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Administrative barriers as a phenomenon of regulation of the market environment at the meso-economic level

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Abstract

The market environment at the meso-economic level and the limiting factors in the form of administrative barriers, which have a positive or negative effect, are investigated. Causal relationships between administrative barriers and the market environment are established, the infrastructure of which includes a system of formal and informal institutions. Based on the comparison of opinions of scientists, the contradictions of theories about administrative barriers are revealed, their economic and institutional nature is revealed, the effect of which depends on the infrastructure and the state of the market environment. Classification and forms of regulation of administrative barriers have been carried out. The financial result of the unprofitable organizations of the Republic of Mari El in the context of urban districts and municipal districts, wage arrears and the level of wage differentiation in various branches of the informal economy at the meso-economic level has been monitored. Improving the quality of life depends on the structure of employment, the balance of demand and supply of labor, the effectiveness of jobs with decent pay. All this allowed us to solve the set goal and tasks to study the impact of administrative barriers on the market environment and develop an algorithm for their mutual influence, taking into account negative and positive externalities. At the same time, the latter causes: profit growth, the emergence of new enterprises, improvement of working conditions between business entities, which contributes to the increase of budgetary allocations and the maintenance of stability by the state in the institutional environment. On the other hand, the impact of administrative barriers has a negative effect: a decrease in profits, the closure of enterprises, a deterioration in the business environment. The result is a reduction in allocations to the budget, an increase in wage arrears, which causes market failures and the need to adjust or neutralize barriers. The authors concluded that barrier regulation in the market environment should be aimed at achieving positive effects and minimizing negative consequences.

Key words: administrative barrier, market, market environment, negative effect, positive effect, meso-economic level, wages, informal employment.

Introduction

In the current market environment of the most diverse spheres of economic activity, one can note the presence of limiting factors. Such restrictions act as distinctive "barriers" present in

various forms and at virtually all stages of production and decision-making. They are called, as is known, "administrative barriers", which have both a positive and a negative effect.

In the opinion of the President of the Russian Federation: "... for the economy to work in full force, we need to radically improve the business climate, ensure the highest level of entrepreneurial freedoms and competition".

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of administrative barriers on the market environment, as well as the external effects arising from such an impact.

In the process of research the following tasks are solved:

- Comparison of the interpretations of the "administrative barrier";
- development of the main components of the infrastructure of the market environment, taking into account formal and informal institutions;
- Assessment of classification groups of administrative barriers;
- generalization of the mechanism of barrier regulation;
- development of a scheme of the impact of barriers on the market environment, taking into account negative and positive externalities;
- establishing a link between the well-being of citizens, balancing the supply and demand of the workforce, the efficiency of workplaces with the aim of updating the structure of employment, reducing informal employment and differentiating in wages.

The notion of an "administrative barrier" appeared in the works of modern scientists relatively recently. A detailed study has revealed a number of new approaches to the consideration of this conceptual apparatus.

The basis for the formation of administrative barriers was laid in the perestroika period during the transformation of the market system and the development of a legislative framework in the field of entrepreneurship. When analyzing this concept, it is necessary to take into account the general hierarchy of legislative acts, such as the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Civil, Criminal, Tax, Housing and Labor Codes.

The object of special attention should be an assessment of legislative initiatives and federal regulations, which are sometimes divorced from life's realities. As a tool, the most frequently used influence on entrepreneurial activity through administrative barriers, tax and economic policies are generally considered, although restrictions exist in other legislative acts.

Theory and Experimental

Scientists consider administrative barriers through the prism of the institutional environment: D.S. Nord] writes about the existence of "informal restrictions" in the institutional environment, and B.Z. Milner] emphasizes the existence of restrictions developed by lawmakers. A.N. Oleinik carries out a comparative analysis of the norms of formal and informal institutions, among which there are limitations of a barrier nature.

A detailed analysis of administrative barriers is presented in the work of E. De Soto. Considered barriers such as the costs of business registration, obtaining licenses, the costs of continuing activities under the law, for example, paying taxes, providing mandatory reporting. This question is studied in more detail in the works of A.A. Auzan and P.V. Kryuchkova. They defined the concept of "administrative barriers", as well as classifying groups of administrative barriers.

