CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONSOLIDATED BUDGET AND OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MACROECONOMIC INDICES

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The article deals with the Russian Federation consolidated budget that includes the detection of budget receipt and expenditures correlation with the most important macroeconomic indices; statistic estimation of budget receipts and expenditures dynamics on the basis of factor models is provided. Private and overall indices of dynamics of tax yield structural shifts made it possible to estimate the speed and the intensiveness of changes in tax yield particular parts and its structure mobility in general.   The indices system dynamics of tax load and changes in it, according to the tax yield types, as well as the tax yield size dependence from gross domestic product with the usage of elasticity empirical coefficient are analyzed in the article.

Actually, an effective budget policy deals with effective management of budget receipts and expenditures on various levels. The analysis of the Russian Federation consolidated budget consists of receipts ties detection with the most important macroeconomic indices. Index models are the tools of statistic investigation of correlation. Actually, a great number of factors can influence the dynamics of receipts, expenditures and their correlation.

In 2008 in comparison with the previous year consolidated budget receipts growth made up 2635.1 billion rubles or 19,7%. This change is ensured by the growth of gross domestic product on 1 economically active person and increases in the segment of economically active population in total population up to 112,4 billion rubles (0,8%). There were 2 factors that influenced on reduction in budget receipts: decrease in population size and receipts budget on a unit of gross domestic product. Thus, the budget lost 14,1 billion rubles (0,1%) and 819,5 billion rubles (4,9%) respectively.

The increase in consolidated budget expenditures is ensued by the growth of gross domestic product per head and the number of economically active population up to 2952,4 billion rubles (25,97%) and up to 83,7 billion rubles (0,74%) respectively. Consequently, reduction in budget expenditures in gross domestic product and population load on its economically active part caused decrease in budget expenditures down from 95.7 billion rubles (0,83%) and 329,8 billion rubles (2,3%) respectively. The growth of the Russian Federation consolidated budget expenditures surpassed the growth of receipts up to 2,7% that is connected with the increase in receipts of gross domestic product per head consisting of 125,97%.

Budget highlights are based on the economic county's requirements and tasks that are determined on every stage of social development. Statistic methods make it possible to study budget items structure and dynamics and also assist in analyzing separate items correlation dynamics. Receipts and expenditures indices on budget classification items are used in the process of budget structure describing. General volume indices of tax and non-tax yield are considered to be summarized indices of the Russian Federation consolidated budget receipts. Absolute receipts indices in general and on separate items are compared with the size of gross domestic product at current cost. Among the principle income items are tax revenues. In 2008 tax revenues made up 61,8% of general volume receipt index taking into account tax load of 23,8% to gross domestic product. The increase in tax revenues was registered up to 4,9 percentage points in comparison with 2005. Tax yield unit weight in the period of 2005-2008 decreased in 4,83 percentage points; at the same time tax load on gross domestic product reduced in 1,51 percentage points.

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* Olga F. Chistyk, Doctor of Economics, Professor of Samara State University of Economics. E-mail: yuritchistik@yandex.ru.

Being a very important economic arm, taxes helps the state to influence on the production sphere stimulating or hindering its development. First of all, the growth of gross domestic product is stipulated by the bit of taxes growth.

The present national tax system can't be characterized as enough progressive, meanwhile tax reforms are implemented inefficiently. The President of the Russian Federation paid special attention to this problem in his letter to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation "About budget policy in 2008-2010". There he stressed the necessity of tax system modernization. As a result of the present tax system the budget surplus amounts 4,8% of total gross domestic product volume. In the process of countries juxtaposing budget indices in relation to gross domestic product are used. Therefore, tax load on gross domestic product in developed countries makes up only 30%, whereas in Russia — 25%.

In order to analyze the importance of certain types of taxes in tax yield to the Russian Federation consolidated budget their structure and detection of tax load tendencies are analyzed.

Structural indices make it possible to analyze basic tendencies in receipts and expenditures of the Russian Federation consolidated budget that characterize dynamic shifts evoked by market relations development with the active state participation.

During the period under review the majority of structural tax characteristics, with the exception of VAT and excise, can be represented by average absolute indices of growth and growth rate. Tax structure indices on individual person income and taxes on property keep on stable growth tendency.

Private structural shift indices such as absolute and comparative are employed. In 2008 in comparison with 2007 structural parts of organizations' tax on property increased (up to 0,1% or 0,4 percentage point), tax on individual person's income (up to 2,1 percentage points or 14,2%), tax on total revenue (up to 0,2 percentage points or 13,3%), tax on property (up to 0,2 percentage points or 4,2%) and payments for natural resources usage (3,2 percentage points or 22,3%). The structural parts of the following types of taxes reduced respectively: VAT (down from 4,8 percentage points or 81,8%), single social tax (down from 0,9 percentage points or 90%) and excise (down from 0,1 percentage points or 96,7%).

The largest tax load on gross domestic product on average for the year in the period of 2005-2008 is connected with organizations' profit tax (6,2%), VAT (6,0%), payments for natural resources usage (4,1%), tax on individual person income (3,7%). Meanwhile, absolute increase in tax load with the exception of tax on individual person income, total revenues and payments for natural resources usage were registered. The maximal reduce in tax load is connected with VAT (on average up to 0,3 percentage points or 9,1%). The largest growth of tax load (up to 0,2 percentage points or 7,0%) is aroused by tax on individual person income.

The state is meant to be the initiator of economics development, taking into consideration the choice of basic budget priorities. Budget volume, the choice of investment objects and tax measures are believed to be the most important things that influence on the way of economic development and taking urgent decisions necessary for the Russian Federation.