

AUDIT VIS-À-VIS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

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History of Coop Societies in India

- The first report on cooperative societies in British India by Sir Fredric Nicholson stressed the need for 'establishment of audit as well as efficiency of such audit'.
- Various privileges and concessions by government stressed the need for a compulsory annual Government Audit.
- The objective was to prevent fraud on unintelligent ryots by examining all books, registers and accounts with particular attention to overdue debts and valuation of assets and liabilities.
- Thus, act passed in 1912 included the system of audit of coop societies through the agency of Government Officers responsible to Registrar with subsequent legislations following the same.
- With passage of time, burden on Registrar increased and in 1986, concept of societies getting their accounts audited by qualified auditors came into being.

Audit – meaning and scope

 Concept of audit has undergone considerable change during the course of time.

ICAl Definition –

- 'the independent examination of financial information of any entity, whether profit oriented or not and irrespective of its size or legal form, when such a examination is conducted with a view to expressing an opinion thereon.'
- However, in the minds of general public, prevention and detection of frauds and embezzlements constitutes an important function.
- This is also reflected in co-op societies act with law providing certain matters to be specifically reported by an auditor.

Audit – meaning and scope

- The audit under sub-section (I) of section 81 of Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, the physical verification and valuation of assets and liabilities, verification of cash balance and securities, certification of the profits or losses, compliance with the transparency law and other laws applicable................
- In addition to above, the law also casts responsibility of reporting
 - whether he has obtained all the information necessary for his audit;
 - whether proper books of accounts have been kept by the society;
 - whether report on the accounts of branch audited by a person other than auditor have been forwarded to him and how he has dealt with the same in preparing the auditor's report;
 - whether balance sheet and profit and loss account are in agreement with books of accounts.

Special features of coop soc audit

- The special features of audit of co-operative society:
 - Examination of overdue debts
 - Overdue interest
 - Certification of bad debts
 - Valuation of assets and liabilities
 - Adherence to cooperative principles
 - Observation of the provisions of acts and rules
 - Furtherance to public welfare & safeguarding of public funds
 - Assessment of damages
 - Adherence to accounting policies, accounting and auditing standards
 - Special report to Registrar
 - Audit Classification of society
 - Discussion of report with the Managing Committee
- Thus, we find that auditor is acting in dual capacity of independent as well as
 discussing the report with those governing the society.
- This feature of dual capacity and the expectations from auditor makes the coop soc audit peculiar and different from company audit.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

- The auditor of a co-operative society has not merely to check and certify the correctness of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, but has to examine many other things.
- Co-operative audit embraces all the circumstances, which determine the general position of the society and its achievements.
- For example:
 - in case of co-operative credit societies and banks, the auditor has to see that the loans are given for proper objects and periods and on adequate security as per latest concepts of co-operative finance.
 - in case of agricultural marketing societies, he has to see that the society has society has undertaken pooling, grading and joint sale of members' produce and does not act merely as a commission agents.
 - in case of farming societies, he has to see that the lands been pooled and cultivated jointly.
 - o in case of other societies, he has to see that the business is conducted on proper lines in accordance with co-operative principles and that all canons of business and financial propriety are being duly observed.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

- The auditor has to certify the true and fair position of the financial statements, as per Coop Soc Act, 1912 or MSC Act, 1960 as applicable.
- However, what constitutes "true and fair" view has not been defined in Companies act as well as Co-operative Societies act.
- Considering this, the Institute of Chartered Accounts of India has constituted Accounting standards Board and the Auditing practices Committee has issued accounting standards and standard auditing practices.
- The intention behind this is, to describe the accounting principles and the methods of applying these principles in the preparation and presentation of financial statements so that they give a 'true and fair' view.
- It is also intended to bring in uniformity in conducting audit and reporting with adherence to fair value accounting principles as far as permissible under the circumstances.

Reporting requirements under maharashtra cooperative societies act, 1960 and rules

- Applicable sections are S. 81 and 82 and Rule 69, 73 and 74 from act and rule for independent audit.
- Whereas Registrar also can order inspection and audit under section 83 and 84.
- The detailed contents of section are required to be inspected and commented by the auditor.
- Similarly Rule 69 (4) and (6) also mandate specific comments and disclosure by the auditor.
- These are discussed in subsequent slides.

Requirements of section 81(2)

- The audit under sub-section (I) shall include examination or verification of the following items, namely:-
 - (i) overdues of debts, if any;
 - (ii) cash balance and securities and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society;
 - (iii) whether loan and advances and debts made by the society on the basis of security have been properly secured and the terms on which such loans and advances are made or debts are incurred are not prejudicial to the interest of the society and its members;
 - (iv) whether transactions of the society which are represented merely by book entries are not prejudicial to the interest of the society;
 - (v) whether loans and advances made by the society have been shown as deposits;
 - (vi) whether personal expenses have been charged to revenue account;
 - (vii) whether the society has incurred any expenditure in furtherance of its objects;
 - (viii) whether the society has properly utilised the financial assistance granted by Government or Government undertakings or financial institutions, for the purpose for which such assistance was granted;
 - (ix) whether the society is properly carrying-out its objects and obligations towards members.

Requirements of rule 69(4)

- The audit memorandum shall state;-
 - (i) whether the auditor had obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of his knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of his audit;
 - (ii) whether in his opinion proper books of accounts, as required by the Act, these rules and the by-laws of the society have been kept by the society so far as it appears from the examination of these books; and
 - (iii) whether the balance sheet and profit and loss account examined by him are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns of the society.

Requirements of rule 69(6)

- The audit memorandum shall also contain schedules with full particulars of;—
 - (i) all transactions which appear to be contrary to the provisions of the Act, the rules or the by-laws of the society;
 - (ii) all sums which ought to have been but have not been brought into account by the society;
 - (iii) any material impropriety or irregularity in the expenditure or in the realisation of moneys due to the society;
 - (iv) any money or property belonging to the society which appear to the auditor to be bad or doubtful debt; and
 - (v) any other matters specified by the Registrar in this behalf.

