

企业集团财务控制行为

——动因、测度及相关分析

刘彩霞/著

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企业集团财务控制行为

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The financial control behavior of enterprise group

----motivation, measurement and relevance analysis

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摘 要

改革开放以来,我国经济快速发展,企业集团作为企业群体中的佼佼者,也得到了前所未有的发展与壮大。但是,随着企业集团的进一步增多,企业集团框架内母子公司之间如何协同作战的矛盾也日益突出,成员企业与整体集团利益之间的矛盾日渐凸显,子公司分散化程度过剩导致了企业集团财务控制问题渐渐地浮出水面。在市场竞争持续加剧的环境下,如何科学、合理地选择母子公司之间的集约与分散经营模式,进一步通过企业集团财务控制来形成相应的集团核心竞争力,从强化企业集团管理的现实趋势来看越来受到关注。因此,企业集团财务控制问题产生的影响越来越大,受到关注。因此,企业集团财务控制问题产生的影响越来越大,受关注的范围、层次、强度快速升级,深入研究并解决这类问题成为学术界和企业界的共同企盼。

面对形势严峻的企业集团财务控制实践,企业集团财务控制的理论研究还显得相对滞后。总体来看,已有研究大致可分为三类:规范性研究、实证性研究和对策性研究。三类研究回答的问题分别是"为什么"、"是什么"和"怎么办"。"为什么"问题在研究早期一直占主导地位,主要立足于是什么背景决定了必须强化集团层面的统一性财务控制,但目前国际研究的重点开始转向"是什么"问题,即企业集团财务控制行为的现状描述、影响因素、社会后果等。另外,"怎么办"的研究在国外也已经启动,比较缺乏"是什么"研究成果的有力支撑。国内研究总体上处于"为什么"阶段,与国际水平有较大差距,尽管有些研究也特别强调"怎么办"的主题,但经常是出于一般性的分析,而不是建立在"是什么"研究成果基础上的有的放矢。不管是从国际主流研究的发展逻辑和成

果积累角度看,还是从国内理论与实践发展需要的角度看,都应对以下几个问题进行更系统的研究:企业集团的财务控制行为表现如何?企业集团财务控制行为表现的影响因素是什么?企业集团财务控制行为表现对企业绩效有何影响?

本书以理论分析和实证研究相结合的方法,试图对上述问题进行比较系统的分析。本书的主要研究工作和内容集中在以下几个方面:

- (1) 通过实地访谈和企业问卷调查等方式获取了较为翔实的实证资料。以山东、浙江两地企业为主要研究对象,笔者前后间隙性地进行了6个多月的访谈和调研。首先,对26家企业和1家总会计师协会的高层管理人员、3所高校的专业研究人员进行了深度访谈;随后,结合实地访谈和文献研究的结果,针对不同阶段的研究目的,进行了三轮问卷设计和调查。其中:问卷A回收有效问卷59份,问卷B回收有效问卷46份,问卷C回收有效问卷109份。这些问卷为本研究的实证分析提供了翔实的第一手资料。
- (2)以出资者财务控制理论作为本书的概念基础和理论基础,以企业集团财务控制行为过程为切入点,建立了本书的分析框架。在文献梳理的基础上,本书归纳出了企业集团财务控制研究的内容体系框架,以企业集团财务控制行为为切入点,建立了企业集团财务控制行为的"动机与诱因—行为与测度—分析与结论"的逻辑框架。根据该框架,笔者首先基于出资者财务控制理论提出了企业集团财务控制行为表现的三维度概念模型,并试图从面向"控制类公司"、"非控制类公司"和"上市公司"三个维度对企业集团财务控制行为表现进行描述;然后从"资产管控力"、"费用管控力"、"专项管控力"和"理财管控力"等四个层面识别企业集团财务控制行为的具体表现,分析它们的测度标准;最后,从企业集团财务控制行为的总体特征、财务控制行为与企业规模、成长周期、企业性质、产业类型等方面的相关性特征进行了实证分析。
 - (3)运用计量分析模型揭示了企业集团财务控制行为的表现·2·

