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THE ESSENCE AND TYPES OF AUDIT ANALYSIS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE ASSESSMENT OF PROFIT TAX INDICATORS

Abstract: It is vital to form and develop auditing activities with the correct organization of financial activities of business entities. The article includes the description of the nature and types of audit analysis and their role in assessing the indicators of income tax. Conclusions and recommendations have also been formulated to identify ways to reduce the power of influencing factors.

Key words: audit, analysis, audit analysis, audit-based analysis, non-audit-based analysis, internal auditors, external auditors, factor analysis, operational leverage.

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Introduction.

Today, a number of measures are being taken to bring national accounting data in line with international standards. Therefore, in the conduct of business activities, there is a growing need for auditing, which provides conclusions on the reliability of tax and financial statements of business entities, providing them with advice, guidance and other services to improve reporting. In recent years, a number of positive steps have been taken in our country to form and develop auditing. In increasing the role of audit organizations in the economy, special attention is paid to improving the quality of their services.

The use of different terms to describe economic support in the activities of enterprises is leading to the emergence of various new supports, respectively, the concepts that mean them. The concept of audit analysis is one of them. This concept, it seems, is a support that has emerged as a result of the joint use of concepts such as 'audit', 'auditor', 'analysis' in practical activities.

Literature review

According to the sources, "audit" is derived from the Latin word "auditing", which in Russian means "listen", and when translated from Russian into

Uzbek, "I hear". The term "auditor" is derived from the Latin word "auditor", which in Russian means "listener", "student", "investigator", and in our language, when translated from Russian, it means "listener", "reader", "investigator", respectively. (1)

'Analysis' is derived from the Greek word 'analysis', which means separation, fragmentation, fragmentation. (2)

Henceforth, based on the above concepts, the concept of audit analysis, in very simple terms, means 'analysis performed by auditors'.

Approval of the analysis and reliability of financial statements of business entities in the "Regulations on Auditing Organizations", approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 4, 2013 No PP-615 "On further improving the activities of audit organizations and increasing their responsibility for the quality of services" realistic and objective evaluation of the effectiveness is defined as the main tasks of audit organizations.

These tasks set for auditing organizations for in-depth analysis of business entities require the solution of important issues, which, on the one hand, indicate the interdependence of audit and analysis, on the other hand, the theory of audit and analysis, which is a new direction in their practice, to create methodological and organizational bases.

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It should be noted that with the introduction of audit analysis in practice, the term "audit analysis" appeared in special literature published in the country, including textbooks and manuals. For example, prof. M.K. Pardaev in his textbook "Theory of Economic Analysis" describes audit analysis as follows: "Audit analysis is an analysis conducted by auditors to draw the right conclusions when auditing financial and economic activities of business entities."(3)

In recent years, some scientific articles on the status and interpretation of audit analysis have also been published. For example, Prof. K.B. Urazov and O. Pardaev in their article "On the status and interpretation of audit analysis" noted that audit analysis is emerging as a new direction of economic analysis, but its theoretical, organizational and methodological foundations have not yet been fully developed.

The main part

The viewpoints of Prof. K.B. Urazov and O. Pardaev on the need to find answers to the following questions about the audit analysis is very noteworthy: "(1) So, what is an audit analysis? (2) Is the audit analysis part of the financial analysis and management analysis recognized as an integral economic analysis or its components in terms of content and form, as well as other aspects, or is the analysis radically different from them? (3) Is the audit analysis primary or is the audit primary? (4) In analysis and investigation, which of them serves the other? (5) Is an audit performed for analysis or an analysis for audit? (6) Doesn't the audit itself mean an audit analysis? (7) Can audit analysis be an independent discipline?"

Certainly, these questions need to be answered. Without it, the future destiny of audit analysis, which is entering our lives very quickly and on a large scale, cannot be decided. In our opinion, it cannot be concluded from the definitions and interpretations given by scholars to the audit analysis in books and articles that all its problems have been solved. The fact that the above questions related to audit analysis have not been fully answered yet indicates that there is still a lot of work to be done in this area in the future.

The growing demand and supply of audit analysis, which includes such procedures as objective examination of business entities, analysis of their financial statements, realistic and objective assessment of business efficiency, is aimed at addressing the theoretical, organizational and methodological issues of this economic support. It is natural for him to be confronted with such disciplines as "analysis".

In our viewpoint, "audit analysis" is a type of economic analysis in its content and essence. However, it is an economic analysis performed on a contractual basis by audit firms that are private business units. Audit analysis is an integral part of the audit activity, which is the business activity of audit

organizations. By its nature, audit analysis applies to both audits and professional services conducted by an audit firm. In auditing, auditors analyze documents, entries in accounting records, various correspondence, accounts, balance sheets, and other forms of reporting for a variety of purposes. Also, on the basis of accounting and reporting data on the terms of contracts for audit services, the performance of enterprises, individual responsibility centers are analyzed, their effectiveness is assessed, internal unused reserves are identified, and so on.

