

STSIND_ESMS34_A_FR_2013_0000

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata

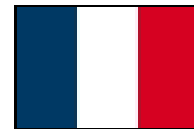
Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Organisation Institut National de la
Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (French NSI)

Time Dimension: 2013-A0

Data Provider: FR1

Data Flow: STSIND_ESMS34_A



Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Organisation</td><td>Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (French NSI)</td></tr> </table>	Organisation	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (French NSI)
Organisation	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (French NSI)		
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Direction des statistiques d'entreprises \ Département des statistiques de court terme \ Division des indices de prix à la production		
1.5. Contact mail address	INSEE Division IPP - timbre E310 18 boulevard Adolphe Pinard 75014 PARIS FRANCE		

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	27/01/2014
2.2. Metadata last posted	27/01/2014
2.3. Metadata last update	27/01/2014

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

Name of indicator/source	Import prices of industrial products, collected from survey "Observation des prix de l'industrie et des services"
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3.2. Classification system

CPA Rev. 2.

3.3. Coverage - sector

Activities covered	<p>For import price indices of industrial products, the “target” is made up of sections B to D of the CPA revision 2 of 2008, with the exclusion of the following products:</p> <p><u>B09</u> <u>Support services for extraction industries</u></p> <p><u>C18</u> <u>Printing and reproduction work</u></p> <p><u>C33</u> <u>Repair and installation to machinery and equipment</u></p> <p>The exclusion of these industrial services is only due to the lack of an appropriate sampling frame, and could be solved in the future.</p> <p>Not all products are covered by the survey, but they are then imputed, and the calculation of the "total industry" import prices takes all the “target” scope into account.</p>
Importance of classes covered	OPISE survey covers in 2013 about 97% of imports according to the European scope and 92 % of total industry (sections B to D) according to our national target for National Accounts.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

List and definition of variables	<p>Import price indices of industrial products track the development of transaction prices (converted into euro, therefore including the exchange effects) of goods and services from foreign industrial (and trade) activities sold on the French market. The measurement covers as much as possible cost, insurance and freight (CIF) prices, which is to say that it is assessed at the French border exclusive of import taxes, in line with European regulation No 1165/98 (nonetheless, the price is extracted from enterprises databases, therefore it is more an « invoice price » than a « CIF price »). All imports are taken into account, whether they are internal to groups or not.</p> <p>Field surveyors regularly visit the enterprises in order to define the elementary products and the kinds of “markets” to be included in the basket. The selected transactions are representative of the price evolution of a transaction family. In practice, they are the products with the biggest turnover within each family. The aim of Insee is to obtain a price close to the real price of transaction.</p>
Planned changes in information collected	None
Accounting conventions	The reported price often corresponds to the average price of the product bought over one calendar month.

3.5. Statistical unit

Reporting unit	Enterprises. Sometimes several departments of a single enterprise (due to their organization) or a head office of a group for its affiliates.
Observation unit(s)	family of transactions = fine items of products x typology of "markets" (countries, kinds of providers)

3.6. Statistical population

3.6. Statistical population	The statistical population is defined by the customs statistics. There were 103.985 French enterprises importing industrial products in 2010.
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3.7. Reference area

Geographical area covered	The survey covers French economic territory but, in practice, it is rare that Dom (ultraperipheral departments) enterprises are surveyed.
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3.8. Coverage - Time

Date of first use as a source	The first import index was published in June 2007. The import prices were then backcasted by imports UVI.
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3.9. Base period

Base (reference) year	reference year 2010 (chain-linked indices).
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4. Unit of measure[Top](#)

Indices (reference 100 in 2010) expressed in euro.

5. Reference Period[Top](#)

Reference year of this report	2013 (December, as the periodicity of the import prices is monthly)
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6. Institutional Mandate[Top](#)**6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements**

Legal basis	A yearly visa from the Minister of economy is given, according to the 1951 law on statistics (2013 visa: 2013M015EC, 2014 visa: 2014M036EC). This visa also covers producer prices indices in industry, services producer price indices and construction price indices in maintenance and improvement of dwellings (~ division 43).
Obligation on units to provide data	The survey is compulsory. Fines can be given as well but effectiveness is limited in practice.
Planned changes in legal basis, obligation to respond and frame used	None

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

The statistical service of French customs provides Insee with a detailed file by enterprise, kind of product and partner country.

These industrial import prices, combined with agricultural import prices, provide import prices by SITC sections, which OECD downloads on BDM website (<http://www.bdm.insee.fr>)

/bdm2/choixCriteres.action?request_locale=en&codeGroupe=1332).

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy

Dissemination of terms and conditions under which official statistics are produced, including confidentiality of individual responses	The producer price index is regulated by the 1951 law on statistics. Every surveyed enterprise is provided with information on statistical confidentiality.
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7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Treatment of confidential data	Confidential data are not published. That happens in two cases: either there are less than three units to produce the index or one single unit represents more than 85% of the turnover in the commodity-group.
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8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

Advance dissemination of release calendar	Producer price index are published around m+30 (last working day of the following month).
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8.2. Release calendar access

8.2. Release calendar access	A monthly calendar is produced for the four following months. It can be found on the INSEE website: http://www.insee.fr/en/publics/presse/agenda.asp .
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8.3. Release policy - user access

Simultaneous release to all interested parties	Yes
Identification of internal government access to data before release	None
Transmission to Eurostat and further use of the statistics	The transmission to Eurostat is made using the GESMES format, the day before the national release.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Monthly (including since 2013 a release on August about July price indices).

