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CURRENT PROBLEMS IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Numerous issues surrounding the enhancement of company financial management systems require quick attention. The review of the organization's financial performance by shareholders and investors, taking into consideration investment prospects linked with market development, receives special attention. The development of methodologies and procedures for analyzing a company's financial performance is becoming increasingly crucial in this context.

The goal of this study is to examine the organization's current financial challenges.

The study is significant since one of the prerequisites for effective financial management, economic development, and good governance is an assessment of the organization's financial performance, which reflects the outcomes.

The purpose of scientific innovation is to discover unfavorable elements affecting an organization's financial performance.

The true value of an organization is evaluated by the ability to use research to identify unfavorable financial consequences and to collaborate with other leaders to improve the business's economics.

Financial impact analysis is a complete examination of the metrics and indicators that illustrate an organization's performance from a variety of viewpoints. Organizations must undertake in-depth and thorough analyses of financial trading in order to assure project implementation, review the success of their own activities, detect instability, and maintain a level of secrecy inside the organization. The significance of the financial position as a measure of the organization's overall economic effectiveness necessitates its careful research and appraisal [1].

Competent cash flow management and the availability of a flexible capital structure assist organizations in achieving comprehensive financial stability, optimizing resources, and establishing recovery conditions.

By analyzing an organization's financial outcomes, one can gain economic knowledge on economic activities, the availability and amount of money acquired to pursue the owner's economic and social objectives, as well as the group's demands.

Numerous indicators of an organization's financial activity have been utilized to date, but the following stand out as more significant: profit, rate of return, capital, taxes, and gross income. Profitability, business activity, financial stability, and liquidity are the primary features of commercial organizations' financial activities. As a result, there are issues with the economic environment that surrounds company. These issues include the difficulty of determining and forming payment methods; the inadequacy of the management system; the lack of a unified approach to evaluating financial results; the absence of critical analysis of the phenomenon of business organization; and changes in the accounting and reporting system [2].

The nature of the financial information is one of the issues that arise during the financial reward planning process. Accounting or an accounting system is used to record the final financial statements of the statement and profit and loss. It is critical to recall that present accounting is insufficient for an objective examination of economic events, owing to the requirement for economists to establish their own opinions, which is reflected in the choosing of one or more accounts.

Typically, evaluation outcomes are based on imprecise evidence regarding cause and effect. Independent experts frequently utilize published data, both purposefully and unwittingly, as a result of economists' misperception of organizational utility.

Additionally, financial signs are interpreted incorrectly. An independent auditor's audit of the annual financial statements is limited to financial transactions that may result in financial implications as a result of the spread of organizational events, and there is no initial report.

Eliminating both accounting and managerial secrets would be a "good option" in this scenario [3, p. 169].

International specialists state that "the first stage in establishing the cost of this method is the computation of investments; in this situation, profit is calculated as a component of capital, that is, its growth over time" [4].

To manage an organization's finances, just certain account information is required. Generally, using the indirect method aids in computing cash flows and comparing them to the data presented. However, the analyses are generally unsuccessful, and the estimated values do not match the information contained in the report. At the same time, learning to read from an external critic remains impossible [5, p. 420].

Simultaneously, the organization's financial condition should be evaluated in terms of comparable aspects as well as quality, technical equipment, and evaluation of product efficacy. Planning, financial analysis, including measurement methods, and appraisal of the availability and use of acceptable supplies. However, as with the first lesson, the data on the work's results are in compliance with the law. This analysis focuses on the type of development that is occurring in terms of the organization's capacity to accomplish program objectives. Thus, annual reporting data allow for the calculation of coefficients for a limited time period, effectively reducing the analysis to zero [6].

As a result, the company's financial issue remains relevant and warrants a thorough examination. It is worth noting, however, that the ability to manage the company's finances and achieve successful results will inevitably be limited over time. In this context, it is important to remember that the foundation of any organization's healthy financial activity is the adoption of proper profit-generating methods, as well as the assessment and regulation of financial activities.

Obstacles to precise financial analysis and accurate practical assumptions might serve as the foundation for a knowledge base. Transparency and credibility of yearly financial statements have been a hot topic in business and politics, at expert conferences, and on the pages of newspapers and magazines in recent years. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan approves the accounting reform program and establishes the essential criteria for employment and specialization of accounting staff in compliance with international law. The following are some of the critical aspects affecting the annual budget's integrity [7, p. 128].

Factors affecting the annual financial statements' trustworthiness include the following:

Internal control availability and effectiveness; Economic stability (inflation, financial stability, monetary policy, etc.) Internal control and supervision; The organization is interested in trustworthy information; The organization is interested in the availability and interest of interested users;

Accounting standard:

Accounting standards are complex, and international exchange rates are under growing pressure.

Accounting regulations continue to evolve in complexity, while worldwide accounting standards continue to rise. The most frequently broken principles are those of honesty and financial reporting [2]:

- An unexpected increase in income is reflected in the "Other" line of the entire annual report, which includes all financial systems and assessments of a company's financial position and solvency;
- Accounting errors for fixed assets;
- Reporting on type changes, errors, and procedures in the Form;

- Displaying information about investments and financial events in the cash flow component;

-Effective distribution of certain funds and resources [8].

Every business that is committed to its growth should utilize the cover to demonstrate its commitment as a partner in order to boost the number of possible buyers and sellers. It is critical for managers and institutional experts to be able to "read" the documents, i.e. appraise the partner's financial and financing status based on his knowledge. In this scenario, you can use the annual financial statements to help you manage risk when making decisions, as a source of information when concluding contracts, and to collaborate with moderators to find solutions [9, p. 294].

The certificate's renewal dates and justifications are especially critical when evaluating businesses throughout a reorganization.

Enhancing corporate governance and establishing holistic and integrated financial reporting necessitates augmenting the identification process, as financial reporting data integration does not always result in a suitable result for the group's activities and requires correction. The business model, its structure, and the way in which individual enterprises are integrated into it. Explanations for organizational management ideas should take into account variances in overall structure, as well as the rate of change and volume of data generated by the businesses that generate them. This is critical to remember while evaluating financial success [10].

Managers and finance professionals, especially accounting departments, should seek to enhance their skills and knowledge in reviewing annual financial statements, which includes boosting clarity and developing data entry forms that are both quality and quantity-oriented. Along with defining the report's objective and scope, data analysis is represented in the report's execution; if necessary, the causes for changes in key financial indicators, their volatility, stability, and control options are explained [11].

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UDC 657.6

AUTOMATION OF ACCOUNTING IN KAZAKHSTAN AND THE RELEVANCE OF THE PROFESSION IN THE FUTURE

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Annotation: Nowadays, it is difficult to imagine an organization that keeps accounting "in a notebook". At a minimum, accounting uses Excel, at a maximum - specialized software for