

IPA 2017 Multi-beneficiary statistical cooperation program

HICP inventory

Country QUESTIONNAIRE

Price Statistics – HICP

(Pilot Project SP 2.1 HICP and HPI)

Country: **Kosovo**

07 August 2020
Version 2



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This questionnaire is intended to feed a European inventory off all sources and the methodological framework of the HICP production in the beneficiary countries.

It was designed to cover all about the price index projects, HICP, HICP constant taxes, HICP Administered prices, HPI, OOHl and CPI.

Please, answer only to questions/Group of questions that are related to the domains produced by your organisation, but try to answer as much as questions possible in the most complete and comprehensive way. Do not hesitate to additionally annex detailed supplemental documentation in case you feel pertinent to do so.

The following questionnaire is organized by sections representing the top-level domains of characterization of your HICP production. Each section is subdivided in groups of questions. As there is no explicit navigation path (and controlling mechanism) we kindly ask you to try to follow the ascending order of the ordinals of the questionnaire elements, when responding it.

Please try to give your response on the appropriate fields. In case of doubt, please, use the technical support e-mail address for contact.

Section 01 - Organisation

Group 01.01 - Department responsible

Q1: What is the name of the directorate to which consumer price statistics belongs to?

Please position the department in your organisational chart.

Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP) belongs to the division of Price Statistics. (Part of economic statistics)

Q2: What types of statistics are produced in your directorate?

Please provide a list with short descriptions.

The division of price statistics is responsible for the following statistics:
CPI-HICP (Harmonized index of consumer prices)-Monthly
IMPI (Import price indices)-Quarterly
PPI (Producer price indices)-Quarterly
CCI (Construction cost indices)-Quarterly
PPP (Purchasing power parities for consumer goods surveys)-IPA Multibeneficiary project

Q3: Please describe the regional structure/organisation of consumer price statistics.

There is a Central price office (KAS) and seven regional statistical offices.

Q4: What is the way of communication among regional offices and the central office?

Please give full details

The communication with the regional offices and the central office are mainly by direct contacts, by phone and E-mails at least twice monthly.

Q5: How often do you organise meetings with regional offices?

At least two times per month are regular contacts with the price collectors or their chiefs of regional offices and the HICP staff in the Central price office (KAS). Work shop with the price collectors in Albania (Durrës) was done in April (dates 16-19 of April 2019). Work shop was financed by IPA 2015 budget and were participated 12 participants.

Meeting with the responsible staff (monitors-heads) of consumer prices was organized by KAS and was held on 11th of June 2020, starting from 11.00 h, in the meeting room of KAS.

The point of the agenda was:

2.1 Review of work (additional clarifications) of consumer price monitoring, first part of 2020,

2.2 Presentation of data from the last publication for May 2020 and presentation of the annual publication, year 2002-2019 for the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

2.3 Other.

The meeting was attended by 18 people, objective of the HICP "IPA-2017" project. There were no expenses other than the expenses covered by the personal budget of the head of the price statistics, KAS.

Q6: Please describe the distribution of tasks between regional and central offices.

Please describe how you manage and validate the work of regional offices

Price collection is carried out by the price collectors (visiting outlets face to face) in seven regional offices which they cover 14 municipalities via a questionnaire (printed hardback book) for every article and service.

The questionnaire is printed in hard copy and contains the guidelines for price collections. The instructions to price collectors and the format of the questionnaire was updated for January 2019.

The observation by the price collectors is recorded in the outlets. Generally only prices are collected, supporting metadata are not always recorded by all collectors in all regions. Due to a lack of staff resources, most prices are not fully verified or validated at Head office. Some validation is undertaken by the regional offices. In 2018, head office staff began visiting the regional offices to support their validation procedures.

KAS central-office staff enters the collected prices into a SQL-server-based data entry system.

Group 01.02 - Staff

Q1: Please indicate the total number of staff working in the field of price statistics including price collectors and IT-staff.

In the central office of Price division are working 6 (six) people of which only one person is dedicated to the HICP, 1 (one) person working as a IT (local staff, partly). 10 price collectors in the regional offices are working on the price collection for the CPI-HICP, IMPI, PPI and CCI.
The PPP pre-surveys and surveys are undertaken by central office price staff.

Q2: What is the total number of staff working in?

1 Your institute?	157
2 Your directorate?	16 Department of economic Statistics

Q3: Please indicate the number and the estimated full time equivalent of the staff working on HICP/CPI in your country.

1 Number	1.25 FTE at head office, 3.0 FTE price collectors, and 0.2 FTE IT local expert (partly)
2 Estimated full time equivalent	4.45

Q4: Please list the distribution of staff working in price statistics according to different function groups and legal status.

(e.g.: senior statistician/ statistician/ assistant/ IT/ price collectors/ administrative staff/ etc., full-time employee/ part-time employee/ freelancer/etc.)

Function group	Legal status	Number
Project manager	Part-time employee	1
Senior statistician	Full-time employee	1
Statistician	-	0
Assistant	-	0
Price collectors	Part-time employee	10
Administrative staff	-	0
Others - IT	Part-time employee	1

Q5: Please describe the educational level of staff.

-Project manager and statistician - University degree,
-Price collectors - 9 have a University degree and 1 Secondary education only,
-IT local expert -University degree.

Q6: How is staff educated in the principles and requirements of the HICP?

The HICP staff are well experienced (the project manager is working in price statistics from 1982), while the senior HICP staff is working in KAS from 1983 (trade statistics and from 2006 in price statistics). Price collectors vary considerably in their experience. New training materials and updated methodological instructions introduced in January 2019 and was reviewed in January 2020 in order to further develop the knowledge of the price c regarding the HICP.

Q7: Are there HICP or Prices training, courses, meetings or seminars, where staff participates (please specify below)?

Area	Name of the Action	Type
CPI	Traineeship on Owner Occupied Housing (OOH) in INE -Portugal, Lisboa in 2007	Courses
CPI	Two price staff in IMF courses in 2011 and 2013, Vienna Austria	Courses



CPI	CPI-HICP, Scanner data workshop in Vienna, Austria, year 2014	Seminars
CPI	Professional support from CPI- Experts from Sweden-SIDA and IPA experts.	-
CPI	Regularly participating in the workshops and meetings organized by Eurostat from 2008.	-
HICP	HICP working group meetings and regional HICP workshops	-
HICP	Training presentation for price collectors from January 2019	

Q8: Please describe the type of training you offer to staff at entry into service.

Head office staffs are trained mainly “on the job”, price collectors are given an “price collection” training presentation, training is also given in the field during the price collection.

Q9: Please describe also the type and frequency of training to established staff members.

Hands on training is provided by external experts during support missions.

Group 01.03 - Contact names

Q1: Please provide a list of more relevant contact persons from your HICP staff

For each contact person list the following information's (1.3 to 1.7)

Name	Functions	e-mail	Phone No.	Mail address
Ibish Asllani	Head of Price Division Statistics (KAS)	Ibish.Asllani@rks-gov.net	+38 103820031125	Kosovo Agency of Statistics(KAS), Street "Zenel Salihu" no 4. 10 000 Prishtina
Raif Gashi	Senior staff for HICP (KAS)	Raif. Gashi@rks-gov.net	+38 103820031117	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	
			0	

Section 02 - Metadata update

Group 02.01 - Metadata

Q1: Please indicate the date on which the metadata elements were certified/posted/updated.

Please indicate what metadata you have for both the HICP and CPI and describe its content.

Num.	Area	Metadata Status	Date	Description of contents
1	HICP	Updated	19 th December 2018	2. Metadata update
2	HICP	Certified		Pending
3	HICP	Posted	Update HICP Inventory IPA 2017 (Continuation from IPA 2015) on going. The last inv.(New system) was sent for validation at the end of February 2019).	3. Statistical presentation 3.1 Data description
4	HICP	-	January 2016	3.2 Classification system
5	-	-		
6	-	-		

Section 03 - Data description

Group 03.01 - Classification used

Q1: What is the lowest level of detail for the national classification in your CPI/HICP?

i.e. COICOP 3, 4, or 5 digits? What is the lowest level of COICOP for which you publish indices?

Area	Compilation	Publication
HICP	5-digits	4-digits

Group 03.02 - Implementation of European COICOP 5

Q1: Are there any plans for implementing ECOICOP (level 5)?

Implemented from January 2017

Q2: If Yes please describe below the actions and the timetable.

Num.	Action	Description	Due date
1	Implemented		January 2017
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Q3: In case your national classification differs from the COICOP level 5, please list all differences.

HICP item list of KAS is fully according to the ECOICOP level 5.

Q4: How do the data sources for your item weights classify those products?

HBS and NA data are according to the ECOICOP classification.

Group 03.03 - HICP Data coverage

Group 03.03.01 - HICP Data coverage - Population coverage

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1688/98 on geographic and population coverage?

With the index of December 2014, new weights largely based on National Accounts data were introduced bringing the coverage of the CPI more into line with European Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. As such the CPI from December 2014 is in effect an HICP.

To reflect this, from the January 2015 index, the CPI was renamed the HICP.

Q2: How is the household population defined in your index?

HICPs cover the whole household sector, more precisely the goods and services that are acquired by households including both resident and non-resident households.

Q3: Are both rich and poor households included?

Yes; HBS sample is chosen randomly in whole Kosovo geographical territory. In total are 2400 households every year, since June 2002. From 2018 the HBS was replaced by EU SILC (supported by the World Bank)

Q4: How do you reflect the consumption expenditures of individuals living in institutional households in your HICP?

(Soldiers, prisoners, patients in hospitals, people living in elderly homes, pupils living in boarding schools)

Individuals living in Institutional Households	Description
Soldiers	Not available
Prisoners	Not available
Patients in hospitals	Not available
People living in elderly homes	Not available
Pupils living in boarding schools	Not available

Q5: Could you give an account on which expenditures are covered and how you measure these? What is the share of their expenditures in the total final monetary consumption expenditure of your country?

i.e. what are the major data sources for your weights (national accounts, HBS, surveys of non-resident expenditure etc.)?

Individuals living in Institutional Households	Covered	Data sources	Share in total final monetary consumption expenditure
Soldiers		-	0
Prisoners		-	0
Patients in hospitals		-	0
People living in elderly homes		-	0
Pupils living in boarding schools		-	0

Group 03.03.02 - HICP Data coverage - Temporal coverage

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 701/2006 on temporal coverage (of price collection)?

i.e. that price collection covers 1 working week, or more than 1 working week for seasonal products, please explain how you achieve this

From January 2015.

Q2: Could you assess the implementation of these standards?

i.e. fully comply, partly comply, and do not yet comply?

Compliance Level..... Fully comply

Please, give a description	Prices have been collected over a 10 day period centered around the middle of the month from May 2002.
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Q3: Non-seasonal products: Describe in general terms the definition of the price collection period (i.e. over how many days and in which period of the month) in your country, in addition, when do you collect prices for Energy products.

Data on prices for representative goods and services are collected monthly, between the 10th and the 20th day of each month by price collectors employed in Regional Statistical Offices (KAS).

The KAS central office staff in Pristina collects prices for items such as electricity, water, postal and telecom services and rail transport, also between the 10th and the 20th day of each month.



Q4: Seasonal products: Describe in general terms the definition of the price collection period in your country, when do you collect prices for Fresh fruit and vegetables?

Some Seasonal fruits products are planned to be included from January 2019

Group 03.03.03 - HICP Data coverage - Coverage of goods and services

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1687/98 on coverage of goods and services?

If not yet compliant please give the target date for full compliance, please list any expenditure categories which are not yet covered in your HICP (e.g. second-hand cars etc.)

Date of Compliance	
If not yet compliant, please give a target date:	Compliant.
List the expenditures not yet covered:	None

Q2: Please confirm that the goods and services covered by your HICPs correspond to what is stipulated in Article 1(4) and (5) of Commission Regulation No 1687/98, i.e. each category of the HFMCE (all COICOP/HICP headings) accounting for more than one part per 1000 are covered

All ECOICOP classes and sub-classes with a weight of more than 1 ppt are included in the HICP.

