INTERNA KONTROLA KAO PODRŠKA FUNKCIJI MENADZMENTA U SVRHU OTKRIVANJA NEPRAVILNOSTI I UPRAVLJANJA RIZICIMA

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Apstrakt

Upravljanje rizicima predstavlja važnu komponentu konkurentnosti svakog privrednog subjekta i preduslov donošenja pravovremenih i ispravnih odluka. Imajući to u vidu, postavlja se pitanje na koji način je proces upravljanja rizicima uspostavljen u preduzećima, koliko je on razvijen, odnosno kakva je uloga sistema interne kontrole u svrhu otkrivanja nepravilnosti i upravljanju rizicima. To pitanje ujedno predstavlja osnovni istraživački problem ovog rada. Cilj istraživanja je da se teorijski i empirijski obradi veza između interne kontrole i menadzmenta preduzeća i istraži stepen razvijenosti interne kontrole u proizvodnim preduzećima koja posluju na prostoru Nišavskog okruga. Empirijsko istraživanje daje odgovore na ključno pitanje koje je temelj samog istraživanja, a to je: da li je interna kontrola podrška funkciji menadzmenta u svrhu otkrivanja nepravilnosti i upravljanja rizicima?

Ključne reči: rizici, interna kontrola, menadzment, ciljevi, efikasnost

Jel klasifikacija: D, D04, D81

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Uvod

U savremenom i globalizovanom poslovnom okruženju, poslovanje preduzeća postaje sve kompleksnije i složenije i praćeno je sve intenzivnijim korišćenjem informaciono-komunikacionih tehnologija. Često se u takvim uslovima govori o povećanju rizika poslovanja. Uporedo sa navedenim promenama, svako preduzeće ima svoju fazu rasta i razvoja, što predstavlja dodatni izvor rizika posmatranog preduzeća. Da bi preduzeće minimiziralo nastale rizike, odnosno njima kvalitetno upravljalo, ono koristi različite metode nadzora poslovanja. Kao jedan od oblika nadzora u preduzećima je i interna kontrola, koja postaje neizostavni mehanizam upravljanja rizikom i mehanizam pomoću koga se ceo proces upravljanja može poboljšati. Odgovornost za uspostavljanje i funkcionisanje sistema interne kontrole preuzima menadžment preduzeća, a sistem obuhvata politike i procedure koje su usmerene u pravcu poboljšanja upravljačkih performansi privrednih subjekata. U radu se postavlja pitanje na koji način se uspostavlja process upravljanja rizicima u preduzećima, koliko je on razvijen, odnosno kakva je uloga sistema interne kontrole u svrhu otkrivanja nepravilnosti i upravljanje rizicima.U tom smislu, kao predmet istraživanja uzeta su proizvodna preduzeca u Nišavskom okrugu. Cilj istraživanja je ispitati ulogu interne kontrole u svrhu detektovanja nepravilnosti i upravljanja rizicima unutar proizvodnih preduzeća koja posluju na prostoru Nišavskog okruga. Na osnovu definisanog područja i problema istraživanja, istraživačke hipoteze glase: Prva hipoteza odnosi se na učestalost primene sistema interne kontrole u preduzećima, a glasi: "Interna kontrola bitno doprinosi poslovanju proizvodnih preduzeća Nišavskog okruga". Druga hipoteza se odnosi na upravljanje rizicima i ulogu interne kontrole i glasi: "Interna kontrola adekvatno potpomaže proces upravljanja rizicima i njihovog minimiziranja." Treća hipoteza u radu razmatra proces usklađivanja pojedinih područja poslovanja i glasi: "Sva područja poslovanja, koja podležu internoj kontroli, usklađuju se na mesečnom nivou".

Pregled literature

Kompleksnost poslovnog okruženja i složenost veza između okruženja i preduzeća utiču na pojavu neizvesnosti i rizika u poslovanju, koji može imati pozitivan ili negativni aspekt, s obzirom na to da se može odnositi na

potencijalne prilike za postizanje dodatne vrednosti za preduzeća ili na mogućnost, odnosno pretnju, umanjenja njegove vrednosti. Shodno tome, kako bi zadržala svoje mesto na tržištu i išla korak napred, preduzeća moraju posvetiti posebnu pažnju rizicima poslovanja.

Različiti autori različito definišu pojam rizika. Potoji više različitih definicija rizika u zavisnosti od toga sa kog aspekta se isti posmatraju.

Tradicionalno se definišu na osnovu neizvesnosti i gubitka. Takva jedna definicija od strane Rejde je opisana kao "neizvesnost ostvarivanja gubitka"(Rejda, 2005).

Neki autori izjednačavaju "neizvesnost i rizik" (Ostojic, 2007).

Vaughan T. i E. Vaughan definišu rizik "kao stanje u kojem postoji mogućnost negativnog odstupanja od željenog ishoda koji očekujemo ili kojem se nadamo".(Vaughan, Vaughan, 2003).

Zajednička nit za mnoge definicije rizika je "da rizik predstavlja događaj koji može uticati na postizanje definisanog poslovnog cilja" (srđansimic.com/upravljanje-rizicima-i-kontinuitet- poslovaja/pojam rizika/)

Upravo zbog postojanja rizika, menadžment preduzeća mora voditi stalnu brigu o unutrašnjim i spoljnim faktorima koji mogu uticati na ostvarivanje ciljeva preduzeća, efikasnost, racionalno korišćenje resursa itd. Ove činjenice ističu važnost upravljanja rizikom (risk management) i procene rizika (risk assessment). Upravljanje rizikom se može definisati kao uređen analitički proces kojim preduzeće otkriva, uočava, identifikje, smanjuje i kontroliše moguće rizike i gubitke, kojima je izloženo (Crnković i saradnici, 2010). Cilj procene rizika je da se sazna koji su rizici verovatniji i opasniji, kako će koji rizik uticati na preduzeće, i u krajnjem slučaju, pružanje odgovora na pitanje kako upravljati pojedinim rizikom. Kada se rizici identifikuju, oni postaju katalizator rasta prihoda predzeća i njihovim otkrivanjem svaka neizvesnost nestaje.

Da bi se rizici na vreme utvrdili i preduzele potrebne aktivnosti, nužno je organizovati adekvatan sistem interne kontrole. Krstić i Đorđević (2012) u svom istraživnju složenosti odnosa između preduzeća i okruženja ukazuju na mogućnost nastanka događaja čiji ishod nije moguće proceniti sa

odgovarajućom verovatnoćom. Pri tome, zaključuju da je interna kontrola mehanizam koji svojim potencijalima znatno doprinosi povećanju efikasnosti procesa upravljanja rizikom. Istraživanje Tušeka i Žagera, (2008) pokazalo je da, matematički gledajući, što je kvalitet internih kontrola veća, to je konačna vrednost indeksa rizika manja.

Sistem interne kontrole se smatra "produženom rukom menadžmenta", s obzirom na to da se razvija kao funkcija menadžmenta. Proces interne konrole uključuje sve one politike i postupke koje je usvojio menadžment preduzeća, koje mogu pomoći u postizanju cilja vezanog za obezbeđenje: poslovanja, politike, zaštite sredstava, sprečavanje prevare i greške, tačnosti i kompetentnosti računovodstvenih isprava i blagovremenu pripremu pouzdanih finansijskih informacija (Simijonović, 2017). Uz ove osnovne, ciljevi interne kontrole se mogu grupisati na: strategijske, taktičke i operativne i svi se trebaju uključiti u poslovne funkcije jedinica preduzeća kao sistema. Same ciljeve interne kontrole moguće je podeliti i na podgrupe: operativne ciljeve, informacione ciljeve i ciljeve koji se odnose na ujednačenost i podudarnost.

Cinjenica je da bez blagovremene i precizne interne kontrole, menadžment neće biti u prilici da pravilno usmeri preduzeće ka zadatim ciljevima koji u osnovi treba da vode ka razvoju poslovanja i sigurnosti samog preduzeća kao celine (Popović i saradnici, 2014). U tom smislu, menadžment je odgovoran za utemeljenje odgovarajuće poslovne kulture kako bi se olakšali efektivni procesi interne kontrole i da bi se stalno nadgledala efektivnost (Stanišić, 2014). Kvalitetno izveštavanje koje menadžment dobija na dnevnom, nedeljnom ili mesečnom nivou doprinosi donošenju kvalitetnijih poslovnih odluka. Ključno je da sistem interne kontrole, kao sredstvo upravljanja rizicima, treba da bude tako koncipiran da pruža razumno uverenje o tome da će specifični ciljevi unutar preduzeća stvarno biti ostvareni, a time i ciljevi preduzeća kao celine. Efektivan sistem interne kontrole treba da nosi obeležja uspostavljanja standarda, treba da analizira i upoređuje ostvarene rezultate u odnosu na standarde, stara se o planu i programu korektivnih aktivnosti i analizira i revidira standarde. Važna karakteristika uspešne interne kontrole je i ekonomičnost vremena i resursa kojima se meri uspešnost u odnosu na planirane rezultate. Blagovremenost i jednostavnost u primeni od strane

zaposlenih čini osnovu merenja presudnih tačaka sistema. Pored toga, važan je i odnos neostvarenja ciljeva i troškova uspostavljenih kontrola. U konačnom, treba imati u vidu da je previše kontrola preskupo i kontraproduktivno, a premalo predstavlja nepotreban rizik. (Popović i saradnici, 2014). Sastav internih kontrola se razlikuje od preduzeća do preduzeća, što je odraz različitih karakteristika, kao što su: veličina preduzeća, organizacioni oblik, način na koji se rukovodi, sposobnosti ljudi i sl. Osnovne komponente sistema internih kontrola su: kontrolno okruženje, sistem procene rizika, kontrolne aktivnosti, sistem informacija i komunikacije i sistem nadzora (Trifunac, Stanojević, 2009). Okruženje ili uslovi u kojima se sprovodi interna kontrola se umnogome odražavaju na ponašanje i odluke menadžmenta preduzeća. Procena rizika uključuje funkcije određivanja, analize i upravljanje rizicima koji utiču na pripremu objektivnih finansijskih izveštaja. Kontrolne aktivnosti podržavaju politike i postupke kojima se osigurava da se sve potrebne aktivnosti u vezi sa upravljanjem rizicima preduzete u ostvarivanju ciljeva preduzeća. Informisanje i komunikacija omogućavaju detaljno i pravovremeno izveštavanje o poslovnim transakcijama. Aktivnosti nadzora i konstantnog proveravanja efekata interne kontrole su postupci koji osiguravaju ostvarivanje ciljeva preduzeća.

