



 Research Article

IMPORTANCE OF AUDIT OF ACCOUNTING OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN BANKS

Journal Website:
<https://frontlinejournal.s.org/journals/index.php/fmmej>

Submission Date: February 05, 2023, Accepted Date: February 10, 2023,

Published Date: February 15, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/marketing-fmmej-03-02-01>

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the content of settlement operations shown to bank customers in banks, the theoretical basis of its accounting and auditing are presented and analysed with examples.

KEYWORDS

Accounting balance, daily balance, payment order, collection order, letter of credit application, payment application, analytical account, synthetic account, accounting, chart of accounts, audit.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main areas of improvement of financial control is the application of international standards of accounting and auditing to this

process. As a result of categorization of accounts that take into account the costs of settlement operations shown to customers in banks, sources

of financing, types of activities, directions, places of occurrence of costs, their items are adapted to the requirements of national and international standards of accounting and control.

If we study and analyze the period from the origin of banks to the present day, we can see that the concepts of savings and deposits appeared as soon as the first banks appeared. Because the rich and the poor have always existed and formed. We would not be wrong if we say that the demand of money holders to put their excess funds in a safe place created the basis for the emergence of the concept of deposit.

Cashless accounts in commercial banks are divided into internal and external audits, and the expected main purpose is similar in many ways, but there are slightly different aspects of internal and external audit planning and program. External audit consists of testing the internal control system, compliance of employees with legal norms, assessment and verification of the correctness of cashless calculations. After concluding the contract with the external audit, changes are made to the initial planning, the audit service fee is added, a general plan is drawn up and the program is prepared. Internal audit, as an independent department within the framework

of a commercial bank, conducts daily checks of the bank's activities. Internal audit is a management tool, an opportunity to closely monitor non-cash accounts in the bank with the help of internal forces, and is a guarantee of achieving the management goal.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

First of all, the accounting daily balance for the last date is required, and the daily balance is fully analyzed as necessary. After that, compatibility of synthetic (cumulative) and analytical (spread) calculations is checked one by one by comparing them. In addition, the section describes the procedure for opening accounts and sub-accounts for customers, the correct formalization and completeness of their legal documents, the timely and correct registration and recording of opened and closed accounts in the 61-form book. complete and legal conclusion of service contracts with customers, correct and complete establishment, calculation and collection of service fees for services rendered from customers, formalization and acceptance of daily documents and its transfer, the establishment of the final control in the department is seen based on the relevant guidelines.

Verification of settlement transactions provided to customers in banks in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the instructions of the Central Bank № 1831, 1948, 3229 and the "Accounting Plan of Accounts in Commercial Banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan", additions and changes to them and other regulatory documents of the Central Bank.

The audit begins with seeing how well things are done in the accounting department. The existence of the work plan and work structure of the department, the correct distribution of tasks among the employees, their provision with the necessary manuals, and the degree to which the employees know the manuals related to their work are studied. During the audit period, analytical account balances and synthetic account balances are compared on all balance accounts on one of the days determined by the head of the audit.

The research relied on such methods of scientific knowledge as dialectic, logic, analysis and synthesis, complex approach.

RESULTS

The comparison of the analytical account with the synthetic account of the internal accounts of the

bank, where the equipment sheets and books are the basis for the analytical account, is carried out by calculating the open amounts in the books with the amounts indicated in these sheets. Transaction books or synthetic personal accounts are counted as each open amount written to the account on the balance sheet account, and the end is remembered by the balance issued on this account and on the balance sheet.

After comparing the analytical account with the synthetic account, the remaining sums are calculated for the asset and liability parts of the daily balance, and the obtained final result is compared with the total final result issued in the balance sheet. It is necessary to draw up a clear and detailed plan and program for effective audit activity in commercial banks. The content of the auditor's activity comes from the goal set before it and the specific tasks set for its fulfillment.

Before going to the organization to compare the entries in the personal accounts with the statements received from them, in order to verify that all the checks written and used by the organizations in the period under review are shown in the personal account, the information on the paid checks and the received amounts was calculated and 10101, 10102 should be selected

directly according to cash documents compared with the turnover of accounts. It is also necessary to select the numbers of check books given to them from the sheet with sample signatures.

