

A.S. DAIRABAYEVA,¹

c.e.s.

A.A. KAZHMUKHAMETOVA,²

c.e.s.

B.ZH. AKIMOVA,³

c.e.s.

Z.M. SAKENOVA,¹

c.e.s.

«Turan-Astana» University.¹

Kazakh University of Economics,

Finance and International Trade.²

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University³

AUDIT OF FINISHED GOODS AND PRODUCTION DEFECT AS THE BASES FOR DETERMINATION OF QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

Abstract

The article emphasized the importance of audit of finished goods and defects as bases for determination of products quality as improvement of products quality – one of the forms of competition, demand increase for products and profit increase. The order of carrying out audit of finished goods at the pulp and paper enterprises is considered. Specifics of the audit inspection of quality of finished goods and losses from defect which is carried out together with audit of checking department and laboratories of the organization are disclosed. Here accounting standards of quality of technological documentation, the quality map for production sites, acts of tests, cards of accounting of defect, information of checking departments, economical materials which then mutually compare are applied. Rules of verification of finished goods regarding quality which is made in the interrelations with check of losses from defect consisting of the cost of all finally defective products and expenses on its correction are covered. It is noted that based on results of check the auditor can give an assessment to efficiency of functioning of a system of accounting and control within production economic activity, check correctness of carrying out inventory, a condition of the quality system, to develop the recommendations about control of processes of an exit, reception and storage of finished goods.

Key words: audit, finished goods, defect in production, quality, accounting, control, demand, competitiveness.

The end result of production activity is a release of the finished goods meeting all state standards or standards established at the enterprise. Implementation of the plan of production and product sales is for the pulp and paper enterprises the key indicator characterizing their activity therefore on them the audit inspection also has to be carried out.

The finished goods are the part of material and production stocks of the organization intended for sale, which is the end result of production, the finished processing (complete set), technical and qualitative characteristics of finished goods conform to terms of the contract or requirements of other documents in the cases established by the legislation.

At the pulp and paper enterprises treats finished goods: a corrugated cardboard, the laminated paper, the combined material. In account and the reporting of finished goods (a corrugated cardboard, the laminated paper, the combined material) the leading economists suggest to apply the following auditor procedures of check: to check of correctness and completeness of reflection: completeness of reflection of the turned-out products; compliances of the actual assessment of finished goods to the assessment method established by accounting policies of the enterprise; correctness of warehouse accounting of the turned-out products; timeliness of carrying out inventory of finished goods and correctness of reflection in accounting of its results; compliances of analytical and synthetic account on account 1320 “Finished goods” to the records specified in the Ledger and balance; drawing up accounting records on accounting of release of finished goods; correctness of maintaining registration registers, a card and the analysis of the account, the turnover sheet on account 1320 “Finished goods”.

In our view, the specified procedures fully allow to reflect correctness and completeness of accounting of release of finished goods. At the same time at the enterprises of polygraph besides the

specified procedures and the directions it is necessary to check correctness of reflection in accounting of the products developed from raw materials supplied by the customer and a procedure of operating control. It will allow determining more precisely production volume, to prevent a possibility of emergence of unaccounted products and to track correctness of reference of costs of finished goods.

At audit, first of all, the data provided in balance are necessary for comparison to data of the Ledger on account 1320 “Finished goods”, it is necessary to check correctness of records in a card of the account and the analysis of account 1320 and other records, timeliness and correctness of paperwork for production from production [1].

During audit it is necessary to be convinced that the products considered on account 1320 “Finished goods” are completely packed into a container, quality check of cardboard and paper products of its processing is carried out, accepted and handed over on a warehouse according to the consignment note.

Checking operations on accounting of finished goods, it is necessary to carry out control of correctness and timeliness of paperwork on production delivery of products on a finished goods warehouse. At the pulp and paper enterprises the basis for delivery of products from production on a warehouse are invoices. Besides, on the basis of log entries the chief of the production workshop on each change the official report about development and delivery of finished goods and use of a container on shops of a corrugated cardboard, the laminated paper, the combined products is formed. The measure of output is shown in the official report net weight, i.e. without container weigh.

It is necessary for high-quality carrying out audit as it was already noted to check implementation of operating monitoring of production that will allow the auditor to check once again timeliness of performance of the contracts. For this purpose at the pulp and paper enterprises the auditor carries out a systematic inspection of execution of technological processes, control of implementation of the plan for volume, the range, quality of the turned-out cardboard and paper products and also rhythm of production. Operating control at these enterprises is exercised by comparison of the actual data which are contained in laid on and daily official reports with planned targets, that is daily verification of weight by the credited managers of warehouses of products and waste with a weight shown by the chief of production shops in official reports.

