



**Economic and Social
Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

ECE/CES/GE.20/2006/3
13 February 2006

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

Group of Experts on National Accounts

Eighth Meeting
Geneva, 25-28 April 2006
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**RECALCULATION OF THE RUSSIAN GDP SERIES IN CONNECTION
WITH THE TRANSITION TO NEW CLASSIFICATIONS¹**

Submitted by the Statistical Committee of the Russian Federation (Rosstat)

The meeting is organized jointly with Eurostat and OECD.

Summary

This paper describes the experience of the Russian Federation in recalculating retrospective GDP series during its transition to the new Russian Classification of Types of Economic Activity (OKVED). It also describes the Russian Classification of Branches of the National Economy (OKONKh), which was previously in use, and points out the basic differences between OKVED and OKONKh. It lists the main problems involved in the transition to OKVED in national accounts statistics. The paper presents general methodological approaches to the recalculation of production and generation-of-income accounts in the structure of types of economic activity during the transition from OKONKh to OKVED in the period 2002-2004, as well as a methodology for recalculating retrospective GDP series for the period 1995-2002.

¹ This paper has been prepared at the invitation of the secretariat.

Introduction

1. The classification of types of economic activity was developed by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation and has been harmonized with the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Union (NACE/Rev.1) at the 4-digit level.
2. The fifth and sixth digits of the code of OKVED are used to identify groups of activities that reflect national particularities and the specific nature of the Russian economy. The Classification of Types of Economic Activity was introduced in the Russian Federation on 1 January 2003 pursuant to a decision by the Russian State Committee for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (Gosstandart). The years 2003 and 2004 were established as transitional years for resolving organizational and practical matters in the field of statistical reporting.
3. On 1 January 2005, the Russian statistical reporting system completed the transition to OKVED.
4. OKVED is fundamentally different from OKONKh with regard to both the principles of classifying economic agents and the level of detail of types of activity.

The former Russian Classification of Branches of the National Economy

5. OKONKh was a grouping of types of activity. It was developed for a centrally planned economy; that is, it was geared to solving administrative problems at a time when the activities of enterprises and organizations were completely controlled by the ministries and departments to which they were subordinate.
6. Under OKONKh, all branches of the Russian economy were subdivided into the material production sector and the non-productive sector. The subdivision of the national economy into the productive and non-productive sectors was the result of the concept for developing the national economy that was in use at the time. According to the concept, the country's national income was created only in the material production sector, while branches of the non-productive sector participated only in redistribution processes and did not generate either output or primary income.
7. The classification unit of a branch under OKONKh was the subdivision of an independent enterprise for which accounting was kept. A branch constituted all the production units of enterprises with basically the same type of output. The quantitative description of the activities of branches reflected the results of the main type of activity. The main type of activity of an enterprise or organization was defined at the highest level of classification, in terms of branches of the economy (industry, agriculture, construction, transport, etc.). That is, the main type of activity of an enterprise producing different types of industrial output was defined as an industrial type of activity. A metallurgical combine may be used to illustrate this type of classification.

Metallurgical combine						
Main type of activity under OKONKh: "Production of ferrous metals" (12130)						
Hothouse cultivation	Extraction of ferrous metal ores	Rolling of ferrous metals	Production of half-finished products	Production of metal structures	Bakery	Construction unit
Agriculture	Industry					Construction

8. Thus, the main type of activity of a metallurgical combine was the rolling of ferrous metals. Secondary types of activity included the extraction of ferrous metal ores, production of half-finished products and the production of metal structures. In addition, the combine had a hothouse, a bakery and its own construction unit.

9. The main indicators of the activity of this combine - production output, size, fixed capital and production costs - were constructed on the basis of three types of activity: agriculture, industrial type of activity and construction type of activity. In the forms for statistical reporting on its main type of activity (rolling of ferrous metals), the metallurgical combine provided a quantitative description of all its industrial activities.

10. When the country had a centralized economy, enterprises were rather highly specialized, and secondary types of activity accounted for an insignificant part of their production activities.

