

National accounts

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0. Prerequisites

0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

The collection of primary statistical data and the publication of official statistical information is carried out in accordance with Federal Law of November 29, 2007 No 282-FZ “[On Official Statistical Accounting and the System of State Statistics in the Russian Federation](#)”.

The compilation and dissemination of the data are governed by the terms and conditions of the [Statute on the Federal State Statistics Service](#) adopted by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on July 2, 2008 No 420.

The Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) provides official statistical information on social, economic, demographic, environmental and other social processes in the Russian Federation (Article 1 of the Law).

Rosstat produces and approves the official statistical methodology in accordance with the established procedure within its competence the federal statistical observations and to form the official statistical information and ensures that the specified methodology complies with international standards and the principles of official statistics (Article 5.2. of the Law).

0.1.2 Data exchange and coordination between agencies producing data

The Regulation and the Law provide that Rosstat has the right to receive from respondents primary statistical data and administrative data, including those containing information classified as state secrets, commercial secrets, information about taxpayers, personal data of individuals, subject to their mandatory depersonalization, and other information, access to which is restricted by federal laws, in order to generate official statistical information (paragraph 6.1 of the Regulation, article 5, paragraph 9 of the Law).

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

Rosstat provides in appropriate way the storage and protection of official, banking, tax, and commercial and other confidential information, received by the Rosstat during its activities (Article 5.16 of the Law).

0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting

In accordance with the Federal Law of November 29, 2007 No. 282-FZ “On Official Statistical Accounting and the System of State Statistics in the Russian Federation, respondents are obliged to provide the subjects of official statistical accounting with primary statistical data necessary for the formation of official statistical information free of charge.

0.3 Relevance

0.3.1 Monitoring user satisfaction

User satisfaction with statistical information provided by Rosstat and the work of Rosstat in general is assessed on an ongoing basis. The results are posted at: <https://rosstat.gov.ru/community>.

Interaction with the reference group of the media is carried out in accordance with the Regulations on the department for interaction with the media

	and public organizations (Rosstat press service). Interaction with the reference group “International statistical organizations and national statistical services” is carried out in accordance with documents on cooperation and data exchange signed by Rosstat (Goskomstat) with international organizations and documents on cooperation signed by Rosstat (Goskomstat) with national statistical services.
<u>0.4 Quality management</u>	<p>0.4.1 Processes are in place to focus on quality</p> <p>The quality policy in Rosstat is based on the Methodological provisions for the organization of production processes for official statistical information, approved Order of Rosstat dated December 7, 2018. No. 732.</p> <p>The document was developed taking into account the principles of official statistical accounting established by the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, approved at the 68th session of the UN General Assembly on January 23, 2014, the model for the production of statistical information (version 5.0), prepared by the UNECE High Level Group, as well as international standards for quality assurance of official statistical information.</p>
1. Integrity	
<u>1.1 Professionalism</u>	<p>1.1.2 Choice of data sources, methodology and dissemination methods</p> <p>One of the principles of official statistical accounting is the rational choice of sources in order to form official statistical information to ensure its completeness, reliability and timeliness of provision, as well as in order to reduce the burden on respondents (Article 4 of the Law).</p> <p>Rosstat is developing an official statistical methodology that includes methods for collecting, controlling, editing, summarizing and grouping primary statistical data and administrative data, compiling national accounts, assessing the accuracy of official statistical information and its systematization and on the basis of which official statistical information is formed (Article 7 of the Law).</p> <p>The official statistical methodology must be scientifically based, comply with international standards and principles of official statistics, as well as the legislation of the Russian Federation open and accessible (Article 4 of the Law).</p> <p>Dissemination of official statistical information by Rosstat is carried out by publishing it in official publications, mass media and placement for general and free access on the official website of Rosstat https://rosstat.gov.ru/.</p> <p>1.1.3 Comments on misinterpretation and misuse of statistics</p> <p>In case of misinterpretation or misuse of statistical data Rosstat may send a refutation to the media, which allowed the distortion of official statistical information, for further publication.</p>
<u>1.2 Transparency</u>	<p>1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release</p> <p>There is no government access to the data before its release.</p> <p>1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products</p> <p>The data are published without ministerial commentary.</p> <p>1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques</p> <p>Announcements and comments about significant changes in the methodology, source data and statistical methods are published on the official website of Rosstat (https://rosstat.gov.ru/), as well as posted on social networks.</p> <p>Rosstat announces significant changes in methodology, source data, and compilation techniques in advance.</p>
2. Methodology	
<u>2.1 Concepts and definitions</u>	<p>2.1.1 Concepts and definitions</p> <p>Analytical framework: National accounts are generally compiled in accordance with the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008).</p>

