

# THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC CRISES IN RUSSIA ON THE FORMATION OF REGIONAL BUDGET REVENUES

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**Abstract:** *The article touches upon the issue of the economic crises impact on the corporate income tax (CIT) collecting and regional budgets formation on the example of the Siberian Federal District (SFD) in 2007-15. The corporate income tax (CIT) amount and its share in the district budget revenues dramatically decrease during economic crises (2008-09 and the current one, which affects strongly in 2015) because of its leading subjects, which are specialized on the most sensitive industries to crises. The economical and statistical analysis has revealed groups of the SFD regions by the share of CIT collecting and the dynamic of their collecting in regional budgets for these years. Regions with a high share of CIT in their budgets are specialized mostly in export of metals and are subject to considerable unevenness in their collecting. Regions with a low share of CIT – extracting and agricultural are stable in CIT collecting. Two regions with various budgets structures, economy development levels and manufacturing industry structures are compared (Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva). The main role in Krasnoyarsk Krai budget formation belongs to CIT, in Tyva – non-repayable receipts. Krai is one of the leading regions of nonferrous metallurgy of the country, the republic - lagging behind on the level of social and economic development. The correlation between the regional budget revenues and CIT collecting in it in these regions was calculated: in the first case – the high dependence of indicators – in the second one – is absent. Two economic crises have affected differently on the results of economic activity in these regions due to differences in their manufacturing industry and the profit of leading companies.*

**Key words:** *corporate income tax, regional budgets revenues, industry, economic crises, SFD regions of Russia*

**JEL codes:** *O52, P25, R13, C40*

## 1. Introduction

Russian Federation regional budgets are mostly formed by different taxes. Corporate income tax (hereinafter CIT) has a large share in this tax income total amount. Its share shows different scale through the different regions of the country and hardly depends on the local companies' operation effectiveness, regional economy specialization, macroeconomic conditions etc. The period of the current investigation includes two economy crisis with the different origins and features which have effected negatively to the economic growth of the wide list of regional economies.

Regions of the Siberian Federal District (SFD) of the country are characterized by a variety of the economic activity, value in national economy and high differentiation of level of social and economic development therefore this district is chosen for the analysis.

The hypothesis of the research is that the share of CIT in budgets revenues of different types of the SFD regions should fluctuate unevenly as a result of manifestation of these crises during the period 2007-15. At the

same time, it fluctuates more in those regions in which the major role is played by the industries which were suffered in the years of crises. The share of CIT fluctuates less in regions with branches are subject to crisis not so strong. Volumes and regional budgets revenue structure will also change differently. Dynamic of the cumulative SFD budget will be affected by the regions with significant role in economy of the SFD.

The object of the current research consists in definition of economic crises impact on the regional budgets revenue formation in accordance with the CIT flows changes during the period from 2007 to 2015 in the Siberian Federal District (hereinafter SFD) regions. To achieve the object the following tasks have been solved:

- to analyze revenues regional structure of the SFD budget taking into consideration the economy specialization and CIT dynamic,
- to carry out typology of the SFD regions on the basis of estimation of regional features of dynamics of CIT income to subjects' budgets of the district,
- to define types of the SFD regions on the basis of CIT share changes in formation of budgets revenues for the subjects of the district,
- to find regions in SFD with the greatest distinctions in CIT in accordance with classifications above and compare their economies specializations features,
- to identify the trends of this regions budgets revenues forming in accordance with the CIT collection amount during the period of the research.

## 2. Methodology and Data

Theoretical and methodological bases of research were scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists which have made the significant contribution to a concept of regional budgets (Litwack, 2002), the interbudgetary relations (Ivanov, 2010; Kuznetsova, 2010), formation of regional budgets at the expense of tax income (Suleymanova et al., 2015), social and economic development of regions during crisis (Aleksashenko et al., 2011; Mau, 2015; Zubarevich, 2015). In spite of the fact that there are many researches concerning various aspects of formation of regional budgets of territorial subjects of the Russian Federation, the role of dynamics of CIT in this process demands more detailed studying. During the research of 2007-15 when the fullness of regional budgets of the Russian Federation were in dependence on two crises of various nature, it was interesting to consider communication between collecting CIT and features of economic activity of the enterprises of concrete regions of the country. The SFD has been chosen for the analysis because of a variety of specialization of economy of his regions.

