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STATE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MODEL

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Abstract: *Every government has a financial manager to ensure the implementation of development in his government. The president as the head of government holds the power to manage state finances which are delegated to the minister of finance and ministers or heads of institutions. The Minister of Finance holds the power to manage state finances as part of a government agency, the vital role of the Ministry of Finance is to manage state finances, assist state leaders in the field of finance and state assets based on Law no. 17 of 2003 concerning state finances and Law No. 1 of 2004 regarding the State Treasury and Law no. 15 of 2004 concerning Audit, Management and Financial Responsibility Country.*
Keywords: *State Financial Management, State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.*

Introduction

Economic development will run smoothly if it is accompanied by good administration in managing state finances. State financial sources are collected from public funds in the form of tributes, taxes, customs and excise as well as income from state assets managed by BUMN. According to the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) which is compiled annually, there are three sources of state revenue, namely revenue from the taxation sector, non-tax state revenue (PNBP) and grants. State financial management is an activity that will affect the improvement of people's welfare and prosperity the nation of Indonesia. The obligation of all agencies, both in the central and regional government, to prepare financial reports as a form of accountability for state financial management. and transparent in managing finances country.

State finances need to be managed properly, when management is carried out carelessly, you can be sure that the effects will be bad, development will definitely be hampered and not successful, it's a different story when state finances are managed properly, some aspects of development will definitely develop. The stages of financial management consist of from planning, implementation, administration, reporting, accountability and supervision, everything has been regulated in Law No. 17 of 2003 concerning State finances, especially articles 1 and 2 which explain that what is meant by State Finances are all rights and obligations of the state that can be valued in money, as well as everything in the form of money or goods. which can be made state property in connection with these rights and obligations. State finances include:

a. The state's right to collect taxes, issue and circulate money and conduct loan.
b. state's obligation to carry out public service tasks for the state government and pay third party bills.
c. State revenue and reception area
d. State spending and regional spending
e. State assets/regional assets that are managed by themselves or by other parties in the form of money, securities, goods receivables and other rights that can be valued in money, including assets that are segregated in state companies/companies area
f. Wealth of other parties controlled by the government in the context of carrying out governmental tasks and/or interests general
g. Wealth of other parties obtained by using the facilities provided government.

In this law, the management of state finances is regulated in article 3, namely: state finances are managed in an orderly manner, in compliance with laws and regulations, efficiently, economically, effectively, transparently and responsibly with due regard to a sense of justice and propriety. A country's economic growth needs to be carried out continuously, when the rate of economic growth stagnates, its development will stop, the financial factor is clearly the most important thing, especially when the scope is large like Indonesia. If the finances are not strong and stable, efforts to improve the nation's economy will not go well. To manage it requires experts who really understand it well. However, at present there are many disciplinary actions in financial management that hinder the achievement of state goals, there is manipulation in financial management in several regions, causing budget leaks that are detrimental to the state and have a negative impact on development. There is a need for a deeper understanding of the APBN from various parties in order to increase participation in management State Budget.

Method

This research method types literature articles as the main source and is supported by relevance studies that are very supportive of the topic of the article, as well opinions from informants through observation and interviews which were then analyzed descriptively qualitatively.

Discussion

The Role of APBN for Development and Economic Growth

The State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is the Indonesian government's annual financial plan approved by the House of Representatives. The APBN contains a systematic and detailed list that contains plans for state revenues and expenditures for one fiscal year (January 1 – December 31). The role of the APBN is to ensure that it can reduce the tension in rising prices for various commodities triggered by global economic uncertainty. The spending budget issued by the government through social assistance is one of the spending formulas that are expected to support people's purchasing power during inflation, through state spending. The APBN as a shock absorber seeks to reach and protect the entire community and encourage economic recovery. The hard work of the State Budget through state spending is supported by the economic recovery program and efforts to mitigate the impact of uncertainty such as the Indonesian state which has just awakened due to Covid 19 starting in 2020 in other languages, the State Budget is a guideline for the economy which aims to stabilize the country's economy, increase economic growth and income distribution.