Q3: If applicable, could you provide a full explanation of the arguments for excluding certain prices from the HICP?

i.e. reasons for non-coverage.

N/A.

Q4: Does your HICP cover the following cases?

1 Services and materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 Consumer durables?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Charges for financial services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 Non-life insurance services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5 Expenditures financed out of non-life insurance claims to the extent of the full price?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6 Payments of households for licences, permits, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Output at not economically significant prices?	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Income in kind?	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Social transfers in kind/in cash?	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Services of owner-occupied dwellings?	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Purchase of land?	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 Life insurance and pension funding services?	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 Purchase of valuables?	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 Expenditures by households for business purposes?	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 Current taxes on income and wealth?	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 Subscriptions and contributions to NPISHs, purchase of services of NPISHs at an economically significant price?	<input type="checkbox"/>
16 Voluntary transfers for charity?	<input type="checkbox"/>
17 Payments of property income, including interest?	<input type="checkbox"/>
18 Compulsory or voluntary social contributions?	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 Net non-life insurance premiums?	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 Transfers between households?	<input type="checkbox"/>
22 Fines, penalties?	<input type="checkbox"/>
23 Lotteries and gambling?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Group 03.04 - Geographic coverage - reference area

Q1: Please confirm that the domestic concept is implemented in your HICP.

i.e. covers all the national economic territory, excludes expenditure abroad, included no-resident expenditure.

The target population of the Kosovar HICP cover all households (including resident and non residents) in all national economic territory.

Q2: How is the economic territory of your country defined in the index?

The statistics refer to the national level. In HICP index is calculated in the Country level.

Q3: Are some parts excluded from the index?

A sample of prices are collected in 14 large municipalities (urban and rural area) which are representative of the whole country.

Q4: Explain your interpretation of the domestic concept for the HICP and what concept does you use for the national CPI – please explain.

The HCPI based on the domestic concept i.e. the expenditures of resident and non resident households on the economic territory. KAS does not produce a separate CPI.

Q5: Describe how the sample is geographically stratified. Are all regions covered?

The HICP is not stratified by region, but all regions are included in the sample.

Q6: Is price collection carried out in small towns, in villages and in the countryside?

Prices are collected (seven regional offices) in 14 large municipalities with about 70 percent of the population of the country's (approximately 1.8 million) in the urban parts of the municipalities prices are collected for all items, but in the rural parts only food items are collected.

Q7: What is the minimum size of the localities where you carry out price collections?

Must have at least one outlet.

Q8: How is foreign tourist and other non-resident (e.g. expatriates visiting home) expenditure included? How is it distinguished from foreign business expenditure?

The consumption expenditures Non-resident consumers expenditures are include in the HICP as the weights are derived from HFMCE data adjusted to the domestic concept .

Q9: How is expenditure of domestic households abroad excluded?

See Q 8 above.

Group 03.05 - Time coverage - price reference period

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 2601/2000 on timing of entering purchaser prices? Are there any services for which you do not implement this standard e.g. airfares, & package holidays etc.?

The HICP is largely compliant, airfares became compliant from January 2017, package holidays are not yet fully compliant

Q2: Did the implementation of the regulation mean significant changes to your index production?

Yes - the price collection for airfares was redesigned.



Q3: Are prices for goods entered for the month in which they are observed?

Yes.

Q4: Are prices for services entered for the month in which the consumption of the service at the observed prices can commence?

Yes, (except for apckage holidays).

Group 03.06 - Base/reference period

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1708/2005 on the common index reference period?

CPI was started from the 2002 (base month, May 2002=100), while with the HICP KAS has started in January 2015=100 based on the EU Regulation.

Q2: Please confirm that the reference period of your index is 2005=100.

The HICP index refference year is 2015=100.

Q3: What is the reference period of your national CPI?

A national CPI is no longer calculated.

Q4: Please describe the algorithm that you used for the rescaling of index figures to the new base year (from 1996=100 to 2005=100).

Not applicable.

Q5: Are there index figures that are based on different periods than 2005?

All index series are refferenced to 2015=100.

Q6: (if yes) Do you apply the above described algorithm to them?

No.

Q7: Do you regularly update the reference period of your national CPI (reference period =100)? Please describe.

Not applicable.

Section 04 - Legal Base

Group 04.01 - Legal acts and other agreements - EU level

Q1: Is the HICP for your country fully compliant with HICP regulations and guidelines?

Largely compliant, KAS authorities are committed to releasing price indexes that conforms fully to standard international practices.

KAS follows to a large extent the regulations for the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), the standard CPI of the EU and is committed to further develop the HICP with the future aim of full compliance.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics acts according to the Law No.04/L-036 which entered into force on 12.12.2011.

Web-page: <http://ask.rks-gov.net>

Q2: If yes, since when?

Development is ongoing.

Q3: If not, what are the non-compliant issues and how do you intend to address them?

Quality adjustments, treatment of discounts, OOH, HICP-CT, HICP-AP is an ongoing program of development, however resource limitations restrict what can be done in the short term, while (based on the seasonal product regulation for fresh fruits into the CPI/HICP) seasonal products are included and are compliant from January 2019 .

Q4: Please explain this in the followings.

As is mentioned above, KAS are continually developing and improving the HICP in planned phases.

Q5: Please make a short account of any measures you have implemented in order to make your HICP comply with EU requirements since 2002.

KAS now uses the national accounts as the primary source of the HICP weights and in a stepwise approach has implemented most of the HICP legal standards.

Q6: Do you have any outstanding issues to be solved to achieve full compliance?

Advance price collection for package holidays services, treatment of seasonal prices, treatment of discounts, quality adjustments, HICP administered prices and HICP-CT, and OOH.

For this issues and others HICP-Compliant issues, continuous financial and professional experts support needed.

Q7: Please provide an estimate for the impact of non-compliance issues on both detailed and all-items levels.

N/A

Q8: Please also describe your methods for the calculation of these estimates.

N/A

Q9: Please specify necessary actions to be taken in order to become fully compliant.

A work plan of developments has been devised, however, implementation of this is dependent on sufficient resources being made available.

Q10: Please provide an estimate of how long it would take in your opinion.

Full compliance will depend on the availability of staff, financial and professional expert support .

Q11: Are any other important methodological changes to be expected for the HICP of your country in the coming 2 years?

Gradual rather than fundamental changes are planned.



Q12: Are there any HICP datasets that you do not provide or are incomplete or do not correspond to any of the existing HICP requirements? e.g. HICP-CT, HICP-Administered Prices.

HICP-Constant Taxes And HICP-Administered Prices and OOH are not yet calculated.

Group 04.02 - Legal acts and other agreements - national level

Q1: Is the requirement that; “statistical units shall allow the observation of the prices actually charged and give honest and complete information at the time it is requested” translated to national law?

Yes, Starting from 12 December 2011, Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) operates under Law No.04/L-036. This law stipulates the responsibilities and functions of KAS, as well as the obligations of respondents to cooperate and provide timely and accurate statistical data.

Q2: How is this implemented?

N/A

Q3: Please provide a list of all relevant national regulations which aim for ensuring the production of price indices.

The coordination of the system-wide statistical activities is based on a 5-year statistical plan; the latest is the "Programme of Official Statistics for the period 2018-2022".

Q4: Does national legislation as regards price statistics make reference to HICP standards?

No.

Q5: If yes, in which areas?

N/A

Q6: Does national legislation determine datasets in any areas (e.g. weights)

N/A

Q7: Are there rules in national legislation that restrict the implementation of HICP standards?"

No, national legislation doesn't restrict the implementation of HICP standards.

Group 04.03 - Access to administrative data

Q1: Are national authorities obliged by law to grant access to administrative data for the purposes of price statistics?

Yes, its used in the national accounts, but it is not directly used in the HICP.

Section 05 - Treatment of confidentiality

Group 05.01 - General policy regarding confidentiality

Q1: Describe the applied European and national legislations related to statistical confidentiality in your country.

Based on the Law No.04/L-036 of 12 December 2011, confidentiality of statistical products are guaranteed in accordance with EU standards.

Group 05.02 - Treatment of confidential data

Q1: Describe the rules applied for treating the data set with regard to statistical confidentiality.

The confidentiality of data providers (households, enterprises, administrations and other respondents) is absolutely guaranteed by Law. The data are used only for statistical purposes and are published in aggregate level.

Section 06 - Data collection

Group 06.01 - Organisation of price collection

Q1: Are all prices collected every month?

Most prices are collected monthly, but for certain products price collection is annual.

Q2: Do you carry out less / more frequent price collections?

Are some collected less frequently (annually or quarterly), or are some prices collected more than once a month, please specify

Collection frequency	Yes	Specify
More than once a month	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Monthly,
Less frequents (Annually, quarterly)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education, electricity, water supply, etc. annual

Q3: How often do you collect prices for the following categories?

Fuel?	Monthly
Fresh fruit and vegetables?	Monthly
Fish?	Monthly
Rents?	Monthly
Airfares?	Monthly
Package tours?	Monthly
Waste collection?	Monthly
Education?	Annual
Insurances?	Monthly
Household appliances?	Monthly
Second-hand cars?	Monthly

Q4: Are there any other products/services for which you collect prices less frequently than monthly?

What is the frequency of collecting their prices?

No, the collection of prices is monthly for all products (goods and services) except those listed above.

Q5: How are prices of goods and services defined?? i.e. do you include VAT?

The HICP covers purchaser prices i.e. the prices paid for goods and services in monetary transactions. The prices measured are those actually faced by consumers. VAT is included in HICP prices.

Q6: In which circumstance do you include estimated prices?

Please also describe your estimation methods in each case.

Usually we don't apply estimated prices in the HICP except for missing prices (in the case that we have to do this estimation,, our approach is based on the dynamics of prices in the ECOICOP sub classes). In the future, the treatment of seasonal products will require the use of estimated prices in accordance with EU Regulations.

Q7: Have there been cases in your HICP where goods or services have been offered free of charge and subsequently an actual price was charged or the other way round?

Please explain your treatment for these items with a concrete example.

No, there have not been any case that the prices have been free of charge which have subsequently attracted a charge or vice versa.

Q8: Do you include prices into your index which cannot be observed directly?

(e.g. unit values from cash register transactions, scanner data etc.)

No, all the prices are collected in traditional way by price collectors and central price office.

Q9: What are the procedures for selection of the specific products in an outlet, i.e. how are reference product-offers (a product in a specific outlet) selected?

Product offers in outlets are chosen by the price collectors in accordance with written guidelines and via oral instructions from head office. However, for most product offers selected it is not possible to verify or validate the selections due to a lack of resource at head office. Price collectors are instructed to select the most adequate product available in the outlet taking into consideration its specification as well as the instructions for selecting product. Further guidance and training was provided from January 2019 and in continuity.

Q10: Who are responsible for selecting representative goods and services?

The representative products to be priced are selected judgmentally at the end of every year by central price statistics staff and price collectors (specialist) of regional statistics, who also determine their specifications. These products are selected on the basis of information obtained from detailed HBS data, price collectors' suggestions and PPP product lists.

The specifications for individual good/services are more or less detailed; indicating size, unit, materials, brand, and characteristics. The specification depends on the nature and price determining characteristics of the product. For some products such as food and some garments, specifications are generally loose.

Group 06.02 - Price collectors

Q1: Describe in general terms the organisation of the price collection system, in particular the responsibilities of the central office and of local staff.

Price collection;

Kosovo has 10 price collector posts these are supported by the seven chiefs of regional offices. There is a pricing form for each observation that is used for a full calendar year's data collection (Jan-Dec). The collection forms are bound in hard-back books, with one or more books for each data collector each year. For the data collectors' reference there are written data collection instructions in the front of each collection book (updated in January 2019). However, the extent to which these instructions are followed varies considerably between price collectors.