11. Transition to a market economy radically changed this situation and was accompanied by a high level of diversification in practically all branches. As a result, enterprises producing equivalent volumes of heterogeneous products became a rather widespread phenomenon. New types of economic activity emerged. The classification of types of activity under OKONKh did not permit an adequate description of the new processes and phenomena that emerged in the market economy.

12. The object of classification in OKVED is the type of economic activity, which is characterized by production costs, the production process and production output. As criteria for classifying types of economic activity, use is made of features that characterize an area of activity, the process (technology) of production, and raw and other materials used.

Basic differences between OKVED and OKONKh

13. Unlike OKONKh, OKVED classifies types of economic activity without regard for an economic entity's corporate form or subordination to a particular department; no distinctions are made between market and non-market types of economic activity. OKVED provides considerably more details on types of economic activity than does OKONKh. For example, OKONKh contained approximately 800 groupings of types of activity, while OKVED contains about 1,800.

14. Most of the types of economic activity listed in OKVED do not completely correspond to the groupings in OKONKh. On the one hand, the types of activity listed in OKONKh are broken down into several types of activity in OKVED. For example, opencast coal mining in

OKONKh (11311) appears in OKVED as opencast bituminous coal mining (10.10.11) and opencast lignite mining (10.20.11). On the other hand, a type of activity in OKVED may consist of several types of activity in OKONKh.

15. The most important changes in the classification of types of activity concerned the “industry” type of activity under OKONKh. In OKVED, this type of activity is contained in sections C (Mining operations), D (Manufacturing), E (Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water), and also A (Agriculture and forestry (logging)) and B (Fishing and fish breeding (fishing in natural bodies of water)).

16. For a number of items, the methodology used for defining a type of activity under OKVED differs substantially from the methodology that was used in OKONKh. For example, in OKVED, commercial activity is understood as the purchase and resale of outsourced goods for personal, family or household consumption (retail trade), or for professional use (processing) or further sale (wholesale trade). In the classification of wholesale trade according to this principle, the size of the batch of goods sold is of no importance. The sale of self-produced goods is not a commercial activity, irrespective of the type of sale (for example, sale to the general public from one’s own stall, “shop on wheels”, etc.). Under OKONKh, the sale of self-produced goods through the network of one’s own shops was considered an independent type of activity.

17. A distinguishing feature of OKVED is the classification of activities by the maintenance, assembly and/or repair of devices, apparatus, machines, equipment, transport vehicles and so forth; with a few exceptions, such classification is divided into groups reflecting the production of the item in question. In the classification system used in OKONKh, the types of activity relating to the repair of various types of machines and equipment used in industry appeared as separate branches.

18. An important difference involves cases where an enterprise acquires raw and other materials, sends them to another person for processing and later itself sells the finished product to the consumer. Under OKONKh, such an enterprise fell under the category of general commercial activity. Under OKVED, if an organization plays a significant role in developing and designing a product, promotes its production, is the owner of the raw and other materials and takes the financial risks involved in the sale of the product, this activity is classified just as if the organization itself manufactured the product. Otherwise, such activity is classified as trade.

Factors in the creation of an information base at the current stage

19. During the period of market transformations in the Russian economy, major changes were introduced in the legislation regulating the primary accounting of enterprises. At present, an enterprise is free to choose the most suitable system of rules for primary accounting. The recording of operations by units of types of activity is not compulsory and is not regulated by any legal acts. As a rule, corporations, regardless of the geographical location of their subdivisions and their institutional structure, generally keep accounts for each enterprise. When OKONKh was in operation, the accounting services of many enterprises, which were used to submitting the required statistical information, filled out statistical reporting forms for production costs and the sale of output from their main type of activity. Under OKVED,

the main type of activity of a business entity is defined at the level of the lowest item of classification and it has become practically impossible to obtain information from enterprises about production costs, number of employees and amount of resources used for each type of activity.