In the work of E.V. Porazanova the main reasons for the emergence of contradictions in the market environment are outlined. So, the reasons for the emergence of external (exogenous) barriers within local markets are that the local market is both an independent system and a part of the domestic market of the country. Administrative barriers are considered in I.V. Petrov's monograph. The author characterizes the "administrative barrier" in terms of the demonopolization of markets. The economic content of administrative barriers is considered in detail in the work of V.Y. Voloshina]. The author reveals the administrative barriers in small and medium-sized settlements, as well as the main difficulties associated with the presence of such barriers (table 1).

Table 1.

Contradictions in the interpretation of "administrative barriers".

Author	Name the source	Approaches to the concept of
Nord D.S.	"Institutions, institutional changes and the functioning of the economy"	Recognized in the institutional environment are "informal constraints and ways to ensure the effectiveness of restrictions».
Milner B.Z.	Preface to the work of DS North "Institutions, institutional changes and the functioning of the economy"]	The presence of barriers is considered as a characteristic feature of institutions, defining them as "people-developed limitations".
Oleinik A.N.	"Costs and prospects of reforms in Russia: an institutional approach".	An analysis is given of the norms of the informal institution, as well as norms belonging to the "ideal type".
Soto E. De	Another way. The Invisible Revolution in the Third World "	The following barriers are identified: business registration costs, obtaining licenses, costs of continuing operations under the law (payment of taxes, provision of mandatory reporting).
Auzan A.A., Kryuchkova P.V.	«Administrative Barriers to the Economy: Institutional Analysis»]	The definition of the concept of "administrative barriers" is defined: as "the rules established by decisions of state bodies, observance of which is a prerequisite for conducting activities in the market, introducing payments for the passage of bureaucratic procedures that usually do not fall into the budget."
Perezenova E.V.	«Municipal Science: Theory, Methodology, Practice»	Isolated (endogenous) and external (exogenous) contradictions in the market environment are singled out.
Petrov I.V.	«Demonopolization of markets in the process of ensuring the economic security of the macroregion: a reproductive approach»]	The aspects of the market monopolization process under market transformation conditions are considered. The term "administrative barrier" is characterized as an instrument for eliminating markets that are redundant in terms of demonopolization.
Voloshina V.Y.	«The economic content of administrative barriers and their impact on the institution of entrepreneurship»]	The main difficulties that contribute to the existence of administrative barriers in small and medium-sized settlements are revealed: the lack of a developed market inside the area; administrative pressure; difficulties of entering the regional market.

Summarizing the contradictions and opposing the above-named scientists, in the opinion of the authors, the administrative barriers are of an economic and institutional nature, the actions (positive and negative effects) of which depend on the infrastructure and the state of the market environment.

Sociologist L. Thompson considers a set of norms and patterns of behavior in the context of the institutional market environment. We share the opinion of V.M. Polterovich argued that the institutional trajectories of catching-up development in successful countries included similar intermediary institutions; this similarity is due to the commonness of technological, institutional and cultural constraints that needed to be taken into account and overcome C. 34].

A more thorough analysis of administrative barriers is facilitated by the classification of barriers for a number of characteristics: access to resources; by the stage of the business process, on which this barrier is established and according to the conditions of the institutional environment.

As a result of the influence of administrative barriers on the market environment, externalities can appear in the form of market failures or negative external effects, which are expressed in various schemes of companies' departure from taxes, corruption, inflation, caused by institutional conflicts at the federal, meso-economic and local levels.

The effect of a barrier to the market environment can be positive, this is to ensure a stable income from the activities of enterprises and organizations, as well as the existence of security and social order: such barriers do not always promote active growth of the market, but nevertheless provide control over it.

Acting as an instrument of state regulation, various forms of barriers are present in the most diverse spheres of economic activity, practically at all stages of economic activity of enterprises. J. Keynes for the first time justified the need and defined the main directions of regulation of the market economy, which retain their importance and at present.

In economic science, there are several options for classifying administrative barriers, the reasons for their appearance and the results obtained.