Outputs are registered in account for identification of unaccounted products to the auditor it is necessary to compare documentation reflecting technological process with documents of operational accounting of laying of raw materials (cardboard for flat layers of a corrugated cardboard, paper for corrugation; nacreous polypropylene; metallized; transparent; PET film; filled; printing paint; paper for confectionery 40gm², paper for spices 70gm², paper for paper packages 80 gr/sq.m) and production also the documents confirming export of products from the enterprise territory.

The auditor has to carry out an inspection of assessment of finished goods and correctness of reflection in accounting of the operations connected with release of finished goods [2].

At the pulp and paper enterprises the leftover of finished goods in the current account are estimated on actual cost or at accounting prices (standard prime cost) with the isolated accounting of deviations of the actual production cost from accounting prices, check of correctness of write-off a deviation on the sold products.

For check of correctness of existence and the movement of finished goods it is necessary to make balance of finished goods.

For identification of the actual existence of the turned-out finished goods on places of storage the auditor has to carry out inventory of finished goods. As practice showed, at the pulp and paper enterprises inventory of finished goods is carried out formally, i.e. recalculation is replaced with correspondence of the given production account and record according to the responsible person. Inventory is carried out extremely seldom, only when changing the responsible person or in the presence of the indication of the management. Therefore the internal auditor needs to check correctness of carrying out the process of inventory and correctness of regulation of its results, i.e. to establish the causes of overages and shortages where available.

For this purpose the auditor checks the documents of inventory processed by the inventory commission. When studying inventories, acts of inventory the auditor has to pay attention to frequency of carrying out inventories, their results, timeliness and correctness of their reflection in account, to the measures taken by results of inventory and their performance by responsible persons [3].

The auditor has to mean that inventory of finished goods is carried out not only for definition of the actual existence, but also for establishment of a qualitative condition of cardboard and paper products, maintaining warehouse and accounting. At audit implementation the auditor has to participate in the next actual inspection which is carried out by the inventory commission. To track process of weighing of separate types of finished goods (a corrugated cardboard, the laminated paper, the combined material) on each location and the responsible person, stored which there are products. Next step is to study inventories in which data have to be entered by each name of finished goods with the indication of nomenclature number, the article and quantity. It is also necessary to check correctness of determination of results of inventory in accounts department, (overages, shortages), regulations due to specifications in account, receipts overages, write-offs of final shortage and their reflection in account.

Rogulenko T.M. notes, generalization of practical experience shows that during audit of release of finished goods some characteristic mistakes are possible. There are:

- ◆ assessment of finished goods cannot correspond to assessment method established by accounting policies of the enterprise;
- ◆ the wrong calculation and reflection in accounting of deviations of actual cost of finished goods from its cost at accounting prices;
- ◆ incomplete reflection of the output;
- ◆ lack of the adjusted analytical accounting of finished goods in places of storage and separate types of finished goods;
- ◆ untimely carrying out inventory of finished goods;
- ◆ reflection in accounting of structure of finished goods of other inventory items which are not relating to finished goods [4].

In addition to the general issues concerning accounting of costs of production and an exit of finished goods when conducting check it is offered to check correctness of definition and accounting of quality of cardboard and paper products and its reflection in documents, conducting accounting of quality of products, timeliness of drawing up acts of defects, observance of a sanitary state. At the same time the auditor has to survey all necessary reporting data, primary documents, magazines and other documents concerning check.

In our view, by consideration within the audit on quality control have to be:

- ◆ the measures reducing the probability of losses in transit, movement in the enterprise of mechanical damages are taken;
- ◆ guarantees that provided the raw materials and materials cannot be used; without due quality checks by laboratory;
- ◆ the actual weight of raw materials and materials is correctly reflected;
- ◆ the correct reflection of quality of raw materials and materials is provided;
- ◆ compliance of the registration remains shown in registration registers of quantitative account, to results of inventory is reached.

Also is exposed to check when determining quality of products losses from production scrap. In the process of verification of losses from defect by production of cardboard and paper products it is necessary to make sure of correctness of the registration of unrecoverable defect, timeliness and completeness of its export in warehouses, the organization of further use. Ways of documentary and actual control investigate all ways of utilization of marriage, i.e. its transfer on bringing to a certain quality, delivery as secondary raw materials. Especially attentively it is necessary to check the number of the used defect, correctness of its assessment to prevent abuses on this site of work.

Control from the auditor by determination of cost of unrecoverable marriage at the cardboard and paper enterprises has to be strict. At the same time existence of accounting on unrecoverable defect and non-standard products, and correctness of its drawing up has to be established. It is known that final defect has to be reflected in all respects accounting. When checking unrecoverable external defect it is necessary to pay attention to correctness of calculation of production prime cost, the sum of transportation costs which were included in the account of the buyer, and transportation costs on return of defective products [5]. On remediable defect it is necessary to check timeliness and reliability of its documentary registration and also correctness of definition of the expenses provided on bringing to a certain quality of products (a corrugated cardboard, the laminated paper, the combined material). Further the reality of calculation of compensations reducing losses from defect is checked. At the same time the auditor needs to consider that each above-stated sum is controlled in terms of observance of the current situations about deduction at the cardboard and paper enterprises, timeliness of these deduction and correctness of their reflection in account.