20. Important differences in defining the main type of activity in OKONKh and in OKVED, as well as current practices in primary accounting, made it necessary to review the methodological approaches to the construction of macroeconomic indicators by types of activity and, in the first place, affected the methods of calculating GDP from the point of view of value added and income generation.

21. In our view, a rational solution to the problem of calculating production accounts indicators is the institutional approach, in which the accounting unit of a branch is the enterprise. In this case, the branch is the total number of enterprises grouped under an actual main type of activity in OKVED.

Transition from OKONKh to OKVED in GDP calculation

22. As mentioned above, the years 2003 and 2004 were a transitional period. In practice, this meant that statistical monitoring of the results of the activity of economic agents was conducted using OKONKh. A very limited number of indicators, in the processing stage in statistical offices, were recalculated for OKVED using transition keys (size, investments, volume index of industrial production).

23. During the same period, in order to provide information for estimating production and generation-of-income accounts indicators by type of activity under OKVED, beginning with the results for 2002, the annual structural survey of enterprises was introduced. All corporate bodies of all types of ownership that are commercial (market) organizations - as well as non-commercial enterprises engaged in the production of goods and services for outsourcing (except for small entrepreneurs, State-financed organizations, insurance and other financial and credit organizations) - submitted federal State statistical form No. 1 for enterprises ("Basic data on the activities of enterprises"). Form No. 1 for enterprises generally reflects information about a corporate body, as well as a comprehensive description of the results of an enterprise's activity.

24. Subsidiary and dependent business enterprises submitted the form in accordance with the usual procedure. The main business or association with subsidiary or dependent business enterprises did not include information about its subsidiary or dependent business enterprises in form No. 1. For the 2002 results, specialists of regional statistical committees, using the transition keys and additional information obtained from enterprises, gave them the codes of the types of economic activity in OKVED. For the 2003 and 2004 results, the codes of the types of economic activity were refined.

25. The maintenance of the traditional information base in 2003 and 2004 made it possible to estimate indicators of production and generation-of-income accounts for this period using the methodology of OKONKh.

26. In 2004 and the first half of 2005, the indicators of production and generation-of-income accounts were calculated by type of economic activity under OKVED for the period 2002-2004, including the quarters of the last two years. The general methodological approaches for this calculation are described below.

27. As reference values for output and value added for the economy as a whole, the values of these indicators, calculated on the basis of information from OKONKh, were used. This restriction was accepted because the replacement of information sources - provided that they are sufficiently reliable - should not have a significant influence on the results of GDP estimates. Moreover, the structural survey, despite all its advantages, from the standpoint of the consistency of the information provided about an enterprise, was still a new form for a large number of enterprises; the assignment of codes for types of activity was based on transition keys and could contain coding errors as well as errors in the filling in of information.

28. First, the annual indicators for output, intermediate consumption and value added were calculated in current and comparable prices. Annual values were then distributed by quarters on the basis of current accounting data developed in accordance with OKVED.

29. Production accounts are constructed by institutional sectors of the economy: non-financial corporations, financial corporations, State administration, households, and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). Output for all sectors is calculated by comparing matrices characterizing the formation of output by market and non-market producers. A general diagram of the output matrix is provided below.

30. The subject of the matrix describes the types of products manufactured by enterprises, while the predicate describes the branches of the economy that represent the total number of enterprises grouped under an actual main type of activity in OKVED.

