

PARTICULARITIES OF BUDGETING WITHIN THE FORESTRY AREA

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Abstract:

The budget of incomes and expenses reveals the specific financial program of an economic unit through the prism of which there is made a forecast regarding the incomes, the expenses but also the financial results that come from the activity carried out by it, its own resources, but also the foreign ones (external, borrowed), the contact carried out in relation to the economic agents, the personnel, the state, etc. The present article aims to emphasize the main characteristics of budgeting within the forestry activity area and its dynamic analysis within a 8 years time period, from 2012 until 2019.

Key words: forestry, budgeting, revenues, expenses, dynamics.

JEL classification: G32 - Capital and Ownership Structure

Introduction

The budget represents an instrument of analysis and implicit control, of establishing the financial balance of the economic unit in the context of the process of achieving the income and of assuming the expenses. Convergenly, but also complementary to the budget, it is very necessary to organize an accounting system by means of which it is possible to monitor and control in what weight the actually generated achievements correspond with the planned ones, on this basis taking the correction decision. Through the budget, in this way, as a management tool, there will be set the fundamentals of integrating activities involving planning, control, tracking of income and expenditure structures, but also of the results generated.

Let us imagine a spider web built in a tree. Although it seems solid, the cobweb reinforced in several points crossing each other is far from being indestructible. It must withstand natural phenomena such as rain, wind or mankind/animal intervention. The web can be destroyed to a lesser or greater degree, the time of remaking it being prorated to its destruction degree but various factors such as the size of the spider, its ability and rapidity when building the web, and its social activity are essential, too¹. Taking that information to the economic unit, one will find many resemblances.

The budget ensures the content of the activities, as well as the organizational structure at the level of economic unit in a decentralized way. Each activity or structure of internal organizational invoice of the economic unit is considered as a center corresponding to the expenses and revenues or management at which the financial objectives of future character can be planned for a certain period, context in which the allocation of the necessary resources for the view takes place in order to organize the budgetary control. To the same extent, the economic unit, as a whole, represents a center of revenues and expenses that enter into an economic-financial interaction with the related external environment.

¹ L.Iancu, (2019), *The opening of insolvency proceedings. Theory vs Practice*, Athens Jurnal of Law Volume 5, Issue 1 January 2019 The Athens Institute for Education and Research, Athena, pp. 189

In Romania, the budget is conceived and used relatively recently as an instrument for managing the economic and financial activity. Its implementation at the level of the management system took place as a consequence of measures coming from the application of a new economic - financial mechanism. The purpose of introducing the budget of expenses and revenues is constituted by the maximum utilization of the levers of economic-financial invoice in the activity of the unit, the increase of the collective responsibilities in the management of the funds and the amplification of the financial discipline as well as the increase of the economic-financial efficiency.

The budget of incomes and expenses fulfills multiple functions from which we can highlight: the function of financial invoice planning, the function of controlling the execution of financial invoice, and the function of ensuring the financial balance of the unit.

The National Directorate of Forests - Romsilva carries out its activity under the authority of the Ministry of Water and Forests. The National Directorate of Forests - Romsilva manages 3.13 million hectares of state-owned public forests, which means 48% of the amount of forest area at national level.

Materials and methods

In order to piece together this study, besides the static and the dynamic analysis, it has been used also the case study and the comparative study.

Research results

In a centralized way, the budget of incomes and expenses related to the National Forest Registry - Romsilva, for the time period 2012-2019 is presented as follows:

Table no. 1: The Main Budgetary Indicators of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva - effective sizes