In the work of AA Auzan and PV Kryuchkova, the origin of the barrier is considered as a classification feature. In accordance with this classification, identify as barriers formed as a result of an erroneous decision of state bodies or a remnant of the past, as well as barriers that have arisen as a reflection of the personal interests of certain politically influential subjects or groups. In addition, the authors classify administrative barriers depending on the stage of the business process on which the barrier is located. This allows us to distinguish three groups of administrative barriers currently in force in Russia:

- barriers at the entry of enterprises to the market: licensing, permits, registration, approval of project documentation;
- barriers related to the admission of goods to the market: certification, identification, marking;
- "cost barriers": inspection activities, control and supervision, record keeping, document circulation, numerous forms of mandatory reporting.

According to the research of the Institute of the Economy in Transition], it is necessary to consider not only positive, but also negative aspects of barrier regulation. As a rule, most barriers are characterized by a negative impact on the activities of market entities, which does not exclude the possibility of a positive external effect (table 2).

Table 2.

The mechanism of barrier regulation

The nature of the barrier	Effect of the barrier	Result of the barrier
1. "Barriers of entry" to the market as administrative obstacles to entrepreneurial activity	Create difficulties for small and medium business	Negative external effect in the form of unregistered economic activity, failure to pay taxes to the budget
2. Control over the activities of enterprises	The absence of a limiter during the control	Limitations of competition in favor of certain economic agents
3. Contradictory requirements of a legal nature	The number of laws passed does not provide the required quality	Structural shifts within the array of laws are characterized by a negative effect
4. Sanctions for violation of the established procedure for the operation of enterprises	Possibility to exert pressure on the activities of enterprises	Negative effect in the form of slowing down the pace of market development
5. Adoption of normative acts on control over entrepreneurial activity	It is possible to adopt normative acts that unnecessarily restrict the activities of enterprises	Limitations of competition in favor of certain economic agents, slowing the growth of the market
6. The combination by the same agency of the functions of establishing rules and monitoring compliance with them	Absence of the necessary legal tools for the quality work of agencies	The nature of the impact on the development of markets is negative, the growth rate of markets is declining
7. The lack of a clear mechanism for price regulation	High inflation rate	Decrease in sales, except for essential goods

The regulation of administrative barriers in the new institutional environment seems to be a rather slow process, since it is connected with the change in inter-branch relations when the technological structures change and the mechanisms of self-regulation of the economy adapt to them.

Nevertheless, barriers can become an effective tool that directs the economy of local markets to a rational path of development, provided that the market system has a self-regulatory mechanism at the local level. The positive external effect of administrative barriers can be obtained provided that regulation is one of the possible directions of state support for barriers at the meso-economic level.

There is an opportunity to increase the intensity of development of local markets by reducing the negative impact of administrative barriers.

Determining the degree of discrepancy between informal norms and formal rules becomes a fundamentally important task: the more requirements contradict each other, the stronger people will tend to ignore the rules imposed from above. C. Cornel and J. Calt suggest that the degree of disagreement be determined by four parameters: the structure of power relations; powers of authorities; the location of the authorities in the social structure; sources of power c. 405-406].

Experimental section

The research used general scientific methods: analysis and synthesis, as well as induction and deduction, aggregation and abstraction. A comparative analysis of the points of view of scientists on the notion of an "administrative barrier" has been carried out. The analysis of statistical data on loss-making enterprises, dynamics of arrears on wages is carried out.

Results

One example of the impact of barrier regulation on the market environment is the change in the procedure for paying insurance premiums for individual entrepreneurs in accordance with Federal Law No. 335-FZ of 27 November 2017:

- from 2018, insurance premiums for compulsory pension insurance will be calculated in the following order:
- if the amount of the payer's income for the settlement period does not exceed 300,000 rubles, - at a fixed amount of 2,545 rubles for the settlement period;
- if the amount of the payer's income for the settlement period exceeds 300,000 rubles, - at a fixed amount of 26,545 rubles for the settlement period plus 1.0% of the payer's income amount exceeding 300,000 rubles for the settlement period.

In 2017, the fixed pension contributions of the FE "for themselves" with incomes less than 300,000 rubles were 23,400 rubles. This amount was determined by a special formula, the outcomes from the minimum wage and the tariffs of insurance contributions. However, since 2018 a fixed amount of pension contributions will not depend on these values, but will simply be fixed in the law as 26,545 rubles.

