



National Statistical Service
of the Republic of Armenia

**THE MISSION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS,
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION,
PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING AND INFORMATION
SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTRY BY STATISTICAL AND
ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES**

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

(Adopted by the 47th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, on 15 April 1992 and by the United Nations Statistical Commission on 14 April 1994)

- 1. Significance, Impartiality and Accessibility,*
- 2. Professional Standards and Ethics,*
- 3. Report and Transparency,*
- 4. Misuse Prevention,*
- 5. Sources of Official Statistics,*
- 6. Confidentiality,*
- 7. Legislation,*
- 8. National Co-ordination,*
- 9. Use of International Standards,*
- 10. International Co-operation.*

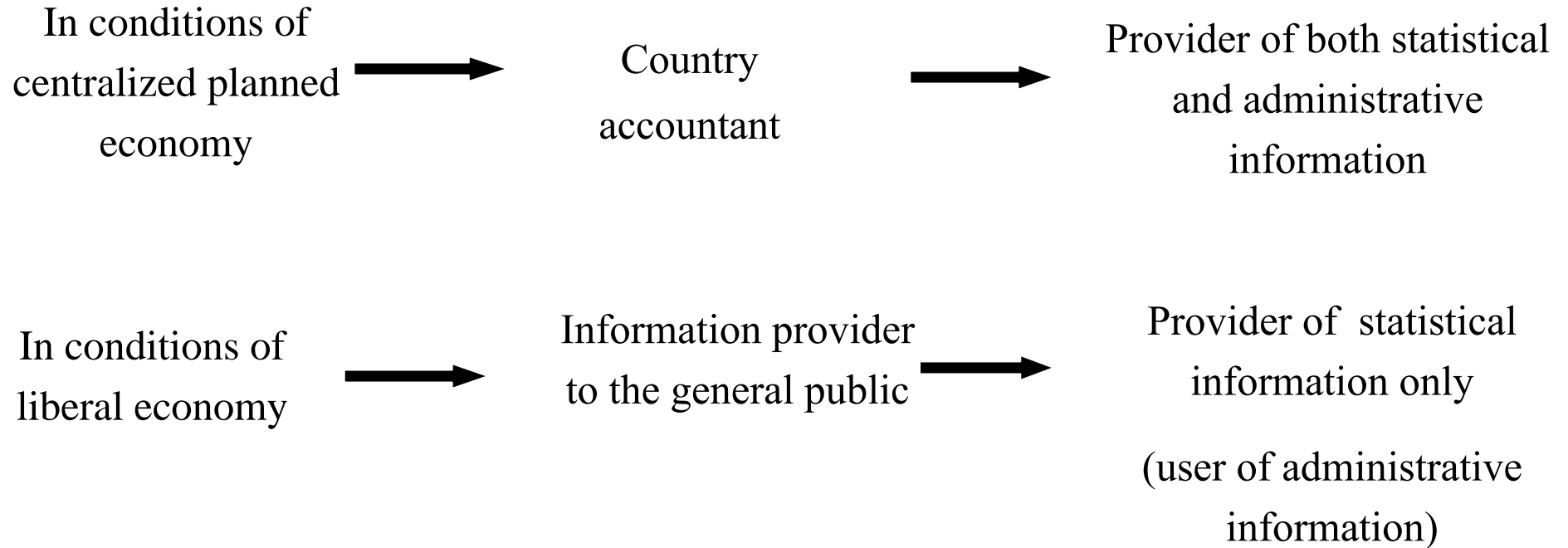
Principles of European Statistics Code of Practice

(Adopted by Statistical Programme Committee on 24.02.05)

- 1. Professional Independence,*
- 2. Mandate for Data Collection,*
- 3. Adequacy of Resources,*
- 4. Quality Commitment,*
- 5. Statistical Confidentiality,*
- 6. Impartiality and Objectivity,*
- 7. Sound Methodology,*
- 8. Appropriate Statistical Procedures,*
- 9. Non-Excessive Burden on Respondents,*
- 10. Cost Effectiveness,*
- 11. Relevance,*
- 12. Accuracy and Reliability,*
- 13. Timeliness and Punctuality,*
- 14. Coherence and Comparability,*
- 15. Accessibility and Clarity.*