Thus, in spite of the fact that there is a set of approaches to carrying out audit of an exit of finished goods and defect production, consider that the technique of audit of an exit of finished goods and losses considered by us from production scrap is more acceptable for domestic practice. Based on results of the carried-out inspection, the auditor can not only give an assessment to efficiency of functioning of a system of accounting and control within production economic activity, check correctness of carrying out inventory and regulation of results of inventory, a condition of the quality system, but also to develop effective and feasible recommendations about control of processes of an exit, reception and storage of finished goods. Auditors have to pay special attention to the economic analysis of an exit of finished goods and when developing strategy for development of activity of the enterprise. It will allow increasing efficiency of activity of the separate divisions which are engaged in production and all enterprise in general that gives the chance fully to achieve the main objective set for internal audit.

LIST OF LITERATURE

- 1 Sadiyeva A.S., Shakharova A.E., Sagindykova G.M. Accounting and audit. The manual. – Almaty: LEM, 2016. – 364 p.
- 2 Audit of quality of the made products: //https://studbooks.net (date of the address: 02.02.2019).
- 3 Magomedov Sh.Sh., Bepalova G.E. Product quality control: textbook. – M.: Dashkov and Co, 2015. – 336 p.
- 4 Rogulenko T.M. Audit: textbook. – M.: Knorus, 2014. – 432 p.
- 5 Audit of finished goods: //https://fb.ru/article/19294/audit (date of the address: 25.02.2019).

Аңдатпа

Мақалада өнімнің сапасын арттыру – бәсекелестік күрес, өнімге сұранысты арттыру және пайда сомасын арттыру нысандарының бірі болғандықтан, дайын өнім мен өндірістегі ақау аудитінің өнім сапасын анықтау үшін негіз ретінде маңыздылығы атап көрсетіледі. Целлюлоза-қағаз кәсіпорындарында дайын өнімге аудит жүргізу тәртібі қарастырылды. Ұйымның техникалық бақылау бөлімінің және зертханаларының аудитімен бірге жүзеге асырылатын дайын өнімнің сапасын және ақаудан болған шығынды аудиторлық тексеру ерекшелігі ашылды. Мұнда технологиялық құжаттама сапасының нормативтері, өндірістік учаскелер бойынша сапа карталары, сынақ актілері, ақауды есепке алу карточкалары, техникалық бақылау бөлімдерінің ақпараты, жоспарлы-экономикалық, бухгалтерлік есеп материалдары қолданып, өзара бір-бірімен салыстырады. Барлық түпкілікті жарамсыз деп танылған өнімнің құнынан және оны түзету жөніндегі шығыстардан құралған ақаудан болған шығындарды тексерумен өзара байланысты жүргізілетін дайын өнімді сапа тұрғысынан тексеру ережесі анықталды. Тексеру нәтижелеріне негізделі отырып, аудитор өндірістік-шаруашылық қызмет шеңберінде есеп және бақылау жүйесінің жұмыс істеу тиімділігіне баға бере алады, түгендеу жүргізудің дұрыстығын, сапа жүйесінің жай-күйін тексере алады, дайын өнімнің шығару, қабылдау және сақтау процестерін бақылау бойынша ұсынымдар әзірлей алады.

Тірек сөздер: аудит, дайын өнім, өндірістегі ақау, сапа, бухгалтерлік есеп, бақылау, сұраныс, бәсекеге қабілеттілік.

Аннотация

В статье подчеркивается значимость аудита готовой продукции и брака в производстве как основы для определения качества продукции, поскольку повышение качества продукции – одна из форм конкурентной борьбы, роста спроса на продукцию и увеличения суммы прибыли. Рассмотрен порядок проведения аудита готовой продукции на целлюлозно-бумажных предприятиях. Раскрыта специфика аудиторской проверки качества готовой продукции и потерь от брака, которая осуществляется вместе с аудитом отдела технического контроля и лабораторий организации. Здесь применяются нормативы качества технологической документации, карты качества по производственным участкам, акты испытаний, карточки учета брака, информация отделов технического контроля, планово-экономического, материалы бухгалтерского учета, которые затем взаимно сравнивают. Освещены правила проверки готовой продукции на соответствующее качество, которая проводится во взаимосвязи с проверкой потерь от брака, складывающихся из стоимости всей окончательно забракованной продукции и расходов по ее исправлению. Отмечено, что, основываясь на результатах проверки, аудитор может дать оценку эффективности функционирования системы учета и контроля в рамках производственно-хозяйственной деятельности, проверить правильность проведения инвентаризации, состояние системы качества, выработать рекомендации по контролю за процессами выхода, приема и хранения готовой продукции.

Ключевые слова: аудит, готовая продукция, брак в производстве, качество, бухгалтерский учет, контроль, спрос, конкурентоспособность.