ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ «Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ» КЕАҚ

Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың «**ĠYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024**» XIX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ XIX Международной научной конференции студентов и молодых ученых «GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»

PROCEEDINGS
of the XIX International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»

2024 Астана УДК 001 ББК 72 G99

«ĆYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024» студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XIX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = XIX Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «ĆYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024» = The XIX International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «ĆYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024». – Астана: – 7478 б. - қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша.

ISBN 978-601-7697-07-5

Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов имолодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

УДК 001 ББК 72 G99

ISBN 978-601-7697-07-5

©Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, 2024 tools and modern technologies.

- Introduction of modern technologies: The use of modern technologies such as artificial intelligence and data analytics to automate audit processes and analyze large amounts of information.

In conclusion we want to say quality assurance analyses during performance report audits have identified areas where policy or guidance or clearer methodological procedures are needed for effective engagement with other ANAO audit teams, where performance report audit teams rely on work carried out by other groups, effective and timely audit planning. and documenting audit judgments. In addition to corrective procedures, in 2023-2024, ANAO will consider opportunities for improvement by requiring more senior staff to interact with other audit teams, improving monitoring mechanisms for complex procedures and introducing expanded documentation requirements.

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STATE AUDIT AS A LINK BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS.

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Introduction

State audits, an essential mechanism within the realm of governance and accountability, serve as a comprehensive examination and evaluation of a state's financial operations and performance. Conducted by authorized bodies, these audits are pivotal in ensuring transparency, integrity, and the efficient use of public resources. The primary purpose of state audits is to assess the accuracy of financial statements, compliance with relevant laws and regulations, and the effectiveness of internal controls and governance practices. This rigorous process plays a crucial role in safeguarding public funds, deterring corruption, and promoting fiscal responsibility. Beyond financial scrutiny, state audits also offer insights into the operational efficiencies of government agencies, thereby facilitating informed policy-making and administrative improvements. In the context of governance and politics, the significance of audits transcends mere financial oversight. They act as a vital link between the government and its citizens, reinforcing trust and confidence through accountability and transparency. By highlighting areas of excellence and pinpointing shortcomings, state audits guide governments in enhancing their service delivery, ultimately contributing to the public good and democratic governance.

The Role of State Audits in Political Transparency

State audits stand as a cornerstone of transparency and accountability in democratic governance, providing a crucial window into the financial and operational mechanisms of government entities. These audits, conducted by independent or governmental bodies, delve into the intricacies of financial records, operational efficiencies, and compliance with laws and regulations, offering an unbiased assessment of a government's stewardship of public funds. By meticulously examining revenues, expenditures, and adherence to budgetary allocations, state audits reveal the accuracy and integrity of financial reporting, unearthing any discrepancies, inefficiencies, or instances of

mismanagement.

Transparency, a fundamental principle of democratic governance, ensures that citizens have access to information about how their government operates and how public resources are utilized. It empowers the electorate, fostering an environment where informed decisions can be made, and public officials are held accountable for their actions and policies. In this context, state audits are instrumental in upholding transparency. They provide tangible evidence of a government's commitment to fiscal responsibility, deter corruption by exposing financial irregularities, and encourage reforms by highlighting areas in need of improvement.

Moreover, state audits play a pivotal role in reinforcing public trust in governmental institutions. When audit findings are made accessible to the public, they demystify the operations of government, allowing citizens to scrutinize the effectiveness and integrity of their leaders and the bureaucracy. This open exchange of information strengthens the social contract between the government and its citizens, as transparency is reciprocated with trust.

In essence, state audits are not merely financial evaluations; they are a vital tool for ensuring political transparency and accountability. By shedding light on the inner workings of government entities, audits contribute significantly to the principles of democratic governance, enhancing the quality of public administration and fostering a culture of trust and integrity.

State Audits and Public Trust

The relationship between state audit practices and public trust in government is both intricate and vital. Audits serve as a diagnostic tool, not only to uncover issues but also to highlight areas where government operations align well with principles of transparency and accountability. Statistical evidence suggests that public trust is significantly influenced by perceptions of government integrity and efficiency. For instance, a study by the OECD highlights that countries with robust audit systems tend to score higher on indices of public trust and transparency.

Positive audit outcomes play a crucial role in reinforcing or restoring trust in political institutions. Audits that reveal efficient and compliant government operations can enhance citizens' confidence in their leaders and the systems that govern them. Conversely, audits that uncover inefficiencies or corruption do not necessarily erode trust; rather, they provide an opportunity for governments to demonstrate accountability by addressing these issues. The key factor is the response to audit findings.

Research indicates that when governments take proactive steps to rectify issues identified in audits, public trust can actually increase. This response demonstrates a commitment to reform and accountability, which are critical to fostering trust. For example, after implementing recommendations from state audits, some governments have seen improvements in public satisfaction scores, illustrating the tangible benefits of responsive governance. Based on a study from Indonesia, the impact of audit findings and follow-ups on audit recommendations has a significant effect on both the quality of financial reports and the quality of public services. This research, which analyzed data from 1,437 observations across 491 districts/cities from 2014 to 2016, found that the quality of financial reports directly affects the quality of public services. Interestingly, while audit findings negatively impact these qualities, the follow-up on audit recommendations plays a positive role in improving them. This underscores the importance of not just identifying issues through audits but actively engaging in follow-up actions to rectify these findings. The study's findings are crucial for understanding the broader implications of audit practices and their role in enhancing public service delivery through improved financial reporting quality in the era of accrual accounting systems (Furqan, A.C., Wardhani, R., Martani, D., &Setyaningrum, D., 2020)

In conclusion, the impact of state audits on public trust is dual-faceted. While positive audit outcomes inherently bolster confidence in political institutions, the true test of trust lies in how governments react to audit findings. Transparent responses and concrete actions to improve, based on audit recommendations, are essential for maintaining and enhancing public trust in the long term.

