政府审计职责

研究

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吴秋生,男,1962年生,江苏东台 人。管理学(会计学)博士,审计学教 授。现任山西财经大学会计学院副院长; 兼任中国审计学会理事,中国会计学会 财务成本研究分会理事,山西省审计学 会常务理事。当选山西省精神文明模范 青年知识分子和山西省高等学校青年学 术带头人。在《审计研究》、《会计研 究》、《财政研究》等刊物上发表论文 60余篇,主持和参与国家社科基金课题、 财政部重点课题、省教育厅高教改革课 题10多项,出版专著、教材16部,获得 省部级科研奖4项。





政府审计职责是政府审计制度的核心问题之一,其中的经济责任审计的规范问题、 绩效审计的实施问题、国企审计监督权的归属问题、政府审计结果的公告问题等,都是目前亟待解决的理论与实践问题。这些问题的合理解决,对于充分发挥政府审计作用,



促进国民经济发展和民主政治的建设,都具有十分重要的意义。 吴秋生教授以此作为他的博士论文选题,具有重要的理论意义 与实践价值。

本书是吴秋生教授在其博士论文的基础上修改而成的。作者从厘定政府审计和政府审计职责的涵义与特点出发,首先明确了政府审计职责的确定依据,再将我国现行政府审计职责与主要西方国家政府审计职责进行比较,确定了完善我国政府审计职责亟需解决的主要问题,然后对这些问题进行了逐一的系统研究,提出了不少很有新意和可行性的对策建议。

我觉得书中的以下几点探索比较可贵:

- 一是对政府审计职责的含涵、构成要素和特点进行了推理 严密的论述,形成了比较可靠的新观点,为今后合理界定政府 审计职责及其相关问题提供了有效的理论依据。
- 二是较为全面、准确地建立了确定政府审计职责的依据, 形成了较为完整的确定政府审计职责的理论体系,填补了这方面的理论空白。

三是较深刻地分析了经济责任审计产生的原因,创造性地 从积极责任和消极责任角度阐明了经济责任审计的独特内容和 评价方法,为规范经济责任审计职责提供了可靠的理论依据。

四是较全面深刻地分析了绩效审计产生的动因与条件,较准确而独到地分析了我国绩效审计难以实施的原因,有针对性地提出了落实我国绩效审计职责的对策。这些对策很有新意、有理有据、切实可行,对推进我国绩效审计的发展有很好的指导意义。

五是从新的国有资产管理体制的要求出发,有理有据地提 1000年11日,有理有据地提 1000年11日,有理有据地提



与社会审计、内部审计关系的原则,为正确处理政府审计机关与国资委、政府审计与其他审计的关系,提供了充分的理论依据。

六是提出了审计报告是政府审计职责的新观点,创造性地 将审计报告划分为定向报告和非定向报告,并分别从这两个方 面提出了完善我国政府审计报告制度,特别是政府审计结果公 告制度的设想。这些设想有理有据,论证充分,切实可行,对 做好我国政府审计报告工作也有很好的指导意义。

总体看来,本书主题明确,结构严谨,观点新颖,方法得当,论证充分,结论可靠,反映了作者具有比较深厚的理论功底、比较广博的相关知识、比较过硬的研究和表达能力。

吴秋生教授是我指导的博士生。在本书付梓之际,特向他 表示祝贺,同时,希望读者对书中可能存在的不足不吝指正, 也希望作者能继续努力,不断取得新的成就。

于五林

2007年7月于天津财经大学



内容摘要

政府审计职责是政府审计制度的核心问题之一,是政府审计法制建设的一个重点,是依法审计的重要保障,是充分发挥政府审计作用的重要前提。合理确定政府审计职责,对于理顺审计机关与其他监督机关的关系,完善国家经济监督体系意义重大。

政府审计是受人民大众委托对国家管理者承担的公共受托经济责任进行经济监督的活动。与其他审计相比,政府审计具有强制性、无偿性、公共性和民主性;与其他经济监督形式相比,政府审计具有独立性、专职性和权威性;与立法性和司法性监督形式相比,政府审计具有咨询性特征。