Recommendation of the Commission on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical authorities to the Parliament and Council, Brussels, 25.05.2005

The Role of Official Statistics



**Description of the coherence of the timeliness, quality,
completeness and usefulness of statistics**

Time Timeliness	Quality	Completeness	Usefulness¹ (applicable significance)
<i>Short</i> <i>super operative</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>Non-complete</i>	<i>For operative decisions based on trends only</i>
<i>Medium</i> <i>operative</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>For decisions</i>
<i>Long</i> <i>less up-to-date</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>complete</i>	<i>For analyses</i>

¹ Statistical data are coherent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time according to the Principle 14: Coherence and Comparability of European Statistics Code of Practice (adopted on 24 February 2005 at meeting of Statistical Program Committee and approved by the Commission of the European Communities (Brussels 25 May 2005, COM (2005) 217).

**The structure of All-union Classification of Branches of National Economy (AUCBNE)
at the branches level¹**

Section	Content
10000	Industry
20000	Agriculture
30000	Forestry
40000	Fishing
50000	Transport and communication
60000	Construction
70000	Trade and catering
80000	Material and technical supply and implementation
81000	Stocking
82000	Information-computing services (Data computing services)
83000	Real estate activities
84000	General commercial activities for supporting of market functioning
85000	Geology and prospecting for mineral, geodesy and hydro meteorological service
86000	Production-related types of consumer services
87000	Other types of the material production (manufacture) sphere activities
90000	Housing and communal services
90300	Non-production-related types of consumer services
91000	Health, physical training and social security
92000	Education
93000	Culture and arts
95000	Science and scientific services
96000	Credit granting services, finances and insurance
97000	Public administration
98000	Public associations

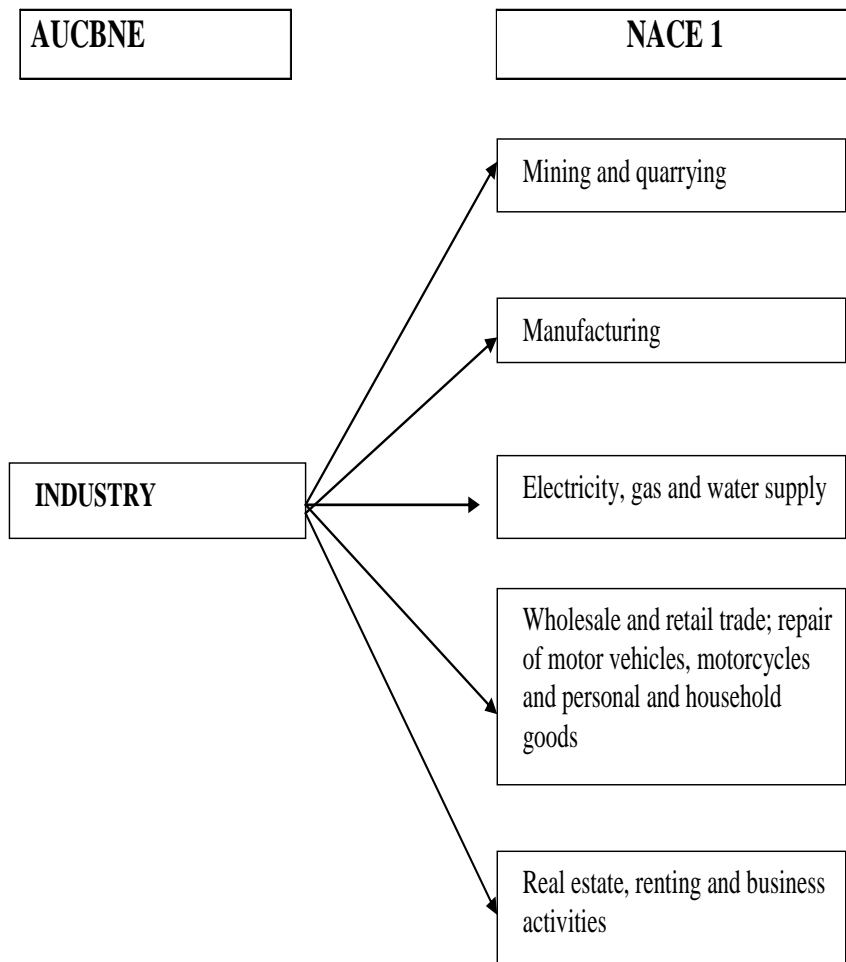
¹ The classification was applied till 2000 inclusive.

