

## FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEM IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES

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### Abstract

The presence or absence of effective internal control system at the enterprise has a significant impact on the success of business development, competitiveness increase, development of information system, improvement of quality of accounting and analytical support of enterprise management system. During the research the procedures which are carried out at internal control of financial results are ranked depending on the control stages. Working documents which promote increase of efficiency of planning of inspection, timely collection of proof and full realization of control measures are offered.

**Keywords:** financial control system, enterprise, business, state, results, plan.

It is known that, on the one hand, with the state, on the other hand, enterprises, mutual economic formed between organizations, firms, private individual's relationships make up the financial system of the state. The state is all economic improved financial mechanisms and effective in formations strives to create a financial system, and as a result, its economic well-being and at the same time political stability is ensured. Social finance management of resources, that is, the state budget, on the basis of responsibility to society will pass. As a result, the state, as well as management at any level natural need to control financial activities as an element.

In the decision of the republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the strategy for the management and reform of state-owned enterprises in 2021-2025, the principle of "sell or explain" is widely implemented in the areas where the private sector is successfully operating and competition is developed:

- ensuring full transition of state-owned enterprises to market conditions, full implementation of modern methods of corporate management in their activities;
- transition to evaluating the activity of the executive body based on important performance indicators, and the activity of the supervisory board based on the level of implementation of corporate governance principles;
- disclosure of information about the activities of state-owned enterprises, transparency in the management of enterprises and disclosure of information;

-on the basis of advanced foreign experience and cooperation with foreign educational institutions in the field of corporate management and the capital market, it is determined to increase the financial literacy of the population [1].

Financial control is a special function of finance and its purpose acceptance of the legality and effectiveness of financial resources management identifying cases of deviations from established standards, such deviation and if there are, appropriate measures for their correction and prevention is to receive it on time. In other words, financial control is an objective characteristic of finance as an economic category is the practical manifestation of the feature. Generally, financial control is as follows considered in two directions:

1. Financial legislation and financial of all economic entities the strictness of specially organized control bodies over compliance with discipline regulated activity;
2. Efficiency and appropriateness of financial operations finance and money flows at the macro and micro level in order to ensure an integral element of management.

To achieve the goal of internal control of financial results, the following tasks must be accomplished:

- ensured the safety of assets and efficient use of resources of the enterprise;
- ensuring the fulfillment of plans to increase financial results as a result of the effective conduct of business activities;
- ensuring effective prevention, detection and elimination of violations in the process of financial and economic activities of the company;
- effective control procedures were elaborated and introduced, allowing to decrease the risks, which are connected with gaining profit;
- the deviations from the planned parameters were prevented or revealed in time;
- prevention of dishonest actions of employees and third parties that affect the formation of financial results;
- compliance with legal requirements, internal regulations at the formation of financial results is ensured [2].



Figure 1. Financial Controls

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The next element of conceptual model is objects of internal control of financial results. The objects of internal control can be represented by the results of financial and economic activity of enterprises, ways of decisions management, processes of formation, distribution and use of financial resources, The information collected in the process of internal control should be drawn up in the form of working documents. Working papers are drawn up at all stages of internal control. They contain information on planning of control work, characterize the content, time limits, volumes and results of the performed procedures, Working documents may contain information on essential provisions on the revealed deviations, risks, errors, questions, allowing to estimate the compliance of the provisions of accounting policy and its compliance with the requirements of regulations. Results of internal control are the basis of information support of management system for further adoption of management decisions that allow to ensure the effective functioning of the enterprise, its financial stability, competitiveness, safety and effective use of resources of the enterprise.

The initial stage of control activities - planning - implies the development of a general plan of inspection, which specifies the expected scope, schedule, timing of internal control. In addition, in the process of planning a program is developed, which determines the types and sequence of control procedures that need to be implemented to achieve the objectives. During planning of control measures the following particular principles are taken into account:

1. The principle of comprehensiveness - coordination and interconnection of stages of planning from a preliminary assessment of the scope of the proposed control measures to registration of the results of internal control is ensured;
2. Principle of continuity - related tasks are established for a group of controllers and planning stages are coordinated depending on the terms by related business entities;
3. Principle of optimality - during planning an opportunity of choosing the most optimal control program shall be ensured, on the basis of criteria defined by regulatory acts;
4. Principle of effectiveness - while planning tasks it is necessary to specify exact terms, executors of control measures in order to control in time the effectiveness of inspection;
5. Principle of concreteness - in the program the directions and methods of inspection should be specified for exact determination of terms and executors.

For example, the section of the program of internal control of financial results may contain the following directions:

- evaluation of accounting policies in terms of provisions that determine the process of formation of financial results of the organization;
- control of compliance with the principles and organization of accounting of financial results;

- control of timely and complete recording of financial results; - to check the documents and registers of accounting of financial results;
- verification of identity of the data contained in the accounting registers and the general ledger;
- inspection of correctness of profit taxation; - control over correctness of accounting for profit distribution [3].

Management of circulating assets is the most important activities of the financial staff of the firm. It is primarily the analysis of duration of individual cycles of the turnover of working capital: Ensuring the acceleration of the asset turnover, reducing accounts receivable, improving the efficiency of comprehensive utilization of current assets. Management of non-current assets (fixed assets) achieves goals while ensuring effective use of fixed assets, identifies the need to increase fixed assets and upgrading; the introduction of measures that increase the return on assets non-current assets. Investment management - The main objective of the investment policy of the company; evaluation of investment attractiveness of real projects and the selection of the most effective. Special attention in the investment management process must be given to the choice of forms and sources of their financing, optimization of structure of sources of investment resources. Management of formation of own financial resources - definition of needs in their own financial resources for implementation of the economic strategy of the enterprise and achievement of target financial structure of the capital. The focus in this activity should be given to increased profits, Fund depreciation, non-operating income

In conclusion, Internal firm financial control enterprise, institution, firm" corporations provide their economic services, i.e. accounting, finance department, financial management services, etc by its enterprise, branches and subsidiary structures control over financial activities is carried out. Internal control services are constantly provided by public funds efficiency and expediency in heating. Monitors actual financial results with planned financial results compares and analyzes the results to the results of investment projects gives a financial assessment, controls the financial status of the enterprise does.

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