



Formation of budget revenues of different levels coming from a region Tomsk Polytechnic University

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Abstract

The issue about the ability of the Russian Federation territories to accumulate revenues coming to different levels of the country's budget system is actual. The study analyzes the tax revenues arriving from the Tomsk region to different units of the budget system over a 3-year period, moreover, the industry specifics of the region is revealed. Author also pays attention to the problem of tax deduction large share credited to the federal budget that is a consequence of the fiscal policy of the federal center. Moreover, the paper considers the implementation of the planned appointments, the structure, as well as the dynamics of the revenue receipts of the Tomsk region consolidated budget.

Keywords: revenues of budgets, distribution of taxes, region, fiscal policy

1. Introduction

Our country faces with the task of achieving sustainable socio-economic development of the territories. Thereby the item of the ability of RF public-legal formations to accumulate revenues transferring into the country's budget system becomes very topical. All three tiers of the Russian Federation budget system are important tools for reaching this goal. The effective governing of the executive authorities and the implementation of the goals set at the federal level depends on the budgets revenue of different levels. Therefore, the issues of formation and execution of budget revenues, the Russia budget system are studied in details.

2. Discussion

The fixation of tax revenues sources for different budgets levels is one of the most important instrument for regulating intergovernmental fiscal relations. In this regard, we examine the dynamics of tax payments credited to various levels of the budget system over a 3-year period based the Tomsk region (Fig. 1).

In total, 145 052 million rubles were in consolidated budget of the Russian Federation of tax revenues in the Tomsk region in 2016; in 2015 revenues were 153,440 million rubles, in 2014 – 141,638 million rubles. Thus, in 2016, the reduction of payments at all levels of the budget system of tax revenues was up to 5.5%, while in 2015 there was a growth rate of 8.3%. About 93,552 million rubles of tax revenues arrived to the federal budget in 01/01/2017, that was 12.6% lower than the revenues of the previous year; in absolute terms the receipts declined by 13,516 million rubles. Tax revenues of the region's consolidated budget were 51,500 million rubles by the end of 2016, last year - 46,372 million rubles and in the year before – 42,155 million rubles.

We observe annual revenue growth at least 110.0%. As for incomes to local budgets: in 2016 tax payments were 8,682 million rubles, in 2015 and 2014 - 8,029 million rubles and 7,615 million rubles, respectively. There is also a tendency of growth of tax revenues, but it has a slower pace - 108.1% and 105.4%, however, in 2014 the income declined [3].

The following issue for study is about the distribution structure of the tax revenues between the federal budget and consolidated budget of a region. Thus, the federal budget includes the principal amount of revenues from the Tomsk region and it varies in 2014-2016 from 70.2% in 2014 to 64.5% in 2016. This is due to the fiscal policy of the federal center, as well as the industry structure of the region itself. The main taxpayers in the region are organizations and enterprises specializing on oil and gas extraction.

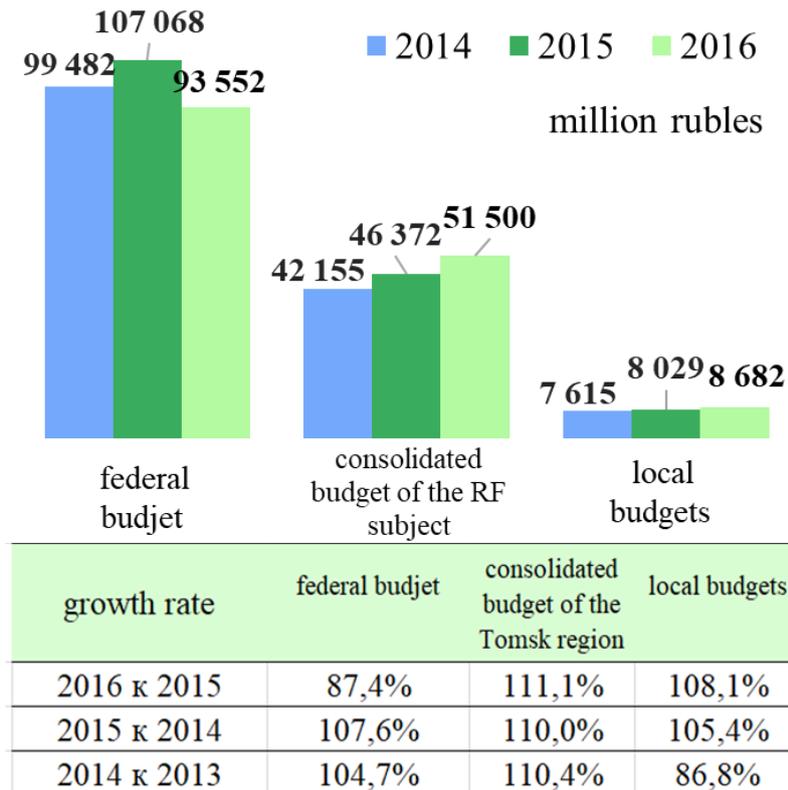


Fig.1 -The receipt and the growth rate of tax revenues collected in the Tomsk region based on the levels of the budget system in 2014-2016. [3].