**The structure of Classification of types of Economic Activities (NACE 1) at the sections
level²**

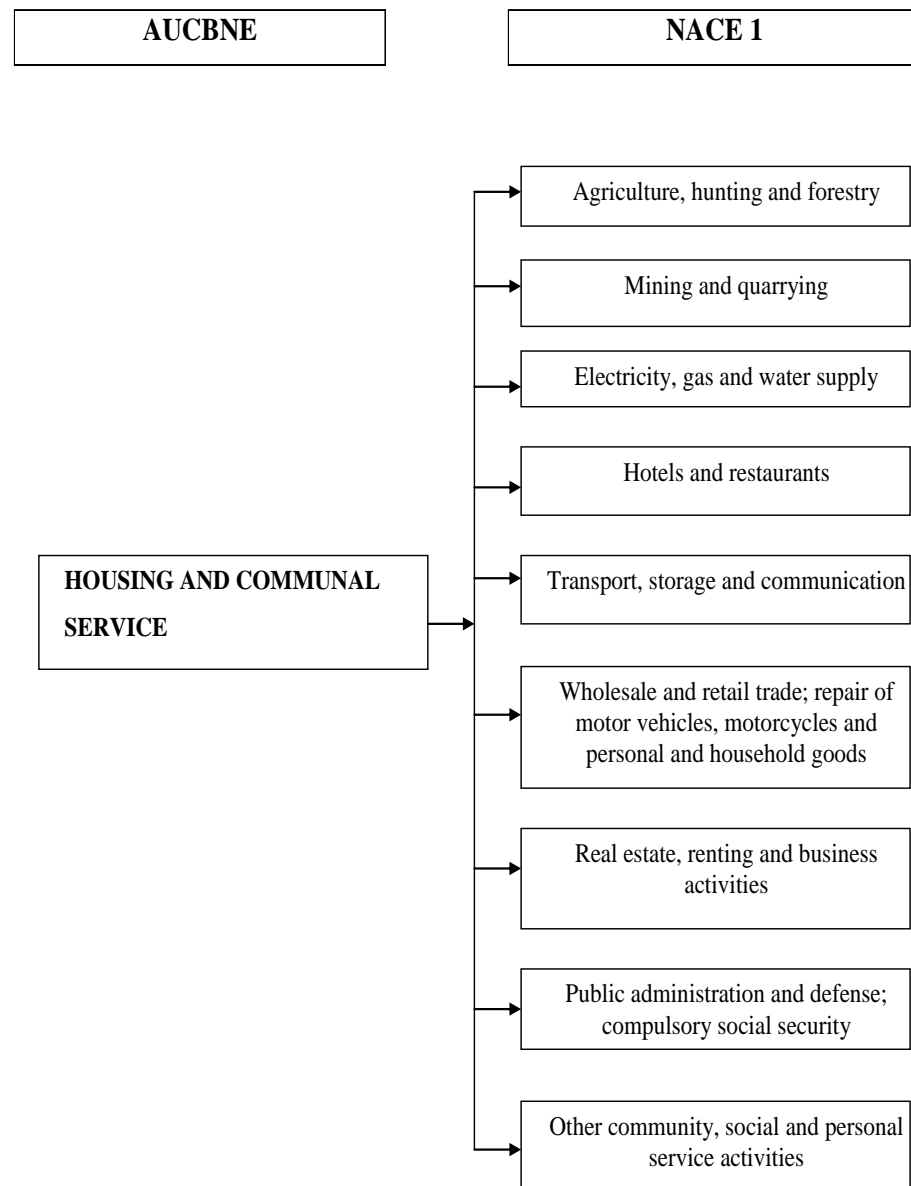
Section	Content
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B	Fishing
C	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing
E	Electricity, gas and water supply
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H	Hotels and restaurants
I	Transport, storage and communication
J	Financial intermediation
K	Real estate, renting and business activities
L	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
M	Education
N	Health and social work
O	Other community, social and personal service activities
P	Private households employing domestic staff and undifferentiated production activities of households for own use
Q	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

² The classification was applied from 2001 to 2009 inclusive.

