



METHODS AND MECHANISMS USED IN THE ANALYSIS AND AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES

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**Abstract:** Using railway transport companies as an example, this paper investigates the methodological aspects of enhancing the study of the financial status of economic units. Using the example of passenger transport, the essay examines the variables affecting the financial position and offers the theoretical justifications and useful suggestions required to make wise management choices.

**Keywords:** financial stability, period expenses, cost of goods and services, financial state, and financial outcome.

**Introduction**

We have seen from the studies that taking into account network features in the organization of calculations and analysis will only make a positive contribution to the development of this field or network. Because any regulations, standards, and other regulatory provisions have an impact on the characteristics of the network. Therefore, we found it necessary to consider some studies and their results on taking into account the characteristics of the network in the organization of accounting and analysis work in railway transport enterprises.

In this regard, M.Q. Pardayev, one of the leading scientists of our country, emphasizes in his textbook that economic analysis is divided into two groups according to the principle of the sector, and mentions that it is studied by dividing it into the analysis of individual sectors and the general analysis of inter-sectors.

The author admits that the analysis of individual networks applies only to certain networks, reflects this network itself, and that it is difficult to apply it to other networks. As an example, he points out that the economic analysis of industrial enterprises cannot be applied to the economic activity of agriculture or trade enterprises. The author's views on this issue are given in the same interpretation in other sources, and in our opinion, they are correct in meaning and content.

At the same time, it indicates that the cross-industry general analysis can be divided according to its applicability for almost all industries, taking into account some changes. Taking the financial analysis of the enterprise as an example, the author acknowledges that this analysis is conducted directly on the basis of financial reporting data and that financial reporting is the same in all sectors and enterprises in Uzbekistan.

In this process, based on the fact that the financial report for all industries and enterprises is the same, the author gives an example of general analysis of industries. However, in our opinion, the same certification of financial statement indicators and the uniformity of accounting information presented in financial statements are not considered cross-sectoral from the point of view of financial analysis. In our opinion, in order to be an intersectoral principle, the results of the analysis, the coefficients representing different indicators should be equally applicable. For example, if we take the requirement for fixed asset depreciation ratio calculated on the basis of financial statement data, it is generally recommended to be below 0.5. In fact, this indicator is formed on the basis of financial reporting data for any enterprise.

<b>20</b>	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 13 Issue: 02 in February-2024 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR</a>
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**Materials and methods**

However, this coefficient can be defined differently, taking into account the nature of the network. That is, in sectors where fixed assets are constantly used, the normative-recommendation norm of this indicator can be set lower or higher. In the same way, a high ratio in insurance companies, where fixed assets are not in the first place, does not pose a great risk to the company's activity. On the contrary, the high coefficient of wear and tear of fixed assets in enterprises where the main asset is used continuously and the basis of earning income is the main asset makes it necessary to take some quick and drastic measures.

Therefore, in our opinion, the inter-industry principle works only when the indicators are calculated on the basis of any accounting information and include all industries for which this indicator can be used. Otherwise, it is appropriate to develop separate norms for a separate network.

In the above-mentioned textbook, industry, agriculture, construction, trade and other enterprises are included in the analysis of industry, agriculture, construction, trade and other enterprises, while the analysis of all industries and the entire national economy is included in the inter-industry analysis. These include the theory of economic analysis, macroeconomic analysis, financial analysis, economic analysis and others (Figure 1).