政府审计职责是得到法律确认的审计机 关承担的任务和责任,也可以理解为得到法 律确认的审计机关所拥有的事权。审计职责 主要指审计监督职责。它应当包括审计事项 范围、审计目标层次和审计报告要求三个方



面的内容。与审计权限相比,审计职责具有客观存在性、专一性、刚性、基础性、与审计机关的独立性正相关等特征;与政府审计法律责任相比,政府审计职责是政府审计机关的积极责任。

确定政府审计职责的依据是社会对政府审计的需求,政府审计自身的能力,以及人们对政府职能、政府审计职能的理性认识。其中,社会需求是确定政府审计职责的应有内容的根本依据,审计能力是确定政府审计职责可实现程度的依据,对政府职能、政府审计职能的理性认识是人们确定审计职责的理论依据。

纵观西方主要国家政府审计职责的配置,可以看到如下共性的东西:在审计职责的内容上,公共资金涉及的领域是政府审计职责内容的最大范围,财政审计是政府审计最原始的、最基本的和最重要的职责,审计目标都有从真实合法性审计为主向效益审计为主的方向转变的趋势,向议会和人民报告审计结果是政府审计的重要职责;在审计职责的法律规定上,独立性越高的审计机关审计职责越多,大多数国家的政府审计法将审计事项与审计目标一起规定,而且对职责履行的弹性大多做了明确规定,对绩效审计职责大多以专门条款或章节规定。

我国现行政府审计职责的配置主要存在以下问题: 经济责任审计职责不够规范, 绩效审计职责没有落实, 国有企业审计职责比较混沌, 审计报告职责尚不健全。

经济责任审计是审计按其目标不同进行分类形成的一种独特审计种类,是在真实性审计、合法性审计和效益性审计的基础上为评价被审计人员所承担的经济责任履行情况所进行的审 就上为评价被审计人员所承担的经济责任履行情况所进行的审



必然要求,而且是我国政治经济环境、社会文化传统的特殊要求。政府审计机关开展的经济责任审计,对象应当包括国有企业和金融机构的领导人员,内容应当是被审计人的积极经济责任的履行情况。不同的被审计人其经济责任审计实施的时间应当不同。经济责任审计除了采用一般审计方法外,还应当采用历史资料审查法、审计档案利用法、审计抽样统计法、专项审计调查法、接受举报查实法等专门方法。对于积极经济责任的履行情况应当运用责任指标分析法进行评价,对于消极经济责任履行情况应当运用问题责任区分法进行评价。

随着国有企业改革的深入和新国有资产管理体制的运



政府审计机关对国有企业的审计对象和内容亟需调整和明确。新国有资产管理体制实施后,应当将国有企业的年度财务报表审计改由国资委委托社会审计组织类进行;政府审计机关应当开展对国资委的全面审计、对国有资产运营企业与受资企业领导人员的经济责任审计。政府审计机关不应出继续对社会审计业务委托给社会审计组织,不应当继续对社会审计业务质量进行监督,应当合理利用社会审计机构进行业务指导;也应当合理利用内部审计成果。

审计报告是审计机关的一种职责而不是权限。审计报告按报告对象不同可分为定向审计报告(非公开报告)和非定向审计报告(公开报告或称公告)。目前,定向审计报告应当扩大报告面,健全质量监控体系,完善作用发挥机制。实行审计结果公告制度是建立透明政府、实现政府审计现代化的必然要求。建立政府审计结果公告制度应当遵循公共利益至上、责任性、有限例外、最大限度公开等原则。为了完善我国政府审计结果公告制度,审计机关应当健全政府审计结果公告者则、加强审计质量控制、严格公告审批程序、规范公告格式和内容,稳步实施政府审计结果公告制度。

[**关键词**] 政府审计职责 经济责任审计 绩效审计 国企审计 审计报告



Abstract Abstract

audit find Res; the

Government audit duty is one of the key issues of government audit system. And therefore, a reasonable determination of government audit duty is significant to make clear the relationship between audit organs and other supervising organs and to improve the state economic supervising system.

experiety, which also shows the ability of govern-

Appointed by the people, government audit is to supervise the state administrators' economic responsibility under the public trust. It is compulsory, free, public and democratic. The vibb tibus will dispose to

Government audit duty is the government and lon and viul audit organ responsibility permitted by legal. It should cover such three aspects as the scope of auditing, the hierarchical objectives of auditing and the requirements of auditing report. It should be objective, concentrated, strong, basic and directly related to the audit organ's de-



gree of independence.