Other requirements

- The deadline for finalisation of accounts by society is 45 days from the end of financial year i.e. I 5th May.
- The society needs to hand over the books of accounts within 15 days from the finalisation to auditor i.e. Ist June.
- The audit shall be completed within 4 months from the end of financial year i.s. by 31st July. [S.81 and Rule 69]
- Format of Audit Report
 - Form N-I = For Co-operative Banks
 - Form N-2 = For all other societies
- Other than audit report, an auditor is also required to submit Audit Memol which is general form for all societies and Audit Memo 28 which is applicable to Housing Societies.
- Audit Report is required to be submitted to the Society and to the Registrar as also to be uploaded along with financial statements and audit certificate.

ABC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Address Line

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31/03/....

Previous	Liabilites		Current	Previous	Assets		Curren
Year			Year	Year			Year
	0000						
	I. Share Capital:				I. Cash and Bank balances		
* * *	Authorised Share Capital		***	* * *	(a) Cash on hand	* * *	
				>< >< ><	(b) Cash in banks	가 가 가	
	Issued Subscribed & Paid up Capital			* * *	(i) Current Account	***	
3¢ 3¢ 3¢	Purchased by the Govt.	* * *		* * *	(ii) Savings Banks Account	가 가 가	
34: 34: 34:	Purchased by Co-op Societies	* * *		****	(iii) Call Deposits on Banks	가 가 가	가 가 가
****	Purchased by Individuals	***			<u> </u>		
***	Shares in Advance	***			II. Investments		
(***)	Less: Calls in arrears	(***)		* * *	(a) Government Securities	* * *	
***	Add: Calls in advances	***	***	***	(b) Other Trustee Securities	* * *	
	0000			***	(c) Non-Trustee Securities	* * *	
	I-A. Subscription towards shares:				(d) Shares of other co-operative		
	The Subscription to wards shares.		36 36 36	* * *	Societies	* * *	
	88333				(e) Shares, Debentures or Bonds of		
	0000			* * *	companies registered under the	***	
	6888				Companies Act		
	II Danasas Frank and Other Franks			***		***	36 36 36 20
***	II. Reserve Fund and Other Funds:	***		-1-1-1-	(f) Fixed Deposits	-111-	1,11,11,1
***	(a) Statutory Reserve Funds	***					
	(b)Building Fund	***					
***	(c) Special Development Fund	***		***	III. (1) Investment of Staff	***	
	9.930				Provident Fund		
***	(d) Bad and Doubtful Debts Reserve	***		***	(2) Advances against Staff	***	એલ એલ એલ
					Provident Fund		
** ** **	(e) Investment Depreciation Fund	***					
***	(f) Dividend Equalisation Fund	***			IV. Loans and Advances:		
****	(g) Bonus Equalisation Fund	* * *		***	1. (a) Loans	* * *	
****	(h) Reserve for overdue interest	* * *		* * *	(b) Overdrafts	가 가 가	
***	(i) Other Funds	* * *	***		(c) Cash credits		
				> 사 사	(i) against pledge of goods	***	
% % %	III. Staff Provident Fund:		36 36 36	* * *	(ii) against hypothecation of goods	***	
				* * *	(iii) clean	***	
	IV. Secured Loans:	* * *		* * *	2. Loans due by Managing Committee	***	
		sie sie sie		ole ole ole	Members	sie sie sie	
***	(a) Debentures	* * *		***	Loans due by Secretary and other	***	ole ole ole
ole ole ole		sic sic sic		3¢ 3¢ 3¢	employees	ole ole ole	ole ole ole
	(b) Loans, overdrafts and cash credits from						
મંદ મંદ મંદ	banks	***					
oje oje oje	(c) Loans from Government	***			V. Sundry Debtors		
એલ એલ એલ	(d) Other secured loans	***	***	***	(1) Credit Sales	* * *	
	(d) Other seedred roans		1	***	(2) Advances	***	
	V. Unsecured Loans:			***	(3) Others	***	***
	(a) Loans, cash credits and overdrafts from				(3) Others		
अंद अंद अंद		** **					
***	Central Banks	36 36 36			77 C		
ole ole ole	(b) From Government	30 30 30 30 30 30		***	VI. Current Assets:	***	
	(c) From others		***		(1) Stores and spare parts	***	
***	(d) Bills payable	अंद अंद अंद	***	***	(2) Loose tools		1 /
				***	(3) Stock-in-trade	***	14
				***	(4) Works in progress	***	* * *

	VI. Deposits:						
***	(a) Fixed Deposits	***			VII. Fixed Assets:		
***	(b) Recurring Deposits	***		***	(a) Land and building	***	
***	(c) Thrift or Saving Deposits	***		***	(b) Leaseholds	***	
***	(d) Current deposits	***		***	(c) Railway siding	***	
***	(e) Deposits at call	***		***	(d) Plant and Machinery	***	
***	(f) Other deposits	***	***	***	(e) Loose tools, tackles and other equipments	***	
***	(g) Credit balance in cash credit and overdraft accounts	***		***	(f) Dead stock	***	
				***	(g) Furniture and fittings	***	
	VII. Current Liabilities and Provisions:			***	(h) Livestock	***	
***	(a) Sundry creditors	***		***	(i) Vehicles	***	***
	(b) Outstanding creditors						
***	(i) for purchases	***			VIII. Miscellaneous expenses and le	osses:	
***	(ii) for expenses including salaries of staff, rent, taxes, etc.	***	***	***	(1) Goodwill	***	
***	(c) Advance, recoveries for the portion for which value has still to be given, viz. unexpired subscriptions, premiums, commission, etc	***		***	(2) Preliminary expenses	***	
			***	***	(3) Expenses connected with the issue of shares and debentures, including underwriting charges, brokerage, etc.	***	
***	VIII. Unpaid Dividends:			***	(4) Deferred revenue expenditure	***	***
	8 8 8 8 E		***				
***	IX. Interest accrued due but not paid:				IX. Other items		
	888		***	***	(a) Prepaid expenses	***	
***	X. Other Liabilities (to be specified):			***	(b) Interest accrued but not due	***	
				***	(c) Other items (to be specified)	***	***
***	XI. Profit and Loss Account:				X. Profit and Loss Account:		
	Profit for last year			***	Accumulated losses not written off from		***
	less: Appropriation				the reserve or any other fund		
	Add: Current Profits			***	XI. Current losses		***
***			***	***			***
	As per our report of even date For XYZ Associates			For ABC	C Co-operative Society Ltd.		
	(Chartered Accountants)						
	MNP			(Chairman) (Secretary) (Treasurer)		rer)	15
	(Proprietor)	Place:		Date:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	7.5

