

National Budget part 1

SAVINGS STRATEGY



SAVINGS



MONEY BAG



CASH FLOW



TARGET



COST ESTIMATE



EXPENDITURE

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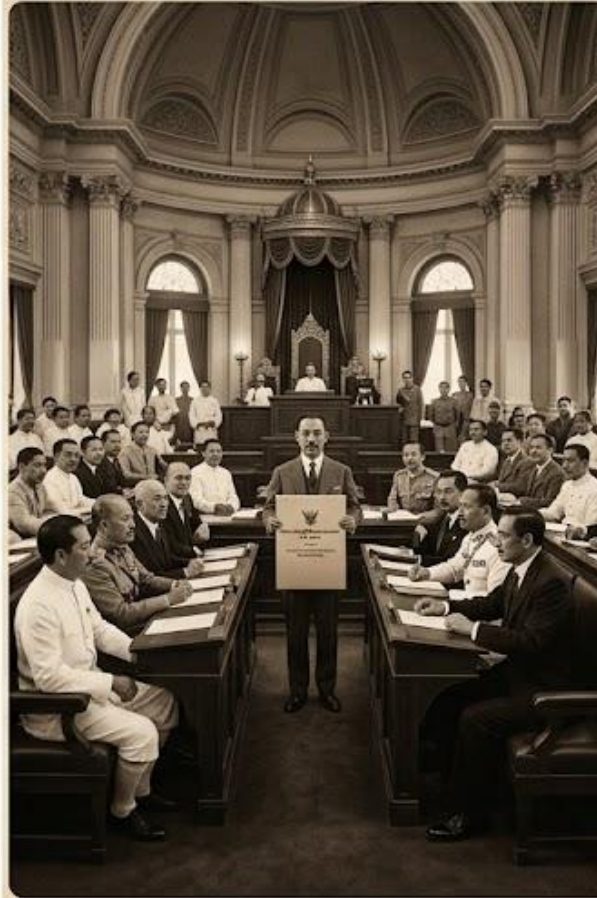
Background of Budgetary Reform in Thailand

I. DRAFTING THE ACT: THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT



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II. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE: OVERSIGHT & SUBMISSION



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III. VOTE & ENACTMENT: BUDGETARY PROCEDURE ACT 1933



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IV. THE LINE-ITEM TEMPLATE: CATEGORIZING SPENDING

V. PARLIAMENTARY SUBMISSION: LINE-ITEM OVERSIGHT

VI. VOTE BY ITEM: APPROVING THE SALARIES

Background of Budgetary Reform in Thailand

1956 Fiscal
Reform

- The government launched a policy to modernize fiscal administration.

External
Evaluation

- Assistance was requested from an international financial cooperation organization.

Identification
of Issues

- Experts determined that then-current budgetary formats were outdated.

Key Concepts in Public Budgeting

Operational Blueprint

- Serves as the official financial roadmap for state projects and annual spending

Integrated Multi-Too

- Addresses diverse national needs

Expenditure Growth

- Factors in the continuous increase of public spending

Key Concepts of Government Budgeting

The Evolution and Meaning of "Budget"

Derived from the French *bougette*, meaning a "small leather bag".

Management Tool

Budget as a Government Tool

The Budget as a Government Tool

The Budget as an Administrative Tool

According to Thomas D. Lynch defines a budget as "a plan that details the estimated scarce and valuable resources."

