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Abstract: According to the experience of developed countries, the optimal way to evaluate the results of joint-stock companies for external and internal stakeholders is to analyze the conclusions given by auditors. Usually, based on the goals and objectives of the audit, the results of the summarized and evaluated audit are formalized with at least two documents: the first is a report on the audit of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise within the period stipulated in the audit contract.

Keywords: audit organization, economic activities, mandatory payments.

Introduction

The audit report is numbered, each page is signed by the auditor (auditors) who performed the audit and the head of the audit organization, and the financial report to which the opinion of the audit organization is expressed should be attached.

The form and content of the auditor's report are determined by the standards of auditor activity."¹

The analytical part of the audit report is based on the international standard of auditing and includes:

- results of checking the state of internal control in joint-stock companies (detailed description);
- checking the status of accounting and financial statements results;
- the results of checking compliance with the legislation during the implementation of financial and economic activities;
- the results of the calculation of taxes and other mandatory payments and verification of the correctness of payment;
- the results of checking assets (funds).

Information on the results of the inspection of the state of internal control in the enterprise includes the following: a general assessment of whether the internal control system corresponds to the description and scope of the activities of joint-stock companies; description of major inconsistencies of the internal control system with the description and scope of the business activity of the operating entity, identified during the audit.

Information on the results of the audit of the state of accounting and financial reporting of joint-stock companies should include the following:

- Conducting accounting and assessing compliance with the established procedure for drawing up financial statements;
- Statement of cases of major violations detected during the audit of the procedure for preparing accounting and financial statements.

Information on the results of checking compliance with the law during the implementation of financial and economic activities by joint-stock companies should include the following:

- assessment of legal compliance of financial and economic transactions made by joint-stock companies;
- statement of major inconsistencies identified during the audit of financial and economic transactions carried out by joint-stock companies.

¹"Auditing activities about". Article 39 of the Law . Collection of Laws 2021

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Information on the results of the calculation and verification of the correctness of payment of taxes and other mandatory payments should include the following:

- assessment of the correctness of the calculations made and submitted to the relevant authorities for taxes and other mandatory payments;
- to describe the facts of violation of the established procedure for calculating taxes and other mandatory payments, errors in determining the taxable base.

Materials and methods

In the final part of the audit report, recommendations of the audit organization to eliminate identified errors and violations, as well as advice and suggestions on improving the efficiency of financial and economic activities of joint-stock companies are reflected. In accordance with the legislation, the audit organization is responsible for the audit opinion on the financial report prepared in accordance with IAS No. 700.

An audit of financial statements allows you to express an opinion about their reliability.

It is possible to increase production profitability by using the organizational skills of the head of the enterprise. In this case, it is necessary to pay great attention to the reduction of fixed costs included in the cost of the product. Since fixed costs do not directly depend on the volume of the manufactured product, their sum does not increase proportionally with the increase in the volume of production. But in this situation, the share of these costs in the cost of production will decrease. Therefore, one of the important factors of reducing the cost of the product is to increase its production volume.

The enterprise has the technical capacity to increase the production volume, but they have the problem of shortage of "fund" (or financial resources). This problem needs to be solved in time.

The auditor should also indicate his proposals aimed at eliminating the deficiencies mentioned in the report. However, in order to do "good" to the employees of the audited company, the auditor cannot personally correct the errors in the initial documents, account registers and accounting reports.

At the same time, in cases where the auditors are forced to explain one or another unpleasant facts in a different way, or in order to make a favorable conclusion for the auditors, they should act with determination and principle.

The auditor informs the management of the enterprise about the identified errors or deficiencies and makes specific recommendations for their correction. It is true that it is not possible to confirm the reliability of the accounting (financial) report if the shortcomings indicated in the preparation of accounting (financial) accounts, the preparation of relevant reports and compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan are not corrected by the enterprise during the audit. will be written in the conclusion of the audit.

Result and discussion

Also, the information in the auditor's report is confidential and cannot be disclosed. The persons involved in this information shall be held liable in accordance with the law for disclosing the information.

The report based on the results of the audit reflects the general state of the enterprise's financial and economic activity and its results, as well as the state of accounting and reporting, the level of analysis, and the description of accounting staff in the enterprise. The information of the audit report should indicate how the enterprise is adapting to the market and successful conditions, whether it is able to develop and increase its profit or vice versa. Of course, if the situation in the audited company is not embellished, and the information provided to the auditor is real, then a real audit report and conclusion will be formed. Otherwise, the audit is useless and the money spent on it will be wasted.

The auditor's report is a component of the accounting (financial) report, which serves as a source of information about the reliability of this report for its users. Based on the opinion expressed in the conclusion of the accounting report, users place their trust in the auditor or audit firm. This trust is earned and justified, first of all, by the quality of the work performed by the auditor.

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According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Auditing Activities", the auditor's opinion is expressed in written form on the correctness of the financial report and the compliance of the accounting procedure with the requirements established by the law. It is a document that is open to users of the financial statements of the operating entity.