Interna kontrola se može podeliti na: izvršnu ili administrativnu kontrolu, informaciono-računovodstvenu kontrolu i upravljačku kontrolu (Crnković i saradnici, 2010). Pri tome, izvršna ili administrativna kontrola se uspostavlja u određenim poslovnim jedinicama preduzeća. Informaciono- računovodstvena kontrola odnosi se na skup mera, postupaka i pravila kojima se nastoji osigurati tačnost, valjanost i sveobuhvatnoost računovodstvenih evidencija i izveštaja. Upravljačka kontrola se odnosi na naknadnu proveru funkcionisanja sistema administrativnih i računovodstvenih kontrola i preduzimanje potrebnih mera i akcija za njihovo delovanje. Pojedini autori navode vrste interne kontrole sa stanovišta subjekta i objekta, zatim, prema metodama rada, prema obicima, itd. Kada je reč o tehnikama internih kontrola, one mogu biti: preventivne, detekcione i reaktivne (Dawis et all, 2008). Preventivne kontrole su ugrađene u sistem da spreče da neka greška ili događaj prođu nezapaženi. Elementarna vrsta preventivne kontrole je organizaciona struktura kojom je izvršeno razgraničenje dužnosti kod izvesnih funkcija. Svrha detekcione

kontrole je da upozorava menadžment na greške ili probleme kada se jave ili ubrzo iza toga. Primer jedne detekcione kontrole je brojanje gotovine i usaglašavanje blagajne na kraju dana. Uz detektorske kontrole, koriste se i korektivne kontrole za oporavak od posledica neželjenih događaja. Tako, polisa osiguranja kojom se naplaćuje gubitak, predstavlja jedan tip korektivne kontrole. Kao odgovor na procenjeni rizik, kontrolni mehanizmi za njegovo smanjenje moraju da budu usmereni, kvalitetni i da imaju smisla. Fokusirane i kvlitetne kontrole imaju svoju cenu, pa koristi koje se preko njih ostvaruju u smanjenju rizika moraju biti veće nego troškovi tih kontrola. Menadžment ima mogućnost da bira način na koji će da vrši procenu rizika i da uspostavi odgovarajuću vrstu kontrola nad rizicima. Time se sprečava konfuzija prilikom upravljanja preduzećem i postiže veća pouzdanost informacija i obezbeđuje prilagodljivost strategiji preduzeća.

Na kraju prikaza pregleda literature interne kontrole, važno je naglasiti da, iako sistem interne kontrole može pomoći preduzeću da ostvari ciljeve, on ne može biti lek za sve. Bez obzira na to koliko je dobro koncipiran i koliko dobro funkcioniše, sistem interne kontrole ne može pružiti apsolutno uverenje menadžmentu o postizanju ciljeva preduzeća ili njegovom opstanku, a sve iz razloga postojanja različitih faktora rizika koji postoje u okruženju preduzeća. Pored troškovnih ograničenja, efikasnost sistema interne kontrole mogu narušiti: neodgovornost članova uprave, tajni sporazumi, greške zaposlenih i dr. Uz navedeno, postoje i brojni drugi činioci koji mogu narušiti sistem interne kontrole, kao što su: neodgovarajuća organizacija, neprimereni postupci u ispunjavanju procene rizika, neispunjavanje zadataka, manipulacija i zloupotreba dokumentacije, greške u primeni računovodstvenih pravila, itd. Zbog toga, sistem interne kontrole u savremenim uslovima treba da obuhvati široko područje (ne samo računovodstveno-finansijski podsistem), tj. on treba da bude ugrađen u celoviti poslovni proces. Menadžment ima zadatak da ravnomerno raspodeli kontrolne postupke i vrste kontrola unutar preduzeća, kako bi svi poslovni delovi i svi procesi unutar preduzeća bili pokriveni. Samo celoviti system interne kontrole, koji obuhvata preduzeće u celini, može svojom funkcijom ostvariti ciljeve preduzeća i zaštiti njegovu imovinu. Upravo je to razlog zbog kojeg se sve više ističe nužnost saradnje i primena koncepta ERM-a (Enterprise Risk Management) u poslovima interne kontrole.

Interna kontrola i ERM su važni sa aspekta poslovanja, jer pružaju sigurnost od neizvesnosti, smanjuju finansijske rizike i kreiraju pouzdane izveštaje o poslovanju. Svrha im nije eliminisanje rizika, nego adekvatna kontrola i upravljanje rizicima.

Metodologija istrživanja

Korišćena metodologija u radu pojašnjava samu svrhu, strukturu i cilj rada. U prvom delu rada, uvodno se govori o temi rada. Drugi deo obuhvata pregled naučne i stručne literature koja se odnosi na internu kontrolu kao podršku funkciji menadžmenta u svrhu otkrivanja nepravilnosti i upravljanja rizicima. U trećem delu rada opisana je metodologija sprovedenog istraživanja, dok su u četvrtom delu prikazani rezultati sprovedenog istraživanja putem anketnog upitnika. Glavni zaključci rada, dobijeni na temelju sprovedenog istraživanja, izneseni su u zaključnom delu rada.

Prikaz i interpretacija rezultata istraživanja

Uzorak istraživanja

U sprovedenom anketnom istraživanju učestvovalo je 12 proizvodnih preduzeća s područja Nišavskog okruga. U radu nisu dati nazivi proizvodnih preduzeća koja su učestvovala u istraživanju, radi zaštite privatnosti preduzeća i poverljivosti podataka. Anketni upitnik distribuiran je on-line u vremenu od 10.06.2023. do 12.10.2023. godine. Za potrebe ovog rada analizirano je 21 pitanje iz anketnog upitnika. Svi odgovori bili su anonimni. Ispitanici i autori istraživanja nisu mogli uticati međusobno jedni na druge, čime je osigurana nezavisnost opažanja.

Rezultati istraživanja i diskusija

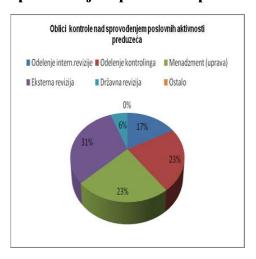
Da bi se postigao što veći stepen sigurnosti poslovanja, moguće je, a i poželjno je, koristiti više oblika nadzora nad preduzećem. Pri tome, nadzor može biti unutar samog preduzeća i može ga obavljati deo interne revizije, deo kontrolinga ili menadžment, odnosno uprava preduzeća. Izvan preduzeća, nadzor obavljaju eksterna revizorska preduzeća ili državna revizija. U tom

smislu, jedna od relevantnih informacija je: koje oblike nadzora koriste anketirana preduzeća?

Tabela 1.Struktura odgovora: oblici kont. nad sprovođ. posl.aktivnosti preduzeća

Obliici	Broj	Udeo u
kontrol.nad. sprovođ.posl.aktiv n-osti preduzeća	odgovora (moguće je više)	%
Odelenje intern.revizije	6	17,14%
Odelenje kontrolinga	8	22,85%
Menadzment (uprava)	8	22,85%
Eksterna revizija	11	31,42%
Državna revizija	2	5,71%
Ostalo	0	0,00%
UKUPNO	35	100,00%

Slika 1. Udeo oblika kontro. nad sprovođenjem posl. aktiv.ped.



Izvor: Autorsko istrživanje, obrada i

prikaz

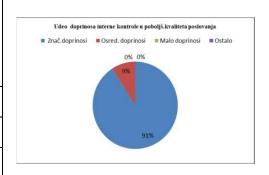
Podaci iz istraživanja pokazuju da se značajan broj anketiranih proizvodnih preduzeća Nišavskog okruga oslanja na eksternu reviziju (31,42% u odnosu na ostale odgovore). Takođe, kada se posmatraju pojedinačni odgovori, vidljivo je kako je od 12 proizvodnih preduzeća koja su učestvovala u anketiranju, njih 11 uvrstilo eksternu reviziju kao jedan od mogućih odgovora, iz čega bi se moglo zaključiti da je uloga eksternih, nezavisnih revizora vrlo važna u poslovanju savremenih preduzeća. Dalje, podaci iz istraživanja pokazuju da kod svih proizvodnih preduzeća postoji neki oblik internog nadzora unutar preduzeća, što navodi na zaključak da se većina anketiranih preduzeća oslanja na rad dela kontrolinga i menadžmenta u sprovođenju nadzornih aktivnosti. Samo su 2 preduzeća navela državnu reviziju kao jedan od oblika nadzora.