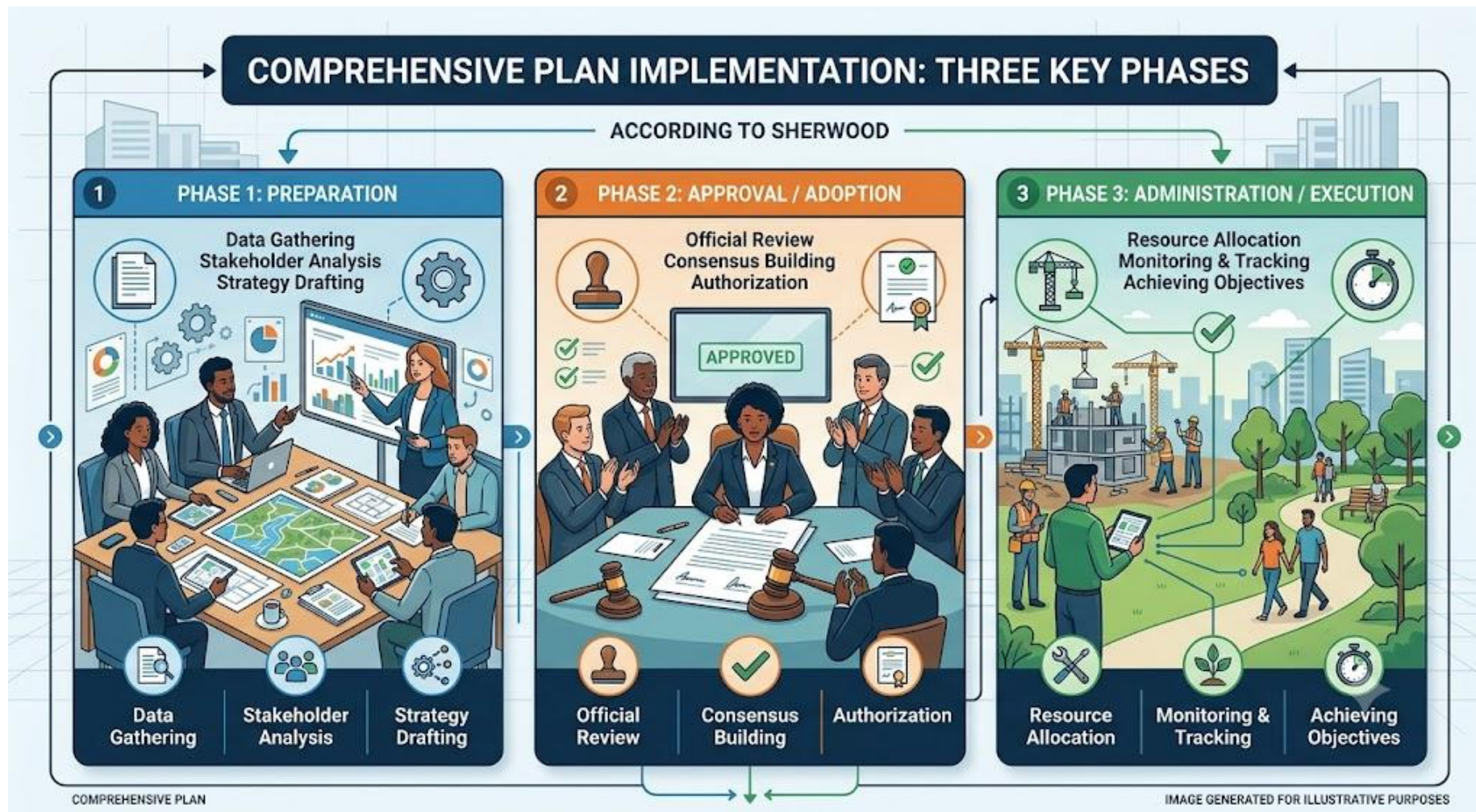
The Budget as a National Fiscal Instrument

Budget

- The budget serves as a country's primary fiscal tool for managing public finances.

Frank P. Sherwood

- The budget as "a comprehensive plan expressed in monetary terms."



Budget as a Government Tool

Essential Elements of a Comprehensive Budget

Financial Foundations

The specific work and outcomes to be accomplished.

Budget as a Government Tool

Specific Timeframe

Organizational Accountability

Future Forecasting:

Scholarly Perspectives on the Budget

**Aaron
Wildavsky**

- He views it as a formal document composed of words and figures that proposes specific expenditures for various items and purposes.

**Otto
Eckstein**

- A prominent economist, Eckstein offers a concise fiscal perspective.

Comprehensive Budget Summary

The Budget as a Statement of Government Intent

The Financial Plan

Operational Projects

The Roles of Budgeting



The Roles of Budgeting

Economic Role of the Government Budget

- The government budget serves as a critical driver for national prosperity through the following functions

Maintaining Economic and Fiscal Stability

- The budget is used to manage public debt and curb inflation for long-term growth.

Promoting Economic Growth and Progress

- Strategic investments

Administrative Role of the Budget

A Tool for Strategic Planning

- The budget serves as a vital instrument for national operational planning.

Policy Alignment

- It is essential that this planning remains strictly aligned with the overarching policies established by the government.