	<p>Definition: GDP is comprised of the value of goods and services used in the reference period for final consumption, accumulation and net exports. Economic operations include recorded operations, as well as hidden and informal activity. Illegal economic activities are not included in the GDP.</p>
<p><u>2.2 Scope</u></p>	<p>2.2.1 Scope 2.2.1.1 Data Scope</p> <p>Transactions coverage: All types of expenditures provided for under the SNA-2008 are included.</p> <p>The Russian system of national accounts includes the following accounts and tables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Value added and GDP by sectors of the economy at current and constant prices; (b) Expenditure components of GDP at current and constant prices; (c) Generation of income account; (d) Allocation of primary income account; (e) Secondary distribution of income account; (f) Redistribution of income account; (g) Use of disposable income account; (h) Capital account; (i) Rest of the world account; (j) A revaluation account; (k) Account for other changes in the amount of fixed capital; (l) Financial account; (m) Balance sheet of assets and liabilities in terms of fixed capital and financial assets and liabilities. <p>Accounts are classified by institutional sectors.</p> <p>Rosstat also produces annual GRP by economic sectors as well as income account and estimates of household final consumption expenditure on the territory of the subjects of the Russian Federation for each of the 87 subjects of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>The following additional accounts and tables compiled on a regular basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Quarterly value added and GDP at current and constant prices by economic sectors; (b) Quarterly expenditures of GDP at current and constant prices; (c) Quarterly income account. (d) Annual resources and use tables. <p>The production boundary is in accordance with the 2008 SNA. The following items are in the scope of measurement of output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Own-account production of all goods for own final consumption; (b) Research and development on own-account; (c) Output of goods for own-account fixed capital formation; (d) Mineral exploration; (e) Production of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals; (f) Production of computer software. <p>The assets boundary is in conformity with the 2008 SNA. The following items are included in scope for determining the assets boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Defense and security related assets and; (b) The results of research and development; (c) Valuables; (d) Agricultural work-in-progress; (e) Mineral exploration; (f) Software; (g) Originals of works of art. <p>Historical monuments are not included in the assets boundary.</p> <p>Geographic coverage: The entire territory of the country is covered.</p> <p>The following are included as part of the Russian economy for national accounts compilation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Territorial enclaves in the rest of the world (such as embassies); (b) Free zones/bonded warehouses/factories operated by offshore enterprises under customs control;