The data collectors collect the prices between the 10th and 20th of the month. The data collectors also work on other surveys during the rest of the month. The data collectors come to the central office twice a month to get and return the data collection books, the national office can thus supervise the price collectors.

KAS central-office staff enters the collected prices into a SQL-server-based data entry system.

Q2: What are the shares of centrally and de-centrally collected prices by reference to the total number of prices collected on average per month?

Electricity, water, internet connection services, telephone services, subscriptions to TV networks, car and health insurance, transport services by bus and railway, kindergarten services, university fees are collected centrally by HICP price staff, which represent about 35% by weight of the HICP. Prices for 65 percent by weight of the HICP are collected locally.

Q3: Price collectors in your country: type of contract, number, and training.

10 staff in the regional offices are employed by KAS, they cover 14 municipalities covering both urban and rural areas. On the job training in the field and at head office is provided.

Q4: Are there manuals or the like for regional offices, for price collectors, for central staff involved in central price surveys?

For the data collectors, there are written data collection instructions in the front of each collection book: price collection is undertaken with the authorization of statistical Law.

Q5: Do you have written instructions/training/meetings regarding the selection of product offers?"

Yes as noted in Q.4 above. Additional training is provided at meetings held at head office.

Group 06.03 - Source: outlets

Q1: Describe in general terms how your outlet sample is drawn.

The main criteria for selection of outlets in each locality are the coverage of the available shopping areas within each location and the representation of different types of outlets. The number of outlets sampled varies by size of locality and by the type of item being priced. Once a year, usually in November and December, the sample of outlets is reviewed and updated.

The sample covers different types of outlets from market stalls, specialised shops, big shopping centres, restaurants and hotels as well as internet shops and catalogues. Prices for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected also from open market in addition to supermarkets and traditional shops.

Prices for mobile phone packages are collected via the internet.

All the food prices are collected in a traditional way, i.e. in the field from shops; some prices are collected centrally such as; Electricity, water, internet connection services, telephone services, and subscriptions to TV networks, car and health insurance, transport services by bus and railway, kindergarten services, university fees.

The outlets are chosen by KAS staff, generally by the central office staff in consultation with the local supervisor and data collectors. The general practice is to collect the prices in the largest market and stores in the dedicated municipality.

The sample was established 15 years ago, however it is updated every year, it is based on the original CPI sample - the CPI is no longer calculated.

Q2: At what level are outlets selected (central/regional/other level)?

The main criteria for selection of outlets in each municipality are the coverage of the available shopping areas within each location and the representation of different types of outlets (In rural areas prices are only collected for the ECOICOP classes "Food, Drinks and Tobacco). In urban areas prices for all ECOICOP Classes are collected. The number of outlets sampled varies by size of locality and by type of items being priced.

Q3: Describe your general strategy for outlet sampling and representativeness.

Purposive. The sample outlets is more than 1000, they are selected according to the procedure described in Q.2 above.

Q4: How is it in general terms identified where consumers do their shopping?

The outlets are chosen mainly in the places with the highest number of consumers -population (it is assumed that this represents the turnover in the outlets). The Business register is not used to get information regarding the actual turnover for some businesses/outlets. In addition, we also aim to select outlets that are price leaders. When selecting outlets for the sample we also consider the burden on the respondents.

Q5: Which types of outlets are included in the sample?

When selecting outlets for the sample we attempt to cover different types of outlets, that is; Supermarkets, specialised stores, internet outlets, open retail trade, petrol Companies, electricity company, water suppliers, PTK-Company, transport companies, traveling agencies, car salons, education and health institutions, hotels and restaurants, pharmacies, bakery, hair salons ,butchery, boutiques, other services outlets etc.

Q6: Specifically, is the following outlet categories included in your index: If Yes, what products are priced in these outlets?

Please, use the check box to signal the included categories.



Category	Is it Included?	List
Market stalls	Yes	Fruit and vegetables
Mail order	No	
Internet shopping	Yes	Utilities, telecoms, air fares, tuitions fees
Petrol stations (for other products than petrol)	Yes	lubricants

Q7: Is the market share of these and other outlet types known?

Category	The share is known?	If Yes: What is the market share
Market stalls	No	0
Mail order	No	0
Internet shopping	No	0
Petrol stations (for other products than petrol)	No	0

Q8: Describe your strategy to identify and include new outlet categories.

Feedback from the price collectors in the regional offices.

Q9: How often is the outlet sample updated?

Usual every year in December.

Q10: Have there been any changes in the past 3 years to the outlet categories included?

Please describe in detail.

Yes, the use of internet outlets has increased.

Q11: For which type of products do you collect prices via paper questionnaires/tables?

Prices mainly are collected via paper questionnaires.

Group 06.04 - Source: scanner data

Q1: Do you collect scanner data?

No.

Q2: If not, are there concrete plans to include scanner data into your index calculations in future?

Group 06.05 - Source: central collection

Q1: For which products do you use a central collection approach?

Electricity, water supply, postal and telecommunication services, package holidays, university fees, health services and second hand cars.

Q2: Please describe for each of the products how you run the central collection of prices.

For some items prices are recorded in the price collection books, for other products prices are entered directly into the HICP computer system.

Group 06.06 - Source: internet

Q1: Do you carry out internet price collection?

Yes



Q2: If yes, how do you use this data?

Mainly service prices from post and telecommunication (PTK-IPKO), electricity prices from KEK regulatory, water supply, computer providers, airfares are confirmed from their Web page (Internet).

Q3: Do you use the internet data...?

As representative for the product purchased via internet?
As price estimate for prices paid in physical outlets for the segment of the market represented?"

Group 06.07 - Source: other

Q1: List other data sources if appropriate.

Sometimes the catalogues are used for the second hand cars.

Group 06.08 - Product basket: sampling design

Q1: Describe your test procedures on price observations and price estimates.

The CPI-HICP sample size of about 6800 price quotations per month. It supports 418 elementary indexes, around 16 observations per EA on average. Due to resource constraints, validation of observed prices is very limited.

Q2: Describe in general terms the product hierarchy (or product classification) in your system and provide the number of levels of the product hierarchy beyond the four levels of the COICOP and the number of classes at each level.

The HICP is stratified to the 5-digit sub-class level of ECPOICOP. There are 12 COICOP Divisions, 91 4-digit classes and 173 5-digit sub-classes. Below this are 418 elementary aggregates/elementary product groups.

Q3: How far down do you have exhaustive product groups (how many) with estimable weights?

There are 418 elementary aggregates/elementary product groups each of which has a weight.

Q4: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 2646/98 on tariffs?

With the index for January 2015, that means that the HICP is in accordance with the Regulation to the extent that our conditions allows.

Q5: In which area has the regulation on tariffs been applied and did it mean changes to the index compilation procedures? What are the sources of information used?

The regulation on tariffs is applied for items such as postage, fixed line telecommunications, water, electricity, urban and inter urban transport, education, health and the services of Banks.

Q6: Please describe the method how you define consumer profiles. How many different consumer profiles do you consider within the concerned sub-indices?

The index for post paid mobile telecommunications uses a consumer profiles approach, three profiles are defined, low, medium and high users..

Q7: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1334/2007 on implementing measures (quality adjustment and sampling)?

Regarding quality adjustment for both Implicit quality adjustment and Explicit quality adjustment the application of "CASES" is used, these are routines within the HICP-IT application. However, metadata are not generally recorded against price observations, as such the application of quality adjustment is rarely done.

Q8: Do you divide your sample into consumption segments?

We do not explicitly divide our sample into consumption segments, however replacements are made within the same consumption segments.

Q9: What are the criteria that you apply for the definition of consumption segments?

Market segmentation

Q10: Describe the outlet structure and the sources for obtaining price information for data processing equipment.

How are specifications laid down?	Specifications are generally loose, e.g. colour inkjet printer. Prices are collected in the field in the normal way.
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Are they tight or loose, i.e. do the specifications allow to select a wide range of products within the expenditure group, or do the specifications aim at some specific (but representative) products within the expenditure group? Loose specifications are used so that the range of equipment is priced.-

Q11: Describe the rules for specifying representative products at the lowest level.

Product specifications can be loose or tight depending on the product, in general, loose product descriptions are used..

Q12: Do the selected products define their own aggregates?

Yes

Q13: How are reference product-offers selected?

Reference products are selected by head office. Product specifications/descriptions are produced by head office, product offers are selected by the price collectors.

Q14: What is done centrally/regionally/in the outlet?

Centrally?	Choice of items and product specifications
Regionally?	N/A
In the outlet?	Select the actual product offers to be priced.

Q15: How often are reference product-offers re-sampled?

Annually in December of each year.

Q16: Describe how re-sampling is done and the central/regional role in this.

Largely based on judgement at head office with some suggestions from the price collectors.

Q17: Special "difficult" coverage issues...

Done at head office.

Q18: What is covered in "Actual rentals" (COICOP 04.1.)?

Actual rentals for housing includes:
Actual rentals paid by tenants for housing.

Q19: What is included in maintenance and repair of the dwelling (COICOP 04.3.)?

Maintenance and repair of the dwelling covers:
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling, e.g. Window glass, Wooden paint, Ceramic tiles, Cement, shower, emulsion paint.

Q20: Describe your strategy for subdividing garments (COICOP 03.1.2.) into smaller subgroups of products?

This group includes Garments:
Clothing set for males, clothing set for females and childrens cloths.

Q21: How specific subgroups and products within car maintenance are identified (COICOP 07.2.) and what is exactly included?

Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment, e.g. tires, accumulator, filters for oil.

Q22: How are specific groups within recreational and cultural services (COICOP 09.4) chosen?"

Representative items include: tickets for football match, cultural services, ticket for cinema, prepayment for TV.

Group 06.09 - Treatment of internet purchases

Q1: What information do you have concerning which products are purchased via internet by the consumers in your country?

Personal knowledge e.g. utilities, tuition fees, and by research i.e. searching websites etc. there are no specific data.

Q2: What is the weight of internet purchases in the consumption expenditure of your country or index across all COICOP? For which COICOP positions are internet purchases significant (more than 0.1 per cent)?

For 2020, Electricity, gas and other fuels 5.13%, Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling 1.1%, Health 2.14%, Transport 15.7%, Communication 3.8%, Education 1.04%, Recreation 4.4%, Insurance 0.8% and Financial services 0.8%.
The Total weights for these COICOP Classes and sub classes are about 35 percent.

Q3: What is the source of information you are using to calculate the share of internet purchases?

National accounts based weights..

Q4: What are the products that are purchased via internet by consumers in your country in significant amounts?

We do not know, but airfres are often bought on the internet.

Q5: Do you include offers from foreign sellers? What are the decision criteria for inclusion/exclusion of these purchases?

Most air tickets will be bought from overseas airlines that operate in Kosovo and these are included in the HICP. It is known that some household buy goods direct from overseas websites, but these are not included in the HICP.

Q6: Do you distinguish between goods, services and non-physical goods (e.g. downloads, streaming)? Are there differenced in their treatment in your HICP?"

Only tangible services are priced on the internet at the moment.

Group 06.10 - The use of list prices

Q1: Are all prices actual purchase prices or do you also use list prices, and if so for which products?

List prices are used for new and second-hand cars.

Q2: Can you confirm that changes in list prices provide a reliable estimate for changes in actual transaction prices?

Yes, based on our knowledge the list prices shows the changes in transaction prices.

Group 06.11 - Administered Prices / HICP at Constant Tax Rates

Group 06.11.01 - Administered Prices / HICP at Constant Tax Rates - (HICP - CT)

Q1: Describe the tax structure levied on products in your country.

Not calculated

Q2: Describe the treatment of changes in tax rates on products. When do they enter into your index?

Not applicable

Q3: How do you account for tax changes for the HICP at constant tax rates?

N/A

Q4: Do you transmit data for HICPs at constant tax rates according to the methodology described in the manual? Please specify the timeliness of this series.

Not applicable.