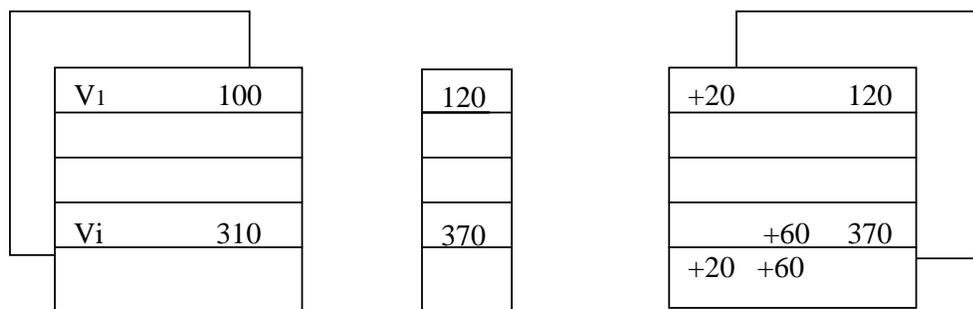
Production output

OKVED codes	Output of the institutional unit using OKVED codes					Production output
	Agriculture (A)	Fishing (B)	Manufacturing (D)	
Agricultural output	P_{11}^{bm}	P_{12}^{bm}	P_{1j}^{bm}	...	P_{1m}^{bm}	$P_{p1}^{bm} = \sum_{j=1}^m P_{1j}^{bm}$
Fishing and fish breeding output	P_{21}^{bm}	P_{22}^{bm}	P_{2j}^{bm}	...	P_{2m}^{bm}	$P_{p2}^{bm} = \sum_{j=1}^m P_{2j}^{bm}$
Manufacturing output	P_{i1}^{bm}	P_{i2}^{bm}	P_{ij}^{bm}	...	P_{im}^{bm}	$P_{pi}^{bm} = \sum_{j=1}^m P_{ij}^{bm}$
...
...	P_{n1}^{bm}	P_{n2}^{bm}	P_{nj}^{bm}	...	P_{nm}^{bm}	$P_{pn}^{bm} = \sum_{j=1}^m P_{nj}^{bm}$
Output of the institutional unit	$P_{d1}^{bm} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{i1}^{bm}$	$P_{d2}^{bm} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{i2}^{bm}$	$P_{dj}^{bm} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{ij}^{bm}$...	$P_{dm}^{bm} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{im}^{bm}$	$P^b = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m P_{ij}^{bm}$

31. Every row in the table indicates which branch produces the goods and services grouped by type of economic activity. In other words, every row in this table describes the structure of the formation of goods and services resources produced by enterprises in various branches, as a result of a homogeneous type of activity, irrespective of whether this type of activity is the main or a secondary type of activity. For example, the row “Manufacturing output” represents the output of goods produced as a result of the processing of raw and other materials, regardless of how an enterprise classifies itself.
32. Each column of the matrix describes the structure of the production of the goods and services produced by enterprises grouped by type of economic activity.
33. The totals in the columns reflect outputs by branch using OKVED codes; the totals in the rows reflect output of goods and services by OKONKh code groups.
34. The production account reflects outputs by branch, that is, the totals formed in the columns.
35. Output in the non-financial corporations sector and the household sector is estimated in two stages. In the first stage, output is defined as follows.
36. Output in the non-financial corporations sector by type of economic activity is defined by the total output of large, medium-sized and small enterprises.
37. The main sources of information for calculating output in the non-financial corporations sector are: data from the structural survey using federal State statistical form No. 1 for enterprises (annual; “Basic data on the activities of enterprises”), the small enterprises form (“Information about the activities of small enterprises”), financial statements and other forms of statistical and departmental reporting.
38. Output in the household sector is estimated using data from sample surveys of household budgets, employment surveys of households and other sources that describe the productive activities of households.
39. The second stage involves the estimation of output by branches that have special methods of operation and alternative sources of information for assessing the scale of their production. Such branches include, for example, agriculture and construction. In agriculture, farmers and households account for almost half of the goods and services produced. Their output is estimated by specialists in territorial statistical offices through an assessment of the volume of agricultural production on the basis of quantities and average prices. Such assessments are carried out on the basis of special surveys, administrative sources of information on cultivated land, average crop yields by region, and other data. For construction, data from the structural survey and information received from small enterprises reflect the volume of construction work carried out by contractors. In order to obtain the most complete information about the volume of construction work carried out, the output of this activity is estimated on the basis of information received from investors and information on the general public’s outlays for the purchase of materials to build homes and outbuildings. The output estimates obtained in this manner are then compared using various data sources. On the basis of an analysis, decisions are taken

concerning the values of output for the branches under consideration, and the relevant adjustments of output values are made in the matrices. As a rule, a correction refers to the diagonal element in the output table.