10. Dissemination format

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Press release	A HTML and a PDF versions of an "Informations Rapides" on 2 pages can be found online on the INSEE website, both in French: http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/indicateur.asp?id=25 and in English: http://www.insee.fr/en/themes/indicateur.asp?id=25 They cover domestic PPI, non-domestic PPI and import prices together.
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10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

Name of national paper publications	No longer available.
Name of national electronic dissemination	A PDF version of an "Informations Rapides" on 2 pages can be found online on the Insee website, both in French: http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/indicateur.asp?id=25 and in English: http://www.insee.fr/en/themes/indicateur.asp?id=25 for industry (producer price indices and import prices of industrial products together).

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

Import price index can be found on the Insee website:

http://www.bdm.insee.fr/bdm2/choixTheme.action?request_locale=en&code=20.

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Researchers can ask for microdata, but they need to come on site, with a special procedure. No ready-made files are already available.

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Other dissemination website	Data are also available on: http://www.insee.fr/en/bases-de-donnees/bsweb/theme.asp?id=09 Data are sent to Eurostat on same calendar as French dissemination (~ last working day of month m+1).
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11. Accessibility of documentation

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11.1. Documentation on methodology

DocumentationSome methodology can be accessed on:

on the series <http://www.bdm.insee.fr/bdm2/documentationGroupe.action?codeGroupe=1439>.

11.2. Quality management - documentation

A "quality file" is available on www.cnis.fr.

12. Quality management

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12.1. Quality assurance

Summary description of quality criteria calculated for national purposes	The European statistics code of practice is implemented as far as possible. In particular, selective editing is implemented consistently with EDIMBUS manual.
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12.2. Quality management - assessment

The main quality problems are linked to one-off products, misunderstandings between enterprises and us on some elementary price series and some unwillingness from several enterprises.

The DQAF of French PPI (very similar to import prices for source and technique) can be found on the IMF framework:

13. Relevance

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13.1. Relevance - User Needs

Import price indices allow the European Central Bank (ECB) to analyze flows inside and outside the euro area. National Accounts use them as deflators.

Moreover, Businesses can use some of them in order to escalate their contracts.

Businesses or macroeconomists can use these indices to track the movements of import prices and materials' costs in their field, and evaluate their competitiveness compared to their competitors.

International organisations such as Eurostat can compare them among all (or most) member states.

13.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

Few claims are expressed every month about some import price series by enterprises that use them for contract escalation. Our revision policy allows us to satisfy them generally the following month.

13.3. Completeness

Coverage rate of import price indices within the euro area is 96% of the European scope.

Coverage rate of import price indices from outside the euro area is 98% of the European scope.

As far as we know, all Eurostat requirements are fulfilled.

14. Accuracy

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14.1. Accuracy - overall

The import price indices are provisional, then revised three times, *i.e.* final at m+120.

The revision of "total industry" import price indices is rarely higher than 0,1-0,2% a month.

No bias has been observed.

14.2. Sampling error

There is no sampling error on the enterprises strictly speaking as France uses a cut-off technique.

14.3. Non-sampling error

Response rate	Approximately 85 %.
Actions to speed up or increase the rate of response	For internet respondents, if they do not complete the questionnaire they can receive up to two reminder e-mails. The first is around the 10 th of the month following the reference month, if they still do not answer, the second is sent to them around the 20 th .
	For paper respondents, only one reminder letter is sent around the 15 th . Eventually a follow-up call can be made to get the required information. Web-based data collection offers a quicker response time and is favoured (now approximately 80 % of responses are provided by Internet).

15. Timeliness and punctuality

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15.1. Timeliness

Timeliness Indices are released near the 30th of the month following the reference month. They are provisional for three months, final at m+120.

Fine details and aggregates are available on same time.

15.2. Punctuality

French release dates are always respected, with one exception in January 2009 due to a strike of some civil servants of Insee.

The provision of price series to Eurostat is generally punctual, but some technical problems have introduced an

exceptional delay at the end of October 2013 (the data were finally sent on beginning of November 2013, indeed).

16. Comparability

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16.1. Comparability - geographical

TOM (now, one should say COM) are excluded from French economic territory.

DOM are theoretically included, but the cut-off technique rarely selects DOM enterprises.

16.2. Comparability - over time

Import price indices in base and reference 2010 have been aggregated and chain-linked since January 2005.

Before, they have been backcasted with the help of UVI in base and reference 2005, with a fixed base technique, relying on weights of year 2005.

17. Coherence

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17.1. Coherence - cross domain

Confrontation with other data sets For crude and refined petroleum and gas products, import price indices are confronted to data in quantity and prices disseminated by French customs statistics.