特征与定量分析。在理论分析基础上,本书运用描述性统计、方差分析等统计方法对企业集团财务控制行为表现进行了描述和分析。企业集团财务控制行为表现由对旗下控制类公司的财务控制力、对旗下非控制类公司的财务控制力和对旗下上市公司财务控制力等三个维度构成。总体来看,对旗下控制类公司财务控制力表现最好;面对上市公司的集团财务控制情况最为复杂,来源于企业集团上下管理层的数据分析结论与一般社会公众的感觉存在相当的差异。随着企业成长阶段的推进,对旗下上市公司财务控制力和对其他类型公司的财务控制力持续上升,但在衰退或转型阶段急剧下滑;公共责任则只在创建阶段显著上升,但在衰退或转型阶段急剧下滑;公共责任则只在创建阶段显著上升,此后不再有显著变化;在所有成长阶段,对旗下上市公司财务控制力都好于对其他类型公司的财务控制力和公共责任。国有企业和民营企业的财务控制行为表现在三个维度上均没有显著性差异。

根据本书的内容结构与逻辑安排,全书共有七章:

第1章是导论。基于研究主题的意义和价值,界定研究的目标 定位与具体问题;然后通过对企业集团财务控制等相关概念的剖 析,界定本书的核心概念——企业集团财务控制行为表现;最后确 定研究目标和研究方法。

第2章是研究文献综述。首先对本书核心概念所依托的基础概念——企业集团财务控制进行了梳理,归纳出了一个内容体系框架,通过该框架对本书研究进行定位;其次,剖析了企业集团财务控制研究中的两个文献系统:国际研究趋势与国内主流学术观点;再其次,分别从理论和实践两个方面追溯了企业集团财务控制的演进过程;最后,总结了企业集团财务控制研究的发展趋势,说明了本书选题对理论发展趋势的呼应。

第3章是企业集团财务控制行为的动因。集中揭示企业集团内 部基于强化风险管理与控制、基于协同效应的期望、基于绩效提升 而进行控制的动机与原因。

- 第4章是企业集团财务控制行为的测度。首先根据相关文献和 实地调研的结果提出企业集团财务控制行为表现的维度结构,然后 基于这一维度结构,利用问卷调查数据,编制企业集团财务控制行 为表现的维度测量体系。
- 第5章是企业集团财务控制行为的统计分析。首先基于本次调查活动的基本情况分析;其次是本次调查获取的问卷反映的企业集团财务控制力表现形态的统计工作分析。通过分析,显示其企业集团财务控制力的差异化状态。
- 第6章是企业集团财务控制行为的实证分析。利用描述性统计指标和无重复方差分析技术,分析不同维度、不同规模、不同产权性质的企业集团在财务控制力方面的差异,并相应提出检验,进一步验证相关结论。
- 第7章是结论与展望。根据研究的结果,进一步提炼研究结果 所蕴含的学术意义和实践价值,分别针对企业集团面向不同成员公 司而提出相应的政策建议和策略建议;指出今后研究工作可以进一 步探讨的问题。

本书的创新点主要集中在以下几个方面:

- (1) 完全基于出资者控制理论,从企业集团财务控制行为视角切入,以被控制对象为维度划分的统一标准,构建并验证了企业集团财务控制行为表现的三维度模型,即控制类公司、非控制类公司和上市公司。此前也有类似概念或测度工具提出相近的维度结构,但通常存在三个问题:第一,维度结构的提出多凭经验,缺乏扎实的理论基础;第二,维度划分标准不统一,经常是会计准则标准(控制、共同控制、重大影响、其他)和其他标准(上市公司、非上市公司)并用,容易造成维度交叉和混乱;第三,维度结构没有经过实证研究的检验。在上述三维度模型基础上,本书开发了基于母子公司共同感知的企业集团财务控制行为表现测度工具,显示出良好的信度和效度。
 - (2) 做出了国有企业和民营企业的财务控制行为表现没有显·4·