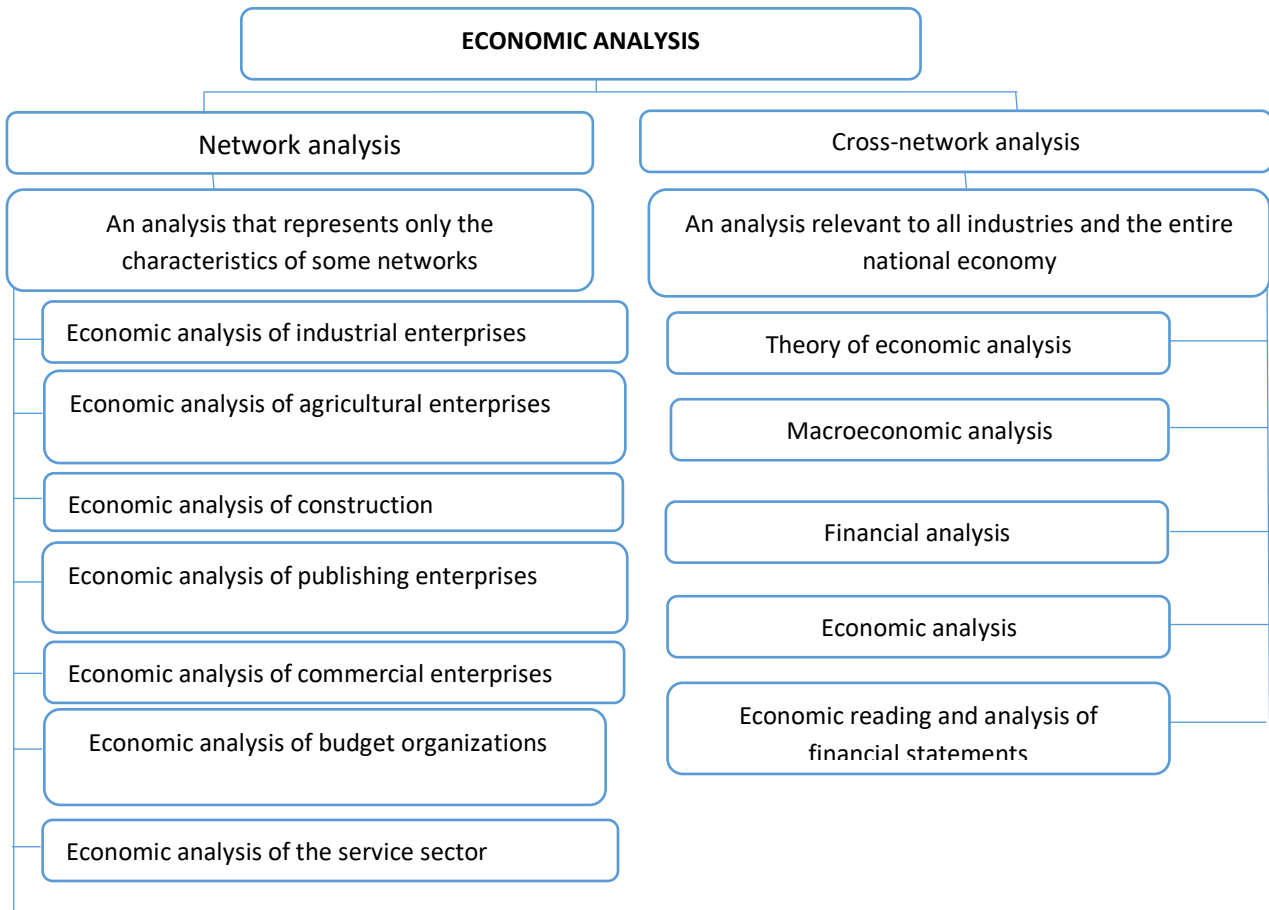


Figure 1. Classification of economic analysis according to the network principle

We can see from the picture that economic analysis itself and its types are included in cross-sectoral analysis. In fact, this analysis can and is natural in network analysis. Because there can be economic analysis, financial analysis and other analysis in industry, agriculture or any other sector. Therefore, in our opinion, these aspects should be taken into account when describing the economic analysis according to the network principle. That is, as shown in the figure, it is controversial to include economic analysis in the cross-industry analysis in the description of the economic analysis.

### **Main part**

It is possible to conduct financial analysis, apply elements of economic analysis, read and analyze their financial reports in each industry in the analysis of networks. The same conclusion can be made about other contents. For example, the economic analysis of agricultural enterprises included in the analysis of sectors indicates that economic analysis is carried out in this sector.