Jedan od važnih indikatora je i kakvo shvatanje imaju zaposleni pojedinih proizvodnih preduzeća Nišavskog okruga o tome *kolika i kakva je uloga interne kontrole u samom poslovanju*, jer upravo to shvatanje može biti presudno i za napore koji će biti učinjeni u procesu kontrole i u njenom daljem

razvoju. Sledeći podaci ilustruju mišljenja anketiranih preduzeća o tome koliki doprinos interna kontrola ima u povećanju kvaliteta njihovog poslovanja

Tabela 2. Str. odgo: doprinos interne kon-Slika 2. Udeo doprinosa int. kont. trole u pobolj. kvaliteta poslov. preduzeća u pobolj. kvalitet. poslovanja pre.

Dopr. inte.	Broj	Udeo u
kon.	anketiranih	%
u pobolj. kval. poslovanja		
Znač. doprinosi	11	91,00%%
Osrednje dopri.	1	9,00%
Malo doprinosi	0	0,00%
Ostalo	0	0,00%
Ukupno	12	100,00%



Izvor: Autorsko istraživnje, obrada i prikaz

Na osnovu datih odgovora primećujemo kako većina anketiranih preduzeća smatra da interna kontrola značajno doprinosi poboljšanju kvaliteta poslovanja. Čak 75% preduzeća, odnosno njih 9, odlučilo se za taj odgovor. Samo 16,66% anketiranih preduzeća smatra kako je taj doprinos osrednji, dok 8% smatra kako je doprinos zanemarljiv. Ovakvi rezultati su ohrabrujući i govore o tome da, iako se sva anketirana preduzeća oslanjaju na eksterne oblike nadzora, značajan broj anketiranih preduzeća internu kontrolu shvata kao važan deo poslovanja koji omogućuje uspešnije rezultate i napredak celokupnog preduzeća.

U nastavku anketnog upitnika, ispitanici su se izjasnili o tome koje instrumente merenja kvaliteta poslovanja koriste pri proceni kvaliteta poslovanja.

Tabela 3. Struktura odgov. instrumenti za merenje kvalit. poslovanja u preduz.

Slika 3. Udeo instrumenata za mere.kvaliteta poslovanja u pred.

Instrumenti merenja kval.poslovanja	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Finansijski pokazatelji	3	25,00%
Nefinansijski pokazatelji	0	0,00%
Finansijski i nefin.pokazatelji	9	75,00%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%



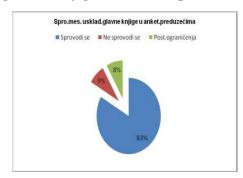
Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Prema podacima iz tabele 3 vidljivo je kako anketirana preduzeća prate aktuelna kretanja i daju važnost i finansijskoj i nefinansijskoj vrsti pokazatelja (njih 9, od ukupno 12 anketiranih koristi se i jednim i drugim pokazateljima). Međutim, ukoliko se uzme u obzir i činjenica da ni jedno anketirano preduzeće nije navelo kao odgovor samo nefinansijske pokazatelje, a 3 anketirana preduzeća su navela samo finansijske pokazatelje, može se doći do zaključka da u pojedinim anketiranim preduzećima još ne postoji dovoljan nivo svesti o važnosti i nefinasijskih pokazatelja u ocenjivanju kvaliteta poslovanja.

Imajući u vidu činjenicu da je glavna knjiga bazična poslovna knjiga u koju se hronološki unose svi poslovni događaji, relevantan je i podatak *da li se u anketiranim preduzećima sprovode mesečna usklađivanja računa glavne knjige kako bi se izbegle nepravilnosti i moguće greške*.

Tabela 4. Str. odgovora : sprovođe. mesečn. Slika 4. Udeo mesečnih usklađ. usklađ. glavne knjige u anket. preduzećima glavne knjige u anketir. predu.

Sprovođenje Meseč. usklađivanja glavne knjige u anket. preduzeća	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Sprovodi se	10	83,33%
Ne sprovodi se	1	8,33%
Postoje ogranič.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%



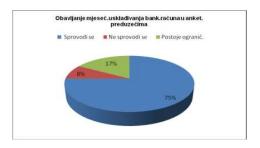
Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Na slici 4 primećujemo kako 83,33% anketiranih preduzeća sprovodi usklađivanje glavne knjige na mesečnom mivou, što znači da su mogućnosti neotkrivanja mogućih grešaka značajno smanjene. Samo jedno anketirano preduzeće dalo je negativan odgovor na navedeno pitanje.

Za poslovanje bilo kojeg preduzeća bitno je posedovati i kontrolu nad stanjem svih bankovnih računa kako bi se stvorila što bolja slika o sredstvima preduzeća. Stoga je bitan i podatak o tome *da li se u anketiranim preduzećima sprovode mesečna usklađivanja bankovnih računa*.

Tabela 5. Str. odgovora: obavlj. mesečnih Slika 5. Udeo obavlj. mesecn. usklađ. bankovnih račun. u anketir. predu. uskl. bank.rač. u anketir.pred.

Obavljanje meseč. usklađ.bank.računa u anket. preduzeć.	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Sprovodi se	9	75,00%
Ne sprovodi se	1	8,33%
Postoje ogranič.	2	16,66%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

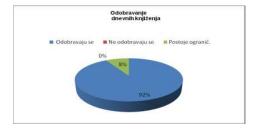
Prema tabeli 5. moguće je dobiti sliku o sprovođenju mesečnih usklađivanja bankovnih računa u anketiranim preduzećima. Tako se od ukupnog broja anketiranih poduzeća, njih 9, odnosno 75,00% izjasnilo kako redovno obavljaju mesečna usklađivanja bankovnih računa.

Poznato je da je ažurnost jedno od temeljnih načela računovodstva i krajnje je nužno pridržavati ga se kako bi se osigurale kvalitetne i pravovremene informacije o prošlim poslovnim događajima. U tom smisl, bitno je uvideti da li se u anketiranim preduzećima sprovode dnevna knjiženja kako bi se utvrdila ažurnost u evidentiranju poslovnih događaja.

Tabela 6. Struktura odgovora: odobravanje dnevnih knjiženja

Odobravanje dnevnih knjiženja	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Odobravaju se	11	91,66%
Ne odobravaju se	0	0,00%
Postoje ogranič.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 6. Udeo odobravanja dnevnih knjiženja



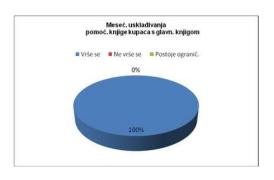
Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Iz tabele 6 je vidljivo kako 11 od 12 ankeiranih preduzeća odobrava dnevna knjiženja, odnosno vrlo su ažurna u evidenciji poslovnih događaja. Samo jedno anketirano preduzeće ne odobrava takvu vrstu knjiženja, ali to bi se moglo opravdati njegovom veličinom i prirodom njegove delatnosti.

Ispitanici su iskazali mišljenje i o tome *da li se u anketiranim preduzećima* vode pomoćne knjige i da li se vrši njihovo usklađivanje s glavnom knjigom. Jedna od pomoćnih knjiga je pomoćna knjiga kupaca koja daje uvid u broj kupaca, zatim potraživanja koja su nastala u poslovanju sa njima, datum njihovog nastanka, kao i njihovo trenutno stanje.

Tabela 7. Str. odgovora: meseč. usklađivanja Slika 7. Udeo meseč. usk.pompomoćne knjige kupaca sa glavnom knjigom oćne knjige kupaca sa gla. knj.

Meseč.usklađivanje pomoć.knjige kup. sa glavnom knjig.	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Vrše se	12	100,00%
Ne vrše se	0	0,00%
Postoje ogranič.	0	0,00%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%



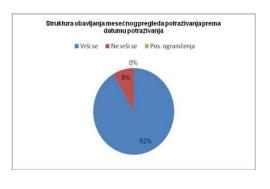
Izvor: Autosko istraživnje, obrada i prikaz

Iz tabele 7 vidimo kako sva anketirana preduzeća sprovode mesečno usklađivanje pomoćne knjige kupaca i glavne knjige i u skladu sa tim može se zaključiti kako sva anketirana preduzeća vode izuzetnu brigu od trenutnim stanjima konta kupaca.

Potraživanja su vrlo važna stavka imovine poduzeća i izuzetno utiču na likvidnost pojedinog poduzeća. Stoga je važan podatak *da li se u anketiranim preduzećima radi mesečni pregled potraživanja prema datumu potraživanja*, kako bi se mogao adekvatno planirati budući tok novca i imati u vidu koja potraživanja su ostala nenaplaćena i za koja postoji opasnost da će takva i ostati.

Tabela 8. Str. odgovora: obavlj. mesečn-Slika 8. Udeo obavljanja mesečnog og pregl. potraž. prema datumu. potraž. preg. potraž. prema dat.potraživa.

Obavljanje meseč. pregled. potrž.prema dat.potraživanja	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Vrši se	11	91,66%
Ne vrši se	1	8,33%
Postoje organ.	0	0,00%
Ukupno	12	100,00%



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Podaci iz tabele 8 prikazuju kako većina anketiranih preduzeća sprovodi mesečne preglede potraživanja prema datumu potraživanja. Konkretno radi se o 91,66% anketiranih poduzeća, odnosno njih 11 od ukupno 12 posmatranih vodi brigu o ovom pitanju. To je izuzetno pozitivno jer to ujedno znači da anketirana preduzeća vode računa o toku gotovine i o stanju vlastite likvidnosti.