Comparison chart of transition from AUCBNE to NACE 1 by example of «Industry» branch



Comparison chart of transition from AUCBNE to NACE 1 by example of «Housing and communal service» branch



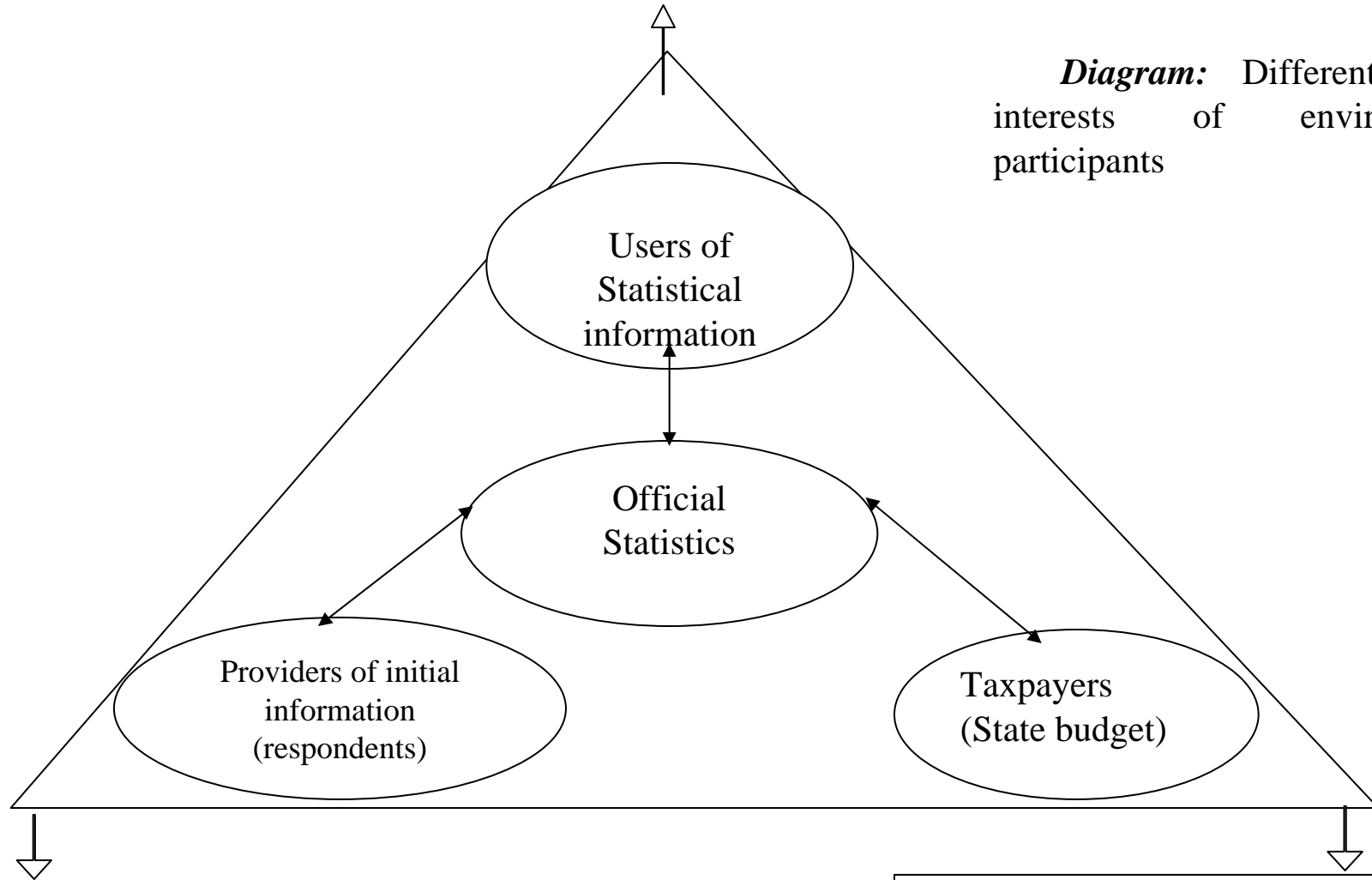
NACE Rev. 2¹ structure and correspondences with NACE Rev. 1.