Group 06.11.02 - Administered Prices / HICP at Constant Tax Rates - (Administered prices)

Q1: Do you update the classification of administered prices on an annual basis?

The classification of administered prices is currently not handled by Kosovo Statistics

Q2: Which prices are directly set by the government?

Not applicable

Q3: Which prices are directly influenced by government decisions?

Not applicable

Q4: Are there any plans to change the administration of prices for any goods and services?

Not applicable

Q5: Please explain the price setting mechanism for the following products...

Fuel for transport?	It is based on the market price
Electricity?	N/A
Gas and other fuels, heat energy?	N/A
Services related to the dwelling?	N/A
Telecommunications?	There are two operators : Vala and IPKO, but there is a market price
Others?	N/A

Q6: Please indicate changes that incurred during the past 10 years and known planned changes in near future.

N/A

Group 06.12 - Treatment of discounts

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 2602/2000 on price reductions?

The Regulation has not been fully implemented and discounts are not always included in the HICP. Starting from 2018, some discounts have been included, it is planned that going forward discounts will be included in a more consistent manor.



- Q2: Do you observe the Guidelines for the treatment of reduced prices in the HICP?**
Not applicable
- Q3: Could you explain if sales prices and other (non-discriminatory) price reductions accounts for the HICP?**
N/A
- Q4: Did the implementation of the regulation result in significant changes to your calculation methods?**
N/A
- Q5: Did the implementation of the regulation lead to revisions of your index series?**
N/A
- Q6: Please describe the treatment of discounts and rebates/refunds.**
N/A
- Q7: Do you take account of price deductions for bulk or off-peak purchases?**
N/A
- Q8: Describe the criteria when you take account of price reductions.**
N/A

Group 06.13 - Infrastructure: database and data warehouses

- Q1: Could you describe the structure of your database?**
New IT Software application developed in February 2013 (Visual Basic and SQL, done by local IT and SIDA experts), enabled that the database is saved in KAS Server and in owns computers.
- Q2: Does your database include flags, references, and descriptions to figures?**
Yes , it includes all of them.
- Q3: Does your database include methodological information?**
No, but Methodological information is part of the publications in three official languages.
- Q4: Describe the procedure for the transmission of collected price information from the price collection to the database entry.**
The data collectors return the pricing books to the central office at the end of the reference month. KAS central-office staff enters the collected prices into a SQL-server-based data entry system.
- Q5: Is price information entered into the database directly by the price collector, by other local staff or central staff? Is there any automation of data entry?**
No, Data entry is done by KAS central-office staff.
- Q6: Do you have a consumer price statistics data warehouse?**
Have a price statistics data warehouse? No
If yes, please describe its organisation, supporting tools and way of working. | N/A

Group 06.14 - Infrastructure: electronic devices

- Q1: What electronic devices do you apply for price collection? Explain the application and benefits of the device.**
None. The price collection is made face-to-face (in traditional way on paper).



Group 06.15 - Infrastructure: production tools

Q1: Please describe which IT tools (excluding databases and data warehouses) you regularly use in your production process.

From May 2002 until December 2013, the calculations has been made in excel application. From January 2014 Visual Basic and SQL are used.

Group 06.16 - Expected changes

Q1: Please indicate any planned changes in data collection in near future.

In the longer term it is envisaged to start with the new advanced methods of price collection such as:hand held computers.

Section 07 - Data compilation

Group 07.01 - Index formulae

Q1: Please confirm that your HICP is a Laspeyres-type index covering the COICOP/HICP.

The HICP is an annually chain-linked Laspeyres -type index.

Q2: What elementary aggregate formulae are used in your country?

Jevons - Geometric mean

Q3: What is the rationale for the choice of the formula?

It is compliant with HICP standards

Q4: In case alternative formula is used, can you provide evidence for the comparability of your index as defined in Commission Regulation No 1749/96 on initial implementing measures?

N/A

Q5: In case scanner data is used, has this influenced your elementary aggregation methods?

No scanner data used, traditional price collection (interviewing of the outlets) is used .

Q6: Please specify the number of decimals that you apply for...

Price observations?	two decimals (ex. 0.00)
Weights?	one decimal (0.0)
Compilation of index figures?	Unrounded
Transmission of index figures?	one decimal
Computed rates of change?	one decimal
Publication of index figures?	one decimal
Published rates of change?	one decimal (0.0)

Q7: Please specify in which cases you use rounding or truncation from the above listed.

Rounding is used in all cases.

Q8: Please describe the formula that you use for the compilation of elementary aggregates. Please list all formulas, in case not a single formula is used, together with the list of products that they are applied to."

Elementary indexes (indexes for the elementary aggregates) are compiled from collected prices using the unweighted-geometric-average (Jevons) formula.

Group 07.02 - Aggregation method

Q1: Please describe your data processing software.

SIDA has built a new HICP system in visual basic 6 and SQL, which it was tested during year 2013 and from January 2014 is used for the CPI-HICP calculation of price indexes.
The system is run on SQL server data base, which provides a stable platform for it.

Q2: In which parts of the process do you use tables (e.g. excel sheets)?

The excel sheet is used to produce the publications.

Group 07.03 - Chaining and linking method

Q1: Please describe your chaining and linking methods.

The HICP is an annually chain-linked index with December being the link month each year.

Group 07.04 - Treatment of missing prices

Q1: Describe your rules governing missing observations and replacements.

HICP accuracy requires that all prices be accounted for every period. The Kosovar CPI-HICP, in principle, uses— specification pricing, which requires that all price determining product characteristics are recorded and included in the specification. Unfortunately, the product-offer descriptions accompanying the observed price are often incomplete. Complete and detailed specifications are important for several reasons. First to identify and determine the quality characteristics of each product, second to find the best replacement, third to determine how to handle the replacement.

When we are unable to collect a price or unable to use a collected price, Kosovo carries the previous price forward for upto two months, if the price is missing in the third month it is replaced and the appropriate quality adjustment using "cases" is applied if there is sufficient evidence to do this..

If at item is permanently unavailable, the data collector uses the detailed specifications to identify the most similar product that this outlet sells, ideally a comparable replacement. A comparable replacement is one that has the same price determining characteristics as defined by the specification.

Q2: Do you have information about the number of missing prices per month?

It is not the usual case, this can happen mainly to seasonal items.

Q3: Describe your editing practices (validation and adjustment of price observations).

Prices are visually examined once loaded onto the IT system. In addition there are a number of routines in the IT system which check for extreme prices and price changes, these are used to identify possible errors. Due to a lack of resource detailed plausibility checks of individual price observations is limited in scope.

Q4: Which information is used for rejection or adjustment of reported prices?

No rejection has been identified because there is a good cooperation with the responsibilities in the field (outlets).

Q5: Is there a special treatment of extreme prices or price changes? What is the rationale for the choice of practice?

Usually the prices are checked and compared with the previous month if errors are identified they are corrected.

Q6: Please report on how often you use imputed prices. Please explain your imputation methods.

Actually KAS use imputed prices mainly for seasonal items as; Vegetables, fruits etc. (in that case are using called "CASES" which are in IT application software).

Group 07.05 - Excluding product groups that are no longer significant

Q1: Describe your strategy for identifying obsolete goods and services in CPI/HICP.

The basket of goods and services is reviewed and updated each December, new products are added and obsolete products are removed.

Group 07.06 - Substitution of products (replacement)

Q1: Describe your rules for choosing replacement product-offers.

Price collectors aim to choose the most similar products which are also the most sold in that outlet.

Group 07.07 - Adding newly significant products

Q1: Describe in general terms your strategy for both identifying and introducing new goods and services in your index.

Member States shall systematically seek to identify newly significant goods and services and, where relevant, bring them into the index within 12 months.

The basket of goods and services is reviewed and updated each December, new products are added and obsolete products are removed. This includes newly significant products – Data from the national accounts and HBS is also used to identify such products.

Q2: How are new products identified on the market?

We visit directly the outlets and in communication with the regional offices we get information for the new products, when and where do they come, what are the request of consumers, how much is representative.

Q3: What is the source of information that you exploit in order to measure the significance level for new products?

Directly to the outlets.

Q4: At which frequencies are new products brought in?

December each year.

Q5: Which new goods or services were introduced for 2017-2019?

From December 2017 until December 2019 the basket was expanded from 383 (year 2018 = 408) products to 418 products mainly small household appliances, solid fuels, mobile telecoms services, travel insurance, additional new car models and poultry and frozen vegetables to the food groups etc.

Prices for strongly seasonal products such as cherries, plums, tangerine, pomegranate and melons which they were collected in the previous years, are included into the index during year 2019.

Q6: How often is the target sample reviewed, i.e. how often are reference product-offers updated?

Describe the procedures and the role of central/regional offices and the price collectors.

The aim is that an Update of the target sample of product offers is undertaken every year in December.

Group 07.08 - Quality adjustment

Q1: Describe your explicit and implicit quality adjustment procedures.

Explicit quality adjustment - Not yet however the IT system includes this possibility, the main constraint is the lack of associated metadata for the replaced and replacement products

Implicit quality adjustment of prices, is used by the application of " CASES" which are routines within the HICP-IT application.

Q2: Do you monitor the incidence of quality changes and adjustments and maintain statistics about this?

no

Q3: Do you have general quality control rules with specified exceptions for certain goods and services? (Like A, B, C)

no

Q4: Classify your implicit and explicit quality adjustment methods. How often do you apply A and B methods?

Not known



Q5: Describe the treatment of clothing and footwear, books, CDs, computer games, cars and other vehicles.

Prices for clothing and footwear are collected directly to the dedicated shops. These are placed in ECOICOP group 03; prices for books are collected in bookshops; CDs and computer games prices are collected in specialized shops, new cars and other vehicles prices are collected in car salons-services, while for second hand car in dealerships and open car markets. Quality adjustments are not generally made as replacements are not easily identified

Q6: Where quality changes occur, how often do you carry out direct comparison?

This is done where the replacement product is deemed to be comparable and this is largely based on judgment. If the replacement is known to be not comparable then implicit quality adjustment using "cases" is performed.

Q7: Where quality changes occur, how often do you link the prices to show no price change?

We do not do this

Q8: For which products do you usually quality-adjust?

N/A.

Q9: Please report any readily available statistics you should have on frequency of applying different quality adjustments.

N/A.

Group 07.09 - Treatment of bundled products

Q1: Please provide a list of bundled products and explain the COICOP classification that you apply to them.

Currently post-paid mobile contracts are an example of a pure bundle and both prices and expenditures are allocated to "mobile telecoms services"

Q2: Does your data source for the weights provide sufficient information to allow for a separation of the expenditures on the components of the bundle?

No.

Q3: Is separate price information for the components of the bundle available?

N/A.

Q4: What are the criteria for the COICOP classification of bundles where there is no separate price and/or weight information?

N/A.

Q5: How do you treat bundles, where there is no separate price and/or weight information, in your index calculation?"

N/A.

Group 07.10 - Treatment of foreign business and tourism expenditure

Q1: Describe the weights source of tourist expenditure.

This information mainly comes from National Accounts data.

Group 07.11 - Flash estimates

Q1: What is the time lag for the publication of final index results for your HICP in relation to the last day of the reference month?

KAS does not produce a Flash estimate.



Q2: Do you calculate and disseminate a flash estimate for the inflation rate of the month before/on the last working day of the reference month?

No.

Q3: Describe your compilation methods for flash estimates.

N/A.

Group 07.12 - Detailed average price data

Q1: Link to dedicated inventory on detailed prices.

KAS does not implement detailed average prices. This data are no longer required by Eurostat.

Group 07.13 - Owner occupied housing - House price indices

Q1: Link to dedicated inventory on OOH and HPI.

KAS does not produce Owner occupied housing or House price indices . However, some research has started on HPI data sources.

Group 07.14 - Expected changes

Q1: Please, indicate if there is an expected change in data compilation in the near future.

Nothing significant is planned.

