

PLANNING INTERNAL AUDIT IN BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the purpose of conducting an internal audit, the development of an effective system, and the issues that are required to be considered in this process. In addition, in this article, the author analyzed the procedure for reporting on the internal audit.

Keywords: audit, budget organization, internal audit, estimate, report, economy.

Absolute independence is difficult to achieve, of course, but it can be attempted. Even though the auditor's services are paid by the audited company, he retains full independence and can be sure of the results of the audit. But if the auditor joins the management system of this company or is an employee of this company, it is an internal audit and independence is limited. Internal audit, unlike external audit, is carried out by a special department or department of the company's employees. Internal audit is aimed at internal economic control of the enterprise's financial situation, source of expenses, diagnosis of the management system, determination of reserves, and it provides the management with instructions on increasing the efficiency of the economy of the enterprise.

Internal auditors - internal audit helps to enter the management system of an enterprise, association or organization and perform control functions for managers. The qualification level of internal auditors is determined according to the requirements of the management system of this enterprise, and their independence is limited. This type of audit provides the enterprise administration with the necessary information and works in cooperation with the accounting service and other functional systems.

The purpose of the internal audit is to identify underutilized opportunities in the enterprise, to closely assist the enterprise's employees in fully fulfilling their duties." In this regard, one cannot agree with the above opinion, because internal audit is an integral part of enterprise management and is carried out by internal auditors of the enterprise. External auditors rely heavily on the results of internal audits. In general, "Internal auditors check the activities of the enterprises they work for. However, as a rule, they are included in the administration (board of directors) of the enterprise. This form of control (self-control) took place in the USA, appeared in the 30s of the 20th century, and later spread to Western Europe and Japan.

The development of an effective system of internal audit is carried out on the basis of existing laws in society. Management staff and internal auditors make decisions in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the internal control system. Internal audit service can be applied to any type of enterprise and organization, regardless of its structure. Only, internal audit in budgetary organizations requires changing the methods of their activity and sets several requirements for the organization of effective internal control.

Internal audit in business entities:

- Compliance with corporate management principles;
- State of accounting and financial reporting;
- Compliance with legal documents in the implementation of financial and economic activities;
- Taxes and other mandatory payments are correctly calculated and paid;
- Implementation of the approved business plan;
- Condition of assets;
- By checking the state of internal control and monitoring them, it is carried out only by the employees of the internal audit service.

Nowadays, in many cases, the functions of internal auditors even go beyond the scope of checking the accounting reports of the company's structural divisions. Internal auditors are more involved in economic policy and management issues of the enterprise. Internal auditors are highly qualified specialists and have great powers according to their status."

The following factors can affect the selection of the basis and structure of the internal audit: organizational legal form, affiliation to the industry, scope of activity, level of independence of action in the market economy, system of providing information in personnel training. The work of the audit service should be organized based on the principles of collegiality, competence, independence, confidentiality, regulations and responsibility for information provision.

The issues that the auditor is required to consider when developing the general plan of the audit are as follows:

- Business knowledge;
- General economic factors affecting the subject's business and industry characteristics;
- Important descriptions of the entity, its business, financial and economic activities and reporting results, including changes made since the previous audit;
- General level of professional awareness of the entity's management.

The results of the verification of the condition of the assets should include the justification of the transfer of the assets and information about their movement, actual availability and storage. Also, all audit reports must have a final part that includes an assessment of the performance of the executive body and structural units of the business entity, recommendations for the elimination of identified deviations and violations of the law.

The results of inspections conducted by internal auditors should be formalized in the form of reports. It can be audit references, audit report, notification letter, audit report, audit report and the like. In our opinion, it is appropriate to determine the structure of reporting forms.

The procedure for conducting internal audits in enterprises:

1. Preparation for conducting an audit - determination of the main parameters of the condition and activity of the object to be audited. Qualitative assessment of risk factors Assessment of "Internal control systems";
2. Information supply - determining the content of economic, legal, organizational-technological and organizational-support documents;
3. Drawing up a work plan - obtaining the necessary information on inspection issues. Creating a calendar schedule of work and distribution of responsibilities. Determination of the content of working documents (workbook, test forms, questionnaire);

4. The process of work execution - determining the methods of work execution for each issue, obtaining the necessary information and systematizing it;
5. Discussing the proposals presented in the auditor's report with the management of the enterprise - Making preliminary proposals, obtaining additional information if necessary to substantiate the auditor's conclusion (proposal);
6. Preparation of the auditor's report and proposals - systematization of audit conclusions on issues, formalization of summary conclusions, division of general and private conclusions into basic levels of reliability;
7. Implementation of decisions and proposals based on the results of audits - Preparation of draft orders and instructions in accordance with the programmatic elimination of violations and deviations from the given parameters.

Methods of internal audit to study the effectiveness of the use of material and financial resources, to ensure the preservation of assets and the timely return of liabilities, to ensure the legality, truthfulness and expediency of business operations, as well as to reflect these operations in accounting. It consists of a set of financial, economic, organizational, technical and actual methods and measures for checking its financial and economic activity in order to study its formalization with the initial documents that serve as a basis.

Based on the results of the internal audit, a summary report signed by the head of the internal audit is drawn up. Internal audit summary report:

- analytical part;
- the final part;
- must include a complete package of supporting documents.

The report on the results of the examination of the financial status of the organization includes the following:

- assessment of compliance with the budget-estimate discipline;
- assessment of compliance with the established procedure of accounting and financial reporting;
- description of the violation of the established procedure of accounting and preparation of financial statements, etc.

The final part of the report should include recommendations of the internal audit service to eliminate identified deviations and violations of the law, and proposals aimed at the targeted and rational use of funds. The summary report must be completed within 10 days after the completion of the internal audit. Consolidated reports must be submitted directly to the company's supervisory board for its consideration and subsequent approval. Copies of the reports must be submitted to the executive body of the enterprise after approval.

We believe that it is appropriate to develop the following procedures for the development of methodological support for the organization of the internal audit service in budget organizations:

1. The procedure for the formation of working documents of the internal audit;
2. The procedure for obtaining evidence during the internal audit process;
3. The procedure for summarizing and formalizing the results of internal audit;
4. Internal audit system activity planning procedure.

The stages of internal audit are as follows:

1. Internal audit planning;
2. Internal audit;

3. Preparation of internal audit report;
4. Conducting the next audit.

It is very important to prepare and approve the working document "Procedure for conducting an internal audit" when organizing an internal audit service in an enterprise. This approved document will be important in further investigations. When preparing the document, you should not ignore the annual plan and the schedule of internal audits.

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