Information basis of the economic analysis of this work were data of Federal Tax Service and Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, the official sites of territorial subjects of the Russian Federation, data of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and others. In the research the economical and statistical method, comparison of dynamic ranks of indicators, methods of linear correlation, typology (for regions classification of the SFD) and the system analysis have been used.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. CIT role in the SFD budget revenue structure 2007–2015

SFD economy in Russia is industrialized and agricultural. SFD key industry is manufacturing industry with the following manufacturing branches: nonferrous-metals industry, electricity industry, timber and wood-working industry, iron and steel industry, chemical and hydrocarbon process industry, food and flour-milling industry, fuel industry, construction materials, mechanical engineering and metal working industry, light industry.

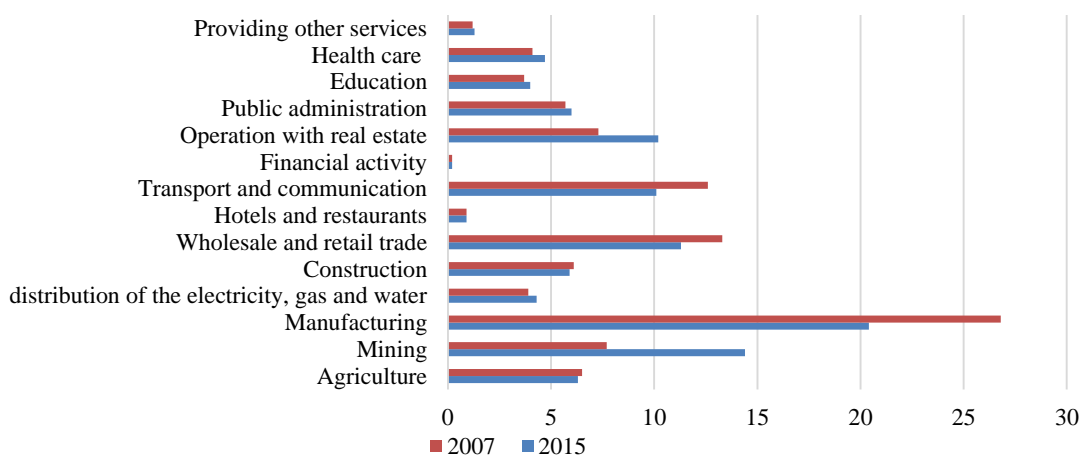
The most important branches of agriculture: livestock production, production of grain, vegetable growing. Through the SFD pass the main transit streams of Russia (a cargo transportation and passenger traffic) from the European part of the country to the Asian (Plisetskiy, 2018).

The volume of the gross regional product (hereinafter GRP) of the SFD in 2015 was 10.4% of cumulative GRP Russian Federation. A district share in the industry of the country – 11.6%, agriculture – 12.2%. The key role in volume of the gross value added of the SFD belongs to the industry (39.1%), in this indicator it is surpassed by only 2 districts of the country: Ural (53.6%), Volga (40%). The share of the processing productions and mining in the gross value added (hereinafter GVA) of the SFD makes 20.4% and 14.4% respectively, that determines its second place among districts of the country by these indicators. For the studied period the specific weight of the processing productions significantly has decreased (on 6.4 items) with a growth of mining (on 6.7 items) (fig. 1).

In branch structure of manufacturing industry of the SFD considerable specific weight is the share of 2 groups of productions: metallurgy and production of coke and oil products, chemical production, production of rubber and plastic products. The role of these groups for the considered period has changed. The metallurgy share in the total amount of manufacturing industry has decreased by 8.5 items and in 2015 has made 30.6%, and

the share of the second group has grown by 6.3 items and was fixed on a mark of 28.7%. The maximum decrease in specific weight of metallurgy has been recorded in 2008-09.

**Fig. 1** Branch structure of gross value added of the SFD in 2007 and 2015, in %

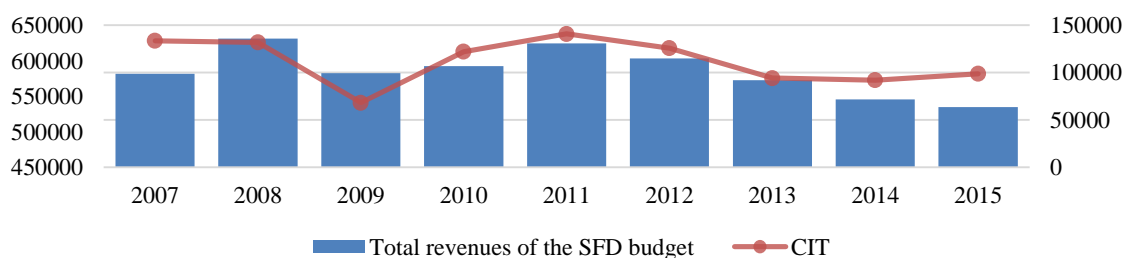


Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

As the most affected regions in crisis of 2008-09 are metallurgical and machine-building, and in 2014-16 – the semi-depressive machine-building and non-export extracting regions connected with import, foreign investments and with the highest wear of fixed assets (production of the equipment, vehicles; extraction of not export minerals). At the same time, have least felt impact of modern crisis in Russia regions with the enterprises with the state defensive order (production of military equipment and ammunition) and the agrarian and industrial complex supported by the government in connection with import substitution (the food industry, production of fertilizers, etc.) (Zubarevich, 2015).