The Roles of Budgeting

3. Political Role

A Legislative Tool for Administrative Oversight

A Public Relations Tool for the Government

Reflection of Political Influence

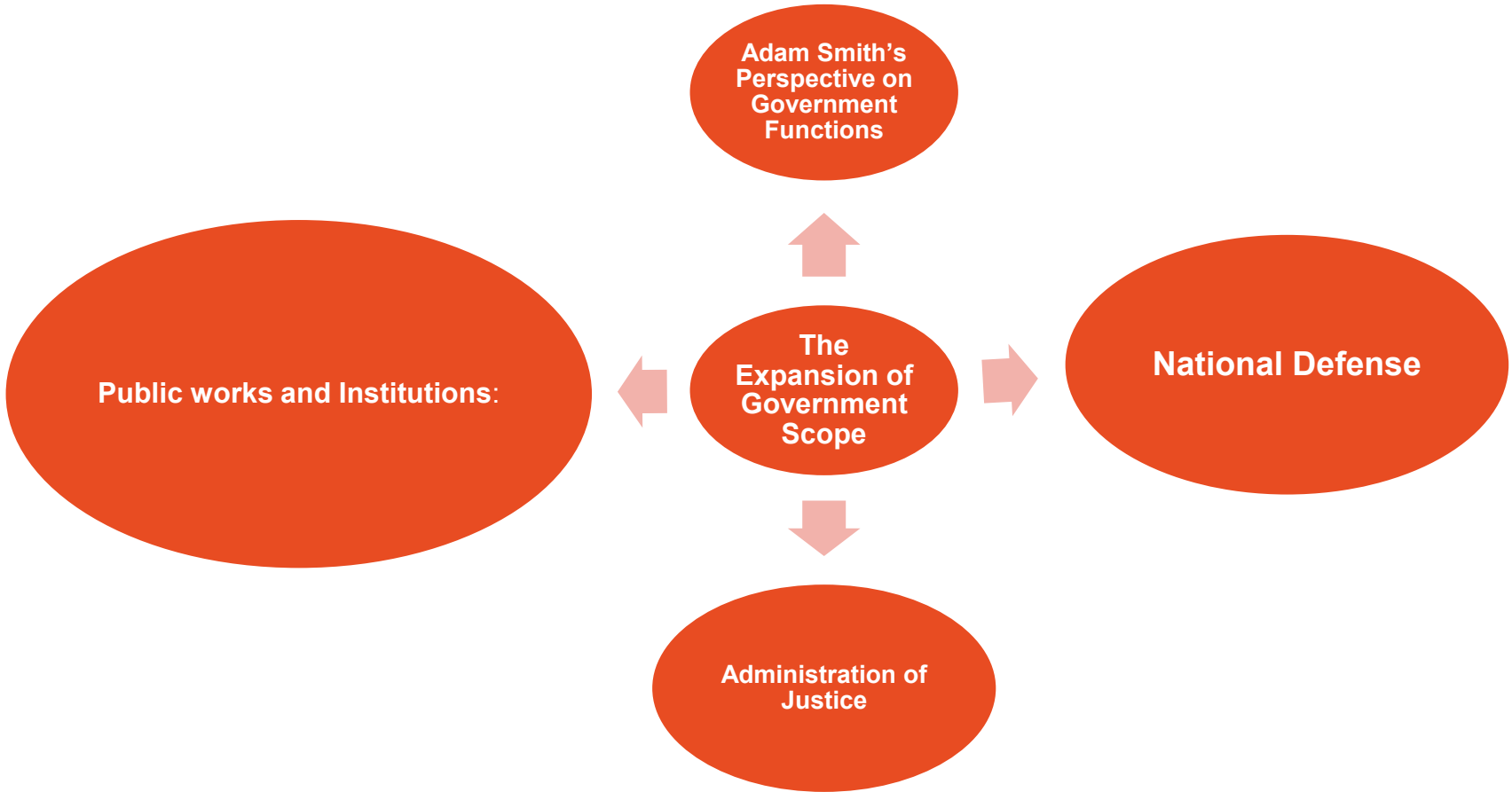
Factors Increasing the Importance of Budgeting