Non-cash settlements are based on the main objectives of the audit:

- Determining the duties of front office employees serving customers and obtaining information about service conditions;
- Audit of the state of internal control in non-cash settlements of commercial banks;
- Auditing of clients' legal work;
- Auditing the procedures for issuing non-cash accounts of customers.

Audit planning is determined on the basis of the National Standard of Audit Activity (AFMS) No. 3 "Audit Planning", which is used by the audit department in internal audit or external audit of a commercial bank. Audit planning according to the standard is divided into the following stages.

1. Preliminary audit planning;
2. Preparation and creation of the general audit plan;

3. Preparation and creation of the audit program.

The program is a guide for auditors, and it should reflect their behavior on checking all departments of accounting that should be checked, as well as analyzing the internal control system. The creation of the audit program should not be performed superficially, because it serves as an effective control lever in the auditors' work, and the auditor's conclusions on each item of the program serve as the basis for the preparation of the audit report and audit report.

2022 Program on internal audit of "A bank" ATB

- Auditing of clients' legal documents;
 - Signing an agreement with clients on opening a bank account; and conducting an audit of service fee collection from debit turnover;
 - Checking the collective documents and determining the skills of employees providing services for cashless payments;
 - Audit of the state of internal control in non-cash settlements of commercial banks;
- Auditing of cashless calculations in daily accounting documents. Including:
- Audit of accounts with payment orders;

- Registration of payment requests and verification of the correctness of payments;
- Audit of formalization of the debt collection order and accounting for them;
- Audit of accounts according to the letter of credit;
- Audit of accounts with a plastic card.

2022 of the Internal Audit Department of ATB "A bank".

BUSINESS PLAN for cashless payments

| № | Things to do (Name of the branch office) | Inspection period | Executive responsible officer | Comment |
|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Determining the duties of front office employees providing customer service and obtaining information about service conditions | 01 April | Eshbo'taev P.P | |
| 2 | Audit of the internal control status of commercial bank cashless accounts | April 02 | Davlanov S.A | |
| 3 | Auditing the legal work of clients | Every day | Davlanov S.A | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|--|--|
| 4 | Auditing the procedure for issuing non-cash accounts of customers. Including: | 03-10 April | Eshbo'taev P.P | |
| 4.1 | Audit of accounts with payment orders | April 03-04 | Eshbo'taev P.P Davlanov S.A | |
| 4.2 | Processing payment applications and checking the correctness of payments. | 05 April | Eshbo'taev P.P | |
| 4.3 | Audit of formalization of the debt collection order and accounting for them | April 06-07 | Davlanov S.A | |
| 4.4 | Audit of accounts by letter of credit | April 07 | Eshbo'taev P.P | |

E S

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|--|
| 4.5 | Audit of accounts with a plastic card | April 9-10 | Eshbo'taev P.P | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|--|

Conducting an external audit of a commercial bank

Man-hours _____

General plan

Audit team leader _____

General audit plan _____

Composition of the audit team _____

The bank under review is _____

Anticipated audit risk is _____

Audit time _____

The intended significance level is _____

| № | Things to do (Name of Branch) | Inspection period | Executive responsible employee | Comment |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Audit of the internal control status of commercial bank cashless accounts | 01 April | Kamolov Sh.K | |
| 2 | Determining the duties of front office employees providing customer service and obtaining information about service conditions | April 02 | Ergashev B.K | |
| 3 | Auditing of clients' legal documents | April 02 | Davlanov S.A | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 4 | Auditing the legal work of clients | Every day | Davlanov S.A | |
| 5 | Auditing the procedure for issuing non-cash accounts of customers. Including: | 03-10 April | Ergashev B.K | |
| 5.1 | Audit of accounts with payment orders | April 03-04 | Ergashev B.K Kamolov Sh.K | |
| 5.2 | Processing payment applications and checking the correctness of payments. | 05 April | Ergashev B.K | |
| 5.3 | Audit of formalization of the debt collection order and accounting for them | April 06-07 | Davlanov S.A | |
| 5.4 | Audit of accounts by letter of credit | April 07 | Ergashev B.K | |
| 5.5 | Audit of accounts with a plastic card | April 9-10 | Kamolov Sh.K | |

