

## Development of the Organization of Financial Statement Audit in the Telecommunication System

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**Abstract:** The article provides scientifically based proposals and recommendations on the organization of the audit of financial statements in the telecommunications system, the current situation in the system, problems and ways to eliminate them. A group of main factors affecting the audit process in the telecommunications system is systematized. Development directions of telecommunication networks are defined.

**Keywords:** Telecommunication system, audit reports, fraud, telecommunication tools, communication systems, audit conclusions, financial statement audit, financial statement distortion.

### Introduction

Telecommunication networks of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the main system that serves for the stable operation and development of all economic sectors of our country. Telecommunication transmission systems are the main link of telecommunication networks. Modern telecommunication systems consist of a complex set of various technical means that provide transmission of various messages at any distance, with given quality parameters. The basis of telecommunication systems is multi-channel transmission systems working on electrical, fiber optic and radio lines, designed to form model channels and tracts. Telecommunication communication networks of general users, departmental and national territory are built on the basis of telecommunication transmission systems used in the form of technological adaptation complexes. Interconnected communication networks, in addition to the usual message transmission networks:

1. connection of digital communication networks with integration services, which are implemented through a limited set of standardized multi-functional interfaces, provide a full digital connection between end devices (terminals) to deliver a wide range of services for the transmission of telephone messages to subscribers;
2. an intelligent network that can deliver an expanded set of services to subscribers at a specified time, to a specified place, for example, making telephone connections at the expense of the calling subscriber, calling on a credit card, applying for a shortened set of numbers, televoting, etc.;
3. mobile communication networks that allow subscribers on the move to receive communication services anywhere; broadband digital networks with integrated service and high speed of information exchange;

4. allows to create high-speed networks based on information transfer using asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) and other technologies.

Telecommunication networks are composed of public networks located on the territory of our country, isolated networks, technological networks, special communication networks, and other electromagnetic systems.

### Literature review

Many foreign economists have conducted scientific research on creating the theoretical and methodological foundations of the audit evidence collection process and improving it. Among them A. Arens, Dj.Lobbeck [1], R. Adams [2], M. Benis, D.R.Carmichael [3], R. Dodge[4] and Dj. Robertsons[5] can be included. Some aspects of the topic were discussed by an economist-scientist of the CIS countries, they are Baryshnikov[6], N.T. Belukha[7], S.M. Bychkova[8], S.A. Stukova[9], N.P. Kamyshanov[10], V.P. Suys, A.ATerekhov[11], J.A. Kevorkova [12].

Economic scientists of the republic have partially studied these issues in the textbooks, monographs and training manuals being created, as well as in published scientific articles and thesis. B.A.Hasanov, B.Q.Hamdammov[15], K.R. Hotamov[16], B.O.Tursunov[17], I.N.Koziev[18] and I.I.Melievlar[19] studied some aspects of the theoretical and methodological foundations of audit evidence collection. It is worth noting that although the above studies have presented general views on the topic, the issue of collecting audit evidence has not been studied as a separate object of scientific research and as a whole system. This requires conducting comprehensive scientific research on this topic and defining research tasks.

### Research methodology

Generalization, grouping, abstract-logical thinking, comparative analysis, systematic approach, and economic analysis methods were widely used during the research.

### Analysis and discussion of results

The telecommunications network of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of organizational and technical unity, and consists of technical systems that meet the requirements of general unification, channels and network tracts of the same type that meet the general nomenclature. International communication networks are made up of telecommunication networks that are technologically connected (connected) with the communication networks of other countries. Regional communication networks - technologically connected (connected), consisting of telecommunication networks organized on the scale of the territory of one region. "Local node - end device" in local communication networks is called connection network based on new terminology. The telecommunication network of Uzbekistan includes the following telecommunication systems: telephone, telegraph, facsimile communications, data transmission, distribution of television programs.

Based on the development of telecommunication means, communication systems have changed, and a number of integrated systems and their new types have entered the network. The development of telecommunication means and networks is now going in three directions: digitalization, opticalization, computerization.

