

Audit in the Russian Federation: Quality Assessment Problems

Ekaterina Erokhina^{1*} and Marina Motolyanets²

¹ Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Head of directions JSC Kommersant, Russia

² Department of Accounting and Audit, P.G. Demidov Yaroslavl State University, Russia

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Audit

Audit firm

Quality of auditor services

Quality factor

Public professional audit associations

Self-regulatory organizations of auditors

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to develop a methodology for assessing the quality of audit, which is currently absent in Russian audit practice. The key difference between the methodology is simplicity of calculations, functional and personnel costs for calculations and data analysis. In the course of the study, an algorithm was proposed for conducting an audit quality assessment procedure and calculating an audit quality factor aimed at public declaration of a responsible audit business.

1. Introduction

Currently, the Russian Federation lacks transparency in approaches to assessing the quality of auditing at all levels of industry regulation. The applied methods of quality assessment in the largest audit and consulting groups and in public professional audit associations require bringing them into line with international audit standards and their sufficient adaptation. In scientific works (Bychkova & Itygilova, 2014), (Bychkova & Itygilova, 2019), (Chaya, 2012), (Chaya, 2015), (Itygilova, 2015), (Kevorkova, 2019) and professional publications ("Auditors leave the Russian," 2019, "The Audit Council," 2019, "The Ministry of Finance," 2020, "The list of cases," n.d.) don't adequately cover audit quality assessment tools, which are in demand by audit practice and, above all, by audit of socially significant organizations. Numerous publications on audit theory and practice (Sheremet, 2017), (Samoylov, 2016), (Nikiforov, 2017), (Waddock, 2003), (Zeff, 2003) and Corporate financial reporting (2018) do not sufficiently offer detailed instructions for solving quality assessment problems. The need to introduce new integrated methods for assessing the quality of auditing in the digital economy and software and technological transformation of the business led to the relevance of this research.

The aim of the author's research is to identify and study the main problems of assessing the quality of auditing in the Russian Federation, as well as developing practical solutions to improve the quality of auditing at various levels of management of the audit industry.

* Corresponding author E-mail address: erokhinaei@mail.ru

Cite this article as:

Erokhina, E., & Motolyanets, M. (2021). Audit in the Russian Federation: Quality Assessment Problems. *International Journal of Applied Research in Management and Economics*, 4(3): 43-53. <https://doi.org/10.33422/ijarme.v4i3.751>

© The Author(s). 2021 **Open Access**. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and redistribution in any medium, provided that the original author(s) and source are credited.



2. Regulation of the audit market and quality control of audit activities in the Russian Federation

The audit activities, like any other economic activity in Russia, are subject to control and regulation. The main mega-regulator of the industry is the Ministry of Finance of Russia (<https://www.minfin.ru/>), for companies engaged in auditing socially significant organizations of the financial sector - the Central Bank of Russia (<https://cbr.ru/>). Public-professional audit associations, of which all existing audit organizations and individual auditors are members, also play an important role.

Prior to the period of 2017 and the adoption by Russia of the unified requirements of the International Auditing Standards, the audit industry was controlled by 5 public and professional audit associations: The Audit Association “Sodruzhestvo” (<https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/4080380>), the Russian College of Auditors (<http://org-rsa.ru/>), and the Audit Chamber of Russia (<https://sroapr.ru/>), “Institute of Professional Auditors of Russia” (<http://www.e-ipar.ru>) and “Moscow Audit Chamber” (<http://org-rsa.ru/members/>).

With the introduction of International Auditing Standards and the abolition of the domestic version of audit standards in 2018, there are only two public and professional associations of auditors: The Audit Association “Sodruzhestvo” (<http://auditor-sro.org/>) and the Russian Union of Auditors (<http://www.rkanp.ru/>). The numerical distribution of members in public professional audit associations in 2019 is present in Fig. 1.

