

Research on Authority Management and Risk Control of State-owned Enterprises based on Accounting Matters

Keren He*, Longyu Yu, Yiru Chen, Fengyu Xiao

Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu, 233030, China

Abstract

With the continuous deepening of the reform process of State-owned enterprises in my country, the financial accounting function of enterprises has an important impact on business management, investment decision-making, basic operations, external risk prevention and control, and internal management control. Reducing financial risks is a key issue for State-owned enterprises to consider. This paper briefly expounds and analyzes the authority management of accounting matters in State-owned enterprises and its risk factors, and proposes the optimization measures for the authority management of accounting matters in State-owned enterprises and the financial risk control strategy based on accounting matters.

Keywords

State-owned Enterprise; Accounting Matters; Authority Management; Risk Control.

1. Introduction

Regarding the authority management of accounting matters in State-owned enterprises, its influencing factors include enterprise structure, internal division of labor, business nature and characteristics, etc. It is a management method for the examination and approval authority of enterprise accountants. In addition to strengthening the construction of the financial approval system, clarifying the approval process for contracts, expense reimbursement, procurement, sales, cost collection and other documents, standardizing the accounting approval behavior, and improving the efficiency of authority management, enterprises also need to strengthen the management of authorization of accounting matters, pay attention to the balance and standardization of financial approval power, and provide strong support for further prevention and control of financial risks of State-owned enterprises [1].

2. State-owned Enterprise Accounting Authority Management and Financial Risk

2.1. State-owned Enterprise Accounting Matters Authority Management

The authority of accounting matters mainly refers to the division of labor of financial and accounting personnel assigned to various types of transactions or matters and appropriate approval authority for State-owned enterprises in order to ensure the quality of accounting information when they carry out accounting confirmation, measurement and reporting of their own transactions or matters. For example, the approval process for accounting confirmation, measurement, and reporting, such as design contract signing approval, reimbursement document approval, purchase approval, sales, and cost collection, etc., accounting item authority management is the management of this series of approval authority, from the perspective of enterprise management. Analyze how to effectively allocate financial department personnel and their responsibilities and powers in various activities and work, and how to reasonably grant and control these rights, so as to avoid the risk of accounting abuse

caused by improper authorization in State-owned enterprises, and maintain Operational stability and reliability of State-owned enterprises. Specifically, it can be divided into: In State-owned enterprises, on the one hand, the financial approval system includes a variety of content within the scope of financial authorization and approval, with multiple levels and forms, and different approval powers correspond to different responsibilities and obligations. On the other hand, the regulations on the authorization and approval procedures for financial management, this procedure is that State-owned enterprises clearly stipulate the approval process and sequence of various accounting matters within the enterprise according to relevant documents and accounting standards. The provisions of the procedures allow the financial and accounting personnel of the enterprise to complete the approval work according to the prescribed process, execute the approval authority, avoid the occurrence of confusion in the approval process, illegal approval, and overstep approval, etc., and provide a guarantee for the effective and safe development of the approval work [2].

2.2. Financial and Accounting Risks of State-owned Enterprises

First, financial accounting technical risks. Financial accounting work is highly professional, and its approval work is complex and systematic, involving multiple departments within the enterprise, which not only requires accountants to have rich professional knowledge reserves and professional capabilities, but also needs to be familiar with the business of the enterprise. Links and product categories, structures, processes, etc. In the work of financial and accounting personnel of State-owned enterprises, once there is a deviation from accounting standards in various procurement approvals, reimbursement approvals, and contract approvals, or due to lack of understanding of the latest accounting policies, data distortion and inadvertent approval will occur. It will further lead to financial data fraud and tax risks, affecting the company's subsequent decision-making, management and strategy implementation [3].

Second, the risk of professional ethics awareness. In the operation and management of State-owned enterprises, it is necessary to strengthen the active avoidance and prevention of financial accounting risks, and strictly require financial accounting personnel to have good moral literacy and professional ethics awareness, so as to provide guarantee for the operation and development of enterprises. In the work of financial accountants, they often need to deal with a large amount of information and various forms of economic activities. If they lack professional ethics, do not have good self-control and consciousness, it is easy to breed corruption in the accounting department. Obtain economic benefits from accounting activities or trading with inside information. This kind of behavior will not only affect the image of enterprise management, but also cause huge economic losses to the enterprise and affect the social image of the enterprise.

