

BUDGETARY PLANNING AS CONSTITUENT OF THE SYSTEM OF INTEGRATED ACCOUNT

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Planning – the process describing options that can be implemented in the future. It is the beginning of any purposeful economic activity that is the first and most important stage of the management process. All further activities of the company are carried out based on a plan. Unfortunately, so far the majority of enterprises plan and records are separated; they are engaged in various structures of the company. Integrated accounting makes it possible to connect these processes with the aim of making management decisions.

The main components of integrated accounting are budgeting system and production plans. To create a system of production plans and programs is the system of measuring actual results and identifying differences between the production program and projected performance. That is no accounting data can not plan for the future.

Plans may be viewed as a kind of strategic foundations of the future company; as graphics output in the implementation of special programs improve productivity; as a way of temporary breakdown. Most designed periodic production plans reflect the activities of the company in a certain time period (week, month, quarter, six months, year). Periodic plans are based on a number of alleged financial estimates or budgets.

When corporate budgets realize comprehensive plan of the company, expressed in financial terms (articles) and covers a period of time. Accordingly, in budgeting means the whole set of management processes that support life-cycle budget. This concept includes the development budget (includ-

ing approvals and approval), monitoring its implementation (assessment of the plan and the fact), and analysis of the causes of deviations from planned evidence. Thus, budgeting includes two main elements: planning and control.

The fact that budgeting is sometimes understood in the narrow sense of the word refers to a method or corresponding computer program. Not surprisingly, in the formulation and implementation of budgeting due attention is not always given to the most important element of any system of governance – the person that decides. In addition, the important role is played by organizational principles (business processes), in which people interact and information systems. Hence, the budgeting system (and any other control system) is a comprehensive concept that includes several elements: methodology, personnel management processes and appropriate information system.

So budgeting methodology based on the fact that the direction in which the company should move as well as concrete steps in this direction are determined on the basis of long-term objectives. This usually raises the following questions: what we want to achieve (goals of development); how (strategy of development); what resources this will require; how well is our development over the plan.

As complex management processes, planning and budgeting make complex effect on the system of corporate governance. The main functions of planning and budgeting are the following: planning and coordina-

tion – the basic functions of planning; decision-making and delegation of authority; evaluation activities; assessment and reassessment trends; interaction and motivation of staff; monitoring and analysis.

Indicators of plans can serve as one of the characteristics of the current position of

the company and the quality of the business. Achieving the planned goals and lack of negative deviations from the plan facts indicate stability and sustainability. Conversely, significant deviations from the plan say the fact or the inadequacy of the planning system or a lack of predictability of the business.