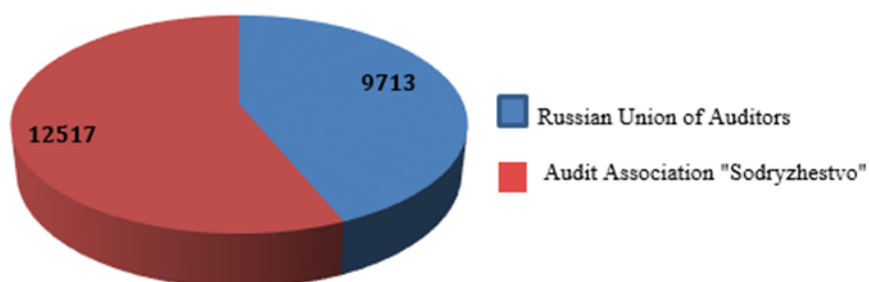


Figure 1: Distribution of members in public-professional audit associations in 2019

Source: (Erokhina, 2019)

It should be noted that in 2019 the two-remaining socio-professional associations of auditors by a common decision announced the merger into one organization - the Self-regulatory Organization of Auditors Association “Sodruzhestvo” (<http://auditor-sro.org/>). However, the process of establishing one organization will take a significant time, the so-called transition period, during which all audit firms must adapt to the new requirements of the law and regulatory documents (Karagod et al., 2017).

The control over the professional activities of audit companies in Russia is carried out by several management loops: at the level of public-professional audit associations. In the event that they fail or improperly control their members, the Ministry of Finance of Russia through the executive body, the Federal Treasury of Russia (<https://www.roskazna.ru/>).

The analysis of the existing methods of two public-professional associations of auditors for quality control in relation to audit firms consists in the sequential execution of several stages:

- At the first stage, a plan drawn up to check the external quality control of the work of auditors and a list of audit firms falling into it. In the course of planning, the degree of provision of resources, the availability of a sufficient number of quality controllers, compliance with the regulatory framework, etc.

- The second stage is devoted to the direct preparation of external quality control of the work of auditors. Here, the objects of control are comprehensively analysed, each controlled audit firm is questioned and prepares the relevant documents for verification.
- At the third stage, a public-professional organization on the part of the audit firm provides the entire package of audit documents using a sample and including documentation procedures, both based on the results of the audit activity and during the provision of audit-related services. In the result, a report is prepared on passing quality control for each audit firm, which may contain no comments and may not include disciplinary measures, and contain recommendations for eliminating comments and include disciplinary measures for the audit organization.

The weaknesses of this approach are the lack of a comprehensive analysis of the status of each specific audit firm and the services it provides on the part of public-professional organizations of auditors, as well as the lack of transparency in terms of the quality of professional activity and the financial condition of the audit firm.

In the event of complaints, failure to comply with requirements for previous inspections, or the presence of a regulator in the schedule of quality control inspections, the regulator instructs the Federal Treasury to initiate an audit of the quality of auditors on its own. On the part of the Federal Treasury, planned quality inspections implemented in accordance with a pre-formed inspection plan, in contrast to unscheduled inspections, which implemented due to complaints received, untimely elimination of previously issued orders and repeatability by audit firms of previously identified violations. Scheduled inspections based on a risk-based approach in order to minimize the risks of non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations for auditors. Based on the results of inspections conducted by the employees of the Federal Treasury, relevant acts drawn up. The most progressive measures in 2018-2019. There was a transition from a formal approach to audits to the control of substantive audits and the application of a risk-based approach to assess auditors and their methods of organizing audit audits. Based on the risk assessment, the Federal Treasury compiles a rating of audit firms that assigned appropriate points. First, audit firms are to be included in the mandatory quality control plan, which received information about violations identified by a wide range of stakeholders, and secondly, audit firms with the highest risk score.

The minus of these approaches to assessing the quality of work of audit firms by the Federal Treasury is the conventionality of audit reports provided by audit firms, as well as the possible bias of complaints received against audit firms.

Based on the research and study of the practice of implementing audit quality control by control organizations, the miscalculations and deficiencies identified in the course of the study by the regulatory bodies, the authors propose a methodological approach to assessing the quality of audit activity, based on which we strive to determine the estimated indicator, integrating the position of following the regulatory framework for auditing (Federal Law "On Auditing" No. 307-FL (2008), International Standards an audit (2019), the Code of Ethics (2014) and the Rules for the Independence of Auditors (2018) and the level of fulfilment of requirements for audit quality by public-professional audit associations.