	<p>(c) Workers who work part of the year in another country.</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Coverage exclusions Geographical coverage: Territorial enclaves of other countries (embassies, military bases, etc.) or international organizations on the territory of the Russian Federation are not included.</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activities <i>Unrecorded activity:</i> Estimates of hidden and informal activity are included. Rosstat makes estimates to cover the legal activities undertaken in the non-observed economy. These comprise broadly activities that are not reported or are underreported by the producing units to evade taxes and administrative controls. It also covers underreporting due to deficiencies in the formal data collection process. The estimation process is based on balancing approaches and using data from indirect sources. Comprehensive estimation of non-observed activities is undertaken for the following economic sectors: operations with real estate, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, construction. Non-observed economy in real estate transactions is an estimate of services for living in own housing that is undertaken by the user cost approach. Output of agricultural products produced by households is estimated on the basis of data on the production in physical terms and data on producer prices of these products. Non-observed activity of economic entities in construction on unregistered economic transactions is determined by an indirect assessment of individual housing and cottage construction and housing repairs with using data on the costs of building materials. The costs of individual entrepreneurs on the construction of buildings are calculated on the basis of data obtained from total survey. Assessment of non-observed economy in the construction is based on comparing of construction output, computed on the basis of data on resources of construction materials and their use in the construction, and evaluation of construction output, obtained on the basis of annual surveys. Adjustment of GDP for the non-observed economy is about 11-13 percent.</p>
<p><u>2.3 Classification/sectorization</u></p>	<p>2.3.1 Classification/sectorization Classification systems: <i>Transactions, flows, and institutional sectors</i> are classified in accordance with the <i>SNA 2008</i>. <i>Final consumption of households:</i> is classified in accordance with the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). <i>Final consumption of general government:</i> is classified in accordance with the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG). <i>Foreign trade:</i> is classified according to the Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature, developed on the basis of the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. <i>Industrial activities:</i> Data for the period 2002-2010 were classified according to the Russian Classification of Types of Economic Activity (OKVED2007), harmonized with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE Rev. 1.1) Since 2011 data are classified according to the Russian Classification of Types of Economic Activity (OKVED-2), harmonized with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE Rev.2). <i>Commodities and services:</i> the data were classified on the basis of national classification until 2008 and data for 2008-2016 were classified according to the Russian Classification of production by Types of Economic Activity (OKPD2007), harmonized with the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2002) in the European Economic Community. Since 2017 the data are classified according to the Russian Classification of production by Types of Economic Activity (OKPD2), harmonized with the Statistical Classification of Products by</p>

	<p>Activity (CPA 2008) in the European Economic Community.</p> <p>Relationship with international guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Household final consumption: data</i> are classified by The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP); – <i>Government final consumption: data</i> are classified according to the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG); – <i>Accounting for consumption of Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM):</i> consumption of FISIM is broken down by users (institutional sectors and economic activities) since calculation of the data for 2007; – <i>Basis of recording:</i> in accordance with the 2008 SNA.
<p><u>2.4 Basis for recording</u></p>	<p>2.4.1 Valuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Final consumption of households</i> is valued at market prices; – <i>Final consumption of general government and nonprofit institutions serving households</i> is based on expenditures; – <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> is based on purchase prices; – <i>Goods and services</i> are based on market prices; – <i>Imports and exports</i> are valued f.o.b. in line with the balance of payments statistics; however data on insurance and freight costs are not available; – <i>Intermediate consumption:</i> at purchase prices; – <i>Output for own-use</i> is valued at equivalent market prices (other than residing in owner-occupied housing). <p>2.4.2 Recording basis</p> <p>Time of recording: Beginning with the data for 2019, all transactions are registered on an accrual basis. The data on the public administration sector up to 2019 were based on data compiled by the cash method.</p> <p>2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures</p> <p>The procedures for calculating gross/net indicators correspond to the 2008 SNA.</p>
<p>3. Accuracy and reliability</p>	
<p><u>3.1 Source data</u></p>	<p>3.1.1 Source data collection programs</p> <p>Production approach: The source data for the national accounts statistics are derived from a combination of enterprise surveys (annual and quarterly), administrative data sources, and annual household budget surveys (HBS). The compilation process is highly dependent on the enterprise survey data. Administrative data comprise primarily budget execution data and data of accounting statements of state institutions.</p> <p><i>Enterprise Surveys:</i> The annual, quarterly and monthly surveys cover all large and medium-sized enterprises and a sample of small enterprises. They cover all regions, territories and republics in the Russian Federation. The surveys are conducted at the enterprise level and information is collected on subsidiaries, which operate in regions other than the enterprise headquarters are located. These data are required to carry out regional estimates of GRP.</p> <p>The survey of small businesses is carried out on a sample basis, which covers about 20 percent of total, uses either the method of multivariate stratified random sampling approach with a simplified assessment of indicators by the layer average one per unit.</p> <p>The enterprise surveys compile comprehensive data on the current operations of enterprises and sufficient ones to compile a production account. They cover about 60 percent of gross value added.</p> <p>The Business Register: The sample frame for the surveys is the statistical business register. Rosstat statistical register is a system for the statistical tracking of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs that have gone through state registration in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, as well as organizations that are not legal entities, and subsidiaries, representative offices,</p>

and other separate subdivisions of legal entities.

