



PROCEDURE FOR REFLECTING THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT OF FIXED INSTRUMENTS IN THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Ergashev Olloyor Furqat o'g'li

assistant of Samarkand branch of Tashkent State University of Economics

Abstract: this article describes the specific features of the procedure for reflecting the results of the audit of fixed assets in the auditor's report.

Key words: main tool, audit, report, audit organization, audit report.

Introduction. The economic reforms implemented in our country are the basis for further development of our economy. The president has emphasized the development of our economy in a number of speeches, such as "Within a year, we have intensively continued systematic reforms to further liberalize the economy of our country, open a wide path for business, and strengthen the rule of law and legal guarantees in this regard."

Currently, great attention is being paid to improving the theoretical and methodological foundations of the accounting and auditing of fixed assets in the development of the economy in the countries of the world. Criteria for recognition of fixed assets, valuation of fixed assets at initial cost, procedures for valuation of fixed assets based on the accounting model for actual cost or revalued value accounting models, reflection of the results of revaluation of fixed assets, reflection of fixed assets in financial statements. It is very important to harmonize the issues with international standards, to improve the methodology of auditing the fixed assets of economic entities based on international audit standards. Therefore, this dissertation work is dedicated to the current topic.

The level of study of the subject. Problems related to accounting and auditing of fixed assets from foreign scientists R.P. Bulga, A.D. Sheremet, M.I. Bakanov, V.S. Rjanisna, S.B. Marmsh, Yu.A. Kletkina, Ye.S. Seliverstova, N.A. Trofimova, L.V. Babicheva, T.O. Grafova, Yu.O. Bstrova, Ye.A. Sinisina, the history of the origin of the main tools, their economic essence, their types and forms, their role in the country's economy, and the issues of accounting reflection were studied in the works of scientists. Among the economists of our country are M.K. who conducted research.

Research methods. Analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, selective examination, comprehensive examination, expertise, inventory, documentation and other methods used in accounting and reporting and control were used in the execution of the master's work.

Analysis and results. Based on the nature, purpose and tasks of the conducted audit, the results of the audit of fixed assets are formalized in different ways. If the audit of fixed assets was conducted as a thematic audit in the form of a special question, then its results will be formalized as a comprehensive audit report prepared on a special question. In this case, the results of the audit of fixed assets can be divided into separate parts or chapters.

Regardless of the way in which the audit of fixed assets is conducted, the auditor's report consists of the following components in accordance with the AXS of our republic No. 700 "Forming an opinion and reporting (summary) on financial statements":

- a) name (both names "audit report" or "audit organization report" have the same meaning);
- b) addressee's name;
- c) entrance part;
- d) analysis part;

e) final part.

The name of the customer and all other necessary details are shown in the addressee part of the audit report. In the introductory part of the audit report, the requisites of the audit organization, including the number and date of the license issued for the implementation of audit activities, information about the auditors and other persons who participated in the audit, as well as the basis for conducting the audit and a general description of the activities of the business entity is displayed.

The analytical part of the auditor's report on the audit of fixed assets includes the following:

- the amount of fixed assets according to the company's information;
- the amount of fixed assets and its details - decryption;
- the correctness of the fixed assets or how much (or more) deviations are allowed in it;
- a statement of what factors (indicators) caused deviations in the amounts of fixed assets.

In his report, the auditor also checks the compatibility of account registers and reporting forms for fixed assets.

The final part of the audit report reflects the recommendations of the audit organization to eliminate the identified errors and violations of the fixed assets.

In the audit report, all the enterprise and inspection materials related to the audit of fixed assets are formalized with working documents in the form of analytical tables. These tables are included in the text of the auditor's report or as an appendix to it. All tables (appendices) must have their own serial number.

The audit report is drawn up in at least two copies, each of its pages and the appendices must be signed by the auditor(s) who conducted the audit.

All copies of the audit report are presented to the customer for perusal and signing after confirming the correctness of the evidence presented in it. A copy of the auditor's report, recognized as completely correct and signed by the customer, is returned to the audit organization together with the acceptance-handover certificate. If, in the audit report, the client objects to the deviations identified by the auditor in the accounts of fixed assets and provides relevant evidence, then appropriate changes are made to the audit report and the corrected audit report is resubmitted to the client for acceptance and signature.

In accordance with AXS 700, the audit organization is responsible for the audit report prepared in accordance with the law. Also, the information in the audit 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 process of correcting errors and omissions reflected in the auditor's report on the audit of fixed assets and resubmitting corrected tax calculations and financial statements to DSI is recognized as the implementation of audit results. Usually, these works should be carried out within 15 days after the audit, since the audited business entity must submit the audit report to the relevant authorities within 15 days after the audit. must

The following can be included in the work on the implementation of the audit results:

- a) to discuss the results of the audit with the participation of the management of the economic entity, owners, members of the supervisory board and other interested parties;
- b) development of measures to eliminate errors and deficiencies identified in the audit, and determination of the deadlines for their implementation and specific responsible employees;
- c) to control and discuss whether the shortcomings identified in the audit have actually been eliminated.

Managers of economic entities are responsible for implementing the results of the audit. It is expedient for the head to review the identified errors and deficiencies in accordance with the contract with the auditing organization with the participation of the auditors who conducted the inspection. Because, on the one hand, auditors, based on the evidence they have collected, know the extent of mistakes, who made them, and how to correct them. On the other hand, errors that are corrected with the participation of auditors accelerate the receipt of an official audit opinion on the corrected financial statements.

Timely correction of identified errors and deficiencies, restructuring and submission of tax declarations and financial reporting forms in accordance with the law is the basis for auditors to give a positive conclusion on financial reporting.

Conclusions and suggestions. In the conditions of today's rapidly developing economic relations, the role of the audit service in the legal and reasonable organization of free market relations is incomparable.

The most important tasks of the audit service are the reliability of accounting information in economic entities, primarily the balance sheet, the financial results report, as well as the reliability of other reports and the verification of the accuracy of the information contained in them. They help to legally organize the activities of the subjects.

In order to reflect the results of the audit of goods in the auditor's report based on the international standards of financial reporting, the use of reliable and important sources of information is an important factor that ensures the reliability of the auditor's report. When collecting reliable information, we determine the extent to which international standards of accounting and national accounting systems, laws and decrees related to the field, as well as legal documents have been followed, is one of the factors that ensure the reliability of the information provided. In general, reflecting the results of the audit in the audit report is considered the final part of the audit. The results of the inspection are generally reflected in the report. Explanations will be made on the identified shortcomings and ways of elimination will be developed

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