ABC CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Address Line

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/03/....

Previous		Expenditure	Current	Previous		Income	Current
Year			Year	Year			Year
	To	Interest			By	Members Contribution	
***		(a) Paid	***	***		Electricity Charges	***
***		(b) Payable	***	***		Maintenance Charges	***
***	To	Bank Charges	***	***		Municipal Taxes	***
***	To	Salaries and Allowances of Staff	***	***		Parking Charges	***
***	То	Contribution to Staff Provident Fund	***	***		Sub-letting Charges	***
***	To	Salary and Allowances of Managing Director	***	***		Water Charges	***
***	То	Attendance fees and travelling expenses of Directors and Committee Members	***	***		Building Repair Fund	***
***	To	Travelling expenses of staff	***	***		Municipal Tax Arrears	***
***	То	Proposed the incorporate acts and the second	***	***		Sinking Fund	***
***	To	Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges	***				
***	То		***		By	Interest Received	
***	То		***	***	'	(a) On loans and advances	***
***	To	General expenses	***	***		(b) On investments	***
***	То	Bad Debts written off or provision made for bad debts	***	***	Ву	Dividend received on shares	***
***	To		***	***	By	Commission	***
***	To		***		By	Miscellaneous Income	
***	To	2000000 00000	***	***		(a) Share Transfer fees	***
***	To	Net Profit carried to Balance Sheet	***	***		(b) Rent	***
		A TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE		***		(c) Rebate in interest	***
				***		(d) Sale of forms	***
				***		(e) Other items	***
				***	Ву	Land Income and Expenditure accounts	***
***	+	<u> </u>	***	***	+-		***

As per our report of even date

For ABC Co-operative Society Ltd.

For XYZ Associates (Chartered Accountants)

MNP (Proprietor) (Chairman)

(Secretary)

(Treasurer)

Date:

Place:

Rectification report in form 'o'

- In Maharashtra, within 3 months from the date of receipt of the report from the Auditor, society needs to submit 'Rectification Report' in Form 'O' to Registrar as well as to Auditor.
- Auditor shall offer his comments to the replies by Society.
- In addition to above, an auditor shall also upload the same on the website of the Government.
- Even where there are no remarks, it is advisable to upload Form
 'O' with NIL Remark and NIL reply by Auditor.

Form 'O' - Rectification report under Section 82/87

(See Rule 73) Rectification report under Section 82/87

Date of Audit :	
Period covered :	
No. and date of order under Section 83/84:	
	Name and designation of person carrying out audit, inquiry or inspection:

Serial No. of the objection in the Audit Memo or report of the Officer carrying out inquiry or inspection	Observations made by the Auditor or officer carrying out inquiry or inspection	Explanation of the society and remarks regarding action taken by it to rectify the irregularities and implement the suggestion made by the Auditor or Officer carrying out inquiry or inspection	No. and date of the resolution of the committee approving the report	Remarks
1 2		3 4		5



STEP BY STEP AUDIT OF CO-OP HOUSING SOCIETY

Society seeks availability of auditor

- Starting point of every audit is 'Appointment'.
- As we are aware, Registrar has maintained the Panel of Auditors for carrying out the audit of all the co-operative societies registered with the coop. dept.
- In the case of co-operative society, it is necessary that before a Society appoints the auditor, it should write to proposed Auditor and seek his availability, eligibility and Panel No.
- This letter from Society is necessary in case of new appointment as well as re-appointment, since it is possible that a change might have occurred in the position of any auditor so empaneled.

Auditor conveys availability

- After receipt of such a letter, the auditor should reply indicating his availability or otherwise.
- In case, he is not willing or is not eligible, he may indicate appropriately.
- However, where he is eligible and willing to carry out audit, he should clearly state the fact and convey his willingness along with his empanelment no.

Appointment in Annual general meeting

- Society appoints the auditor in Annual General Meeting held thereafter.
- Section 75 prescribes requirements to hold Annual General Meeting.
- The resolution so passed shall state ideally the name of auditor, his empanelment no and authority to secretary or some Managing Committee member to communicate with Auditor.
- For this purpose, a letter along with copy of resolution stated above and the name and address of previous auditor is sent to Auditor.

Auditor to respond

- Every such letter when received can be responded only after the Auditor communicates with previous auditor stated in the letter.
- After communication process is over, he shall communicate his acceptance.
- Interestingly, an Auditor is required to communicate with Previous Auditor and not insist on NOC or wait indefinitely for such NOC. Where fees of previous auditor are pending, the subsequent auditor shall insist on payment before issuing his report.
- Such acceptance can be by way of separate letter OR in the form of engagement letter as stated in SA 210 or as near thereto as possible.

Acceptance and audit order

- After receipt of acceptance letter from Auditor, society uploads copy of resolution through its log in and auditor uploads his acceptance through his log in.
- After completion of the above, an audit order is generated in the name of Auditor so appointed.
- It is advised by the Registrar to generate Audit Order by 31st October.
- Hard copy of the appointment letters and resolutions received can also be submitted to DSA office in case of technical difficulties.

