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«Қазақстанның қаржы нарығындағы цифрлық трансформация: тенденциялары мен перспективалары»

атты студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың халықаралық ғылыми конференция МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ Алматы, Қазақстан, 2022 жыл, 18 қараша

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"Қазақстанның қаржы нарығындағы цифрлық трансформация: тенденциялары мен перспективалары" тақырыбындағы студенттер мен жас ғалымдарға арналған халықаралық конференция материалдарының жинағына қазіргі таңда өзекті болып отырған қаржы нарығындағы Fintech, цифрлық трансформация, криптовалюталар, қаржылық экожүйе, киберқылмыс және киберқауіпсіздік, олардың ғаламдық және Қазақстандағы проблемалары мен даму перспективалары және тенденциялары бойынша зерттеулер енгізілген.

В сборник материалов международной конференции для студентов и молодых ученых на тему «Цифровая трансформация на финансовом рынке Казахстана: тенденции и перспективы» включены в настоящее время актуальные исследования по финансовым рынкам, таким как Fintech, цифровая трансформация, криптовалюты, финансовая экосистема, киберпреступность и кибербезопасность, их глобальные проблемы и перспективы развития.

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қысымның артуына қарамастан, әлемдегі ең ірі банктердің көмірқышқыл газының шығарындылары әлі де тұрақты деңгейден алыс.

ESG есептілігі

Фирманың ESG тиімділігін өлшеу оңай емес және ашық және дәйекті деректердің жоқтығын бүкіл әлемдегі инвесторлар ESG-ге инвестициялаудың басты кедергілерінің бірі ретінде қабылдайды. ESG ұпайлары қаржылық емес факторларға негізделген, оларды бірінші кезекте анықтауқиын. Сонымен қатар, фирманың әлеуметтік және экологиялық әсерін өлшеу үшін бірнеше бағалау жүйелері мен тұрақтылық туралы есеп беру шеңберлері бар. Нәтижесінде ESG деректері қайшылықты болуы мүмкін және оларды компаниялар арасында салыстыру қиын. 2021 жылдың қыркүйегіндегі жағдай бойынша ESG есеп беру сапасына қанағаттанған бүкіл әлем бойынша инвесторлардың үлесі небәрі 33 пайызды құраған, бұл стандартталған есеп беру жүйесі мен қатаң реттеу қажеттілігін көрсетеді.[5]

Жалпы банктер жүйесінде тұрақты дамуға бетбұрысжаһандық үрдістермен сипатталады. Олар инвестициялау кезінде әлеуметтік және экологиялық критерийлерді қолдануды, инфрақұрылым мен логистиканы жауапты басқаруды, ұсынуды қамтиды. 2024 жылдан бастап Қазақстандағы банк секторының жыл сайынғы стресс-тестілеу процесіне ESG-тәуекелдерді қосу жоспарлануда. Бұл өз кезегінде банк секторының орнықты дамуына ықпал ететін маңызды шара болмақ.

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY ON THE MODERNIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

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To date, almost all enterprises have switched to an automated accounting system for accounting and financial information. The requirements for automated systems, depending on the individual specific features of the company's activities, may be different. The general point is that the information management system in the process of work should provide complete, reliable, and operational information about the functioning of the enterprise, that is, it is such a system for collecting and planning financial results, relying on which the manager could make a deliberate decision for his business.

The widespread introduction of information technologies into modern activities creates all the opportunities for the transition to a new paradigm of control based on data from information systems and financial risk management systems. Speaking about the activities of a commercial enterprise, it can be assumed that the introduction of the term "financial control of a digital enterprise" will make it easier for business managers to understand the organization of the financial control system in the company when digitalizing their business. [1]

The capabilities of the internal organization include the availability of a strategic solution and the possibility of its implementation, which is characterized by the company's managerial competencies and the quality of management processes. The flexibility of the labor legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan is also important for the redistribution of resources, as well as the availability of additional tax and other benefits, which allows the state to support the business of enterprises and bring the deadline for the introduction of digital technologies closer.

Digital technologies have become an integral part of society and culture. Almost all intangible products of our civilization are becoming digital: from science to art, from individual information to business and public sector data. As a result of this trend, corporate reporting and financial reporting is also becoming digital. Corporate financial data is an important element of the modern economy.

For effective use, financial reports must be processed in several ways. At this stage, a conscious question may arise: is the power of the technology that we use to obtain and present financial data that allows us to effectively monitor and work with them?

Digital financial reporting uses a structured, machine-readable form, rather than traditional forms (paper, electronic), based on this, it can calculate the accountant's work with the report and make the software adaptive, dynamic and perform an advisory role for professional accountants. [2]

Digital financial reporting includes the creation of general-purpose financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), state accounting standards or other reporting schemes.

Digital technologies transform the operating model of an enterprise, i.e., the order and methods of applying corporate strategy in everyday activities, as well as increase the degree of investment efficiency and help identify unique previously unknown opportunities in the market. [3]

The level of competition in the industry is an incentive for the introduction of digitalization, which serves as an impulse for the management of enterprises to increase labor productivity.

When creating a digitalized financial department, it is necessary, first, to take into account the following factors:

- strategic objectives of the company;

- the specifics of the industry in which the company operates.

Most often, owners choose between two strategies — increasing the value of the business for further sale or regularly extracting net profit from cash flow. Therefore, the tasks and functions of the financial unit must correspond to one of these strategies. For example, if a company is engaged in export, it will need specialists who know currency legislation and have experience working with foreign currency; enterprises selling goods and services to individuals will need cashiers, etc.

