of the methodology of statistical survey by reporting units;
- errors when entering data into the database for data entry and data processing

3.2.2.3 *Procedures in cases of measurement errors*

Once an error is identified in the phase of data collection (Brcko District), the person responsible for this statistical survey (methodologist) depending on the nature of the error corrects error or make contact with the reporting unit for further adjusting. Errors which can be see in the reporting tables sending by entities statistical institutions to the Agency for Statistics of BiH in most cases resolved by contacting the methodologist or responsible persons for this survey at the entity level. In this phase it is important that on the base of all data in the questionnaire or reporting table and data from previous periods finds nature and magnitude of errors that could react adequately and do the correction.

3.2.2.4 *Quality and performance indicator – editing rate (A3)*

Possible errors when recording data and data entry are corrected before calculating the index on annual basis, so that the occurrence of subsequent correction of the data is very small.

3.2.2.5 *Measures taken in order to reduce the number of measurement errors*

Methodologies of the collecting and processing data which are sending to reporting units with questionnaires are the most basic tools to reduce errors. Misunderstanding and changes in methodologies can be explained by the methodologist at the state and entities levels (through meetings and contacts with the reporting units) to prevent the misinterpretation of the methodologies.

3.2.3 *Non-response errors*

3.2.3.1 *Quality and performance indicator – reporting unit non-response rate (A4)*

In the reporting period (reference year 2013) has not recorded any non-response.

3.2.3.2 *Quality and performance indicator – variable non-response rate (A5)*

There must be taken into account crops that are on very small areas so that their occurrence often varies from year to year and can't be specifically linked to non-response on the variable. The process is not implemented in the application for data entry and for data processing.

3.2.3.3 *Procedures in non-response cases*

Most often makes contact with reporting units in the case of absence of specific data or questionnaire. If the reporting unit is not filled the missing data then there is a possibility of the imputation of data in a way that used data available from administrative sources, data from other statistical domains as well as data followed in time series.

3.2.3.4 Procedures used to reduce the non-response rate

- Contacting the reporting unit, if necessary several times with a choice of methods to collect data (post, phone, E-mail)
- Additional methodological clarifications relating to certain variables
- Moving the deadlines for sending data in accordance with the availability of the reporting unit
- Contacting and other potential administrative sources for information about missing data

3.2.3.5 Quality and performance indicator - imputed data rate (A6)

3.2.3.6 Quality and performance indicator – number of errors made, as per type (A7)

Possible errors when recording data and data entry are corrected before calculating the index on annual basis, so that the occurrence of subsequent correction of the data is very small.

3.2.3.7 Quality and performance indicator – average revision scale (A8)

The data used for the Annual Crop Statistics are not subjected to any revisions.

4 Timeliness and accuracy of the release

4.2 Timeliness of the release

4.2.1 Quality and performance indicator – timeliness of first result releases (T1)

The timeliness of the first release of the survey results is defined as the difference between the date of the first release and the end of the reference period, however in our case it depends on the announced of the results at the entity level as can be seen in the following table:

Table of the first releases - the final results in 2013.

Ordinal Number	Name of the first release	Reference period	Release date	T1
1	Areas sown and plantations at the end of spring sowing (2012/2013)	31. May	20. August	T+81
2	Harvested area, total production and yield of main crops, 2013	10. November	20. January	T+71
3	Production of fruit and grapes in 2013	15. January	20. March	T+64

4.2.2 Quality and performance indicator – timeliness of first result releases (T1)

The first release is at the same time the final data release.

4.3 Accuracy of the release

4.3.1 Quality and performance indicator – accuracy of the release (T3)

Table: Accuracy - actuality announcement of the results in 2013

Ordinal Number	Name of the first release	Announced release date	Actual release date	T3
1	Areas sown and plantations at the end of spring sowing (2012/2013)	20. August	20. August	T+0
2	Harvested area, total production and yield of main crops, 2013	20. January	20. January	T+0
3	Production of fruit and grapes in 2013	20. March	20. March	T+0

There were no deviations in terms of the announced date within the annual publication calendar and the actual date of the release, except in special cases when the publication delays.