17.2. Coherence - internal

Despite the fact that they are chain-linked, we have not observed inconsistencies between aggregates and sub-aggregates.

18. Cost and Burden

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The cost of PPI and import prices for Insee is about 7 Full Time Equivalent of a category A statistician, 23 Full Time Equivalent of category B or C civil servants, plus 7 field surveyors (assimilated to category A) + 23.000 euros of mail expenditures.

The burden for the respondents is estimated at 15 minutes per month.

19. Data revision

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19.1. Data revision - policy

Indices are released near the 30th of the month following the reference month. They are provisional for three months.

Exceptionally, if a mistake is discovered after four months, a special revision is introduced with an official note commenting the reason why and the impact. It can be seen on BDM News website: http://www.bdm.insee.fr/bdm2/statique.action?request_locale=en&page=actu.

19.2. Data revision - practice

Provision of information about revision and advance notice of major changes in methodology	The revisions are announced at the time of change (a 'r' near the index shows that it has been modified since the previous release). According to IMF recommendations, the indices are provisional only for three months.
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Our press release notices the revision brought to the price change of the 3 previous months. In average absolute terms, the revisions stated are of this order (for total industry):

Revision of the monthly change (in points)

period	m-3/m-4	m-2/m-3	m-1/m-2
kind of price index			

20. Statistical processing

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20.1. Source data

Type of source	OPISE Statistical survey, monthly for import price indices
Frame on which the source is based	Customs statistics.
Sample or census	A two-stage sample is made: the first one concerns the enterprises, the second one deals with the selection of representative products among the output of the enterprises (with a visit of the enterprise by the field surveyors).
Criteria for stratification	The largest enterprises are selected until at least 50% and most often 70% of the commodity-group total imports is covered. Units that do not fall within these criteria might be selected to obtain a better coverage of a particular product family, especially when previously selected units appears to be misclassified. The choice of the products is made by field officers when they visit the selected unit. In accordance with the contact person inside the enterprise, a purposive selection of representative products is made.
Threshold values and percentages	Enterprises with amounts less than EUR 5 million are generally excluded from the scope.
Frequency of updating the sample	Every 5 years, for each class of CPA (4-digit level).

20.2. Frequency of data collection

Periodicity of data collection	Monthly, sometimes quarterly.
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20.3. Data collection

Questionnaires used in the survey	A unique form is used for the whole sample. It is filled with the information previously received from the field officers and the enterprises themselves. Available both on paper and on INSEE's website (https://entreprises.insee.fr/eCollecte/accueilPVIS.jsp)
Planned changes in national questionnaires	None
Data collection media	Both postal and electronic data collection are available. Respondents are given access to the website https://entreprises.insee.fr/eCollecte/accueilPVIS.jsp .
Planned changes in data collection methodology	None.

20.4. Data validation

Selective editing is used in line with EDIMBUS manual, and a "Canadian questionnaire" is implemented on line in order to collect reasons for price change:

<div>Price development > 10%</div> <div>Influential contribution</div>	Yes	No
Yes (to expertise by the price manager)	Contributes to expertise score calculation Imputed if not validated. The price manager: -validates the price developments for answers 1 to 3 (certain 6) of Canadian questionnaire without introduction of a quality coefficient, -does not need to validate for answers 4, 5 or 6 when justified : the software introduces itself a quality coefficient in order to impute the price indices with cautious hypotheses	Contributes to expertise score calculation Is not imputed
No (not to expertise)	Does not contribute to expertise score calculation Is imputed if not validated and if no answer to the Canadian questionnaire	Does not contribute to expertise score calculation Is not imputed

20.5. Data compilation

Estimates for non-response	Many techniques are used, depending on the context: — monthly overlap whenever possible; - imputation of the average price change in the series (by default); — prices kept constant (for tariffs preferably); — imputation of the average price change for the same respondent; — selection of another product from the same respondent; — selection of a similar product from another respondent; — imputation of the price change of the main raw material. When a product disappears, the enterprise is contacted in order to supply data for a new one.
Estimates for grossing-up to population levels	None.
Type of index	Chain-linked Laspeyres indices in reference 2010, from CPA 4 digits upward.
Method of weighting and chaining	The weights are proportional to the imports on the relevant zone (euro or non euro area). This information is obtained from national accounts at aggregated levels and from the customs statistics at CPA 4-digits. Below CPA 4-digit level, the aggregation is made according to the information gathered by the field surveyors during the visits.

Planned changes in production methods	Since 2014, the information provided by customs data should be introduced in the annual update of weights.
20.6. Adjustment	
WDA, SA and other calculations	Gross data only. No correction of working days is carried out, nor are the data seasonally adjusted.

21. Comment	Top
<p>French explanations can be accessed on http://www.insee.fr/en/methodes/default.asp?page=sources/ope-ind-ippi.htm</p> <p>IMF DQAF on PPI in English can be accessed on http://dsbb.imf.org/pages/sdds/DQAFBase.aspx?ctycode=FRA&catcode=PPI00.</p>	

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