

Budget Planning In The Finance Management System

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Annotation: This article discusses the layout in the control system. In addition, the goals of planning at all levels of government and the possibility of consolidated financial balances

Key words: system, budget, management, finance, planning, economics, balance, body

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БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ В СИСТЕМЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФИНАНСАМИ

Аннотация: Данной статье рассматривается планировка в системе управления. Кроме этого, целям планирования на всех уровнях власти и возможности сводных финансовых балансов

Ключевые слова: Система, бюджет, управления, финансы, планирования, экономика, баланс, орган

The state budget and the budget system consist of a combination of economic relations arising from the distribution and redistribution of GNP and national income. The budget is directly related to all stages of reproduction, and in this regard it should be considered together with economic relations, which appear in a qualitative form of income and expenses, and with which

development and further improvement of the budget, and the development of those economic relations are associated.

In market conditions, the budget is not only the only planning document approved as a law, but also the basis around which the financial system as a whole is organized, financial planning and forecasting based on the unified financial policy of the state.

Methods of developing the theory of budget planning are based on determining the nature, role and place of the budget in the reproduction system. The essence of the budget cannot be considered outside of specific economic conditions, since it is influenced by many factors, for example, production relations or production methods.

The definition of the economic nature of the budget helps to understand its role and importance in market conditions. The relationship of enterprises and organizations with the budget in these conditions is a constantly updated process. The economic essence of the budget is the starting point for improving budget planning, making fuller use of the characteristics of its revenues and expenses in the current crisis, in which budget planning is becoming even more acute for the country's economy and its subjects, which only increases the relevance of this work.

The objectives of the work are to consider the main elements of the budget planning system and its components, as well as its reorganization and reform for further improvement in modern market conditions, adjusted by crisis realities.

Budget planning at the state level is based on the existing methodology in the Russian Federation and many years of experience in collecting and distributing financial resources in order to fulfill its functions in front of society. The entire cycle of management of the processes of formation, distribution,

redistribution and consumption of budgetary resources is carried out through budget planning, the object of which is funds of funds. Thanks to budget planning, a balance is ensured between the national economic and interindustry proportions, the ways of rational use of labor, material and financial resources are determined.

Budget planning at the federal and territorial levels is provided by a system of financial plans that are linked to material and labor balances in value terms. Based on the budget (federal, territorial), each financial plan solves the problems of organizing and managing budget funds in a particular management link. The system of budget and financial plans includes prospective and consolidated financial balances drawn up at the state and territorial levels of government, taking into account their ability to form budgets and their implementation. The objectives of such planning at all levels of government are:

- Ensuring coordination of social and economic development of the state and its territories on the basis of budget policy;
- Forecasting of objects of financial resources necessary to ensure the planned activities;
- Forecasting the financial implications of reform and program implementation;
- Identification of opportunities for the implementation of various measures in the field of financial and budgetary system.

Before budget planning the following main tasks are put forward:

- Establishing the total amount of financial resources and their distribution in certain areas, national-state and administrative entities of the Russian Federation, identifying the size of the direction of its own resources of the economy;

- Organization of work on the mobilization of monetary accumulations and other financial resources of the state, financial support for the development of the economy, science and social sphere;
- Implementation of financial control over the implementation of the budget.

The system of financial plans for their duration includes annual financial plans, long-term (medium-term) financial plans and long-term financial plans (budget forecasts).

Annual financial plans are financial plans for the coming year. The main indicators of the draft budget are total revenue, total expenditure and budget deficit. Along with the total revenue, the draft budget should contain budget revenues by groups, subgroups, and revenue classification items. The total amount of budget expenditures should be distributed to the main recipients of budget funds in accordance with the departmental classification, as well as sections and subsections of the functional and economic classifications. The expenditures also allocate funds from targeted budget funds and amounts of financial assistance to budgets of other levels of government. With regard to the federal budget deficit, in addition to its total size, the draft defines sources of financing from internal borrowing, the upper limit of state debt as of January 1 of the year following the planned year, the limit of state external borrowing, the volume and list of external borrowing, and the upper limit of state external debt. The draft budget also defines the volume of loans granted to foreign states, international organizations and foreign legal entities.

Long-term (medium-term) financial plan. In developed countries, in recent decades, a transition to multi-year planning has been carried out. As part of multi-year planning, the budget cycle begins with a review of the main parameters of the medium-term financial plan for the corresponding year

previously approved in the previous budget cycle, an analysis of changes in external factors and conditions, the justification of changes made to the main budget indicators of the planned year, as well as adjustments or development of budget designs for subsequent years of the forecast period. At the same time, the medium-term financial plan is a forecast and analytical document of executive authorities or is approved by law, receiving the status of a multi-year budget. Thus, the budget for the next fiscal year is an integral part of a multi-year (usually three-year) financial document. This, on the one hand, ensures the continuity of state policy and the predictability of the distribution of budgetary allocations, on the other hand, it makes it possible to make annual adjustments to them in a clear and transparent procedure in accordance with the goals of state policy and the conditions for their achievement.

The balance of financial resources or the consolidated financial balance represents the balance of all income and expenses of the Republic, subjects of the Republic, municipalities of business entities. It is compiled on the basis of the balance sheet of financial resources for the previous year, taking into account the forecast of socio-economic development and is the basis for the preparation of the draft budget. The consolidated balance sheet covers the funds of all budgets, extrabudgetary trust funds and funds of state enterprises located in the corresponding territory.

Consolidated financial balance allows you to:

- To link material and financial proportions in the national economic complex;
- Coordinate indicators of all parts of the financial and credit system;
- Provide verification of the balance of the forecast of social and economic development of the state;
- Establish the sources of revenue from which the activities are financed;

- To identify reserves in order to withdraw them in budget revenues;
- To make predictive calculations of financial resources received in budget revenues;
- To analyze the financial condition of budgetary funds and develop directions of budgetary policy.

A long-term financial plan is prepared in order to determine the fiscal policy for a longer period. Budget forecasting is a calculation and analysis of the possible state of the budget in the future, based on the forecast of socio-economic development, an assessment of trends and patterns of changes, existing alternatives. Based on socio-economic and budget forecasts, the most favorable option for the development of a country or region is selected. In the process of forecasting budget revenues, the volume of financial resources and the possibilities of attracting them to the budget are calculated throughout the territory, forms of mobilization of cash resources are identified and evaluated, the impact of the tax burden and proposed taxation methods on the development of production is estimated, and the proportions of the distribution of income between budgets of various levels of government are determined. Budget forecasting also allows you to assess the possible volume and directions of spending budget funds, the budget deficit and identify possible sources of coverage.

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