

## PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC AUDIT AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR REALIZATION

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Despite the large number of scientific works about the organization and methods of public audit, many issues have not received scientific, legal, methodological substantiation.

At the basis of any activity lie postulates – provisions that are accepted as true data until it is proved otherwise. Knowledge of the postulates allows the auditor to better understand the problem of risk and materiality, so they should become keys in the process of developing the concept of public financial audit in Ukraine. In our opinion, the developed postulates meet the requirements of the public audit, although they require some adaptation to the tasks and objects that are being investigated during the audit of public financial resources.

An important component of the public audit's theoretical foundations is the fundamental principles of auditing and ethics of the auditor. Based on the specifics of the public audit, the groups of principles are distinguished: basic, ethical, methodological.

Their purpose is to direct the work of public auditors, help them determine the bound-

aries of their research and the character of the procedures that should be applied. The concept of public auditor's independence should be considered in the following areas:

- independence of thought about the subject of verification, the system of accounting and control that is being checked, the existence of errors and fraud, the legality of the inspection object and its personnel, etc. This is a way of thinking that allows us to form a professional objective opinion that does not depend on the influence of any factors and cannot be questioned, and which allows the public auditor to perform his functions with all responsibility, based solely on legislation;
- Independence of behavior in the relation to management and personnel of the enterprise which uses public resources and a public regulator.

In our opinion, an important ethical principle, especially in relation to the public audit, is the resolution of ethical conflicts (conflict of interest). In the context of this principle's research, it is appropriate to consider legal, ethical and economic aspects.