Rosstat maintains the statistical register in accordance with a scientifically based methodology for the organization of statistical observations, using national and international standards in the field of statistics.

Administrative data of register is updated on the information base on legal registration of businesses performed by the Federal Tax Service of Russia and contains about 4 million enterprise listings (legal entities) and 4 million individual entrepreneurs. Only enterprises that have been officially liquidated are deleted from the register; however, the register includes enterprises that are not active.

Household Budget Survey: Rosstat conducts HBS on permanent basis using a two-stage stratified random sampling approach. The sample is based on a multi-purpose territorial sample based on the information of Russian Population Census 2020. The observation unit is the household and survey covers 48 thousand households (quarterly) across all the Russian regions. Institutional households are excluded from the general frame in the sampling process.

The data are collected through the diary and journal method and through a quarterly survey of the household. The data collected through the diary and journal method include data on purchases of consumer items, production for own consumption, and current transfers. Data derived from the quarterly survey include information on the makeup of a household, employment of household members, various subsidies and benefits, received by them, and spending on entrepreneurial activity, compulsory payments and the financial situation of the household; there is also additional annual survey on availability of durable goods and food stocks.

The initial refusal rate ranges between 15-20 percent; however, the refusals are replaced from reserve household list therefore a final response rate of close to 100 percent is usually attained. The replacement method guarantees that there is no bias arising from the replacement of initial refusals. A problem area in the survey process is a higher refusal rate on the part of households with higher income levels.

Administrative data sources: Data on the operations of the public administration sector comes from the Federal Treasury. Starting from the data for 2019, the calculation is performed on the basis of budget (accounting) reporting data, which covers the data of state budgetary and autonomous institutions of the federal government, regional and local authorities, extra-budgetary funds. To develop data for earlier periods, reports on the execution of budgets at all levels were used as the main information source.

The balance of payments statistics are received from the Central Bank of Russia (CBR). The estimates for external trade and travel in the balance of payments statistics are usually adjusted by the CBR. Detailed external trade statistics from the Federal Customs Service are not widely used in the national accounts compilation process, although aggregate indices for average price and actual volume by commodity groups are used to estimate exports and imports of goods in constant prices.

Expenditure approach:

– *Final consumption expenditure of households* is comprised of data on retail trade turnover, services purchased by the public, household budget surveys, and balance of payment data on “travel”

– *Final consumption expenditure of general government* is comprised of consolidated budget data, accounting data of government agencies and data from statistical surveys of the activities of state extra budgetary funds.

– *Final consumption expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households* is based on sample statistical surveys of nonprofit institutions.

– *Gross fixed capital formation* is based on statistical surveys of investment in fixed capital, and data on the number of livestock and prices for animals in the main herd.

– *Changes in inventories:* data from statistical surveys of large and medium-sized enterprises on the availability of stocks by species.

– *Exports and imports of goods and services* are based on balance of payments data.

The data are disseminated on a quarterly basis in millions of Russian rubles at current and constant prices (the base period for 2011-2016 is 2011, starting from 2017 base period is 2016).

