

On Information Management of Financial Risk Points in Colleges

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ABSTRACT. Strengthening the supervision of financial risk points in colleges is one of the focuses to curb the corruption problem of colleges. At present, there are still problems such as incomplete management of financial risk points and weak supervision of financial processes. College finance should follow the development trend of education informatization, and use it as the driving force to reduce the management and control costs of financial risk points, which will help make up for inadequate supervision and reduce risks.

1. INTRODUCTION

As for the financial supervision of colleges, there are many achievements in academic circles. Generally, the college financial supervision and its existing problems are often discussed. For example, Yu Hong et. l emphasized the supervision of key financial links. Hu Fangnian analyzed the problems existing in financial supervision of colleges and proposed countermeasures to strengthen financial supervision of colleges, thereby deepening the understanding of financial supervision. However, there is less literature on the financial supervision of colleges especially from the perspective of informatization. In fact, the financial supervision of colleges is not only facing the impact of informatization, but also has a close relationship with clean supervision. Driven by the informatization of education, in addition to doing its own informatization work, the construction of a clean government also needs to expand its horizons and extend the tentacles of supervision to the high-risk areas of integrity risks. Based on the integration of financial informatization, we have integrated a clean government thinking and reengineered the procedures for financial supervision, which is of great benefit to strengthen the building of a clean government and promoting financial supervision.

2. INFORMATION CONSTRUCTION IS CONDUCTIVE TO STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT.

In recent years, the rapid development of informatization construction in colleges has provided rare opportunities for advancing the financial informatization and further improving the scientific management of finance. First, financial informatization can not only improve the accuracy of accounting and reduce errors in human accounting, but also ensure the soundness, real-time and accuracy of financial information, and provide the latest accounting data for decision-making departments in a complete and real-time manner. Information provide strong support for making reasonable decisions; Besides, the financial information of various departments is integrated through informationization, so as to break up the segmentation, complete the collection, collation, analysis and disposition, risk estimation and evaluation of financial information, improve the status of information silos in the process of regulatory dissemination, promote the sharing of internal data, break through the constraints of time and space in the supervision process, strengthen effective communication between various supervision departments, provide comprehensive and accurate data support for supervisors to make reasonable decisions and then improve the college's modern supervision capacity. Third, college financial informatization is conducive to promoting changes in financial work, and thus improving the level of college supervision. Financial informatization can promote the concept innovation, standard innovation, supervision innovation and technology

innovation of financial work. Through the use of informatization results, the real-time transmission of relevant information is completed, which improves work efficiency, saves resources, and reduces operating costs. Through the use of information technology achievements, it can complete the real-time transmission of related information, improve work efficiency, save resources and reduce operating costs. In addition, the financial information system also requires that the financial information of other departments be integrated into the one financial information platform via the Internet. The platform can be used to monitor the whole process; comprehensively, timely and accurately grasp the financial situation of the various departments in the college and complete the entire process of collecting, analyzing, summarizing and collating and monitoring related data, and use information technology to realize automatic processing and information sharing of financial information [3].

3.Problems occurred in the management of financial risks in colleges from the perspective of integrity supervision

The focus of supervision of integrity in colleges is in areas where the risks of integrity are high, and finance is easy to become a department with a high concentration of integrity risks because of its characteristics. The supervision of financial integrity in colleges is inseparable from strict financial supervision. The current financial supervision of colleges still has the following problems.

