Фінанси, банківська справа, страхування

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**FEATURES OF BUDGET MONITORING IN FRANCE**

In world practice, bodies of state financial control and budget monitoring have become an integral part of a democratic society and a mandatory element of public finance management.

The specifics of the organization and implementation of budget monitoring in the member states of the European Union are influenced by the factors of the entry of these states into the European system of financial management, which integrates the strategic directions of the budget policy and determines the main directions of sustainable development of sectors that ensure the financial stability of the countries, therefore, in a consolidated format, the legal maintenance conditions, as well as forms of national programs, which provide for the most important issues of convergence and stabilization, which conditions the organization of budget monitoring taking into account the state of the political and economic situation in the countries of the European Union. In this regard, when researching budget monitoring in European countries, it is important to note that the system of national financial and budget legislation of an EU member state provides such funds necessary for financial and budget monitoring that meet the national goals of EU member states, and as well as provisions established in European development strategies.

The experience of the organization of budgetary monitoring of the French Republic shows that the main authority that ensures compliance with the procedure and conditions of its implementation is the Ministry of Finance. Budgetary control, assessment and forecasting of financial expenditures is carried out in accordance with the Law on the Budget (LOLF) of 2001. The budget system of France is two-level and consists of state and local budgets. The budget process is characterized by duration and includes four stages, and the adoption of the draft law on the approval of the budget consists of four stages, which indicates a thorough study of issues related to the identification of weaknesses in the expenditure and revenue parts of the country's state budget.

The first stage of budget approval is characterized by the determination of the state's financial policy, taking into account the development of public and state institutions.

The second stage includes the development of the main directions of the budget policy, by discussing the proposed programs for the development of the financial sectors and agreeing on the amount of funds necessary for their implementation. After that, the resolution documents are transferred to the Minister of Finance, who submits them for consideration by the government [1, p.114].

The third stage is characterized by a public discussion of the draft law on the budget, and the fourth stage includes the development and adoption of financial and legal norms, which, after approval by the government, are submitted to the State Council for opinion. As for the organization of budget monitoring, the French model of financial control is characterized by an administrative model of assessing the quality of the use of state budget funds, characterized by liberality and continental conservatism [2].

The model of budget monitoring in France is characterized by the fact that it does not provide for a mechanism for its implementation clearly regulated by legislation and means a very liberal approach to the procedure and conditions for providing information on current financial transactions. However, if the amount of financial transactions exceeds the permissible, established amount, and also does not meet the requirements for dubiousness and raises certain suspicions, it is possible that such information may be of interest to the Office of Intelligence and Combating Underground Financial Schemes (Traitement du renseignement et action contre les circuits). which is a special body authorized to carry out financial intelligence regarding this or that organization. This institution is subordinate to the Ministry of Finance, its activities are of a secret nature, and its employees have the right to carry out operational measures against intelligence objects [3].

A study of the practice of financial control bodies in France shows that the institution of budget monitoring as a means of state financial control is an integral part of a developed democratic society, which is the most important element of the field of financial management and budget regulation.

**References:**

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