Therefore, in our opinion, in order to make a sufficient and final conclusion by using any type of analysis, taking into account the nature of the industry in the organization of economic analysis of economic entities, only the analysis that takes into account the nature of this industry or a close industry or industry should be understood.

From this it can be concluded that in the network analysis, the calculation is based on the indicators that belong to this network, and the result of the analysis is understood for use in this network, and in the inter-network analysis, the analysis is related to several close networks, for example, all types of the service sector. and its result must be understood. In both analyses, it is desirable to use any indicator of economic analysis and to set separate standards for the indicators.

In order to further clarify the characteristics of the analysis by industry or sector, we should pay attention to the main principles of the analysis presented in the sources. According to the results of a number of scientific researches and studies, proposals and recommendations have been made by our country and foreign scientists in this regard. Of course, some sources use the word "principle" and some sources use the word "principle". However, the real essence of the matter is that the main goal is to describe the results of observations and studies according to specific principles of analysis. Therefore, we decided to write as it is given in the sources.

In particular, M.Yu. Rakhimov and N.N. Qalandarova present the principles of analysis typical of all types of microscale analysis and include the following:

- the principle of approach from the point of view of the state interest;
- principle of scientificity;
- the principle of systematicity;
- the principle of complexity; - the principle of objectivity, accuracy and reliability;
- the principle of effectiveness;
- principle of planning;



- the principle of efficiency;
- operational principle;
- democratic principle.

From these principles, we can see that the principles of analysis are also interconnected and require coherence. Each principle has its place and importance.

G.K Gabdullina and A. Ye. Yakovlev emphasize that the principles of economic analysis from the point of view of the state, such as planning, scientificity, systematicity, objectivity, accuracy and reliability, democratic principle, operativeness, efficiency, etc. they cite additional principles such as A.S Litvinyuk, in addition to the above, cites rating evaluation as a principle of economic analysis.

As can be seen from the scientific developments of the above authors, various principles apply in the organization of economic analysis, and each principle has its own role and characteristics. In some cases, the principles are similar to each other and overlap in content.

We have seen from the studies that G.K Gabdullina and A.Ye.Yakovlevs emphasize that the principle of objectivity should serve to form reliable and verified information in the analysis and to draw accurate analytical calculations in the conclusion. These authors also pay special attention to the principle of timeliness and emphasize that this principle can influence the conclusions drawn. At the same time, if we summarize the opinions of these authors, it is observed that one principle partially repeats another. For example, even if they think about the principle of timeliness, when describing the principle of relevance, they mention that it serves to ensure timeliness.

It can be concluded from the above that it is not the number of principles, but their place and importance in the organization of economic analysis that is primary. Therefore, it is appropriate to pay special attention to such principles and their network nature in the organization of economic analysis.

As we have partially reviewed in the previous chapter, the Regulation approved on the basis of the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets the recommended norms for several indicators. However, this document does not consider network characteristics. The same norms are set for all entities with a state share. In our opinion, defining a single methodology for all foods and drawing a conclusion based on the analysis results does not represent the nature of the industry, and there are significant shortcomings in the conclusions drawn and the measures taken.

Therefore, in our opinion, it is appropriate to include the principle of individuality in the principles of organizing economic analysis. The essence of this principle is that individual characteristics of each sector or industry should be taken into account when organizing an economic analysis. At the same time, norms for various economic indicators are also developed depending on the characteristics of this sector and industry.

Researcher Sh.Ergashev's scientific work mentions some issues of organization of economic analysis in automobile transport enterprises, the norms of some indicators, and concludes that it is appropriate to take into account the main features of the organization in the economic analysis of transport activity. However, the researcher did not think about the principles of economic analysis in his scientific development.

According to the results of the conducted research, we noted above that there is a similarity in the principles of economic analysis. We will briefly touch on some of them.

