

Light Self - Assessment Questionnaire for Other National Authorities (ONA) Version

You are receiving this self-assessment questionnaire as part of a Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of your country. This Global Assessment is carried out by a team of international experts, led by the Eurostat (for the ENP East countries and by UNECE (for the Central Asia countries), with support from UNECE/Eurostat and EFTA, at the request of the national statistical institute. It is part of a set of similar global assessments carried out in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The aim of the Global Assessment is to review the strengths and weaknesses of the national statistical system, and propose improvement actions where relevant. Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire and returning it by the specified deadline is essential to the successful completion of the Global Assessment.

I. General presentation of the global assessment exercise

During the kick-off meeting of the UNECE project on "Implementation of global assessment recommendations in selected EECCA countries (Strengthening national capacity in the most vulnerable UNECE countries for the sustainable development of statistics)", in Almaty in December 2014 countries acknowledged that the first round of the GAs in the EECCA region was successful and stimulated the enhancement of national statistical capacities in the EECCA region. For most of the countries, GA recommendations have been incorporated into statistical master plans or National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). EECCA countries valued the results of GAs and mentioned that main findings and concrete recommendations attracted support from international and bilateral donors (e.g. World Bank and Statistics Norway).

EECCA countries acknowledged that a review of a national statistical system should be carried out every five to six years. This would be in line with the duration of master plans in most countries and would allow beneficiaries to implement the improvement recommendations and donors and other stakeholders to assess the achievement of each strategic plan as it comes to a close and accurately prepare for the next one. Participants stressed the need to find a trade-off between flexibility and comparability in order for these tools to assess progress compared to the previous assessment and at the same time allow results to be compared among EECCA countries (via sub-regional activities). It was agreed that in principle countries agreed to implement a second round of assessments in the form of combining elements of a peer review against the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice with elements of global assessments for the assessment of progress in the statistical domains.

The European Statistics [Code of Practice](#) sets 15 standards for developing, producing and disseminating European statistics. It builds upon a common ESS definition of quality in statistics and targets all relevant areas for the production and dissemination of European statistics (from the institutional environment, the statistical production processes to the output). A set of indicators for each of the 15 principles operationalizes and provides a reference for assessing the implementation of the Code. The European Statistics Code of Practice was adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and was revised by the European Statistical System Committee in September 2011.

Together with the new version of the Code of Practice, the European Statistical System Committee adopted the Quality Assurance Framework (QAF). The [Quality Assurance Framework](#) serves as guidance on how to implement the European Statistics Code of Practice. Therefore, while the ESCoP sets the Principles and Indicators as standards by which the compliance by National and Community statistical authorities will be assessed through Peer Reviews and other forms, the QAF describes, for each Indicator, activities/tools/methods that facilitate and assist the implementation of the ESCoP.

Based on the principle agreement to implement a new round of assessments in the EECCA countries and Mongolia the methodology was further developed and can be described in general terms as

follows. The institutional environment will be assessed against the Code of Practice principles 1-6 and 15. The statistical processes and outputs will be assessed in a way that is similar to a global assessment but structured according to principles 7-14 as an orientation for the assessment of all broad statistical domains. This approach would be a true mix of a PR and a GA.