Section 08 - Handling of particular product groups

Group 08.01 - Clothing and footwear

Q1: Do you apply any special treatments for collection prices on clothing and footwear (beyond quality adjustments as described in 7.8)? If yes, please describe.

Partly,- we apply the cases which are recommended from professional experts (SIDA-SCB Sweden) which are used as a method in the place of the quality adjustments.

Group 08.02 - Rents

Q1: Please describe your sample for rented dwellings.

KAS accepts that the HICP rent sample and methods are deficient. The current practice is to estimate the rent per square meter of one hypothetical rental unit of 60 square meters rented to the domestic market. Only rents for flats in seven municipalities are included as a price observations in HICP.

Q2: Do you use a stratified sample?

No. (In Prishtina city the prices are collected in three urban area, while in other municipalities only one price collection for one flat). Mainly the rents of flats in Prishtina-as a Capital city are typical.

Q3: What are the criteria for the classification?

Mainly based on local knowledge of the location area-zones.

Q4: Do you include both new and existing contracts into your HICP?

Mainly existing contracts.

Q5: What is the weight between new and existing contracts in your sample?

N/A-

Q6: Please describe the quality adjustment practices that you apply for rentals.

Not applicable.

Group 08.03 - Purchase of motor vehicles

Q1: Do you cover both new and used cars?

Yes

Q2: What are the sources for price collection?

Car dealers and garages for new cars and dealers of second hand cars for second hand cars .

Q3: Do you collect actual transaction prices?

No, list or offer prices are collected.

Q4: Please explain your sample design for cars. How do you define consumption segments?

There is no any sample design for the cars. We identified the markets where the cars are sold. Based on that we collect the data for new and second hand cars. The prices are collected in all 7 regions (14 municipalities).

Q5: Please explain your replacement and re-sampling strategy concerning cars.

The Kosovo territory is small and we identify the market of car and changes to the market in the field. Product models are reviewed in December of each year.



Q6: Please list examples for fundamental and minor changes between car models from your experience of the last year and explain your treatment of the concrete case. Please also provide documentation on the assessment.

N/A.

Q7: Which methods do you use for quality adjustment in the case of fundamental changes between car models?

N/A

Q8: Which methods do you use for quality adjustment in the case of minor changes between car models?

N/A

Group 08.04 - Restaurants and accommodation

Q1: Describe the mechanism through which the samples for accommodation services and restaurants are selected. Which representative items are defined for this category?

Outlets are selected based on their popularity (number of customers) and price level (cheaper outlets are preferred)..

Q2: Please describe the representative items.

These prices cover the following products and services: Dinner at restaurant, Turkish coffee, portion of cebap(5 pieces), pizza (small), small makiato, Coca cola, schewppes 0.25lit, birra 0.33lit, bottle of wine, hamburger, Hotels- price for one person for 1 night , school Hostel(Dormitory) fees.

Q3: Are hotels and restaurants given weights according to tourist expenditure?

Weights come from National Accounts and include non-resident expenditure.

Q4: What type of accommodation other than hotels do you include into your sample?

Accommodation services in student accommodation facilities.

Q5: What types of room rates do you include into your HICP? How do you treat rates obtained by tour operators?

Price per night in hotels, price per month for student hotels, tour operators rates are not covered.

Group 08.05 - Airfares

Q1: Explain your price collection practices and your treatment of price observations with regard to the timing of entering prices (Regulation No 2601/2000). (How far in advance do you collect price observations for flights?)

The price of flight tickets are collected two months in advance of departure (from January 2017)

Q2: In which month do you record the price collection (month of collection or month of flight)?

Month of flight

Q3: Please describe the data source for the weight of COICOP 07.3.3. Transport by air (e.g. National Accounts, HBS, etc.)

National Account (NA) data.

Q4: Do you carry out adjustments on the expenditure data for transport by air that you obtain from the major data source for the weight?

No.

Q5: If yes, which corrections do you usually out and what is the source of the data used for this?

N/A

Q6: How do you account for expenditures for business flights?

We use HFMCE data, this should exclude business expenditures

Q7: What are the criteria for the inclusion/exclusion of expenditures for the following flights in the weight for airfares...?

Bookings made by residents of your country for a flight originating in your country?	None
Bookings by foreigners/non-residents for a flight originating in your country?	None
Bookings made by residents of your country for a flight between two foreign countries?	None
Bookings made by residents of your country for a domestic flight?	None
Bookings by foreigners/non-residents for a domestic flight?	None

Q8: Which airlines do you consider resident?

There is no national airline, the sample of airfares is drawn from those airlines that fly to and from Kosovo.

Q9: Do you treat ""code sharing"" as offers by resident carriers?

No

Q10: Please provide a list of carriers that you consider in the expenditure weights.

In theory all operators are included in the expenditure weight

Q11: Can you confirm that flights included in package holidays are included in the weight for COICOP 09.6.0 (or are they included in the weight for 07.3.3)?

The expenditure is allocated to 09.6.0 package holidays

Q12: What are the representative products for flights in your sample? Please provide a list of carriers and routes that you include in your sample for price collection.

We monitor prices for economy return flights to Vienna, Istanbul, Stuttgart, Bazel, Frankfurt, Zurich

Q13: Which ways for booking flights exist in your country? (e.g. travel agency in your country, travel agency abroad, carrier's website, carrier's agency, internet booking agency, etc.)

Travel agency in our country, carrier's websites, internet booking agencies.

Q14: Which ones among them do you consider in your sample design?

Carrier's websites and directly from Travel agency.

Q15: Please indicate the number of price observations.

6 price per month, one for each destination listed above .

Q16: What are the sources for collection of prices for flights?

(e.g. airlines websites, travel agencies, automated internet search, etc.)?

Airlines websites and travel agencies .

Group 08.06 - Package holidays

Q1: Explain your price collection practices and your treatment of price observations with regard to the timing of entering prices (Regulation No 2601/2000). (How far in advance do you collect price observations for flights? In which month do you record the price?)

The treatment package holidays is not compliant with the draft recommendations

Q2: What are the sources for price collection for package holidays?

Sources are catalogues of travel agencies and travel agencies (and their websites).

Q3: Please explain your sample (composition, type of travel, destinations, etc.)

Prices are monitored via catalogues of travel agencies and their price lists on websites. The selection includes catalogues of all major agencies. We monitor the prices of travel in Albania-Durrës and Antalia-Turkey only. The selection of travel destinations is regularly updated. We monitor prices of package holidays in the summer and winter, over the entire year. However prices refer to one specified date rather than the price of a holiday taken in each month.

Group 08.07 - Telecom services

Q1: Describe in general terms the development of the three main market segments in your country...

Fixed telephony	Fixed telephony is still an important part of the electronic communications market, which, however, is already well developed, so its growth is slow. Operators offer fixed telephony are classic fixed telephony.
Mobile telephony	In Kosovo there are four operators of mobile phone: Vala the national operator has 90% of the market. Usually the users use the mobile phones for taking photos, playing music, sending and receiving e-mail, browsing the internet. The number of users of mobile broadband internet access in standard packages and packages with a memory card or a USB modem continues to grow.
Internet/data communication services	Monthly prices for fixed line are collected.
Triple pay (all of the above in same contract)	N/A

Q5: Are all these telecommunication commodities and services included in the index?

Yes, Weights are prepared on the basis of national accounts data.

Q6: If not, when will they be included?

They are already included.

Q7: How are or will sub-weights be estimated?

In addition data provided by the Post and Communications agency are analyzed and used.

Q8: Do you include Mobile data services (wide-band)?

Yes from January 2017.

Q9: How many companies are active in this market and how many are included in the index?

There are 4 Companies: but only Vala is included from mobiles only as they have a 90% market share, but here is also included the fixed line (14 price observations) and Internet connection (10 price observations in the 10 Municipalities) from the two main providers.

Q10: Do you know the market share of the companies that are included in the index?

Yes, data provided by the regulator.

Q11: Could you describe the treatment of telecommunication services?

Fixed line telecoms and pre-paid mobile service plans - the tariff approach is used. For monthly mobile service plan contracts, a consumer profile approach is used (from January 2017).

Q12: How are prices of services and commodities defined?"

Fixed line: The prices of commodities and services are defined based on the categories-Zones: Zone I includes the region countries, Zone II include European countries and Zone III include other countries (Except EU). We collect 16 price observations every month directly from PTK company . Mobile contracts - price per month for pre defined consumer profiles (3).

Group 08.08 - Health

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 2166/1999 on health, education, and social protection in the health sector?

As it was mentioned above, HICP has started from January 2015 (CPI May 2002). We consider that coverage of these groups fits the contents of the Commission Regulation.

Q2: Specify how you treat consumption expenditures in the health sector.

Expenditures are derived from the national accounts, this includes public and private provision. Private health insurance is covered in ECOICOP 12.5.
Health covers these subgroups: 06.1.1 Pharmaceutical products, 06.1.2 Other medical products, 06.2.1 Medical services, 06.2.2 Dental services and 06.3.0 Hospital services.
Regarding the Pharmaceutical products, 100 prices are collected every month in the Pharmaceutical shops (10 items x 10 Municipalities);
- for Other medical products, 30 prices are collected for three items in Pharmaceutical and specialized shops;
for Medical services, 90 prices are collected in public and private centres;
- for Dental services, 10 prices for services are collected, mainly in private dental ordinances.

Q3: Has the definition of coverage meant changes to the price collection and index compilation procedures?

No impact in the compilation procedures. The coverage of these items is based on the CPI-HICP methodology, which covers the representative items-services.

Q4: Are there any examples of prices which are e.g. linked to income? Which are they and how are they treated in the HICP?

Medical & Hospital services are not dependent on the income level of the consumers. These services are offered by the public health to everyone with a low price, because these prices are covered by the government. In Kosovo there are no public health insurance.

Q5: Has the application of 'prices net reimbursements' been implemented?

N/A

Q6: Are tariff prices used in this sector?

The collected prices refer to tariffs, which come from Health legislation.

Q7: Have there been changes to the eligibility and access rules to social insurance in your country during the past 15 years (reform)? If yes, when? Please describe the changes that were introduced.

There is no social insurance.

Q8: Describe the impact of the changes to your index calculation procedure. In particular...

Which product groups have been affected?	N/A
How did the changes affect the applied weights?	N/A
How did the changes affect the collected prices?	N/A

Q9: What other specific measures have you taken as a result of the reform?

N/A

Group 08.09 - Education

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 2166/1999 on health, education, and social protection in the education sector?

HICP has started from January 2015 (CPI May 2002). We consider that coverage of these groups fit the contents of the Commission Regulation.

Q2: Specify how you treat consumption expenditures in the education sector.

Primary and secondary schools are free (except for books which attract a charge), so only private education is covered. Universities: Public universities are free except for a registration fee which is charged), private universities charge for everything, all these expenditures are included.

Q3: Has the definition of coverage meant changes to the price collection and index compilation procedures?

No impact in the compilation procedures. The coverage of these items is based on the CPI-HICP methodology, which covers the representative items-services.

Q4: Are there any examples of prices which are e.g. linked to income? Which are they and how are they treated in the HICP?

Less than 5 per cent of households are eligible for free university education (i.e. registration fees) as such the majority of households pay, as the registrations fees are very small, expenditure is not high.

Q5: Has the application of 'prices net reimbursements' been implemented?

Only for the specific category (Martyrs of war and families on social assistance).

Q6: Are tariff prices used in this sector?

The collected prices refers to tariffs, which comes from Education legislation.

Group 08.10 - Social protection

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 2166/1999 on health, education, and social protection in the social protection sector?

HICP has started from January 2015(CPI May 2002). We consider that coverage of these groups fit the contents of the Commission Regulation.

Q2: Specify how you treat consumption expenditures in the social protection sector.

12.4.0 Social protection includes the prices for Kindergartens (public and private - both types attract a fee) (16 prices in 14 municipalities in monthly bases).

Q3: Has the definition of coverage meant changes to the price collection and index compilation procedures?

