

Organizing Fundamentals of Digital Audit in the International Practice

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Annotation: This article presents the theoretical and practical aspects of digital audit organization in digital international practice, methods of effective organization of digital audit system, suggestions and recommendations in terms of requirements for digital audit and the development of digital audit.

Keywords: Audit, digital audit, transformation, digital economy, automation, technical skills, e-government, information.

Introduction.

Digitization of socio-economic life is one of the most important issues today. All organizations, large and small, are investing in digital technologies to improve their business. As a result of digitization of modern enterprises and organizations, a sharp decline in costs and an increase in revenue will be achieved. For 20 years, all developed countries have been using automated audit methods (CAATS) and audit documentation software.

The digital economy is a system of economic, social and cultural communication based on digital technologies. It is sometimes referred to as the Internet economy, the new economy, or the web economy. The use of digital economy in the budget sector will make the system more transparent and high-quality, which helps it easier for external researchers to access information.

Digitization has not significantly changed the way auditors work, however the process of documenting and communicating has become much simpler. Therefore, it is important to study the impact of digitalization on the methods and tools of auditing.

Literature review.

Foreign scholars NG Gadzhiyev, AS Narinsky and TV Mirgorodskaya spoke in detail about the importance of conducting a consultative audit through the analysis and monitoring of economic information, while R. H. Montgomery and J. Robertson described audit as a tool of state economic activity as well as conducted their theoretical research.

Nowadays, what the auditors work in a variety of programs to gain technical knowledge of economics is updated.

As a result of the digitalization, the auditing profession has changed. This has opened up opportunities for progressing new audit services, as well as improving the quality of audits.

Research methodology.

The research used a wide range of methods, including data collection, grouping, observation, analysis of research results, interviews and questionnaires. The ideas and comments on the problems and solutions of digital audit in international practice put forward by the world's leading scientists, as well as practical results in the field of digitalization today have been analyzed and synthesized.

Conclusion and discussion.

The history of the development of the auditing profession goes back a long way. In ancient Egypt and ancient Rome, there were specialists who examined the level of tax collection. In the Middle Ages, during the feudal era, feudal lords in Europe hired independent auditors to check the income of farmers.

Digital audit is the process of tracking the achievement of goals and results set by businesses and organizations and analyzing the impact and results which are cause by them.

The increase in the provision of public services in electronic form has saved the budget 16.8 billion soums a year.

In order to effectively organize a digital audit system, it is necessary to:

- auditors need to adapt to business models;
- regular use of data analysis technologies;

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- not everything should be replaced by technology in order to avoid straining the relationship between the client and the auditor;
- auditors need to be more adaptable to future changes than others.

Over time, the customers' data has surged so large that the auditor cannot verify it. The auditor needs to know how to use the database to achieve the audit objective. For example, electronic records can be modified or deleted without leaving a trace. In such cases, the information should be checked for compliance with security policies and security measures. This requires a considerably remarkable skill from the auditor.

While most auditors point out that digitalization has made their work easier, some show that what the direct contact with customers lacks and the digital communication replaces its place is arising some difficulties in the business process.. In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, especially, the work of auditors has become more challenging. For example, the inability of the auditor to conduct a face-to-face audit in the client's office, the inability to verify the authenticity of documents, and the inability to conduct interviews with staff. All of the aforementioned justifies the fact that the organization of digital audit is a topical issue.

For digital auditing to be effective today, there are a few things to keep in mind:

Technical Skills and Ethics: Skills and capabilities must be in line with standards, ensuring fairness, independence and integrity;

Intellect: the use of knowledge and skills to think, analyze, and solve problems;

Creativity: applying existing knowledge to make connections, study results, discover new ideas and work in different situations;

Digital: awareness and application of modern and existing technologies, methods, opportunities and strategic programs;

Emotional: knowing, managing, using, applying, and organizing emotions;

Forecasting: the ability to predict future changes and trends based on available opportunities and information;

Experience: the ability and skill to achieve the desired results and create value based on customer expectations.

The digitalization of auditing is found out as a time-consuming and labor-intensive process for many countries. However, companies such as Deloitte, KPMG, PwC and Ernst & Young are now providing digital audit services regardless of their location. These companies have developed world-renowned software to simplify the process, such as Argus and Connect, which are now widely used.

Our country is taking comprehensive measures to actively develop the digital economy, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in all sectors and industries, especially in public administration, education, health and agriculture. In particular, more than 220 priority projects have been launched to improve the e-government system, further develop the local market of software products and information technologies, establish IT parks in all regions of the country, as well as provide the industry with qualified personnel.

The transformation of auditing into the information systems will require the creation of a digital infrastructure, support for analytical activities, and improved procedures for feedback.

Conclusions and suggestions.

Over time, the auditing profession has become a paperless profession, which requires learning new ways of working. The auditor is required to have knowledge, skills and competencies in the use of modern information and communication technologies, work in various applications, knowledge of programming languages, rapid search and processing of data, digital technology management and work in various fields. In order to supply modern and competitive auditors, higher education institutions will have to make changes to their standards and programs. This will meet the demand for competitive auditors in the future.

To raise the efficiency and effectiveness of auditing, they should review audit methods and make more significant use of digital technologies. The creation of a competitive environment for software products in auditing also enhances efficiency.

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