Quarterly data are calculated using both the production method and the use

	<p>of income method and cover the entire economy of the Russian Federation. Data on GDP at current and constant prices are disseminated by main categories of expenditure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. final consumption separately by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) household expenditures <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) government expenditures (iii) expenditures of non-profit organizations serving households 2. gross fixed capital formation and stock change; 3. export and import. <p>Due to the fact that the main method of calculating GDP is the production method, the breakdown of GDP by category spending includes a statistical discrepancy representing the difference between GDP calculated the production method and the income method.</p> <p>The data sources are regular quarterly business reports, administrative data and the balance of payments. Reports are collected from all large and medium enterprises of the Russian Federation. Data for small enterprises are calculated on the basis of quarterly sample surveys covering 20% of their number.</p> <p>Large and medium-sized enterprises are defined as enterprises with more than 100 employees and business income of more than 800 million rubles.</p> <p>Small enterprises are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – enterprises with a total share of participation of the state, municipalities, public and religious organizations (associations), charitable and other foundations in the authorized capital of no more than 25%, – enterprises with a total share of participation of foreign legal entities and (or) legal entities that are not subjects of small and medium-sized businesses, not more than 49%, with number of employees 100 or less and business income up to 800 million rubles. <p>Estimates of data excluding seasonal and calendar factors are undertaken using the program “JDEMETRA+”.</p>		
<p><u>3.3 Statistical techniques</u></p>	<p>3.3.2 Other statistical procedures</p> <p>Production approach: Data on output, intermediate consumption and value added are published at 2-digit level of the Russian classification of economic activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Owner-occupied dwellings:</i> the output of owner-occupied dwellings is estimated as the amount of expenses for the maintenance and repair of housing, taxes, profits, consumption of fixed capital. – <i>Work-in-progress:</i> Data derived from the enterprise surveys are used to estimate output of large construction projects spanning more than one reporting period. Estimates of standing timber, livestock reared for foods are based on industry statistics. – <i>Inventory valuation adjustment:</i> Estimates of inventories are available for the large enterprises included in the survey. The estimates of inventories are adjusted for holding gains as a result of price increases. – <i>Consumption of fixed capital:</i> The perpetual inventory method (PIM) is used to estimate consumption of fixed capital (CFC). <p>Physical volume indices of GDP are calculated on the basis of the previous year prices. Data on GDP and its components in constant prices for the base period are calculated on the basis of adhesion (multiplication) of actual volume indices with the corresponding period of the previous year.</p> <p>The 2021 is a basis year for data since 2022. When recalculating time series in prices of the base year, GDP and its components are extrapolated independently for each indicator using appropriate chain indices for the actual volume. This gives a rise to the disparity between the sum of components and the GDP as a whole, as well as between the value of each component and the sum of its constituents. The discrepancy is caused by changes in the structure of weights, when moving away from the base year.</p> <p>Production Account: Methods Used to Derive Estimates at Constant Prices (the Russian Classification of Economic Activity).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="587 2007 1476 2042"> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 2007 1029 2042">Agriculture</td> <td data-bbox="1029 2007 1476 2042">Extrapolation using the index of</td> </tr> </table>	Agriculture	Extrapolation using the index of
Agriculture	Extrapolation using the index of		

	physical volume of agricultural output
Hunting and breeding of wild animals	Extrapolation using the index of employees number
Forestry and provision of related services	Extrapolation using the index of employees number
Fishing and fisheries	Deflation using the producer price index for relevant activities
Mining and quarrying	Extrapolation using the industrial production index
Manufacturing	Extrapolation using the industrial production index
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Extrapolation using the industrial production index
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Extrapolation using the industrial production index
Construction	deflation using the deflator index for construction and assembly works and the price index for construction products in the composition of investment products
Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Deflation by the consumer price index for relevant goods and services
Wholesale trade, except for motor vehicle and motorcycles wholesale trade	Extrapolation using the index of physical volume of retail trade turnover
Retail trade excluding except for motor vehicle and motorcycles retail trade	Extrapolation using the index of physical volume of retail trade turnover
Repair of domestic appliances and articles for personal use	Deflation by the consumer price index for relevant services
Hotels activities and other provision of accommodation	Deflation by the consumer price index for hotel and other accommodation services
Restaurants, bars and canteens activities	Extrapolation using the index of physical volume of turnover of public catering
<i>Transportation and storage</i>	
Freight transport	Extrapolation using the index for freight turnover change for relevant transports (tonne-kilometre)
Passenger transport	Extrapolation using the index for passenger transport change in relevant types of transport means (passenger-kilometre)
Travel agencies	Deflation by the price index for tourism services
Communication	Communication
for legal entities	Deflation by the price index for telecommunication services provided to legal entities
for private consumers	Deflation by the price index for telecommunication services provided to physical persons
Financial activities	

