ACCOUNTING DEMONSTRATIONS’S CONTRIBUTION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This article aims to show the importance of the contribution of the demonstrations counted to public administration.

Justification: And as justification we find that public accounting is fundamental for public managers to make decisions with more efficiency, through the demonstrations you count the cash flow, that only high-quality accounting tools are available for a public or private enterprise.

Results: Given this presentation, the demonstrations are based on uniform and homogeneous criteria, so that public managers, investors, and analysts can use transparent, trust and compare information in the decision-making processes that do not show respect for public administration.

Methodology: The methodology applied was through bibliographic research through books, articles, and published monographs. Also, field research of a descriptive, quantitative, qualitative nature. Being the public managers of a public institution in the municipality of Balsas-MA, with 5 (five) dated questions, in a total of 20 interviewees.

Keywords: Financial Statements, Cash Flow, Accounting Information.
1 INTRODUCTION

Accounting seeks to meet the needs of public or private institutions, through the control of the assets of the entity and the provision of information to make decisions by managers. And, behind this control and information, accounting and public administration professionals make use of techniques, accounting science knowledge, methodologies and professional practices to provide services to organizations in a clear and objective manner.

The objective of this article is to show the importance of the contribution of the accounting demonstrations to public administration. And as justification of this topic we see that public accounting is fundamental for public managers to make decisions with more efficiency, through the demonstrations you count the flow of cash, that only tools give accounting of great value for a public or private management, because being that public administrators need enough of these guidelines so as not to waste public financial resources.

Accounting has as its main objective in accordance with its structure based on its principles that is to allow each main group of public or private managers, in relation to the assessment of the economic and financial situation of companies, seeking through their tools to provide auxiliary precise way to avoid waste of financial resources.

Public accounting is an instrument that provides the most useful information for decision-making by public administrators within and outside public institutions. Its importance within a private or public company is fundamental, because through two tax reports, demonstrations count, the cash flow and that the managers make their daily decisions for the public orçaments.

In this logic, there are some contexts of public accounting that is considered the language of the businesses of a public or private company, where the results of organizations can be evaluated and measured, evaluating the performance of investments made by public managers, and giving further guidelines for decisions. of decisions through the guidance of accounting tools.

The demonstrations consist of an accounting tool whose objective is to assist in the decisions of public managers or even private companies. As we attend to the common needs of public and private companies, we provide all the information that administrators may need, once we portray the effects of financial planning.

It is valid to note that the demonstrations are only normally prepared and do not assume that the institutions will continue to operate in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it is presumed that the institutions have no intention and no need to enter into liquidation, no sense of reducing the scale of material in their operations at the time of use of the demonstrations involved.

2 THEORETICAL REFERENCE

Accounting as a control instrument is important for the public administrator's decision-making, because it must control the operations of public or private companies, but from a certain period of growth of the company, it becomes more difficult to control operations, without administrative tools. And for this it is necessary that the company has an accounting system. Marion (2009, p.272) agrees that:

The accounting system is the set of compatible accounting activities that ranges from the understanding of business activities (necessary to prepare an adequate accounting plan), going through the analysis and interpretation of each accounting item, to the elaboration of financial demonstrations, their analysis, interpretation and recommendations to improve company performance.
For the analysis of comparative advantages, there are several methods, which use primary or secondary information, but there is still no compatible database network that allows a comparison of these advantages, without errors, not that they relate to the accounting relationship and diversifying identical products or services, from different regions, as Marion (2009) explains.

Accounting as an information instrument has been an appropriate tool for administrators, where it can also provide support to the organization's financial reports. Other important factors that make accounting possible are the demonstrations you have, which are the basis for making decisions. And according to Martins (2006, p.18) mentions:

Accounting studies or controls the assets of commercial companies, through registration, expository demonstration and disclosure of these facts, in order to offer information on the results of commercial activities.

However, Martins (2006) explains that accounting has a purpose in making a methodical and orderly record of business carried out and systematic verification of the results obtained by the company. Its function is to identify and classify the financial operations of the company, and of all the facts that in some way affect its economic and patrimonial situation. Therefore, its application must promote the economic, financial and physical information managers of the organization's assets.

Accounting is the greatest instrument that helps administration make decisions. Ou seja, with a collection of economic data, measuring, recording and summarizing them in the form of reports or communiqués, which contribute to these decision-making. Due to its importance for companies, it is fundamental not to have decision-making power, because through all the financial reports that the administrator can make a decision, without causing damage or prejudice to the organization or to its clients.

Marion (2009), it is important to emphasize that accounting has as its objective the multiplicity of concerns and the complexity of the operations that must be recorded themselves, and that it demands a certain effort that is concentrated with the need for public administrators to be responsible for them. guidance on planning two public financial resources.

Complementing this line of thought above agreement with the author Iudícibus (2007, p. 105).

Accounting is the objective of serving its users, and has increasingly assumed its information management function, because the new demands of the market have increased the complexity of activities and will now require companies to demand greater quantity and quality of information to control or Productive process and decision making at a strategic and operational level.

This aspect, according to the understanding of Iudícibus (2007), which we see discussing the importance of accounting in public administration, in that accounting as the new scenarios that we see consolidating in the financial market in recent years, with the preparation of two future professionals Both accounting and administration, which enter the labor market, are gaining more and more importance, increasing with the importance of valorizing the growth and guidance of this professional to meet the needs of public and private companies. For the public administrator it is important to understand the applicability and importance of accounting in public and private companies, due to the fact that it is through the financial demonstrations that the lifting of the assets of two public resources is done.
2.1 The Contribution of Accounting Demonstrations for Public Administration

The purposes of the demonstrations are for the public administration, and for being administered to the common requirements of a wide range of users for the entity, for example, partners, shareholders, believers, employees of the general public. The objective is to present information on the financial position (equity balance), in order to indicate (demonstration of results) and cash flows of the entity, which is favorable to users in making economic decisions of an institution, public or private. According to Marion (2006, p.26) that:

Consider accounting as an instrument that helps the administration of a company when making decisions, evaluating and analyzing all the economic data of the organization based on reports. The accounting demonstrations are characterized as the own reports or summaries that demonstrate the economic and patrimonial aspects.

As the accounting demonstrations agree with Marion (2006), which is part of the accounting, it is considered as two instruments that help the public administration in the decisions taken, thus, the accounting demonstrations is differentiated as the adequate reports or summaries that corroborate the patrimonial and economic aspects, validating and analyzing all the economic data of the organization from all the reports. Assevera, Iudícibus (2006, p.20) about these demonstrations that:

It defines the analysis of demonstrations as, "the art of knowing how to extract real relationships, for the economic objective that we have in mind, two narratives with traditional and extensive details. Therefore, it provides the type of information on past and future transactions, events, which are of great relevance to users in making economic decisions.

In public administration for Iudícibus (2007), the demonstrations are told through two reports constructed from two organizational data, as well as balance analyzes that will transform these data into information more consistent with the financial reality of the company. The subject is the art of withdrawing fixed relations, for economic purposes with detailed and extensive reports so that public managers can make decisions without causing damage to public coffers.

In another moment of his research according to Marion (2006, p.31) mentions the following that:

Demonstrations count for general purposes only those directed to the financial information needs of a wide range of users who are not in a position to demand accurate reports tailored to meet their particular information needs. Demonstrations of general use include those that are presented separately or within another public document such as an annual report or a prospectus.

According to the text cited by Marion (2006), for the general purpose of the demonstrations mentioned, we really need to raise public administrators in the right direction to the needs of financial information in a general way, where all managers can access it more quickly. its financial actions, and when it is not in an adequate manner to attend to the particular information or to demand reports that may be used to make decisions, a greater validation of each information that is reviewed by the accounting is necessary.

Commercial accounting has the objective of serving its users, especially public administration, which through these demonstrations you count, has also assumed its function of generating reports, in accordance with this position Brunio (2011, p.77) I have the following understanding that:
The main purpose of the demonstrations is to carry out a patrimonial balance, thus characterizing the benefits and also the financial position of a given organization. The Demonstration of the Result of the Exercise (DRE) is a type of demonstration that shows the profits and prejudices in a pre-determined exercise time, also comparing expenses, receipts and other economic-financial activities of the period.

Explains Brunio (2011), as the main purposes of the demonstrations are, when carried out in a patrimonial balance in a specific public or private organization, it is differentiating between the benefits and financial position of the same, tending as the exercise demonstrations (DRE) of a type that check profits and prejudice, pre-determining an exercise time, relating tasks, and other economic and financial activities. Assim, as accounting demonstrations consist of exposing the actual results in terms of comparison in relation to the expected results, and assisting the public managers at the moment of public orçamento for the realization of two benefits for the population, such as education, health and infrastructure.

2.2 The Importance of Cash Flow in Public Administration

It is known that the cash flow requires data that is born in a good method of financial control of a public or private institution, (accounts payable, accounts to be received, or balance of bank applications, invoices, expenses of other financial functions). The cash flow is one of the main tasks of a private or public company, because the organization has a view of how much, when and how to apply the investments without making a hasty decision. According to Assaf Neto (1997, p.45) disagrees as follows:

The cash flow function allows the manager to schedule and monitor the receipts (inputs) and payments (outputs) of financial resources, so that the company can operate in accordance with the objectives and set goals, over a short and long term. Through two controls of accounts payable, accounts receivable, sales, despesas, application balances, and all others that represent the movement of financial resources available to the organization, obtain the cash flow.

According to Assaf Neto (1997), the cash flow projection needs to be carried out with a high degree of accuracy, since, in this way, it will give visibility to the need for working capital, tending as a consequence to a reduction in financial costs and ter à provision for liquidity desired by the public administration. Continuing on this line of guidance from Assaf Neto, we follow the line of research from Frezatti (2007, p.35) that:

The cash flow mechanism is quite simple, but no information system can function without the relevant data being constantly updated. In the same way, the system does not have any usefulness if the data is not analyzed periodically, and the organization does not trust them. It is possible that a company presents liquid profits and a good return on investments and also goes to failure. The terrible cash flow is what ends with most companies that fail.

In the line of thought by Frezatti (2007), on the mechanism of cash flow in public organizations and other organizations, its applicability is possible and necessary in any investment, regardless of the size or segment in which this is inserted. It is a useful instrument in the decision-making process for the public administration, meaning that, through prior analysis of economic and financial data, the necessary conditions are obtained for the manager to be able to program more appropriate decisions.

The cash flow is of vital importance for the economic-financial and managerial efficiency and effectiveness of public institutions. Note that organizations are looking every day to improve their investments, therefore, the public administration is looking for safe
alternatives through their public planning. And following this line of guidance at another moment on the importance of cash flow for companies, especially public administration managers, Assaf Neto (1997, p.47) offers the following comment:

Cash flow is a process by which a company manages and applies its specific cash resources to various activities carried out, where the company's activities are divided into operations, investments and financing. Its importance is to allow the identification of leftovers and missing faults, enabling the professional to better plan their future actions or accompany their performance. The cash flow is an auxiliary control instrument for the forecast, visualization and control of the financial movements of each period.

Contudo, Assaf Neto (1997), the cash flow has been a tool that acts as a function, assistant or public administrator in decision-making. It allows fixed costs and obvious changes, allowing effective control over certain financial issues. And based on this logic, the importance of cash flow for public administration, Frezatti (2007, p.233) states that:

Considering the cash flow of an organization as a management instrument does not mean that it will do without accounting and two management reports by elagerados, on the contrary, as the strengthening of two management reports generated by accounting is intended to combine the potential of cash flow for better manage your decisions. It is about considering that the cash flow must also be used as an instrument that swallows subsidies for the decision-making process.

Considering the line of understanding of Frezatti (2007), that to have an efficient and effective cash flow for public administration it is necessary that the organization has an information system, and that the data was born of a good planning two investments of public companies or private. Continuing with this thought of improving technology to obtain correct information, public managers can obtain effective results with cash flow. Thus, the objective of cash flow for public administration is to give a view of the activities carried out, including the financial operations that are only carried out by the servers.

3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied and used was through a bibliographical research through books, articles and monographs published referring to the topic of this work. Also, a field research of a descriptive, quantitative, qualitative nature, where it was described what as good practices of public accounting for public administration. Being the public managers of a public institution in the municipality of Balsas-MA, with 5 (five) dated questions, in a total of 20 interviewees. Segundo Gil (2010), descriptive research demonstrates characteristics of a certain group, population, or phenomenon. Andrade (2009) teaches which is focused on observing, analyzing, classifying and recording the data, meaning that the researcher cannot interfere or manipulate the data.

4 RESULTS AND RESEARCH ANALYSIS

The information provided by the demonstrations is used to make decisions that are very important in that public managers have other methods and strategies to carry out their investments more safely, as they ask the servers of the institution case study service, how they make their respective decisions to application of two public resources, where 60% report that they are through participatory planning and the remaining 40% through public funding.
By observing and analyzing graph 1, it is possible that the interviewees make their decisions through participatory planning, however, it is necessary that these managers also use public guidance that is a major tool in their decision making. Second Marion (2006, p.23) “accounting is the great instrument that helps administration make decisions, and has a potential in generating information, because all the facts that do not pass monetary expression can be grouped within this area.” Since the industrial revolution or human being felt the need for economic and financial information of all its movements. Accounting was created as the objective of producing the necessary information for the subsidy of decision-making, subsequently privileging its external and internal users of the organizations.

Within the information tools used by managers and accountants to better manage the financial procedures of a public or private company, numerous information is needed, as is the case with the interviewees, who know and use the evidence they count for their decision-making in the organization, being that, 80% will answer yes and the remaining 20% will say no.

According to the analysis of graph 2, observing that 80% of managers use the financial statements for their decision making, this is a relevant factor to improve the financial situation and prevent future economic problems in the institution. And for Padoveze (2010, p.39) he says...
that “the analysis of the demonstrations contains important management instruments that allow the administrators of a company to have a broader view of the organization's businesses.”

Therefore, through this demonstration it is possible to know whether a company at any given time of operation generally does not obtain profit or loss over a period of one year. This demonstration is carried out in accordance with the competition regime, in other words, as the receipts and expenses of that period are considered in the DRE independently of its financial realization.

It is important that all managers, both public and private, have knowledge about the taxes that are only collected by Brazilian tax regulations to be able to make their own decisions. As we asked for years interviewed, the company administrator knows what the tax regulations of a company are, and in that case, 100% will affirm that they do.

According to the analysis of graph 3, all the interviewees have knowledge about the tax regulations, in this aspect, it is essential for us to know the types of taxes and how their own rights and duties as public managers. Communicating with Marion (2006, p.35) “tax accounting is focused on the internal sectors of the company, allowing not only writing, but also a provision so that managers can make decisions through writing and past data, guaranteeing good results in all or organizational system.”

In this sense, tax accounting has undergone a considerable evolution, transforming itself into a tool capable of providing public managers with greater control over public assets, and, consequently, bringing great benefits to the public administration, in addition to providing reliable information that helps in taking of more rational decisions for the preservation, expansion of heritage and subsequent continuity of the entity.

As always happens when important modifications occur, nothing less than the total commitment of the public administration, which will allow the modifications to have an impact on the entire organization when it comes to the control of cash flow. It is on this line of understanding that managers such as classify the cash flow organization, obtaining in that 5% will emphasize being optimal and need to improve every time, another 45% will answer being good, and the remaining 50% regular.
After analyzing graph 4, note the concern of public managers about the cash flow, however, which needs to be improved considerably, and is also looking for tools in public accounting or even in public administration, such as financial planning. Also, for Pozo (2008, p. 89) “the great and new challenge of administrators of material and heritage resources is to maintain productive chains using better resources.”

In this context, most data exploration programs are supported by public administration, mainly due to the initial level of investment, but also due to changes that simply cannot be implemented at the departmental or cash flow level. However, the organization of companies dedicated to this control of cash flow, requires that there be constant training for the collaborators who work directly with these assets of the companies.

Regarding the improvement of cash flow and its importance for the administration, we wonder how managers can improve the cash flow of the institution. The result was the following, 25% affirmed that the organization trained the servers. Thus, 60% will respond that specialized professionals could increasingly improve cash flow. The remaining 15% will respond if the company has more rigorous controls, there would not be so much lack of cash flow, and subsequently, erroneous financial releases.
Analyzing the last graph, one can perceive the importance of training for the control of cash flow of companies involved in public administration, as it is of great importance that the managers will use the technological tools and train the servers for better control. Cash flow. And substantiating this thought is according to Frezatti (2007, p.44) “every organization needs to use cash flow models as an aid to financial control and decision making”.

In this sense, Frezatti’s training is aimed at financial control, as well as the cash flow models that exist to facilitate the capture and application of financial resources for organizations, which are necessary for public administration. These models aim to provide the basic test for decision-making in the investments of a public organization.

5 CONCLUSION

A field investigation portrays the current reality of financial administration in a public institution in the city of Balsas-MA. Pay attention to factors of great relevance within the context of cash flow control and the evidence from the demonstrations counts and its importance for the public administration. Coming aggravatingly, there are mainly no professionals qualified to exercise their functions in the financial department. Therefore, it is clearly noted the difficulty that “public administrators” have in obtaining qualified and trained professionals to control cash flow.

In this aspect, the information you count on is that your reports and analyzes are of utmost importance to provide the information you need for the balance of public institutions. However, the organizational performance of each professional using the practices in the demonstration processes and cash flow requires the information provided for the results to be satisfactory.

It is a very worrying picture, due to the research carried out by the public institution named by tools two information systems. These are classified directly as public assets, which only include financial assets.

It is concluded that the information acquired in the research can enable a series of analyses, if it is conditioned on certain qualities, such as reliability and understandability. Therefore, it is necessary that the professionals have a review of information on tax accounting, demonstrations of the cash flow for public managers, which can enable broad and well-founded knowledge about the patrimonial situation of public institutions, so that public administrators can take correct decisions do not involve financial prejudices for these organizations that manage public resources.

REFERENCES


