

Financial instrument of ensuring sustainable social and economic development of municipalities

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Abstract

Research background: This article examines the problems of sustainable social and economic development of municipalities and tackles the issues of strategic planning, assessment of budget support and the economic condition of municipalities.

Purpose of the article: When analyzing the existing social and economic processes in the municipalities of the Russian Federation, attention is drawn to the main methods of planning at the local level, an integral part of which is the preparation of forecasts of social and economic development of the municipality. On the basis of forecasts, a draft of local budget is prepared, determined by the revenue and expenditure side of the budget, laid the necessary sources of financing the budget deficit, formed municipal (address) for the implementation of the powers of local authorities.

Methods: When budget planning and forecasting the social and economic development of a municipality, it is necessary to take into account many factors that contain input data for calculations. This includes demographic changes, labor resources, social security of the population, transport infrastructure, business activity, and much more.

Findings & Value added: In this paper, the priority directions of the development of municipalities in modern conditions are identified and justified on the example of the municipal districts of the Leningrad Region. The methodological tools used can also be recommended to other municipalities of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: *municipality, sustainable development, budget, economic analysis, strategic planning*

JEL Classification: *A11; A14; B16* (at least 3 JEL codes; Times New Roman, 9 pt, italics, words separated with semicolon available at: http://www.aeaweb.org/jel/jel_class_system.php#A)

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1 Introduction

Nowadays the issue of preserving the sustainable development of its territories is acute in the Russian Federation. Foreign economic sanctions, instability of energy prices, tense geopolitical situation at its borders, epidemiological situation are new challenges for the Russian economy. It should be noted that the above-mentioned processes directly affect the social and economic development of municipalities within the country.

That is why, in connection with the restrictive measures taken to combat coronavirus infection, the budget of the municipal formation of Izhevsk will not receive at least 246 million rubles' revenues for 2020 [1].

Municipalities of Saint Petersburg also lost a number of planned revenues for 2020 [2]. Thus, at present, the issue of studying possible ways to improve the social and economic situation of municipalities is becoming urgent.

The impact of external and internal factors on the country's economy leads to a change in these indicators of the state budgets and municipalities.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, local governments independently manage municipal property, form, approve and execute the local budget, establish local taxes and fees. To resolve issues of local importance, that is, the implementation of existing powers, local government bodies must effectively plan their budget, competently determine financial and economic policy. In case of inappropriate and ineffective use of budgetary funds, local government bodies damage their municipality, budget execution targets are not achieved, and there is no socio-economic development of the municipality. Moreover, in modern conditions, regionalization of the development of territories is important, that is, municipalities should be considered as "points of growth", which make up the economic development of regions.

2 Literature review

In the study of the problems of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of municipalities a number of international and national researchers have contributed to this issue.

Among the national researchers and their scientific works, it is worth highlighting:

- "Conceptual approaches to the development of a strategy for the development of a single-industry city" 2010 edition, authors E. G. Animitsa, V. S. Bochko, E. V. Peshina, P. E. Animitsa, scientific editors – A. I. Tatarkina, M. V. Fedorova;
- Monograph published in 2011 by the author V. S. Katkalo: "Evolution of the theory of strategic management";
- "Methodological approaches to the formation of strategies for the development of municipalities in non-urbanized territories" in 2016, published by the authors G.Ya. Belyakova, R.N. Sheveleva;
- "Study of the social and economic potential of municipalities" 2010 published by the authors T.G. Krasnova, E. A. Balabanova;
- Monograph published in 2015 by the author T.V. Uskova: "Regional policy of territorial development" and others.

Moreover, this paper contains references to the scientific works of the following authors:

- Yashina N.S., Petrova A.M., Shcherbanya E.G.: "Stability of the social and economic development of the municipality: the essence, the main risks of its loss and methods of its analysis" 2019 edition;

- Korotina N. Yu.: “Methodology for analyzing the financial condition of the budgets of municipalities” 2014 edition.

International developments of the following authors are also reflected in the paper:

- Chatri I., Gulbert K. 2017 edition of “Reform of Multilevel Governance”;
- Begg I. 1999 edition of “Cities and Competitiveness”;
- Borg J., Bramezza I. 1992 edition of “Competitiveness of the European metropolitan area in the European metropolitan system of tomorrow” and others.

At the same time, some features of sustainable development of municipalities in the context of budgetary policy remain open to research. Thus, this work is aimed at continuing the study of the indicated issue in both theoretical and practical directions.

3 Materials and Methods

When analyzing the existing social and economic processes in the municipalities of the Russian Federation, it is worth paying attention to the main planning methods at the local level – making forecasts of the social and economic development of the municipal formation. Based on these forecasts, a draft local budget is drawn up, the revenue and expenditure side of the budget are determined, the necessary sources of financing the budget deficit are laid down, and municipal (targeted) programs for the implementation of the powers of local authorities are formed.

When making a forecast of social and economic development, we need to take into account many factors that contain input data for calculations. These are demographic changes, and labor resources, and social security of the population, and transport infrastructure, and entrepreneurial activity, and much more.

Various development strategies / strategic plans for sustainable development (for example, “Strategic plan for sustainable development of Novosibirsk until 2020”, “Strategy for social and economic development of Nizhny Novgorod for the period until 2030”), municipal programs (the municipal program “Formation of a comfortable urban environment on the territory of the municipal formation of Vsevolozhsk municipal district of the Leningrad region”), etc.

The key document for the strategic planning of the development of municipalities is the forecast of social and economic development. It includes the planned development of the economy of the municipality, its main directions, indicators such as the level of inflation, the volume of production of goods and services, the level of investment activity, the standard of living of the population, the ecological situation, etc.

Also, when planning the development of the territory, you can use the methods used in private companies, for example, SWOT analysis. It is based on highlighting the strengths, weaknesses of the project, opportunities and threats for its implementation. In the social and economic development of municipalities, a direct proportional relationship is assumed between the constructive actions of local authorities aimed at developing the territory and the revenues of the municipal budget.

To study the direction of ensuring sustainable social and economic development of municipalities, we will introduce a number of definitions. To begin with, let us turn to the concept of “sustainable social and economic development of municipalities”. For the first time the term “sustainable development” was used in 1972 at the first World Conference on the Environment in Stockholm. Formation of the theoretical foundations of the concept of “sustainable development” took place in 1987 by the International Commission on Environment and Development of the United Nations in the report “Our Common Future”. The issues of “sustainable development” were further developed in the documents of the UN Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The definition of sustainable development is based on two key concepts: the concept of needs, including

those necessary for the existence of the poorest part of the population, and the concept of constraints imposed on the ability of the environment to meet current and future needs. The sustainability of the development of municipalities, according to a number of researchers, is characterized by:

- 1) stable growth of the economy and population;
- 2) economic growth and a decrease in the impact of man-made factors on the environment;
- 3) meeting the needs of residents, reducing the burden on the environment [3].

Other scientists believe that the sustainability of the social and economic development of municipalities is characterized by the effective use of available resources to solve the tasks assigned by society to the authorities, the preservation of an ecological favorable environment and equal access of residents of the municipality to participation in the socio-political life of the territory [4; 5].

The conducted research shows the possibility of using the following indicators for the analysis of finance and the economic state of the municipality [6].

- 1) Coefficient of general coverage of local budget expenditures, which is calculated by the formula (1):

$$C_{opr} = \frac{D}{R} \quad (1)$$

Where

D – total amount of the planned revenues of the local budget, R is the total amount of the planned expenses of the local budget.

- 2) Coefficient of availability of additional funds of the local budget, which is calculated by the formula (2):

$$C_{pr} = \frac{Prof}{R_f} \quad (2)$$

Where

Prof – the size of the planned surplus of the local budget for the financial year; R_f – the sum of the planned expenditures of the budget of the municipal formation for the financial year.

- 3) Coefficient of environmental expenditures of the local budget (environmental protection), which is calculated by the formula (3):

$$C_{tr} = \frac{R_e}{R} \quad (3)$$

Where

R_e – planned environmental expenditures of the local budget, R is the total planned expenditures of the local budget.

- 4) Coefficient of investment costs of the local budget, which is calculated by the formula (4):

$$C_{ir} = \frac{R_i}{R} \quad (4)$$

Where

R_i – planned expenditures of the local budget aimed at improving the investment climate and increasing economic activity, R is the total amount of planned expenditures of the budget of the municipality.

- 5) Coefficient of self-content of local governments, which is calculated by the formula (5):

$$C_{omsu} = \frac{R_{omsu}}{R} \quad (5)$$

Where

R_{omsu} planned expenditures for the maintenance of local self-government bodies under the section of expenditure classification “National issues”, R is the total planned amount of expenditures of the budget of the municipality.

- 6) Coefficient of social orientation of the local budget, which is calculated by the formula (6):

$$C_{soc} = \frac{R_{soc}}{R} \quad (6)$$

Where

R_{soc} planned expenditures of the local budget for the sections of the classification of expenditures “Education”, “Culture, cinematography”, “Social policy”, “Physical culture and sports”, R is the total amount of planned expenditures of the budget of the municipal formation.

- 7) Coefficient of expenditures of the local budget for servicing municipal debt, which is calculated by the formula (7):

$$C_d = \frac{R_d}{R} \quad (7)$$

Where

R_d planned expenditures of the local budget according to the classification of expenditures “Servicing the state and municipal debt”, R is the total amount of planned expenditures of the budget of the municipality.

Based on the above indicators, it is possible to make a rating of municipalities in terms of the quality of local finance management. In the Russian Federation, as of the beginning of 2020, there are 20 846 municipalities according to Rosstat data [7]:

- 1) municipal areas – 1673;
- 2) municipal districts – 33;
- 3) urban districts – 632;
- 4) urban districts with intracity division – 3, which consist of 19 intracity districts;
- 5) intracity territories of cities of federal significance – 267;
- 6) settlements – 18 219, urban settlements – 1398, rural settlements – 16821.

3.1 Model

Consider the budgets of municipalities of the Leningrad Region for 2019 using the example of municipal districts (Table 1). The subject of the Federation includes 1 urban district and 17 municipal districts, which consist of 66 urban settlements and 111 rural settlements. We take the information for calculating the coefficients of the local budget indicators from the official data on the budgets of municipalities on the websites corresponding to the local government bodies.

Table 1 Values of the coefficients of indicators of the local budget of the municipal districts of the Leningrad region

№	Name of the municipality	Quantity of the coefficients of the indicators of the local budget according to the formulas						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Boksitogorsky District	0,9798	-0,0203	no data	0,0082	0,1365	0,7343	0,0004
2	Volosovsky District	0,9701	-0,029	0,0003	0,0007	0,0969	0,6953	no data
3	Volkhovskiy District	0,9852	-0,0148	0,0001	0,0034	0,1209	0,7776	0,0001
4	Vsevolozhskiy District	0,9656	-0,3444	0,0002	0,0083	0,0934	0,7848	0,0007
5	Vyborgskiy District	1,0104	0,0104	no data	0,0014	0,098	0,8447	0,0002
6	Gatchinskiy District	0,9729	-0,0272	0,0007	0,0094	0,0613	0,7403	no data
7	Kingiseppskiy District	0,96	-0,04	no data	0,0025	0,1386	0,7455	no data
8	Kirishskiy District	0,9857	-0,0143	0,0008	0,0054	0,0862	0,7623	no data
9	Kirovskiy District	0,9832	-0,0168	no data	0,0008	0,0927	0,848	0,0004
10	Lodeynopolskiy District	0,9879	-0,012	no data	0,005	0,1007	0,8098	0,00003
11	Lomonosovskiy District	0,9456	-0,0544	0,0004	0,0076	0,1331	0,771	no data
12	Luzhskiy District	0,9958	-0,0043	0,0001	0,0019	0,076	0,2956	0,0004
13	Podporozhskiy District	0,9083	-0,0917	no data	0,0038	0,0111	0,6815	0,0003
14	Prizhskiy District	0,9843	-0,0157	no data	0,0007	0,0784	0,8129	0,00004
15	Slantsevskiy District	0,9707	-0,0293	no data	no data	0,1009	0,7828	0,0001
16	Tikhvinskiy District	0,9441	-0,0559	no data	0,0008	0,1197	0,7911	0,0022
17	Tosnenskiy District	0,972	-0,028	no data	0,0005	0,066	0,8539	no data

Analyzing the obtained quantities, it is advisable to note the following.

- 1) The absolute majority of the budgets of the municipal districts of the Leningrad region is drawn up on the basis of the deficit of the adopted budget;
- 2) Expenditures of local budgets for environmental protection and environmental protection are not clearly spelled out in the structure of budget expenditures of the municipality, perhaps they are contained in the form of separate activities within the framework of other municipal target programs. In those budgets of municipal districts, where funding for environmental protection is provided separately, it is the minimum value;
- 3) Investment expenditures of the budgets of municipal districts are provided, as a rule, in various municipal programs and subprograms of the section "National economy"

(“Stimulating economic activity”, etc.), the quantity of the coefficient is also minimal.

- 4) The quantities of the coefficient of self-content in the municipal districts of the Leningrad region differ from each other, depend on the structure of local self-government bodies and the number of officials;
- 5) The vast majority of the budgets of the municipalities under consideration are socially oriented, since most of the funds available to the municipality are provided for financing specialized municipal programs (education, social policy, culture, etc.);
- 6) For servicing the municipal debt in a number of the studied municipalities, funds are not separately provided in the corresponding sections of the budget, in others they are of a minimum value, which indicates a low level of debt burden of local governments.

To identify priority areas for the development of municipalities of the Leningrad Region on the example of municipal districts in order to rationalize the structure of local budget expenditures, the SWOT analysis method was used with the use of an expert survey, which is reflected in Table 2. The above study made it possible to quantitatively assess the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the development of municipalities of the Leningrad region (Table 3).

4 Results and Discussion

Within the framework of the SWOT analysis, a problem field was formed (Table 4) and the priorities of the socio-economic development of municipalities of the Leningrad Region were determined (Table 5).

Table 2.1 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. SWOT analysis. Expert survey. (part1)

Social field					
Parameters		Threats		Opportunities	
		Adverse changes in the structure of the population	Increase in crime due to lower living standards of the population	Improvement in the quality of labor resources due to migration	Improving the living standards of the population through the construction of social infrastructure facilities
Strengths	Social orientation of local budgets as a percentage of expenditures	4,6	6,8	5,2	8,2
	Low population density in municipal districts	7,4	3,8	4,2	5
Weaknesses	Lack of funding for social programs in absolute monetary terms	6,8	7,2	4	5,6
	Aging population, declining reproductive population	8,8	5,2	4,4	5,8

Table 2.2 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. SWOT analysis. Expert survey (part 2)

Parameters		Economics			
		Threats		Opportunities	
		Decrease in the volume of revenues coming to the budgets of municipal districts	Decrease in competitiveness of products of enterprises	Development of the economy of municipal districts at the expense of small businesses and innovative enterprises	Implementation of investment projects related to the formation of a new technological order
Strengths	Availability of programs to stimulate economic activity	6	6,6	8,2	8,2
	High investment rate of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation	3,6	5	8,2	8,4
	There are federal highways and railways on the territory of municipal districts	2,8	3,2	7,6	6,8
	Municipal areas are located near the largest metropolis (Saint Petersburg)	2,6	5,6	7,4	7,8
Weaknesses	Insufficient level of development of social and transport infrastructure	7,6	7,6	5,6	5,4
	Lack of highly qualified personnel and focused specialization	7,2	6,4	6	6
	High degree of wear and tear of production assets	8,2	8	6,8	7,4
	Small share of innovative enterprises	7,6	8,4	6,6	6

Table 2.3 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. SWOT analysis. Expert survey (part 3)

Parameters		Ecology			
		Threats		Opportunities	
		Environmental pollution	Insufficiently rational nature management aimed at preserving natural resources	Application of modern technologies to solve the problems of processing waste and other types of waste	Development of the tourist potential of municipal districts
Strengths	Variety of animal and plant resources	4,8	5,8	8,2	8,6
	Presence of nature protection zones (reserves and sanctuaries)	3,8	4,2	7,6	8,4
	Significant resources of <u>forest</u> and water	5,4	6,2	8	8
	Mineral deposits	6,8	7,2	6,8	5,6
Weaknesses	Risky farming zone	4,6	4,8	5,8	4
	Presence of ice cover in coastal waters during winter	4,6	5	5,8	6,6

Table 3.1 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. Quantification of the strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities of the external environment (part 1)

Social field			
Strengths	Points total	Weaknesses	Points total
Social orientation of local budgets as a percentage of expenditures	24,8	Lack of funding for social programs in absolute monetary terms	23,6
Low population density in municipal districts	20,4	Aging population, declining reproductive population	24,2
Opportunities	Points total	Threats	Points total
Improvement in the quality of labor resources due to migration	17,8	Adverse changes in the structure of the population	27,6
Improving the living standards of the population through the construction of social infrastructure facilities	24,6	Increase in crime due to lower living standards of the population	23
Economics			
Strengths	Points total	Weaknesses	Points total
Availability of programs to stimulate economic activity	29	Insufficient level of development of social and transport infrastructure	26,2
High investment rate of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation	25,2	Lack of highly qualified personnel and focused specialization	25,6
There are federal highways and railways on the territory of municipal districts	20,4	High degree of wear and tear of production assets	30,4
Municipal areas are located near the largest metropolis (Saint Petersburg)	23,4	Small share of innovative enterprises	28,6
Opportunities	Points total	Threats	Points total
Development of the economy of municipal districts at the expense of small businesses and innovative enterprises	56,4	Decrease in the volume of revenues coming to the budgets of municipal districts	45,6
Implementation of investment projects related to the formation of a new technological order	56	Decrease in competitiveness of products of enterprises	50,8

Table 3.2 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. Quantification of the strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities of the external environment (part 2)

Ecology			
Strengths	Points total	Weaknesses	Points total
Variety of animal and plant resources	27,4	Risky farming zone	19,2
Presence of nature protection zones (reserves and sanctuaries)	24	Presence of ice cover in coastal waters during winter	22
Significant resources of forest and water	27,6		
Mineral deposits	26,4		
Opportunities	Points total	Threats	Points total
Application of modern technologies to solve the problems of processing waste and other types of waste	42,2	Environmental pollution	30
Development of the tourist potential of municipal districts	41,2	Insufficiently rational nature management aimed at preserving natural resources	33,2

Table 4.1 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. Formation of the problem field in the framework of the SWOT analysis. (part 1)

		Social field			
		Opportunities	Threats	Opportunities	Threats
Parameters		Improvement in the quality of labor resources due to migration	Adverse changes in the structure of the population	Improving the living standards of the population through the construction of social infrastructure facilities	Increase in crime due to lower living standards of the population
Strengths	Social orientation of local budgets as a percentage of expenditures	Creation of high-paying jobs in order to improve the living standards of the population		Development of investment projects for the design and construction of social infrastructure facilities with their subsequent transfer to municipal ownership	
Weaknesses	Lack of funding for social programs in absolute monetary terms				
Weaknesses	Aging population, declining reproductive population	Development of remote forms of the population employment		Development of a network of mobile points of public order protection as an object of social infrastructure	
Strengths	Low population density in municipal districts				
		Economics			
		Threats	Opportunities	Opportunities	Threats
Parameters		Decrease in the volume of revenues coming to the budgets of municipal districts	Development of the economy of municipal districts at the expense of small businesses and innovative enterprises	Implementation of investment projects related to the formation of a new technological order	Decrease in competitiveness of products of enterprises
Strengths	Availability of programs to stimulate economic activity	Development of investment projects for the development of territories of municipal districts with the creation of new innovative enterprises. Boosting innovation in municipalities and supporting small businesses			
	High investment rate of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation				
Weaknesses	Small share of innovative enterprises	Creation of training and retraining programs for the needs of municipal districts, taking into account the creation of high-tech jobs			
	Lack of highly qualified personnel and focused specialization				

Table 4.2 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. Formation of the problem field in the framework of the SWOT analysis. (part 2)

