

## Quality declaration - General Government Annual Financial Accounts

0 General information on statistical product		
0.1	Name	General Government Annual Financial Accounts
0.2	Subject area	Government Finance
0.3	Responsible Authority, Office, Person, etc.	Mrs. Haykush Titizyan Head Finance Statistics Division Armstat 3 Government House, Republic Avenue, Yerevan 0010, the Republic of Armenia Phone: +374 11 583 049, +347 11 523 904 Email: haykush@armstat.am, info@armstat.am
0.4	Purpose and History	To provide users with statistical information on general government functions in a unified and coordinated manner. Indexes of state budget until 2008 and community (local) budgets until 2009 were classed according to the Manual on Government Finance Statistics-1986 (GFSM-1986), afterwards starting from 2008 state budget and 2009 community (local) budgets were classed according to Manual on Government Finance Statistics-2001 (GFSM-2001).
0.5	Users and Application	The main users of the statistical information are the public administration and local self-government bodies, public, scientific-educational, financial organizations, business society, mass media, international organizations etc.  Indexes enable analyzing and assessing the country's tax and budget (fiscal) policy, particularly of the general government sector.
0.6	Information Sources	Reports on public and local budgets submitted to the Armstat by the Ministry of Finance, which is considered the Administrative Register serve as the information source.
0.7	Legal Authority to Collect Data	The data are collected based on the Law on "Official Statistics" and "Five Year Statistical Program", as well as the Resolution No. 05-N of RA State Council on Statistics "On Approval of the Procedure for the collection of statistical data" dated 20 June 2016 and Resolution "On Approval of Annual Statistical

		Program”.
0.8	Response Burden (Primary information providers)	Response burden not estimated.
<b>1 Content</b>		
1.1	Description of content	<p>General government sector includes units, which implement state policy by mainly delivering non-market services and redistributing revenue and property. These two types of activities are based on mandatory collections/charges/ from other sectors.</p> <p>Indexes include data of central government units and community units Central government includes all government units that implement governance throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Armenia Data are received on quarterly basis in incremental order.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance, which is considered the administrative register, provides the Armstat with reports on performance of the public and local budgets. Based on this information the Armstat estimates indexes describing general government operations, excluding internal transfers between these budgets.</p> <p>Information is published expressed in million Armenian drams.</p>
1.2	Statistical concepts	<p><b>Basic Concepts</b></p> <p>General government (public administration) sector includes the units whose primary goal is implementation of government (public administration body) functions.</p> <p>Aggregation is the method according to which data of a group of units are presented in aggregated form. During aggregation all operations and debtor-creditor relations existing between aggregated units are revised. In other words operation of one unit is combined with a similar registered operation of a second unit and both operations are removed. Similarly commodity and service sales and purchase operations between aggregate units are removed.</p>

		<p>The report presents transactions related to net purchase and net assumption of incomes, expenditure, non-fiscal assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Public and local budgets are the financial programs designed for a certain time period to exercise the powers assigned to the state and local self-government units by the RA Constitution and laws.</p> <p>Budget incomes are the non-reliable financial means of public administration and local self-government bodies provided for by the legislation.</p> <p>Budget expenditure is financial means directed at implementation of objectives and functions of the state and local governments.</p> <p>Income</p> <p>All transactions that increase net capital of general government are classified as income. The government received three main types of income from its tax and budget (fiscal) transactions: taxes, social contribution and other incomes/revenue. Sales of non-fiscal assets are not considered an income, since it does not impact the net capital. Instead, it changes the balance composition: replacing one asset (non-financial asset) with another (sales revenue).</p> <p>Incomes are classified into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. tax income,</li><li>b. state duty,</li><li>c. mandatory social contributions,</li><li>d. official grants, and</li><li>e. other incomes/revenue</li></ul> <p>Taxes are the mandatory transfers/allocations received by general government/public administration sector. They include fees, which are fully independent from the value of delivered services and do not include mandatory social contributions, penalties and fines.</p>
--	--	--

	<p>Social contributions include revenues/allocations received from social security and other welfare programs, except for pension benefits. Social security (welfare) benefits may be mandatory or voluntary and may be paid by the employee, employer on behalf of the employee, sole proprietor or an unemployed person.</p> <p>-Grants are non-mandatory transfers/allocations received by the government or international organizations. They supplement the government revenues from own resources and may be received in monetary or in-kind form.</p> <p>-Other incomes/revenue includes all income transactions, which are not classified as tax, social contribution or grant. Main items include sales of commodities and/or services, income from interest rates and other asset revenues, voluntary transfers/allocations in monetary and/or in-kind form, except for grants and penalties and fines.</p> <p>2. Expenditure</p> <p>All transactions, which decrease net capital of public administration sector, are classified as expenditure. Purchase of non-financial asset is not considered expenditure, since it does not impact net capital. Instead, it changes the balance composition by replacing one asset (non-financial asset) with another asset or liability (payment for an asset).</p> <p>Main types of expenditure include employment remuneration, use/purchase of commodities and services, consumption of fixed assets, payment of interest, subsidies, grants, social benefits and other expenditure. In addition, expenditure may be classified according to its operational purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public services of general nature</li> <li>2. Defense</li> <li>3. Public order, security and judicial activities</li> <li>4. Economic relations</li> <li>5. Environmental protection</li> <li>6. Housing construction and utilities</li> <li>7. Healthcare</li> </ol>
--	--