著差别的判断。国内以往研究和社会公众都倾向于认为国有企业集团会基于组织监督原则而实施比民营企业更加严格的财务控制。本书的实证分析表明,这可能只是企业集团财务控制行为表现在与某种外在监管力量(纪委、审计、监察等)交织上的差异性造成的一种错觉。由于民营企业和中小企业大部分是重叠的,人们感觉到的国有企业比民营企业集团财务控制表现好。事实也表明国有企业和民营企业在企业集团财务控制力上的差距在缩小。

(3) 从集团"资产管控力"、"费用管控力"、"专项管控力"和"理财管控力"等四个侧面较系统地识别并检验了企业集团财务控制行为表现的主要着力点。在现有研究中,通常对企业集团财务控制行为何者更具控制力度的探讨相对较少,分布零散,且通常只从维护集团利益、防范风险的层面进行单一层面考察。本书借鉴战略管理中企业环境分析的思路,较全面地分析了四个侧面的具体影响因素与影响程度。实证分析表明,企业集团财务控制行为表现的确受到四个侧面因素的共同作用,但它们对企业集团财务控制行为表现不同维度的影响存在结构性差异。

关键词: 企业集团 财务控制 行为动因 测度计量 相关分析

Abstract

Enterprise Group, as an advanced organizational form of enterprise, grows fast with the development of China and the opening economics. However, the financial control conflicts of enterprise group emerge between member enterprises and the group and the over-dispersion of subsidiaries. Therefore, under the increasing market competition, how to balance between intensive and separate management, how to form the enterprise group's core competitiveness with finacial control, are becoming more and more important, especially when considering the development of enterprise group management practice. So, the impact of enterprise group financial control attracts attention on a wider scope and a higher level. Because of those, calling for research to find a way out, both in the academe and the practice, is necessary.

The theoretical research on financial control of enterprise group falls behind the development of financial management practice. In summary, the existing research can be divided into three categories: norm study, empirical study and countermeasure study, answering the questions of "why, what and how", respectively, the "why" question concentrating on finding out the background that determines the necessity of concentrated management of the enterprise group dominates in the early stage. While the current of international study turns to "what" question, which means the depiction, affecting factors and consequences of enterprise group financial control. Besides that, study on the "how" question

has been launched abroad already, although lacking in the back up of achievement of research on the "what" question. Viewed as a whole, the domestic researches still stand on the "why" level, falling behind counterparts abroad in far distance. Although some studies emphasize on the thesis of "how", they are just at general standard, not on the basis of research working on the "what" question. No matter from which aspects the international mainstream research, or the necessity of domestic and financial management practice research, more systematic research is needed on the issues below: How does the enterprise group financial control perform? What are the affecting factors of the enterprise group financial control? What impacts does the enterprise group financial control exert to the enterprise performance?

This article uses theoretical analysis and empirical research methods, trying to analyze these problems systematically. The main content focuses on the fields below:

(1) Getting detailed empirical resources through on-the-spot inspection and questionnaire

The author has done interviews and surveys on enterprises in Shandong and Zhejiang in six months. First, do in-depth interviews with high-rise handling senior managers of 26 enterprises, one chief accountant of accounting association and professional researchers of three colleges. Secondly, give out three-round questionnaires according to the results of the on-the-spot inspection and questionnaire survey. Questionnaire "A" reclaimed 59 effective ones, questionnaire "B" reclaimed 46, and questionnaire "C" reclaimed 109 effective ones, which provides detailed and enough resources to empirical research in this thesis.

(2) Build the thesis frame with the promoter financial control as concept foundation and the enterprise group financial control theory as a breakthrough point.

After reviewing the relevant literature, this thesis summarizes the framework of enterprise group financial control and builds up the logic framework of enterprise group financial control, that is, motivation and incentive-behavior and measurement-analysis and conclusion. The thesis also tries to depict the enterprise group financial control in three dimensions: companies under control, companies out of control and subsidiaries, and then distinguishes the detailed performance of enterprise group financial control in four levels as the following: management and control power of particular fees, management and control power of particular fees, management and control power of financing. At last, this article tests empirically from the viewpoints of the characteristics of enterprise group financial control, the enterprise size, life circle and industries and etc.

