

SYNOPSIS ON THE TOPIC

State budgets



Budget planning and allocations and the impact that state spending has on economic and social goals and priorities.

On the Roscongress Information and Analytical System on the chosen topic you will find:

Analytics

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RESEARCH

26.08.2019

Far East Federal District - long-term debt financing needed

In anticipation of the Eastern Economic Forum – 2019, ACRA and Roscongress Foundation has come up with a research on possible sources of financing for the regions of the Far Eastern Federal District.

State budgets

Intra-company investment

Far East

Financial market

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RESEARCH

22.02.2019

Budget surplus saved for the future

The Analytical Credit Rating Agency (ACRA) has published 2018 budget results for Russian regions.

State budgets Tax system Regions of Russia

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RESEARCH

21.01.2019

Strong fiscal rules in the EU do not guarantee good fiscal health

This publication by the European Rating Agency analyzes the relationship between the strength of the fiscal rules in the EU countries and the compliance with these rules.

State budgets EU

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Latest publications in block «Events»

THE RUSSIAN INVESTMENT FORUM 2019

National infrastructure priorities for 2024: defining them quickly, implementing them effectively

📅 14 February 2019 ⌚ 14:00–15:45



Moderator

Pavel Seleznev

Chairman, Public-Private Partnership Development Center;
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Avtodor-Invest

KEY CONCLUSIONS

National projects determined priorities for the country's development

Today's version of the package plan for developing road and transport infrastructure <...> has gone through all iterative stages <...> Out of all possible <...> projects we have included the ones that matched <...> two criteria: the country's economic growth and relevance for the people who live <...> in this country – Innokentiy Alafinoy, First Deputy Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation.

National projects have the following advantage: they clearly state what areas will get be financed and what areas will not be – Andrey Travnikov, Governor of Novosibirsk Region.

'Smart city' as a project to digitize municipal infrastructure is an evident radical efficiency boost for public transportation, lighting, safety and many other areas of urban life that are hard to manage without such transparency <...> Digitization helps save money. We make a special emphasis on concessions – Andrey Chibis, Acting Governor of Murmansk Region.

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ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM 2018

The New Economic Povestka* (NEP): The What, the How, the Who?

📅 25 May 2018 ⌚ 08:30–10:00



Moderator

Herman Gref

Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

KEY CONCLUSIONS

The Russian economy has stabilized, but growth rates are insufficient

The macroeconomic situation is reasonably stable. Inflation is the lowest it's ever been in the post-Soviet era – we have never experienced inflation of 2.4%. Unemployment is below 5%, the budget deficit is at around 1.5 percentage points of GDP. At the same time, there is a rule for the budget, whereby all our surplus of petrodollars is put into reserve funds. Government debt is at 15% of GDP, which also indicates that we can use the resources we have garnered to meet set objectives – Herman Gref, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank.

Our prospects are rated very modestly. In particular, the IMF's GDP forecast for the next six years is 1.7–1.5 percentage points. Virtually all independent experts conclude that potential growth rates will be low – around 1.5–2% (the most optimistic forecasts state 2.5%) – Herman Gref, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank.

Accelerating economic growth is the main objective for the coming years, alongside social policy goals

The aims set out by the President address two categories. Social policy aims include halving poverty and improving living conditions for at least 5 million people each year. These aims are undoubtedly achievable. <...>The second set of aims are connected with economic development and accelerating growth. Here I see serious problems. <...> There are constraints of an internal and external nature. Given the demographic situation, we have entered into a long period whereby the working population is in decline. This will manifest itself as soon as we achieve economic growth of 2–2.2%. <...> External constraints include the current sanctions, unpredictable prices for oil and other resources – Evsey Gurvich, Head of Economic Expert Group, member of the Economic Council under the President of the Russian Federation.

The most complex task is achieving the specified economic growth rates. If we achieve this aim, then the wellbeing of the population will increase, too. This is the Government's main objective. In the past, economic growth rates in Russia were inextricably linked to energy resource prices. We have now created a foundation which is less dependent on oil prices – Anton Siluanov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation .

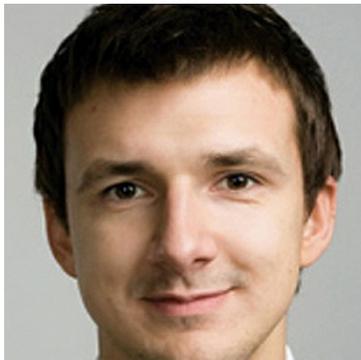
We have a market economy, not a planned economy. <...> The extent to which our banking system will operate effectively, and the level of quality at which Sberbank will operate depends largely on whether we achieve economic growth or not. That is the market economy. The role of the state is to create the conditions for the banking system to develop, so that existing segments of the economy grow, and new ones appear – [Maxim Oreshkin](#), Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.

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ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM 2018

Putting Russian Economy on a Sustained Path of Growth: Challenges and Solutions

📅 24 May 2018 ⌚ 09:00–10:15



Moderator

Nikolay Korzhenevsky

Economic Observer, Russia 24 TV Channel

KEY CONCLUSIONS

In order to become one of the world's five leading countries, Russia's economic growth must exceed the global average by 6%

For Russia to remain among the six leading countries of the world, its GDP needs to grow by 3.3%, according to RANEPA's research. To make it into the top five, the growth rate must exceed 6% – [Alexey Kudrin](#), Chairman, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation .

The global economy is now in a place it hasn't been for the past 10 years. Last year it grew by 3.8%. This year we're expecting an improvement to 3.9% – [Christine Lagarde](#), Managing Director and Chair, International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Indeed, overall we are witnessing a fairly sustainable global economic growth rate of nearly 4% – [Anton Siluanov](#), First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation - Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation.

The key prerequisite for accelerating economic growth: increasing investment

Investment and new cash injections are needed in order to ensure growth rates. It is these indicators which Russia is lagging behind in, when compared to countries with high growth rates. The level of investment in the country is a shade over 21%. In order to grow by around 3%, we need to increase this indicator to at least 25%. It is money from these investors

which should help spur a new level of growth – Anton Siluanov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation.

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Speakers and experts

	<p><u>Maxim Oreshkin</u> Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</p>	<p><u>62 quotes</u> <u>41 events</u> <u>3 analytical materials</u></p>
	<p><u>Anton Siluanov</u> First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation - Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation</p>	<p><u>40 quotes</u> <u>25 events</u> <u>2 analytical materials</u></p>
	<p><u>Alexander Ivlev</u> CIS Managing Partner, Deputy Regional Accounts Leader for Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe & Central Asia, EY</p>	<p><u>25 quotes</u> <u>26 events</u> <u>4 analytical materials</u></p>
	<p><u>Vera Shcherbina</u> First Vice Governor of Primorsky Territory</p>	<p><u>7 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Alla Pashkunova</u> Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea</p>	<p><u>1 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Рафаэль Скитиери</u></p>	<p><u>1 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Dominique Fache</u> Chairman of the Board of Directors, Russian Technology Foundation (RTF); Member of the International Award Committee, Global Energy Association</p>	<p><u>9 quotes</u> <u>10 events</u></p>

	<p><u>Alexander Zhukov</u> First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation</p>	<p><u>1 quote</u> <u>5 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Alexander Uss</u> Governor of Krasnoyarsk Krai</p>	<p><u>3 quotes</u> <u>3 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Alexey Chichkanov</u> First Vice President, Gazprombank</p>	<p><u>5 quotes</u> <u>11 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Yuriy Korsun</u> Deputy Chairman, State Development Corporation "VEB.RF"</p>	<p><u>1 quote</u> <u>4 events</u> <u>2 analytical materials</u></p>
	<p><u>Dmitry Satin</u> Deputy Commissioner, Federal Tax Service (FTS)</p>	<p><u>3 events</u></p>

[Full list of speakers and experts](#) –

The list of topics related to the selected topic

Topics	Analytics	Events	Speakers and experts
Regional Policies	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>61</u>
Tax system	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>38</u>
Financial market	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Regional development		<u>4</u>	<u>45</u>
Investment Climate	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>39</u>
Infrastructure-based development		<u>3</u>	<u>41</u>
Management of Public Projects		<u>3</u>	<u>27</u>
Standards of living	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>25</u>
Public Private Partnerships		<u>2</u>	<u>28</u>
Monetary policy		<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>
Supervision and controls		<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>
Economic progress		<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>
Oil and Gas	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Far East	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
State Strategic Planning	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

[Full list of the related topics](#) →