Third, environmental risks. This kind of risk mainly refers to the risk of State-owned enterprises in the face of the financial and accounting work environment. By improving the occupational environment, the risk is weakened and the crisis is avoided. The environment here refers to the internal control environment of the enterprise. Insufficient internal control can be reflected in the lack of a sound internal control mechanism, system, process and system, etc., and can also be reflected in the lack of scientific internal control management ideas, resulting in financial crisis [4]. Nowadays, with the rapid development of the market economy, the market position of State-owned enterprises has changed greatly; the internal reform is deepening day by day, and the internal governance environment has undergone major changes. In order to effectively avoid the financial risks of enterprises and improve the management strength of State-owned enterprises [5]

3. Risk Factors Affecting the Authority Management of Accounting Matters in State-owned Enterprises

3.1. Enterprise Structure

The enterprise structure is an important support system for the operation of the enterprise. The more common structural systems of State-owned enterprises are: linear, decentralized, centralized, matrix and so on. In the process of the development of State-owned enterprises, these organizational structure forms include the establishment of a large number of functional departments, organizational structure governance, etc. The establishment of internal functional departments under different structural forms will directly affect the actual effect of State-owned enterprise accounting matters authority management . In order to improve the approval authority management process for accounting matters of State-owned enterprises, it is necessary to strengthen the optimization of the organizational structure of State-owned enterprises, improve the organizational structure, sort out the relationship between various departments, clarify the powers and responsibilities of different departments and the separation of incompatible responsibilities within departments, so that each The project approval work is carried out in an orderly manner, and all functional departments coordinate and cooperate to participate in internal control and management, thereby effectively improving the efficiency of financial approval [6] .

3.2. Internal Division of Labor

Combined with the actual operation and management of State-owned enterprises, internal division of labor refers to the configuration and elaboration of the job requirements and employment conditions of each post by the company according to the internal organization, so that all departments and post personnel can clarify their own work scope and responsibilities, and consciously perform their own rights and duties. obligations, jointly complete the strategic plan of State-owned enterprises, and provide assistance for the development of enterprises. According to the analysis of the current status of internal job setting in State-owned enterprises, there is insufficient awareness of incompatible job separation, such as auditing and supervision, business handling, accounting records, and property custody. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish the boundaries of corporate financial and accounting positions, and to clearly divide the accounting authorization and approval content of different positions, so as to ensure the accuracy of corporate accounting matters and work efficiency [7] .

3.3. The Business Nature of the Enterprise

In the operation and management of State-owned enterprises, according to different business content and nature, it is usually divided into two types: regular business and special business, and the approval configuration in the processing of these two kinds of business is different, and the control strength is different. Since the nature of business directly affects the division of approval authority in the financial and accounting matters of an enterprise and affects the design of the approval process, it can also be understood that different business properties will affect the way of financial approval and the way of financial authorization control. It can be seen that State-owned enterprises need to strengthen the setting and positioning of the nature of business and regulate the management authority of enterprise accounting matters.

4. Optimization Measures for the Authority Management of Accounting Matters in State-owned Enterprises

4.1. Strengthen the Construction of the Financial Approval System and Clearly Implement the Approval Responsibilities

In order to optimize the authority management of accounting matters, first of all, it is necessary to build a sound financial approval system, clarify the approval responsibilities and work scope of accountants with different positions in the financial department, and clearly define the boundaries of each accounting work, so as to standardize accounting work and strengthen accounting matters. management effect. It is necessary to analyze the internal relationship between the system construction and the risk of accounting authority management, and propose a specific accounting authority management system. According to the company's own business positioning and nature, give different post responsibilities corresponding approval authorization to ensure that the approval responsibility is implemented in each person. Accounting personnel, put forward the requirements for the approval responsibility of each accounting position [8]. Secondly, it is necessary to improve the existing financial accounting approval system, comprehensively analyze the risk and authorization system, standardize various approval processes in the approval system, unify the format and conditions of approval vouchers, and sort out the sequence of approval nodes, so as to improve the construction of the financial approval system of State-owned enterprises. level, and effectively avoid institutional risks.

4.2. Restrict Reimbursement and Purchasing Authority, and Standardize Accounting Approval Behavior

It is necessary to limit the approval authority for the daily expense reimbursement business and the material and financial business approval authority, and propose specific and clear different business approval authority to meet the needs of different types of business work. The approval requirements corresponding to the business are completed, the work is completed, and the situation of illegal approval and overstep approval is effectively avoided [9].