Due to the fact that the mineral extraction tax together with the value-added tax are large federal taxes, the enrollment of both is carried out predominantly to the federal budget, the share of revenues in the region is shifted in favor of the federal budget.

For example, value-added tax is entered to the federal budget (100% by standard); the severance tax in the form of hydrocarbon raw materials (combustible natural gas) is also entered to the federal budget (100% by standard), and only the tax on the extraction of common minerals resources is to be transferred to the regional budget (100%) [1].

However, the extraction of common minerals resources in the region is much less than oil and gas extraction.

Thus, by the end of 2016 the federal budget received 55,996 million rubles thanks to mineral extraction tax, which was 38.6% revenues of the Russian Federation consolidated budget from the Tomsk region. In 2015, this tax gathered 68,020 million rubles that was 44.3% of payments to the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation.

The decrease of mineral extraction tax incomes is caused by changing in prices on the hydrocarbon raw materials in the world market and incomes recession of business entities in this area. As for the revenues of common minerals resources, their share was about 0.1% in the Tomsk region consolidated budget, the amount of payments in 2016 was 35,6 million rubles, in 2015 – 29,3 million rubles. Value-added tax has a share of revenues in 2015-2016 from the Tomsk region to the Russian Federation consolidated budget and it was 24.6% or 55,996 million rubles in 2015 and 24.8% or 68,020 million rubles in 2016.

It should be noted that from 2012 to 2016 the share of tax deductions to the federal budget from the Tomsk region exceeded the annual deductions from the territories of even such rather developed regions of the Siberian Federal district as Omsk, Novosibirsk and Kemerovo regions [4]. That is why the share of tax revenues of the Tomsk region consolidated budget in the total sum of revenues coming from their territories is low: 2016 -35.5%, in 2015-30.2%.

The following issue studies the implementation of planned appointments and the structure of revenues of the Tomsk region consolidated budget in 2016, as well as receipts in 2015 (table 1). The receipts plan for 2016 year of all revenues in the Tomsk region consolidated budget was 68,341 million rubles, receipts was 67,158 million rubles. Thereby, the execution rate of the plan was 98.3%, the growth rate by the antecedent year was 109.4%. Tax and non-tax revenues was 56,779 million rubles, which was 84.5%, growth rate to the previous

year was 111.1%, and the execution rate of the plan was 98.3%. Uncompensated receipts had 15.5% of the total revenue or 10,379 million rubles. The growth rate of budget revenues especially tax and non-tax revenues is good, as it exceeds the inflation rate (5.3%) in the region in 2016 [4]. The largest sources of tax revenues, constituting a large share among tax and non-tax revenues, are: personal income tax – 18,739 million rubles (33.0%), corporate income tax -17,860 million rubles (31.5%), excises tax – 6,753 million rubles (11.9%), tax on the assets of organizations - (9.8%).

Table.1 - Plan execution and the revenues structure of the Tomsk region consolidated budget in 2016, revenues in 2015 (million rubles) [2]

Name of revenues	Received in 2015	Plan for 2016	Received in 2016	Execution of the plan in 2016	Growth rate (2016/2015)
<i>Tax and non-tax revenues</i>	<i>51 129</i>	<i>57 707</i>	<i>56 779</i>	<i>98,4%</i>	<i>111,1%</i>
Corporate income tax	15 212	17 707	17 860	100,9%	117,4%
personal income tax	17 395	19 106	18 739	98,1%	107,7%
Excises tax	5 347	7 063	6 753	95,6%	126,3%
Taxes on comprehensive Income	2 315	2 409	2 498	103,7%	107,9%
Personal property tax	311	468	460	98,2%	147,9%
Tax on the assets of organizations	5 493	6 182	5 587	90,4%	101,7%
Transport tax	555	533	542	101,7%	97,6%
Land tax	1 164	1 248	1 242	99,6%	106,7%
Other tax revenues	287	277	320	115,3%	111,5%
Non-tax revenues	3 050	2 715	2 778	102,3%	91,1%
<i>Uncompensated receipts</i>	<i>10 274</i>	<i>10 633</i>	<i>10 379</i>	<i>97,6%</i>	<i>101,0%</i>
Total revenue	61 402	68 341	67 158	98,3%	109,4%

3. Conclusion

As for the revenues of the Tomsk region consolidated budget in 2016, the deviation from the plan is insignificantly that shows a good work of the financial authorities and tax authorities of the Tomsk region in the field of planning and administration. The existing distribution of tax revenues in the Russian Federation and the situation with the world economy indicate that industries in the region that are not part of the oil and gas sector should be developed better. This makes it possible to shift the vector that determines the high level of tax revenues transferred to the federal budget to increase tax deductions remaining in the Tomsk region consolidated budget.

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