In dynamics of budget revenues of the SFD the unevenness could be noted: 2009 and 2013-15 were the most difficult in general for his economy in connection with the negative effects of two crises shown in destabilization of fullness of regional budgets (Mau, 2015). In dynamics of CIT it is seen a similar tendency. In 2009 budget revenues of the district were reduced by 7.7% in comparison with previous year, income tax has decreased by 48%. An absolute minimum of budget revenues of the district (534.8 billion rubles) for the studied period – in 2015 that was continuation of the recession which has begun in 2012 (13% for 3 years), falling of CIT in 2011-14 has made 35%. (fig. 2).

**Fig. 2** Dynamics of budget revenues (the left scale) and CIT (the right scale) of the SFD 2007-15, in the prices of 2007, million rubles



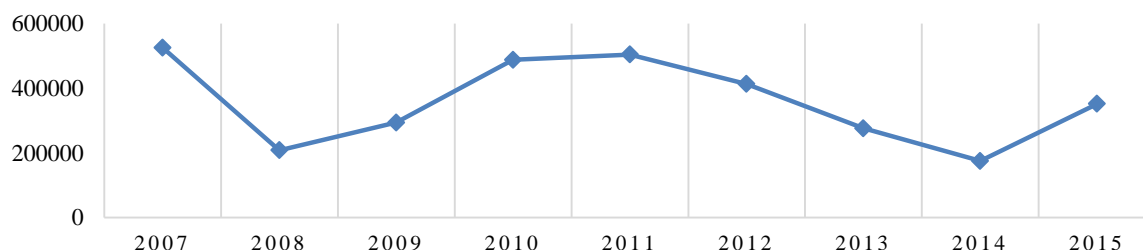
Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

The correlation between budget revenues of the SFD (a dependent variable) and receipts of CIT in its budget (an independent variable) has shown positive result (0.65) for 2007-15 that defines an essential role of CIT in formation of the district budget.

In revenue structure of the Siberian budget in considered period also noticeable role is played by an income tax (personal income tax), gratuitous receipts etc. Gradual decrease in a share of CIT from 23% in 2007 up to 18.5% in 2015 is observed. A major factor of decrease in a role of CIT in the budget revenue structure – decrease in a rate of this tax on 24% to 20% in 2009 (Kuznetsova, 2010), undertaken for partial release of the companies from tax burden and designed to promote increase in their business activity during the decline in

production shown against the background of consequences of world financial and economic crisis (Povarova, 2014). The reason of reduction of a share of CIT in 2008-09 and during the period 2011-14 is also essential decrease in financial results of economic activity of the enterprises of the district in connection with the crisis phenomena and with growth of costs of depreciation (fig. 3).

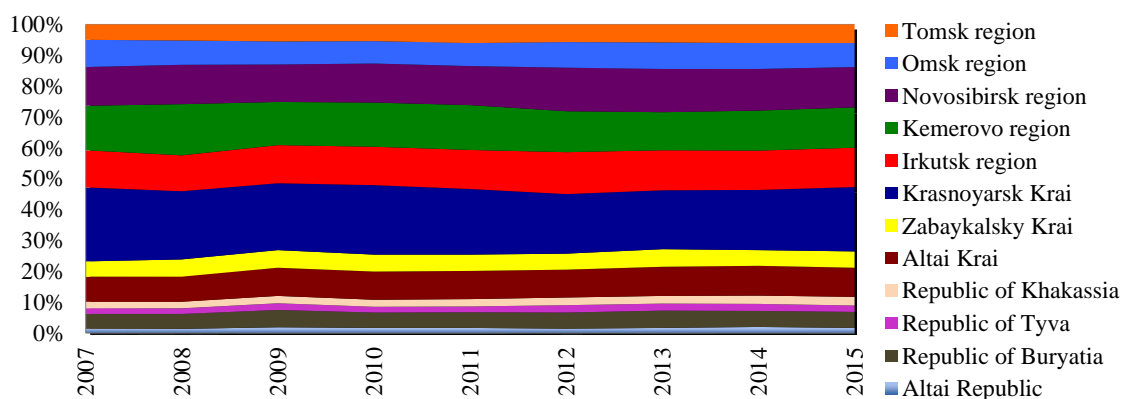
**Fig. 3** Balanced financial result of activity of the enterprises of the SFD in the prices of 2007, million rubles



Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data ([www1](http://www1.gks.ru/)).