Direct banking services	Deflation using consumer price index
Financial intermediation services, measured indirectly (FISIM)	Deflation of placed and external funds in the reporting period using the consumer price index and multiplying them by the price of FISIM in the base period. The FISIM price for the placed funds is defined as the difference between the average annual actual rate for placed funds and the average annual base rate, for external funds - as the difference between the average annual base rate and the average annual actual interest rate on external funds
Insurance activities	Deflation by the consumer price index for insurance services
Financial intermediation	Deflated by an index-deflator for GDP, a consumer price index for banking services, using the interbank rate of the base year.
Real estate transactions	Deflation by the consumer price index for goods and services
Rental and leasing activities	Deflation by the consumer price index for goods and services
Computing machines and information technologies activities	Deflation by the consumer price index for services
Research and development	Deflation by the consumer price index for services
Law and accounting activities; activities of head offices, management consulting; activities in the field of architecture and engineering and technical design; technical testing, research and analysis; advertising activities and market research	Deflation by the consumer price index for services
Education	Market services deflated by the consumer price index for relevant paid services; non-market service: extrapolation using quantitative indicators
Health and social services	Market services deflated by the consumer price index for relevant paid services; non-market services: extrapolation using quantitative indicators
Other personal service activities	Deflation by the consumer price index for relevant services
Sports, recreation and entertainment activities, public organizations activities:	Market services deflated by the consumer price index for relevant paid services; non-market services: deflation by index of wages per employed person, consumer price index, deflator of fixed capital consumption
Repair of computers, personal and household items	Deflation using consumer price indices for relevant services
<p>Expenditure approach: – <i>Adjustments to data:</i> the following adjustments are made:</p>	

- Adjustment for retail trade turnover and services purchased by the public on the cost of goods and services that are not used in the final consumption of households, as well as on the cost of goods and services received by households not from trade organizations (residents) and services not included in the volume of paid services to the population;
 - Corrections for the conversion of state budget data to the accrual method;
 - Adjustment of investment in fixed capital on the cost of military equipment for long-term use, the cost of research results, adjustments on changes in the value of core herd animals;
 - Correction in changes in inventories by the value of holding gains.
 - *Estimation Procedure:* All components of GDP by expenditure are derived independently; however, the components are estimated at a highly aggregated level.
 - *Household final consumption expenditures* are estimated for groups of goods and services in the COICOP classification.
 - The household final consumption expenditures are estimated using primary data of retail sales and results of households budgets surveys. Expenses of residents abroad are included in household final consumption expenditure and expenditures of nonresidents in the domestic economy are excluded. This is consistent with the balance of payments statistics.
 - *Government final consumption expenditure* is compiled as two broad groups of compensation of employees and other goods and services and not according to function. Government final consumption expenditure excludes incidental sales.
 - *Own-account agricultural production* is included in the estimates. It is obtained as a balance between the resources of products in households, including own production and the use of this product for intermediate consumption, sales, change in inventories.
 - *Data on goods and services in kind to households* is derived from surveys of enterprises.
 - *Gross fixed capital formation* is calculated on the basis of data from the investment survey, which collects information on new construction activity as well as purchases of machinery and equipment. It is compared with estimates derived using a commodity flow approach using data on production and imports.
 - *Data on inventories* are derived from special surveys of stocks of materials, finished goods, and other inventories. The estimates are adjusted for holding gains.
 - *Expenditure on GDP: Methods Used to Derive Constant Price Estimates*
 - Final consumption expenditure of households: deflation using the CPI for groups of goods and services in accordance with COICOP;
 - Final consumption expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households: extrapolation using indices for number of employees.
 - Government final consumption expenditure: the double deflation method based on data on the wage index per employed person in the public administration sector by economic activities, as well as on the CPI and the deflator of consumption of fixed capital; extrapolation using quantitative indicators (number of students, number of doctor visits, number of hospital days, etc., characterizing the change in the physical volume of services (education, health, social services);
 - Gross fixed capital formation: deflated by the price index for investment products. Change in inventories: deflated by the producer price index for industry and agriculture,
 - Export and import of goods: deflation using the price index;
 - Export and import of services: trips: deflation using specially developed deflator ; others: deflated by ruble/dollar exchange rate and CPI
- Base year and update cycle:**
- *Base year:* the base year for data since 2011-2016 is 2011, starting from 2017 base year is 2016,
 - *Base year:* the base year for data since 2011-2021 is 2016,
 - *Base year:* the base year for data since 2011 is 2021.

