

Audit of Financial Liabilities

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Abstract: The article describes the nature and types of financial liabilities, the specifics of the audit as an object, the types of financial liabilities and the goals and objectives of the audit of financial liabilities, as well as bringing the audit of financial liabilities in line with international auditing standards.

Keywords: Audit, audit of financial liabilities, International Standards on Auditing, International Financial Accounting Standards, Types of Financial Liabilities, Goals and Objectives of Financial Liabilities Audit.

Introduction. In today's market economy, commodity prices are set as a result of the interaction of socially necessary expenditures, the level of social utility, and the ratio of supply and demand. An important factor in determining the ability of enterprises to supply products (works, services) to the market is the level of costs. Today, the company is in great need of clear, accurate and understandable information for business managers, investors and other users. In this case, an audit enters the field.

In the course of its activities, the company signs and enters into business agreements with other legal entities and individuals for various purposes. One of the main tasks of the company in this process is to carry out these processes in accordance with the law and by-laws and to ensure their profitability.

Analysis of the literature on the subject. Analysis of local and foreign literature on the subject, including fundamental research in the field of financial liabilities I.S.Stepanova [1], Arens E.A. [2], DJ.K. Lobbek [3], Serov V.M. [4], Gurkov IB [5], M.K.Pardayev [6], N.T.Tukhliyev [7], Ye.V.Golisheva [8], M.Mirahmedov [9], A.A.Eshtayev [10], K.B.Urazov [11], local economists are conducting research on various issues in the field of financial liabilities in enterprises.

Research methodology. Methods of statistical and economic analysis, analysis, synthesis, abstract-logical analysis, as well as selective observation, sociological survey, SWOT-analysis, comparison methods were used in the research work.

Analysis and results. All the reforms being carried out in our country today are aimed at improving the living standards of the population of our country, as well as bringing all the existing industries in the world market and ensuring their competitiveness. One of the main requirements for this is to bring the analytical indicators in line with international standards. This is especially true in the field of auditing. Taking into account these requirements, the country is carrying out a number of reforms in the field of auditing and the adoption of legislation. One of these documents is the Decree of the

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President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 19, 2018 "On measures to further develop auditing in the Republic of Uzbekistan."

From January 1, 2019, the requirements for audit organizations will be simplified.

First, they were given 3 months from the date of state registration to obtain an audit license. If this is not done, the use of the word "audit firm" in its name is prohibited.

Second, the licenses of audit firms will be universal - they will be allowed to conduct all types of audits. Currently, licenses are issued separately for the following types of audits:

to conduct audits only on its own initiative;

to conduct business audits on its own initiative and with the exception of joint-stock companies, banks and insurance companies;

to conduct audits of all business entities.

Third, the minimum amount of charter capital of audit firms is abolished. Currently, the following amounts of authorized capital are required to be eligible for various inspections:

to conduct audits only on its own initiative - 1,500 ECHR;

to carry out on its own initiative and mandatory audits of business entities, except for joint-stock companies, banks and insurance companies - 3,000 ECHR;

to conduct audits of all business entities - 5,000 ECHR.

In addition, the formation of the charter capital with any property is allowed. Now 50% of the amount has to be paid in cash..

Fourth, the minimum number of auditors to whom the audit firm is the principal employer shall be at least four state auditors. Now, depending on the type of audit, that number ranges from 2 to 6 state auditors. In this case, in order to conduct mandatory audits of business entities, one of them must have an international certificate of accountant (see below for new requirements for the qualifications of auditors). Also, the requirement for heads of audit organizations to undergo mandatory certification once in 3 years will be abolished.

Existing audit firms must bring their states into line with the new requirements by April 1, 2019.

Fifth, the Ministry of Finance, together with the republican public associations of auditors, conducts external quality control of the work of audit organizations at least once every 3 years. The results of the external audit of organizations conducting mandatory audits will be published on the website of the Ministry of Finance.

Audit firms also publish on their websites or on the websites of public associations of auditors information on mandatory audits, indicating the identity of the business entity and the audit report does. The same information will be posted on the DSQ website by July 1 of each year.

It is planned to reissue licenses for existing audit organizations by January 1, 2019.

Requirements for auditors

Auditor qualification certificate:

An international accounting certificate is initially issued for a period of 5 years;

in the presence of an international certificate of accounting, the term is extended for another 10 years;

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A continuous auditor with at least 10 years of work experience is then extended indefinitely without having to pass a qualifying examination.

The exception is if the auditor with a master's degree in "Accounting" or "Auditing" has at least 1 year of practical experience in the audit organization (including on a part-time basis) for applicants for a qualification certificate. is done.

Now, in agreement with the Ministry of Finance, they are required to study at one of the non-governmental educational institutions accredited under the training program, and instead of having an international accounting certificate, they have to go for a national certificate..

Requirements for audits

From January 1, 2019, more audit firms will be able to inspect state-owned enterprises. From this date, the procedure for selecting an audit company for external audit of enterprises with a total state share (stakes) in the authorized capital of 50% from the list established by the State Competition Committee and the Ministry of Finance will be abolished.

However, it is prohibited to inspect an business entity (government or non-government) by the same audit firm for more than 7 consecutive years.

From January 1, 2020, the list of organizations subject to mandatory audit will be expanded. These include commercial organizations that meet two of the following three conditions at the end of the reporting year:

The carrying amount of the assets exceeds 100,000 times the ECHR;

Proceeds from the sale of products (works, services)

More than 200,000 times the ECHR;

If the average annual number of employees is more than 100 people.

Audits are conducted only on the basis of international auditing standards published by the International Federation of Accountants¹.

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