The basis of such an assessment will laid down a certain algorithm of consistent methodological instructions on compliance with audit quality requirements, which can be use both separately and in combination. Schematically, the algorithm for conducting the audit quality assessment procedure for stakeholders is present in Tab. 1.

Table 1.
The algorithm of the audit quality assessment procedure

Stage	Title	Description of assessment procedures	Estimated Quality Indicators	Results
1	Assessment of the degree of consistency of requirements for quality controllers by public-professional organizations of auditors	Calculation of the degree of consistency of requirements for quality controllers on the part of public-professional organizations of auditors based on their internal regulatory documents	Coherence coefficient of requirements for quality controllers on the part of public-professional organizations of auditors (using the Kendall coefficient $W = \frac{12s}{q^2 (f^3 - f)}; (1)$	Until 2017 (5 public-professional organizations of auditors) $W = 0.2 < 0.6 - 0.8$, it is assumed that there is a very low degree of consistency between the public-professional organizations of auditors and their requirements for the quality of audit services. Since 2018 (2 public-professional organizations of auditors) $W = 0.7 \geq 0.6 - 0.8$ - it is assumed that between the public-professional organizations of auditors and their requirements, the quality of audit services is of medium consistency.
2	Counting the number of regulatory guidelines for quality in international audit standards	Counting the number of regulatory guidelines for quality in international auditing standards and related documents by audit stages and the number of quality elements	Building a probability distribution diagram for the occurrence of "defects in audit procedures" and key standards for audit quality	It revealed that 80% of violations by auditors are the result of violation of 20% of the most significant standards for audit quality.
3	Formation of an array of possible audit violations during the implementation of audit procedures.	Based on reporting documents from public-professional organizations of auditors and the industry regulator, a list of possible "defects in audit procedures" is formed	Ranking of "defects in audit procedures" by importance, starting with the most significant and assigning a specific weight to each defect	Definition of a document that is violated in the event of a defect in audit procedures, as well as a numerical recount of the number and type of violations.
4	Development of audit quality assessment indicators for all stakeholders	Formation of a calculation formula for assessing audit quality	$A_{\text{audit quality}} = W \times T_v \times (q \times D); (2)$	The development and implementation of an audit quality assessment coefficient will allow avoiding shortcomings in the audit quality control by public-professional organizations of auditors and the industry regulator, as well as increasing the transparency of methodological support for audit quality assessment, which, in turn, will positively affect the business reputation of audit firms in Russia

Source: compiled by the authors

Based on the data in Tab. 1, we will describe in more detail each of the stages of control implementation, revealing the most significant positions of audit quality.

Stage 1 - Assessment of the degree of consistency of requirements for quality controllers by public-professional organizations of auditors.

Based on the number of self-regulatory organizations in Russia (up to 2018 - 5; until 2020 - 2, from 2020 - 1 organization), the degree of consistency of their requirements for quality controllers checking audit organizations was assessed. The study was conducted in 2019, therefore, 5 and 2 self-regulatory organizations of auditors were analysing.

Table 2.

Assessment of the degree of consistency of requirements for quality controllers by public-professional organizations of auditors (until 2017 and after 2018)

Professional organizations of auditors (until 2017 and after 2018)									
Social and professional organizations of auditors	Availability of a document on quality controllers (authorized experts) on the Internet		Experience in auditing or economics		Existence of rights and obligations of an expert, as well as liability		Maintenance of a roster of authorized experts		
2017									
Audit Chamber of Russia	5		4		4		4		
Audit Association "Sodryzhestvo"	5		5		5		5		
Russian College of Auditors	5		5		5		5		
Institute of Professional Auditors of Russia	0		0		0		0		
Moscow Audit Chamber	5		5		1		5		
2018									
Social and professional organizations of auditors	Availability of a quality assurance document	Availability of a document on quality controllers	Availability of a document on quality controllers	Rules for organizing and implementing quality control	Experience in accounting or auditing	Availability of rights and obligations of authorized experts	Availability of quality control planning	Availability of quality control planning	Documentation and evidence collection
Audit Association "Sodryzhestvo"	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Russian Union of Auditors	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: compiled by the authors

In Tab. 2 presents an expert assessment of the degree of consistency of requirements for quality controllers on the part of public-professional organizations of auditors for two and five public-professional organizations of auditors.