Fiscal policy is one of the macroeconomic policy tools and is the main government policy implemented through the state budget. In the economic and banking sector, the government issues two types of economic policies, namely fiscal and monetary policies. Fiscal policy is all kinds of regulations and decisions taken by the government in order to maintain macroeconomic stability. Several factors directly affected by fiscal policy are national income, unemployment rate, inflation and poverty. The APBN must be designed in accordance with this function in an effort to support, create high quality and accelerated economic growth. There are 4 functions of the APBN, namely:

1. Function Supervision
2. Function Allocation
3. Function Distribution
4. Function Stabilization
5. Function Authorization
6. Function Planning

The state budget must be a guide in assessing whether the activities of administering the state government are in accordance with predetermined provisions, thus it will be easy for the people to judge whether the government's action of using state money for certain purposes is justified or not. Function allocation relates to government intervention in the economy in allocating its economic resources to be more efficient, the distribution function relates to the distribution of goods produced by the government, including poverty alleviation and improvement of people's welfare while the stabilization function relates to efforts to maintain stability and accelerate economic performance, so that the economy remain at full employment at a stable price. The Authorization function implies that the state budget is the basis for implementing revenue and spending for this year, thus spending or income is accountable to the people, the planning function is that the state budget is a guideline for the state to plan activities for that year. The principle of preparing the APBN is based on the income aspect,

There are three principles for preparing the APBN, namely:

1. Budget Principle Dynamic
   The budget is absolute dynamic if the government's savings (TP) continue to increase from year to year, while the budget is relatively dynamic if the percentage increase in TP (DTP) continues to increase or the percentage of dependency on development financing from foreign loans continues to decrease.
2. Budget Principle functional
   The functional budget means that foreign aid or loans only function to finance the development expenditure budget (Development Expenditure) and not to finance the routine expenditure budget, this principle is in accordance with the principle of "foreign aid is only a complement" in development financing. This means that the smaller the contribution of foreign aid or loans to financing the development budget, the greater the functionality budget
3. Budget Principle Deficit
   The difference with the principle of a balanced budget is that the budget deficit is determined:
   a. Foreign Loans (LN) are not recorded as a source of income but as a source financing
   b. Domestic financing deficit (DN) plus foreign financing sources (LN) (net).

APBN structure, namely:

1. State Income and Grants
2. State Spending
3. Balance Primary
4. General Balance (Budget Surplus/Devisit)
5. Budget financing Basic macro assumptions economics The basic macroeconomic assumptions is
   a. Growth economy
   b. Inflation
   c. SPN interest rate 3 month
   d. Rupiah exchange rate against the dollar US
   e. The price of Indonesian crude oil on the world market (ICP)
   f. Oil roduction/Lifting/Lifting Gas

The APBN structure is outlined in a format called the I-account, in some cases the contents of the I-account are often called the APBN Posture. Some of the determining factors for the APBN posture include:

1. State Spending
   The size of state spending can be influenced by several factors, namely:
   - Maintenance needs country
   - Natural disaster risks and the impact of the global crisis
   - Basic macroeconomic assumptions
   - Policy development
   - Policy conditions other

   Central government expenditures are expenditures that are used to finance development activities of the central government, both carried out at the center and in the regions, regional expenditures are expenditures that are distributed to regional governments, to then be included in the relevant regional APBD revenues including profit-sharing funds, general allocation funds, special allocation funds, and special autonomous funds.

2. Financing Country
   State financing is divided into 2 types of financing, namely domestic and foreign financing. Domestic financing includes domestic banking financing and domestic non-banking financing (asset management results, net domestic loans, guarantee obligations, net state securities, and investment funds government). Meanwhile, foreign financing includes withdrawing foreign loans which consist of Program Loans and Project Loans, loan extensions and payment of foreign debt principal installments which consist of maturities and moratoriums.
3. Income Tax
   Domestic tax revenues consist of income tax (PPh), value added and service tax revenues and sales tax on luxury goods, land and building tax, excise revenue etc.
4. Income Country
   State revenues through tax revenues and non-tax revenues, non-tax revenues include: Revenue from Public Service Agencies (BLU), Revenue from Natural Resources (SDA), Revenue from state assets and grants.

5. Non-tax revenue(PNBP)
   Derived from revenues from natural resources and natural gas (SDA Migas), Receipts from non-oil and gas SDA, Income from BUMN and Banking profits, etc.
6. Preparation State Budget
   The process of preparing and determining the APBN can be grouped into two stages, namely:
   - Preliminary talks between the government and the DPR (February- August)
   - Submission of discussion and determination of the State Budget (August –December)
   Legal Basis State Budget

The 1945 Constitution is the highest legal basis in the statutory law structure in Indonesia, arrangements regarding state finances in chapter VIII of the 1945 Constitution Amendment IV article 23 regulates the state budget.

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