Management representation letter

- Having generated Order appointing Auditor, the society now writes a Management Representation Letter giving details about society, its office bearers, General Meetings and Managing Committee meetings held, any capital assets acquired, investments and such other particulars as are applicable.
- The DRAFT of such letter can be referred to SA 580.
- However, contents of such letter shall differ per case basis and it is for auditee to include maximum particulars as it is for enabling smooth completion of audit.

Audit plan

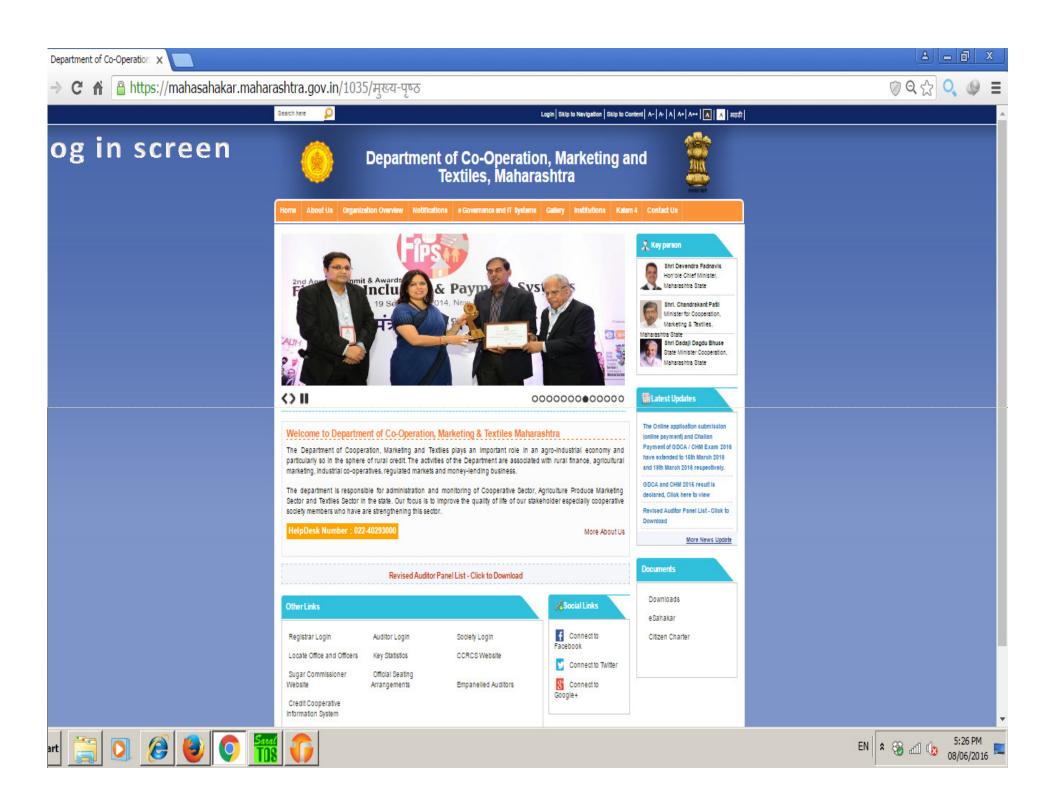
- Auditor has to devise appropriate strategy for completion of audit.
- He should call for previous year's Financial Statements and note various points:
 - Whether those are audited?
 - Are there any material inconsistencies?
 - Are their any misstatements commented upon?
 - Whether the closing balances of previous year are matching with the opening balances of current year?
 - Assessment of scope and risk
- Taking into consideration the above, an auditor should plan his audit keeping in mind the resources available with him.