Thus, since 2018 fixed pension contributions have increased by 3145 rubles: from 23400 rubles. up to 26545 rubles. Since 2018, all individual entrepreneurs, regardless of the conduct of business and income from business, will need to pay as compulsory pension contributions 26 545 rubles].

In the event that insurance premiums for IP exceed the level of the previous year, it can cause a massive rejection of the right to conduct activities by small businesses, or a partial transfer of small businesses to the unobserved (shadow) sector of the economy. The negative effect can eventually spread to consumers, as entrepreneurs need to raise prices to cover the costs of overcoming administrative barriers.

Mesoeconomic level is the average level of subsystems of the market environment: in the territorial aspect (regional aspect). Investigation of the laws of functioning of markets. Mesoeconomic level allows to assess the level of influence of administrative barriers on the development of the institutional market environment.

One of the possible ways to identify the impact of administrative barriers is to analyze the financial performance of organizations that have received a loss. Statistical observations of the territories of the Republic of Mari El over the period from 2010 to 2016 were made in the context of urban districts and municipal regions (Table 3).

Table 3.

The financial result of loss-making organizations of the Republic of Mari El in the context of urban districts and municipal districts for 2010-2016, thousand rubles.

№ п/п	Name of the market	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Urban districts of the Republic of Mari El								
1	Yoshkar-Ola	- 993159	-846128	-664285	-847202	-801337	-4343431	-585833
2	Volzhsk	- 192393	-398793	-257162	-133771	-191020	-751463	- 1387150
3	Kozmodemyansk	-13068	-9459	-5208	-11226	-15367	-4148	-7598
Municipal districts of the Republic of Mari El								
4	Volzhsky	-50806	-27726	-38644	-2847	-5672	-6326	-27063
5	Gornomarsky	-4847	0	0	-2302	0	-144	-652
6	Zvenigovsky	-30394	-6620	-13534	-4074	-236489	-2785	-249
7	Kielmar	-2585	0	0	-285	0	-1313	-717
8	Kuzhenersky	-6421	-21395	-997	-1563	0	0	0
9	Mari-Turek	-27174	-31638	-112355	-1453	-10055	-3706	-2852
10	Medvedevsky	-530614	-112409	-21975	-1251009	-19343	-272069	-283106
11	Morkinsky	-11303	-9542	-5596	-3474	-4448	0	-2263
12	Novotoryalsky	-12283	-854	0	-241	-108	-25	-834
13	Orshansky	-1754	0	-11470	-1208829	-6582187	-3602376	- 1199980
14	Paranginsky	-4618	-541	-3926	-11976	-5	-1906	-324
15	Sernursky	-1998	-3808	0	-4522	-1830	-1609	-3043
16	Sovietsky	-42093	-7058	-2295	-33	-4816	-7476	- 4800815
17	Yurinsky	-1749	-1099	-770	-982	-377	-1249	-1621
	Mari El Republic	-1927259	-1477070	-1138217	-3485789	-7873054	-9000026	- 8304100
Compiled by: city districts and municipal districts of the Republic of Mari El. 2017: Statistical Digest / Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Mari El. Yoshkar-Ola, 2017 - 268 p.								

The results of the research show that in the Republic of Mari El during the period under review there is a tendency to increase the total amount of losses, which confirms the presence of limiting factors in the market environment.

Over the period from 2010 to 2012 there was a decrease in losses by 41%, but starting from 2013, the total losses of organizations in the Republic of Mari El began to increase: from 2012 to 2013 there was a threefold increase in losses, further from 2013 to 2014 losses increased in 2 times. In 2014 there was a slowdown in the growth of losses of enterprises and organizations of the Republic of Mari El, it amounted to 14%, further, there is a tendency to a slight decrease in losses by 7.7%. Thus, for the period under review: from 2010 to 2016, the amount of losses of enterprises and organizations of the RME increased 4.3-fold.

In 2016, the bulk of losses in the context of urban districts and municipal areas falls on the Soviet, Orsha districts and the city of Volzhsk. Since 2010, the city of Yoshkar-Ola experienced the highest level of losses: from 2010 to 2012, the share of the loss in the city of Yoshkar-Ola in the total amount of losses in the Republic of Mari El was in the aisles from 51, 53% to 58.36%.