Population Growth

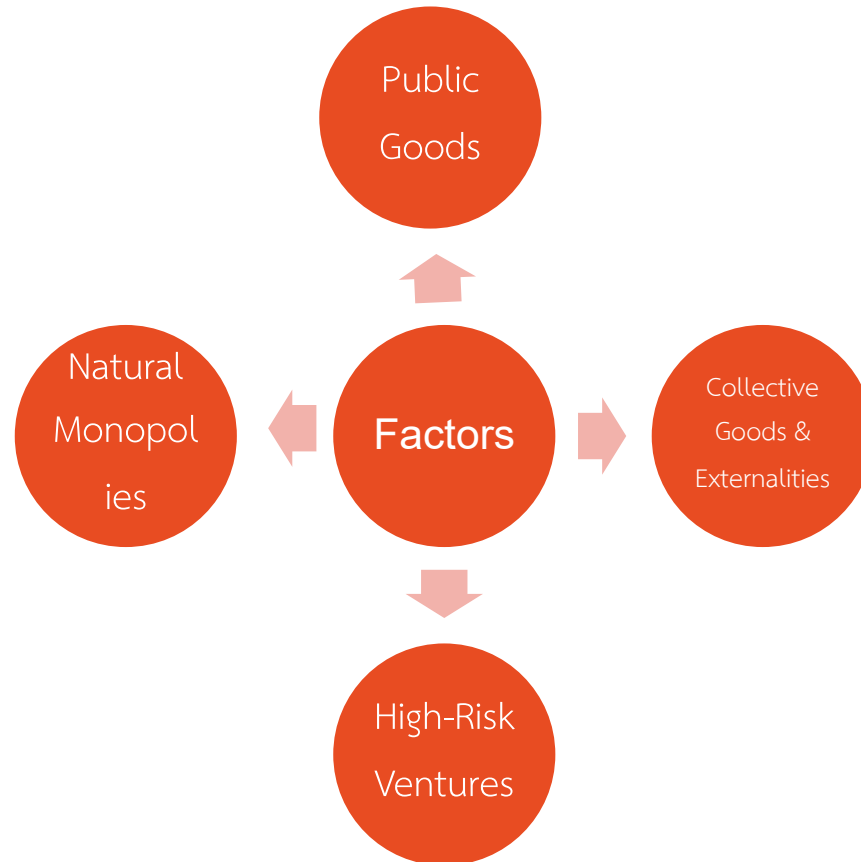
Higher Personnel Costs

Inflation and Rising Prices



❖ Modern Perspectives on Government Functions

Factors Increasing the Importance of Budgeting



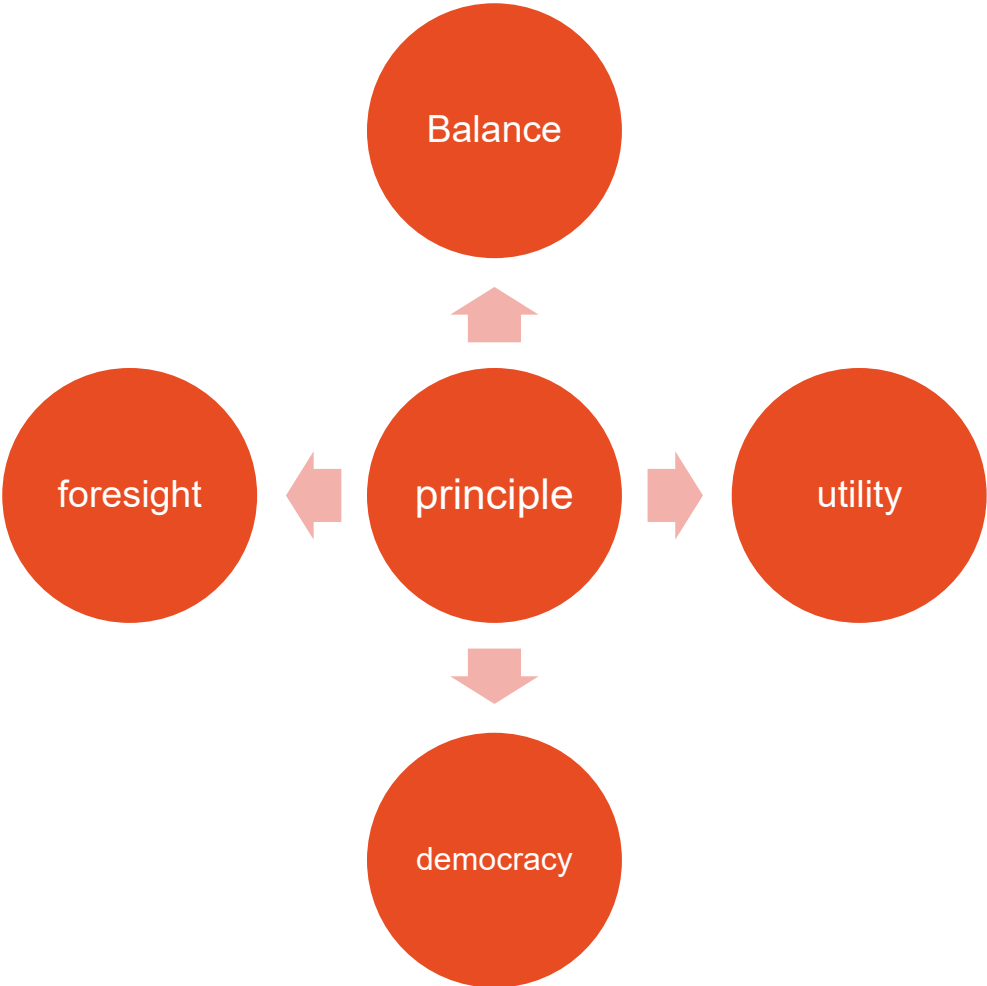
Factors Increasing the Importance of Budgeting