	High degree of wear and tear of production assets	Equipment leasing development			
	Insufficient level of development of social and transport infrastructure	Development of transport links with St. Petersburg in the context of a single agglomeration. Implementation of joint projects to create infrastructure facilities			
Strengths	There are federal highways and railways on the territory of municipal districts				
Strengths	Municipal areas are located near the largest metropolis (Saint Petersburg)				
Ecology					
Parameters		Opportunities	Threats	Opportunities	Threats
		Development of the tourist potential of municipal districts	Insufficiently rational nature management aimed at preserving natural resources	Application of modern technologies to solve the problems of processing waste and other types of waste	Environmental pollution
Strengths	Variety of animal and plant resources	Development of investment projects for the arrangement of recreational areas. Creation of tourist sites (for example, open-type zoos) and areas of public space	Regular implementation of measures to protect environmental objects, in particular nature protection zones, and maintain the level of environmental safety in these territories		
	Presence of nature protection zones (reserves and sanctuaries)				
	Significant resources of forest and water				
Weaknesses	Presence of ice cover in coastal waters during winter	Formation and implementation of municipal natural resource policy			
Strengths	Mineral deposits				
Weaknesses	Risky farming zone				

Table 5 Municipal districts of the Leningrad region. Priorities of socio-economic development of municipalities.

Priorities for social and economic development	Expert assessment
Development of investment projects for the development of territories of municipal districts with the creation of new innovative enterprises. Boosting innovation in municipalities and supporting small businesses	291,6
Development of transport links with St. Petersburg in the context of a single agglomeration. Implementation of joint projects to create infrastructure facilities	278,8
Equipment leasing development	239,2
Creation of training and retraining programs for the needs of municipal districts, taking into account the creation of high-tech jobs	234,4
Formation and implementation of municipal natural resource policy	214,2
Regular implementation of measures to protect environmental objects, in particular nature protection zones, and maintain the level of environmental safety in these territories	184,4
Development of investment projects for the arrangement of recreational areas. Creation of tourist sites (for example, open-type zoos) and areas of public space	142,2
Development of investment projects for the design and construction of social infrastructure facilities with their subsequent transfer to municipal ownership	96
Creation of high-paying jobs in order to improve the living standards of the population	93,8
Development of a network of mobile points of public order protection as an object of social infrastructure	92,2
Development of remote forms of the population employment	90

Analyzing the data presented in Table 5, we note the following. Among the priorities of the social and economic development of municipalities, based on the example of the municipal districts of the Leningrad region, investment projects aimed at creating new innovative enterprises and supporting small businesses are of paramount importance. An important area is the development of transport infrastructure, including the implementation of joint projects with the city of Saint Petersburg, as well as the solution of issues of preservation and development of production assets. Priority are tasks related to environmental protection and the development of the tourism potential of municipal districts. The construction of social infrastructure facilities and the solution of issues of employment of the population are also included in the directions of development of the territories of municipalities of the Leningrad region.

5 Conclusions

Thus, as a result of the study, the following conclusions were formulated:

First, on the basis of the analysis of the obtained quantities of 7 coefficients of indicators of the local budget of the municipal districts of the Leningrad region, the pledged deficit of local

budgets was revealed when they were adopted, which is associated with the need for the most efficient use of funds. It also revealed the heterogeneity of the values of expenditures for self-maintenance, the presence of separate programs for environmental protection and the priority of social programs over investment in the structure of expenditures of local budgets.

When carrying out the above analysis, the methods of calculating the coefficients of the general coverage of local budget expenditures, the availability of additional funds from the local budget, the coefficient of environmental expenditures of the local budget (environmental protection), the coefficient of investment expenditures of the local budget, the coefficient of self-content of local governments, the coefficient of social orientation of the local budget and the coefficient were used. local budget expenditures for servicing municipal debt.

Secondly, the identified priorities of the social and economic development of municipalities on the example of the municipal districts of the Leningrad region make it possible to rationalize the income and expenditure side of the budgets of municipalities, taking into account the development of proposals for the development of a number of municipal programs (development of investment projects for the development of territories of municipal districts with the creation of new innovative enterprises, development of investment projects for the arrangement of recreational areas, etc.).

Taking into account the above, there is a relationship between the data obtained when calculating the coefficients of indicators of the local budget of the municipal districts of the Leningrad region and the identified priorities of the socio-economic development of the municipal districts of the Leningrad region: the relevance of the development of social and transport infrastructure in order to provide the population with a high standard of living, the need to increase the expenditures of local budgets on the creation and support of investment conditions for the creation of innovative enterprises in the context of the economic development of territories and the importance of providing for separate expenditures of local budgets aimed at protecting the environment and maintaining an environmentally friendly environment.

By implementing the indicated proposals, it is possible to provide a qualitatively new level of socio-economic development of the territories of municipalities.

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