Internal control weaknesses in a cooperative body: Malaysian experience

Shamsul Anuar Abd Rahim

Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia Email: 2013128395@isiswa.uitm.edu.my

Anuar Nawawi

Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia Email: anuar217@salam.uitm.edu.my

Ahmad Saiful Azlin Puteh Salin*

Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Tapah Campus, 35400 Tapah Road, Perak, Malaysia Email: ahmad577@perak.uitm.edu.my *Corresponding author

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the current state of the internal control practices in the cooperative body, an organisation area that has always been neglected in governance empirical research. This study also provides recommendations to overcome those weaknesses. A case study approach was selected for this study by selecting one cooperative body as a case. This study employed document analysis as the method of data collection and the data were analysed by using the latest COSO Internal Control – Integrated Framework. This study found that the selected cooperative body had very poor internal control. There was low data integrity where too many errors were detected in both the financial and non-financial data, while its daily transactions were recorded by using manual tools but without proper security leading to possible fraud. Furthermore, the effort to automate the system by acquiring a new software program has miserably failed due to incompetency of the workforce. To worsen matters, the employees also did not appreciate the importance of internal control.

Keywords: internal control; cooperative; fraud; risk; Malaysia.

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Biographical notes: Shamsul Anuar Abd Rahim is a Chartered Accountant registered with Malaysian Institute of Accountants and currently pursuing his PhD in Accounting at the Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia (UiTM). He received his Master in Forensic Accounting and Financial Criminology from UiTM. He is an experience internal auditor and fraud investigator previously worked in several established financial institutions in Malaysia with experience in both financial and information technology operations. He has also provided consultancy in internal control.

Anuar Nawawi is a Lecturer at the Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. He received his PhD in Commerce (Accounting) from the University of Adelaide, South Australia. He also holds a professional qualification from the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (Passed Finalist), an affiliate Registered Financial Planner and a Master of Accounting (with distinction) from Curtin University of Technology, Western Australia. He has taught a variety of courses centred on the accountancy discipline. Among them are financial accounting, auditing, management accounting, taxation, financial management, strategic management, computerised accounting and research methodology. His research interests are diverse including areas such as management accounting, strategic management, forensic accounting, corporate governance and ethics.

Ahmad Saiful Azlin Puteh Salin is a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak and currently pursuing a PhD in Corporate Governance and Ethics at Edith Cowan University, Australia. He is also a Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountant United Kingdom (ACCA, UK), a full member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and a member of Malaysian Insurance Institute (MII) and Qualitative Research Association of Malaysia (QRAM). He has taught a variety of courses in corporate governance, business ethics, taxation, financial accounting and reporting, management accounting, costing and integrated case study. His research interests focus primarily in the field of governance, Islamic and business ethics, financial reporting, management, accounting education, small-medium enterprises (SMEs) and public sector accounting. He published many articles in local and international journals and was appointed as a reviewer in several international journals and conferences.

1 Introduction

A cooperative is an association of a group of people, voluntarily united to meet certain objectives via jointly owned and democratically controlled organisation. The members own and run the business by themselves (MacPherson, 1995; International Co-operative Alliance, n.d.). Besides, these cooperatives also have well-established organisational infrastructure supporting a cooperative ideology (Boone and Özcan, 2014). Cooperatives, particularly in rural areas, are able to reduce unemployment, decrease poor rural infrastructure, improve living conditions (Garnevska et al., 2014), and alleviate poverty (Yang and Hung, 2014).

A report from the 2015 World Cooperative Monitor produced by the European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises (International Co-operative