II. ONA involvement in the Global Assessment

1. This second, more ambitious round of GA will cover all 15 principles of the ESCoP. National Statistical Institutes and the most relevant ONAs are also under the scope of the GA. The exercise will start with a self-assessment including, among others, a questionnaire on implementation of the CoP. In a second step, a GA assessment team will visit the country to interview the NSIs and, if necessary, some of the ONAs having completed the self-assessment questionnaire.
2. As indicated above the next round of GAs is intended to be more ambitious and broader in scope, mainly in terms of coverage of production of official statistics. As the intention is to evaluate the whole statistical system of a country, the involvement of Other National Authorities (ONA) is considered, namely, ONAs with full responsibility for the production and dissemination of official statistics.
3. One important aspect to take into account concerning the involvement of ONA in the GA exercise is the very diverse situation in EECCA countries in terms of number and the nature of ONAs. As a result, there are examples of ONA producing official statistics by means of surveys, administrative data or a combination of both. In addition, to facilitate such a participation in the GA a light SAQ might be used.
4. The selection of ONA in each country based on their significance in the production of official statistics and on the risk to impact the credibility of official statistics is decided by the respective NSI. NSI decides on the most appropriate approach including whether these ONAs would complete the full NSI SAQ or the lighter questionnaire. The flexibility granted to NSI to reflect the specific situation of the country should aim however at contributing to the credibility and robustness of official statistics. The NSI will assist the ONAs in understanding the exercise and completing the questionnaire. The GA assessment teams will decide, in agreement with the NSIs, which of the selected ONAs, if any, would be interviewed, during the visit.
5. Furthermore according to the nature of the ONA and its production mode some statements in the SAQ may not apply to all ONAs. It is worth noting that in most cases, statistics are not the main task of an ONA but it is rather the case that a relatively small unit within the organization is responsible for the development, production and dissemination of official statistics. Also, the number of statistical products delivered by an ONA is very limited compared to the broad scope of the NSI; as such it might be possible that in particular cases activities have not the same magnitude or applicability as in NSI's.

III. Explanatory notes/Guidelines for the preparation of the self-assessment by ONA

The rationale for a Self-assessment questionnaire

6. The Light Self-assessment Questionnaire (LSAQ) for ONA has been prepared as the starting point for the 2nd round of GAs. It allows for an effective identification of the activities that document and supports the implementation of European and/or International standards. It raises awareness on the strengths of the organisation and on the areas where improvement is still needed. It is an effective instrument for identification of relevant improvement actions. Furthermore, it increases the awareness and interest about issues of quality of statistics and

about the implementation of European and/or International standards and communication throughout the organisation.

The Scope and structure of the Questionnaire

7. The LSAQ requests for each of the 15 principles of the ESS Code of Practice (CoP), the activities, and procedures put in place to comply with the CoP, at the level of principle and indicator combined.
8. The questionnaire also contains three additional sections to inform about the strengths, weakness, good practices and follow-up in each of the three main sections of the CoP: the institutional environment (principles 1 to 6 of the CoP), the statistical processes (principles 7 to 10) and the statistical output (principles 11 to 15 of the CoP).

Further explanation on degree of implementation

9. The ONA should answer each question with a free text with possible links. It is mandatory to provide an answer to each question. To help with the reply, guidance is derived from the indicators that support implementation at principle level and is given on the main points to be covered. When completing the questionnaire, the ONA should bear in mind that in some cases the requirements of the CoP might not be applicable for their own statistical activity.
10. The ONA is asked to address its professional independence both in institutional terms as well as regarding the responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standards and procedures, and on the content and timing of statistical releases.
11. The answers should refer to the statistics processes and output produced by the ONA, either based on administrative data or on surveys or a combination of both.
12. For reference and guidance the ESCoP is available in English and Russian at unit A3. Further detailed guidance on principles 4 to 15 is available (only in English) in the ESS Quality Assurance Framework (see link in paragraph 5). For the principles 1-3 which are self-explanatory the SAQ includes specific questions; for principles 5 and 6 the TF has developed questions based on the QAF approach.

Technical Assistance

13. In each EECCA country the National Coordinator for the assessment exercise, a contact person at NSI level, may assist the ONA in the exercise of self-assessing its experience with the implementation of the CoP.

Institutional Environment

Institutional and organisational factors have a significant influence on the effectiveness and credibility of a statistical authority developing, producing and disseminating official Statistics. The relevant issues are professional independence, mandate for data collection, adequacy of resources, quality commitment, statistical confidentiality, impartiality and objectivity.

Principle 1 - Professional Independence

Professional independence of statistical authorities from other policy, regulatory or administrative departments and bodies, as well as from private sector operators, ensures the credibility of official Statistics.

Indicator 1.1: The independence of the National Statistical Institutes from political and other external interference in developing, producing and disseminating statistics is specified in law and assured for other statistical authorities.

Indicator 1.2: The heads of the National Statistical Institutes and, where appropriate, the heads of other statistical authorities have sufficiently high hierarchical standing to ensure senior level access to policy authorities and administrative public bodies. They are of the highest professional calibre.