The expert assessment was carried out by assigning an appropriate point value from an expert, where the value "5" corresponds to the full value of the criterion, "0" - the absence of the analysed criterion for the research. Values "1" - the minimum presence of the analyzed factor; "2" - the average presence of the factor; "3-4" - sufficient presence of the analyzed factor in the expert assessment.

After assigning the appropriate value of the scoring value by the relevant experts, the sum and square of the sum for each quality criterion are considered.

During the formation of the algorithm for conducting the audit quality assessment procedure, an assessment was made of the degree of consistency of requirements for quality controllers by public-professional organizations of auditors up to 2017 for 5 such organizations and after 2018 for 2. Based on the data of formula (1), the degree of coordination of quality experts on the part of public-professional organizations of auditors equal to 0.2 or 0.7 was calculated. It can be stat that the enlargement of public-professional organizations of auditors had a positive effect on the development of uniform requirements for the implementation of quality procedures by quality controllers. Nevertheless, the indicator 0.7 is not the maximum; if there were only two public-professional organizations of auditors, this indicator could be higher. Stage 2 - Counting the number of regulatory guidelines for quality in international audit standards.

The next block of actions lies in the plane of determining the number of regulatory guidelines for quality described in International Standards on Auditing. The authors have selected key international auditing standards related to the quality of implementation of audits. Then the analysis of the content of international auditing standards (through comparison with other international auditing standards) was carried out in the context of audit stages and the number of applied quality aspects for them. When summing the number of regulatory guidelines for

all stages, we get the resulting value; then we rank the standards in descending order of values.

To assess the magnitude of possible “defects in audit procedures”, we apply the basic principle of distribution of efficiency. This principle can use as a basic setting in the analysis of the effectiveness of any activity and the optimization of its results, including its application to the assessment of audit quality.

Based on experimental and empirical experience, it decided to separate the standard “International Quality Control Standard 1” (2019) separately and use it as a fundamental standard for the analysis of emerging “defects in audit procedures”. To determine the number of regulatory guidelines for this standard, we correlate the content items of the standard with other international audit standards, excluding itself, because we get a 100% ratio that will not be reliable.

The most significant audit standards, subject to more frequent violations during the implementation of audit procedures, are the following standards: “Quality control during the audit of financial statements” (220) (2016, cancelled in 2019), “The concept of audit quality: key elements that form the environment for ensuring audit quality” (2017), “Assignments that provide assurance other than audit and review of past financial information” (3000) (2019). In this case, it revealed that 80% of violations of audit standards are the result of 20% of the most significant “defects in audit procedures” associated with violations of these standards.

Stage 3 - Formation of an array of possible audit violations during the implementation of audit procedures.

By identifying the most frequently violated audit standards by the audit community, we calculate the errors or “defects in audit procedures” associated with identified or identified violations, as well as the existing probabilities of professional activity risks, based on data from reports of the Ministry of Finance of Russia and the Federal Treasury on quality control audit. At the heart of Table 3 the most frequently encountered in the reports of the Ministry of Finance of Russia and the Federal Treasury, violations during the audit and audit procedures were formed. Based on the calculated proportion of the amount of a particular violation, the proposed proportion of the violation is formed in the following table.

Table 3.

Possible violations or “defects in audit procedures”

	Violations or “defects in audit procedures”	Proposed specific gravity, depending on the severity of the violation	Violating document or standard
1	Disclosure of the secrets of business owners during an audit, etc.	0,25	Law 307-FL “On Auditing”
2	Deviations from the requirements of standards and internal standards	0,225	International Quality Control Standard 1
3	Deviations in the timing of the program and verification plan	0,2	International Auditing Standards
4	The absence in the list of documents of the professional standard "Auditor"	0,175	Professional standard “Auditor”
5	Customer loss risk (q)	$0,15 \times q$	-
	Σ	1,0	-

Source: compiled by the authors (Erokhina, 2019)

The analyzed “defects in audit procedures” are not axioms; they can transform depending on the needs of various levels of audit management and the needs of audit firms. Measurement of the indicator “defects in audit procedures” implemented by multiplying the type of defect in audit procedures by the number of certain defects in audit procedures identified during the quality control of audit organizations.