Kako bi se adekvatno mogli pratiti odnosi s kupcima, nove narudžbe, isporučena roba, odobreni krediti i samo kretanje robe, *potreban je i podatak da li anketirana preduzeća imaju i detaljno razrađenu dokumentaciju*, koja će u svakom trenutku prikazivati u kojem je stadijumu prodaja, otprema i sve prateće aktivnosti vezane uz razmenu robe između preduzeća i kupca.

Tabela 9. Str. odgovora: numerisanje i kon-Slika 9. Udeo numerisanja i k trola naloga, rač. prodaje, otpr. kred.dokum. kontr. nalog. rač. prodaje,

Numerisanje i kont. naloga, rač. prodaje, otprem, kred. dokum.	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Vrše se	12	100,00%
Ne vrše se	0	0,00%
Postoje ogranič.	0	0,00%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

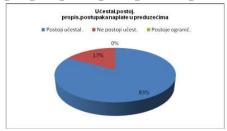
Analizom prikupljenih odgovora uvidelo se kako sva anketirana preduzeća sprovode numeriranje i kontrolisanje naloga, računa prodaje, otpremnica i kreditnih dokumenata, pa se prema tome može zaključiti kako sva posmatrana preduzeća vode izrazitu brigu o odnosu s kupcima i pažljivo sprovode kontrolu nad otpremom robe i prateće dokumentacije.

Jedan od kriterijuma u ispitivanju uloge interne kontrole u području potraživanja od kupaca i prodaje je *i da li postoji učestalost postojanja propisanih postupaka naplate potraživanja u anketiranim preduzećima*. Kako bi preduzeća regulisala nastala potraživanja, važno je uvesti standardizovane postupke i procedure naplate.

Tabela 10. Str. odgovora : učestalost posto. propisanih postupaka naplate u preduzećim.

Učestal.postoj.	Broj	Udeo u
propis.postupaka naplate u preduz.	anketiranih	%
Postoji učestal.	10	83,33%
Ne postoji učest.	2	16,66%
Postoje ogranič.	0	0,00%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 10. Udeo učestalosti post. propis. postup. naplate u pred.



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Podaci iz tabele 10 prikazuju da od ukupno 12 anketiranih subjekata njih 10 (odnosno 83,33%) se izjasnilo kako u njihovim preduzećima postoje propisani postupci naplate, što predstavlja zadovoljavajući pokazatelj kontrolisanja ovog područja poslovanja. Samo 2 preduzeća, tj. 16,66 % ispitanika je potvrdilo kako takvi postupci i procedure nisu uvedeni u njihovu radnu praksu.

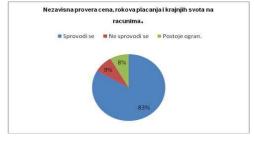
Naredno anketno pitanje odnosilo se na to da li u anketiranim preduzećima u nadležnost interne kontrole i ostalih delova koji se bave nadzorom ulazi i nezavisna provera cena, rokova plaćanja i krajnjih svota na rčunima.

Tabela 11. Str. odgovora: nez.provera cen. rokova plaćanja i krajnjih svota na račun.

Nez. pro. cen.,	Broj	Udeo u
rok. plać. i kraj. svota na rač.	anketiranih	%
Sprovodi se	10	83,33%
Ne sprovodi se	1	8,33%
Postoje ograni	1	8 33%

12

Slika 11. Udeo nezavisne prove. plaćanj. i karjnjih svota na rač.



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prkaz

UKUPNO

Iz podataka datih u tabeli 11 može se uočiti da 83,33% anketiranih preduzeća sprovodi nezavisne provere cena, rokova plaćanja i krajnjih svota na računima i taj broj korespondira broju preduzeća koja su odgovorila da sprovode neki oblik internog nadzora, i konkretnije kontrole.

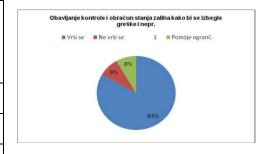
100,00%

Kontrola zaliha je jedna od stavki interne kontrole. Stoga je važan podatak da li se u anketiranim preduzećima obavlja kontrola i obračun zaliha kako bi se izbjegle nepravilnosti u poslovanju.

Tabela 12. Str. odgo: obavlj.kont. i stanja zaliha kako bi se izbegle greške i nepravilnosti

Obavljanje kont. i obrač. stanja zal. kako bi se izb.greške i nep.	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Vrši se	10	83,33%
Ne vrši se	1	8,33%
Postoje organč.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 12. Udeo obav. kontrole i satanj.zaliha kako bi se izbegle greške i nepravilnosti



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

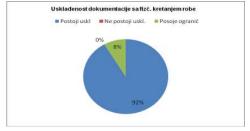
Iz podataka datih u tabeli 12 može se uočiti da 83,33% anketiranih preduzeća sprovodi nezavisnu proveru cena, rokova plaćanja i krajnjih svota na računima i taj broj korenspondira broju preduzeća koja su odgovorila da potvrde neki oblik internog nadzora, i konkretnije kontrole. Jedno anketirano poduzeće je navelo kako takve postupke ne sprovodi, a drugo pak kako ovaj podatak nije primjenjiv, što je u ovom slučaju uslovljeno prirodom delatnosti preduzeća.

Na anketno pitanje da li u anketiranim preduzećima postoji usklađenosti dokumentacije sa fizičkim kretanjem robe došlo se do sledećih pokazatelja:

Tabela 13. Struktura odgovora: usklađen. dokumentacije sa fizičkim kretanjem robe

Usklađ. dok. sa fizič.kreta. robe	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Postoji uskl.	11	91,66%
Ne postoji uskl.	0	0,00%
Postoje organč.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 13. Udeo usklađenosti dokumenacije sa fizičkim kret. robe



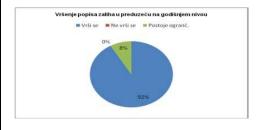
Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Istraživanjem o protoku robe došlo se do zaključka kako 91,66% anketiranih preduzeća, odnosno njih 11 od ukupno 12 usklađuje dokumentaciju sa spomenutim fizičkim kretanjem robe. Jedno anketirano preduzeće smatra kako pitanje nije primjenjivo na poslovanje, te se radi o preduzeću koje se ne nalazi u takvoj delatnosti gde bi postojale zalihe robe.

Određivanje optimalnog nivoa zaliha, može menadžmentu preduzeća predstavljati problem, jer ono mora voditi računa o nivou kako ne bi došlo do gomilanja što iziskuje velike novčane izdatke ili pak nedostatak koji uzrokuje zastoj u poslovanju ili samoj proizvodnji. U tom smislu na pitanje *da li se u anketiranim preduzećima obavlja popis zaliha barem jednom godišnje* dobijena je sledeća struktura odgovora:

Tabela 14. Str. odgovora: vršenje popisa Slika 14. Udeo vršenja popisa zaliha na godišnjem nivou zaliha na godišnjem nivou

Obavlj.pop.zal.na	Broj	Udeo u
godiš. nivou	anketiranih	%
Vrši se	11	91,66%
Ne vrši se	0	0,00%
Pstoje ogranič.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i istraživanje

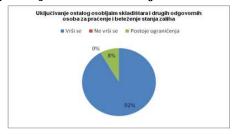
Iz podataka datih u tabeli 14 potvrdno je odgovorilo 11 anketiranih preduzeća. Samo jedno anketirano poduzeće ne vrši popis zaliha barem jednom godišnje, a razlog je naveden u analizi prethodnog pitanja.

U svrhu izbegavanja gubitaka i nepravilnosti u poslovanju važno je kontrolisanje i beleženje zaliha. U tom smislu važan podatak je *da li u anketiranim preduzećima popis zaliha obavlja još neko osim skladištara ili osoba odgovorna za stalno praćenje i beleženje stanja zaliha*.

Tabela 15. Str. odgovora: uključ. sklad. i drug. odgovo. osoba za prać. i beleženje stanja zaliha

Uklj. skladiš. i drug.odgv. osba	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Vrši se	11	91,66%
Ne vrši se	0	0,00%
Postoje organ.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 15. Udeo uključenosti sklad. i drugog odgov. osoba za praćnje i beleže. stanja zaliha



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

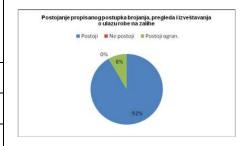
Od ukupno 12 ispitanika, 91,66% odnosno njih 11 se izjasnilo kako uz skladištare i odgovorne osobe, u proces praćenja i beleženja zaliha su uključene i druge osobe u poduzeću. Samo 1 ispitanik tvrdi kako informacija nije primenjiva na preduzeće, što opet upućuje na prirodu delatnosti.

Konzistentnost u odgovorima vezanih uz kontrolu zaliha se uočava i pri analizi rezultata ankete na pitanje *da li u anketiranim preduzećima postoji propisani postupak brojanja, pregleda i izveštavanja o ulazu robe na zalihe.*

Tabela 16. Str. odgovora: pro.postupak brojanja, pregleda i izveštavanja o ulazu robe na zalihe

Postojanje pro.post.brojanja preg. i izveš.o ulaz.	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Postoji	11	91,66%
Ne postoji	0	0,00
Postoje ogranič.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 16. Udeo pro.postupka brojanja pregleda i izveštav. o ulazu robe na zalihe



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

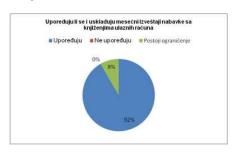
Od ukupno 12 ispitanika 11 njih je odgovorilo potvrdno na navedeno pitanje, što upućuje na zaključak kako ta preduzeća propisanim postupcima skraćuju vreme potrebno za obavljane navedenih radnji i postižu efikasnost praćenjem procedura. Jedno anketirano preduzeće ne može primeniti ovu konstataciju u svom poslovanju zbog prirode delatnosti kojoj pripada.