40. The diagram looks like this:



41. The sources of information for estimating intermediate consumption by branch are form No. 1 for enterprises, in which data is provided on production costs and the production of goods, work and services, and also household budget surveys.

Calculation of output and intermediate consumption for the State administration sector

42. Output and intermediate consumption for the State administration sector is calculated by State-financed organizations and State extrabudgetary funds.

43. Output and intermediate consumption of State-financed organizations is determined on the basis of information from the Russian Federation's Report on Budget Execution, by regrouping indicators by codes of the functional classification of expenditure broken down by items of economic classification. Output and intermediate consumption of State extrabudgetary funds are formed by information contained in federal State statistical form No. 9-f ("Information on receipt and expenditure of resources of State extrabudgetary funds").

44. Output and intermediate consumption in the financial corporations sector is calculated on the basis of information from the Bank of Russia, data from the federal State statistical form No. 1-sk ("Information on the activities of insurance agencies") and other statistical information.

45. Output and intermediate consumption in non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) are defined on the basis of information from non-recurrent sample surveys of NPISHs in form No. 1-NKO ("Information on the activities of non-profit institutions").

46. When it was not possible to regroup the source data into the OKVED structure, direct use was made of the transition keys.

47. Output for the economy as a whole was calculated by adding the indicators of output matrices for institutional sectors. Accordingly, intermediate consumption and value added for the economy as a whole was also calculated by adding these values for institutional sectors.

Revaluation of indicators of output, intermediate consumption and value added into constant prices

48. In order to estimate the components of GDP in constant prices, a method of estimation was chosen on the basis of the relevant indicator and available information. The year 2003 was chosen as the base period.

49. The revaluation of output by type of activity was carried out on the basis of a revaluation of the output matrix indicators in the following manner.

50. In the output matrix for 2004, the vector values for rows of types of activity for which price indices existed were retained, while the output values for the remaining types of activity were removed. Every output value for a row was divided by the index of the change in average annual prices for the reporting period as compared with average annual prices for the preceding year.

51. In the output matrix for 2003, the vector values for rows of types of activity for which indices of changes in volume existed were retained, while output values for the remaining types of activity were removed. Every output value for a row was multiplied by the index for the change in the volume of production of goods and services for 2004 as compared with 2003.

52. Further, matrices of 2004 output values in 2003 prices were combined. The sum of the output values by column in the resulting table described industrial output in 2003 prices.

53. Accordingly, 2002 indicators were recalculated in average annual prices for 2003.

54. The revaluation of intermediate consumption indicators in 2003 prices was based on the double deflation method. As weights for revaluating intermediate consumption, use was made of the input pattern, calculated on the basis of a reorganization of data on the input-output balance.

55. Value added in constant prices was calculated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption in constant prices.

56. Taxes and subsidies on products in constant prices for this calculation were taken in the amount calculated in the execution of the GDP calculation, using the OKONKh information base.

Changes in information sources in the calculation of GDP indicators in OKVED have made it possible to refine the values of components of GDP use

57. The adjustment of the institutional structure of output and intermediate consumption of retail trade and trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles, as well as the activities of restaurants, has made possible to specify the value of goods purchased by households for productive use. Since households acquire most goods for productive use in retail trade, this has led to a reduction as compared with the previous estimate of the volume of final consumption of goods by households.