(3) Revealing the characteristic of enterprise group financial control and quantitative analysis through econometric models

On the basis of theoretical analysis, this article uses descriptive statistic and analysis of variance to depict the enterprise group financial control. The performance of enterprise group financial control consists of three dimensions: the financial control power to the companies undercontrol, the financial control power to the companies out-of-control, and the financial control power to the listed subsidiaries. As a whole, the group controls the under-control companies the best, on the other side, however, the control power on the out-of-control companies is the weakest. Situation is the most complicated when the listed companies are involved—the data and analysis from the group management is quite different from the felling of the society. As the companies grow, the group exerts stronger and stronger control on all types of subsidiaries. But when the group is on the downfall track, the control is weaker and weaker. The public responsibility only increases on the stage of establish-

ment, and stays almost the same on other stages. The financial control to the under-the-control company is better than other two types companies on all stages. The state-owned enterprises and the private enterprises do not show much difference in above three dimensions.

Based on the research aims, the logic structure of the article is as follows:

Chapter 1 is the Introduction. Based on the importance and significance of the research thesis, delimit the frontier of this research; and then define the concept that will be used; and at last, illuminate the research system.

Chapter 2 is the literature review. First, give an overview of the research framework through reviewing studies on enterprise group finance control in order to define the research in this thesis. Secondly, review the studies abroad and domestic respectively. Thirdly, describe the evolvement of enterprise group financial control theory, both in academy and practice. Finally, summarize the research trend of enterprise group finance financial control theory.

Chapter 3 is the motivation of financial control. Illustrate the motivation of financial control on the basis of strengthening risk management control, synergy effects and performance improvement.

Chapter 4 is the measurement of financial control. First, show the different dimensions of financial control according to the respective literature and on-the-spot inspection. Then, work out a measurement system of financial control, according to the division of the dimensions and the questionnaire.

Chapter 5 is the statistic analysis of financial control. First, analyze on the base of inspection. And then analyze the performance of enterprise group financial control. The analysis aims to showing different distinguished performance of this behavior.

Chapter 6 is the empirical analysis of financial control. Analyze the financial control differences in individual dimension, size and property right using descriptive analysis and variance, and then testify corresponding hypothesis.

Chapter 7 is the conclusion and prospect. Refine the importance and values of this article according to the results of this research, giving management advice to different kinds of subsidiaries. Orient the future research.

Innovations of this thesis concentrate on the following aspects below:

- (1) Frame and verify the three-dimension model totally on the base of promoter control theory, that is, the under-control companies, the out-of-control companies and the listed subsidiaries. Although there are already studies on three-dimension model, the weakness is evident; first, the partition is out of experience, lack of backup of theory; second, the stand of dimension partition is not consistent, always using the accounting standards and other standards at the same time, third, the dimension partition is not verified by empirical research. On the basis of the three-dimension model, this article develops a measurement tool of enterprise group financial control.
- (2) Draw the conclusion that the state-owned enterprises and the private enterprises do not show much difference in all the three dimensions. Domestic researches in the past and the public tend to think that the state-owned enterprises put more stricter control than the private enterprises. Empirical analysis in this article shows that this is just an illusion. The private enterprises are always small ones. It is the fact that the big ones perform better than the small ones. In fact, the gap between state-owned enterprises and the private enterprises is smaller and smaller.
- (3) Testify the enterprise financial control behavior systematically through management and control power of particular assets, management

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and control power of particular fees, management and control power of particular projects, and management and control power of financing. The existing researches, however, do not put emphasis on this question. Instead, they are dedicated to studying how to protect the group's right and keep away from risks. On the contrary, this article analyses this question in four dimensions, using the strategic management theory for reference. Empirical analysis shows that all the four dimensions affect the performance of enterprise group financial control, although there are constructive differences.

Key words: enterprise group financial control motivation measurement relevance analysis

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