Krasnoyarsk Krai (from 24 to 20.9% in 2007-15), Irkutsk, Kemerovo and Novosibirsk regions make the main contribution to territorial structure of GRP of the district, the smallest role in economy of the district is played by Altai Republic, Tyva and Khakassia (from 1.5 to 2.8%) (fig. 4).

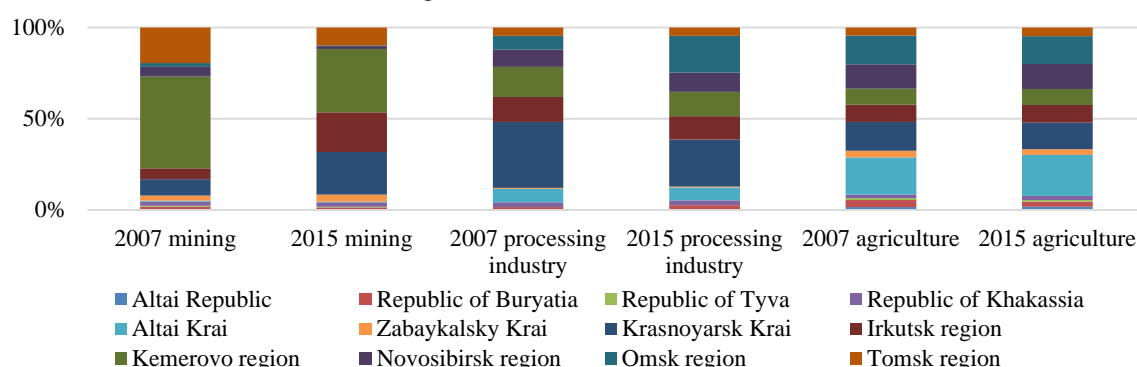
**Fig. 4** Dynamics of revenue structure of the SFD regional budgets 2007-2015, %



Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (<http://www.gks.ru/>).

High and low positions of leading regions and outsiders in revenue structure of the district budget are explained by differences in industry specialization (extracting and processing) which provides collecting CIT the most or by the share of agriculture (fig. 5).

**Fig. 5** Regions' share of the SFD in the extracting and manufacturing industry of the district and in agriculture in 2007 and 2015, %



Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

The metallurgical specialization complemented by mechanical engineering makes the basis of the economy of most of important region of Siberia - Krasnoyarsk Krai, the Republic of Khakassia, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Kemerovo, other areas. Recession in activity of the large enterprises of these regions has affected dynamics of CIT and budget revenues of the district in general.

### 3.2. CIT in revenue structure of the SFD regional budgets in 2007-15

On the basis of differences in the specific weight of CIT in regional budgets the typology of regions of the SFD has been carried out. Three groups of regions on an indicator of a CIT share in their budgets revenue in 2015 are allocated (tab. 1)

**Tab. 1** Groups of the SFD regions on a share of collecting CIT in regional budgets in 2015

	Share of CIT collecting in regional budgets, in %	Groups of regions on a share of CIT collecting in region budgets	Limiting values, %
Krasnoyarsk Krai	31%	I - with the high CIT specific weight	More than 21 %
Tomsk region	25%		
Irkutsk region	22%		
Kemerovo region	17%	II - with the middle CIT specific weight	11 - 20 %
Novosibirsk region	16%		
Republic of Buryatia	14%		
Republic of Khakassia	13%		
Omsk region	11%		
Altai Krai	8%	III - with the low CIT specific weight	Less than 10 %
Zabaykalsky Krai	7%		
Altai Republic	4%		
Republic of Tyva	1%		

Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

These groups of SFD regions are characterized by their specifics:

- First group with the high specific weight of CIT collecting in the subject budget (more than 21%). Regions of group are characterized by existence of the highly profitable enterprises making production general on foreign market. High level of security with natural resources and also the expressed industrial specialization is inherent in regions of this group. Mining, use of forest, water and energy resources - a decisive factor of development of the industry. Manufacturing industry plays a priority role in economy of these regions along with a smaller share of mining industry in structure of GVA (see fig. 4). In the Tomsk region extract oil and gas, the petrochemical industry is developed. According to Investment passport "Krasnoyarsk Krai. Territory of development" (www4), aluminum (Krasnoyarsk Krai, the Irkutsk region) and the copper-nickel (Krasnoyarsk Krai) industry have the powerful enterprises of the RUSAL and Norilsk Nickel companies delivering production abroad.
- Second group with the middle specific weight of CIT collecting in the regional budget (11-20%). The structure of group is caused by increase in prices of gold and coal in 2015. Coal mining (Kuzbass) and

production of coke is carried out mainly in the Kemerovo region, metallurgical industry and production of mechanical engineering - specialization of economy of the majority of regions of group (The Novosibirsk, Kemerovo regions, Khakassia) (Plisetskiy, 2018). In the Omsk region the large role (75.7%) is played by production of oil products. In general regions make industrial output on domestic market of the country.

