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CONTACTS

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IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING AT ENTERPRISES BASED ON A RISK-ORIENTED APPROACH AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Abdullayev Khurshidjon Nazrullo o'g'li

Head of the Department of Accounting and Auditing,
Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization
Engineers National Research University

Corresponding Author: Khurshidjon Abdullayev

E-mail: Xurshid7830909@gmail.com

Scopus ID: 60216288200

ORCID: 0009-0009-2167-0138

ABSTRACT. The transition to a green economy increases the need for effective instruments for assessing and managing environmental risks at enterprises. A conceptual framework for improving environmental auditing methodology based on a risk-oriented approach and digital evidence is developed. The study systematizes the economic, environmental and social factors determining the effectiveness of environmental control, proposes an integrated risk-based audit model, and substantiates the application of eco-efficiency and environmental audit indices for evaluating corporate environmental responsibility. Particular attention is given to the use of MRV procedures, indicator passports, risk-materiality matrices and digital audit modules to enhance the reliability of audit evidence and the analytical value of audit conclusions. The proposed methodological approach contributes to more informed managerial decision-making, supports green financing mechanisms and improves the quality of environmental reporting and sustainability assessments.

Keywords: environmental audit, risk-based approach, eco-efficiency index, environmental audit index, environmental score, MRV, indicator passport, green economy, digital audit, environmental reporting, carbon accounting.

АННОТАЦИЯ. Переход к зелёной экономике обуславливает необходимость совершенствования инструментов оценки и управления экологическими рисками на предприятиях. Разработаны теоретико-методические подходы к совершенствованию методологии экологического аудита на основе риск-ориентированного подхода и цифровых доказательств. Систематизированы экономические, экологические и социальные факторы, определяющие эффективность экологического контроля, предложена интегрированная риск-ориентированная модель аудита, а также обосновано применение индексов экоэффективности и экологического аудита для оценки уровня экологической ответственности предприятий. Особое внимание уделено использованию процедур MRV, паспортов показателей, матриц существенности рисков и цифровых аудиторских модулей, обеспечивающих повышение достоверности аудиторских доказательств и аналитической ценности аудиторских заключений. Предложенный подход способствует повышению качества управленческих решений, развитию механизмов зелёного финансирования и совершенствованию экологической отчётности.

Ключевые слова: экологический аудит, риск-ориентированный подход, индекс экоэффективности, индекс экологического аудита, экологический рейтинг, MRV, паспорт показателя, зелёная экономика, цифровой аудит, экологическая отчётность, углеродный учёт.

ANNOTATSIYA. Yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish sharoitida korxonalarda ekologik risklarni baholash va boshqarishning samarali mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ekologik audit metodologiyasini riskga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv va raqamli dalillar asosida takomillashtirishning nazariy-uslubiy jihatlari ishlab chiqilgan. Ekologik nazorat samaradorligini belgilovchi iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy omillar tizimlashtirilgan, integrallashgan riskga yo'naltirilgan audit modeli taklif etilgan hamda korxonalarning ekologik mas'uliyatini baholashda eko-samaradorlik va ekologik audit indekslaridan foydalanish asoslab berilgan. MRV protseduralari, indikator pasportlari, risklarning muhimlik matritsalarini va raqamli audit modullaridan foydalanish audit dalillarining ishonchliligini hamda audit xulosalarining tahliliy ahamiyatini oshirish omili sifatida yoritilgan. Taklif etilgan yondashuv boshqaruv qarorlarining sifatini oshirishga, yashil moliyalashtirish mexanizmlarini rivojlantirishga va ekologik hisobotlar sifatini takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: ekologik audit, riskga yoʻnaltirilgan yondashuv, eko-samaradorlik indeksi, ekologik audit indeksi, ekologik reyting, MRV, indikator pasporti, yashil iqtisodiyot, raqamli audit, ekologik hisobot, uglerod hisobi.