Considering that the daily expenses are the utilities, public expenses, business hospitality, travel expenses, food, rental, insurance and repair expenses that naturally arise in the process of maintaining the normal operation of State-owned enterprises, they are permeated in various aspects of the daily operation of State-owned enterprises. Links, departments and corners are complex and trivial to a certain extent, covering various departments, and the approval process can be specified as: reimbursement applicant → director of the department → vice president of the department → audit of the financial department → general manager of the enterprise → director Long → Signature of the Chief Financial Officer → Payment by the Finance Department. In this process, since there are many departments involved, each department only reimburses and applies for the expenses incurred during the operation of its own department on the premise of the budget, so it does not need to be linked with other business departments [10].

In addition, in the regulations on the approval authority for material procurement business, it is necessary to consider that the procurement of materials by State-owned enterprises will directly affect the work of the production department of the enterprise and the implementation of production technology. At this time, the standardized process is proposed: procurement department → procurement supervisor → vice president → production department director (and vice president) → financial review → general manager → chairman → financial director → financial payment. This multi-production department assists in approval to ensure that the purchase order submitted by the procurement department meets both the budget and the actual needs of the production department, ensures the authenticity and accuracy of financial approval, and further standardizes the financial approval process.

4.3. Optimize the Pre-approval Process and Improve the Efficiency of Authority Management

The so-called Pre-approval is essentially based on the premise of comprehensive budget management of the enterprise. Pre-approval runs through all departments and business processes of State-owned enterprises. It is the examination and approval authority granted to the heads of various departments, and its purpose is to provide timely examination and approval for the handler's application. Therefore, in order to strengthen the pre-approval process specification, it is also necessary to conduct hierarchical approval for the authorization of the accounting personnel of the financial department according to the actual situation. In the process of approval, accountants need to conduct approval work at different levels according to the company's overall budget content and execution plan, combined with the amount of different businesses, so as to simplify the approval process, improve the approval efficiency, and further improve the authority management efficiency of corporate accounting matters. . According to the internal situation of the State-owned enterprise, the Pre-approval process can be set as follows: applicant → director of the department → deputy general manager of the department → general manager → chairman of the board → chief financial officer → financial payment. In this process, the applicant needs to fill in the "Loan Form" according to specific matters, and the specific matters are limited to "travel expenses" and "reserve funds"; the approvers at all levels need to understand the purpose of the loan, strictly control the amount of the loan, and at the same time verify by the financial director For loan matters, loans that do not meet the conditions can be appropriately rejected. This form of hierarchical examination and approval by department heads can differentiate the examination and approval authority of State-owned enterprise accounting to a certain extent, and avoid accountants' "exclusive examination and approval", so as to achieve the goal of authority management of accounting matters.

4.4. Clarify the Authorization of Enterprise Accounting Matters and Balance the Power of Financial Approval

Balancing the power of financial approval is the control of the risk of the approval power of the financial accounting of the enterprise. State-owned enterprises shall, according to the overall budget work arrangement and the budgets prepared at different levels, reasonably arrange the approval amount, approval items and business nature of the financial and accounting personnel, and the department supervisor shall conduct the next step of approval and be responsible for the delivery of funds. After that, according to the organizational structure of the enterprise, it is necessary to further clarify the authority management of accounting matters for the heads of various departments, financial staff, deputy general managers, and chairman of the board on the basis of the above-mentioned "Pre-approval process", strengthen the authorization of accounting matters, and effectively avoid the appearance of State-owned enterprises. Risks caused by out of control of accounting approval authority.

5. Financial Risk Control Strategies of State-owned Enterprises based on Accounting Matters

In addition to strengthening the granting and management of accounting approval authority, it is also necessary to further standardize the effect of the authority management of enterprise accounting matters in the following ways, so as to avoid corporate financial risks.

5.1. Improve the Internal Organizational Structure of the Enterprise and Weaken the Financial Moral Hazard

Optimize the internal organizational structure of State-owned enterprises, clarify the authorization and management responsibilities of accounting matters of each department with the help of a complete and systematic organizational structure, clearly position the responsibilities and obligations of each functional department, strengthen the independence of each department, and standardize the overall operation process of State-owned enterprises, so as to improve the financial The working environment of accountants ensures that financial accounting work is not subject to external temptation and interference, and weakens the financial moral hazard of State-owned enterprises. State-owned enterprises can adjust the internal organizational structure of the enterprise by deepening the corporate restructuring, appropriately dispersing equity, forming a capital structure of multiple subjects, effectively improving the situation of internal power concentration, making the development goals of the enterprise consistent with personal goals, and improving accounting. The subjectivity of personnel actively avoiding moral hazard.