Indicator 1.3: The heads of the National Statistical Institutes and, where appropriate, the heads of other statistical authorities have responsibility for ensuring that statistics are developed, produced and disseminated in an independent manner.

Indicator 1.4: The heads of the National Statistical Institutes and, where appropriate, the heads of other statistical authorities have the sole responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standards and procedures, and on the content and timing of statistical releases.

Indicator 1.5: The statistical work programmes are published and periodic reports describe the progress made.

Indicator 1.6: Statistical releases are clearly distinguished and issued separately from political/policy statements.

Indicator 1.7: The National Statistical Institute and, where appropriate, other statistical authorities, comment publicly on statistical issues, including criticisms and misuses of statistics as far as considered suitable.

Indicator 1.8: The appointment of the heads of the National Statistical Institutes and, where appropriate, of other statistical authorities, is based on professional competence only. The reasons on the basis of which the incumbency can be terminated are specified in the legal framework. These cannot include reasons compromising professional or scientific independence.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- the head of the statistical department:
 - The head of the statistical entity (i.e. department, unit, structure, office,...) has the sole responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standards and procedures, and on the content and timing of statistical releases
 - Nomination and dismissal procedure, and duration of his/her mandate
 - Description of his/her responsibilities, indicating to which extent he/she can ensure that statistics are developed, produced and disseminated in an independent manner.
 - Nature of reporting arrangements to, or the oversight by, the DGNSI
 - Administrative level
- the statistical releases
 - are they regularly used?
 - are they clearly distinguished and issued separately from political/policy statements?

Principle 2 - Mandate for Data Collection.

Statistical authorities have a clear legal mandate to collect information for official statistical purposes. Administrations, enterprises and households, and the public at large may be compelled by law to allow access to or deliver data official statistical purposes at the request of statistical authorities.

Indicator 2.1: The mandate of the statistical authorities to collect information for the development, production and dissemination of Official Statistics is specified in law.

Indicator 2.2: The statistical authorities are allowed by law to use administrative data for statistical purposes.

Indicator 2.3: On the basis of a legal act, the statistical authorities may compel response to statistical surveys.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular:

- of the legal basis or agreement for collecting/compiling data and for producing official Statistics and
- whether it is publicly available

Principle 3 - Adequacy of Resources.

The resources available to statistical authorities are sufficient to meet official Statistics requirements.

Indicator 3.1: Staff, financial, and computing resources, adequate both in magnitude and in quality, are available to meet current statistical needs.

Indicator 3.2: The scope, detail and cost of statistics are commensurate with needs.

Indicator 3.3: Procedures exist to assess and justify demands for new statistics against their cost.

Indicator 3.4: Procedures exist to assess the continuing need for all statistics, to see if any can be discontinued or curtailed to free up resources.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- whether the staff, financial and computing resources are adequate in magnitude and in quality to meet the statistical needs
- whether there are procedures to follow when there are statistical activities which can be discontinued or curtailed in order to free up resources

Principle 4 - Commitment to Quality.

Statistical authorities are committed to quality. They systematically and regularly identify strengths and weaknesses to continuously improve process and product quality.

Indicator 4.1: Quality policy is defined and made available to the public. An organisational structure and tools are in place to deal with quality management.

Indicator 4.2: Procedures are in place to plan and monitor the quality of the statistical production process.

Indicator 4.3: Product quality is regularly monitored, assessed with regard to possible trade-offs, and reported according to the quality criteria for official Statistics.

Indicator 4.4: There is a regular and thorough review of the key statistical outputs using also external experts where appropriate.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- your Quality Commitment
- the procedures to assure the quality of the statistical processes and outputs
- the methods of monitoring the quality with respect to the quality criteria for official Statistics

Principle 5 – Statistical Confidentiality

The privacy of data providers (households, enterprises, administrations and other respondents), the confidentiality of the information they provide and its use only for statistical purposes are absolutely guaranteed.

Indicator 5.1: Statistical confidentiality is guaranteed in law.

Indicator 5.2: Staff sign legal confidentiality commitments on appointment.