INDICATORS	Budget 2012 (thousands lei)	Budget 2013 (thousands lei)	Budget 2014 (thousands lei)	Budget 2015 (thousands lei)	Budget 2016 (thousands lei)	Budget 2017 (thousands lei)	Budget 2018 (thousands lei)	Budget 2019 (thousands lei)
TOTAL REVENUES	1268935	1388891.8	1527050	1650000	1842500	2008500	2176000	2440000
Operating Revenues	1265470	1384734.5	1522550	1647450	1839200	2006400	2174400	2438820
Financial Revenues	1365	3855	4000	2150	3300	2100	1600	1180
TOTAL EXPENSES	1242685	1338759.9	1427050	1515000	1683000	1838500	2000000	2354000
Operating Expenses	1235860	1332897.3	1422700	1509750	1679500	1837000	1998500	2352470
Material Expenses	167335.9	520064.7	477450	502750	456000	501914	500000	668000
Personnel Expenses	538071.1	586264.7	715250	764731.9	865300	967312	1250000	1300000
Wages Expenses	381100	401004.5	421694	545410	599500	687000	1065000	1079600
Social Insurance Expenses	108272.5	127124.1	147500	141600	155850	161060	25500	37968
Other Personnel Expenses	48698.6	52590.5	60142.2	69903.9	101800	114206	154500	178000
Compensatory Payments for Layoffs Expenses	3600	4200	6000	6000	3000	500	300	230
Financial Expenses	6825	2309.5	3000	3850	3500	1500	1500	1530
GROSS RESULT	26250	50131.9	100000	135000	159500	170000	176000	86000
PROFIT TAX	4200	8021.1	17600.9	23755.9	27860.3	29694	30742	15022
PROFIT REMAINED AFTER TAX DEDUCTION AND OTHER AMOUNTS	22050	42110.8	82399.1	111244.1	131639.7	140306	145258	70978
EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN PROFIT	2205	4211.1	9155.5	12360.4	14626.6	15590	16140	7886
PAYMENT TO THE STATE BUDGET	18742.5	35794.2	45777.3	61802.3	73133.2	77948	80699	39432
NON-DISTRIBUTED PROFIT	1102.5	2105.5	36621.8	49441.8	58506.5	62358	64559	31546
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	17250	17571	17571	22235	18500	16500	16500	17000
TOTAL EXPENSES PER 1000 REVENUE	979.3	963.9	934.5	918.2	913.4	915	919	965

(Source: own research)

As absolute deviations (differences), the main budgetary structures of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva, for the period 2012-2019 are outlined as follows:

**Table no. 2: The Main Budgetary Indicators
of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva - absolute deviations**

INDICATORS	Budget 2012 (thousands lei)	Budget 2013 (thousands lei)	Budget 2014 (thousands lei)	Budget 2015 (thousands lei)	Budget 2016 (thousands lei)	Budget 2017 (thousands lei)	Budget 2018 (thousands lei)	Budget 2019 (thousands lei)
TOTAL REVENUES		119956.8	138158.2	122950	192500	166000	167500	264000
Operating Revenues		119264.5	137815.5	124900	191750	167200	168000	264420
Financial Revenues		2490	145	-1850	1150	-1200	-500	-420
TOTAL EXPENSES		96074.9	88290.1	87950	168000	155500	161500	354000
Operating Expenses		97037.3	89802.7	87050	169750	157500	161500	353970
Material Expenses		352728.8	-42614.7	25300	-46750	45914	-1914	168000
Personnel Expenses		48193.6	128985.3	49481.9	100568.1	102012	282688	50000
Wages Expenses		19904.5	20689.5	123716	54090	87500	378000	14600
Social Insurance Expenses		18851.6	20375.9	-5900	14250	5210	-135560	12468
Other Personnel Expenses		3891.9	7551.7	9761.7	31896.1	12406	40294	23500
Compensatory Payments for Layoffs Expenses		600	1800	0	-3000	-2500	-200	-70
Financial Expenses		-4515.5	690.5	850	-350	-2000	0	30
GROSS RESULT		23881.9	49868.1	35000	24500	10500	6000	-90000
PROFIT TAX		3821.1	9579.8	6155	4104.4	1833.7	1048	-15720
PROFIT REMAINED AFTER TAX DEDUCTION AND OTHER AMOUNTS		20060.8	40288.3	28845	20395.6	8666.3	4952	-74280
EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN		2006.1	4944.4	3204.9	2266.2	963.4	550	-8254
PAYMENT TO THE STATE BUDGET		17051.7	9983.1	16025	11330.9	4814.8	2751	-41267
NON-DISTRIBUTED PROFIT		1003	34516.3	12820	9064.7	3851.5	2201	-33013
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		321	0	4664	-3735	-2000	0	500
TOTAL EXPENSES PER 1000 REVENUE		-15.4	-29.4	-16.3	-4.8	1.6	4	46

(Source: own research)

As relative deviations (indices), the main budgetary structures of the National Forest Registry - Romsilva, for the period 2012-2019 are outlined as follows:

At the level of total revenues, there is a permanent growth trend, over the whole time interval subject to analysis, these increases fluctuating as a rate around 10% (from 8.05% in 2015 to 12.13% in 2019). If, at the level of operating revenues, the fluctuation is similar to that of the total revenues, also fluctuating around 10 percent (from 8.20% in 2015 to 12.16% in 2019), in terms of financial revenues, the fluctuation is much more pronounced, being registered when massive increases, when considerable reductions (from the increase of 182.42% in 2013 to a reduction of 46.25% in 2015). These trends are somewhat natural, taking into account the fact that operating revenues are regular (they include sales revenue) and the financial ones are sporadic (they include interest income, dividends, favorable exchange rate differences, etc.).

**Table no. 3: The Main Budgetary Indicators
of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva - Relative Deviations**

INDICATORS	Budget 2012 (thousands lei)	Budget 2013 (thousands lei)	Budget 2014 (thousands lei)	Budget 2015 (thousands lei)	Budget 2016 (thousands lei)	Budget 2017 (thousands lei)	Budget 2018 (thousands lei)	Budget 2019 (thousands lei)
TOTAL REVENUES		109.45%	109.95%	108.05%	111.67%	109.01%	108.34%	112.13%
Operating Revenues		109.42%	109.95%	108.20%	111.64%	109.09%	108.37%	112.16%
Financial Revenues		282.42%	103.76%	53.75%	153.49%	63.64%	76.19%	73.75%
TOTAL EXPENSES		107.73%	106.59%	106.16%	111.09%	109.24%	108.78%	117.70%
Operating Expenses		107.85%	106.74%	106.12%	111.24%	109.38%	108.79%	117.71%
Material Expenses		310.79%	91.81%	105.30%	90.70%	110.07%	99.62%	133.60%
Personnel Expenses		108.96%	122.00%	106.92%	113.15%	111.79%	129.22%	104.00%
Wages Expenses		105.22%	105.16%	129.34%	109.92%	114.60%	155.02%	101.37%
Social Insurance Expenses		117.41%	116.03%	96.00%	110.06%	103.34%	15.83%	148.89%
Other Personnel Expenses		107.99%	114.36%	116.23%	145.63%	112.19%	135.28%	115.21%
Compensatory Payments for Layoffs Expenses		116.67%	142.86%	100.00%	50.00%	16.67%	60.00%	76.67%
Financial Expenses		33.84%	129.90%	128.33%	90.91%	42.86%	100.00%	102.00%
GROSS RESULT		190.98%	199.47%	135.00%	118.15%	106.58%	103.53%	48.86%
PROFIT TAX		190.98%	219.43%	134.97%	117.28%	106.58%	103.53%	48.86%
PROFIT REMAINED AFTER TAX DEDUCTION AND OTHER AMOUNTS		190.98%	195.67%	135.01%	118.33%	106.58%	103.53%	48.86%
EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN		190.98%	217.41%	135.01%	118.33%	106.59%	103.53%	48.86%
PAYMENT TO THE STATE BUDGET		190.98%	127.89%	135.01%	118.33%	106.58%	103.53%	48.86%
NON-DISTRIBUTED PROFIT		190.98%	1739.34%	135.01%	118.33%	106.58%	103.53%	48.86%
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		101.86%	100.00%	126.54%	83.20%	89.19%	100.00%	103.03%
TOTAL EXPENSES PER 1000 REVENUE		98.43%	96.95%	98.26%	99.48%	100.18%	100.44%	105.01%

(Source: own research)

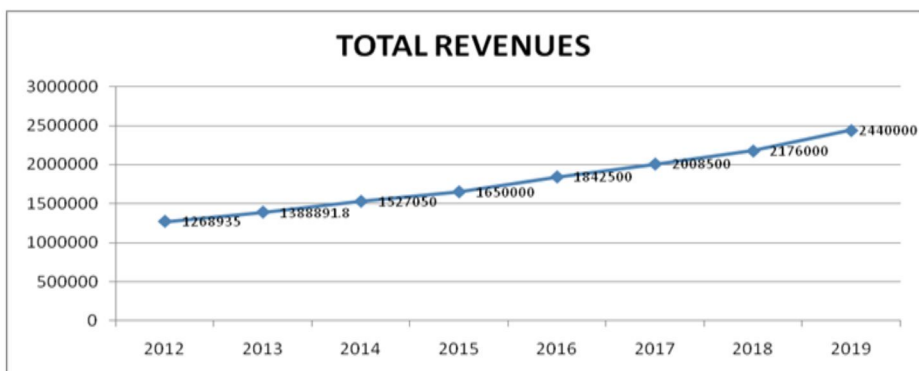
As the rate of increase or decrease, the main budgetary structures of the National Forest Registry - Romsilva, for the period 2012-2019 are outlined as follows:

**Table no. 4: The Main Budgetary Indicators
of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva - Rate of Increase or Decrease**

INDICATORS	Budget 2012 (thousands lei)	Budget 2013 (thousands lei)	Budget 2014 (thousands lei)	Budget 2015 (thousands lei)	Budget 2016 (thousands lei)	Budget 2017 (thousands lei)	Budget 2018 (thousands lei)	Budget 2019 (thousands lei)
TOTAL REVENUES		9.45%	9.95%	8.05%	11.67%	9.01%	8.34%	12.13%
Operating Revenues		9.42%	9.95%	8.20%	11.64%	9.09%	8.37%	12.16%
Financial Revenues		182.42%	3.76%	-46.25%	53.49%	-36.36%	-23.81%	-26.25%
TOTAL EXPENSES		7.73%	6.59%	6.16%	11.09%	9.24%	8.78%	17.70%
Operating Expenses		7.85%	6.74%	6.12%	11.24%	9.38%	8.79%	17.71%
Material Expenses		210.79%	-8.19%	5.30%	-9.30%	10.07%	-0.38%	33.60%
Personnel Expenses		8.96%	22.00%	6.92%	13.15%	11.79%	29.22%	4.00%
Wages Expenses		5.22%	5.16%	29.34%	9.92%	14.60%	55.02%	1.37%
Social Insurance Expenses		17.41%	16.03%	-4.00%	10.06%	3.34%	-84.17%	48.89%
Other Personnel Expenses		7.99%	14.36%	16.23%	45.63%	12.19%	35.28%	15.21%
Compensatory Payments for Layoffs Expenses		16.67%	42.86%	0.00%	-50.00%	-83.33%	-40.00%	-23.33%
Financial Expenses		-66.16%	29.90%	28.33%	-9.09%	-57.14%	0.00%	2.00%
GROSS RESULT		90.98%	99.47%	35.00%	18.15%	6.58%	3.53%	-51.14%
PROFIT TAX		90.98%	119.43%	34.97%	17.28%	6.58%	3.53%	-51.14%
PROFIT REMAINED AFTER TAX DEDUCTION AND OTHER AMOUNTS		90.98%	95.67%	35.01%	18.33%	6.58%	3.53%	-51.14%
EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN		90.98%	117.41%	35.01%	18.33%	6.59%	3.53%	-51.14%
PAYMENT TO THE STATE BUDGET		90.98%	27.89%	35.01%	18.33%	6.58%	3.53%	-51.14%
NON-DISTRIBUTED PROFIT		90.98%	1639.34%	35.01%	18.33%	6.58%	3.53%	-51.14%
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		1.86%	0.00%	26.54%	-16.80%	-10.81%	0.00%	3.03%
TOTAL EXPENSES PER 1000 REVENUE		-1.57%	-3.05%	-1.74%	-0.52%	0.18%	0.44%	5.01%

(Source: own research)

In graphical terms, revenue dynamics can be highlighted as follows:



Graph no. 1: Dynamics of the Total Budget Revenues at the National Forest Administration - Romsilva for the Period 2012 - 2019

(Source: own research)

Analyzed as relative size of structure, we note the preponderance in terms of revenues of the operating revenues and the minimal character of the financial revenues over the whole time interval subject to analysis:

Table no. 5: Relative Size of Structure at the Level of Budgetary Revenues of the National Forest Registry - Romsilva for the Time period 2012-2019

