

## TYPES AND FORMS OF FINANCIAL CONTROL

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**Annotation:** This article covers the essence, main purpose and role of financial control in the sustainable management of the economy. The types of financial control and their forms have been systematically analyzed. There have also been reflections on ways to improve the effectiveness of control, the development trends of financial control based on modern digital technologies.

**Key words:** financial control, types of control, budget discipline, financial management

## MOLIYAVIY NAZORAT TURLARI VA SHAKLLARI

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada moliyaviy nazoratning mohiyati, asosiy maqsadi va iqtisodiyotni barqaror boshqarishdagi roli yoritilgan. Moliyaviy nazorat turlari hamda ularning shakllari tizimli tarzda tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, nazoratning samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari, zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalar asosida moliyaviy nazoratning rivojlanish tendensiyalari haqida ham fikr yuritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Moliyaviy nazorat, nazorat turlari, byudjet intizomi, moliyaviy boshqaruv

The successful and effective implementation of financial control depends on the level of its organization and the types, forms and methods of control.

According to the entities implementing financial control, there are the following types:

general state financial control;

departmental financial control;

intra-enterprise financial control;

public financial control;

independent financial control.

General state financial control is carried out by state authorities (the President, the Government, the Oliy Majlis, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the State Tax Committee, the State Customs Committee, etc.). The main purpose of this type of financial control is to ensure the interests of the state and society in the collection of income and the expenditure of state expenses. Departmental financial control is carried out by the control and audit departments of ministries and other structural units and covers the activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions subordinate to this department.

Financial control within the economy is carried out by the economic and financial services of enterprises and organizations. Here, the economic and financial activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions come into play as the object of financial control.

Public financial control is carried out by non-governmental organizations. The object of control is determined in accordance with the tasks assigned to it.

Independent financial control is carried out by special bodies: audit firms and other services.

It is accepted to classify the forms of financial control according to the following criteria:

- regulation of implementation;

- time of implementation;

- subjects of control;

- objects of control.

According to the regulation of implementation, the forms of financial control can be:

- compulsory (external);

- initiative (internal).

Mandatory (external) control over the financial activities of legal entities and individuals is carried out on the basis of law. These may include, for example, tax audits carried out mainly by external, independent auditors, control over the targeted use of budget resources, mandatory audit approval of financial and accounting reporting data of enterprises and organizations, etc.

Although proactive (internal) financial control does not arise from financial legislation, it is an integral part of financial management in achieving tactical and strategic goals.

The forms of financial control by time of implementation include:

- initial;

- current (operational);

- next (next, final).

Initial financial control is carried out before financial transactions occur and is important in preventing or warning of financial errors (violations). This form of financial control involves the financial justification of expenses in order to prevent inefficient and inefficient spending of funds. An example of such control at the macro level is the process of drawing up and approving budgets and financial plans of non-budgetary funds of all levels based on forecasts of macroeconomic indicators of the

country's economic development. At the micro level, they can consist of financial plans and estimates, loan and cash applications, financial sections of business plans, drawing up forecast balance sheets, agreements on joint activities, etc. Current (operational) financial control is carried out at the time of monetary transactions, financial operations, granting loans and subsidies, etc. This form of financial control warns of possible violations in the process of receiving and spending funds, contributes to the strengthening of financial discipline and the timely implementation of monetary settlements has an impact on the increase. Accounting services play a major role here.

The next (next, last) financial control is carried out by analyzing and auditing financial statements and accounting documents, and this form of it is intended to assess the results of the financial activities of economic entities, the effectiveness of the implementation of the proposed financial strategy, the comparison of financial expenses with their forecasts, etc.

The following forms of financial control can be distinguished by the subjects of control:

Presidential financial control;

Financial control of legislative bodies of power and local self-government bodies;

Financial control of executive bodies of power;

Financial control of financial and credit bodies;

Firm-internal financial control;

Audit financial control;

etc.

In accordance with the objects of control, there are the following forms of financial control:

Budget financial control;

financial control over non-budgetary funds;

financial control over taxes;

financial control over currency operations;

financial control over credit operations;

financial control over insurance activities;

financial control over investment activities;

financial control over the money supply;

etc.

In the process of implementing financial control, the following methods are used:

inspection;

research;

supervision (supervision);

analysis of the financial situation;

monitoring;

audit.

The audit is carried out on the basis of reports, balance sheets and expense documents on individual issues of financial and economic activity.

During the audit, violations of financial discipline are identified and measures are taken to eliminate them. The audit covers certain aspects of the activities of enterprises and organizations. During the audit, the volume of work performed, materials, fuel and energy consumption is measured in the form of control. Audits can also be carried out through inquiries, observations and inspections.

Supervision (supervision) is the control exercised by regulatory authorities over economic entities that have received a license for a certain type of financial activity (for example, insurance, investment, banking and other activities). It involves monitoring compliance with established (established) rules and regulations, violation of which leads to the revocation of the license.

Economic analysis, as a method of financial control, involves a detailed study of periodic or annual financial and accounting reports in order to provide a general assessment of the results of economic activity, the state of the financial situation and justify the possibilities of their effective use.

Audit is a fairly common method of financial control, which is carried out using actual and documentary methods of control, which is a method of monitoring the financial and economic activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions. It consists of a comprehensive examination. The audit is carried out to identify shortcomings and violations in the activities of the audited entity, that is, to determine the appropriateness, justification, economic efficiency of the economic operations performed, compliance with financial discipline, and the reliability of accounting and reporting data.

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