4.4 Reasons for major delays and the measures taken in order to improve the timeliness and accuracy of releases

No reason for the delay except as noted in the case of non-working days and then moves the release of the next month or the next day. It is very important in the calendar publishing accurately indicate the date of the first release for Annual Crops Statistics, taking into account non-working days and holidays.

5 Availability and clarity

5.1. Availability

5.1.1. Dissemination channels

Following dissemination channels are used to publish the results of the Annual Crop Statistics conducted:

Ordinal Number	Dissemination channels	Used
1	Web page – internet release	YES
2	Written requests from users according to the specification they provide	YES
3	Data published via phone	NO
4	Digital media (CD, discs, etc ..)	NO
5	Data presented at the press conference	YES
6	Thematic bulletin	YES
7	Specialized printed publications	YES
8	Bases, available to external users	NO
9	Statistically protected microdata	YES

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

The rate of the dissemination channels used is AC1=56%.

5.1.3. Dissemination modalities

Following dissemination modalities are used for the publishing of data from the Annual Crop Statistics conducted:

Ordinal Number	Dissemination modalities	Used
1	Web page – internet release	YES
2	Web pages of other institutions	YES
3	Web pages of international institutions	NO
4	Thematic web pages (i.e. Census)	NO
5	Written requests	YES
6	Phone facilitation	YES
7	Digital media (CD, disks, etc...)	YES
8	Data presented at the press conference	YES
9	Yearbook	YES
10	BiH in Numbers	YES
11	First release	YES
12	Thematic bulletin	YES
13	Specialized publications	NO
14	Eurostat publications	YES
15	Publications of other international organizations (OECD, IMF)	NO
16	Databases, for internal use	YES
17	Bases available to external users	NO

5.1.4. *Quality and performance indicator – the rate of the dissemination modalities (AC2)*

The rate of the channels used for the dissemination is AC2=71%.

5.1.5. *Quality and performance indicator – number of visits to online database (AC3)*

Should be developed in cooperation with the IT staff, When we develop a database related to the Annual Crop Statistics and on-line access to the same.

5.2. **Clarity**

5.2.1. *Printed publications and internet publications - releases*

- First release - Areas sown and plantations at the end of spring sowing (2012/2013)
- First release - Harvested area, total production and yield of main crops, 2013
- First release - Production of fruit and grapes in 2013
- Publication – B&H in figures, in the part relating to the Annual Crop Statistics
- Publication – Agricultural production in Brcko District (perennial)
- Bulletin – Statistical data of the Brcko District (monthly)

5.2.1.1 *Disseminated results*

Results of the Annual Crop Statistics are presented in the form of absolute value and unit of measurement that are applied are: hectares (ha), tons (t), kilograms (kg), number of trees and vines. They are published and indices compared to the previous year and the results are published on the tables and the accompanying graphs.

5.2.1.2 *Level (of details) of dissemination*

The data are publishing for the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brcko District.

5.2.1.3 *Metadata*

Reference metadata - ESMS: Contact (organization, organizational unit, mail address); Metadata Updating - Dates; Statistical Presentation (data description, classification system, sectoral coverage, statistical concepts and definitions, statistical unit, statistical population, reference domain, coverage in terms of time, baseline period); Measurement Unit; Reference Period; Institutional Mandate (legal documents and other agreements, data provision); Confidentiality (confidentiality – policy, confidentiality – data processing); Publication Policy (publication calendar, calendar of access to publications, user access); Dissemination Frequency; Dissemination Format (releases – news, publications, on-line data base, access to micro-data, other); Availability of Documents (methodology documents, quality related documents); Quality Management (quality assurance, quality assessment); Relevance (user needs, user satisfaction, completeness); Accuracy and Reliability (overall accuracy, sampling

error, non-sampling error - a) coverage error - b) measurement error - c) processing error - d) non-response error); Timeliness and Release Accuracy (timeliness, release accuracy); Comparability (comparability – geographical, comparability – within time);

Coherence (coherence – between domains, coherence with i.e. population statistics, coherence with i.e. employment estimates in national accounts, coherence with the employment estimates derived from buss. surveys, coherence – internal); Costs and Load; Data Revision (data revision – policy, data revision - practice); Statistical Processing (data sources, data collection frequency, data collection, data validity control, data compilation, adjusting).