U anketi je bilo postavljeno i pitanje *da li se u preduzećima upoređuju i usklađuju mesečni izveštaji nabavke sa knjiženjima ulaznih računa*. Ovakav pristup upućuje na međusobnu saradnju delova i pojedinih funkcija preduzeća, što je od posebne važnosti kako bi se smanjili rizici poslovanja i kako bi se njima što efikasnije upravljalo.

Tabela 17. Str. odg. upoređuju li se i usklađ. mesečni izveš. nab, sa knjiž, ulznih raćuna

Upoređ. li se i Broj Udeo u uskl.mesečni anketiranih % izveštaji naba. sa knji. ulaz.rač Upoređuju 11 91,66% Ne upoređuju 0 0,00% Postoje ogranič. 1 8,33% **UKUPNO** 100,00% 12

Slika 17. Udeo upoređ. li se i usklad . mes.izveštaji naba sa knjiž, ulaznih računa



Izvor: Autorko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Iz podataka datih u tabeli 17 može se uočiti da 91,66% anketiranih preduzeća sprovodi usklađivanja i upoređivanja izveštaja nabavke sa knjiženjima ulaznih računa. Samo jedno anketirano preduzeće od ukupno posmatranog broja ovaj podatak ne može primeniti na vlastitom poslovanju, zbog delatnosti u kojoj se nalazi.

Kako bi se bolje razlučile obveze prema dobavljačima od ostalih funkcija, važno je pratiti i sam tok ulaska dobavljačevih dobara u preduzeće. Stoga su ispitanici kao jedno od pitanja na koje su trebali odgovoriti i to *da li je funkcija nabavke odvojena od računovodstvene funkcije i prijema robe*.

Tabela 18. Str. odgovora: da li je funkcija nabav. odvoj. od rać. funkc. i prijema robe

Odvojeno. funkcije nabavke od račun. funk. i prijem. robe.	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Odvojena je	10	83,33%
Nije odvojena	1	8,33%
Postoje organč.	1	8,33%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 18. Udeo kolik. je funkcij. odvojena od rač. funkc. i prij. r.



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

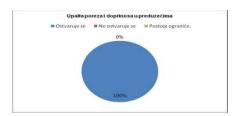
Podaci iz tabele 18 pokazuju da većina ispitanika, tj. 83,33%% je potvrdno odgovorilo na postavljeno pitanje. Samo jedno anketirano preduzeće od ukupno 12 je odgovorilo ne, odnosno nije primjenjivo što je, kao i u prethodnim slučajevima, uzrokovano tipom delatnosti kojim se poduzeće bavi.

Uvid u to *da li se u anketiranim preduzećima vrši uplata poreza i doprinosa u skladu sa propisima* prilikom sprovođenja interne kontrole je od velike važnosti, jer se reguliše odnos preduzeća prema svojim radnicima, ali i zakonskim obvezama, što umanjuje rizik poslovanja.

Tabela 19. Struktura odgovora: uplata porez/doprinos u skladu sa propisima

Upl. porez/dop. u	Broj	Udeo u
preduzećima	anketiranih	%
Ostvaruje se	12	100,00%
Ne ostvaruje se	0	0,00%
Postoje ogran.	0	0,00%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Slika 21. Udeo uplate porez/ dorinos u skladu sa propisima



Izvor: Autorsko istraživanje, obrada i prikaz

Kao što se vidi iz tabele 19 sva anketirana preduzeća su odgovorila kako to redovno rade. Ovo upućuje kako se sva posmatarana preduzeća pridržavaju propisa.

Ograničenja istraživanja

Prilikom tumačenja istraživanja treba uzeti u obzir ograničenje sprovedenog istraživanja s obzirom da je istraživanje sprovedeno na slučajnom uzorku od 12 proizvodnih preduzeća(ispitanika) koji su dobrovoljno hteli da ispune anketni upitnik. Takođe, u Nišavskom okrugu prema podacima Regionane privredne komore Niš ima nekoliko desetina proizvodnih preduzeća, a u istraživanju su sobzirom da je uzorak slučajan zastupljeni ispitanici 12 proizvodnih preduzeća. Za generalizaciju zaključaka trebalo bi povećati uzorak i učiniti ga reprezentativnim.

Zaključna razmatranja

Preduzeća kako bi zadžala svoju poziciju, na tržištu ili išli korak napred, moraju posvetiti posebnu pažnju analizi i upravljanju rizicima. Upravljanje rizicima (risk management) povećava se njihova transparentnost i na taj način se pruža podrška strateškom i poslovnom planiranju, takođe i procesu odlučivanja, obzirom da menadzment ima jasniju predstavu o uticaju potencijalnih činilaca na ostvarenje ciljeva preduzeća. U tom procesu oblici kontrole igraju ključnu ulogu. Stoga, interna kontrola bi trebala predstavljati temeljni kontrolni oblik. Sam delokrug, organizacija, i vrsta interne kontrole zavisiće će o djelatnosti preduzeća, odnosno svako preduzeće moći će prilagoditi ovaj sistem svojim potrebama. Iako predstavlja najniži oblik kontrole, interna kontrola predstavlja ujedno i osnovu za razvoj sofisticiranijih oblika: interne revizije i sistema kontrolinga.

Sprovođenjem empirijskog istraživanja dokazuje se kako je interna kontrola kao oblik kontrole u preduzeću važan alat u upravljanju rizicima. Istraživanje koje je sprovedeno na 12 preduzeća proizvodnog sektora Nišavskog okruga pokazuje da se kontrola obavlja u svim poslovnim aktivnostima preduzeća i stvara nužnost komunikacije među različitim delovima istog preduzeća. Tako se pomoću interne kontrole kontroliše usklađenost stvarnog stanja zaliha sa

poslovnim knjigama, usklađenost glavne knjige, izvršavanje obaveza prema dobavljačima i regulisanje potraživanja od kupaca, itd.

U skladu sa teoretskim pregledom i empirijskim istraživanjem, dokazana je prva hipoteza koja glasi: "Interna kontrola bitno doprinosi kvalitetu poslovanju proizvodnih preduzeća Nišavskog okruga", jer je 11 anketiranih proizvodnih preduzeća od ukupno 12, potvrdilo da interna kontrola značajno doprinosi poboljšanju kvaliteta njihovog poslovanja. Druga hipoteza koja glasi: "Interna kontrola adekvatno potpomaže proces upravljanja rizicima i njihovog minimiziranja" se delimično prihvata. Ovakav zaključak je donet jer pojedina proizvodna preduzeća Nišavskog okruga ažurno obavljaju određene aktivnosti koje utiču na smanjenje rizika, poput kontrole zaliha ili potraživanja i sl. Ova hipoteza se ne može u potpunosti prihvatiti, jer navedene aktivnosti ne obavljaju sva anketirana proizvodna preduzeća Nišavskog okruga. Treća hipoteza je glasila: "Sva područja poslovanja koja podležu internoj kontroli, usklađuju se na mesečnom nivou" se odbacuje. Pojedina proizvodna preduzeća Nišavskog okruga su navela kako usklađivanja pojedinih stavki vrše isključivo na godišnjem nivou, poput usklađivanja zaliha sa ostalom dokumentacijom.

U skladu sa sprovedenim istraživanjem, može se izvesti zaključak da postoji uticaj interne kontrole u podizanju kvaliteta poslovanja proizvodnih preduzeća Nišavskog okruga. Ipak, u određenim aktivnostima postoji prostor za unapređenje sistema interne kontrole, i u skladu s tim, podizanje niva zaštite od rizika poslovanja.

Rezultati ovog istraživanja mogu služiti kao podloga za dalja istraživanja za dobivanje mišljenja i iskustava koja se odnose na internu kontrolu kao podrsci funkciji menadzmenta u svrhu otkrivanja nepravilnosti i upravljanja rizicima.

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INTERNAL CONTROL AS SUPPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT FUNCTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETECTING IRREGULARITIES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Vladimir Mitrovic, 32 Dragana Đurić, 33 Dejan Đurić 4, Ivana Terzić 55

Abstract

Risk management is an important component of the competitiveness of every business entity and a prerequisite for making timely and correct decisions. Bearing this in mind, the question arises as to how the risk management process is established in companies, how developed it is, that is, what is the role of the internal control system for the purpose of detecting irregularities and risk management. This question also represents the basic research problem of this paper. The goal of the research is to theoretically and empirically process the connection between internal control and company management and to investigate the degree of development of internal control in manufacturing companies operating in Nišava District. Empirical research provides answers to the key question that is the basis of the research itself, namely: does internal control support the management function for the purpose of detecting irregularities and managing risks?

Keywords: risks, internal control, management, goals, efficiency

Jel classification: D04, D81

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Introduction

In the modern and globalized business environment, business operations are becoming more and more complex and are accompanied by an increasingly intensive use of information and communication technologies. In such conditions, it is often said that business risks increase. Along with the mentioned changes, each company has its own phase of growth and development, which represents an additional source of risk for the company in question. In order for the company to minimize the resulting risks, that is, to manage them well, it uses different methods of business supervision. One of the forms of supervision in companies is internal control, which becomes an indispensable risk management mechanism and a mechanism by which the entire management process can be improved. The responsibility for the establishment and functioning of the internal control system is assumed by the management of the company, and the system includes policies and procedures aimed at improving the management performance of economic entities. The paper raises the question of how the process of risk management in companies is established, how developed it is, that is, what is the role of the internal control system for the purpose of detecting irregularities and risk management. The goal of the research is to examine the role of internal control for the purpose of detecting irregularities and risk management within manufacturing companies that operate in the Nišava district. Based on the defined area and research problem, the research hypotheses are as follows: The first hypothesis refers to the frequency of application of the internal control system in companies, and reads: "Internal control significantly contributes to the operations of manufacturing companies in the Nišava District". The second hypothesis refers to risk management and the role of internal control and reads: "Internal control adequately supports the process of risk management and their minimization." are adjusted on a monthly basis".