Stage 4 - Development of audit quality assessment indicators for all interested parties.

Based on the generated algorithm for conducting the audit quality assessment procedure, the authors proposed an audit quality factor that can be used by all interested parties to increase the transparency of audit activities in the Russian Federation and increase the goodwill of audit firms. The basis of this formula is the basic probability of distribution of efficiency equal to 80% (according to which, 20% of types of audit violations lead to the volume of 80% of all existing violations in terms of quality).

$$A_{\text{audit quality}} = W \times T_v \times (q \times D); \quad (3)$$

$A_{\text{audit quality}}$ – The audit quality factor;

W – Coefficient of consistency of requirements for quality controllers on the part of public-professional organizations of auditors:

T_v – The threshold of values at which the violation of the audit standard is critical - 80% or 0.8;

q – The number of “defects in audit procedures” of one kind or another;

D – Type of “defect of audit procedures” from Tab.3.

The authors determined that the quality indicator allows for a minimum amount of financial, intellectual and time costs for the calculations, allows you to evaluate the quality of the audit, including the most important indicators characterizing the parameter “audit quality”.

In addition, the authors recommend introducing a mandatory calculation of the quality factor for all representatives of the audit business, which could be present in the public domain - on the Internet - on the official website of each audit firm.

The mandatory introduction of this comprehensive quality indicator for audit firms will have a beneficial effect on the audit services market, as:

- There will be an opportunity to objective valuate each functioning audit firm;
- increased competition in the industry, and also prevent the violation of the most important principles of audit activity;
- reducing the risk of violations of professional audit standards;
- the introduction of this coefficient will not require any additional costs, as well as the introduction of additional reporting documents and accounting registers, which makes it as efficient and optimal as possible with ease of calculation and data availability.

3. Sources and methods

In the course of the research, the authors used comparative and functional methods by economic science in the knowledge of socio-economic phenomena. In the research process, general scientific techniques and methods used logical analysis, synthesis, grouping, semantic analysis, comparison, scientific abstraction, expert assessment, generalization, content analysis and other methods of scientific knowledge.

The information base of the research is information from the Ministry of Finance of Russia, websites and reports of public-professional audit associations, reports of the mega-regulator on quality control, as well as publications by domestic and foreign authors.

4. Results

The author's research was carried out on the basis of two Russian audit and consulting organizations: "International Center "Creative Consulting Technologies" and “Universal Business Expertise”, which is confirmed by the relevant certificates of implementation. Based on the proposed algorithm for conducting the audit quality assessment procedure, we will calculate the audit quality assessment indicator for two audit organizations:

1. International Center "Creative Consulting Technologies" (hereafter – IC CCT)

$$A_{audit\ quality\ (IC\ CCT)} = 0,2 \times 0,8 \times 1 = 0,16;$$

2. "Universal business expertise" (hereafter – Ube)

$$A_{audit\ quality\ (Ube)} = 0,2 \times 0,8 \times (1 \times 0,15 + 0,225 \times 5 + 0,2 \times 3) = 0,32;$$

In the course of the research, the audit quality assessment index was calculated in the auditing organizations analysed, it was revealed that the value of the audit quality assessment coefficient in audit firms is uneven. The lower the number of violations of the regulatory framework, the lower the rate of audit quality assessment, which is presented in the International Center "Creative Consulting Technologies".

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the development of theoretical provisions and the development of methodological tools for assessing the quality of audit, including methods and procedures for quality control at various levels of audit management (organizational, professional, public and state).