3.1 Imperfect macro-control of financial risk points.

The problem of financial supervision is firstly reflected in incomplete macro management. Firstly, the concept of supervision over capital use by university leaders needs to be updated. First, universities have increasingly diversified sources of funding, and their strength has continued to increase. What's more, the coexistence of funding shortages and wasted funds coexist. The use of funds by various departments not only has a prominent phenomenon of fragmentation, but also lacks unified coordination, and it is even difficult to coordinate across departments. There are still some people who know little about the country's financial brokerage laws, lack reasonable planning for the use of funds, and cannot implement scientific and reasonable budget implementation. For example, the construction of university laboratories is generally hosted by various departments. From project planning to budget declaration and to use, it is often based on the status of the department, and the openness of laboratories across departments is rarely considered. The result of this approach is duplication of construction, waste of resources, and even being left unused after completion; Secondly, the financial supervision system needs to be improved. Financial supervision refers to the use of a series of compliance indicators to analyze, judge, and supervise financial activities so as to enable financial activities to always run within the scope of national laws and relevant regulations, and to timely discover and stop various violations and even illegal acts, and promote the optimal allocation of various resources. Financial supervision generally includes internal supervision and internal audit. Internal supervision is mainly implemented through the following methods. For example, the division of labor between bank teller and cash teller can be implemented. The storage and use of checks and seals are separated. The accounting bookkeeping is separated from the receipt and payment of cashiers. The filling and review of accounting documents are separated. The management of property and materials is strictly separated from financial records, and the accounting work is separated from financial audits. Internal audit is mainly used by the audit department of universities to inspect and audit the financial work on campus in order to find loopholes and problems in financial activities in a timely manner, correct irregularities in financial work, and propose rectification plans. Although the financial supervision system has been basically established in colleges, it is still not perfect. As far as internal supervision is concerned, its problems are manifested in the importance of establishing a system, despising implementation inspections, emphasizing the protection of the existing system, and despising system innovation that keeps pace with the times. Budget management is poorly constrained. When preparing a budget, the planning is unscientific and unreasonable, the use of budgets is not standardized, the binding force

is not strong, and overruns occur from time to time.[4] As far as internal audit is concerned, audits of financial activities are often more after-the-fact audits, less before-the-fact audits, more subordinate audits, and less audits at the same level; there are more audits for leading cadres leaving office, less audits for in-service audits, even if problems are found during audits, they are often not resolved in a timely manner due to inadequate supervision by the government. Third, the financial evaluation indicators are not set reasonably, which affects regulatory judgment based on evaluation. The financial evaluation indicators of colleges are mainly indicators that can reflect the basic financial situation of colleges, including financial operation indicators and funding source indicators. The setting of reasonable indicators is helpful for colleges to have a basic evaluation of their financial status, but there are also biases in implementation. For example, when preparing the budget, they only rely on state appropriations and business funds as a source of income, with no overspending as the upper limit. It is not scientific to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of funds. Although financial analysis and evaluation work is getting more and more attention, there are still many problems, such as insufficient analysis depth, lack of horizontal financial analysis, technical support to be improved, and insufficient application methods. [5] The low evaluation quality makes financial supervision lack rich and reliable data support, and the supervision is insufficiently persuasive.

3.2 Weak supervision of financial processes

The weakness of financial process supervision is mainly manifested in the following aspects: Firstly, the budget management is weak. On the one hand, the second-level department lacks the concept of budget management. It believes that budget management is a matter for the financial department. It does not pay enough attention to budget management and tends to underestimate the role of budget. The second-level department believes that its main responsibility is to set the task for the project. Therefore, it is not enough in responsibility to formulate the budget, and the research is insufficient. As a result, the budget preparation is not scientific and reasonable, which makes it difficult for the financial department to strengthen budget management. Besides, it is unscientific for some colleges to adopt the budget method. At present, some colleges are still using the base period budget method. The base budget in the previous year has only increased and remained unchanged. As a result, the budgetary staff of the second-level department has reported the amount of the budget arbitrarily due to its non-professional and insufficient attention to budget work. Its authenticity is greatly reduced. College budget supervision is often reflected in planning and control. It is difficult to accurately and objectively evaluate the implementation of the budget, and the effectiveness of budget supervision needs to be improved. Secondly, there are loopholes in the supervision of fees. Besides, the internal non-tax revenue management system in colleges is not perfect. It is understood that the management system of non-tax income of some universities is not perfect. Supervision over the establishment, declaration, and accounting of bill use items is still lacking the constraints imposed by relevant management systems. On the other hand, the supervision department also lacks effective supervision over the charging items and implementation, and even limited supervision often becomes a form due to imperfect systems. Departments of external supervision, such as finance and education, cannot implement real-time supervision due to inadequate information. Only when a complaint is encountered, will it intervene temporarily and respond to it. Thirdly, the supervision of funds expenditure is not in place. Many colleges and universities implement a financial management system of “unified leadership and hierarchical management” of the financial affairs of their secondary units, and lack effective process supervision. Since most of the financial personnel involved in the second-level units are non-financial professional part-time personnel, the relevant financial activities are carried out only by the college macro guidance and their own understanding. The staff of the college financial department also has difficulty in obtaining real-time full-time supervision of the financial affairs of each department due to the complicated affairs.