– *Update cycle for quarterly results:*

- Quarters of year n – twice a year n;
- Quarters of year (n-1) – once a year n;
- Quarters of year (n-2) – once a year n;
- Quarters of year (n-3) – once a year n.

Reconciliation: In connection with the fact that the production approach is the main approach used to estimate GDP, the breakdown of GDP by expenditure categories includes a statistical discrepancy that is the difference between GDP compiled from the production approach and GDP compiled from the use of income approach. The statistical discrepancy between the final estimates of GDP by type of activity and expenditure components has been low; averaging less than two percent of GDP.

Quarterly data are revised against annual estimates by spreading the differences equally over the quarters.

Seasonal adjustment: The quarterly estimates for the GDP as a whole are presented in both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted form. Estimates of data excluding seasonal and calendar factors are undertaken using the program JDEMETRA+.

Geographic detail: The following indicators are compiled for the 87 regions of the Russian Federation and the 8 federal districts on an annual basis:

- Gross regional product;
- Actual final consumption within a subject of the Russian Federation;
- Compensation of employees;
- Gross operating surplus;
- Net taxes on production.
- **Other:**

Time series: Consistent time series of annual and quarterly estimates of GDP are available from 1995. Time series of annual and quarterly estimates of value added by economic activities (OKVED) are available since 2011. Since 2011 data contains changes due to: implementation of an international methodology for the evaluation of housing services produced and consumed by homeowners; estimation of fixed capital consumption based on its current market value; harmonization of data on exports and imports with balance of payments data, developed according to methodology IMF Handbook on the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position 6 (BPM6); updating of data on the development of the "Input-output" base tables for 2011 and 2016, including the assessment of services for domestic workers (domestic workers), as well as the implementation of the 2008 SNA statements on estimation of research and development results and weapons systems and use of the services of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

Estimations before 2011 are not revised and not comparable with data for later periods.

Revisions: The preliminary set of annual estimates are disseminated on the final working day of the month following the end of the period and are finalized 24 months after the end of the period. The first set of preliminary quarterly estimates of GDP produced are disseminated 50-56 working days after the end of the period and revised 64-70 working days after the end of the period. Primary quarterly estimates of GDP by expenditure and income approach are released in 64-70 calendar days after the end of the period. The set of quarterly estimates for a given calendar year are finalized 27 months after the end of that calendar year, along with the annual estimates for that year.

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs

Due to the fact that the main method of calculating GDP is the production method, the breakdown of GDP by expenditure category includes a statistical discrepancy representing the difference between GDP calculated by the production method and the use of income method. The statistical discrepancy between final estimates of GDP by activity and use of income components averages less than two percent of GDP (until completion of annual "resources-use" tables).

