## **R&D** Outsourcing

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## **Accountant: in-house or outsourced?**

Surprisingly, in most cases, a small business does not need an accountant: many tasks can be performed by a salesperson, a supplier, a secretary, and even the director himself.

How do you know which accountant you need? Is it worth hiring him or is it better to outsource? Let's tell!

What an accountant should actually do

An accountant is needed to streamline all documents: to correctly reflect expenses, receipts, writeoffs, apply tax legislation to them and calculate tax and settle accounts with the state. It is clear that the amount of tax should not be too large:)

Entrepreneurs often hire a state accountant and pay him a salary of 40-60-100 thousand per month for work that one of the employees can do on their own, quickly and for free. At the same time, an accountant can really fulfill his duties ... only he receives a salary every month, and actually does accounting work several times a year.

What types of accounting services are there Online accounting

We are talking about online services, when you do everything yourself: you keep records, calculate salaries and taxes, prepare reports - you pay little money for this, but you also spend your time. Someone spends hours, someone - tens of hours.

Suitable for: small companies that have just launched and want to save money by channeling them into product development.

How much: an average of 10,000 rubles per year.

Accountant "for an hour"

A visiting accountant is a specialist who comes to the company a couple of times a week for a couple of hours. Or the entrepreneur himself goes to him and takes the accumulated documents that have accumulated. This is already outsourcing.

Agreements, to be honest, are not always drawn up. Someone concludes a contract - that's right. Someone does not conclude, because they think: "Why are we going to fill out the documents once again, these are taxes to be paid! I will simply pay from hand to hand, especially since I know this person." But this is as dangerous as making a fire in the hot July steppe.

Because there can be a lot of options for a bad development of events. The most popular is the person "whom you know" suddenly stops communicating, and then says that you have no common business and he does not owe you anything, because you did not conclude an agreement. Or it happens that the accountant decided to end cooperation, but became insolent and left the base for

himself. Extortion begins: if you want to get the base, pay 100,000 rubles (for example). Moral: no matter what outsourcer is, always conclude a contract and record what documents and information you transfer.

An accountant "for an hour" is bad because the person who works for you alone has a limit. It so happens that an accountant gains several clients for himself ... but someone is sure to remain deprived - he gets attention on a residual basis. Also, such an accountant can go on maternity leave, get sick, or turn out to be a crook who wrote a lot of words in his resume, but he himself does not understand anything. All these risks are on the entrepreneur.

Suitable for: entrepreneurs who for some reason do not want to even superficially delve into the goals and objectives of the accounting department in his company and are not yet ready to hire an employee.

How much: in Moscow from 10,000 to 30,000 rubles per month, in the regions it is cheaper.

## Outsourced accounting

There are two options here - small outsourcing companies and large outsourced accounting departments.

Small outsourcing firms often pay black wages. So they compete in other small companies and try to somehow stay on the brink of profitability. The qualifications of employees in such companies are appropriate, and if someone grows up, they usually leave - where everything is official, like in Button.

In a small accounting company, as a rule, there are eight-ten-twelve employees and 30-40 clients, this is practically the limit of possibilities. Of these forty, five or six actually bring in revenue and profits - they pay more attention to such people than to others. People there do not particularly hold on to a place, basically they work according to the principle: "Near the house, the team seems to be normal. So what if the salary is black, I still won't live up to retirement."

But there is also a plus - flexibility: small companies are ready to adapt to any client's wishes ... but the human factor still remains.

In large outsourced accounting departments, the staff and organization of work are such that even if someone falls out for a while, the detachment will not notice the loss of a soldier. Communication will not be interrupted - this is important. Of course, the services of such accounting departments are more expensive, but it is important to understand what is more important for you - a little savings or a lot of confidence.

You also need to remember that when you turn to outsourcing accounting, you do not completely shift responsibility to it and forget the terrible word with the letter "B". You need to be ready for partnership - so that an accountant can do his job well, he needs information: bank statement, documents, information about absenteeism and work shifts, explanations and comments.

Suitable for: any company for which standard accounting solutions are suitable.

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It only costs: in most cases from [2 500  $\square$ } (https://knopka.com/price/) to 70,000  $\square$  per month - it all depends on the turnover and needs of the company.

Staff accountant

Can do everything: do direct accounting work, go to the post office, send and receive correspondence, be a clerk, bring coffee and even hold an entrepreneur's hand when he panics.

A full-time accountant is usually found in a business with a large number of employees and situations where you will need to dive deeply into the processes and intricacies. The disadvantage is the same the human factor. In addition, in this case, the entrepreneur himself will have to be responsible for updating 1C and other infrastructure.

Who is suitable for:

companies with a large staff; companies in which employees do not get out of business trips; companies with a complex and specific business, when a "box" solution is not suitable; small companies, if the manager is nervous, and the presence of the accountant calms him down.

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