4.Strengthen college financial risk management with informatization

The informatization of financial supervision in colleges and universities has realized the update and improvement of supervision procedures, which is conducive to the smooth implementation of clean government supervision. Based on this, informationization can be used as an opportunity to promote the improvement of the financial risk management level of colleges.

The first is to build an information-based financial management platform. With the rapid increase in the accumulation of financial information data in colleges and the existence of the information sole island effect, the establishment of a unified financial information platform to integrate the financial information of the entire college has become an important part of college informatization. The establishment of the financial informatization platform will help to realize the unified management of financial information such as financial revenues and expenditures, accounting, and other data, improve the efficiency of financial work, and facilitate the implementation of clean governance over the information platform. Besides, through the real-time and networked characteristics of the financial information platform, it breaks through the island of information and connects the financial information scattered in various departments of the college with the financial subsystem subsystems to achieve the interconnection and interoperability of the financial information in the college. It also promotes the coherence of financial information of all departments and the timely update of data. It is convenient for the college's financial department to rely on the platform to reprocess the original financial data of the college to complete the statistical analysis of various data. Based on this, it can serve as a leadership Decision-making and disciplinary inspections provide real-time services. Supervision departments can also use the statistical analysis data provided by this platform to grasp the financial status of the college in a timely manner, find clues about financial risks, and promptly issue risk warnings, thereby stifling financial corruption in its infancy. In addition, the supervision department can also use the data mining resources provided by the information platform to compare relevant data, find abnormal information, look for possible corruption clues, and provide a solid foundation for correlative evidence.

The second is to strengthen financial information supervision. First, strengthen supervision of financial management content. College financial personnel can improve the efficiency of financial management through the convenience of the Internet, and use the network to enter various incomes such as: education expenses, tuition and accommodation into the financial management system, so that the income account is clear, standardized and orderly. At the same time, the use of financial informatization results: such as one-card go, prevent students' malicious arrears in tuition fees, increase revenue and reduce operating costs; in expenditure management, gradually realize networked office work through financial informatization; in cost management, through information processing In order to avoid recurring costs such as teaching, scientific research, logistics, student affairs and other capital expenditures and capital expenditures such as purchasing fixed assets and self-funded infrastructure; in terms of financial analysis, through information construction, it is beneficial to reverse the daily heavy accounting, Lighten the situation of financial analysis. Relying on the data obtained from financial informatization, prepare monthly, quarterly, and annual financial analysis, provide real-time financial information for college leaders to make decisions, and at the same time achieve income analysis, expenditure analysis, budget analysis, and investment benefit analysis by sub-category financial analysis.

The third is to use one-card go to strengthen financial supervision. [6] First of all, the use of a card can regulate the order of charges. The card's electronic payment function can effectively prevent financial personnel from directly contacting cash, which reduces the cost and risk of current custody. Because each transaction has records, the income is directly entered into the corresponding public account of the receipt, making financial supervision a process after engaging. Sexual supervision, plug supervision loopholes, and curb violations. At the same time, although the card reduces the risk of integrity in the financial external environment, it does not address the risk of internal control, that is, the lack of monitoring of financial-related personnel. This requires

specialized supervisors to step in, identify and classify operators, and monitor their financial behavior at any time. In addition, it is necessary to further improve the relevant financial system according to its own financial operation status, restrict the behavior of financial staff, and reduce the risk of integrity. To strengthen the supervision of the card, it is also necessary to maintain the continuity of financial work to facilitate the implementation of monitoring. The continuity of financial activities refers to the real-time and dynamic characteristics of financial informationization used by financial personnel to track and monitor the use of the card in real time to prevent violations; to strengthen the supervision and management of the card must also pay attention to security issues. In view of the fact that Internet security risks may exist at any time and jeopardize the security of card use, college leaders should pay sufficient attention to the security of financial information and form a top-down awareness of security risks in one card. At the same time, the financial safety training of the college's financial management personnel and financial-related personnel and students in all secondary departments should be strengthened to improve their risk prevention capabilities on the basis of mastering risk prevention knowledge.

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