5.2.1.4 Measures used in order to improve the clarity of disseminated results

The data which can be found on the new website of BHAS are clearly presented with supporting tables and graphs to allow users to analyze and use data on the most optimal way.

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

The total number of metadata elements from the Reference ESMS used is 55. The number of available metadata elements within the Consumer Price Index survey is 46. Thus, the metadata completeness rate for the Consumer Price Index is 84% (46/55x100).

6. Comparability and compliance

6.1. Comparability over time

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

The data on Annual Crop Statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being collected in a uniform way from 1998. Data of the Annual Crop Statistics are available since 2001 and comparable data series can be obtained in the period from 2001 until today.

6.1.2. Interruptions within the time series

In the Annual Crop Statistics was not interrupted time series except for certain variations in the data with certain types of crops are grown on small areas. For these crops is characteristically that in one year are on the arable land but in the next they are not due to the market demand and lack of interest of farmers for these types of crops.

6.1.3. Other factors affecting comparability over time

There were no relevant factors that would affect the comparability over time, except the already mentioned case of crops on small areas.

6.2. Geografic comparability

6.2.1. Comparability with other members of the European statistical system

The data are available under the Annual Statistics crops are not fully comparable with the data of other members of the European Statistical System which is caused by the lack of structural data for both the entity level and the new Brcko District and for the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In fact it is the absence of data on the production areas of orchards and olive groves and vineyards, and still be part of the data relies on assessments at the municipal level. There are also documents at EU level which are harmonizing approach to the some parts of the methodology and they are: Regulation No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 18 June 2009, Regulation No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 19 November 2008 and Commission Regulation No 1200/2009 from 30 November 2009.

6.3. Deseasonalization

The Annual Crop Statistics data for the past years have not been deseasoned.

6.4. Compliance between the interim (temporary) and final data

6.4.1. Interim data dissemination policy

Pri iskazivanju rezultata Godišnje statistike usjeva u BiH ne koristimo politiku diseminacije privremenih podataka ovog istraživanja.

6.4.2. Quality indicator – compliance between the interim and final data (CC2)

Podaci Godišnje statistike usjeva se diseminiraju kao konačni podaci.

6.4.3. Reasons for significant differences between the interim and final data

Ne postoje razlike između privremenih i konačnih podataka, jer su prvi rezultati ujedno i konačni.

6.5. Compliance with the reference survey results

6.5.1. Short description of the reference survey

Ne provodi se nijedno referentno istraživanje, a što se tiče administrativnih izvora podataka još uvijek nije dovoljno razvijena među-institucionalna saradnja statističkih institucija i institucija na entitetskom i državnom nivou koje su uključene u proces biljne proizvodnje.

6.5.2. Quality and performance indicator - compliance with the reference data (CC3)

Skladnost sa referentnim podacima nije moguća jer - ne provodi se nijedno referentno istraživanje, a što se tiče administrativnih izvora podataka još uvijek nije dovoljno razvijena među-institucionalna saradnja statističkih institucija i institucija na entitetskom i državnom nivou koje su uključene u proces biljne proizvodnje.

6.5.3. *Reasons for significant deviations*

Razloge za veća odstupanja nije moguće navoditi jer - ne provodi se nijedno referentno istraživanje, a što se tiče administrativnih izvora podataka još uvijek nije dovoljno razvijena među-institucionalna saradnja statističkih institucija i institucija na entitetskom i državnom nivou koje su uključene u proces biljne proizvodnje.

7. Trade-offs between the quality output components

No trade-offs (trade-off between the quality output components) were analyzed within this survey.

8. Assessment of the needs and perceptions of users

Učestali zahtjevi korisnika su zadovoljeni na način da se uz publikaciju vezanu za određeno istraživanje u okviru Godišnje statistike usjeva nalazi i tabela sa cjelokupnom serijom indeksa kao i pratećih grafikona. Kako bi se olakšala interpretacija podataka svako saopštenje sadrži i kratak komentar i metodološka uputstva.