Indicator 5.3: Penalties are prescribed for any wilful breaches of statistical confidentiality.

Indicator 5.4: Guidelines and instructions are provided to staff on the protection of statistical confidentiality in the production and dissemination processes. The confidentiality policy is made known to the public.

Indicator 5.5: Physical, technological and organisational provisions are in place to protect the security and integrity of statistical databases

Indicator 5.6: Strict protocols apply to external users accessing statistical microdata for research purposes.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- the legal basis that requires to fully respect Statistical confidentiality
- the protocols applied
- the guidelines and instructions provided to the staff and the confidentiality commitments signed by the staff
- the physical, technological and organizational provisions to protect security and integrity of databases

Principle 6 – Impartiality and Objectivity

Statistical authorities develop, produce and disseminate official Statistics respecting scientific independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably.

Indicator 6.1: Statistics are compiled on an objective basis determined by statistical considerations

Indicator 6.2: Choices of sources and statistical methods as well as decisions about the dissemination of statistics are informed by statistical considerations.

Indicator 6.3: Errors discovered in published statistics are corrected at the earliest possible date and publicised.

Indicator 6.4: Information on the methods and procedures used is publicly available.

Indicator 6.5: Statistical release dates and times are pre-announced

Indicator 6.6: Advance notice is given on major revisions or changes in methodologies

Indicator 6.7: All users have equal access to statistical releases at the same time. Any privileged pre-release access to any outside user is limited, monitored and publicised. In the event that leaks occur, pre-release arrangements are revised so as to ensure impartiality.

Indicator 6.8: Statistical releases and statements made in press conferences are objective and non-partisan.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- the equal access to all users – both within the national statistical system and externally -- to statistical releases at the same time
- pre-announced statistical releases calendars
- any privilege access to users – both within the national statistical system and externally -- and whether it is limited, controlled and publicized.
- the error treatment policy and revision strategies

Institutional Environment

Strength and weaknesses:

Please state below the main areas of strength with regard to the **institutional environment** of your organisation

Please state below the main areas of weakness with regard to the **institutional environment** of your organisation

Good Practices

Please state below the good practices with regard to the **institutional environment** that you can enumerate within your organization

Follow up:

On the basis of the above mentioned weaknesses please list below actions you would like to take which are suited to improve the situation concerning the **institutional environment** of your organisation.

Actions and time frame:

Statistical Processes

European and other international standards, guidelines and good practices are fully observed in the processes used by the statistical authorities to organise, collect, process and disseminate official Statistics. The credibility of the statistics is enhanced by a reputation for good management and efficiency. The relevant aspects are sound methodology, appropriate statistical procedures, non-excessive burden on respondents and cost effectiveness.

Principle 7 - Sound methodology.

Sound methodology underpins quality statistics. This requires adequate tools, procedures and expertise.

Indicator 7.1: The overall methodological framework of the statistical authority follows European and other international standards, guidelines, and good practices.

Indicator 7.2: Procedures are in place to ensure that standard concepts, definitions and classifications are consistently applied throughout the statistical authority.

Indicator 7.3: The business register and the frame for population surveys are regularly evaluated and adjusted if necessary in order to ensure high quality.

Indicator 7.4: Detailed concordance exists between national classifications systems and the corresponding European and international systems.

Indicator 7.5: Graduates in the relevant academic disciplines are recruited.

Indicator 7.6: Statistical authorities implement a policy of continuous vocational training for their staff

Indicator 7.7: Co-operation with the scientific community is organized to improve methodology, the effectiveness of the methods implemented and to promote better tools, when feasible.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- the application of standard concepts, definitions and classifications and whether they are in concordance with the corresponding European and international standards (also related to principle 14) the cooperation with the scientific community
- the recruitment policy in order to guarantee that experts of relevant academic disciplines are hired

Principle 8 - Appropriate statistical procedures

Appropriate statistical procedures, implemented from data collection to data validation, must underpin quality statistics.

Indicator 8.1: When official Statistics are based on administrative data, the definitions and concepts used for the administrative purpose are a good approximation to those required for statistical purposes.