INTRODUCTION

Global climate change, water scarcity, deterioration of air quality, the growth of waste volumes, and increasing pressure on natural resources have turned environmental responsibility and corporate transparency into strategic priorities for enterprises. In this context, environmental auditing performs an important function by assessing compliance with environmental legislation, measuring the environmental impact of operations, identifying environmental risks at an early stage, and evaluating the effectiveness of corrective measures.¹

At the international level, the growth of greenhouse gas emissions and the increasing attention paid to ESG criteria demonstrate that environmental auditing should not be limited solely to a control function. It is increasingly associated with investment attractiveness, resource efficiency, corporate reputation, and long-term sustainability. For this reason, environmental audit methodology should be developed as a system capable of producing reliable, verifiable, and decision-useful evidence.²

In Uzbekistan, the institutional significance of environmental auditing is also increasing. The Law "On Environmental Audit", the Law "On Auditing Activity", the Law "On Environmental Control", as well as policy documents related to the transition to a green economy, form the legal basis for the development of this area. At the same time, further opportunities exist to strengthen the integration of materiality assessment, risk evaluation, digital evidence, MRV procedures, and eco-efficiency indicators into the environmental audit process, thereby enhancing its practical effectiveness and analytical value.³

The purpose of this article is to substantiate scientific and methodological approaches to improving environmental auditing at enterprises as a risk-oriented, result-based, and digitally supported system. The study focuses on the methodological integration of risk assessment, environmental indicators, internal control, environmental reporting, green financing, and corporate rating mechanisms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In international practice, environmental auditing has developed in close connection with environmental management systems, sustainability reporting, assurance engagements, and corporate governance. ISO 14001 establishes requirements for environmental management systems, while ISO 19011 provides guidelines for auditing management systems. Assurance standards such as ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410 are also important because they define methodological requirements for assurance engagements related to non-financial information and greenhouse gas reporting.⁴

The essence of environmental auditing is broader than a simple assessment of legal compliance. It includes the analysis of environmental policy, internal environmental control, production processes, waste and emissions, water and energy consumption, environmental liabilities, environmental costs, carbon accounting, and corporate sustainability information. Therefore, environmental auditing should be regarded as a strategic control mechanism within corporate governance.

The theoretical framework of the study is based on the idea that environmental auditing creates value when audit procedures are linked to the most material environmental impacts and risks of the enterprise. A risk-oriented approach allows auditors to prioritize areas with the greatest environmental and financial significance, while digital evidence enhances the objectivity, timeliness, and traceability of audit conclusions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study applies a systematic approach, comparative analysis, abstract-logical reasoning, induction and deduction, economic analysis, risk assessment, indicator-system development, and model-building methods. The methodological basis of the study consists of national legislation, international standards, official statistical and environmental data, as well as the practical requirements of environmental control and corporate reporting.

Methodologically, environmental auditing is interpreted through three interrelated blocks: first, the

1 United Nations Environment Programme. Emissions Gap Report 2024. Nairobi: UNEP, 2024; World Meteorological Organization. State of the Global Climate 2024; World Health Organization. Air pollution: fact sheet.

2 Worldometers. Uzbekistan CO2 emissions and greenhouse gas emissions data; World Health Organization. Air pollution: fact sheet.

3 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-678 "On Environmental Audit", March 15, 2021; Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-677 "On Auditing Activity", February 25, 2021.

4 International Organization for Standardization. ISO 14001 and ISO 19011; International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. ISAE 3000 (Revised) and ISAE 3410.

identification and prioritization of environmental risks; second, the measurement, accounting, and verification of environmental indicators; and third, the integration of audit results with managerial decision-making, green financing, carbon accounting, and environmental rating systems.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

One of the key tasks in improving environmental audit methodology is to present the economic, environmental, and social factors determining the need for environmental auditing within a single analytical framework. These factors are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Factors Determining the Need for Environmental Auditing at Enterprises⁵

Factor group	Main directions	Significance from the audit perspective
Economic factors	Attracting national and foreign investments; environmental certification; environmental insurance; consideration of environmental factors during privatization	Assessment of environmental risks for financing decisions, green lending, and investor confidence
Environmental factors	Environmental impact assessment; rational use of natural resources; prevention of accidents and environmental hazards	Formation of objective audit evidence on emissions, waste, water, and energy consumption
Social factors	Green image; disclosure of environmental information to stakeholders; prevention of technological accidents	Strengthening stakeholder trust and corporate environmental responsibility

Table 1 shows that environmental auditing simultaneously performs economic, environmental, and social functions. It provides an information base for investment decisions, certification, insurance, natural resource management, reputation management, and social responsibility assessment. Therefore, environmental auditing should be treated not only as a control activity but also as a strategic management tool.

The proposed risk-based integrated environmental audit model consists of six consecutive stages. The process begins with the identification of environmental risks and continues with the assessment of materiality and risk, the development of the audit program, the collection and verification of evidence, the calculation of indices, and the preparation of conclusions, ratings, and monitoring procedures.