- Third group with the low specific weight of CIT collecting in the regionals budget (less than 10%). Regions of group differ in the low level of development of the industry (see fig. 4). In structure of GVA of Altai Republic and Altai Krai agriculture (17% and 17.3%) prevails, however in total regions of the SFD aren't leaders in the all-Russian production and take the 71th and 8th places respectively. In Zabaykalsky Krai and the Republic of Tyva the share of mining industry in GVA makes 11,1% and 9.8%, in the country regions also don't take the leading positions in the total amount of mining, according to assessment of Federal State Statistics Service.

Thus, regions of the first group are characterized by primary development of export oriented manufacturing industry, but the third – specialization on mining and agriculture.

On the basis of dynamics features of a CIT share in regional budgets of the SFD during the investigated period other 3 groups of regions have been allocated (tab. 2).

**Tab. 2** Groups of regions of the SFD on dynamics of a share of CIT collecting in regional budgets in 2007-15

	Dynamics of a share of CIT collecting in regional budgets in 2015 by 2007, in %	Groups of regions on dynamics of a CIT share in regional budgets	Limiting values, %
Tomsk region	5.9%	I - with positive dynamics of a corporate income tax share in regional budgets	I > 0.4 %
Republic of Buryatia	5.6%		
Irkutsk region	2.7%		
Republic of Tyva	-0.2%	II - with insignificant negative dynamics of a corporate income tax share in regional budgets	0 < II < - 5.2 %
Altai Krai	-1.1%		
Altai Republic	-1.8%		
Zabaykalsky Krai	-2.5%		
Novosibirsk region	-3.9%		
Omsk region	-4.5%	III - with significant negative dynamics of a corporate income tax share in regional budgets	III < -5.2 %
Republic of Khakassia	-6.77%		
Kemerovo region	-6.85%		
Krasnoyarsk Krai	-10.7%		

Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

The following features are characteristic of each allocated group:

- with positive dynamics of a CIT share in regional budgets (more than 0.4%). Dynamics of this indicator in Buryatia can be treated by sharp increase in budget revenues in 2015 (for 20%), according to Information agency "Vostok Teleinform" (www3). In the Tomsk region - increase in budget revenues by 8.2% in 2015 and increase in receipt of CIT in the budget of the region for 23.1%. Introduction of "tax holidays" for newly registered individual enterprises in 2015 was the cause of such jump, according to Official Website of Tomsk Region Administration (www5). Besides, increase in specific weight of this tax in Tomsk region is caused by a ruble equivalent in calculation of the CIT in condition of oil export and the ruble rate of exchange fall.
- with negative dynamics of a CIT share in regional budgets (from 0 to -5.2%). These regions don't show essential changes in volumes of NGO in view of branch specialization feature of each of them, excluding the existence of an essential share of branches are subject to crisis.
- with essential negative dynamics of a CIT share in regional budgets (less than -5.2%). The high share in structure of GVA of regions branches, dependent on crises (Krasnoyarsk Krai, the Kemerovo region, the Republic of Khakassia) is the reason of these regions existence in the group: in manufacturing industry of these regions prevails a share of metallurgical production – 72.3%, 41%, 74.5% respectively.

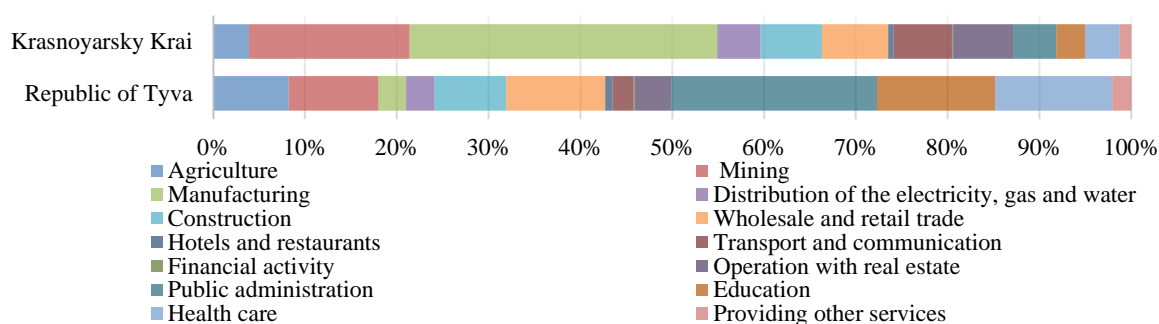
The high CIT share in the regional budget generates strong destabilization of regional budgets of industrial regions, extremely vulnerable from this source of income. Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva - regions of the SFD which sharply differ as on the specific weight of CIT in revenues of budgets, and on dynamics of a share of CIT for 2007-15 therefore they have been chosen for more detailed comparative analysis.