It is proper to look at audit analysis as an element of the overall "audit" that is described as a process. The process involves a variety of audit procedures, including audits or professional audit services performed in enterprises and organizations. Audit analysis is one such treatment. Procedures related to analysis are performed in various forms and methods when conducting audits or professional audit services. For instance, in auditing or providing professional services for economic analysis, auditors can analyze accounting and reporting data from top to bottom, in other words vertically, as well as from left to right in its rows, in other words horizontally (visually). The fact that the procedures are carried out in one form or another, as well as using different methods, also determines the type of audit analysis.

The importance of the analysis used in audits is that, first of all, the deviations in the account and report are identified, these deviations are measured in units of quantity, as well as the factors that led to its occurrence, which are divided into direct and indirect factors, recommendations for eliminating adverse factors. formed. This suggests that analysis based on audits is one of the means by which information provides users with real and accurate information. The analysis performed by the auditors without relying on the initial audits and as professional services will not have the above characteristics. An audit analysis based on unverified data can also lead to poor management decisions.

All of the above proposes that audit analysis is a unique and appropriate type of analysis. An audit analysis based on and not based on audits requires an appropriate definition of each of them. In our opinion, it is expedient to give them the following definitions.

An audit-based analysis is a set of procedures used by audit firms to verify, systematize, group, summarize, and evaluate the validity of contractual transactions, processes, and activities of enterprises, as well as the quantitative and qualitative characteristics that characterize them.

A Non-audit analysis is a set of procedures used by audit firms to systematize, group, summarize, and evaluate the operations, processes, and activities of enterprises on a contractual basis. However, the indicators that characterize them quantitatively and qualitatively do not verify the accuracy of the presented accounting and reporting data.

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The most widely used audit analysis of business entities, including income tax, can be classified by various criteria. In our opinion, the most important of these are the criteria such as what kind of auditors will conduct the audit analysis, for what purposes, and on what methods.

Depending on the type of auditors to be audited, the audit analysis should be divided into internal auditors and external auditors. Audit analysis conducted by internal auditors is usually performed by the internal audit service as a routine activity. Such audit analysis plays a very important role in the tactical and strategic management of business entities. An audit analysis performed by external auditors is a contractual analysis based on the entity's accounting and reporting data to provide an objective audit opinion on its accuracy or to assist in making management decisions aimed at improving the economic performance of the entity without such a condition. An external audit analysis is the most cost-effective economic analysis when an internal audit analysis is not available or when the ability of those conducting it is insufficient. In our opinion, prof. We note the following points made by M. K. Paradaev: "The results of economic analysis, along with management, also serve as a basis for the auditors to draw conclusions ... Because only the results of the analysis can be used to draw the audit opinion."(4)

Depending on the methods used, the audit analysis should be divided into dynamic analysis or (horizontal analysis) and static analysis or vertical analysis. The latter type of analysis is also called factor analysis (5)(6) in the literature.

Dynamic analysis or horizontal analysis is usually understood as an analysis aimed at assessing trends in changes in financial performance. Such an analysis allows us to identify trends in indicators over a number of years. In particular, the horizontal

analysis of profit tax indicators allows enterprises to identify changes in the amount of these indicators in monetary terms. The horizontal analysis also determines the levels of increase or decrease in income tax indicators. Based on the horizontal analysis, the factors that lead to trends in the amount and relative indicators of corporate income tax are identified, the amount of which is measured in monetary terms. Another characteristic feature of horizontal analysis is that it determines the extent to which indicators such as income, expenses, profit and loss affect income tax indicators, both in monetary terms and in percentages. In the literature, this is also called horizontal analysis based on the 'operational leverage' method (7). We will focus on the essence of this method and the procedure for its application in the analysis of income tax indicators in subsequent studies.

Conclusion

The main difference between income tax indicators and other indicators is that they depend on many factors, and therefore on factors that directly and indirectly affect them. It is important to identify these factors, to show the strength of each of them in influencing income tax indicators, and in particular to identify ways to reduce the strength of negatively influencing factors. It is these audits of income tax indicators that require great attention to vertical (static or factorial) analysis, which allows to identify the factors that lead to their deviations, as well as dynamic changes, to assess their impact.

Thus, at the final stage of the audit analysis of the indicators on which the calculation of income tax is based, it is necessary to thoroughly discuss the errors in the accounts and reports of enterprises, to make corrections not only to the accounts and reports, but also to take appropriate administrative measures.

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