		<p>8. Recreation, culture and religion  9. Education  10. Social security  11. reserve funds not classified under main sections</p> <p>-Grants are non-mandatory contributions/allocations in cash or in-kind, paid by another government unit or international organization.</p> <p>-Social benefits are current transfers/allocations to households with the aim to meet disease, unemployment, retirement or other needs due to domestic/family circumstances. They may be paid in cash or in-kind.</p> <p>-Other expenses include all expenditure transactions not included in other groups. These include asset expenses other than interest rate, taxes, penalties and fines imposed by one government to another, current transfers/allocations to nonprofit organizations delivering services to households, capital transfers/allocations other than capital grants, insurance fees and applications not related to life insurance.</p> <p>Deficit and surplus</p> <p>Budget surplus is when income exceeds budget expenditure.</p> <p>Budget deficit is when expenditure exceeds budget incomes.</p> <p>Budget deficit is financed by borrowings received from domestic and external sources, net means received from payback of borrowings from state budget, as well as free balance of the said budget means at the beginning of the year.</p> <p>Geographic coverage</p> <p>Covers all marzes of the Republic of Armenia and the city of Yerevan.</p> <p>Publication groupings</p> <p>Aggregated budget income, expenditure, deficit/surplus, domestic and external financial sources.</p>
--	--	--

<b>2 Time</b>		
2.1	Reference period	Annual
2.2	Date of publication	Data are published in the volume following the 10 <sup>th</sup> day of promulgation on the “Report on Performance of the Budget of the Republic of Armenia by the RA National Assembly .
2.3	Punctuality	Data are published according to schedule of annual programs publication and no delays from defined deadlines have been recorded.
2.4	Frequency	Annual
<b>3 Accuracy</b>		
3.1	Overall Accuracy	There are no specific quantitative evaluations related to the overall accuracy.
3.2	Sources of Inaccuracy	Annual indexes are considered final
3.3	Measures on accuracy/ Measurability	-
<b>4 Comparability</b>		
4.1	Comparability over Time	Indexes of state budget until 2008 and community (local) budgets until 2009 were classed according to the Manual on Government Finance Statistics-1986 (GFSM-1986), afterwards starting from 2008 state budget and from 2009 community (local) budgets were classed according to Manual on Government Finance Statistics-2001 (GFSM-2001).
4.2	Comparability with Other Statistics	There is no comparability with statistics received from other sources, for example the similar indexes of the Ministry of Finance.
4.3	Coherence between Provisional and Final Statistics	Data published for the first time are called preliminary data. In case of changes the data are followed by explanatory notes.
<b>5 Accessibility</b>		

5.1	Forms of Dissemination	<p><b>Publications</b></p> <p>Annual publications</p> <p>Annual Statistical Yearbook (Armenian, Russian, English)</p> <p>“Marzes of the Republic of Armenia in Figures” (Armenian and English) “Armenia in Figures” (Armenian and English)</p> <p>Finance Statistics of Armenia (Armenian and English)</p> <p><b>Databases</b></p> <p><a href="http://armstatbank.am/pxweb/hy/ArmStatBank/?rxid=602c2fcf-531f-4ed9-b9ad-42a1c546a1b6">http://armstatbank.am/pxweb/hy/ArmStatBank/?rxid=602c2fcf-531f-4ed9-b9ad-42a1c546a1b6</a></p> <p><b>Internet Address</b></p> <p>The publications are available in electronic format on the web in Armenian (full version), Russian and English via the following address: <a href="https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=82">https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=82</a>.</p>
5.2	Basic material: Storage and Usability	Reports from the Ministry of Finance are maintained in both paper and electronic copies.
5.3	Documentation	<p>Monthly information reports include data of current and previous years. Annual publications include annual data of the last 4-5 years.</p> <p>Methodological explanations are provided in the “Annual Statistical Yearbook of Armenia”, “Socioeconomic Situation of the Republic of Armenia”, quarterly publications of monthly information reports, as well as relevant thematically publications.</p>
<b>6 Supplementary documentation</b>		
6.1		Information is available under the General Statistical Business-Process Model at <a href="https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=672">https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=672</a> .