The audit conclusion is drawn up on the basis of the audit report.

An auditor's opinion is a document that contains the written opinion of the auditing organization on the reliability of the financial report and compliance with the requirements of the accounting legislation.

The audit report is numbered, each page is signed by the auditor (auditors) who performed the audit and the head of the audit organization, and the financial report to which the opinion of the audit organization is expressed should be attached.

The form and content of the auditor's report are determined by the standards of auditor activity (Article 39). It is necessary to take into account the requirements of the International Standards of Auditing (IAS) in the preparation of the audit report developed by the auditing organization.

The preparation of the auditor's report mainly uses the International Standard of Auditing (IAS) No. 700 - "Auditor's Report on Financial Statements".

In the conditions of further development of the economy, conducting audits of the results of the enterprises of our republic, as well as increasing the quality of the audit of the financial results, the wide use of analytical operations is of great importance in the effective management of resources and in increasing the economic interest. Because problems such as ensuring in advance the internal and external factors affecting the financial stability of enterprises, creating an informative and theoretical basis for making effective management decisions on their prospective development, require the organization of control using modern methods of economic analysis in the activities of enterprises.

International auditing standards No. 520 "Analytical procedures" emphasize the importance of using analytical procedures in audits.

Analytical activities mean the analysis and evaluation of the information received by the auditor, the identification of unusual and incorrect facts of economic activity in the accounting, and the important aspects of the audited joint-stock companies in order to determine the causes of such errors and economic confusion. Financial and economic indicators are understood.

It is stated in the Regulations on Auditing Standards that analytical operations (analytical tests) reflect the assessment of financial information based on the study of the relationship between financial and non-financial indicators, the comparison of the stated amounts with the amounts determined by the auditor.

In terms of content, audit activities can be divided into 4 main groups:

Analytical measures are the most appropriate measures. Because the use of analytical measures is the most effective approach in terms of the costs of audits.

When conducting an audit of a financial statement, the auditor uses analytical procedures for the following purposes:

- Determining the existence or non-existence of unusual or misrepresented facts and results of joint-stock companies that determine the area of possible risks;
- To study the activity of joint stock companies;
- Assessment of the perspective of continuity of financial and economic activities of joint-stock companies;
- Determining the facts of the violation of the statement of financial results;
- Reducing the number of detailed audit activities;
- Determining the location of deficiencies in the client's account and report;
- To provide a test to answer the questions that came to UZ.

Applying analytical procedures to the auditor during the audit of the financial results statement gives the opportunity to better understand the client in planning the audit and determine the level of risk in the audit by examining the accounting balances. In addition to this, reducing the number and size of other audit activities, forming a well-founded and careful opinion on the audit during the audit. Performs thorough examination of financial problems that may reveal areas of audit requiring additional audit activities.

The following are determined by using analytical activities in the audit activity:

- the client's work activity level;
- assessment of the perspective of the continuity of the client's financial and economic activity;
- to determine the location of expected errors and deficiencies in the client's account and report;
- reducing the number of detailed inspections at the main stage of the audit, etc.

Conclusion

Also, the main task of analytical activities will be to identify documents with a high probability of error in various areas of the account. Identification of these documents serves to reduce audit risk. Accordingly, during the course of the investigation, documents with a high probability of error determined on the basis of analytical measures will be included in the selection of documents. Due to the use of such a selection method, the duration of the audit is reduced and the risk of not being identified in the audit is reduced R_{np} .

The Auditing Standards Office believes that analytical procedures are essential in any audit.

The performance of analytical operations consists of the following:

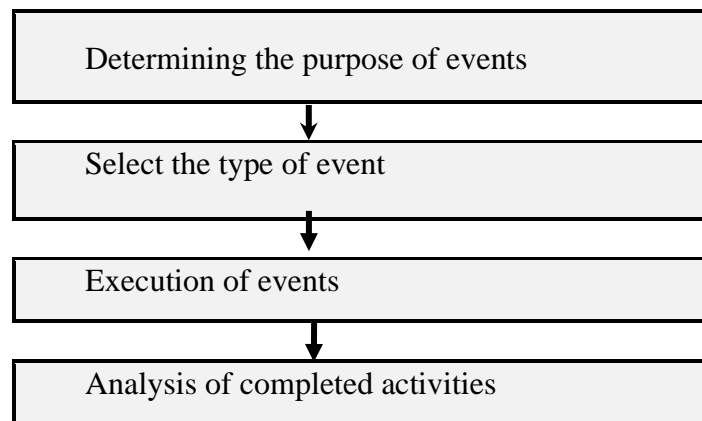


Fig 1. Procedure for performing audit activities ².

When solving a few specific issues of the audit of financial results or when the balance of the accounts is not very large, it is possible to obtain sufficient evidence due to only one analytical procedure. In most cases, it is necessary to obtain additional information based on the results of analytical operations in order for the adequacy of audit evidence to be at the required level. The Auditing Standards Department also requires the use of analytical procedures in surface inspections.

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