The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of using the developed methodological tools for assessing the quality of audit, including a system of indicators for assessing quality, methods and procedures for monitoring audit quality by the Ministry of Finance of Russia and the Bank of Russia, a self-regulatory organization of auditors, and internal control services of audit organizations. The scientific results of the research can be used in the educational process of higher educational institutions in the preparation and advanced training of specialists in the field of audit and control, as well as the development of teaching aids, funds of assessment tools and methodological support of the educational process.

The results of the research are interesting in the point of view of the formation of modern ideas about existing approaches to assessing the quality of audit in Russia. Practical approaches to solving the problem of developing a methodology for assessing the quality of audits at the intra-company level, which can use in the practical activities of self-regulatory organizations of auditors around the world, as well as regulators of the audit industry, proposed. Based on the study, as well as the assessment of violations of the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation in terms of the regulation of audit activity, a variant of methodological tools for ensuring the quality of audit activity is proposed, based on the development of a comprehensive quality indicator. Having considered the requirements and quality control indicators that affect the reliability and efficiency of audit activity, in the future, methods will be developing and proposed for implementing external audit quality control in the Russian Federation.

5. Conclusion

As a result of the research, the authors solved an important economic problem for the Russian audit industry, namely: they studied and analysed the problems of assessing the quality of audit, proposed a practical methodological method that contributes to the harmonization of approaches to assessing the quality of audit at the organizational, professional-public and state levels of regulation of the audit business.

The proposed methodological toolkit for assessing the quality of audit was approved by the Ministry of Finance of Russia (letter 09-02-10 / 72520 dated 06.12.2016) and tested in Russian audit and consulting organizations: International Center "Creative Consulting Technologies". and "Universal Business Expertise", which confirmed by relevant certificates of implementation, and is also applicable in the practice of members of the "Auditing Association" Sodruzhestvo "(letter No. 4942 dated July 16, 2019). The proposed developments have the prospect of being applied in the procedures for assessing the quality

of audit by public and professional audit associations and mego-regulators of the audit industry around the world.

6. Acknowledgment

The article was prepared within the framework of research work on the topic "Monitoring of sectoral risks of financial security in the digital environment using the Harvard paradigm of industry analysis", carried out in the priority areas of scientific activities of the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics.

References

- 5 events in audit and a guarantee/ Corporate financial reporting (2018). [Online]. Available: http://www.sagepub.in/upm-data/9687_011396Ch5.pdf.
- Assignments that provide assurance other than an audit and review of past financial information (3000). [Online]. Available: http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?rnd=22400D086338E9CEE3F971755C1092B6&req=doc&base=LAW&n=317768&REFFIELD=134&REFDSTwDI&R161&ref16street_street_freeware.
- Audit Association "Sodryzhestvo" [Online]. Available: <http://auditor-sro.org/>.
- Audit Chamber of Russia [Online]. Available: <https://sroapr.ru/>.
- Auditors leave the Russian Union of Auditors: a statement has been filed about its non-compliance with the requirements for self-regulatory organizations of auditors. [Online]. Available: <https://www.audit-it.ru/news/audit/1003546.html>.
- Audit quality concept: key elements that shape the environment for ensuring audit quality. [Online]. Available: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_211241/.
- Bychkova, S.M., Itygilova, E.Yu. (2014). [Online]. Available: Quality in audit. <http://base.garant.ru/57513418/>.
- Bychkova, S. M., Itygilova, E.Yu. (2019). Stages of the emergence and development of quality control of audit activities in Russia. [Online]. Available: <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=23310011>.
- Chaya, V. T. (2012). Development of audit quality control systems: problems and solutions. *International Accounting*, No. 3, pp. 36-44.
- Chaya, V.T. (2015). The quality control system of audit activity: problems and solutions. [Online]. Available: http://www.auditfin.com/fin/2012/3/2012_III_04_06.pdf.
- Code of Professional Ethics Auditors [Online]. Available: http://npet.permarea.ru/upload/versions/16690/temp1504839590/Kodeks_professionalnoj_etiki_auditora.PDF.
- Erokhina, E. I. (2019) Development of audit quality assessment methods in the Russian Federation: Diss. ... Cand. econ. Sciences: 08.00.12 / Erokhina Ekaterina Igorevna. - Moscow., 311 p. [Online]. Available: <http://ords.rea.ru/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Erokhina.pdf>.
- Erokhina, E.I. (2019) Development of audit quality assessment methods in the Russian Federation: author. dis. ... Cand. econ Sciences: 08.00.12 / Erokhina Ekaterina Igorevna, Moscow, 27 p. [Online]. Available: <http://ords.rea.ru/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Erokhina-avt..pdf>.