Auditing of settlement operations is carried out on the basis of original copies of documents. During the audit, it is necessary to check the following:

a) the legality of the transfer of funds to the accounts opened and closed during the audit period, and compliance with the rules of cashless

transfer of funds from the accounts of authorized institutions and the provision of cash. The audited accounts of authorized institutions are determined by comparing the analytical account with the synthetic account, based on the ledger of opened accounts and sheets with samples of signatures.

b) for business entities that have some enterprises, warehouses, branches, etc. that are not on the business account at a place other than their address, as well as in the cases specified in some instructions of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The legality of opening and transferring funds to the secondary accounts opened for the purpose of transferring income for the organizations, timely and correct transfer of the remaining funds to the accounts of higher organizations.

c) interest is calculated on balance accounts in general books 21500, 21700 and 21900 and their sum is reflected in balance accounts in general books 51700, 51800 and 51900.

The legality of giving and transferring funds from open-ended deposit accounts, loans and other accounts, which are not provided for in other sections of the audit of operations, can be checked on documents and personal accounts to the extent determined by the head of the audit. In this case, it is necessary to pay special attention to the orders for the purchase of material goods, especially the operations signed by officials who do not provide services to this client, and at the same time to check whether the documents are correctly executed.

Conducting an audit of money transactions

The Central Bank of the Republic is a body that regulates the economy through monetary policy. Its task is to maintain the stability of money circulation and the purchasing power of the soum. Its main efforts should be focused on a consistent fight against inflation, creating a basis for production stability.

It is necessary to pay attention to the following 2 aspects when studying "money circulation".

1. At the end of each year, ensure that the Billing Reference (Zayavka-raschet) has been collected from customers for the following year in full (if a new customer comes to the branch, the Billing Reference must be received no later than the following month) should be learned. It is necessary to study whether the branch has developed the "Calendar of cash disbursements" and whether the salary disbursement calendar has been correctly developed based on the billing information (Zayavka-raschet) provided by customers.

2. In addition, compliance with the daily cash balances specified in the "Billing information" provided by customers, the status of the delivery of the average daily cash receipts, and the receipt of

wages and equivalent payments It will be necessary to study whether the requirement is correct. Money transactions in banks are audited according to the guidelines "On organization of money transactions in banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

DISCUSSION

Auditing the procedure for issuing non-cash accounts of customers. Including:

1. Audit of accounts with a payment order.
2. Processing payment applications and checking the correctness of payments.
3. Audit of formalization of the debt collection order and accounting for them.
4. Audit of accounts by letter of credit.

Based on the payment order, the customer instructs the bank to make the payment from the funds in the account number in the bank. In it, the payment order is filled out by the accountant of the enterprise and presented to the bank to the controller-accountant serving the enterprise. The following details must be clearly visible in the payment order:

- Name and serial number

- Date

Payer's name, account number, bank and bank code

- Beneficiary's name, account number, bank and bank code

Amount (number and word form)

- Purpose of payment

The signature of the head of the enterprise and the chief accountant, and the seal of the enterprise are affixed.

The correctness of the requisites specified by the auditor above, that is, the date specified in the payment order, the correct presence of the amount in the account number and wording, the correspondence of the signatures to the signature samples, the purpose of the payment For the activities specified in the regulation or in the case of a separately licensed type of activity, the existence of a license and the correct entry of account numbers, name and bank code, "verified" at the bottom of the Payment order, "verified" Signatures are checked in the place marked "Used".

The auditor checks that the electronic payment order received from the client using the "Bank-

Client" system through the communication channel has been subjected to software control, that it is issued in two copies, one copy is attached to the bank's daily collection of documents, and the second copy is sent to the client by letter. checks from him.

Payment request (hereinafter referred to as "request") is a cash-settlement document containing the request of the recipient of funds to pay the specified amount by the Payer through the bank. The product supplier must indicate the following in the "Purpose of payment" column of applications:

- a) date and number of the contract;
- b) it must be indicated as "contractual agreement" when delivering products under contracting agreements;
- v) must indicate the date of loading and shipment of products and the number and type of transport of goods-transport or acceptance-handover documents, and when sending goods as a shipment through a postal and telecommunications agency - the number of postal receipts;

g) when the goods are transported by the buyer's vehicle, "Removed by the buyer's vehicle, letter of trust ... - serial number" is indicated;

e) other requisites provided for by law.

