

10.70711/frim.v2i7.5030

The Influence of the New Government Accounting System on the Accounting of Public Institutions

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Abstract: The implementation of the new “government accounting System” puts forward higher requirements for a series of work such as financial management of public institutions. Based on this, the paper takes the accounting system of public institutions as the research basis to explore the impact on the accounting system and accounting methods brought by the implementation of the new Government Accounting System. Based on this research, it provides more reference for improving the accounting ability of public institutions.

Keywords: The new Government Accounting System; Public institutions; Accounting; Influence
Introduction

With the deepening of the reform of China’s economic system and the increasingly refined management of public finance, the original government accounting system can no longer meet the needs of the development of public institutions. The introduction of the new government accounting system is of great significance for standardizing the accounting of public institutions, improving the quality of accounting information and strengthening financial management.

1. Changes brought about by the implementation of the new Government Accounting System

1.1 The accounting model has been innovated

The new system constructs a new accounting model of “double function, double foundation and double report”. The so-called “double function” is to have and realize the dual function of financial accounting and budget accounting at the same time. Financial accounting focuses on comprehensively reflecting the financial status, operation and cash flow of the unit, providing detailed financial basis for decision-making; Budget accounting focuses on monitoring and reflecting the implementation of budget revenue and expenditure to ensure the strict implementation of the budget. “Dual basis” means that the financial accounting adopts the accrual basis, which can more accurately reflect the economic results and financial status of the unit in a specific period, so that the recognition of income and expense is more consistent with the actual attribution period; The budget accounting adopts the cash system, which ensures that the revenue and expenditure of budget funds can be clearly and intuitively presented, and enhances the transparency and controllability of budget management. “Double report” requires the preparation of financial reports and final accounts reports, financial reports provide comprehensive and systematic financial information, help users to make a comprehensive assessment of the unit’s financial status and operating results; The final accounts report reflects the results of budget implementation and provides a strong basis for the supervision and evaluation of budget implementation. This innovative accounting model makes financial accounting and budget accounting both moderately separate and connect with each other, and lays a solid foundation for improving the level of financial management and scientific decision-making of public institutions.

1.2 The setting of accounting subjects has been adjusted

Under the new system, the setting of accounting subjects has been optimized and adjusted. New key subjects such as “projected liabilities” and “provision for bad debts” have been added, which greatly enriches the content and scope of accounting. At the same time, the classification of assets and liabilities has been more detailed, so that the accounting accounts can reflect the financial situation of public institutions more comprehensively and accurately. This detailed and rich classification helps to improve the quality and transparency of financial information, and provides more accurate data support for the financial management and decision-making of the unit.

1.3 Improvement of financial statement system

The new system puts forward higher requirements and more comprehensive norms for the financial statement system. In addition to requiring the preparation of financial statements such as balance sheets, income and expense statements, statements of changes in net assets and cash flow statements, budget accounting statements such as budget revenue and expenditure statements, budget carryover and balance state-

ments, and budget revenue and expenditure statements of financial appropriations have also been added. These reports are richer and more complete, covering all aspects of the unit's financial and budget management. The balance sheet clearly shows the assets, liabilities and net assets of the unit at a particular point in time; The statement of revenue and expense accurately reflects the income and expense of the unit in a certain period of time; The statement of changes in net assets dynamically shows the changes of net assets. The cash flow statement provides detailed information about cash receipts and expenditures and helps to assess the liquidity and financial resilience of the unit. The budget accounting statement focuses on the income and expenditure, carry-over and balance of budget funds, which provides a direct and clear basis for budget management and supervision. This perfect reporting system makes financial information more comprehensive and systematic, and provides users with more valuable decision-making references ^[1].