To determine the basis of government audit duty is to meet the requirement of the society, which also shows the ability of government audit, and people's reasonable understanding of the functions of government and government audit.

Observing the settings of government audit duty of the major western countries, we can see many things in common: the biggest area the government audit duty deals with is such areas with public funds; the most original, basic and important duty of government audit is finance audit; the audit emphasis tends to change from authenticity and legitimacy to efficiency and effective; a major duty of government audit is to inform the congress and the public of the audit findings; the more independent a audit organ is, the more duty is would assume and there is a special article or chapter in the law of government audit for performance audit duty in most countries.

Speaking of our country's current government audit duty settings, we should focus on several questions as follows: Economic responsibility audit duty need to be perfected; performance audit duty has not been put into effect, state – owned enterprise audit duty is confusing and audit report duty is still not completed.

Economic responsibility audit is a specific audit according to the classification of audit objectives and is to audit the performance economic responsibility the audited assumes. Economic responsibility audit is not only necessary for building a government of responsibility, but also is a special requirement of the current political –



Government auditing of economic responsibility should cover the leaders of in state – owned enterprises and banking institutions and it should focus on the positive and negative performance of economic responsibility of the audited. The performance of positive economic responsibility should be audit appraised by analyzing the responsibility index and the negative should be audit appraised by classifying the responsibility of the problem.

Performance audit is to appraise and supervise the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of government organs and the state owned organs managing the public resource. It is of high level, flexibility and complexion. Performance audit is a necessity result of the development of public accountability, a requirement of democratic politics, an outcome of the legalization and transparence of financial budget and a strong requirement in new public management. To our country, several external factors have slowed down the development of performance audit: our politics are not democratic enough, our budget is not scientific and transparent enough, our government management does not meet the requirement of new public management. As to the internal factors: the legal regulations and provisions on performance audit are not enough; the audit concepts of audit organs are defective; management system of human resources in audit organs are not satisfying; the allocation of the internal organization is not clear enough. Consequently, in order to advance the development of performance audit, several measures should be taken: to make laws to regulate performance audit, so



fasten the construction of performance audit standards, to optimize the external conditions of performance audit, and to enact and enforce a practical strategy of performance audit development.

After the carrying out of the new management system for state owned assets, the annual financial statements of the state - owned enterprises should be audited by the private audit organizations appointed by the state - owned assets supervise and administration committee (SASAC); Government audit organs should carry out an overall audit on SASAC and on the investment performance of enterprise operated by state funds and should strength the economic responsibility audit on leaders in SASAC and the state - owned enterprises. Government audit organs should not appoint their audit duty to private audit organizations and should stop supervising the private I audit practice. They should make use of the audit findings of the private audit organizations reasonably, but not audit joint with them. They should examine and supervise the audit quality of the internal audit sector in the state - owned organs, reasonably use the internal audit findings, but can not instruct the internal audit sectors on their audit our government management does not meet the requirement spare

The audit report is a responsibility but not an authority for audit organs. Audit reports can be classified to oriented audit reports and non – oriented audit reports. At present, oriented audit reports should broaden the areas of reporting, improve the quality supervise system and perfect the practice mechanism. The audit findings declaration system is necessary to build a transparent government and to modernize the government audit. The following principles



should be followed when practicing the declaration system: public interest paramount, accountability, limited exceptions and maximum disclosure. In order to improve the government audit findings declaration system of our country, audit organs should make improve the principles of declaration system, strength the control of audit quality, regulate strictly declaration approval procedures, standardize the declaration formats and contents and carry out the government audit findings declaration system step by step steadily.

[Key Words] Government audit duty Economic responsibility audit Performance audit State-owned enterprise audit Audit report



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