Literature review

The complexity of the business environment and the complexity of the connections between the environment and the company affect the appearance of uncertainty and risk in business, which can have a positive or negative aspect, considering that it can refer to potential opportunities to achieve

additional value for companies or to an opportunity, i.e. a threat, reductions in its value. Consequently, in order to maintain their place in the market and move forward, companies must pay special attention to business risks.

Different authors define the concept of risk differently.

There are several different definitions of risk depending on the aspect from which they are viewed.

They are traditionally defined in terms of uncertainty and loss. One such definition is described by Rejda as "the uncertainty of realizing a loss" (Rejda, 2005).

Some authors equate "uncertainty and risk" (Ostojic, 2007).

Vaughan T. and E. Vaughan define risk "as a condition in which there is a possibility of a negative deviation from the desired outcome that we expect or hope for." (Vaughan, Vaughan, 2003).

The common thread for many definitions of risk is "that a risk is an event that can affect the achievement of a defined business goal" (srđansimic.com/upravlenje-risicima-i-kontinuitet- rusobaja/pojam risika/)

Precisely because of the existence of risks, company management must constantly take care of internal and external factors that can affect the achievement of company goals, efficiency, rational use of resources, etc. These facts highlight the importance of risk management and risk assessment. Risk management can be defined as an organized analytical process by which a company discovers, observes, identifies, reduces and controls possible risks and losses to which it is exposed (Crnković et al., 2010). The goal of risk assessment is to find out which risks are more likely and more dangerous, how which risk will affect the company, and in the last case, providing an answer to the question of how to manage a particular risk.

When risks are identified, they become a catalyst for the growth of the company's income, and by revealing them, all uncertainty disappears. In order to determine the risks in time and undertake the necessary activities, it is necessary to organize an adequate system of internal control. Krstić and Đorđević (2012) in their investigation of the complexity of the relationship

between the company and the environment point to the possibility of the occurrence of events whose outcome cannot be assessed with appropriate probability. In doing so, they conclude that internal control is a mechanism that, with its potential, significantly contributes to increasing the efficiency of the risk management process. Research by Tušek and Žager, (2008) showed that, mathematically speaking, the higher the quality of internal controls, the lower the final value of the risk index.

The internal control system is considered an "extended arm of management", given that it develops as a function of management. The process of internal control includes all those policies and procedures adopted by the management of the company, which can help in achieving the goal related to the security of: operations, policies, protection of funds, prevention of fraud and errors, accuracy and competence of accounting documents and timely preparation of reliable financial information (Simijonović, 2017). In addition to these basic, internal control objectives can be grouped into: strategic, tactical and operational and all should be included in the business functions of the company's units as a system. The objectives of internal control can be divided into subgroups: operational objectives, informational objectives and objectives related to uniformity and consistency.

The fact is that without timely and precise internal control, management will not be able to properly direct the company towards the set goals that should basically lead to business development and the security of the company itself as a whole (Popović et al., 2014). In this sense, management is responsible for establishing an appropriate business culture in order to facilitate effective internal control processes and to constantly monitor effectiveness (Stanišić, 2014). Quality reporting that management receives on a daily, weekly or monthly basis contributes to making better business decisions. It is crucial that the internal control system, as a risk management tool, should be designed in such a way that it provides reasonable assurance that specific goals within the company will actually be achieved, and thus the goals of the company as a whole. An effective internal control system should bear the characteristics of establishing standards, should analyze and compare the achieved results in relation to the standards, take care of the plan and program of corrective

activities and analyze and revise the standards. An important characteristic of successful internal control is the economy of time and resources, which are used to measure success in relation to planned results. Timeliness and simplicity in application by employees form the basis of measuring the crucial points of the system. In addition, the ratio of non-achievement of goals and costs of established controls is also important. In the end, it should be borne in mind that too many controls are too expensive and counterproductive, and too little represents an unnecessary risk. (Popović et al., 2014). The composition of internal controls differs from company to company, which is a reflection of different characteristics, such as: company size, organizational form, the way it is managed, people's abilities, etc. The basic components of the internal control system are: control environment, risk assessment system, control activities, information and communication system and supervision system (Trifunac, Stanojević, 2009). The environment or conditions in which internal control is implemented greatly affects the behavior and decisions of the company's management. Risk assessment includes the functions determining, analyzing and managing risks that affect the preparation of objective financial statements. Control activities support policies and procedures that ensure that all necessary risk management activities are achieve the company's objectives. undertaken to Information communication enable detailed and timely reporting on business transactions. The activities of supervision and constant checking of the effects of internal control are procedures that ensure the achievement of the company's goals.

Internal control can be divided into: executive or administrative control, information-accounting control and management control (Crnković et al., 2010). At the same time, executive or administrative control is established in certain business units of the company. Information-accounting control refers to a set of measures, procedures and rules that strive to ensure the accuracy, validity and comprehensiveness of accounting records and reports. Management control refers to the subsequent verification of the functioning of the administrative and accounting control system and the taking of the necessary measures and actions for their operation. Certain authors list the types of internal control from the point of view of the subject and the object, then, according to work methods, according to customs, etc. When it comes to

internal control techniques, they can be: preventive, detection and reactive (Dawis et all, 2008). Preventive controls are built into the system to prevent an error or event from going unnoticed. An elementary type of preventive control is an organizational structure that delimits the duties of certain functions. The purpose of detection control is to alert management to errors or problems when they occur or shortly thereafter. An example of a detection control is counting cash and reconciling the cash register at the end of the day. Along with detector controls, corrective controls are used to recover from the consequences of unwanted events. Thus, an insurance policy that charges a loss is one type of corrective control. In response to the assessed risk, the control mechanisms for its reduction must be focused, qualitative and meaningful. Focused and quality controls have their price, so the benefits realized through them in reducing risk must be greater than the costs of those controls. Management has the ability to choose the way in which it will perform risk assessment and establish the appropriate type of controls over risks. This prevents confusion when managing the company and achieves greater reliability of information and ensures adaptability to the company's strategy.

At the end of the presentation of the internal control literature review, it is important to emphasize that although an internal control system can help a company achieve its goals, it cannot be a cure-all. Regardless of how well it is designed and how well it functions, the internal control system cannot provide absolute assurance to management about the achievement of the company's goals or its survival, all because of the existence of various risk factors that exist in the company's environment. In addition to cost limitations, the effectiveness of the internal control system can be impaired by: irresponsibility of management members, secret agreements, employee mistakes, etc. In addition to the above, there are numerous other factors that can damage the internal control system, such as: inappropriate organization, inappropriate procedures in completing the risk assessment, failure to fulfill tasks, manipulation and misuse of documentation, errors in the application of accounting rules, etc. Therefore, the internal control system in modern conditions should cover a wide area (not only the accounting-financial subsystem), i.e. it should be incorporated into the entire business process.

Management has the task of evenly distributing control procedures and types of controls within the company, so that all business parts and all processes within the company are covered. Only a comprehensive system of internal control, which includes the company as a whole, can achieve the goals of the company and protect its assets. This is precisely the reason why the necessity of cooperation and the application of the concept of ERM (Enterprise Risk Management) in internal control matters is increasingly emphasized. Internal control and ERM are important from a business perspective, because they provide security against uncertainty, reduce financial risks and create reliable reports on business. Their purpose is not to eliminate risks, but to adequately control and manage risks.

Research methodology

The methodology used in the work clarifies the very purpose, structure and goal of the work. In the first part of the work, the topic of the work is introduced. The second part includes a review of scientific and professional literature related to internal control as support for the management function for the purpose of detecting irregularities and risk management. In the third part of the paper, the methodology of the conducted research is described, while in the fourth part, the results of the conducted research are presented through a survey questionnaire. The main conclusions of the work, obtained on the basis of the conducted research, are presented in the final part of the work.

Presentation and interpretation of research results

Sample research

12 production companies from the area of Nišava District participated in the conducted survey. In the paper, the names of the manufacturing companies that participated in the research are not given, in order to protect the company's privacy and data confidentiality. The survey questionnaire was distributed online from June 10, 2023. until 12.10.2023. year. For the purposes of this work, 21 questions from the survey questionnaire were analyzed. All responses were anonymous. The respondents and the authors of the research could not influence each other, which ensured independence of perception.

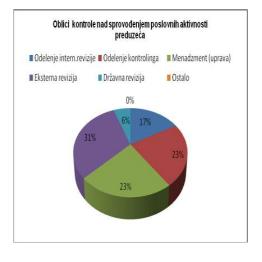
Research results and discussions

In order to achieve the highest degree of business security, it is possible, and even desirable, to use several forms of supervision over the company. At the same time, the supervision can be within the company itself and can be performed by the internal audit part, the controlling part or the management, i.e. the management of the company. Outside the company, supervision is performed by external auditing companies or the state audit. In this sense, one of the relevant information is: what forms of supervision do the surveyed companies use?

Table 1.