2. The impact of the new Government Accounting System on the accounting work of public institutions

2.1 More rigorous asset accounting

The implementation of the new Government Accounting System makes the asset accounting work of public institutions more rigorous. Under the old system, there may be some loopholes and irregularities in asset accounting, resulting in inaccurate assessment of asset value and insufficient detailed records of asset changes. The new system has made more strict and clear provisions on the classification, measurement, depreciation and other aspects of assets. For example, for the accounting of fixed assets, the new system clarifies the method and period of depreciation, requiring a more accurate reflection of the actual value loss of assets. This makes public institutions must follow a more detailed and standardized process in asset accounting to ensure the authenticity, integrity and reliability of asset information.

2.2 More scientific accounting methods

Traditional accounting methods may not be able to adapt to the complex and diverse economic business of modern public institutions in some aspects. The new system introduces the accounting basis of the combination of the accrual basis and the cash basis, so that the accounting information can not only reflect the budget implementation, but also accurately reflect the financial status and operating results. This kind of dual-basis accounting method can reflect the financial status and business activities of public institutions more comprehensively and objectively, and provide more valuable information for internal management and external supervision. At the same time, the new system has also been optimized in the recognition of income and expense, the measurement of assets and liabilities, etc., and has improved the accuracy and rationality of accounting ^[2].

2.3 More complete accounting requirements

The new "Government accounting System" has reached a new height in the accounting requirements of public institutions. It not only standardized the accounting treatment of various economic businesses in detail, but also put forward more comprehensive and stricter requirements in the quality of accounting information, internal control, financial supervision and other aspects. Public institutions need to establish a more perfect accounting system, strengthen the pre-forecast, in-process control and post-analysis of economic business, and ensure the timeliness, accuracy and relevance of accounting information. At the same time, the new system requires public institutions to strengthen the internal audit and supervision mechanism to ensure the compliance and standardization of accounting work.

3. Optimization strategy of accounting work of public institutions under the new Government Accounting System

3.1 Standardize and strengthen the basic accounting work

In order to adapt to the requirements of the new Government Accounting System, public institutions need to standardize and strengthen the basic accounting work. This includes establishing a sound audit system for accounting documents to ensure the authenticity, legitimacy and integrity of original documents; Standardize the registration and management of accounting books to ensure that the "accounts are consistent" and the accounts are consistent; Strengthen the preservation and utilization of accounting files to provide reliable historical data for accounting. At the same time, the cooperation and communication between the financial department and other departments should be strengthened to ensure the timely transmission and accurate recording of financial information ^[3].

3.2 Improve the accounting system of public institutions

Institutions shall, in accordance with the requirements of the new system and combined with their own actual conditions, improve the accounting system. Clarify the process and method of accounting, refine the selection and application of accounting policies, and formulate scientific and reasonable internal financial management system. Through perfect system construction, standardize the accounting behavior, improve the level of financial management, and ensure the quality and safety of financial information.

3.3 Improve the professional ability and quality of accounting personnel

Accounting personnel is the main body of accounting work, and their professional ability and quality directly affect the quality and effect of accounting. Institutions should strengthen the training and education of accounting personnel so that they can be familiar with the content and requirements of the new system and master advanced accounting methods and technologies. Encourage accounting personnel to participate in continuing education and professional learning to improve their professional level and comprehensive quality. At the same time, we should pay attention to cultivating the professional ethics and sense of responsibility of accounting personnel to ensure that they maintain an objective, just and rigorous attitude in their work. In addition, it is also necessary to organize activities such as seminars, online training and exchange meetings to create practical opportunities for accounting personnel to improve their practical operation capabilities. The above strategies can cultivate high-quality talents for the accounting work of public institutions^[4].

4. Conclusion

In summary, with the promotion and implementation of the new Government Accounting System, the quality of accounting work in public institutions has been further improved. With the support of a more perfect accounting system and innovative accounting methods, it can more efficiently meet the requirements of the government's financial management supervision and control, and ensure that accounting gives full play to its value through scientific adjustment and improvement of the management system, thus providing more support for the steady development of public institutions.

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