INDICATORS	Budget 2012 (thousands lei)	Budget 2013 (thousands lei)	Budget 2014 (thousands lei)	Budget 2015 (thousands lei)	Budget 2016 (thousands lei)	Budget 2017 (thousands lei)	Budget 2018 (thousands lei)	Budget 2019 (thousands lei)
TOTAL REVENUES	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Operating Revenues	99.73%	99.70%	99.71%	99.85%	99.82%	99.90%	99.93%	99.95%
Financial Revenues	0.11%	0.28%	0.26%	0.13%	0.18%	0.10%	0.07%	0.05%

(Source: own research)

At the level of total expenditures, we can see the same oscillating character, but with more significant growth fluctuations than in the case of revenues (from 6.16% in 2015 to 17.70% in 2019). It is important that, along with income and expenses, it evolves steadily over the entire range subject to analysis, which is perfectly normal, in fact, considering that we are talking about budgeting.

The material expenses in the composition of the operating expenses record during the interval subjected to the analysis more pronounced oscillation than the total expenses, respectively they register both sustained increases (the most outstanding in 2013, with 210.79 percent, while in some years it is characterized by slight reductions, the most relevant being in 2016 compared to 2015, of 9.30%).

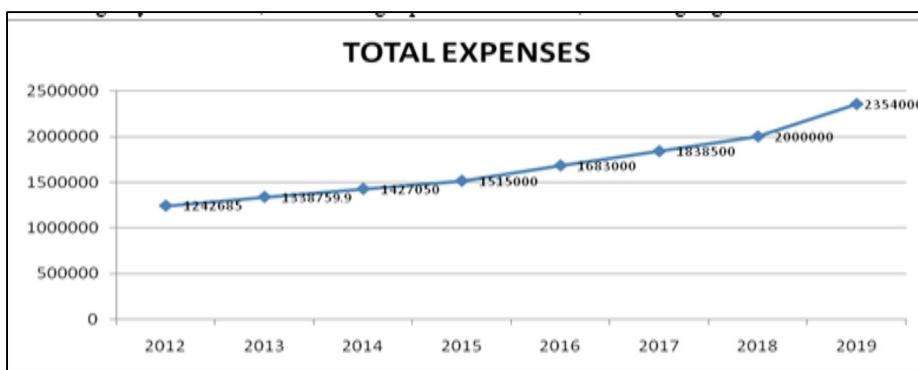
The personnel expenses show a growth trend each year compared to the previous one, a natural aspect, otherwise, taking into account the adaptation of staff salaries to the inflationary process, according to the legislative regulations.

At the level of the wages expenses from the composition of the personnel expenses, we notice a substantial increase in the year 2018, as a result of the modification of the legislation of the salary and the transfer of the contributions from the employer to the employee.

For the same reasons, at the same year level, the expenses on insurance and social protection are considerably reduced, in the charge of the employer remaining only the ICW (insurance contribution for work), in a share of 2.25% of the gross salary fund. A relatively linear evolution have the personnel expenses regarding the granted bonuses, here being included mainly the meal vouchers and the holiday vouchers. Also, in the category of the personnel expenses there are also the expenses regarding the compensatory salaries granted in the context of layoffs. Their amount is quite small and shows a decreasing trend in the last budgeting periods (last years).

Similar to the situation of incomes, also at the level of expenses, there is a preponderance of the operating expenses, repeatable, including especially material expenses (goods and services) and wages expenses (those directly related to the staff). The financial expenses, such as the interest expenses, the expenses with the granted reductions, the expenses with the unfavorable differences of exchange rate are of small size and are manifested by a pronounced sporadic character.

From a graphical point of view, the dynamics of the expenditures related to the National Forest Registry - Romsilva, for the budget period 2012-2019, can be highlighted as follows:



Graph no. 2: Dynamics of the Total Budget Expenses at the National Forest Administration - Romsilva for the Period 2012 - 2019

(Source: own research)