NACE rev.1		NACE rev.2	
Section	Content	Section	Content
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Fishing		
C	Mining and quarrying	B	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing	C	Manufacturing
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
		E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction	F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles
H	Hotels and restaurants	I	Accommodation and food service activities
I	Transport, storage and communication	H	Transportation and storage
		J	Information and communication
J	Financial intermediation	K	Financial and insurance activities
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	L	Real estate activities
		M	Professional scientific and technical activities
		N	Administrative and support service activities
L	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
M	Education	P	Education
N	Health and social work	Q	Human health and social work activities
O	Other community, social and personal service activities	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
		S	Other service activities
P	Activities of households	T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
Q	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	U	Activities of extra territorial organizations and bodies

¹ The classification is applied since 2010.

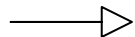
Large volume and operative information at the low micro level of aggregation

Diagram: Different polar interests of environment participants

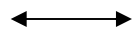


The provision of information is an extra concern (work)

Other expenses are more urgent and important



The interests of entities related to the official statistics.



Bilateral obligatory relations with entities related to the official statistics.

Tools of Information Collection for Statistical Purposes

1. Censuses

1.1 Population Censuses,

1.2 Agricultural Census,

1.3 Economic Census.

2. Periodical Reporting

2.1 Organizations and individual entrepreneur,

2.2 State bodies,

2.3 Local self-government bodies.

3. Sample Surveys

3.1 Physical persons (including households),

3.2 Organizations and individual entrepreneurs,

3.3 State bodies,

3.4 Local self-government bodies.

Statistical Respondents: Providers of Primary Initial Information

- 1. Physical persons (including households),*
- 2. Organizations and individual entrepreneurs,*
- 3. State bodies,*
- 4. Local self-government bodies.*

Primary Recording Systems of Primary Information Providers (Respondents)

1. Physical persons

1.1 Official documents characterizing civil and legal relations,

1.2 Voluntary and discretionary opinions, oral answers.

2. Organizations

2.1 Documents on accounting records,

2.2 Documents on tax records,

2.3 Documents on customs records,

2.4 Registers of organizations rendering public services of quasi-fiscal sphere,

2.5 Operational monitoring, office work, organizational and other documents.

(continuation)

3. State Bodies

3.1 Administrative registers formed within the framework of state authorities,

3.2 Operational monitoring, office work, organizational and other documents.

4. Local Self-government Bodies

4.1 Administrative registers formed within the framework of self-government bodies authorities,

4.2 Operational monitoring, office work, organizational and other documents.

PECULIARITY OF USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTERS* DATA BY OFFICIAL STATISTICS

- **Official statistics, as a supplier of statistical information, has the right to use and change the information received from the administrative registers in order to ensure their relevance and comparability with statistical definitions and classifications,**
- **The data derived in that way are not transmitted to the owner of primary information (administrative register) or provided to the third persons to use them for administrative purposes.**

*Source: UN European Economic Commission, World Bank, ECE-WORLDBANK/2003/W1/2
11.08.2003*

See the document "What is administrative register?" <http://www.armstat.am/file/doc/99465743.pdf>

Issues Related to Formation and Use of Administrative Registers

- Users should perceive suppliers of statistical information, in particular national statistical services as organizations radically differing from state institutions oriented to certain policy,
- precise definition of contents of administrative and statistical purposes and relations between them,
- guarantee of not involving the official statistics in available conflicts between administrative and similar interests,

(continuation)