<p><u>3.5 Revision studies and analyses</u></p>	<p>3.5.1 Studies and analyses of revisions GDP data are revised and refined according to a special schedule, as well as due to major methodological and information changes.</p>
<p>4. Serviceability</p>	
<p><u>4.1 Periodicity and timeliness</u></p>	<p>4.1.1 Periodicity Quarterly.</p> <p>4.1.2 Timeliness Within 3 months after the end of the reference quarter.</p>
<p><u>4.2 Consistency</u></p>	<p>4.2.1 Internal consistency Reconciliation: In connection with the fact that the production approach is the main approach used to estimate GDP, the breakdown of GDP by expenditure categories includes a statistical discrepancy that is the difference between GDP compiled from the production approach and GDP compiled from the use of income approach. The statistical discrepancy between the final estimates of GDP by type of activity and expenditure components has been low; averaging less than two percent of GDP. The quarterly data are revised against annual estimates by spreading the differences equally over the quarters.</p> <p>4.2.2 Temporal consistency Time series: Consistent time series of annual and quarterly estimates of GDP are available from 1995. Time series of annual and quarterly estimates of value added by economic activities (OKVED) are available since 2011. Since 2011 data contains changes due to: implementation of an international methodology for the evaluation of housing services produced and consumed by homeowners; estimation of fixed capital consumption based on its current market value; harmonization of data on exports and imports with balance of payments data, developed according to methodology IMF Handbook on the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position 6 (BPM6); updating of data on the development of the "Input-output" base tables for 2011 and 2016, including the assessment of services for domestic workers (domestic workers), as well as the implementation of the 2008 SNA statements on estimation of research and development results and weapons systems and use of the services of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. Estimations before 2011 are not revised and not comparable with data for later periods.</p> <p>4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency The data on national accounts can be cross-checked by the public against data of balance of payments, budget execution reports, and sectorial statistics. The government finance statistics may be different from the national accounts statistics since the latter are derived on an accrual basis, while the former is on a cash basis.</p>
<p><u>4.3 Revision</u></p>	<p>4.3.1 Revision schedule The data are preliminary when first released. A schedule for the dissemination of the preliminary and revised estimates of the national accounts statistics is published by Rosstat at the beginning of the calendar year as part of the Federal Plan of Statistics Works. The data are revised five times. The preliminary set of annual estimates are disseminated on the final working day of the month following the end of the period and are finalized 24 months after the end of the period. The first set of preliminary quarterly estimates are disseminated 50-56 working days after the end of the period and revised 64-70 working days after the end of the period. The set of quarterly estimates for a given calendar year are finalized 27 months after the end of that calendar year, along with the annual estimates for that year.</p>

	<p>4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised data</p> <p>The preliminary data are clearly identified as such in press releases and publications disseminated by Rosstat.</p>
<p>5. Accessibility</p>	
<p><u>5.1 Data</u></p>	<p>5.1.1 Statistical presentation</p> <p>The data are disseminated in millions of Russian rubles on discrete quarterly GDP in current and constant prices (the base year for data since 2011-2016 is 2011, starting from 2017 up to 2021 base year is 2016, starting from 2022 base year is 2021).</p> <p>The quarterly GDP data are compiled by both the production and the expenditure methods, and cover the entire economy of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Break down of current price and constant price GDP are disseminated by the following expenditure categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. final consumption broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) household expenditures; (ii) government expenditures; (iii) expenditures of non-profit organizations serving households; 2. gross fixed capital formation and stock change; 3. export and import. <p>A regional break down of GDP is available in the annual publication «National Accounts of Russia» (in Russian only).</p> <p>The quarterly estimates are presented in both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted forms. Estimates of data excluding seasonal and calendar factors are undertaken using the program «JDEMETRA+».</p> <p>A breakdown of GDP by region is also available in the annual publication "National Accounts of Russia" and on the website of the Federal State Statistics Service.</p> <p>5.1.2 Dissemination media and format</p> <p>5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other</p> <p>The annual "National Accounts of Russia" (in Russian only).</p> <p>5.1.2.6 Electronic – Bulletin or online data</p> <p>Report "Socio-economic situation in Russia" («Социально-экономическое положение России»).</p> <p>5.1.3 Advance release calendar</p> <p>Data release dates for the next four months are published on the Rosstat website: https://rosstat.gov.ru/statistics/monitoring/sdds/calendar.</p> <p>A preliminary data release calendar is published monthly on the Rosstat website: https://rosstat.gov.ru/publications-plans.</p>
<p><u>5.2 Metadata accessibility</u></p>	<p>5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques</p> <p>The methodology for compiling specific indicators of the national accounts is published in Russian in the publication "National accounts of Russia".</p> <p>The data is simultaneously distributed to all users through the website of the Federal State Statistics Service: https://rosstat.gov.ru/ and the monthly bulletin of the Federal State Statistics Service "Social and Economic Situation in Russia", which can also be found on the above website.</p> <p>5.2.2 Levels of detail are adapted to the needs of the intended audience</p> <p>A breakdown of GDP by region is available in the annual publication "National accounts of Russia" and on the official website of the Federal State Statistics Service.</p>
<p><u>5.3 Assistance to users</u></p>	<p>5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points</p> <p>Contact details of Rosstat specialists are available on the official website of</p>

Rosstat <https://rosstat.gov.ru/statistics/accounts>.