- Erokhina, E. I., Karagod, V. S. and Golubeva, N. A. (2017). Institute of Audit in Russia: Challenges and perspectives. *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*. Education Research and Science, Romania, Vol. 8, Issue 1, pp. 330-339.
- Federal Treasury of Russia [Online]. Available: <https://www.roskazna.ru/>.
- Federal Law "On Auditing" dated 30.12.2008 N 307-FL. [Online]. Available: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_83311/.
- Institute of Professional Auditors of Russia [Online]. Available: <http://www.e-ipar.ru>.
- International Standards on Auditing. [Online]. Available: <https://www.minfin.ru/ru/performance/audit/standarts/international/documents/>.
- International Quality Control Standard 1 [Online]. Available: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_317257/#dst0.
- Itygilova, E. Yu. (2015). Dysfunctional problems of the audit institute at the present stage of its development and ways to overcome them. *ETAP: economic theory, analysis, practice*, pp. 78-92.
- JSC Kommersant [Online]. Available: <https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/4080380>.
- Kendall's Concordance Coefficient [Online]. Available: <http://blog.any-p.ru/node/349>.
- Kevorkova, J.A. (2019). Expert studies of economic activity in the application of modern information technology. *Economics and Management: Problems, Solutions*, vol. 8. No. 3 (87), pp.67-72.
- Ministry of Finance of Russia. [Online]. Available: <https://www.minfin.ru/>.
- Moscow Audit Chamber. [Online]. Available: <http://org-rsa.ru/members/>.
- Nikiforov S.L. (2017). Russian audit: cognitive dissonance (published 2-nd, supplemented). Kazan, 160 p. [Online]. Available: <http://www.acg-pkf.ru/downloads/dwnl144.pdf>.
- Professional standard "Auditor". [Online]. Available: <http://base.garant.ru/71258358/>.
- Quality control during the audit of financial statements (220). [Online]. Available: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_207279/.
- Rules for the Independence of Auditors and Auditing Organizations [Online]. Available: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_135756/.
- Russian Union of Auditors. [Online]. Available: <http://org-rsa.ru/>.
- Russian College of Auditors. [Online]. Available: <http://www.rkanp.ru/>.
- Samoylov E. (2016). 3-4 years will pass and many will leave the audit. *Internet resource "Anews"* [Online]. Available: <https://www.anews.com/p/51018270-projdet-tri-chetyre-goda-i-mnogie-ujdut-iz-audita/>.
- Sheremet A.D. (2017). Some problems of development of audit in Russia. *Journal "Audit"*, No. 1-2017, pp. 4-6.
- The Audit Council tightened the rules of independence and supplemented the collection of sample audit assignments. [Online]. Available: <https://www.audit-it.ru/news/audit/1003527.html>.
- The Central Bank of Russia. [Online]. Available: <https://cbr.ru/>.

The Ministry of Finance made recommendations on the audit of the annual financial statements for 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://www.audit-it.ru/news/account/1004426.html>.

The list of cases of compulsory audit of accounting (financial) statements for 2019 (according to the legislation of the Russian Federation). [Online]. Available: https://www.minfin.ru/en/document/?id_4=126466-perechen_sluchaev_provedeniya_obyazatelnogo_audita_bukhgalterskoi_finansovoi_otchetnosti_za_2019_god_soglasno_zakonodroststvu.

Waddock, SA (2003). Stakeholder performance implications of corporate responsibility. *International Journal of Business Performance Management*, 5 (2/3), pp 114-124.

Zeff, Stephen. A How the U.S. (2003) Accounting Profession Got Where It Is Today: Part I. *Accounting Horizons*, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 189-205.