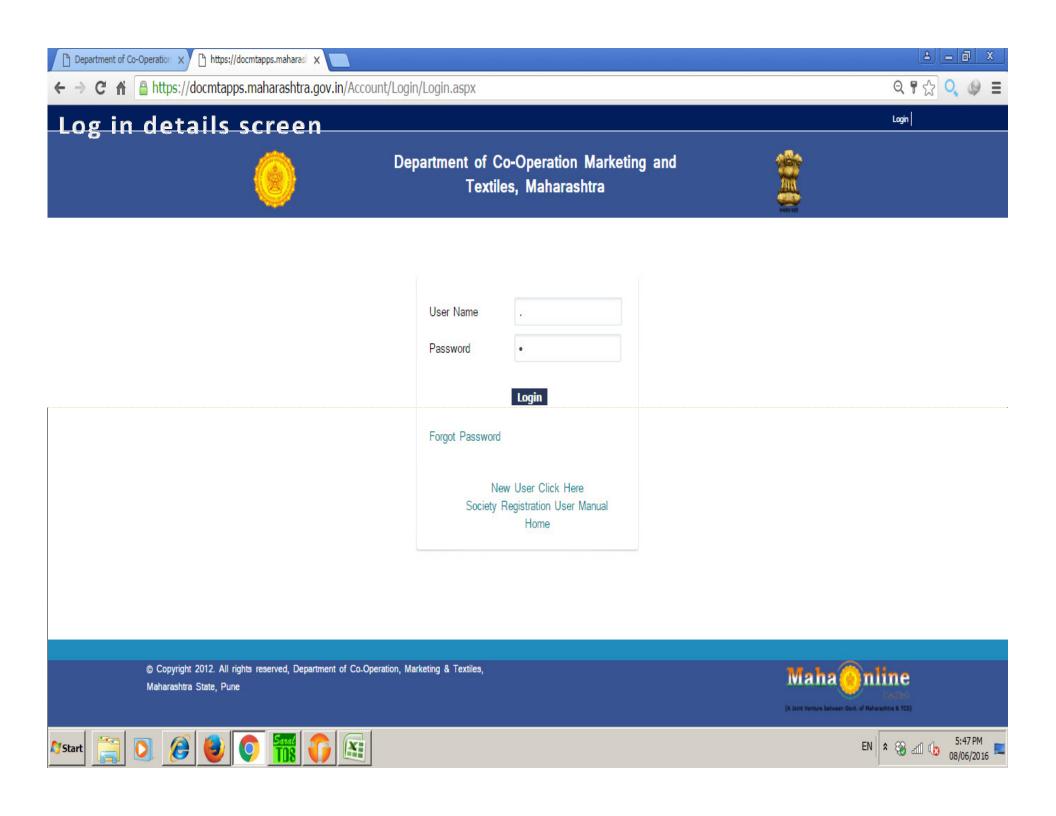
Contents of Audit Report

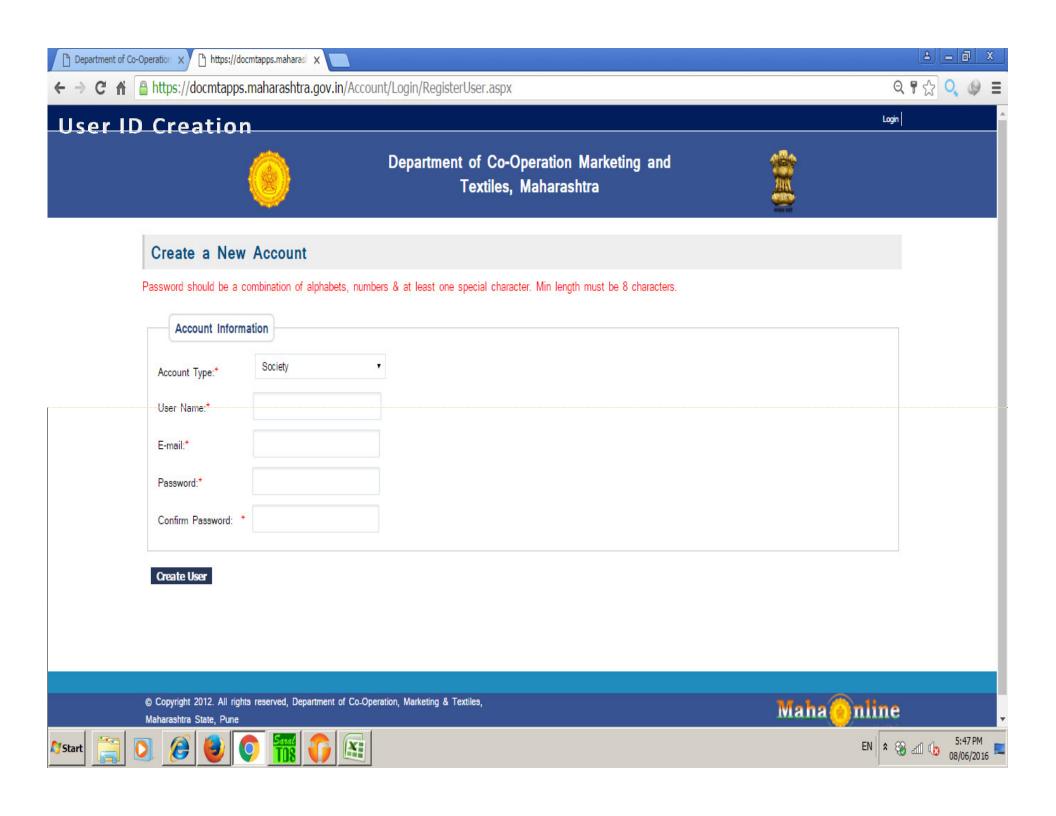
- Audit report shall generally include following items:
 - Fraud
 - Misutilisation of funds and properties
 - Misapplication of funds
 - Manipulation of accounts
 - Falsification of accounts
 - Auditor shall quantify shortfall in various provisions over profit or loss and state clearly that after considering the effects of all provisions whether there is profit or loss to the society.
 - Serious infringement of provisions of Act, Rules, Byelaws and notification.
 - Misutilisation of capital / loan / grant received from Government.
 - In case of banks, property sold under Securitization Act 2002 below Reserve Price.
 - Contravention of unit exposure norms and sectoral exposure norms in case of UCB, MSCB and DCCB.
 - Transactions with relatives of Board of Directors, companies, firms in which directors are interested are not at the reasonable rates.

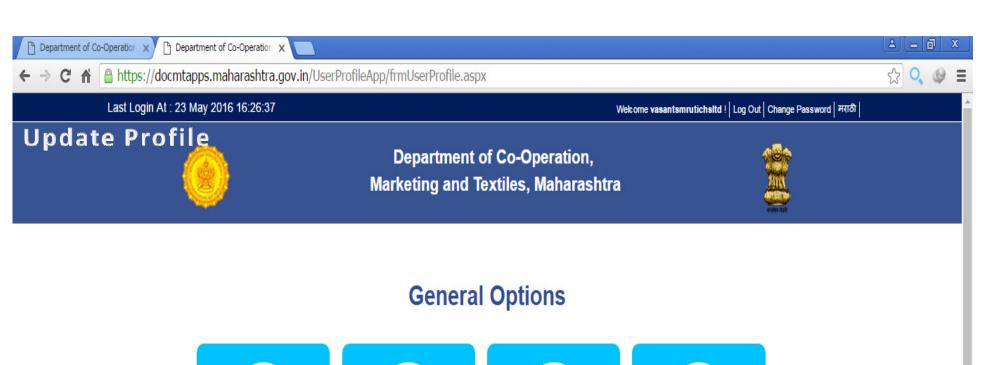
Completion of audit

- After completion of audit, an auditor shall issue his report containing his opinion on the financial statements examined by him in accordance with above standards.
- In the case of co-operative society, the prescribed Format is given in Form N1-applicable to Co-operative societies carrying out the business of banking and Form N2 -applicable to Other Co-operative Societies.
- These forms have been adopted from SA 700.
- If there is any Special Report warranted under special circumstances, the same shall be issued separately.
- Auditor also raises his bill for professional fees and submits a copy of the entire set to auditee.
- The entire set should consist of :-
 - Cover Page (For better presentation)
 - Audit Report SA 700 as near thereto
 - Balance Sheet
 - Income and Expenditure Account
 - Notes to Accounts
 - Form I and Form 28 as applicable
 - General Remarks: AND of course
 - Bill for Professional Fees

