The coverage of these items is based on the CPI-HICP methodology, which covers the representative items-services.

Q4: Are there any examples of prices which are linked to income? Which are they and how are they treated in the HICP?

Only war martyrs do not pay which is a very small proportion of the population

Q5: Has the application of 'prices net reimbursements' been implemented?

N/A

Q6: Are tariff prices used in this sector?

Yes: Different tariff prices are used in Public sector and different tariffs for private sector.

Group 08.11 - Insurance

Q1: What sources of data do you use for the compilation of the insurance weights?

National Accounts	Nationa Accounts (NA)
Insurance companies or organisations	
National insurance authorities	
Other insurance pertinent sources	

Q2: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1617/1999 on insurances?

The weights for insurance are taken from NA data.

Q3: Has this regulation on insurance meant changes to your index compilation procedures?

No, as insurance has always used national accounts data

Q4: How do you calculate insurance weights? Are weights based on an aggregation of service charges?

Net weights are derived largely from the national accounts, as such they are not calculated by the HICP unit.

Q5: Do you use average aggregate expenditure during 3 years?

Currently only one year of data is used

Q6: Are gross premiums being used?

Gross premiums are used.

Q7: What are the price determining specifications? Do you carry out adjustments to the insurance price for index linking of the premium or for the cover value?

No adjustments to the insurance is applied.

Group 08.12 - Financial services

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1920/2001 on service charges proportional to transaction values?

Only fixed charges are priced, proportional charges are not covered. Regarding the financial services, only the "Charge for financial service of bank" are collected (14 prices in 14 Municipalities).

Q2: How has this regulation been implemented?

As no proprtional charged are coverd, the regulation has not been implemented.

Q3: What is the main source of information used? What type of information can be obtained from it?

All commecial banks. Bank provision data are collected from the banks.

Group 08.13 - Seasonal items

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 330/2009 on the treatment of seasonal items?

The Regulation has not been implemented yet. However we plan to do so in the near future.

Q2: Has the implementation of the regulation meant changes to your index compilation procedures?

N/A

Q3: Which classes/groups fall under the scope of the regulation?

Fruits, Vegetables, Clothings, Footwear and summer package holidays have some seasonal products.



Q4: Do you treat the following classes/groups as seasonal...?

01.1.3. Fish?.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
01.1.6. Fruit?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
01.1.7. Vegetables?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03.1. Clothing?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
03.2. Footwear?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Q5: Which methods have you used/are you using for them? Please explain in detail.

Currently only those fruits and vegetables that are available all year are included in the HICP. However, prices are collected for some seasonal fruit, but these are not included in the index.

Q6: If you are applying class-confined seasonal weights, please, present the product weights in a table for each product group in concern separately.

N/A

Group 08.14 - Other product groups

Q1: Please list any products that you think deserve particular treatment. Explain your treatment of these products.

None.

Group 08.15 - Important changes of methodology in the near future

Q1: Please, indicate if there is an expected change in handling of particular products in the future.

Separate calculations for seasonal items is a task for near future, if the data sources and human resources will be available .

Section 09 - Weights

Group 09.01 - Sources: major and secondary

Q1: When did you implement calculation methods for the weights that comply with the standards set by the Commission Regulation No 1114/2010 on HICP weights?

(Please confirm the exact date (starting year))

National accounts data were mainly used for the ECOICOP 4-digit class weights from January 2016 (based on national accounts data for 2014) sub-index weights are largely based on the HBS.

Q2: Since when the new standards for HICP weights have been implemented in your country?

As above.

Q3: Which changes did you introduced then?

The main change was a switch from the HBS to the national accounts as the source of the 4-digit class weights.

Q4: What is the lowest index level that has been affected by the implementation of the new tighter standards?

We cannot judge for the affection by the implementation of new standards, because this is the first year that we started with the HICP.

Q5: Describe in general terms your sources and calculation methods for the weights.

National accounts data are used down to the 4-digit class level.

Q6: What is the frequency of update of weights applied to different aggregation levels?

All weightings are updated each December.

Q7: What is the source and associated time period of the weights at the highest level of the index?

The weights are calculated and updated in December of the previous year-January of the reference year. The weights reference period is year t-2 HFMCE data .

Q8: Where the weights are from National Accounts or Household Budget Survey, what is known about the quality of the weights?

We believe that the quality of NA and HBS is satisfactory, However it is likely that the expenditures of wealthy households and non-resident households are under reported..

Group 09.02 - National vs. domestic concept

Q1: Please describe how the domestic concept is implemented in terms of weights.

The domestic concept is implemented in NA data on private consumption. These are calculated by the National Accounts division to reflect the consumption including the non-resident households expenditures in Kosovo and excluding the kosovar consumption abroad.

Group 09.03 - Weights compilation at elementary aggregate level

Q1: Are weights adjusted in any cases?

Yes

Q2: If yes, how do you carry out adjustments?

Provide the rationale for these adjustments.

The elementary aggregates weights largely equate to the 5-digit ECOICOP sub-class weights, there are estimated using a judgement approach and are derived from the 4-digit class weights supplied by the national accounts.

Q3: What is the lowest level of aggregation where explicit weights are introduced?

At the elementary aggregate level

Q4: Describe in general terms the weights used below the sub-index level.

For calculating elementary aggregate weights judgement, HBS and other relevant sources are used.

Q5: What types of weights are there for products, regions, and outlets?

We don't apply regional stratum weights as Kosovo is a small country.

Q6: What is the source and associated time period of these weights?

N/A

Q7: For how many items do you use HBS as a source for detailed weights?

Almost all the items use as a data source NA data.

Q8: Are guesses, judgemental adjustments, or equal weights used? Where?

Yes: Guesses and judgment methods are used, because it is not possible to have data in disaggregated level.

Q10: Are there weights associated with single price observations for product-offers?

Yes

Q11: What is the definition and age of these weights?

It mainly applies to utilities and some services such as passport fees.

Q9: How often are weights reviewed and updated at these levels?

Every year.

Group 09.04 - Weights compilation at ECOICOP level

Q1: What are the sources of weights at COICOP level (sub-index level)?

Weights are gained mainly from NA down to 4-digit ECOICOP level while for lower levels mostly data collected with the household budget surveys are used and Judgement.

Q2: Where the weights are from National Accounts, which tables do you use for the calculation of the sub-index weights?

The data are obtained from National Accounts : Household final monetary consumption expenditure.

Q3: Please explain your method for identifying critical weights.

We focused on the weights for HICP sub-indices which are affected by administrative decisions, as: prices for electricity, water supply-sewerage; and for sub-indices to derive HICP weights for critical products is applied to items which are subject to market conditions and technologies.

Q4: Had critical weights been identified and relevant changes to the weighting structure implemented in the past? At which frequency?

HICP weights are calculated for the first time this year (January 2015), so the updates of the critical weights will be part of annual review of weights.

Q5: Has the implementation of the new standards (Regulation No 1114/2010) starting from 2012 brought changes for the source or age of your sub-index weights?

We are in the phase of the developing the HICP.

Q6: Please list all sub-indices which have a 0 weight and provide evidence for the accuracy of these weights.

There are no zero weights. Zero weights mean that the expenditure category is not covered in the HICP

Group 09.05 - Reference period

Q1: Which is the reference period of the data used for the calculation of the weights from the highest to the lowest level?

The present weights are calculated on the basis of NA data (t-2). The last updated weights are calculated using NA data of the year 2018.

Group 09.06 - Price update of weights

Q1: Do you carry out price-updating to the previous year's average price level?

no

Q2: Do you carry out price-updating to the previous year's December price level?

Yes.

Q3: What price-updating practice is applied at elementary aggregate levels?

None.

Q4: Describe the updating procedure for the weight of data processing equipment. How do you obtain the weight at the sub-index level?

The index used for data processing equipment is not quality adjusted.

Section 10 - Quality assurance

Group 10.01 - Policy of quality assurance

- Q1: Which control procedures are in place in your country in order to evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the information and the compliance of the concerned sub-indices with the HICP comparability and quality requirements?**

Limited resources do not currently allow for detailed data validation. Some controls and checking of data are undertaken but these could be improved - resources allowing.

Group 10.02 - Practical quality assessment

- Q1: Has your NSI been able to provide information for the evaluation of compliance whenever it was requested by Eurostat?**

The quality of HICP can be assessed to be satisfactory and it is largely compliant with HICP regulations. Its concepts and methodology have been developed according to international standards and using consumer price statistics experience.

Further work is ongoing to improve the quality and in particular comparability of the index. In particular, the HICP in Kosovo is still under development.

- Q2: Is there any certification in order to ensure the quality of the index?**

Please describe the relevant procedures.

No. But we work closely with the professional experts (IMF, IPA).

- Q3: Describe the degree of control that the central office has over the operations of the index at all levels with respect to the quality of the index results.**

Price Statistics staff in the central office is fully responsible for index calculation at all levels. However, the head office does not have full control of the price collection which is managed by the regional offices, this has a direct impact on the quality of the price collection.

- Q4: How are monthly checks against errors and mistakes carried out in...?**

(This question refers both to central and to local price collection products.)

- i) Price information?
- ii) Preliminary index results?

- Q5: Are there other procedures in place with the aim of improving the index compilation?**

We have an on-going annual re-sampling of our index to ensure that it remains up to date and representative of consumers' expenditure. As part of this process, we control how we practically compile the index, making changes as required.

- Q6: Describe your procedure to detect outliers, data entry errors, or missing price observations. How do you control for the consistency of the price information?**

We recheck the prices the indices of which deviated compare with the previous month. The cases of big changes in prices, possible replacements of products, missing products and changes in price structure (tariff prices) are handled separately. Some of the errors are identified by the IT programme, because from 2014 new IT software is applied (Visual Basic and SQL).

Each problem regarding the collected prices is treated individually and additional information on it is collected.

- Q7: Describe your test procedures for the consistency of the output results.**



Average prices, base prices and calculated indices (annually and monthly), which should agree with the data, are checked.

Q8: How do you treat detected errors?

Errors are corrected by the staff of price statistics division.

Q9: How are data processing flows documented?

Processes are documented in the methodology, which is part of HICP publication. Guidelines are regularly updated.

Group 10.03 - Frequency of quality assessment

Q1: How often do you issue quality reports?

Quality reports have not been issued.

Group 10.04 - Quality reports

Q1: Please describe the content of the quality reports. Are they aligned to ESS standards?

Quality reports will be based on the HICP Inventory.

Section 11 - Relevance

Group 11.01 - User needs

Q1: Please provide a classification of users with some indication of their importance, of the uses for which they require general and specific statistical output and of the users and uses to which a special consideration is given.

Num.	User	CPI importance	HICP importance	Explanation
1	Ministry of Finance (MF)	N/A	High	HICP indices (monthly and annually)
2	Central Bank of Kosovo	N/A	High	HICP indices (monthly and annually)
3	IMF	NA	General	HICP indices (monthly and annually)
4	Eurostat	N/A	General	HICP indexes (annually, but in the future they will be supplied monthly.)
5	Media, public and private users	N/A	Specific	HICP indices (monthly and annually)
6		-	-	

Q2: Please indicate unmet user needs and the reasons for not meeting them.

Not known. Our data are published in Web page of KAS at aggregate level. If someone needs microdata, access is regulated under the KAS LAW.

Group 11.02 - User satisfaction

Q1: Describe how the views and opinions of users are collected.

Non have been conducted.

Q2: Do you regularly run a user satisfaction survey? Please describe.

No.

Q3: What is the date of the most recent user satisfaction survey?

N/A.

Q4: Do you calculate a user satisfaction index? Please describe."

No.

Group 11.03 - Advisory Committee

Q1: Is there a Board of users / stakeholders / advice?

Not for the HICP. However, a statistical Council has been established in KAS as competent advisory body for official statistics, with its memebres being eminent representatives from the ministries and professional workers in the field of statistics, economy, social affairs and political system.

