

## **SUMMARY OF RUSSIAN STATISTICS OF ENTERPRISES**

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Nowadays the Russian economic statistics bases on international statistical standards, indicated in SNA 93, the International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (1983), the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev. 4), the OECD Recommendations on Business Tendency Surveys and some other international recommendations.

At the same time the Russian statistics are characterized by some distinctive features, as follows:

1. As a rule unified forms of questionnaires are used for collecting information from responders. The survey designs have the same general format for all economic activities. Small enterprises are the only exception in which simplified statistical forms are used.

Thereunder main statistical survey forms applied for medium-sized and large-scale enterprises are specified:

- annual Form 1 – “Basic Data on Business Activity” (a structural survey of the enterprise) comprises information on the breakdown of share capital by types of shareholders, foreign stockholders, structural changes (acquisition or sale of establishments or capacities, establishment of new ones), shipment of goods, changes in inventories, cost of goods manufactured, grouping positions for basic indicators according to type of economic activity and statistical units, included into the enterprise;
- monthly Form P-1 “Data on goods and services produced” comprises information on orders secured, cost of goods shipped (from the enterprise in total and according to a type of economic activity), wholesale inventories, cost of services produced, turnover of distributive trades, cargo shipment by enterprise owned vehicles, production and sale of goods and services;
- quarterly Form 5-z “Data on wholesale production cost” comprises information on production cost (totally and in cost items).

These three forms are the basis for annual calculations and estimations of added value.

Standard forms have been put into practice of statistical survey in January 1998. However until 2005 conveniences of the standard tools were not employed in full due to complexity of indicators. That is only a highly qualified staff is capable to fill in Form P-1 comprising output indicator. To calculate the output it is necessary to register actual outgoing inventory and retail prices not sale input and inventories. Besides an outdated Standard Industrial Classification linked to the Soviet input-output balance system not SNA was employed.

In 2005 a new Standard Industrial Classification based on ISIC (Rev. 4) have been implemented in Russian statistics. The output indicator that had been completed by enterprises was

excluded from the Form P-1. At present statistical bodies calculate the indicator from data on goods dispatch and inventory. It proved to be to the standard statistical survey forms advantage. The advantage is in standardized form completing procedure at the enterprises and simplified processing in the statistical bodies.

Monthly large-scale and medium-sized enterprises surveys and quarterly small enterprises sample surveys are carried out regarding basic indicators. Quarterly Form PM “Data on small enterprise basic indicators” regarding small enterprises (legal entity) of all kinds of activities is applied.

2. The legal entity is a basic statistical unit in enterprise statistics that is about statistical unit “enterprise”. That is a traditional practice. Data on the establishment is collected in case the legal entity and the enterprise are on territories of different constituent of the Russian Federation.

Upon International Recommendations on Industry Statistics that indicates the establishment as a statistical unit, Russian statisticians intend to collect basic enterprise indicators from establishments in the years coming.

3. Most of the features of the Russian economic statistics are determined by specific character of interaction in data exchange between the tax and statistical authorities. In Russia state registrations of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs are carried out by the Tax Administrations. Rosstat receives from the tax Administrations registration information only (establishment date, restructuring or liquidation of an enterprise, a enterprise’s name, primary state registration number, declared kind of economic activity, etc.) but no quantitative indicators from tax reports of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs. According to the Tax Code of the Russian Federation (article 102) all the information received by the tax Administrations on tax payers is a tax secret except for tax player’s identification number and data disclosed by or in tax payers’ consent. The tax secret may be disclosed where the law permits only. However the law doesn’t provide statute/provision for revealing to statistical authorities data on tax reporting. Absence of administrative data on activities of enterprises and individual entrepreneurs downgrades quality of the statistical register. Census may become the most important tool for actualization of the register in the present circumstances in Russia. Total economic census hasn’t been conducted in Russia up to present nevertheless census of small enterprises of the status of the legal entity was carried out in 2000. Russian economic census is scheduled for 2008.

The Statistical register of Rosstat is arranged into a group of registers and statistical data basis. It compiles administrative part, statistical part (general totality of statistical units) as well as statistical sub-registers of some areas of statistics.

An administrative part of the register compiles names of objects, identification codes from the Russian Classifications of Enterprises & Organizations, Administrative-Territorial Formations, Patterns

of Ownership (Property Category), Administrative and Legal Forms, Types of Economic Activities and also addresses, Volume of Authorized Capital, data on shareholders and their shares, registration data, licenses etc. The Uniform State Registers of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs are the main source of information. During state registration the Tax Administrations enter information about registered legal entities into the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities and into the Uniform State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs about individual entrepreneurs. Regional Tax Administrations forward relevant for administrative part of the Statistical Register data to the Rosstat regional office in five days after state registration of the market participant (entity).

Statistical part of the Register compiles data on the enterprise main activity, a kind of the enterprise (large-scale, medium-sized, small), some economic indicators: production output, sales volume, number of employees and also features to facilitate more precise identification of survey coverage, including sampling method. Different characteristics from these data are used to compose concrete lists (indexes) of statistical survey objects (targets). Statistical part of the Register is being actualized mostly from data on household surveys.

Since 1 January, 2003 the Russian Classification of Types of Economic Activity based on NACE (4 categories) to which two more categories have been added to correspond to some distinctions of Russian economy have been used for the Statistical Register. Data on market participant (entity) activities that had earlier been put into the Register according to the National Classification of Economy Branches were recoded according to adjustment key to the Russian Classification of Types of Economic Activity.

4. Most of economic statistic indicators were developed for the Russian Federation and for each of constituents of the Russian Federation separately. However for some calculations at regional level is used a simplified method, for example: they calculate regional approximated – gross regional product instead of GDP. It is possible because regional offices of the Federal State Statistics Service are situated in each of 89 constituents of the Russian Federation.

5. Different methods of indicator estimations are widely applied in Russian economic statistics regarding non-observed sector of economy as well as informal economic activities and individual entrepreneurs. Individual entrepreneurs undergo formal registration and their data are entered into the Uniform State Register of Individual (self-employed) Entrepreneurs. The Tax Administrations collect tax reports however statistical administrations do not have access to the collected data due to tax secret law. Some individual entrepreneurs have considerable turnover. They may have employees the number of whom is not limited by the law. Lately Rosstat has begun sample surveys of this sector of economy however absence of administrative data required to actualize the Statistical Register hampers the work. The Register may compile “sleeping” enterprises that cannot be identified.