

THE ROLE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT

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Annotation

This article discusses modern approaches to the development of auditing in the context of the development of state policy in the field of the digital economy. The foreign experience of recognition of new objects and tools of digital economy is analyzed. The favorable and unfavorable influence of the digital economy on the activity of operating enterprises is revealed. In particular, the technology of the distributed registry (lock-up), crypto-currencies, robotization, the Internet of things, the expansion of business opportunities in the market and the absence of common rules for the use of these tools threaten existing enterprises.

Key Words: digital economy, accounting, audit, blockchain, artificial intelligence.

Introduction

The digital economy is a set of challenges: distributed registry technology (blockchain system), crypto-currencies, robotization, cloud technologies. Expansion of market opportunities and the absence of common rules for the use of these instruments entail certain risks for operating enterprises. The transition to a digital economy from the economy of production processes and resources requires changes in the accounting system, leads to the evolution of accounting in general, and as a consequence requires changes in the processes of audit and internal control, as will be described in the article.

With the development of technologies, a huge amount of information from physical media has been translated into digital format (electronic registers) stored on a server to which network access is provided. After authorization on a server users of electronic registries access the complex functionality of various applications, be it human resource management, planning, financial reporting, verification of transactions between business partners, etc. The usage of cloud technologies for the company's IT infrastructure allows users to access it from any mobile device, regardless of geolocalization and time of day, providing timely accounting, monitoring and response to what is happening. Implication of such a trend as block chain, relieves the need for inter-company verifications, because all the necessary information is kept unchanged in blocks. Accordingly a decrease in the number of intermediaries reduces the risks of possible intrusion into the internal ecosystem of the company. The modern market cannot be called completely transparent, that is not all market participants can have all the information. Some participants gain a competitive advantage due to imbalance in the information on the market, and in the digital economy, information is

a priority commodity (an unlimited resource). Block Chain provides full transparency of all operations, which can transform the concept of private information, where the details of the transaction are known only to counterparties. Distributed registry technology could lead to what will be carried out public records of activities within a given ecosystem in which all market participants have equal access to information in real time

In the present-day digital economy and many related technologies that are connected to it are rapidly entrenched in our lives. Technology offers a way to better serve clients. It is essential that accountants and auditors embrace digitalisation. Therefore, in order to accelerate the development of the state and society, the leadership of the Republic made several important decisions. For example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the Decree of the Oliy Majlis on the most important priority tasks of December 28, 2018, said that the development of digital economy in our country is as follows: «The introduction of digital technologies in all spheres of the economy. We need to develop the National Concept of Digital Economy. In this regard, we need to implement the «Digital Uzbekistan — 2030» program.

Under this program, the digital economy:

- markets and industry (areas of activity), where they enter into categories (suppliers and goods, works and services);
- platforms and technologies where competencies are formed for the development of markets and sectors of the economy (field of activity);
- environment providing conditions for the development of platforms and technologies and applications and the scope of regulatory framework, information infrastructure, personnel and information security.

Due to the fact that the effective development of areas of activity in the digital economy is possible only if there are developed platforms, technologies, institutional and infrastructural environments, this program focuses on the 2 lower levels of the digital economy - basic areas, defining the goals and objectives of development: key institutions, the framework of which creates the conditions for the development of the digital economy (regulation, personnel and education, the formation of research competencies and technological reserves).

3 main infrastructure elements of the digital economy (information infrastructure, information security). Moreover, each of the directions of development of the digital environment and key institutions takes into account the development of existing conditions for the emergence of breakthrough and promising end-to-end digital platforms and technologies, and the creation of conditions for the emergence. For new platforms and technologies.

Certainly, the formation of key vectors of this Program is aimed at the modernization and technological superiority of all sectors of the economy, which is especially important for the developing audit industry.

The basis of the changes taking place in the digital economy for an audit institute includes the following aspects:

a) enhancing the role of the audit institution and the level of demand for the results of audits;

b) the formation of priorities in the development of the auditing industry in Uzbekistan; Also, in response to technological trends in the digital economy, the IT audit is widely represented in the audit services market.

IT audit is divided into different types:

- IT survey; audit of IT-department conducted in conjunction with the audit of all IT-related business processes;
- expert review of IT, which allows to identify the possibility of IT infrastructure reforming; technical IT audit;
- audit of IT-criterion;
- integrated IT-audit.

For each business entity a special role is acquired by internal audit, since its timely conduct and a clear understanding of what is happening are key to the successful development of modern business. Digital changes in internal audit affect the mindset of employees: it is proposed to use the Business Intelligence portal of internal audit, namely the use of new technologies, methods and directly IT tools. The main purpose of Business Intelligence is the correct interpretation of a large amount of data, focusing on the key performance indicators, and with the help of Business Intelligence, it becomes possible to model various options for the company's development by monitoring the results of decisions. Through the instrumentality of Business Intelligence, internal audit will be able to provide management with new ideas on strategic development of the company. That can provide them with transparency in understanding and help manage the organization's strategy, as well as manage risks. Talking about the fact that all processes are automated, we can safely say about the transition to a new level. Earlier, much attention was paid to the methodology for developing the system of indices and key risk indicators (KIRs), which were effective tools for identifying information about changes in the level of operational risk in companies. At the moment, automated risk indicators and risk indicators, which arise in real time, come to replace. Internal audit can start their analysis in a timely manner, which saves considerable time in their search. The auditor's work will become flexible and can be reduced in real-time mode, where the auditor have access to the information systems and data as part of their work. It is understood that, for example, an internal audit expert will have information for more in-depth study and identification of causes of noncompliance, and also focus on areas

that require more attention. The value of auditors, who have mastered or are able to master new technologies as soon as possible, significantly increases. For example, it is understood that the internal auditor will respond promptly to management's requests, develop verification tools, and also promptly and exactly distribute them in his organization. The results of the changes in the audit will not take long, as all the processes will be less time consuming, and the necessary reports will be replaced by constant communication using a special platform for obtaining detailed information.

The main conclusion: new technologies of the digital economy are aimed at increasing the security and efficiency of using information the main resource of the digital economy. More reliable registration and storage of the facts of companies' financial and economic activities, increasing the speed of processing and checking records is possible when using the block chain technology or cloud technologies. A central system with unchanged data allows inspectors and regulators to monitor the flow of accounting figures in real time. World's minds are developing the legal framework for accounting and control of all the technological innovations brought by the digital economy. Accounting reporting takes on a special format a continuous flow of data delivered in near real time through the usage of modern information technologies. All stakeholders can operate with these kind of modern information technologies. Standardization of accounting will allow auditors to check automatically a significant part of the important information that makes up the financial (accounting) reporting and nonfinancial reporting. And the cost and time required for the audit will be significantly reduced in that case.

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