Internal factors must also be considered. For example, the level of automation of management and accounting processes. The lack of IT programs often leads to an increase in the number of financiers and accountants who are forced to manually process large amounts of information. The structure of the financial department depends on the degree of development and the tasks that the company sets itself to achieve the greatest profit. This division has basic functions, which include budgeting, internal control, management accounting, financial reporting, and there are also additional functions. Additional functions depend on what stage of development the company is at. [1] To evaluate the activities of the internal financial control department of a digital enterprise, in our opinion, it is advisable to implement a KPI system. Considering the specifics of the activities of internal control and audit units, as well as their tasks, the "command" KPIs belonging to such categories as "strategic" and "lagging" indicators, as well as "performance" indicators, are primarily able to display their activities most widely. This is since, as noted above, the main task is to ensure the achievement of the goals of the organization.

The results of the unit under consideration are inextricably linked with the results of the organization and its successes and failures, these are partly the achievements or shortcomings of the internal control and audit units. If we talk about "individual" indicators, then "qualitative" and "non-financial" KPIs come to the fore here. These include: – "absence of significant violations identified by external regulatory authorities"; – "assessment of the manager / owner (depending on subordination)".

The first KPI allows to evaluate the work of internal control units under the prism of the fact that it is more important for the organization not to identify violations, but to prevent them.

The second one gives an idea of the customer's satisfaction with the results of the activity of the unit in question: – how timely, complete, and reliable the information was provided; – what is the effect of the recommendations issued; – how significant his work was to achieve the goals of the organization. At first glance, these KPIs seem subjective, however, bringing their objectivity to an acceptable level is realistic. To do this, it is proposed to clearly establish the level of materiality used in the assessment, as well as to determine its objective tools. The implementation of these steps when setting KPIs for internal control units will not only improve the efficiency of the marked units, but also the organization. Setting KPIs for the departments under consideration, despite the inherent problems of the process, is not only extremely important, but also, as can be seen, quite feasible.

To automate this process, we could choose a ready – made digital solution: use the experience of programs presented on the foreign market - StaffCop Enterprise, Stakhanovets, LanAgent, Kickidler, SearchInform TimeInformer, Falcongaze SecureTower, Mipko Employee Monitor and Terminal Monitor, Bitcop Security, CrocoTime. If the organization has its own IT department, then we can independently develop this solution to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control department employees. This solution will allow to collect all the necessary information about the activities of employees, bring them into a single database, calculate wages and monitor the activities of department employees. [4]

The digital economy, which affects all aspects of the formation and use of financial statements, makes it relevant to the extent to which the qualitative characteristics of these statements are affected. Let's consider the impact of digitalization of the economy on the qualitative characteristics required for reporting in accordance with the regulations of IFRS. According to the Conceptual Foundations of the IFRS Financial Statements, such qualitative characteristics are relevance (disclosed through the characteristics: predictive value, confirming value, materiality), truthful presentation (disclosed through the characteristics: completeness, neutrality, absence of errors), comparability, verifiability, timeliness, clarity. In the example, we will give some of the characteristics.

Table 1 presents a vision of the extent to which the digitalization of the economy can affect the characteristics of financial statements.

Some of the qualitative characteristics of financial statements depend on the technical capabilities of the formation or processing of reporting information. For such characteristics, the use of computer tools can significantly increase their level in financial statements. For example, completeness is ensured by including in the reporting all the descriptions and explanations necessary for the reporting user. The complexity of manually including a large amount of information in reporting can be significantly reduced due to the use of appropriate computer programs. The use of computer tools for processing reporting information can significantly improve such qualitative characteristics as predictive value and confirmatory value, since it can simplify the application of complex methods for calculating relevant indicators based on reporting information. Similar arguments are valid for such characteristics as the absence of errors, verifiability, timeliness. [5]

Qualitative characteristic	The economic essence of quality characteristics	The impact of the digital economy
Relevance	The ability of financial information to influence decisions made by users	Does not increase this characteristic, since the provision of this characteristic is more determined by the professional judgment of the accountant
Predictive value	The possibility of using financial information as input data for users to predict future results	Increases this characteristic due to the possibility of using software tools for processing reporting information
Completeness	The full display includes all the information necessary for the user to understand the displayed economic phenomenon with all the necessary descriptions and explanations	Increases this characteristic due to the possibility of using software tools for generating reporting information

Table 1 – The impact of the digital economy on the qualitative characteristics of financial statements

Modern computer technology provides ample opportunities for the presentation and processing of reporting information about the activities of the organization, which can be very useful for users of this information. The reporting forms included in the financial statements provide information about each group (considering the detailing of reporting items carried out by the accountant) of accounting objects. A few circumstances related to the reflection of these objects may require additional explanations, and these explanations are provided in the financial statements. [6]

In conclusion, it should be noted that the impact of digitalization of the economy on the process of formation and use of financial statements is difficult to overestimate. Clearly, the digital economy has a positive impact on the quality of information that is generated in financial statements, but there are also problems that are associated with specific aspects of the impact of digitalization of the economy on the quality of reporting. For example, the explanations to the reports are quite voluminous, which is why users of the reports should spend a lot of time to understand all the nuances of how certain amounts were calculated in the financial statements. To avoid such painstaking work, the creation of such digital reporting forms can help the user, in which a user menu would be provided, and it would be possible to access additional information related to determining the value of this indicator by pressing certain keys located near each indicator.

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