8.1 Classification and understanding users

Prvenstveno se kao ključni korisnici Godišnje statistike usjeva na nivou BiH navode institucionalne organizacije poput državnih institucija BiH, entitetskih institucija, institucija Brčko Distrikta. Osim toga Agencija za statistiku BiH održava redovne kontakte sa visoko školskim ustanovama i korisnicima (privatni i društveni sektor) kojima se na upit dostavljaju svi traženi podaci o Godišnjoj statistici usjeva, a koji se ne podliježu obavezi zaštite podataka. Nadalje korisnici ovih podataka su i strane institucije kao što su ambasade i konzularna predstavništva, mnoge inostrane organizacije koje posluju na teritoriji BiH, zatim međunarodne i Evropske institucije i organizacije koje su uključene u proces prikupljanja i obrade ovih podataka kao što su to EUROSTAT, FAO, UNCCD, GTZ, itd.

8.2. User perception and satisfaction monitoring

Satisfaction of users is mainly monitored based on the frequency of their requests and petitions sent to BHAS – in terms of frequency of similar requests which are, later on, being introduced into release itself – if these requests are found to be legitimate and if they do not refer to data we are obliged to protect.

8.2.1 *Quality and performance indicator – the user satisfaction index (US1)*

No specific survey in terms of the user satisfaction with regard to this product is being conducted.

8.2.2 *Quality and performance indicator – time elapsed from the previous user satisfaction survey (US2)*

No specific survey in terms of the user satisfaction with regard to this product is being conducted.

9. Respondents/reporting units costs and workload

9.1 Survey costs for the statistics office

9.1.1 Quality and performance indicator – annual operational costs, averages as per main cost components (PCR1)

The costs of the Agency for Statistics of B&H in terms of Annual Crop Statistics in the framework of which there are five surveys are not available.

9.2 Respondents/reporting units costs and workload

9.2.1 Quality and performance indicator – respondents' annual workload in hours and/or financial indicators (PCR2)

The cost and burden of reporting units are negligible. In the branch of the BHAS in the Brcko District questionnaires are used for reporting units while the Entity statistical institutions using the reporting tables (MSEXCEL) that are officially sent by e-mail which reduces the cost and burden of all the participants in the Annual Crop Statistics statistical survey.

9.3 Measures taken in order to reduce the costs and workload

Since the workload of the reporting units is minor while they bear no costs whatsoever, no measures have been undertaken to reduce the costs. For a branch of the Agency for Statistics of B&H in the Brcko District the best solution would be the use of administrative data sources.

10. Confidentiality, transparency and protection

10.1 Confidentiality

Statistical data confidentiality is required by law, while the staff in charge of the statistical survey is also, according to the same legislation, bound to protect that confidentiality. Thus the Article 27 of the Law on Statistics of BiH states that »All measures of organisational, regulatory, administrative and technical nature necessary to protect Confidential Data against unauthorised access, disclosure and use, shall be taken by the Competent Authorities in collecting, processing, transmitting and dissemination of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina including at the Entity level«, while the Article 28 of the same Law states that »Persons having access to Confidential Data in the performance of their tasks shall be subject to compliance with the provisions of this law, even after the cessation of their functions«.

In addition, the document called the Rulebook on the Protection of Statistical Data at the Agency for Statistics states the procedures to secure confidentiality during collection, processing and dissemination – including protocols to safeguard individual accessible data, rules to define confidential cells in output tables as well as procedures to detect and prevent disclosure and the access to microdata by external users for research purposes

10.2 Transparency

Users are informed of the way of how to use the data from the Annual Crop Statistics statistical survey. If you have noticed some mistakes in the publications then will be corrected and in the context of the publication will be clearly indicated.

10.3 Protection

The data submitted by this survey are exclusively used for statistical purposes and will not be published separately. The protection of personal data is regulated by the Law on the Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No 26/04 and 42/04), Law on the Statistics of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina („Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 63/03 and 9/09), Law on the Statistics of Republika Srpska („Official Gazette of RS“, No. 85/03), and by the Law on the Protection of Personal Data (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 49/06).

11. Conclusion

The plan of the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina is that in the future in order to harmonize legislation for Agricultural Census to obtain structural data and began survey on a sample basis. This would be finished with the earlier practice of estimations by the municipal estimators. In addition to this it is planned to process data from the Population Census and creates a pattern for certain surveys related to the Annual Crop Statistics and create an address book of family agricultural holdings. Improved inter-administrative cooperation in the future provided a sufficient number of reliable administrative data sources.