### 3.3. Tendencies of revenues formation of budgets of Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva depending on CIT collecting in 2007-15.

Level of social and economic development of these regions of Siberia is sharply various: GRP per capita the of first one in 2015 surpasses this indicator of the second region by 3.7 times. The value of an indicator in the region has decreased by 16.9% during 2007-09 while in Tyva growth – for 11.5% was observed. Dynamics in 2014-15 is opposite: in the republic the indicator was reduced by 9.4%, and in the Krai – has increased by 1.4%.

The branch structure of GVA of Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva has not enough similarity owing to differences in an economical geographical location of regions, their mineral and resource and economic potential (Gubanova and Kleshch, 2017). In Krasnoyarsk Krai obvious prevalence of the industry (55.7% of all volume of GVA), including the processing productions – 33.5%. The region specializes in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemical and forest production, power industry. The coefficient of localization of manufacturing industry on metallurgical production in Krasnoyarsk Krai makes 4.4%. It demonstrates to high concentration of this branch in the region. In structure of GVA of the republic in 2015 the industry makes only 15.9% from which 9.8% – mining. In Tyva the essential share is the share of branches of a services sector (state. management – 22.4%, education – 12.9%, health care – 12.7%) and agriculture (8.2%). (fig. 6)

**Fig. 6** Gross value added of Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva in 2015, in %

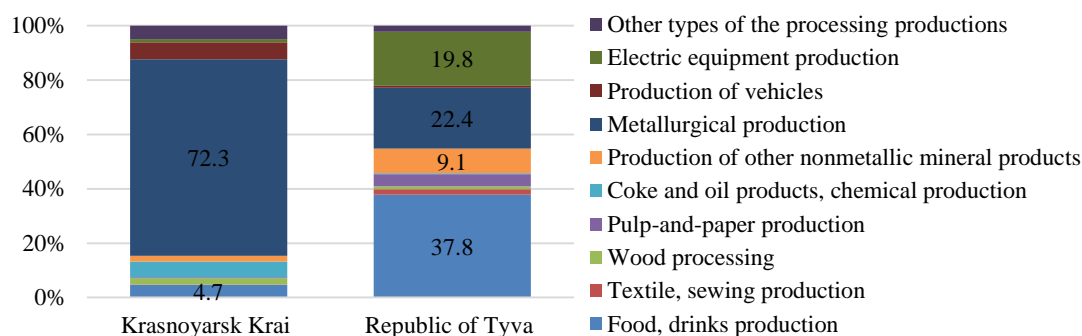


Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

Despite a variety of natural resources in them, these regions strongly differ on volumes of mining industry and their importance for economy of Siberia and the country in general (fig. 4). The volume of industrial output in 2015 in Krasnoyarsk Krai is 115 times higher, than in the Republic of Tyva, and the volume of production of manufacturing industry per capita in the region is more than corresponding indicator of Tyva in 1172 of time. The industry plays not only a key role in economy of Krasnoyarsk Krai, but defines its export orientation: the region is active in the Russian and international markets (with the CIS countries and foreign countries), as explains his high rates of volumes and a share of CIT in the regional budget. The Republic of Tyva – the intra focused region and industrial production is directed to internal consumption.

The branch structure of manufacturing industry of regions also has serious divergences (fig. 7). In Tyva extent of differentiation of the processing productions is higher: the essential place is taken by production of foodstuff and drinks, metallurgical production and production of electric equipment (in 2015 – 37.8%, 22.4% and 19.8% respectively). However, leading enterprises of the region are: JSC Tyvaenergo (power transmission), LLC Tuva Mining Company, JSC Kyzyl Combined Heat and Power Plant (www2). In Krasnoyarsk Krai there are 51 enterprises leaders. They play a major role in the course of filling of regional budget. Krasnoyarsk Krai has the highly specialized nature of manufacturing industry, its major branch is the metallurgy - 72% of all its volume. JSC RUSAL Krasnoyarsk Aluminium Smelter, Polar branch of JSC "Norilsk Nickel MMC" and also the plant of non-ferrous metals of V.N. Gulidov - leading enterprises not only in the region, but also in the country in general (Investment passport "Krasnoyarsk Krai. Territory of development, 2014; www4). The share of JSC RUSAL and Norilsk Nickel in 2016 has made 2.1% on an indicator of volume of product sales among 600 representatives of large business of the country, by estimates of Expert RA (www6).