Audits play a crucial role in influencing policy-making and fostering reforms within public administration. By uncovering inefficiencies, financial mismanagement, and areas prone to corruption, audits provide evidence-based insights that can trigger significant legislative or policy

changes aimed at enhancing efficiency and integrity in government operations.

For instance, a comprehensive study across several countries revealed that audit findings have led to a notable reduction in corruption levels. Specifically, in Brazil, the random audits of municipalities' use of federal funds demonstrated a direct impact on policy reforms. These audits resulted in an 8% decrease in corruption rates and a 20% increase in legal actions against fraudulent practices. This tangible evidence of audit effectiveness spurred legislative efforts to enhance transparency and accountability mechanisms within public institutions. Please see Figure 1. (Avis, Ferraz, &Finan, 2016).

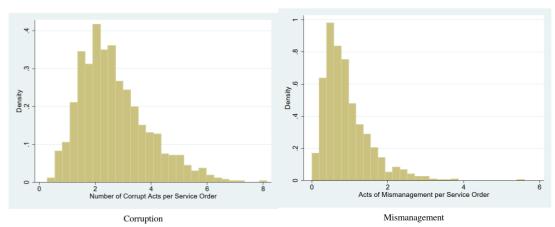


Figure 1. Distribution of Irregularities Associated with Corruption and Mismanagement

Similarly, in Tanzania, external audits of Local Government Authorities highlighted significant issues in financial management and accountability. The findings from these audits were instrumental in revising financial management policies, leading to the implementation of more stringent controls and governance structures. The audits not only identified specific areas of concern but also provided recommendations that were subsequently adopted, resulting in improved financial governance (Gaspar, 2019).

In the context of the European Union, audits conducted by the European Court of Auditors have directly influenced policy adjustments and financial regulation reforms. The audits identified loopholes and inefficiencies in the use of EU funds, prompting the European Commission to tighten regulations and introduce new guidelines to ensure better management and accountability of funds allocated to member states.

These instances underscore the powerful influence of audits on policy-making and reform. By providing objective assessments of government operations, audits serve as a catalyst for change, driving efforts to enhance efficiency, reduce corruption, and ensure the effective use of public resources.

Conclusion.

The conclusion drawn from this analysis is that state audits are instrumental in not only safeguarding public funds and deterring corruption but also in fostering an environment of trust and transparency between the government and its citizens. By meticulously examining government operations and financial management, audits provide essential insights that can lead to significant legislative and policy changes aimed at improving efficiency and integrity within public administration. The examples from Brazil, Tanzania, and the European Union illustrate the tangible impact of audit findings on policy reforms, showcasing how these evaluations serve as a catalyst for enhancing the governance framework and reinforcing public trust.

Furthermore, the ability of audits to reveal operational and financial discrepancies offers an opportunity for governments to address and rectify these issues, thereby demonstrating their commitment to accountability and ethical governance. This not only helps in restoring public trust but also in ensuring that governance mechanisms are aligned with the principles of efficiency, transparency, and accountability.

In essence, state audits play a critical role in the continuous improvement of public

administration and governance, acting as a bridge between government accountability and public trust. Through their findings and recommendations, audits inform policy adjustments and reforms, contributing significantly to the enhancement of democratic governance and the public good.

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EFFECT OF STATE AUDIT EVENTS ON GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN.

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In the realm of governance and public accountability, the role of state audit institutions is pivotal. The Supreme Audit Court stands at the forefront of this endeavor in Kazakhstan, providing critical oversight over the financial and operational integrity of government institutions. Recently, this esteemed body unveiled a comprehensive dataset detailing the results of its latest audit events. These statistics are not merely numbers; they encapsulate the efficacy, challenges, and progress in the stewardship of public resources. This analysis aims to dissect these figures, shedding light on the nuances of governmental transparency, efficiency, and accountability. By examining the data released by the Supreme Audit Court we will explore the implications of audit findings on public administration practices, fiscal management, and policy formulation. This exercise not only underscores the importance of audit outcomes in enhancing public trust but also sets the stage for constructive discourse on improving governance frameworks. Through this analytical lens, we delve into the intricate dance of compliance, oversight, and improvement within the corridors of power.

Building upon the introduction, our methodology will pivot around the utilization of linear regression as the primary analytical tool to interpret the intricate data released by the Supreme Audit Court. Linear regression, a cornerstone statistical technique, offers a powerful means to identify and understand the relationships between various audit findings and their impacts on government institutions' efficiency and integrity.

This approach will enable us to quantitatively assess the extent to which different factors—such as financial allocation, operational scale, and institutional policies—contribute to the observed outcomes in the audit reports. By modeling these relationships, we can predict potential areas of risk, inefficiency, or non-compliance within the governmental framework, providing actionable insights for policymakers and audit authorities alike.

Our analysis will proceed by carefully selecting variables that are indicative of institutional performance and public resource management efficacy. We will ensure that the data meets the assumptions required for linear regression, including linearity, homoscedasticity, independence, and normality of residuals, to validate the integrity of our findings. Furthermore, through the interpretation of regression coefficients, we will decipher the direct and indirect influences of various predictors on