The Council submits an annual report on its work to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Government of the Republic of Kosovo.

Section 12 - Accuracy

Group 12.01 - Sample size

Q1: Please provide us with the structure of your index by means of a table listing all your elementary aggregates, the number of representative items within each EA and the number of prices collected for each representative item on average per month.

The goods and services selected for the basket are those of most importance to the customers; have a significant share in total consumption; best reflect the changes of prices of related products. As far as possible, methodology recommendations are taken into account, however, the HICP in Kosovo is still under development. Prices are collected in different type of outlets, supermarkets, markets, etc., in 14 municipalities in the country, who are based in seven regional centres, are collect approximately 6400 prices (year 2017), from 2018 are collected approximately 6800 prices, while from December 2019/January 2020 are..... in more than 1000 outlets - during the period of 10th - 20th of each month-they reflect the price situation for the whole country. Higher level published weights are based on the data from structure of household final monetary consumption expenditure. The outlets from which prices are collected are chosen to represent the existing trade and service network.

The table below gives an overview of the elementary aggregates for the **year 2020** and the number of price observations for each elementary aggregate underlying the Kosovo HICP (the table below is indicative of the indices for each year):

COCOP	Elementary aggregate	No. of price observation
01.1.1	Rice	30
01.1.1	Wheat flour	44
01.1.1	White bread	31
01.1.1	Pasta	31
01.1.1	Maize flour	30
01.1.1	Biscuits	30
01.1.1	Chees pie	23
01.1.1	Muffin-Kifle e pjekur	28
01.1.1	Biskota " Petit beure"	30
01.1.1	Cornflakes	29
01.1.1	Biscuits jaafa	30
01.1.1	Mini croissan 7 days	30
01.1.1	Salted sticks -Shkopinjë	30
01.1.1	Corn starch-Niseshte misri	30
01.1.1	Kokos	30
01.1.1	Chio chips	30
01.1.2	Beef meat	24
01.1.2	Veal meat	24
01.1.2	Veal lungs	14
01.1.2	Pork without bones	2
01.1.2	Pork with bones	2
01.1.2	Chicken	30
01.1.2	Dried meat	32
01.1.2	Lamb meat	10
01.1.2	Domestic sausage	30
01.1.2	Chiken thighs	8
01.1.2	Salami	30
01.1.2	Canned mashed chicken	30
01.1.2	Virshle pule " Koral"	30



01.1.2	White meat- chicken	30
01.1.3	Frozen fish	30
01.1.3	Fresh fish	10
01.1.3	Canned fish	30
01.1.4	Milk (tetrapak)	30
01.1.4	Fresh milk	9
01.1.4	Yoghurt	30
01.1.4	Fresh cheese	30
01.1.4	White cream	30
01.1.4	Cream	9
01.1.4	Eggs	30
01.1.4	Milk powder	9
01.1.4	Yogurt cream	29
01.1.5	Olive oil	16
01.1.5	Edible oils	30
01.1.5	Margarine	30
01.1.5	Vegetable oil	25
01.1.5	Gold buter	27
01.1.6	Apple	37
01.1.6	Pears	37
01.1.6	Banana	37
01.1.6	Orange	37
01.1.6	Limon	37
01.1.6	Tangerine	13
01.1.6	Plum	9
01.1.6	Cherry	12
01.1.6	Watermelon	12
01.1.6	Pomegranate	12
01.1.6	Grape	32
01.1.6	Strawberries	18
01.1.6	Chestnut	28
01.1.6	Nuts	28
01.1.6	Groundnut	28
01.1.7	Potatoes	37
01.1.7	Tomatoes	37
01.1.7	Beans	37
01.1.7	Onion	37
01.1.7	Garlic	27
01.1.7	Cucumber	37
01.1.7	Pepper	37
01.1.7	Carrot	37
01.1.7	Spinach	33
01.1.7	Cabbage	37
01.1.7	Leek	27
01.1.7	Cucumbers conserved	30
01.1.7	Piraeus potatoes	30
01.1.7	Green salads	15
01.1.7	Frozen vegetables	8
01.1.7	Black tomato	15
01.1.8	Sugar	30
01.1.8	Honey	29
01.1.8	Marmalades	30
01.1.8	Chocolate	30
01.1.8	Chocolate cream	30
01.1.8	Jam	11



01.1.8	Ice-Carte D'OR	13
01.1.8	Bonbon Noire	29
01.1.8	Chocolate for sweets	30
01.1.8	Plum mixed-Nuts	23
01.1.9	Soup	31
01.1.9	Salt	31
01.1.9	Pepper	31
01.1.9	Vegetate (spice)	31
01.1.9	Yeast	30
01.1.9	Vinegar	30
01.1.9	Mayonnaise	30
01.1.9	Tomato ketchup	9
01.1.9	Food for child	16
01.2.1	Tea 20 begs	30
01.2.1	Ground coffe	30
01.2.1	Tea (cejlon)	30
01.2.1	Cocoa	30
01.2.1	Nescafe	16
01.2.2	Mineral water	30
01.2.2	Natural water	30
01.2.2	Coca cola	30
01.2.2	Fruit juice	30
01.2.2	Sprite - Sprite	28
02.1.1	Brandy	28
02.1.1	Other-Konjak	29
02.1.2	Wine	30
02.1.3	Beer in cans	30
02.1.3	Bottled Beer	16
02.2.0	Cigarete West	16
02.2.0	Cigarettes Cisterfield	16
02.2.0	Cig. Lucky strike	30
02.2.0	Cigarettes Winston	17
02.2.0	Cigarettes Rothmans	30
02.2.0	Cigarettes Ronson	30
02.2.0	Cigarettes Marlboro	30
02.2.0	Cigarettes Kent	30
02.2.0	Cigarettes Davidoff	23
03.1.1	Coating material	8
03.1.2	Clothing set for males	16
03.1.2	Long coat for men	3
03.1.2	Men's long Jakne	3
03.1.2	Men's short Jakne	3
03.1.2	Clothing set for females	16
03.1.2	Female long coat	3
03.1.2	Female long Jakne	3
03.1.2	Jakne short for Female	3
03.1.2	Shirt for males	16
03.1.2	Female shirt	16
03.1.2	Male cardigan	17
03.1.2	Female cardigan	16
03.1.2	Cardigan for children	17
03.1.2	Clothes for children 0 to 2 years	11
03.1.2	Clothes for children 3 to 13 years	11
03.1.2	Male pyjamas	16
03.1.2	Female pyjamas	16



03.1.2	Under shirts	16
03.1.2	Penti lycra (hullahopet)	16
03.1.2	Sock-men (the children)	16
03.1.2	Sock-men (adults)	16
03.1.2	Brassiere (model "Sevim" or similar ..)	8
03.1.2	Jeans for adult men	19
03.1.2	Jeans for adult women	17
03.1.3	Sevving threads	9
03.1.3	Kniting yarns	8
03.1.4	Dry cleaning of clothing	12
03.1.4	Pruning of pants	16
03.2.1	Shoes for men	16
03.2.1	Shoes for female	16
03.2.1	Shoes for children men	16
03.2.1	Shoes for children female	16
03.2.1	Sandals for men	16
03.2.1	Sandals for females	18
03.2.1	Sport shoes (all kinds)	16
03.2.2	Shoe Repair	16
04.1.1	Rentals for housing	12
04.3.1	Window glass	16
04.3.1	Wooden paint	16
04.3.1	Ceramic tiles	16
04.3.1	Cement	11
04.3.1	Tush-Battery	16
04.3.1	Wall painting	16
04.4.2	The monthly payment for waste	14
04.4.1	Water supply	14
04.3.2	Painting with lime	10
04.3.2	Installation (assembly) of electric clock	8
04.3.2	Installing water	9
04.5.1	Electricity for household	9
04.5.4	Briquettes (Pellets for Heating)	8
04.5.4	Firewood	16
04.5.2	Gas	9
04.5.5	District Heating	2
05.1.1	Bed rooms	16
05.1.1	Sofas	16
05.1.1	Chaires	16
05.1.1	Dresser	16
05.1.1	Garden Furniture	8
05.1.1	Work table	8
05.1.1	Globe lights	16
05.1.2	Synthetic carpet	16
05.1.2	Woolen carpet	10
05.1.2	Carpet (rush)	16
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06.1.1	Spasmex 5mg 20 tableta	16
06.1.2	Adhesive bandages	16
06.1.2	Tensiometer for blood pressure	16
06.1.3	Dioptic glasses	14
06.1.1	Pamecil 500mg	16
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06.2.3	Laboratory tests (complete)	8
06.2.3	Blood analysis statement	8
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07.1.1	Skoda Limuzin 1.6 Diesel	1
07.1.1	Golf 7 Dizel	3
07.1.1	Golf 7 Petrol	2
07.1.1	Volswagen Polo 1,6 Dizel	3
07.1.1	Passat VW-varriant 2,0, GLX Dizel	2
07.1.1	Audi A4, 3,0 VW, Dizel	1
07.1.1	Mercedes E280, Dizel	2
07.1.1	Megane 1,9 dizel	1
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07.1.1	Opel Corsa Diesel	1
07.1.1	Golf 6 used (Old)	8
07.1.1	Passat Lumuzin used (Old)	7
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07.2.1	Filters for oil	9
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07.2.4	The vehicle parking (for one hour)	12
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07.3.2	Urban passenger transport traffic	2
07.3.2	Taxi services	8
07.3.3	Return ticket Air plane (Prishtina-Stuttgart)	9
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07.3.3	Prishtina -Basel (returned)	1
07.3.3	Prishtina-Zurich (returned)	1
07.3.3	Prishtina-Milano (returned)	1
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08.3.0	Fixed phone fixed fee	1
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09.5.1	Abatare	14
09.5.1	Libër për gjuhë shqipe Kl 10,11	15
09.5.1	Libër e Matematikës Kl 11,12	15
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09.1.1	Television	16
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09.1.1	MP3,4	8
09.1.2	Camera (Canon 450 D -Aparat photographers	8
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09.1.3	Computer keyboard	8
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09.6.0	Package Holidays, Journey of a family member 4 man and woman with 2 children age 10-14 years with bus child relation Prishtina-Durrë stay 10 days with breakfast	4
09.6.0	Package Holidays, Travelling by bus for adult relation Prishtina-Durrës- stay 14 days in the hotel room with breakfast	4
09.6.0	Package Holidays,Travelling for a couple (man and woman) flight by plane Antalya Pristina, 7 days, in the Hotel room, with breakfast	4
09.6.0	Package Holidays,Traveling to Turkey for a person with plane Istanbul - Pristina 3 nights attitude in hotel rooms	4
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09.3.4	Food pets (Darling)	8
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09.4.2	Photos for passport	16
10.5.0	Computer skills training	8
10.5.0	Training in foreign language skills	16
10.4.0	Payment of the semester (student of the rules, public sector)	7



10.4.0	Payment of the semester (part-time student-public sector)	6
10.4.0	Privat Universities (Colleges), pyment of the semester "Bachelor"	7
11.1.1	Dinner at restaurant	16
11.1.1	Tea (in restaurant)	16
11.1.1	A portion kebabs , 5 pieces	16
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11.1.1	Coca Cola, Fanta,Schweppes 0.33l.	16
11.1.1	Beer 0.33l.	16
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11.1.1	Omlet with cheese and eggs.	15
11.1.1	Sandwiches (cheken meet or ham)	9
11.1.1	Diner (cheeken meat or veal meat)	8
11.1.1	Pasta (Spagetti), with ground meat	11
11.1.1	Chicken with rice or patatoes	12
11.1.1	Grilled veal meat, 1 portion, 250-300gr.	13
11.1.1	Red or white wine (in restaurant)	12
11.2.0	School Hostel (Dormitory)	4
11.2.0	Hotel	16
12.1.1	Haircut	16
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12.1.2	Hair dryer	8
12.1.2	Electric shaver	8
12.1.3	Toothpaste	16
12.1.3	Complete toilet paper (8 pieces)	16
12.1.3	Shampoo	16
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12.1.3	Perfume for female 'Bvlgari', 50ml	9
12.1.3	Shaving foam	16
12.1.3	Losion pas rroje "Gilette apo Nivea"	16
12.1.3	Soap for washing hands	16
12.1.3	Pampers JP-maxi 72pcs 11-15kg	16
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12.1.3	Zhileta MACH.3-Turbo	9
12.1.3	Bic- (I thjesht-Blue II-Plus)	16
12.1.3	Nivea-cream 150ml.	16
12.1.3	Crem Hand "Atrix"	16
12.1.3	Labella (clasike),4.8gr.	16
12.1.3	Red lipstick L "Oreal '(a piece)	9
12.1.3	Maskare 'L'oreal' (një copë, dyansh)	9
12.3.1	Gold necklace	9
12.3.1	Men's wristwatch	9
12.3.1	Watch for female	16
12.4.0	Kindergarten	16
12.5.2	Insurance for house,1 month	9
12.3.2	Suitcase	16
12.3.2	Sun glasses (simple)	16
12.3.2	Umbrella (The simple)	16
12.3.2	Safety match	16
12.3.2	School bag side (medium)	16
12.3.2	Baby stroller	9
12.6.2	Banking provision	16
12.7.0	Fee for passport	10



12.7.0	Ads in newspapers	7
12.7.0	Photocopy of a sheet	16
12.7.0	Complete funeral expenses	10
12.7.0	Notary	14
12.5.4	Car insurance	16
12.5.4	The temporary health insurance	7
12.5.4	Health insurance for travel abroad	7
		6724 prices

Group 12.02 - Sampling error

Q1: Are all expenditures of all households reflected in the sub-index weights?