58. A more detailed formulation of production indicators by types of activity involving forestry and the provision of services in this area has made it possible to refine formation indicators. In the past, all expenditure on planting and maintaining forests was applied to the increase in the value of stock reserves. Currently, expenditure on planting and maintaining forest reserves and national parks are applied to fixed capital formation. The remaining expenditure on planting and maintaining forests is included under intermediate consumption and changes in stock reserves, which is in keeping with the recommendations of SNA 93.
59. Additional statistical information received from territorial statistical offices has made it possible to refine the treatment of individual indicators in the Report on Budget Execution (mostly subsidies) and to make changes in estimated indicators for output and final consumption expenditure for the State administration sector.
60. Use of the results of sample surveys of NPISHs for 2003 in OKVED made it possible to refine the values of the production and use indicators for this sector.
61. More detailed information on stocks of finished and unfinished goods (on the basis of statistical form No. 1 for enterprises), harmonized with production indicators, made it possible to estimate more precisely changes in stock reserves.
62. Rosstat's transition to OKVED yielded information on production and generation-of-income accounts for 2002 as a whole and for 2003 and 2004. The results of Rosstat's work have been published on Rosstat's website, in reports on the socio-economic situation in the Russian Federation and in the 2005 issue of the handbook entitled "National Accounts". A detailed description of the methodology used in estimating production and generation-of-income accounts indicators by type of economic activity are available in the Rosstat publication "Methodological Principles in Statistics", the fifth part of which was published in 2006.
- Recalculation of retrospective GDP series for 1995-2002**
63. In order to provide information for predicting the country's economic growth, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and scientific organizations calculated the indicators of gross value added by type of economic activity in constant prices and the corresponding real growth indices for the period from 1995 through the fourth quarter of 2002.
64. The calculation of retrospective time series of production account indicators broken down by type of economic activity in OKVED included the calculation of production account indicators in current and constant prices, as well as the calculation of the corresponding real growth indices of gross value added.
65. The series included annual and quarterly indicators for the period from 1995 through the fourth quarter of 2002. This made it possible to integrate retrospective time series and official data, which are updated every quarter.
66. The calculation was based on Rosstat's official published data for 2002-2004 and additional information provided by the Rosstat's National Accounts Office. Specialists from the National Accounts Office served as consultants in the recalculation exercise.

67. The general algorithm for calculating retrospective time series of production account indicators looked like this:

(a) First, output indicators were calculated in current prices. These indicators were calculated on the basis of official output indicators in current prices broken down by branches under OKONKh using the OKONKh/OKVED transition keys developed by Rosstat. For branches that did not have a one-to-one correspondence with the corresponding types of activity, special calculation coefficients were selected. After Rosstat prepared and officially published the results for OKVED for 2003-2004, the earlier results for output in current prices were adjusted in order to ensure that these data were comparable with the corresponding official indicators;

(b) The intermediate consumption indicator was calculated in current prices on the basis of an analysis of changes in the share of intermediate consumption under OKVED for the preceding years. For this, use was made of information from input and output balances constructed on the basis of OKONKh and regrouped into a model structure under OKVED. Subannual calculations of intermediate consumption were made on the basis of annual results and an analysis of subannual fluctuations in intermediate consumption in the corresponding branches of OKONKh;

(c) The indicator of gross value added in current prices was calculated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption for each type of activity under OKVED. The indicators were then adjusted taking into account published indicators of gross value added for 2003-2004;

(d) The indicator of gross value added was then calculated in constant prices. Average 2003 prices were used as constant prices. The indices of the corresponding branches under OKONKh and industrial output volume indices calculated by type of activity under OKVED were used as deflators and growth indices;

(e) The indicators of gross value added in constant prices that were obtained using this method were linked to the corresponding published indicators for 2003 published by Rosstat;

(f) Finally, the necessary base and chain indices of real growth in gross value added were calculated.

68. In the calculations, the accuracy of the results obtained was ensured by using a system of balances and linkages of gross value added and output volumes in current prices with official data on output and GDP. Theoretically, the transition from one classification system to another should not change the overall amount of GDP, since it involves only a different grouping of results within the general indicators. However, since direct data was not used in the calculation of indicators for OKVED and, in a number of cases, use was made of estimated data obtained from transition coefficients, a complete balance was not achieved in the initial stage. Subsequently, all inaccuracies were removed and final values of output and GDP in current prices for OKVED coincided with the corresponding final indicators broken down by branch under OKONKh.