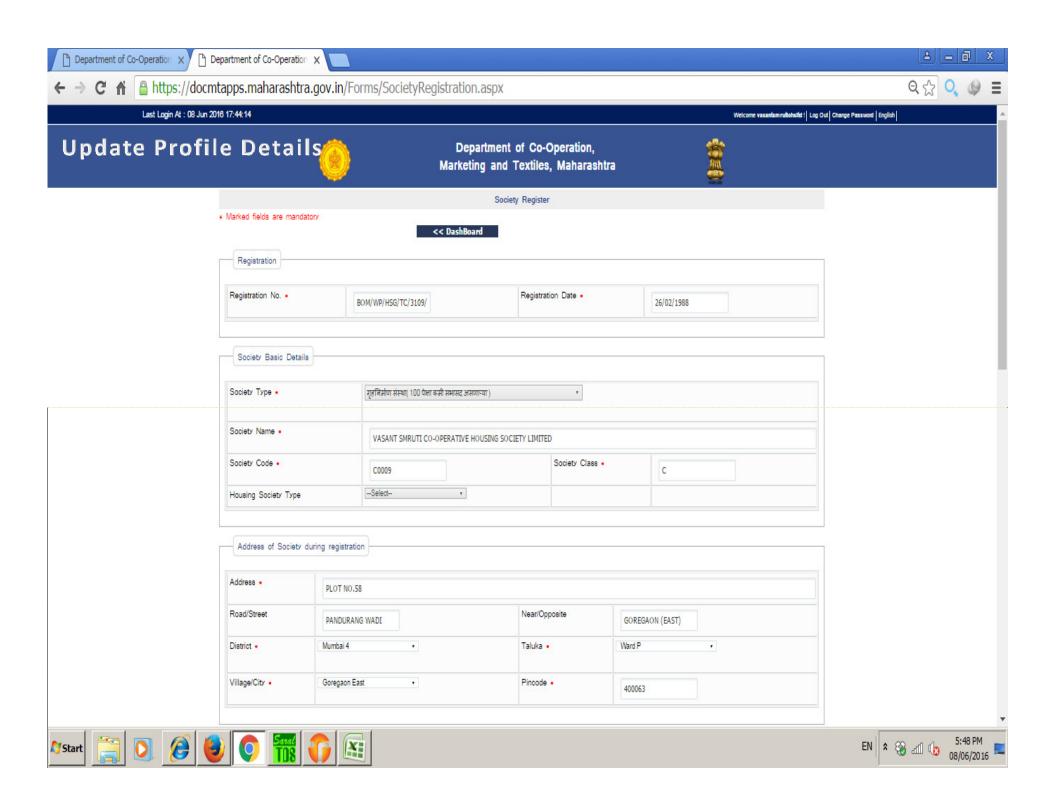


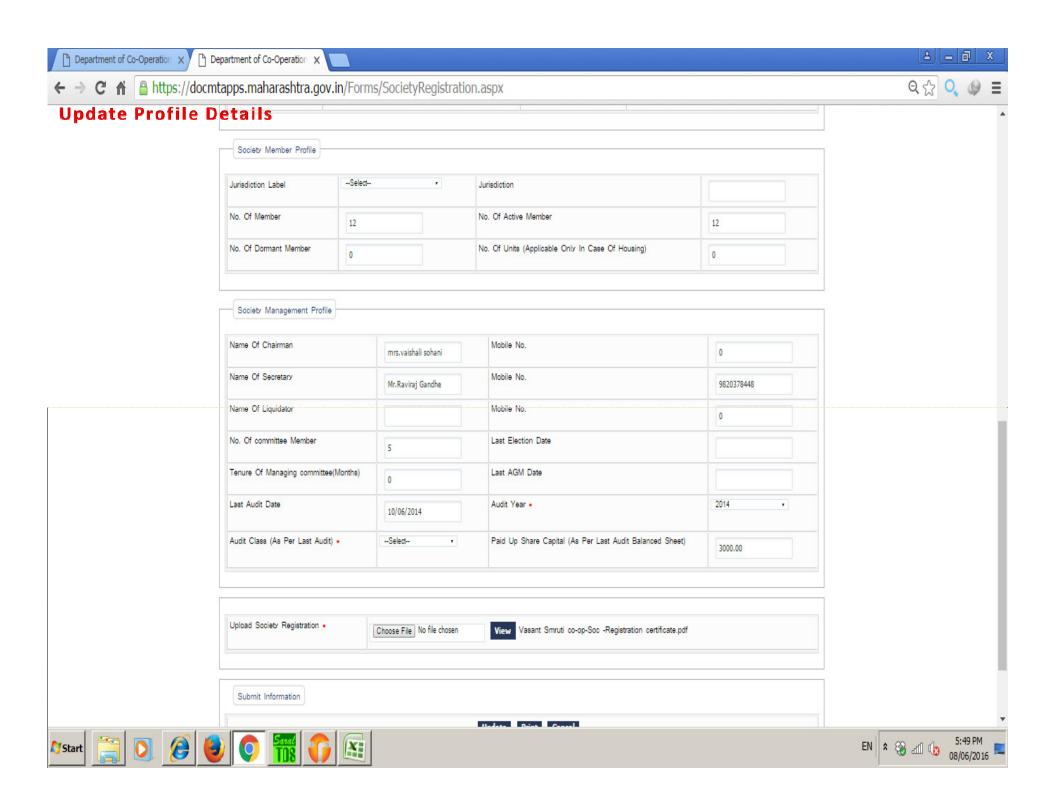


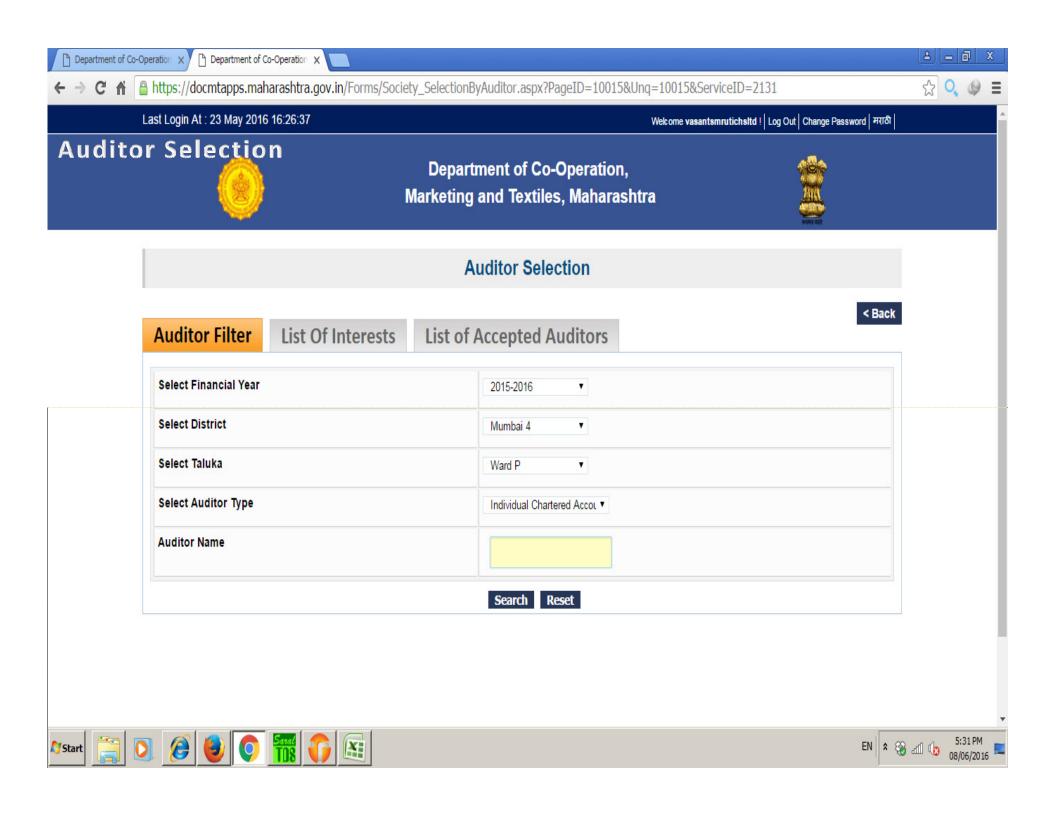


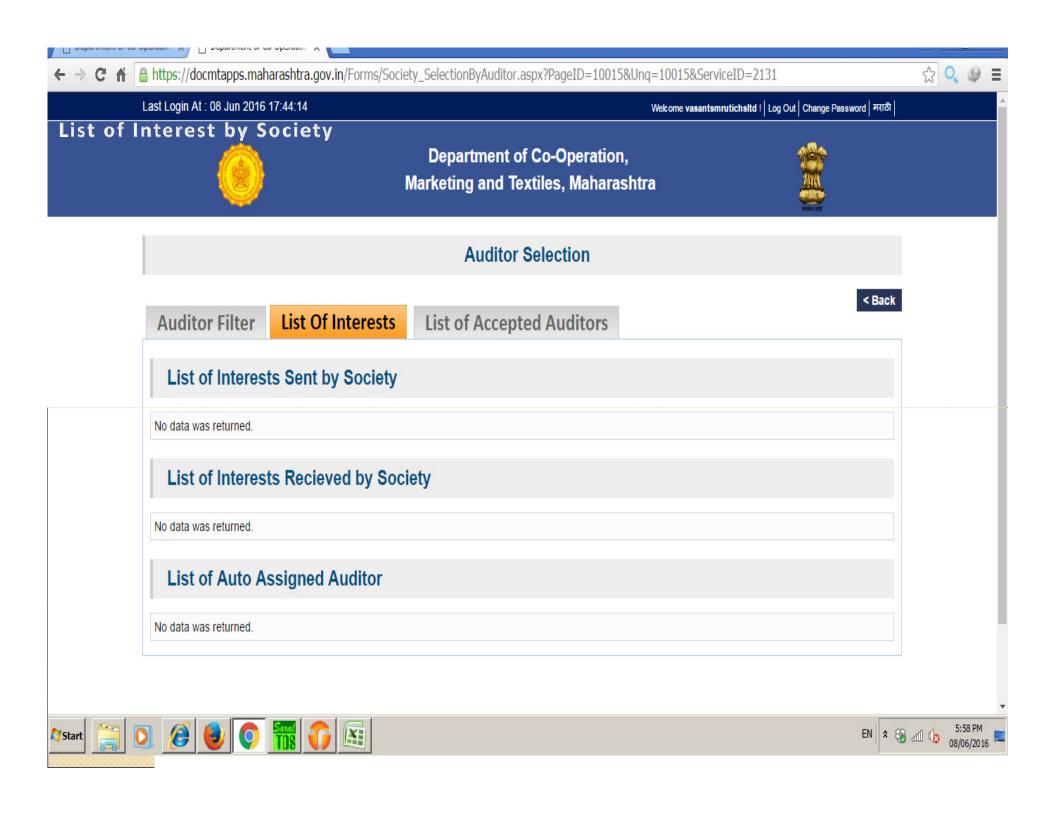




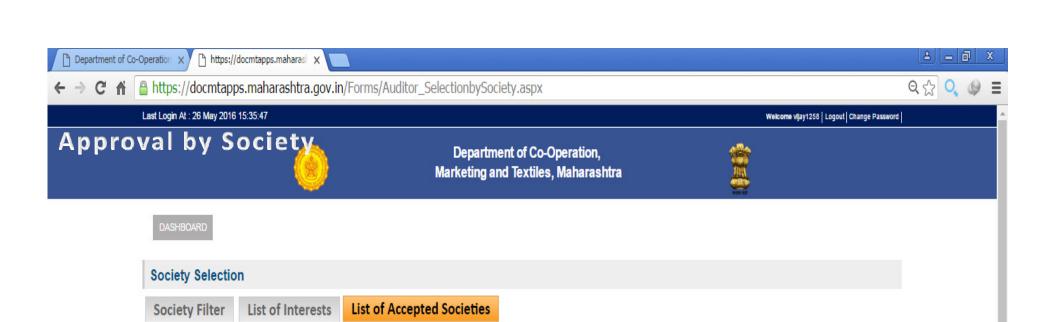












List of Approved Societies by Society

Sm.	Registration No.	Society Name	District	Taluka	Audit Class	Society Type	Audit Year	Order Generated	Audit Report	Detail
1	BOM/WP/HSG/TC/3109/87- 88	VASANT SMRUTI CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LIMITED	Mumbai 4	Ward P	В	गृहनिर्माण संस्था(100 पेक्षा कमी सभासद असणाऱ्या)	2015- 2016	No	No	View