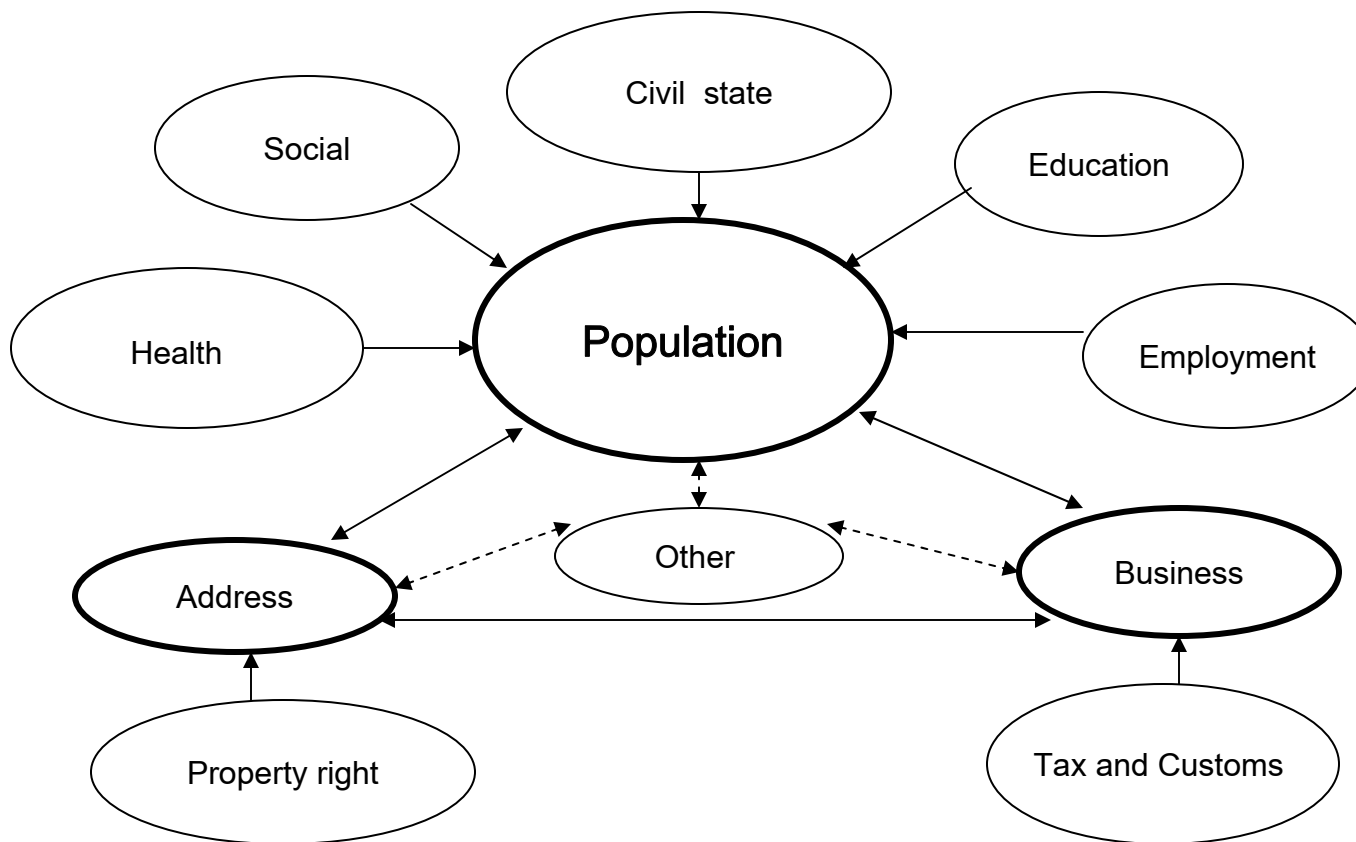
- to ensure the free use of administrative information for statistical purposes,
- to promote the extension of the administrative information sources based on modern ICT,
- to improve a quality of administrative information and develop a methodology,
- to develop and improve a statistical methodology of use of administrative sources for statistical purposes.

*Source: UN European Economic Commission, World Bank, ECE-WORLDBANK/2003/W1/2
11.08.2003*

Information sources of official statistics

- surveys and interviews,
- administrative registers.

Integrated model of administrative registers



**Factors promoting the solution of
above-mentioned issues
could be**

- General accounting and statistical culture in the country,
- integrity of payment and accounting system of the country,
- completeness of reforms in the country management system,
- degree and scope of use of international standards and classifications in payment and accounting system of the country,
- coherence, accessibility and comparability of methodology applying both at national and international levels,
- complexity (clarity) degree and tools of state registration, licensing, permission and other procedures,
- level of self-regulation of self-government.

Source: WB, INSEE, 2003