Forms of Number of Share in control.nad. responses % implementation of (more are business activities possible) of the company Internal Audit 6 17,14% Department Controlling 8 22,85% department Management 8 22,85% External audit 11 31,42% 2 5,71% 0 0.00% The rest TOTAL 100,00% 35

Figure 1.



Source: Author's research, processing and display

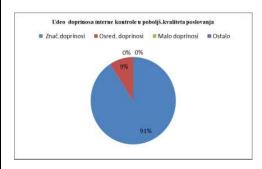
Data from the survey show that a significant number of surveyed manufacturing companies in the Nišava district rely on external auditing (31.42% compared to other responses). Also, when individual answers are observed, it is visible that out of 12 manufacturing companies that participated in the survey, 11 of them included external audit as one of the possible answers, from which it could be concluded that the role of external, independent auditors is very important in business. modern companies.

Furthermore, the data from the research show that all production companies have some form of internal supervision within the company, which leads to the conclusion that most of the surveyed companies rely on the work of the controlling and management department in the implementation of supervisory activities. Only 2 companies mentioned state audit as one of the forms of supervision. One of the important indicators is the understanding of the employees of certain production companies in the Nišava district about the extent and what kind of role internal control plays in the business itself, because this understanding can be crucial for the efforts that will be made in the control process and in its further development. The following data illustrate the opinions of the surveyed companies about the contribution of internal control in increasing the quality of their operations.

Table 2.

Support inte. Number Share in con. in surveyed % improvement qual. business 91,00%% It contributes 11 significantly Medium 1 9,00% contributions It contributes 0 0.00% little 0 0,00% The rest Total 12 100,00%

Figure 2.



Source: Author's research, processing and display

Based on the given answers, we notice that the majority of surveyed companies believe that internal control significantly contributes to the improvement of business quality. As many as 75% of companies, or 9 of them, chose that answer. Only 16.66% of surveyed companies consider that contribution to be mediocre, while 8% consider that contribution to be negligible. Such results are encouraging and indicate that, although all surveyed companies rely on external forms of supervision, a significant

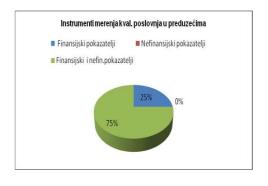
number of surveyed companies understand internal control as an important part of business that enables more successful results and progress of the entire company.

In the continuation of the questionnaire, the respondents expressed their opinion about which business quality measurement instruments they use when assessing business quality.

Table 3.

Instruments for measuring business quality	Number surveyed	Share in %
Financial indicators	3	25,00%
Non-financial indicators	0	0,00%
Financial and non- financial indicators	9	75,00%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 3.



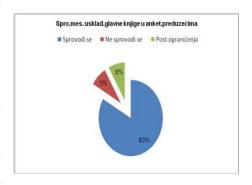
Source: Author's research, processing and display

According to the data in Table 3, it is visible how the surveyed companies follow current trends and give importance to both financial and non-financial types of indicators (9 of them, out of a total of 12 surveyed, use both indicators). However, if one takes into account the fact that not a single surveyed company stated as an answer only non-financial indicators, and 3 surveyed companies stated only financial indicators, one can come to the conclusion that in some surveyed companies there is still not a sufficient level of awareness about the importance and non-financial indicators in assessing the quality of business. Bearing in mind the fact that the general ledger is a basic business ledger in which all business events are chronologically entered, it is also relevant to know whether the surveyed companies carry out monthly reconciliations of general ledger accounts in order to avoid irregularities and possible errors.

Table 4.

Enforcement The month. reconciliation of the general ledger to the survey. companies	Number surveyed	Share in %
It is being implemented	10	83,33%
It is not implemented	1	8,33%
There are limits.	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 4.



Source: Author's research, processing and display

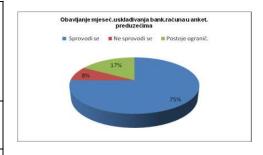
In Figure 4, we notice that 83.33% of surveyed companies carry out reconciliation of the general ledger on a monthly basis, which means that the possibilities of not detecting possible errors are significantly reduced. Only one surveyed company gave a negative answer to the above question. For the operation of any company, it is important to have control over the balance of all bank accounts in order to create the best possible picture of the company's assets.

Therefore, it is also important to know whether monthly adjustments of bank accounts are carried out in the surveyed companies.

Table 5.

Carrying out the month. bank account reconciliation in the survey. company	Number surveyed	Share in
It is being implemented	9	75,00%
It is not implemented	1	8,33%
There are limits.	2	16,66%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 5.



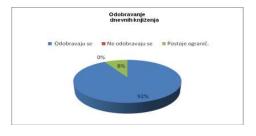
Source: Author's research, processing and display

According to table 5, it is possible to get a picture of the implementation of monthly reconciliations of bank accounts in the surveyed companies. Thus, out of the total number of companies surveyed, 9 of them, or 75.00%, declared that they regularly perform monthly reconciliations of bank accounts. It is known that timeliness is one of the fundamental principles of accounting and it is extremely necessary to adhere to it in order to ensure quality and timely information about past business events. In this sense, it is important to see if daily entries are carried out in the surveyed companies in order to determine the up-to-dateness in recording business events.

Tabela 6.

Approval of daily Number Share in postings surveyed % Approval of daily 11 91,66% postings 0,00% 0 They are not approved There are limits. 1 8,33% 12 100,00% Total

Figure 6.



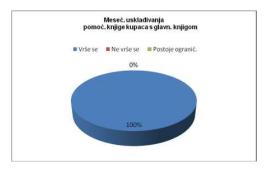
Source: Author's research, processing and display

Table 6 shows that 11 out of 12 surveyed companies approve daily entries, that is, they are very up-to-date in the records of business events. Only one surveyed company does not approve of this type of accounting, but this could be justified by its size and the nature of its activity. Respondents also expressed their opinion on whether auxiliary ledgers are kept in the surveyed companies and whether they are reconciled with the main ledger. One of the auxiliary ledgers is the auxiliary ledger of customers, which provides an insight into the number of customers, then the claims that arose in business with them, the date of their origination, as well as their current state.

Table 7.

Month. reconciliation help. book purchase. with the ledger.	Number surveyed	Share in %
They are done	12	100,00%
They are not carried out	0	0,00%
There are limits.	0	0,00%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 7.

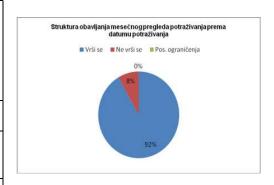


From Table 7, we see how all surveyed companies carry out a monthly reconciliation of the customer's subsidiary ledger and the general ledger, and accordingly it can be concluded that all the surveyed companies take exceptional care of the current balances of customers' accounts. Receivables are a very important item of a company's assets and have a significant impact on the liquidity of an individual company. Therefore, it is important to know whether the surveyed companies perform a monthly review of receivables according to the date of receivables, in order to be able to adequately plan the future flow of money and to keep in mind which receivables have remained unpaid and for which there is a risk that they will remain so.

Table 8.

Month. reconciliation help. book purchase. with the ledger.	Number surveyed	Share in %
They are done	11	91,66%
They are not carried out	1	8,33%
There are limits.	0	0,00%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 8.



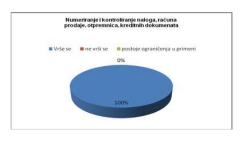
Source: Author's research, processing and display

The data from Table 8 show how most of the surveyed companies conduct monthly reviews of receivables according to the date of receivables. Specifically, it is about 91.66% of surveyed companies, that is, 11 of them out of a total of 12 observed take care of this issue. This is extremely positive because it also means that the surveyed companies take care of the cash flow and the state of their own liquidity. In order to be able to adequately monitor relations with customers, new orders, delivered goods, approved loans and the movement of goods itself, it is also necessary to know whether the surveyed companies have detailed documentation, which will show at all times the stage of sales, shipping and all accompanying activities related to the exchange of goods between the company and the customer.

Table 9.

Numbering and cont. Number Share in account, account sales, surveyed % shipping, credit. document. They are done 12 100,00% 0 0,00% They are not carried out There are limits. 0 0,00% 100,00% Total 12

Figure 9.



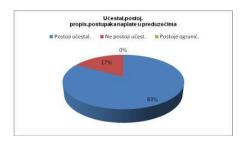
Source: Author's research, processing and display

The analysis of the collected responses showed that all surveyed companies carry out numbering and control of orders, sales invoices, delivery notes and credit documents, so it can be concluded that all observed companies take great care of the relationship with customers and carefully control the shipment of goods and accompanying documentation. One of the criteria in examining the role of internal control in the area of receivables from customers and sales is whether there is a frequency of prescribed receivables collection procedures in the surveyed companies. In order for companies to regulate the receivables, it is important to introduce standardized procedures and collection procedures.

Table 10.

It is frequent. regulation. collection procedure in the company.	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
There is frequent.	10	83,33%
There is no participation.	2	16,66%
There are limits.	0	0,00%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 10.



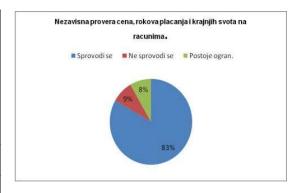
The data from Table 10 show that out of a total of 12 subjects surveyed, 10 of them (that is, 83.33%) declared that there are prescribed collection procedures in their companies, which is a satisfactory indicator of controlling this area of business. Only 2 companies, ie. 16.66% of respondents confirmed that such procedures and procedures were not introduced in their work practice.

The next survey question was about whether in the surveyed companies, the competence of internal control and other parts that deal with supervision includes the independent checking of prices, payment terms and final amounts on invoices.