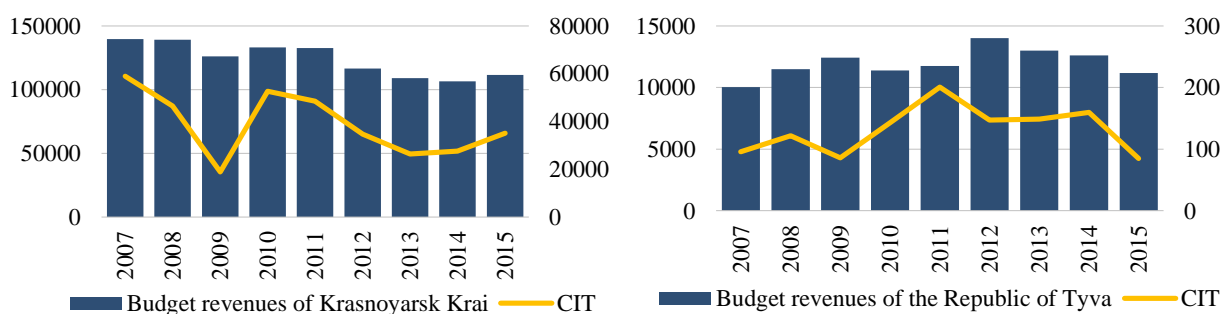
**Fig. 7** Structure of manufacturing industry of the Republic of Tyva and Krasnoyarsk Krai in 2015 year, %



Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

The analysis of dynamics of budgets revenue volumes of Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva for the considered period and volume of CIT (fig. 8) in them has shown that volumes of budget revenues of Krai exceed budget revenues of the Republic from 8 to 14 times for all studied period. Such enormous gap is provided with differences in their economic activity. Dynamics of this indicator on two regions is also uneven. More it is traced in Krasnoyarsk Krai where to crisis years there correspond considerable recessions of budget income (in 2009 decrease by 13 billion rubles, 9%). For the Republic of Tyva the unevenness in receipts of CIT is insignificant in view of their insignificant volume.

**Fig. 8** Dynamics of budgets revenue volumes (the left scale) and receipt of CIT in it (the right scale) for 2007-2015, in the prices of 2007, million rubles Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva



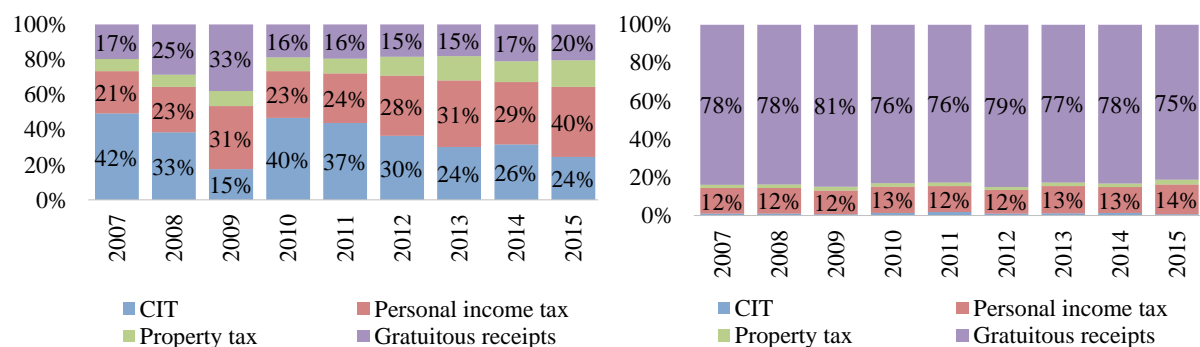
Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data (www1).

In Krasnoyarsk Krai volumes of CIT receipts – 58.9 billion rubles in 2007, and in the Republic of Tyva – 96 million rubles, in 2015 – 35 billion rubles and 85 million rubles respectively. Along with it the strong difference in dynamics of this indicator in the chosen regions is observed. Noticeable changes in volumes of CIT receipts in the budget of the Republic of Tyva weren't noted, as well as serious changes in the cumulative budget of Tyva. The linear correlation between these indicators was 0.3. On the contrary, in Krasnoyarsk Krai during 2007-15 the indicator of CIT showed multidirectional trends of dynamics: in which the minimum values in the years of crises and high – between crises are looked through. Budget revenues of the subject followed the same tendencies, as CIT receipts; correlation – 0.75.