Indicator 8.2: In case of statistical surveys, questionnaires are systematically tested prior to the data collection.

Indicator 8.3: Survey designs, sample selections, and estimation methods are well based and regularly reviewed and revised as required.

Indicator 8.4: Data collection, data entry, and coding are routinely monitored and revised as required

Indicator 8.5: Appropriate editing and imputation methods are used and regularly reviewed, revised or updated as required.

Indicator 8.6: Revisions follow standard, well-established and transparent procedures

Indicator 8.7: Statistical authorities are involved in the design of administrative data in order to make administrative data more suitable for statistical purposes.

Indicator 8.8: Agreements are made with owners of administrative data which set out their shared commitment to the use of these data for statistical purposes.

Indicator 8.9: Statistical authorities co-operate with owners of administrative data in assuring data quality.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

In case of statistics based on **survey data**:

- what methods are used for the following issues, if applicable, and how they are revised and updated
 - Data collection
 - Survey design
 - Samples selection
 - Secondary data use
 - Data entry
 - Data coding
 - Questionnaire testing
 - Data processing
 - Editing
 - Imputation
 - Estimation

In case of statistics based on **administrative data**:

- the involvement of the statistical department in the design of administrative data in order to make administrative data more suitable for statistical purposes; to which extend the definitions and concepts used for administrative purposes are a good approximation of those required for statistical purposes and how this is shared/organised with the NSI

Principle 9 - Non excessive burden on respondents

The reporting burden is proportionate to the needs of the users and is not excessive for respondents. The statistical authorities monitor the response burden and sets targets for its reduction over time.

Indicator 9.1: The range and detail of official Statistics demands is limited to what is absolutely necessary

Indicator 9.2: The reporting burden is spread as widely as possible over survey populations.

Indicator 9.3: The information sought from businesses is, as far as possible, readily available from their accounts and electronic means are used where possible to facilitate its return.

Indicator 9.4: Administrative sources are used whenever possible to avoid duplicating requests for information.

Indicator 9.5: Data sharing within statistical authorities is generalised in order to avoid multiplication of surveys.

Indicator 9.6: Statistical authorities promote measures that enable the linking of data sources in order to reduce reporting burden.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities, methods and tools put in place to comply with this principle.

In particular if you depend from outside respondents for providing you with raw data elaborate on:

- the use of data already available from other sources to avoid duplicating request for information
- (when information is sought from business) whether the information is readily available from their accounts and whether electronics means are used
- the data sharing with other authorities to avoid multiplication of surveys

Principle 10 - Cost Effectiveness

Resources are used effectively.

Indicator 10.1: Internal and independent external measures monitor the statistical authority's use of resources.

Indicator 10.2: The productivity potential of information and communications technology is being optimised for data collection, processing and dissemination.

Indicator 10.3: Proactive efforts are being made to improve the statistical potential of administrative data and to limit recourse to direct surveys

Indicator 10.4: Statistical authorities promote and implement standardized solutions that increase effectiveness and efficiency.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- the use of information and communications technologies
- the use of data already available to limit the recourse to direct surveys
- the monitoring and reporting of resources used for statistical operations

Statistical Processes

Strength and weaknesses:

Please state below the main areas of strength with regard to the **statistical processes** of your organisation

Please state below the main areas of weakness with regard to the **statistical processes** of your organisation

Good Practices

Please state below the good practices with regard to the **statistical processes** that you can enumerate within your organization

Follow up:

On the basis of the above-mentioned weaknesses, please list below actions you would like to take which are suited to improve the situation concerning the **statistical processes** of your organisation.

Actions and time frame:

Statistical Output

Available statistics meet users' needs. Statistics comply with European and/or international quality standards and serve the needs of international institutions, governments, research institutions, business concerns and the public generally. The important issues concern the extent to which the statistics are relevant, accurate and reliable, timely, coherent, comparable across regions and countries, and readily accessible by users.

Principle 11. Relevance

Official Statistics meet the needs of users.

Indicator 11.1: Processes are in place to consult users, monitor the relevance and utility of existing statistics in meeting their needs, and consider their emerging needs and priorities.