5.2. Raising Awareness of Financial Risks and Emphasizing Risk Aversion

As the basis of accounting work, State-owned enterprises should actively improve their own financial risk awareness, improve the risk prevention awareness and literacy of enterprise management personnel and financial management personnel, and prompt them to timely discover hidden financial accounting risks and accurately identify financial accounting risks. In addition, enterprises should increase the publicity of methods for identifying financial and accounting risks, and carry out publicity through internal local area networks, internal work conferences, periodic work report meetings, etc., to form a top-down awareness of financial and accounting risk prevention. Actively use their professional knowledge in actual work, scientifically analyze accounting risks, and deeply analyze the causes of risks, so as to complete risk identification, risk assessment, and risk prevention work, and at the same time make financial accounting work under the comprehensive supervision of the enterprise.

5.3. Assess Corporate Financial and Accounting Risks and Formulate Feasible Hedging Policies

Carefully assess the financial and accounting risks of State-owned enterprises and understand the specific circumstances of the risks, so as to improve the financial risk prevention capabilities of State-owned enterprises. In the actual process, the financial and accounting risks faced by enterprises mainly include internal risks and external risks. Accountants are required to pay attention to financial analysis, pay attention to the cash flow and asset-liability structure of the enterprise, and appropriately use the approval authority according to the actual situation, and reasonably approve the use of funds. Avoid amplifying risks where the business already has liquidity risk. At the same time, the financial and accounting personnel of the enterprise should formulate countermeasures in time for the risks arising from the actual operation of the enterprise, and use advanced financial management concepts and scientific financial management tools to propose practical and feasible strategies for risk aversion financial activities, so as to systematically and comprehensively manage and control funds to effectively avoid certain risks. In addition, financial accountants can also use the scientific management system to promote the orderly development of financial management and accounting matters, and provide strong support for the healthy and sustainable operation of enterprises.

5.4. Strengthen the Training of Financial Accounting, Taking into Account the Moral Quality and Skills

State-owned enterprises should focus on the professional skills and professional ethics of financial accounting personnel. Among all kinds of financial risks, accounting personal literacy

is one of the main influencing factors. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously improve the professional skills of financial accounting personnel, and regularly organize internal accounting personnel training activities according to the latest accounting standards and policies introduced by the Chinese government, so that they can grasp the latest accounting standards in a timely manner, and understand the changes in the authority of accounting matters under the policy changes. Adjustment of work content, so as to complete the work more accurately and use the authority of accounting matters more rationally. Actively improve the professional ethics of accountants, and strengthen the explanation of real cases on "consequences caused by illegal operations", so that financial accountants realize the importance of their positions and the importance of approval authority in accounting matters, so as to be more cautious. Exercising the responsibilities of examination and approval, treat the authority given to you with caution, so as to avoid the risk of personal moral quality management of State-owned enterprises based on the authority of accounting matters.

5.5. Build a Corporate Accounting Supervision Mechanism and Implement Accounting Supervision Responsibilities

Build a corporate accounting supervision mechanism, clearly implement accounting supervision responsibilities, ensure responsibility to individuals, and force corporate accountants to make various violations and damage corporate interests by means of supervision, and effectively avoid corporate financial risks based on the authority management of accounting matters. In the actual process, it is necessary to establish an accounting supervision and operation mechanism, put forward supervision and management methods such as "supervision and review" and "benefit evaluation", systematically review accounting information, and resolutely stop violations of laws and disciplines. State-owned enterprises also need to clarify the accounting supervision responsibilities of functional departments to ensure that they can consciously and actively supervise the work behavior of accountants, and timely discover the problems of enterprise accounting matters, the implementation of accounting approval authority, and the granting of accounting approval authority, etc. Effective development provides a strong guarantee.

6. Conclusion

To sum up, under the background of deepening reform of State-owned enterprises, the risks of authority management of financial and accounting matters are becoming more and more clear, and inherent risks cannot be completely eliminated. The existence of risks is a restraint for enterprises, which is not conducive to the healthy and long-term development of enterprises. In addition to taking effective control measures to properly evade and standardize the accounting examination and approval behavior of enterprises and improve the accounting management level of State-owned enterprises, various measures such as purchasing professional liability insurance can also be used to avoid accounting risks, providing strong support for the long-term and healthy development of State-owned enterprises.

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