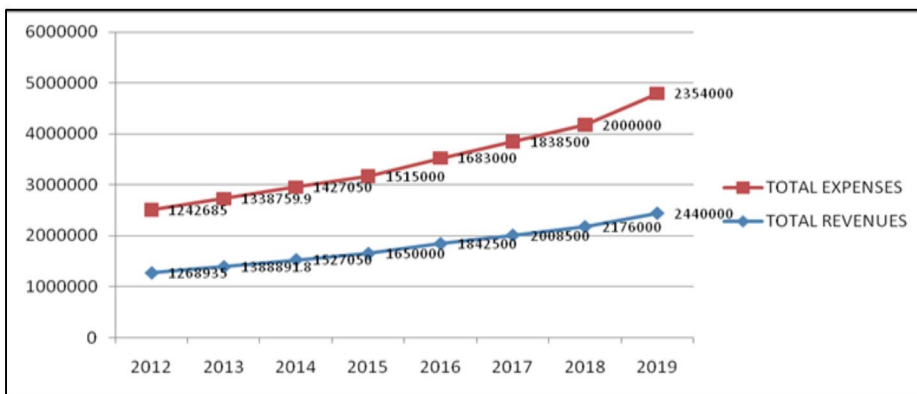
As relative sizes of structure, on component substructures, the expenditure elements are presented as follows:

Table no. 6: Relative size of structure at the level of the budgetary expenses of the National Forest Registry - Romsilva for the time period 2012-2019

TOTAL EXPENSES	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Operating Expenses	99.45%	99.56%	99.70%	99.65%	99.79%	99.92%	99.93%	99.94%
Material Expenses	13.54%	39.02%	33.56%	33.30%	27.15%	27.32%	25.02%	28.40%
Personnel Expenses	43.54%	43.98%	50.27%	50.65%	51.52%	52.66%	62.55%	55.26%
Wages Expenses	70.83%	68.40%	58.96%	71.32%	69.28%	71.02%	85.20%	83.05%
Social Insurance Expenses	20.12%	21.68%	20.62%	18.52%	18.01%	16.65%	2.04%	2.92%
Other Personnel Expenses	9.05%	8.97%	8.41%	9.14%	11.76%	11.81%	12.36%	13.69%
Compensatory Payments for Layoffs Expenses	0.67%	0.72%	0.84%	0.78%	0.35%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%
Financial Expenses	0.55%	0.17%	0.21%	0.25%	0.21%	0.08%	0.08%	0.06%

(Source: own research)

The principle of the connectivity of the expenses to the revenues within a relevant budgeting can be noticed in the following, at the level of the below graphical representation:



Graph no. 3: Dynamics of the Total Budget Revenues and Expenses at the National Forest Administration - Romsilva for the Period 2012 - 2019

(Source: own research)

Regarding the gross result of the National Forestry Administration - Romsilva, it is noted the release of a favorable result (profit) over the entire budget range. We note a substantial increase in the level of 2014 (99.47%) and a substantial reduction in the level of 2019 (51.14%). At the level of the first budgeted years, it is observed an approximate doubling of it from one year to another, followed by a moderate favorable fluctuation (growth), ending with the reduction from the level of the last year subject to budgeting. Fluctuations are also the cause of legislative changes within the forestry field, regarding the result. Obviously, the same trend is followed by the result components, namely the profit tax, the profit left after taxation, the contribution of 10% of the employees to the profit, the payments to the state budget of at least 50% (up to 85%) of the profit and, not at least, the non-distributed profit, remaining as the own source of financing at the level of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva.

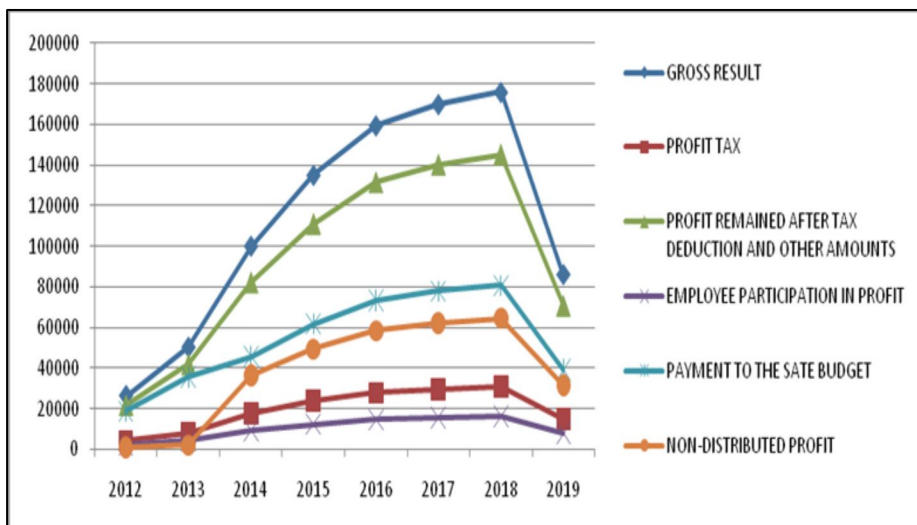
As relative size of structure, the result components will be shown in the table structure below:

Table no. 7: Relative size of structure at the level of the result structures of the National Forest Registry - Romsilva for the time period 2012-2019

GROSS RESULT	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
PROFIT TAX	16.00%	16.00%	17.60%	17.60%	17.47%	17.47%	17.47%	17.47%
PROFIT REMAINED AFTER TAX DEDUCTION AND OTHER AMOUNTS	84.00%	84.00%	82.40%	82.40%	82.53%	82.53%	82.53%	82.53%
EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION IN PROFIT	10.00%	10.00%	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%
PAYMENT TO THE STATE BUDGET	85.00%	85.00%	55.56%	55.56%	55.56%	55.56%	55.56%	55.56%
NON-DISTRIBUTED PROFIT	5.00%	5.00%	44.44%	44.44%	44.44%	44.44%	44.44%	44.44%

(Source: own research)

From the graphical point of view, the result elements, starting with the gross result and ending with the non-distributed result, remaining as their own source at the disposal of the National Forest Registry - Romsilva, are presented graphically as follows:



Graph no. 4: Dynamics of the result structures at the National Directorate of Forests – Romsilva for the period 2012 - 2019

(Source: own research)

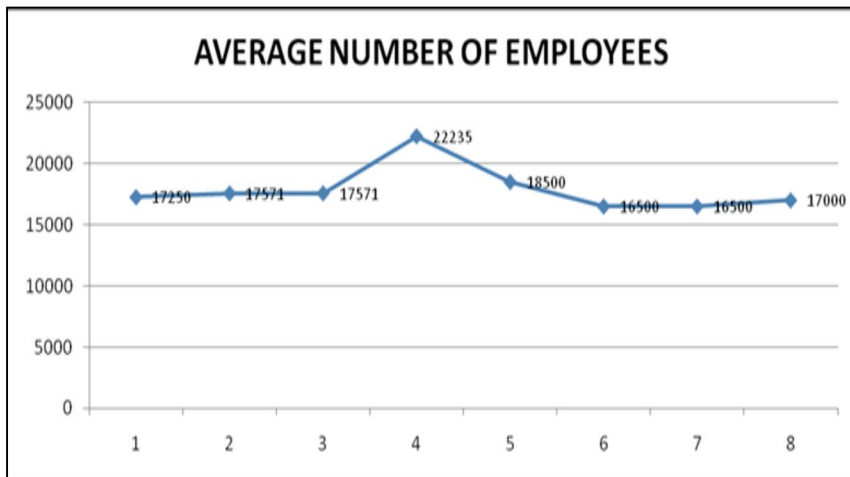
The average number of employees shows a fluctuating dynamic over the budgeting period, respectively, an increase of 321 employees in 2013 compared to 2012, a stagnation in 2014 compared to 2013, a more consistent increase of 4,664 people in 2015 compared to the year 2014, followed by a decrease of 3,735 persons in 2016 compared to 2015, a reduction of 2,000 persons in 2017 compared to 2016, followed by a stagnation in 2018 compared to 2017 and, last but not least, an increase of 500 employees at the level of the last budget year. This explains the existence of compensatory payments related to layoffs.

The dynamics of the number of employees can be outlined in terms of tables and graphs in the following:

Table no. 8: Dynamics of the average number of employees of the National Forest Administration - Romsilva for the time period 2012-2019

YEAR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ABSOLUTE DYNAMICS OF NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		321	0	4664	-3735	-2000	0	500

(Source: own research)



Graph no. 5: Average number of employees at the National Forest Administration - Romsilva for the period 2012 - 2019
(Source: own research)

Conclusions

As a conclusion of the present study, one can notice the presence of certain specific structures for the forestry field of activity. Also, there are present both structures of expenses, revenues and result that define the activity of a private company and structures specific to a public institution. Also, there is a combination regarding the mechanism of forecasting, aspects concerning a private budgeting and aspects regarding a public budgeting.

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