

CONSIDERATION REGARDING THE DETERMINATION AND APPRECIATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROL

LOREDANA CIURLĂU *

ABSTRACT: *The concept of economical efficiency expresses the report between the useful effect or the result and the effort and the expense occasioned by its obtaining. The greater the effect achieved on the expense unit or the other way around, the smaller the expense occasioned by the producing of a certain useful effect, the economical efficiency is higher. From the theoretical and practical point of view, the economical efficiency has general applicability, since, without a certain work expense, a certain result is not possible, the work always being the cause, and the obtained product, its effect. And in order to determine the efficiency of the financial control it is necessary to start from a report between effect and effort, obviously adapted to the specific of this activity.*

KEY WORDS: *the efficiency of the financial control, the system of indicators, rules, norms, expenses with the financial control*

In the conditions of the globalization of the economy and the internationalization of the businesses, the control as form of knowledge of the reality consider basically three positions of economical-financial interests.

- The interests of the economical agents, through the certification of the patrimonial situation of the economical agent through which there are assured the commercial relations based on trust and certitude;
- The interests of the future investors regarding patrimonial goods and capital operations;
- The interests of the state regarding taxes and fees.

The knowing of the patrimonial and financial situation of the economical agents is achieved thanks to the primary documents, of the technical-operative and accounting record, and also with the help of the annual financial situations, which contain: balance sheet; profit and loss account; the situation of the modifications of

* *Lecturer, Ph.D. Student, "Constantin Brâncuși" University of Tg.-Jiu, Romania,*
lciurlau@yahoo.com

own capital; the situation of the treasury fluxes; explicative notes to the annual financial situations.

The difficult problem is to commensurate both the effect and also the effort of the financial control activity thanks to the special complexity of the situations in which appear the effects or the efforts are made.

A first appreciation regarding the effect of the action of the financial control is expressed in the results obtained upon the application of the measures of its action, which can be generically grouped in two categories: *direct and immediate effects* based on the quantifiable elements which can be known, followed and added up from one period to another; *indirect effects* which materialise in time, sometimes diffuse and propagated, which are cannot be fully or at all commensurate and evaluated.

As for the effort for the achievement of the financial control, we must consider all the expenses occasioned by the activity of the control apparatus. Approached from another point of view, the efficiency in the control activity can be appreciated both in a larger sense and also in the strict sense of the notion. Thus, the financial control as a concrete manifestation of the finances aims the manner of performance of the fluxes of formation and utilisation of the financial funds formed at different levels and structures of the financial system.

The decisive factor of the efficiency of the financial control is represented by the assurance of a perfect order and discipline in the formation, but especially in the utilization of the material and moneyed funds. The financial control is able to signal the possible deficiencies and violations from the methodology and specific techniques of formation and utilization of the financial resources from these funds. For the decision factors it constitutes the signal of the intervention through adequate decisions for the remediation of the noticed anomalies.

The efficiency of the financial control depends both on the reliability and the reality of the observation of the violations, deficiencies and damages, and also on the firmness and legality of the valorisation of the observations made. The efficiency of the financial control is determined by its contribution to the prevention and remediation of the violations, the recuperation of the damages and its continuous perfecting of the general management in the financial system.

In a more limited sense, the efficiency of the financial control represents the reporting of the effort determined by this activity to the registered positive effects. Both the efforts, but especially the effects can be commensurate or non commensurable, foreseen. The efforts can be measured through the expenses occasioned by the exercise of the control, the time given to certain concrete actions etc. and the non measurable ones are referring to the guidance and perfecting of the professional training of the persons from the verified units.

The commensurable effects are concretised through valorisation, the establishment of the responsibility etc., but the foreseen effects retrieved in a general improvement of the activity, in the possible avoidance of the past deficiencies. The preventable operative observing, the reliable knowledge of the economical-financial reality of the verified units, is a first condition of the efficiency of the financial control, but it has not the anticipated effect if it does not contribute to the solution and

valorisation of the observations, if it does not offer suggestions, proposals of measures and solutions which should offer the possibility of the performance of an efficient activity in the future. Through mining, the efficiency of the financial control is determined in the last resort, by the unit of its two organic sides: its preventive-operative observing and immediate valorisation.

Under this aspect arises the question of some effective determinations based on some specific indicators. Such an indicators system can be constituted by certain criteria, among which:

- *upon the forms of the financial control*, we can distinguish: indicators characteristic to the preventive financial control; indicators specific to the subsequent financial control;
- *upon the level of the organisational structures to which they are exercised*, they can be: indicators regarding the financial control of the National Bank of Romania; indicators specific to the own financial control.
- *in accordance to the report effort/effect*, we can determine: the indicators of the effort can be: indicators which can also be expressed in relative (percentage) form through the degree of efficiency of the effort; the indicators of the effect can be:

E_f = the expenses with the financial control/the value of the uncovered damages
(recuperated)

E_r = the time destined to the financial control/the value of the observed damages
(recuperated)

The indicators specific to the preventive financial control can be: the value of the documents stopped from the preventive control visa; the degree of prevention of the damages calculated as a report between the number of actions rejected at the visa and the number of verified actions, multiplied by 100; or in other words: the value of the documents stopped at the visa and the total value of the documents verified for the visa (in percents).

The indicators specific to the financial control can be: the value of the uncovered damages; the value of the cash operative recuperations; applied contravention-related fines; pluses of material and moneyed values identified and inscribed in the records of the verified units; the value of the liquidated debits; applied disciplinary sanctions.

Far from being limitative, the system of indicators presented would assume the pursue of the report they are found in, can allow the permanent appreciation of the effects of the financial control and the efforts for its achievement, being possible for us to draw conclusions and take appropriate measures, from one period of time to another.

The efficiency of the financial control is influenced by a series of factors which can be grouped in:

- *factors with direct influence*: factors social-political; factors regarding the degree of organisation; factors which are related to the degree of training of the control organs; factors of technical order aiming the endowment degree.

- *factors with indirect influence*: factors of normative-legislative order; psychological factors and so on.

The necessity of increasing the financial control efficiency is determined by the greater and greater demands which are imposed for this activity, generated by the manifestation in more and more comprehensive sphere of the financial activity. At the same time, this necessity is also determined by the fact that the transition to the market economy has considerably multiplied the number of economical agents with which the banks go into business relations, including the criminal phenomenon from the economical-financial domain.

In order to cope with these situations, in the conditions in which the control apparatus knows objective limitations, it is imposed the increase of the efficiency of the financial control activity.

In this sense, the financial practice and theory has searched and is still searching for new ways, the old ones adapted to some changed conditions, through which it tends to a more increased efficiency, among which the most significant are:

- the permanent modernisation of the exercise of the financial control through the use of certain methods, techniques and procedures adequate to the pursued purpose and objectives. Nowadays, the main direction of modernisation of the process of exercise of the financial control of electro-technique equipments of record and calculation, which determined major mutations in the traditional techniques of control;
- the elevation of the degree of professional training of the control organs supposes their permanent adaptation to the great mobility of the legislative process and the alignment to the European Union standards. The lack of training or the insufficient training of some financial control organs, which for this reason practice a routine control, pattern and based on improvisations, reduce a lot the efficiency of the control activity;
- the rational organisation of the control work represents another way of raising the quality and the efficiency of the financial control. For that, in the control activity we need to respect a series of rules and norms, which arrange the entire process of the control in a logic and chronological order of its phases and stages;
- the assurance of the independence of the financial control in the signalling and sanctioning of the violations from the legal norms;
- the increase of the co interest of the control organs is able to actuate the control potential, including that of the personal liability and so on.

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