Indicator 11.2: Priority needs are being met and reflected in the work programme.

Indicator 11.3: User satisfaction is monitored on a regular basis and is systematically followed up.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- how users are consulted and their degree of satisfaction is monitored
- how priorities and emerging needs are set

Principle 12 - Accuracy and Reliability

Official Statistics accurately and reliably portray reality.

Indicator 12.1: Source data, intermediate results and statistical outputs are assessed and validated

Indicator 12.2: Sampling errors and non-sampling errors are measured and systematically documented according to the European and international standards.

Indicator 12.3: Revisions are regularly analysed in order to improve statistical processes.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- how source data, intermediate results and statistical outputs are validated
- (if applicable) the calculation of sampling and non-sampling errors
- (if applicable) the provision of quantitative information about the accuracy of estimates compiled from administrative sources
- (if applicable) information about the completeness of administrative registers, and any duplication
- the revision policy and its procedures

Principle 13 - Timeliness and Punctuality

Official Statistics are released in a timely and punctual manner.

Indicator 13.1: Timeliness meets European and other international release standards.

Indicator 13.2: A standard daily time for the release of Official Statistics is made public.

Indicator 13.3: The periodicity of statistics takes into account user requirements as much as possible.

Indicator 13.4: Divergence from the dissemination time schedule is publicized in advance, explained and a new release date set.

Indicator 13.5: Preliminary results of acceptable aggregate accuracy can be released when considered useful.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- The dissemination policy addressing the following issues
 - Release dates (pre-announced calendar, deviations and justifications)
 - Revision policy
 - Dissemination of preliminary results
- Interaction with users on statistical products and its frequency

Principle 14 - Coherence and Comparability

Official Statistics are consistent internally, over time and comparable between regions and countries; it is possible to combine and make joint use of related data from different sources.

Indicator 14.1: Statistics are internally coherent and consistent (i.e. arithmetic and accounting identities observed).

Indicator 14.2: Statistics are comparable over a reasonable period of time.

Indicator 14.3: Statistics are compiled on the basis of common standards with respect to scope, definitions, units and classifications in the different surveys and sources.

Indicator 14.4: Statistics from different sources and of different periodicity are compared and reconciled.

Indicator 14.5: Cross-national comparability of the data is ensured through periodical exchanges with other countries' statistical systems. Methodological studies are carried out in close co-operation with the international statistical community.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular:

- dissemination of comparable series over a reasonable period of time
- (if applicable) on whether statistics from different sources and of different periodicity are compared and reconciled

Principle 15 - Accessibility and Clarity

Official Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable form, released in a suitable and convenient manner, available and accessible on an impartial basis with supporting metadata and guidance.

Indicator 15.1: Statistics and the corresponding metadata are presented, and archived, in a form that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons.

Indicator 15.2: Dissemination services use modern information and communication technology and, if appropriate, traditional hard copy.

Indicator 15.3: Custom-designed analyses are provided when feasible and the public is informed.

Indicator 15.4: Access to microdata is allowed for research purposes and is subject to specific rules or protocols.

Indicator 15.5: Metadata are documented according to standardized metadata systems.

Indicator 15.6: Users are kept informed about the methodology of statistical processes including the use of administrative data.

Indicator 15.7: Users are kept informed about the quality of statistical outputs with respect to the quality criteria for Official Statistics.

Taking into account the Indicators of this Principle, please give details of the activities and procedures put in place to comply with this principle. In particular of:

- how data and metadata are disseminated
- how users are kept informed about the methodology of the statistical processes and the quality of their outputs
- the type of dissemination service available to users
- custom designed analysis and products for satisfying user request
- accessibility of micro data

Statistical Output

Strength and weaknesses:

Please state below the main areas of strength with regard to the **statistical output** of your organisation

Please state below the main areas of weakness with regard to the **statistical output** of your organisation

Good Practices

Please state below the good practices with regard to the **statistical output** that you can enumerate within your organization

Follow up:

On the basis of the above mentioned weaknesses, please list below actions you would like to take which are suited to improve the situation concerning the **statistical output** of your organisation.

Actions and time frame: