

Implementation of Government Analytical Accounting as a need to make transparent the information contained in the General Account of the Republic.

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ABSTRACT- The objective of the present investigation is to determine to what extent the Analytical Accounting influences the control of the budgetary management of a Municipality. In previous studies, there are investigations that consider, to a lesser or greater degree, government accounting as a control factor of budget management in government institutions, which has not been widely developed in a municipality. The research was of an application type. The level of research was correlational, the influence relationship between the independent variable (X) versus the dependent variable (Y) was measured and evaluated. The method and design used for this study was correlational. The population of the present investigation includes the 50 most representative officials of the Municipality. The sample is the same as the population, that is, 50 officials, and the variables were evaluated through an applied survey using Spearman's correlation coefficient to determine the type of association, from which an acceptable correlation coefficient was obtained. According to the results obtained, there is a direct and significant relationship between analytical accounting and the budget management of a Municipality; evidenced by a correlation coefficient of Spearman's $Rho = 0.824$ that indicates a good significant correlation at the bilateral 0.05 level, with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), therefore, the main conclusion indicates that Analytical Accounting significantly influences in the Budgetary Management of a Municipality.

Keywords: Analytical accounting, budget management control, Municipality.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Peruvian State is currently considered a "Large Company", it is the manager of the economic and social development of the country, therefore it requires optimal administration, reliable information that allows it to know and analyze the situations related to its action.

In consequence with the development of the investigation on the implementation of analytical accounting and its influence on the quality of attention to the user of the General Account of the Republic, it is intended to specify the reliable, timely, sufficient, clear and precise information.

Given that the public sector in general is currently involved and focused on modernity, it is urgent to implement a cost control system, optimizing resources and guaranteeing the quality of service. That is why municipalities have the need to use tools known as administrative accounting, management accounting or analytical accounting.

The general hypothesis was: Analytical Accounting significantly influences the Budgetary Management of the Municipality of La Molina, in the year 2022; Specific Hypothesis 1: Regulatory Tools influence the Cost Centers of the Municipality; Specific Hypothesis 2: the Regulatory Tools influence the Control of the Budgetary Management of the Municipality; Specific Hypothesis 3: the Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Control of the Budgetary Management of the Municipality; Specific Hypothesis 4: Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Cost Centers of the Municipality.

For Hypothesis 1, the following Table was prepared to measure the Degree of correlation and level of significance between the Regulatory Tools and the Cost Centers.

Any public institution that evaluates its efficiency must consider the analysis of costs and expenses as an alternative to improve the management of its economic resources. The entities are unaware of the value of the services they provide, which reduces their competitiveness in the market, leading to inequality in the attention to the population, and deteriorating the quality of the service to be provided.

However, despite the difficulty of the task, and at least as a first step, as a first document that can, and possibly should, be followed by other specific ones from specific areas or subsectors of administrative organizations, it seems necessary to establish a series of general concepts, of common language in short, that allow to serve as a base for

later developments and, to deepen in each one of the organizations object of this document.

Considering that the university curricula of the Accounting and Financial Sciences careers do not often emphasize the importance of the Public Sector, especially in that of Public Accountant, it is considered necessary that students and young professionals notice the importance that He has the management of the "public matter" and the strict. Public Management. Thus, public spending allows us to identify and account for the public policies implemented to provide the goods and services required by society.

Government accounting currently suffers from the analytical record of expenses and costs, which makes it difficult to quickly analyze them and as a consequence, there is no detailed and timely information useful for the administration of public resources.

The application of an information system in the accounting of the costs and the budgets executed in the entities or any type of organization is a tool of great help for the management of the organizations because it helps them to plan and control their activities in a company or organization. This article will show the advantages of using a cost and expense control system as a public management tool appropriate to the needs of the public sector.

Government accounting in Peru refers to the way in which the government keeps its records and presents its public finances, it is regulated by Legislative Decree 1438 and its regulations, which establishes the rules and procedures for accounting, budgeting and accountability. from the public sector.

For this purpose, coordination will be established with the supply, budget and other areas through the SIAF RP or, as the case may be, with the SIAF GL, which are the Integrated Management or Financial Administration Systems of public resources in use as registration applications. accounting and budgeting of public resources.

The Government Accounting Plan is part of the Financial Administration of the Public Sector, thus, the Financial Administration establishes the rules and procedures in relation to accounting, budget and results or accountability of the public sector, for which it is proposed to implement the detailed complementary interface, at the analytical level; (cost accounting), which is extremely useful and necessary in the content of the General Account of the Republic.

At present, government accounting does not have sufficient application in municipalities, unlike business accounting, in the public sector, analytical or destination accounts, which would give consistency in the information, are not yet considered in the government accounting plan. presented by the municipalities to be integrated into the General Account of the Republic, in such a way that, it is proposed to

implement a cost system in the municipalities, and later in all levels of the public sector.

Analytical accounting applied to the public sector, is configured as one of the information instruments that allows obtaining useful information to improve decision- making and maintain the trust of citizens in public sector entities with quality and transparency in the management of public resources.

However, it is necessary to indicate that analytical accounting is not conditioned by the same degree of confidentiality, as it happens in the field of companies, which operate in a framework of competition. This knowledge of the costs should not constitute the final objective in public management in which the benefit does not constitute a valid indicator for its evaluation, as it happens in the business field. The public manager must achieve the greatest social benefit within the framework of effective and efficient management.

For this reason, it is important to complement the cost information with management indicators that constitute an essential element in the monitoring of objectives and management control.

To measure the efficiency of public management, cost analysis should be considered as an alternative to improve the management of its economic resources. Higher educational entities are unaware of the value of the services they provide, which reduces their competitiveness in the market, leading to inequality in the attention to the population, and deteriorating the quality of the service to be provided.

Analytical accounting applied to the public sector, aims to establish a series of general standards and criteria that allow the design of a general framework of reference in the implementation of Analytical Accounting Systems in this public sector. Through the Government Analytical Accounting system, it is intended to determine accounting aggregates that allow knowing the cost of the representative variables of said processes, both from an organic and functional point of view and, where appropriate, the comparison with the income obtained, although, the The concept of income in a sector that provides public or semi-public goods and services has differentiating connotations from the usual concept of income.

Despite the difficulty of the task, and at least as a first step, as a first document that can, and possibly should, be followed by other specific ones for specific areas or subsectors of administrative organizations, it seems necessary to establish a series of general concepts. In short, of common language, which allow to serve as a basis for subsequent developments and, to deepen in each of the target organizations.

As a main part of this topic to be discussed, the typology of Cost Centers and Responsibility Centers will be defined,

indicating the characteristics that organizational units or any other entity must meet to be considered as such, emphasizing that these criteria do not cease to be relevant. be value judgments and, therefore, have a merely indicative character. Through the concept of Cost Center, the question is answered: who consumes in the organization? and with the Responsibility Center criterion, who is responsible for consumption is answered.

Regarding structures, there are a series of general criteria and special attention will be paid to specific areas of the Public Administration sector that, due to their importance, or because they present similar characteristics, deserve this special attention.

II BACKGROUND

Currently, public entities manage principles of efficiency, economy and effectiveness, to achieve productivity and competitiveness. "Government accounting has experienced progress as a strategic tool in the administration of resources in the public sector, becoming a fundamental axis in the verification and good management of financial information in public institutions" [2] Implement an analytical system For management, it allows having information on expenses permanently to make decisions on the use of resources. "From an accounting perspective, a more accurate way of measuring and calculating could partially help reduce social issues that arise from business operations"[3]. "International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) establish the requirements for the preparation of financial reports issued by non-financial public sector entities, which are mandatory for States" [4]. Financial accounting and tax accounting are separate. "Budgeting processes in organizations have been evolving towards dynamic alternatives, such as the Beyond Budgeting procedure, which advocates improving the effectiveness in achieving strategic objectives through greater delegation of responsibility"[5]. "The information provided by government accounting constitutes the raw material to carry out the financial evaluation of the public sector and contribute to the discussion on the redesign of public policies" [6]. "In this way, it is intended to be competitive by avoiding cost deviations, balancing the income statement, fulfilling its mission and turning its vision into reality" [7]. "The budget is a management instrument whose implementation seeks to rescue the near future of business operations. The implicit challenge cannot be denied" [8].

The Chartered Public Accountant at the service of the State has the challenge of implementing and applying the most appropriate strategies in accordance with the established regulations, strengthening their contribution within the public sector; and that it be valued by the senior management of the budget specifications. "The heads of public entities, the head of the Budget Office and the head of the Administration Office, or those who take their place in the budget statement, are responsible for the proper

application of the provisions of this law, in the framework of the Principle of Legality, included in article IV of the Preliminary Title of the Single Ordered Text of Law 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure, approved by Supreme Decree 004-2019-JUS". [9].

The general hypothesis was: Analytical Accounting significantly influences the Budgetary Management of the Municipality of La Molina, in the year 2022; Specific Hypothesis 1: Regulatory Tools influence the Cost Centers of the Municipality; Specific Hypothesis 2: Regulatory Tools influence the Control of the Municipal Budget Management; Specific Hypothesis 3: The Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Control of the Budgetary Management of the Municipality; Specific Hypothesis 4: The Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Cost Centers of the Municipality.

For Hypothesis 1, the following Table was prepared to measure the Degree of correlation and level of significance between the Regulatory Tools and the Cost Centers

Table 1 Symmetrical measurements

	Value	Asymptotic Standard error	Approximate T	Approximate significance
Ordinal by C ordinal Spearman	,660	,110	6,085	,000c
No. of valid cases	50			

The scale showed a significant correlation between the evaluators, when it was measured with the Spearman correlation coefficient. It also presented acceptable sensitivity and specificity, which gives it structural validity (Appiani et al., 2020, p.304). Performing the specific hypothesis test 1, we have in table 1 that there is a direct and significant relationship between the Regulatory Tools and the Cost Centers; obtaining a correlation coefficient of Spearman's Rho = 0.660, which indicates a moderate significant correlation at the bilateral 0.05 level, with $\rho = 0.000$ ($\rho < 0.05$), rejecting the null hypothesis; Therefore, the Regulatory Tools influence the Cost Centers of the Municipality.

For Hypothesis 2, the following Table was prepared to measure the Degree of correlation and level of significance between the Regulatory Tools and Budgetary Management Control.

Table 2 Symmetrical measurements

	Value	Asymptotic Standard error	Approximate T	Approximate significance
Ordinal by C ordinal Spearman	,753	,106	6,795	,000c
No. of valid cases	50			

Performing the specific hypothesis test 2, we have in table 2 that there is a direct and significant relationship between the Regulatory Tools and Budgetary Management Control; obtaining a Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient = 0.700, which indicates a moderate significant correlation at the bilateral 0.05 level, with $\rho = 0.000$ ($\rho < 0.05$), rejecting the null hypothesis; Therefore, the Regulatory Tools influence the Control of the Budgetary Management of the

Municipality

For Hypothesis 3, the following Table was prepared to measure the Degree of correlation and level of significance between the Responsibility Centers and the Budgetary Management Control.

Table 3 Symmetrical measurements

		Value	Asymptotic Standard error	Approximate T	Approximate significance
Ordinal by ordinal	C Spearman	,753	,105	7,933	,000c
No. of valid cases		50			

Performing the specific hypothesis test 3, we have in table 3 that there is a direct and significant relationship between the Responsibility Centers and the Budgetary Management Control.; obtaining a Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient = 0.753, which indicates a moderate significant correlation at the bilateral 0.05 level, with $\rho = 0.000$ ($\rho < 0.05$), rejecting the null hypothesis; Therefore, the Responsibility Centers have a significant influence on the Control of the Budgetary Management of the Municipality. For Hypothesis 4, the following Table was prepared to measure the Degree of correlation and level of significance between the Responsibility Centers and the Cost Centers.

For Hypothesis 4, the following Table was prepared to measure the Degree of correlation and level of significance between the Responsibility Centers and the Cost Centers.

Table 4 Symmetrical measurements

		Value	Asymptotic Standard error	Approximate T	Approximate significance
Ordinal by ordinal	C Spearman	,721	,109	7,200	,000c
No. of valid cases		50			

Performing the specific hypothesis test 4, we have in table 4 that there is a direct and significant relationship between the Responsibility Centers and the Cost Centers; obtaining a correlation coefficient of Spearman's Rho = 0.721 that indicates a moderate significant correlation at the bilateral level 0.05, with $\rho = 0.000$ ($\rho < 0.05$), rejecting the null

hypothesis; Therefore, the Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Cost Centers of the Municipality.

For the General Hypothesis the following Table was prepared to measure the Spearman's Rho correlation test.

Table 5 Symmetrical measurements

		Value	Asymptotic Standard error	Approximate T	Approximate significance
Ordinal by ordinal	C Spearman	,824	,096	10,087	,000c
No. of valid cases		50			

According to the general hypothesis, we have in Table 5 that there is a direct and significant relationship between analytical accounting and budget management in the Municipality; obtaining a correlation coefficient of Spearman's Rho = 0.824 that indicates a good significant correlation at the bilateral level 0.05, with $\rho = 0.000$ ($\rho < 0.05$), rejecting the null hypothesis; Therefore, Analytical Accounting significantly influences the Budgetary Management of the Municipality, in the year 2021.

The results obtained in the investigation indicate that Analytical Accounting significantly influences the Budgetary Management of the Municipalities, the Regulatory Tools influence the Cost Centers of the Municipality, the Regulatory Tools influence the Control of the Budgetary Management of the Municipality, the Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Municipal Budget Management Control, in 2021, the Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Municipality Cost Centers.

In the discussion of the results, we agree with [7], who indicate that the budget of state institutions is aimed at linking the allocation of resources with results in terms of their effects on society with the aim of improving management. To optimize public spending, analytical accounting indicates how public spending can be analyzed. The income and expense budget is really useful for organizations to the extent that there is continuous monitoring of it on the basis of the budget, which in the study we call budgetary control.