The Expanding Role of Government in Modern Society

Proactive Role

Changing Consumption Patterns, Income Redistribution Role

Principles of the national budget



Differences between Public and Private Budgeting

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: BUDGETARY MODELS		
	THE NATIONAL BUDGET (Public Sector)	PRIVATE BUDGET (Corporate/Individual)
Scope & Impact	SOCIETAL INFLUENCE The national budget has a much broader scope than corporate budgets and significantly affects the lives of citizens.	TARGETED IMPACT Private budgets only impact those directly involved with the entity's goods and services.
Governance & Law	HEAVY REGULATION Public budgeting is governed by more laws and regulations than private budgeting.	LIGHT REGULATION Private budgeting is subject to fewer laws and regulations than public budgeting.
Scale & Volume	MASSIVE VOLUME The scale of the national budget is significantly larger than that of private budgets.	VARIABLE VOLUME The scale of private budgeting is generally smaller than that of the public sector.
Revenue Dependency	RESOURCE ALLOCATION (Varying Dependency) Public budgeting does not necessarily rely on projected revenue to determine expenditures.	REVENUE RELIANCE Private budgeting relies on projected revenue as the primary determinant of expenditures.
Political Factor	POLITICALLY INTRINSIC Public budgeting is more intrinsically linked to politics than private budgeting.	LESS POLITICAL INFLUENCE Private budgeting is less influenced by political factors than public budgeting.
Primary Objective	SOCIETAL WELFARE The national budget is designed with objectives and goals that prioritize the public interest.	VALUE GENERATION Private budgeting focuses on profit maximization.

Different Types of Budgeting Systems

Government budgeting has evolved into various models, each with distinct characteristics, advantages, and limitations. The key models can be summarized as follows:

Comparative Summary
for Full Report

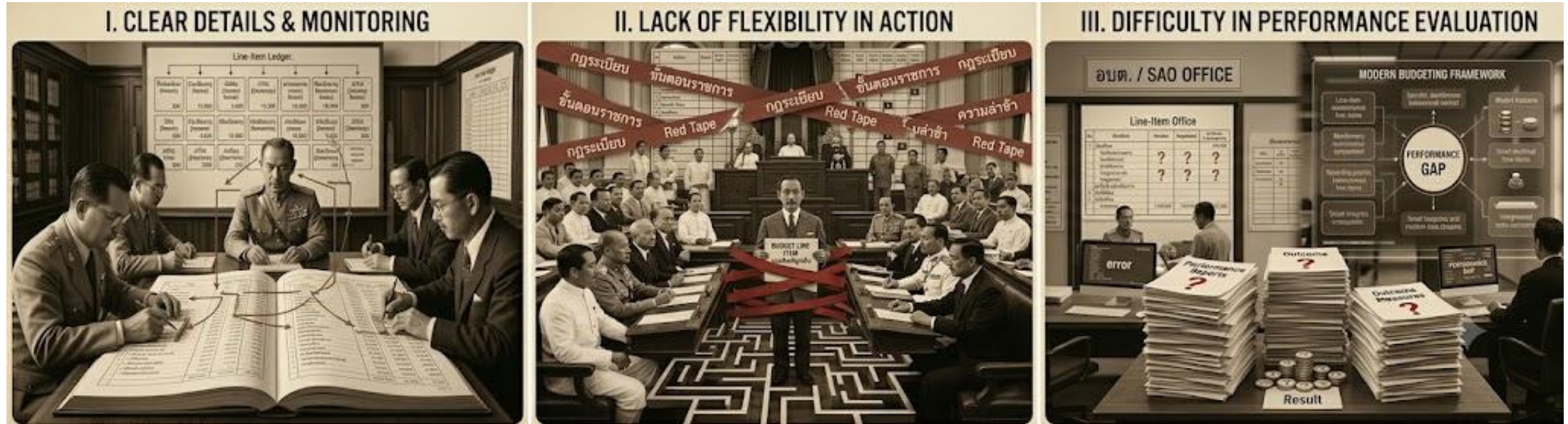


Comparative Summary
for Full Report

Line-Item Budget



Advantages and Limitations of Line-Item Budgeting





THANK YOU