The weights are based on the national accounts which aims to cover all households.

Q2: How much of the Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCE) has been left out from coverage and in which areas?

In Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCE) the following are excluded; gambling expenditure, life insurance and FISIM, narcotics and prostitution.

Q3: Are there gaps?

No.

Q4: Do you produce and transmit to Eurostat each month all COICOP/HICP sub-indices which have a weight accounting for more than one part in a thousand of the total expenditure covered by the HICP?

Not yet.

Q5: Please provide evidence that expenditure which may be left out from the coverage of the HICP accounts for less than 1 part of a thousand of total expenditure.

Data for weights are from national accounts. No any evidence that expenditure are left out from the coverage.

Q6: Please provide a list of sampling error statistics. Please provide also the formulas underlying the calculations of the statistics.

A methodology for calculating the precision of HICP is not yet developed. No data on sampling errors is collected.

Section 13 - Timeliness and punctuality

Group 13.01 - Timeliness

Q1: Please list all datasets that you provide to Eurostat. Please add the periodicity and timeliness of the datasets.

The datasets are not yet provided to the Eurostat.

Q2: Are HICPs compiled every month?

Yes.

Q3: Do you disseminate final index figures before the end of the month? What is the (average) delay for the dissemination of index figures in relation to the end of the reference month?

The HICP indices are published between 10-15 of the month following the reference month.

Q4: Have there been changes/improvements as regards timeliness of figures during the past 10 years? What measures have you taken in order to achieve this?"

No.

Group 13.02 - Punctuality

Q1: Do you transmit HICP data according to the release schedule as agreed by the PSWG each year?

N/A

Q2: Has your NSI successfully produced an HICP and met transmission deadlines as required? How many times did you miss the deadline and what was the reason for this?

N/A

Q3: Has it occurred during the past 10 years that you have missed the release date? How many times and what was the reason for this?

N/A.

Section 14 - Comparability

Group 14.01 - Geographical comparability

Q1: Comparability of regional consumer price indices.

No regional HICPs are produced in Kosovo. HICPs are produced based on minimum standards.

Q2: Comparability of consumer price indices with those of other Member States.

HICP is still under development at KAS, as such the HICP is not fully comparable with the EU Member States.

Group 14.02 - Comparability over time

Q1: Please make a short account of any measures you have implemented in order to improve the relevance and reliability of your HICP since 2002.

The CPI from 2002 and which now is the HICP data are not fully comparable over time, as there have been several improvements in methodology since the CPI was first calculated. Most recently (December 2014) the coverage of the weights changed with the introduction of national accounts. Methodological changes have been introduced with the aim of improving reliability and comparability of the HICP.

Q2: Have those measures lead to revisions of the index?

No. However the published HICP data may be revised for mistakes, new or improved information, and changes in the system of harmonised rules.

Q3: Have you calculated and published figures on the impact of the measures?

N/A.

Section 15 - Coherence

Group 15.01 - Difference between HICP and CPI (method)

Q1: Are there any differences as regards the territorial and population coverage?

N/A Kosovo does not now calculate a separate CPI. Only the HICP is produced.

Q2: Are there any differences in the treatment of product groups? Which are they?

N/A.

Q3: Have all HICP requirements been implemented also in your national CPI?

N/A

Q4: Has your national CPI undergone a convergence process to the HICP in recent years?

Yes – the CPI became the HICP in January 2015.

Group 15.02 - Difference between HICP and CPI (coverage)

Q1: Is the domestic concept applied in your national CPI?

N/A

Q2: Provide a list of household expenditures that are excluded from the coverage of any of the two indices.

N/A

Q3: Could you provide an overview of the differences in coverage of goods and services in your national CPI and the HICP? "

N/A

Group 15.03 - Coherence across product groups (internal coherence)

Q1: Describe if statistical outputs within the data set in question are not consistent and the reasons for publishing such results.

HICPs are internally coherent. Higher level aggregations are derived from detailed indices according to well-defined procedures.

Group 15.04 - Coherence with other statistics (cross domain)

Q1: Describe the differences of the statistical outputs in question to other related statistical outputs. The order of magnitude of the effects of the differences should be assessed as well.

(For each domain)

Quarterly National Accounts	Not known
Annual National Accounts	For well know reasons the HICP and national accounts deflators are not fully coherent
National Sales Price Index	N/A
Product Price Index	Not known, the PPI covers the domestic production of products – the HICP covers imports as well as domestic products, hence they are inherently not consistent
Imports Price Index	Not Known, the HICP covers domestic production as well as in ports as such they are inherently not consistent

Section 16 - Costs

Group 16.01 - Production costs

Q1: Provide a summary of costs for production of the statistical data and of the burden on respondents (in general measure in time used).

Not available.

Q2: Provide objectives/actions concerning burden reduction.

Not available.

Group 16.02 - Number of staff in the country working on HICP/CPI and sum of labour costs.

Q1: Please indicate the number and the estimated full time equivalent of the staff working on HICP/CPI in your country.

1 full time equivalent plus 8 part time equivalent persons and 1 IT local expert (partly) are taking care of all aspects concerning the data collection, compilation and developments concerning the HICP.

Q2: Please indicate the sum of labour costs of staff working on HICP/CPI.

In total there are more than 11000 working hours, except IT working hours.
7 price collectors x 13 days=91 days per month, that means annually are 1092 days x 7 h=7744 h, plus working hours of permanent persons in central office (350 days x 7h=2450h), plus IT person partly.

Group 16.03 - Costs for purchasing price data

Q1: Please indicate the costs for purchasing price data.

The collected data are free of charge from the Outlets (Sources).

Group 16.04 - Other costs

Q1: Please indicate if there are any other costs.

Only accommodation cost and stationary cost plus travel costs, these are not known.

Section 17 - Revisions

Group 17.01 - Revision policy

Q1: When did you implement the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1921/2001 on revisions?

Based on the IMF recommendations the CPI series, including back data, has been revised in 2005. The published HICP data may be revised for mistakes, new or improved information, and changes in the system of harmonised rules. For the HICP no revisions have been made.

Q2: Describe in general terms the revision policy in your country. Are HICPs revisable in your country?

The HICP is revisable. No mistakes have been detected until now and the revision policy will be apply if there is a need following HICP methodology.

Group 17.02 - Revision practice

Q1: Have any mistakes in the compilation of the HICP been discovered which have required treatment according to the Commission Regulation No 1921/2001 on revisions?

No

Q2: List the cases of application of the regulation in the last 10 years.

N/A.

Q3: Describe the underlying procedures for index revisions for the above listed cases.

N/A.

Q4: Describe your method for calculating the impact of the implementation of new HICP methodological standards.

N/A.

Q5: Have any mistakes in the compilation of the HICP been discovered which have required treatment during the past 10 years? Please describe the number and nature of mistakes.

N/A.

Q6: Which measures have you taken in order to avoid mistakes in the future?

N/A.

Q7: In the past 10 years, have you revised your CPI? If yes, did CPI revisions correspond to HICP revisions?

Yes. Based on the IMF recommendations the CPI series, including back data, has been revised in 2005. The HICP did not exist at that time.

Q8: What were the main reasons for revisions?

The price data from the month May 2002 until December 2005 were corrected, because of the mistakes on the calculation. The impact in the total CPI was 0.2 percent. These calculations were done under supervision of SIDA- Sweden expert.

Q9: How did revisions impact formerly published figures?

In the published figures this corrections were negligible.

Q10: To which extent did revisions improve the accuracy of your HICP?

Not applicable as the HICP did not exist.

Section 18 - Release policy

Group 18.01 - Release calendar (schedule)

Q1: Do you define and publish an official release schedule? What is the time horizon of the schedule?

Yes. The Kosovo HICP are always released to all users on the 13th or 14th of the actual month for the reference month.

Group 18.02 - Release calendar access

Q1: Please provide the link or reference to the release calendar.

The release calendar is publically available and published at the end of the year for the following year. The release calendar can be found at: <http://ask.rks-gov.net/>

Group 18.03 - User access to HICP/CPI

Q1: Do you disseminate national HICP/CPI figures? If yes, what are the format, frequency, and channel of dissemination?

Monthly and Annualy CPI-HICP indexes are available in web page of KAS.

Q2: What is your dissemination language?

Three languages: Albanian, Serbian and English.

Q3: To which detail do you disseminate index figures (COICOP level)?

The CPI-HICP Indices are disseminated at the 4-digit COICOP level.

Q4: Do you grant special access to specific users? If yes, to whom?

No.

Section 19 - Dissemination

Group 19.01 - Frequency of dissemination

Q1: Please indicate the frequency of dissemination.

The Kosovo HICP are disseminated monthly.

Group 19.02 - Electronic dissemination

Q1: Please indicate if there is electronic dissemination and describe the channels.

The data are also released in the Webpage and is available in three languages.

Group 19.03 - Paper dissemination

Q1: Please indicate if there is paper dissemination and list them.

Paper dissemination is only done for the annual publication, the monthly publication is electronic only..

Group 19.04 - Index for different household types

Q1: Do you calculate and disseminate indices for different regions or different types of households?

No.

Group 19.05 - Accessibility to documentation

Q1: What written instructions exist (e.g. manuals, process documentation)? Which work aspects do the manuals/documentation cover?

A methodological manual describing both the former CPI and HICP in detail exists and is available on the homepage, together with the publications (monthly and yearly). This is updated annually.

Q2: What are the dissemination format and the means of dissemination of metadata?

Metadata are disseminated based on the ESMS format and are available on KAS Website: <http://ask.rks-gov.net/ENG/price/methodology>
or via PX-Web platform: askdata.rks-gov.net

Q3: Describe the accessibility of documentation on methodology.

Publically available on KAS website under Department of Economic Statistics - Prices:
<http://ask.rks-gov.net/>

Q4: Describe the availability of quality reports and studies.

Quality reports and standard quality reports are not produced.

Q5: Please describe the methodological documentation available to users.

Methodological documentation is part of the publications.

Q6: What is the general language of the documentation?

All the documentations are in three languages.

Q7: How much of the documentation is available in English?

All Methodological explanations are available in English.



Group 19.06 - Planned changes in the near future

Q1: Please, indicate if there is any planned change in dissemination in the near future.

No.

Thank you for your time and support.