In 2013, the highest level of losses was 35.89% for Medvedevsky district and 34.68% for the Orsha district, for Yoshkar-Ola the level of losses is 24.30%. By the end of 2014, one can note the highest level of losses in the Orsha district - 83.6% of the total amount of the loss in the republic. In 2015, according to the city of Yoshkar-Ola, the share of unprofitable enterprises was

48.26%, in Orsha district - 40.3%, and in 2016 a high level of losses is recorded in the Soviet region - 57.81%.

The presence of limiting factors or barriers, being the reason for the growth of the amount of losses of enterprises and organizations at the meso-economic level of the Republic of Mari El, indicates the presence of negative external effects (figure 1).

Figure 1. Dynamics of the total amount of losses from operations organizations of local markets of the Republic of Mari El from 2010 to 2016

In addition to losses as a consequence of administrative barriers, it is possible to consider the emergence of arrears in the payment of employees' salaries. According to statistical data, wage arrears on the territory of the Republic of Mari El tend to decrease (figure 2).

Figure 2. Dynamics of arrears of staff salaries Republic of Mari El from 2004 to 2016, thousand roubles.

Another fact that should be taken into account: often enterprises do not show the real wages of employees, which is also caused by the excessive nature of barrier regulation and leads to a negative external effect in the market environment. This reduces not only the taxable base, but also the level of social protection of employees.

Discussion

The main reasons for the arrears in wages were: the debt of customers for the work and services performed, the lack of financial resources in connection with the implementation of seasonal activities, the problems of selling products, a difficult financial situation due to lack of demand for products and goods, a decrease in production, low price for products. One of the main reasons is informal employment. In order to reduce it, interdepartmental commissions and working groups function in the republic. The practice of organizing their exit meetings in urban and rural settlements, conducting raids in conjunction with law enforcement, tax authorities and the prosecutor's office has proved to be very positive. In 2017, 4,800 outreach meetings were held with employers and employees. Legalized labor relations with 17 thousand people.

employees, which is 1.8 times higher than the level of 2016 in accordance with the Agreement concluded between the Federal Service for Labor and Employment and the Government of the Republic of Mari El.

Along with this, meetings of the Interdepartmental Commissions on strengthening the payment discipline were held. In 2017, more than 78 meetings of territorial commissions were held, over three thousand employers were heard on issues of compliance with labor legislation, including labor remuneration. As a result of the work carried out in the Republic of Mari El in the course of 2017, 61 organizations with overdue wage arrears in the total amount of 113.4 million rubles were fixed. Compared to 2016, wage arrears decreased by 2.1 times.

During the implementation of the activities, 45 organizations partially or fully repaid the wage arrears in the amount of 72.0 million rubles.

However, both in the country and in the Republic of Mari El, there continues to be aggregate inequality (differentiation) in pay. Currently, 20.3 million citizens are below the subsistence minimum, and the difference in income is more than 15 times. This also applies to types of economic activity (branches of the economy). The lowest level of average wages is characteristic of workers in budget organizations (social services), and a high level in financial organizations and public administration [Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.].

Conclusions

To eliminate the above-mentioned problems, the following measures should be taken:

1) use of the infrastructure of the market environment, the mechanism of barrier regulation and the algorithm of the impact of administrative barriers proposed by the authors, having a preventive orientation of the negative consequences of economic and social development of the meso-economic level.

2) protection and promotion of the interests of the population and business in government bodies, increasing the number of norm-setting initiatives adopted to reduce administrative barriers, tax burden and labor safety;

3) increasing the social responsibility of employers for creating a business and investment climate, healthy competition and ensuring the effective employment of workers with decent pay;

4) development of human potential through the creation of modernized jobs and the training of skilled personnel and the balance of labor supply and demand.

Barrier regulation should be aimed at maintaining a balance in the market environment of positive externalities and minimizing the negative consequences that arise as a result of excessive administrative barriers. In the future, based on research, depending on the nature of the external effects obtained, it is possible to develop a strategy for the development of markets for the meso-economic level of the Republic of Mari El.

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