The budgets revenue structure of Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva in 2007-15 significantly differ from each other (fig. 9). In Krasnoyarsk Krai the fullness of the budget is provided by income tax and a personal income tax highly that demonstrates social and economic development of the region. Differences in a share of CIT were provoked by outer economic effects (crises) which were shown in falling of output at the enterprises of key branches of the industry. In Tyva, on the contrary, absolute differ picture is observed: gratuitous receipts steadily provide more than 75% of all budget revenues, and the CIT practically doesn't influence formation of budget revenues (1-2%). Non-repayable receipts flows provide expenditure obligations fulfillment and regional income levelling (Le Houerou and Rutkowski, 1996). Such structure of the republic budget revenues proves its high dependence on federal fiscal transfers (Oding et al., 2016).



**Fig. 9** Dynamic of revenue structure of Krasnoyarsk Krai (left plot) and the Republic of Tyva (right plot), 2007-2015, %



Source: Authors' calculations based on Federal State Statistics Service data ([www1](http://www1)).

The reasons of changes of a CIT role in Krasnoyarsk Krai. In 2007 42% of all income of the region was formed due to receipts from CIT that is predetermined by a high share of manufacturing industry in economy of Krai and its noticeable role in national economy. In 2009 the value of CIT in 15% is recorded, consequences of world crisis and specialization of economy of the region on nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy became the reason of this change. In 2010 income tax in revenue structure of Krasnoyarsk Krai has made 40% that has become possible because of the improvement of the mechanism of the taxation and a post-crisis economic recovery. But for 2011 the tendency of growth has been interrupted with gradual decrease in the CIT share in the regional budget caused by stagnation. 2013-15 became the next years with quite low value of an indicator (24-26%).

#### 4. Conclusions

Tendencies of CIT volume dynamics and its share in the SFD budget revenues in 2007-2015 are directly connected with manifestations of two economic crises in Russia. As the consequence, the major part of the SFD budget revenues is formed by regions, which contain nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy and mechanical engineering, the most suffered in crises industries, in their economy. 3 types of the SFD regions with various share of CIT flows in their budgets and 3 types of regions of the district with differences in the CIT share dynamics in their budgets with the purpose of finding marginal district subjects according to these indicators are defined for the researched period.

The SFD subjects with the high specific weight of CIT (the share of regions of this group in the cumulative budget of the district makes about 40%) are defined by CIT share decrease in budgets. For the regions with the low specific weight of CIT (the share of district budget makes about 15%) - CIT share changes are insignificant. These statements confirm the developed hypothesis.

Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva – the SFD regions which are characterized by the different level of social and economic development and significant differences in CIT role in their budgets. That's why they are chosen for more detailed analysis of economic crises influence on formation of regional budgets. On the basis of correlation calculation of fullness of budgets of Krasnoyarsk Krai and the Republic of Tyva due to collecting CIT, two different types of their interrelation have been revealed. The high dependence of indicators (the total revenues of regional budgets and receipt of CIT in them) is observed in the Krai – 0.75 that exceeds value across the SFD (0.65). In Tyva correlation ratio low and makes 0.38. The role of CIT in formation of the budget of Krasnoyarsk Krai has a crucial role unlike the Republic of Tyva where this indicator almost doesn't play a role.

Firstly, the fact that the revenue structure of budgets of these regions strongly differs is important: the role of CIT in Krasnoyarsk Krai is considerable (to 42% in 2007-2015), and in the Republic of Tyva - not (1%). Disproportions in specific weight of CIT in regions revenue structure are caused by differences in specialization and level of social and economic development. Main "generator" of CIT for the SFD is Krasnoyarsk Krai, it is also one of the leading regions in economies of Russia. The most "backward" region on CIT collecting in Siberia is the Republic of Tyva: in 2007 volumes of CIT in the Republic are 615 times less, than in Krasnoyarsk Krai, in 2015 – in the 415<sup>th</sup> time. The republic is the high-subsidized region. That is proved by the high share of gratuitous receipts in its budget.

Secondly, the unevenness in dynamics of a CIT share in budget revenue of regions is a consequence of two economic crises which were in Russia during the studied period. Fluctuations of specific weight of CIT in regional budgets of the considered subjects of the SFD have been provoked also by differences in their economic

specialization. The most essential change has been caused by consequences of a global economic crisis of 2008-09, the found reflection in decline key industry of Krasnoyarsk Krai – metallurgy. Similar dynamics was observed in it also in 2013-15 when crisis has concerned the leading branch. Decline in output has affected volumes of revenue receipts in the budget. At the same time, in the Republic of Tyva of the share of CIT in the budget is inconspicuous because of poor development in general and practical absence in economy branches which both crises have negatively concerned.

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