<b>23</b>	<b>ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING &amp; MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 13 Issue: 02 in February-2024 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR</a></b>
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Ilyshev A.M and others list the following 10 principles used in their scientific developments, science and practice:

1. Scientific. It is emphasized that a scientific approach should be taken, and the methodology of economic analysis should be based on dialectical methods.
2. Attitude by the state. It is emphasized that the economic, social, international, ecological and legal aspects of the state should be taken into account when performing the economic analysis.
3. Complexity. It is necessary to take into account all the structures & all departments of the activity.
4. Systematic approach - this means studying the object of analysis as a complex system related to each other and the external environment.
5. Objectivity of economic analysis, use of reliable sources of information. It is emphasized that the conclusions of the analysis should be supported by calculations.
6. Being active using the results of economic analysis for the purpose of management, development of plans and proposals, clarification and justification, forecasting.
7. Planning or regularity. The essence of this principle is that the economic analysis should be conducted on the basis of the plan. It should be carried out periodically and distributed to the responsible persons.
8. Speed is understood as making clear, quick management decisions and implementing activities based on economic analysis.
9. Democracy. Participation of all employees in the economic analysis, openness of information about the results of the analysis.
10. Efficiency. Spending on economic analysis should pay off many times over.

As can be seen from the above, the 10 principles presented by the authors and their contents represent the principles of organizing economic analysis. Adherence to these principles in the organization and conduct of economic analysis will certainly have an impact on its effectiveness and efficiency.

The object of our research, railway transport enterprises, also has its own network characteristics, and this characteristic must be taken into account when calculating a number of economic indicators. In this case, the organization of the economic analysis by industry and the determination of measures related to the industry on this basis will increase the effectiveness of the economic analysis.

Railway transport enterprises also have their own characteristics, of course, the effective application of the principles in the organization of economic analysis in the enterprises of this system will have an effect only and only on the effectiveness of the activities of the enterprises of the system.

Indeed, if we look at the principles presented by one or another author and their brief content, it becomes clear that the principles seem to repeat each other in some sense. Therefore, it is possible to find the difference between the principles and the information representing their content in one system and use them in the process of analysis.

<b>24</b>	<b>ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by</b> <b>ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING &amp; MANAGEMENT REVIEW.,</b> <b>under Volume: 13 Issue: 02 in February-2024</b> <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR</a>
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Based on our studies, the principles presented by the authors were compiled into one table and their differences were analyzed.

Table 1.

Principles of economic analysis

No	Principle name/ Authors	M. Yu. Rakhimov	G.K. Gabdullina and A. Ye. Yakovlev	AS Litvinyuk	AM Ilyshev	N.E. Babakhalov
1.	the principle of approach from the point of view of the state interest	+	+	+	+	+
2.	the principle of scientificity	+	+	+	+	+
3.	the principle of systematicity	+	+	+	+	+
4.	the principle of complexity	+			+	+
5.	the principle of objectivity, accuracy and reliability	+	+	+	+	+
6.	the principle of effectiveness	+				+
7.	principle of planning	+	+	+	+	+
8.	efficiency principle	+	+	+	+	+
9.	operational principle	+	+	+	+	+
10.	democratic principle	+	+	+	+	
11.	Flexibility		+	+		
12.	Dolzarblik		+	+		
13.	Independence		+	+		
14.	clarity and openness		+	+		
15.	rating assessment			+		
16.	<b>Individuality</b>					+

From the data of this table, we can see that the principles of economic analysis are widely given by the authors, but some of them repeat each other in content, proposed or accepted by the authors.

### Conclusion

Based on the studies, we came to the conclusion that it is appropriate to include the principle of individuality among the principles. The reason for this is that if an economic analysis is not carried out for any industry or sector taking into account its individual characteristics, the results of the analysis and the conclusions drawn based on the results of the analysis may be incorrect. Even the analytical conclusions made by another country with close development in the field of railway transport may not correspond to our republic. That is, due to the level of development of railway transport in that country, number, lifestyle of the population, income and many other factors, their conclusion does not correspond to our transport system. In this case, it is necessary to approach the situation individually.

At the same time, it is not practical to say that one method of economic analysis is used in this branch, and another method is used in another branch, that is, it should be possible to use any method in any branch.

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