Figure 1. Risk-Based Integrated Environmental Audit Model⁶

1. Risk identification	2. Materiality and risk assessment	3. Audit program	4. Evidence collection and verification	5. ESI/EAI calculation	6. Conclusion, rating and monitoring
→	→	→	→	→	↻

The model is based on the principle that audit resources should be directed primarily toward high-risk and high-impact environmental areas. Unlike a uniform inspection approach, a risk-based audit program differentiates procedures according to the probability and consequences of environmental violations, the reliability of internal controls, and the materiality of environmental indicators.

The effectiveness of environmental auditing can be strengthened through the use of a multi-criteria assessment system. Such a system should link environmental performance, legal compliance, internal control, financial impact, and social effects. Table 2 presents the recommended assessment criteria.

Table 2. Environmental Audit Assessment Criteria and Their Methodological Content⁷

No.	Assessment Criterion	Indicator	Methodological Interpretation
1	Environmental efficiency	RUE, WPI, ERI	Efficiency of resource use and waste/emission intensity
2	Legal compliance	Compliance with standards (%)	Compliance with environmental legislation and ISO 14001 requirements

⁵ Source: summarized by the author based on methodological generalization.

⁶ Source: developed by the author.

⁷ Source: summarized by the author.

3	Internal control system	Audit compliance score	Functioning of internal environmental control mechanisms
4	Financial impact	Cost reduction (%)	Savings achieved through environmental measures
5	Socio-economic effectiveness	ESG indicators	Positive effects on employees, regions, and local communities

The eco-efficiency index (ESI) may be used to measure the environmental and economic performance of enterprises by combining production output, waste generation, energy and water consumption, and unit costs. If the ESI value exceeds 15 percent, the enterprise may be classified as highly eco-efficient; values between 10 and 15 percent indicate medium efficiency, while values below 10 percent indicate opportunities for improving environmental and economic performance.

An integrated environmental audit index (EAI) can be used to summarize the level of corporate environmental responsibility. The EAI may include environmental performance scores, legal compliance, financial savings, and social impact indicators. A value above 0.8 within the range from 0 to 1 may be interpreted as a high level of environmental responsibility.

Table 3. Digital Environmental Audit Modules and Their Functions⁸

No.	Digital Module	Main Function	Possible Technology
1	360-degree identification of environmental risks	Identification of waste, emission, and resource risks from internal and external sources	Risk taxonomy, NLP
2	Predictive environmental analysis	Forecasting emission and waste risk scenarios using historical data	AI/ML, regression models
3	Real-time KPI/KRI dashboard	Automatic warning system for key environmental indicators	Power BI, Qlik, Tableau
4	Environmental risk map	Classification of audit objects according to probability and impact	5×5 risk matrix
5	Implementation monitoring and feedback loop	Monitoring the implementation of audit recommendations	Audit trail, KPI scorecards

The advantage of a digital environmental audit model lies in its ability to integrate data flows, evidence verification, analytical conclusions, implementation monitoring, and feedback mechanisms into a single cycle. Integration with ERP, MES, LIMS, sensor networks, and BI dashboards enables enterprises to identify environmental risks in real time, prioritize them, and support faster managerial decision-making.

Another important direction is the integration of environmental auditing with green loans and carbon accounting. This approach allows financial institutions to develop audit-based green credit ratings, enables enterprises to assess carbon accounting and eco-efficiency within a single analytical model, and supports public authorities in introducing environmental rating and carbon balance systems on a scientifically justified basis.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Environmental auditing should be developed not as a traditional compliance inspection but as a comprehensive management mechanism for assessing environmental safety, resource efficiency, investment attractiveness, and corporate sustainability.

The use of risk-materiality matrices, indicator passports, and MRV procedures improves the reliability of audit evidence and increases the practical value of environmental audit conclusions.

ESI and EAI indices make it possible to quantify environmental audit results, compare the environmental responsibility of enterprises, develop environmental score-rating systems, and justify green financing decisions.

Digital environmental audit modules enable real-time risk identification, warning, implementation monitoring, and dynamic updating of audit plans.

The integration of environmental auditing with green lending, carbon accounting, ESG reporting, and internal control systems strengthens corporate transparency and stakeholder confidence.

⁸ Source: developed by the author.

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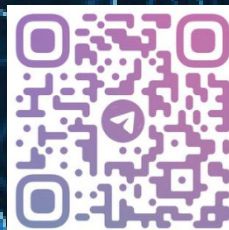
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