The auditor verifies that the application is submitted with the register, that the first copy of the register is signed by the head and chief accountant of the enterprise, that there is a stamp, and that the above indicators are accurate. The accepted application is written in three copies if the service is provided in one bank. The first and second copies remain in the bank pending payment. The bank gives the third copy of the application to the Payer for acceptance, not later than the next working day, indicating the date of receipt of the document. The auditor checks that a copy of the application is attached to the bank's daily collection of documents, and the extract from the recipient's personal account.

The auditor determines that the application, if there are no funds in the deposit account of the payer, is placed in the accounts "Documents of settlements that have not been paid on time" (folder 2) and the bank of the recipient of funds is notified about this within 3 days.

The collection order means the order of the recipient of funds to the bank to write off the funds from the account of the Payer in an unconditional order. Debt collection orders can be submitted by:

a) tax authorities - in collecting taxes and other mandatory payments to the state budget, as well as payments and arrears related to mandatory payments to the Pension Fund outside the budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

b) "Uzavtodor" concern bodies - collecting funds for overdue payments to the Republican Road Fund;

c) customs authorities - in collecting unpaid customs fees and fines;

g) bailiffs and debt collectors - in collecting money according to enforcement documents;

d) other bodies in accordance with the law.

The following are executive documents:

a) writs of execution issued by courts;

b) court orders;

c) notarized agreements on the payment of alimony;

g) execution letters of notaries;

d) testimonials issued by the cocktail dispute commissions based on their decisions;

e) decisions issued by bodies (officials) authorized to review cases of administrative offenses;

j) decisions of bailiffs;

z) documents of other bodies in cases provided for by law.

The auditor confirmed that the collection orders were accepted only with the original copy of the enforcement document or its duplicate attached, the number and date of the enforcement documents were indicated, the amounts of debt and state duty expenses were separately allocated, the number of collection orders, the 2nd file is correct ri conducts and checks on the grounds provided by law.

The bank (issuing bank) that has opened a letter of credit in the form of a letter of credit for settlements at the request of the client (the Payer) and in accordance with his instructions shall make a Payment in favor of its counterparty - the recipient of the funds or make such Payments to another bank undertakes the obligation to give authority for execution if the recipient of funds submits

documents and fulfills other conditions stipulated in the letter of credit.

The procedure for making payments under the letter of credit and its validity period are determined in the contract between the Payer and the recipient of funds.

Also, the following must be specified in the contract:

- a) the name of the issuing bank;
- b) type of letter of credit and method of its execution;
- c) the method of notifying the recipient of the funds about the opening of the letter of credit;
- g) a complete list and a precise description of the documents to be submitted by the recipient of funds in order to receive funds under letters of credit;
- d) after the products have been downloaded (services have been provided, work has been completed), the deadlines for submitting documents, requirements for their formalization.

Auditor 22602 - checks the "Clients' deposits under letters of credit" account, the number of types of letters of credit backed (deposited) and unbacked,

the fulfillment of the terms of the above contract, whether it was carried out in a legal manner.

Details of documents prepared by the auditor during the verification of plastic card transactions, bank accounts of card owners with details of plastic cards, account of returned plastic cards 93609 - maintenance of the contingency account "Stored valuables" in separate personal accounts, types of plastic cards, as well as company identifiers, NPBP should include signs agreed upon by the parties that allow correct identification of correspondence between ATMs and bank accounts of organizations.

A plastic card is an identified Payment instrument issued by the bank, which confirms the existence of an account of the card holder in the relevant bank and gives the right to purchase goods, works or services without cash.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, it should be said that one of the main directions of improving financial control in banks is the application of international standards of accounting and state auditing to this process, the classification of accounts that take into account the costs of bank book operations, sources of financing,

types of activities, directions, the places where costs occur, the process of mutual adaptation of national and international standards takes place. In this regard, it is proposed to apply international accounting standards in banks in a comprehensive manner, to implement a series of accounts that take into account the costs of settlement operations of commercial banks.

In order to improve the financial mechanism of banks, in particular, the settlement operations provided to customers, and to attract investments to them, enterprises and organizations, as well as individuals, including foreign citizens, regardless of the form of ownership, are required to pay taxes and it is proposed to introduce a special system of exemption from fees by the state.

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