The advantage of digital transmission systems over analog transmission systems has been known for decades. However, about 20 years ago, the real digitization of networks began with the introduction of a new technique, fiber optic communication transmission systems. Currently, highway and regional transport networks in Uzbekistan are 100% digitized, and the digitization rate of general

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telecommunication networks has exceeded 80%. The development of rural telecommunication networks is carried out on the basis of new technologies - equipment with a synchronous digital hierarchy, elastic multiplexers, the use of clock network synchronization, the use of digital communication systems, the use of wave densification technologies and the use of next generation technologies (NGN - Next Generation Network). The main advantages of fiber optic communication transmission systems - increasing the throughput of fiber optic transmission lines and reducing the number of intermediate points became the basis for accelerating the digitization process. Currently, the development process is opticalization, and the development of optical transport networks, connection optical networks, and future optical networks on the basis of photon technologies is a clear and urgent issue. In addition to the development of digitalization process and the opticalization of networks, the improvement of semiconductor element base, microprocessor technology and software of operating systems became the basis for the computerization of communication tools. Nowadays, in the development of the modern stage, computerization is not only the use of microprocessor techniques and programming tools and technical sets in the equipment of operational control, remote monitoring and control, control and network management at dispatch points, but also their processing in the process of automation and information transmission and connection. improvement of its main functions provides the concept of technical operation and management of telecommunication systems and networks, bringing it to a new quality level. In the development of modern telecommunication networks, three directions of improvement of telecommunication tools are inextricably linked. New communication techniques are high-speed digital transmission systems based on high-level software, running on optical cables[20].

The state policy in the field of information technologies serves to increase the economic and political efficiency of our republic, consistent development, and the created organizational and technical opportunities to increase the well-being of the population. If we look at the directions of economic reforms in our republic, the priorities set for the development of telecommunication networks, and the economic mechanisms for the provision of telecommunication services, it is recommended to divide the main factors affecting the development of telecommunication audit within the telecommunication system into the following groups.

Economic factors. These factors are considered to be one of the factors that have a great impact on the economic efficiency of the process of providing telecommunication services in the telecommunications system, and in most cases, they are manifested in connection with the territorial and economic characteristics of the republic.

Technical and technological factors. These factors are explained by the level of technical equipment of the process of providing telecommunication services in the telecommunication system and the level of coordinated implementation of the possibilities of providing the telecommunication audit process with audit knowledge (qualifications of industry experts), techniques and technologies against situations that negatively affect the quality of telecommunication services.

## Conclusions and suggestions

As noted above, in our opinion, it is appropriate to first of all clarify the content of the concepts of fraud, error and misrepresentation in the financial statements formed as a result of them, to reveal the nature of the distinguishing features between their content. In the audit of financial statements, fraud is a legal concept that refers to the actions of intentionally distorting financial statements, while errors are defined as actions of deliberately (intentionally) distorting financial statements in financial statements. In an audit, the main distinguishing feature between the content of the concepts of fraud or error is the fact that financial statements are distorted, either intentionally (intentionally) or intentionally (intentionally). Therefore, detection (disclosure) of fraud in an audit is more important and more complicated than the

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process of error detection.

Especially today, as a result of the rapid development of information technologies in telecommunication networks, the emergence of modern telecommunication services and the increase in the number and quality of services, economic and legal relations between the subjects of the sector have been improved. In the practice of the Republic, the system of electronic information exchange has been widely developed, and modern services such as the digital economy have been widely formed through the provision of electronic commerce or modern interactive services[21]. Along with the above positive aspects, as a result of the introduction of market relations to the telecommunications system of the republic, problematic issues arose in the formation and distribution of income and expenses, their reflection in financial statements, and providing users of financial statements with reliable information. One of the important issues of the telecommunications system today is the question of assessing the legality of their activity and the reliability of financial reporting indicators. The fact that telecommunications system entities are operating as business entities today, their activity has become the subject of mandatory audit according to the norms of the current audit legislation. Also, ensuring the transparency of their activities and the expansion of the range of users of their financial information has made the introduction of audit services in telecommunications system enterprises an urgent issue.

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