Retrospective recalculation of the gross value added indicator in constant prices by type of activity under OKVED

69. Average annual prices for 2003 were used as constant prices, since these were the prices that Rosstat used to calculate GDP indicators by type of economic activity under OKVED for 2003-2004.

70. Using the existing volume indices and data on GDP in 2003, the annual GDP indicators for 1995-2002 were calculated in 2003 prices. This method was also used to obtain information about taxes on products, subsidies on products and the conventionally calculated output of financial intermediaries in 2003 prices. Annual amounts of gross value added for all types of activity were calculated in 2003 prices.

71. Data on annual volumes of gross value added were calculated in 2003 prices by type of activity under OKVED: For this, the following data were used: (a) data on the structure of gross value added by type of activity under OKVED in current prices for the relevant years and (b) notional indices of volume by type of economic activity. The following data were used as conditional indices of volume:

- For **agriculture and forestry**: the average growth index of volume of production in agriculture and forestry using OKONKh data;
- For **fishing and fish breeding**: the growth index of volume of production in the fishing industry (using OKONKh), calculated on the basis of data on fishery output in natural calculation;
- For **mining**: the growth index of volume of production in the extractive industry, calculated on the basis of representative output data in natural calculation;
- For **manufacturing**: the growth index of volume of production in the manufacturing industry, calculated on the basis of representative output data in natural calculation;
- For **production and distribution of electricity, gas and water**: the growth index of volume of production in the corresponding types of activity, calculated on the basis of representative output data in natural calculation;
- For **construction**: the growth index of volume in construction, calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of gross value added under OKONKh;
- For **trade**: the growth index of volume in trade, calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh;
- For **hotels and restaurants**: the growth index of volume in public catering, calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh;

- For **transport and communications**: the average growth index of volume in transport and communications, calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh;
- For **financial activity**: the growth index of volume in the branch “Finance, credit, insurance, pension benefits”, calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh;
- For **transactions involving immovable property, rent and provision of services**: the average growth index of volume in the branches “Information-computer service”, “Housing services”, “Transactions involving immovable property”, “Agricultural service activities”, “Administration” (for commercial activity), “General commercial activity serving the market”, “Geology and prospecting”, “Non-productive types of public services” (in part) and “Science and scientific service activities”, calculated on the basis of the implicit deflators obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh. In the calculation of the average index, weighting was based on the structure of gross value added in current prices for the corresponding years;
- For **State administration and military security**: the growth index of volume in the branch “Administration” (non-market sector), calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh;
- For **education**: the growth index of volume in the branch “Public education” (market and non-market sectors), calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh;
- For **public health and social services**: the growth index of volume in the branch “Public health” (market and non-market sectors), calculated on the basis of the implicit deflator obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators broken down under OKONKh;
- For **other municipal, social and personal services**: the average growth index of volume in the branches “Non-productive types of public services” (in part), “Municipal services” (in part) and “Voluntary associations”, calculated on the basis of implicit deflators obtained for the corresponding time series of SNA indicators under OKONKh. In the calculation of the average index, weighting was based on the structure of gross value added in current prices for the corresponding years.

72. The results obtained were balanced with the overall results for each year.

73. On the whole, quarterly GDP indicators were calculated in 2003 prices using the annual results and known data on the structure of the quarters in prices for 2000 and 1995. For the purposes of control and comparison, final data on quarterly GDP were calculated on the basis of known data on GDP growth indices by quarters. While these data did not coincide, both sets of data were considered.

74. Quarterly data by type of activity under OKVED were calculated using the volume indices mentioned above. The results for all quarters for each type of activity did not coincide with the annual totals for these types of activity, calculated on the basis of annual growth rates. Moreover, the results for all types of activity did not coincide with the total quarterly GDP, which can be explained by structural changes.

75. Double balancing of the results was carried out with a view to linking annual and quarterly results, as well as overall results by type of activity.

Conclusion

76. The work carried out by Rosstat and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation made it possible to obtain comparable time series of indicators for 1995-2004.