Table 11.

Numbering and cont. account, account sales, shipping, credit. document.	Number surveyed	Share in %
They are done	10	83,33%
They are not carried out	1	8,33%
There are limits.	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 11.



Source: Author's research, processing and display

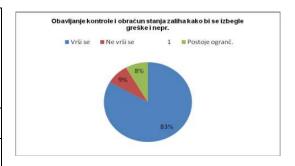
From the data given in table 11, it can be seen that 83.33% of surveyed companies carry out independent checks of prices, payment terms and final sums on accounts, and this number corresponds to the number of companies that answered that they carry out some form of internal supervision, and more specific control. Inventory control is one of the items of internal control.

Therefore, it is important to know whether the surveyed companies control and calculate stocks in order to avoid irregularities in business.

Table 12.

Carrying out cont. and turn. state of affairs in order to avoid mistakes and	Number surveyed	Share in %
They are done	10	83,33%
They are not carried out	1	8,33%
There are limits	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 12.



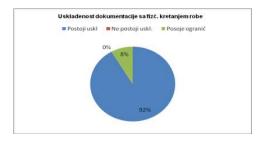
Source: Author's research, processing and display

From the data given in table 12, it can be seen that 83.33% of the surveyed companies carry out an independent check of prices, payment terms and final sums on the accounts, and this number corresponds to the number of companies that answered to confirm some form of internal supervision, and more specific control. One surveyed company stated that it does not carry out such procedures, and another stated that this information is not applicable, which in this case is conditioned by the nature of the company's activities. In response to the survey question, whether there is compliance of documentation with the physical movement of goods in the surveyed companies, the following indicators were found:

Tabela 13.

Align. doc. with physical movement. goods	Number surveyed	Share in %
There is compliance	11	91,66%
No there is compliance	0	0,00%
There are limits	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 13.



Source: Author's research.

processing and display

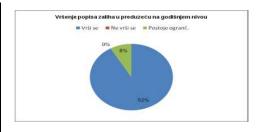
The research on the flow of goods came to the conclusion that 91.66% of surveyed companies, that is 11 of them out of a total of 12, harmonize the documentation with the mentioned physical movement of goods. One surveyed company believes that the question is not applicable to business, and it is about a company that is not in such an activity where there would be stocks of goods.

Determining the optimal level of inventory can be a problem for the company's management, because it must take care of the level in order not to accumulate it, which requires large monetary expenditures, or lack of it, which causes a stoppage in business or production itself. In this sense, the following structure of answers was obtained to the question of whether the surveyed companies take stock inventory at least once a year:

Table 14.

Perform annual census. level	Number surveyed	Share in %
They are done	11	91,66%
They are not carried out	0	0,00%
There are limits.	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 14.



Source: Author's research, processing

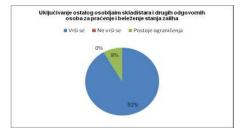
From the data given in table 14, 11 surveyed companies answered affirmatively. Only one surveyed company does not take inventory at least once a year, and the reason is stated in the analysis of the previous question.

In order to avoid losses and irregularities in business, it is important to control and record stocks. In this sense, an important piece of information is whether in the surveyed companies, the stock inventory is performed by someone other than the storekeeper or the person responsible for the constant monitoring and recording of stock levels.

Table 15.

Incl. you store. and friend person	Number surveyed	Share in %
They are done	11	91,66%
They are not carried out	0	0,00%
There are limits	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 15.



Source: Author's research.

processing and display

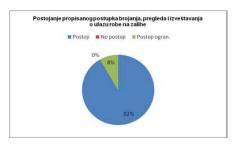
Out of a total of 12 respondents, 91.66% or 11 of them stated that in addition to storekeepers and responsible persons, other persons in the company are also involved in the process of monitoring and recording stocks. Only 1 respondent claims that the information is not applicable to the company, which again points to the nature of the activity.

Consistency in the responses related to inventory control is also observed when analyzing the results of the survey on the question of whether there is a prescribed procedure for counting, inspecting and reporting on the entry of goods into inventory in the surveyed companies.

Table 16.

Number Share in Existence of pro.post.counting surveyed % preg. and report the entrance. 11 91,66% There is compliance No there is 0 0.00 compliance There are limits 1 8,33% 100,00% Total 12

Figure 16.



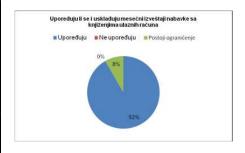
Out of a total of 12 respondents, 11 of them answered affirmatively to the above question, which points to the conclusion that these companies use prescribed procedures to shorten the time needed to perform the above actions and achieve efficiency by following the procedures. One surveyed company cannot apply this statement in its operations due to the nature of the activity to which it belongs.

The survey also asked the question whether companies compare and harmonize monthly procurement reports with incoming invoices. This approach refers to the mutual cooperation of parts and individual functions of the company, which is of particular importance in order to reduce business risks and manage them as efficiently as possible.

Table 17.

Compare. are the monthly reports available as well? with books. input	Number surveyed	Share in %
There is compliance	11	91,66%
No there is compliance	0	0,00%
There are limits	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 17.



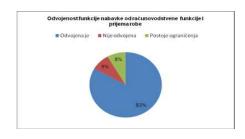
From the data given in table 17, it can be seen that 91.66% of the surveyed companies carry out reconciliations and comparisons of procurement reports with the entry of incoming invoices. Only one surveyed company out of the total observed number cannot apply this information to its own business, due to the activity in which it is located.

In order to better distinguish obligations towards suppliers from other functions, it is important to monitor the very flow of the supplier's goods entering the company. Therefore, one of the questions that the respondents should have answered was whether the procurement function was separated from the accounting function and the receipt of goods.

Table 18.

Separately. procurement functions from account. funk. and reception. goods.	Number surveyed	Share in
There is compliance	10	83,33%
No there is compliance	1	8,33%
There are limits	1	8,33%
Total	12	100,00%

Figure 18.



Source: Author's research, processing and display

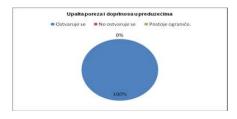
The data from table 18 show that the majority of respondents, i.e. 83.33%% answered the question in the affirmative. Only one surveyed company out of a total of 12 answered no, that is, it is not applicable, which, as in previous cases, is caused by the type of activity the company is engaged in.

Insight into whether the surveyed companies pay taxes and contributions in accordance with the regulations during the implementation of internal control is of great importance, as it regulates the company's relationship with its workers, as well as legal obligations, which reduces business risk.

Tabela 19.

Upl. porez/dop. u preduzećima	Broj anketiranih	Udeo u %
Ostvaruje se	12	100,00%
Ne ostvaruje se	0	0,00%
Postoje ogran.	0	0,00%
UKUPNO	12	100,00%

Figure 19.



Source: Author's research, processing and display

As can be seen from table 19, all surveyed companies answered that they do it regularly. This indicates that all observed companies are complying with the regulations.

Limitations of the research

When interpreting the research, the limitation of the conducted research should be taken into account, considering that the research was conducted on a random sample of 12 manufacturing companies (respondents) who voluntarily wanted to fill in the survey questionnaire. Also, according to the data of the Niš Regional Chamber of Commerce, there are several dozen manufacturing companies in the Nišava district, and since the sample is random, respondents from 12 manufacturing companies are represented in the survey. To generalize the conclusions, the sample should be increased and made representative.

Concluding considerations

Companies, in order to secure their position in the market or take a step forward, must pay special attention to risk analysis and management. Risk management increases their transparency and thus provides support for strategic and business planning, as well as the decision-making process, given that management has a clearer idea of the impact of potential factors on the achievement of the company's goals. In this process, forms of control play a key role. Therefore, internal control should represent a basic control form. The scope, organization, and type of internal control will depend on the company's activities, that is, each company will be able to adapt this system to its needs. Although it represents the lowest form of control, internal control also represents the basis for the development of more sophisticated forms: internal audit and controlling system.

Conducting empirical research proves that internal control as a form of control in an enterprise is an important tool in risk management. The research conducted on 12 companies in the production sector of the Nišava district shows that control is carried out in all business activities of the company and creates the necessity of communication between different parts of the same company. Thus, internal control is used to control the compliance of the actual stock balance with business books, the compliance of the general ledger, the fulfillment of obligations to suppliers and the regulation of receivables from customers, etc.

In accordance with the theoretical review and empirical research, the first hypothesis was proven, which reads: "Internal control significantly contributes to the quality of operations of manufacturing companies in the Nišava district", because 11 surveyed manufacturing companies out of a total of 12 confirmed that internal control significantly contributes to the improvement of the quality of their operations. The second hypothesis which reads: "Internal control adequately supports the process of risk management and their minimization" is partially accepted. This conclusion was reached because some production companies of the Nišava district are promptly performing certain activities that affect risk reduction, such as inventory control or receivables, etc. This hypothesis cannot be fully accepted, because the

mentioned activities are not carried out by all surveyed production companies of the Nišava district. The third hypothesis was: "All business areas subject to internal control are reconciled on a monthly basis" is rejected. Certain production companies of the Nišava district stated that they perform adjustment of individual items only on an annual level, such as adjustment of inventory with other documentation.

In accordance with the conducted research, it can be concluded that there is an influence of internal control in raising the quality of operations of manufacturing companies in the Nišava district. However, in certain activities, there is room for improving the internal control system, and accordingly, raising the level of protection against business risks.

The results of this research can serve as a basis for further research to obtain opinions and experiences related to internal control as a support to the management function for the purpose of detecting irregularities and managing risks.

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