The scientific contribution of the research made it possible to determine the degree of influence of Analytical Accounting in the Budget Management of Municipalities, in order to establish theoretical guidelines that support the need for its application.

Therefore, in this sense, it is already considered a necessity for public entities to have a cost system, therefore, it is necessary to have adequate financial and cost information systems prepared under accounting standards that are based on homogeneous criteria. and that are understandable in the international economic environment, that guarantee public entities to provide an excellent quality service, allowing

them to correctly calculate the cost of developing their activities, manufacturing goods or providing services.

Cost Accounting is a well-developed technique and a tool that contributes to decision-making and most competent managers and cost and managerial accountants know how to manage production and/or service costs.

Currently there is a need to develop a cost accounting system suitable for the activities that public entities carry out, but in some cases the systems to determine the costs are not adequate, making the process of generating the accounting result, is not correct for making strategic decisions and does not allow it to be displayed in management reports.

For the development of these cost systems, costs must be linked to financial accounting and the dynamics of inventories in process must be given precision and the process that adds value to the product or services must be studied, that is, a current structural change in costs and of accounting dynamics.

In this regard, it would be necessary to apply a system that not only leads us to know the cost of the product or service but also the cost of the way to deliver it, including activities related to the type of customer or user or distribution channel through which it is getting you.

To find out if an entity needs to implement cost systems for its processes and products or services, it must consider the complexity of the range of products it produces or the inputs it requires, as well as the number of indirect workers that support the delivery of products or services or the number of departments involved, the diversity of clients or users and the variety of services that they consume. The diversity of elements can be the key to the need. Another way to support the decision to use or not more precise costs in an entity, is based on the attitude of the users of the costs.

In the past, organizations were profitable, or if they were in the non-profit sector, they had extensive funds. Also before, organizations were simpler than now, with less variety and diversity of products, services and customers. Consequently, in the past, organizations could make mistakes that were offset by profits, thus hiding mistakes or poor decisions.

Today, the margins of error are smaller. Companies cannot make as many mistakes as in the past. Currently, the elaboration of the quotes, the decisions on capital investments, require a very sharp pencil. Most competitors understand the cause-and-effect relationship that drives costs.

The organization of public entities has to become agile and capable of modifying their work and cost structure. This is not very difficult to achieve when the owner of the organization understands its cost structure and its economic impact.

Many organizations require the information exclusively for strategic purposes. Their indirect costs have been greatly increased by the complexity and proliferation of products and customers, and they do not have a proper way to associate costs with who or what causes them.

Organizations no longer have the luxury of intuitively guessing with whom and where they are making profits, but must instead manage the costs of their processes and eliminate waste and unused capacity.

Many financial accounting systems are used as accounting monitoring and control instruments, when the best use of financial information is for predictive planning, cost estimation and decision support. Traditional accounting systems fail in their mission through their primary, secondary and even tertiary apportionments, which result in nothing more than arbitrary assignments, since they ignore any causality analysis.

In the field of public entities, those that intend to evaluate their efficiency must consider a cost analysis as a fundamental tool to carry out a better management of their resources. The omission of this, causes a lack of knowledge of the value of the goods or services provided or produced, causing inequality in the attention of the population and deteriorating the quality of the product or service.

The implementation of a cost system will make it possible to have permanently updated information regarding the behavior and structure of costs incurred and the productive efficiency of the services.

The costs obtained will also serve so that the respective authorities can compare the relative efficiency in the allocation of resources.

The implementation of analytical and government accounting requires certain circumstances, the starting point being the accounts of operating costs of general accounting. The use of the new general government plan as part of the accounting standardization (similar to that of other European countries) requires health centers, hospitals, entities that produce fish products, as well as other companies, such as those that grow agricultural products of mass consumption, a sectoral adaptation to a new plan.

In conclusion, we believe that the governmental accounting plan should formalize the analytical exploitation account plan, so that this allows public entities to reflect their management, based on management reports in order to enhance their services or products, as well as the elimination of unprofitable ones



Figure 1 Analytical Accounting and Budget Management

Note. Own elaboration.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results and preceding discussion, it is proposed:
 First: Analytical Accounting significantly influences the Budgetary Management of the Municipalities. It is recommended that all public entities apply analytical accounting.

Second: The Regulatory Tools influence the Cost Centers of the Municipalities. It is recommended to take into account national and international regulations to improve the quality of cost information.

Third: The Regulatory Tools influence the Control of the Budgetary Management of the Municipalities. It is recommended to take into account national and international regulations to improve the quality of information in budget management.

Fourth: The Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Budget Management Control of the Municipalities, in the year 2021. It is recommended to implement the responsibility centers to improve budget management control.

Fifth: The Responsibility Centers significantly influence the Cost Centers of the Municipalities. It is recommended to implement the responsibility centers to improve the work in the cost centers.

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