2	BOM/HSG/L - 8839	NEW TRISHUL CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LTD	Mumbai 3	Ward K East	В	100 व त्यापेक्षा जास्त सभासद असणाऱ्या गृहनिर्माण संस्था	2014- 2015	Yes	No	View

List of Approved Societies by Auditor

Instructions

Revoke the Order only when Auditor Generated Order other than the Society authorised by Society to Audit i.e for Wrong Society. लेखापरीक्षण करण्यासाठी संस्थेद्वारे पाधिकृत अथवा चुकीच्या संस्थेसंदर्भात महालेखापरीक्षक आदेश देतील, तेव्हाच आदेश मागे घ्या.

Sm.	Registration No.	Society Name	District	Taluka	Audit Class	Society Type	Audit Year	Order Generated	Audit Report	Detail	Action
1	MUM/WP/HSG/TC/8580	GOREGAON SHREE SHALAKA CHS LTD.	Mumbai 4	Ward P	В	गृहनिर्माण संस्था(100 पेक्षा कमी सभासद असणाऱ्या)	2013- 2014	Yes	No	View	Revoke
2	MUM/WP/HSG/TC/8580	GOREGAON SHREE SHALAKA CHS LTD.	Mumbai 4	Ward P	В	गृहनिर्माण संस्था(100 पेक्षा कमी सभासद असणाऱ्या)	2014- 2015	Yes	No	View	Revoke
2	DOMAND/HEC/TC/2400/97	VACANT CMPLITI CO ODERATIVE HOLICINO	Mumbai	Mord D		गरविर्माण कंक्शा/ ४०० वेशा रूपी कशाकर	2014	Von	No	Mour	













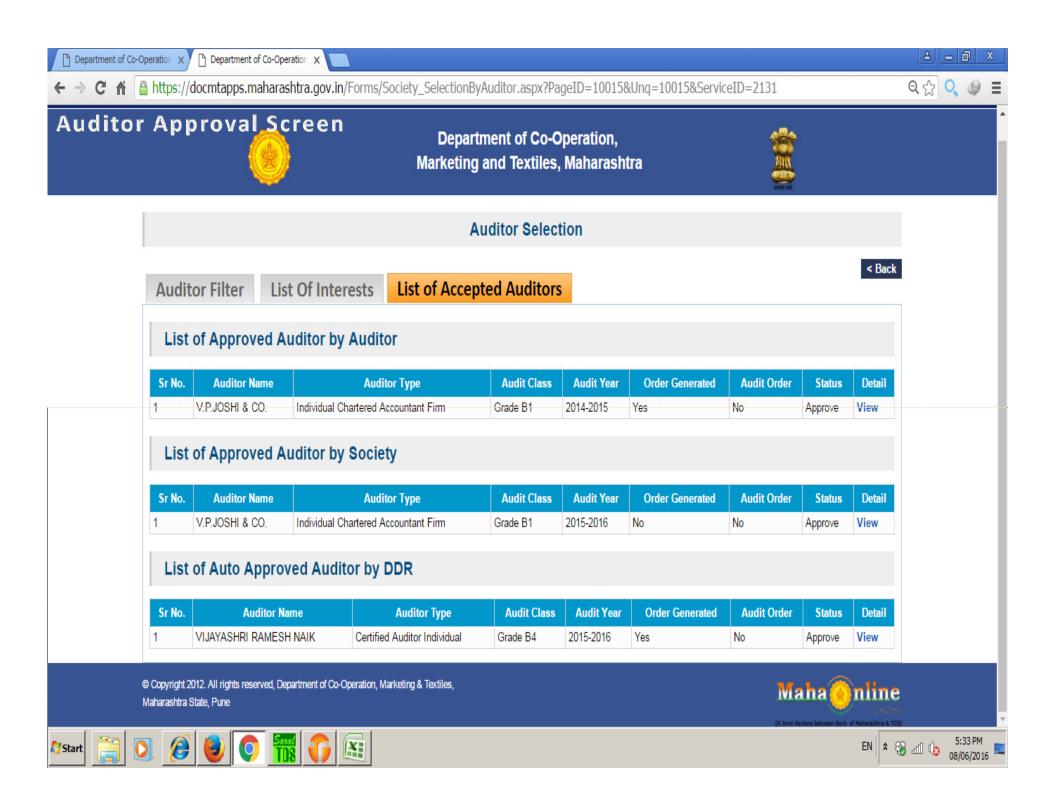












Society Review							
Expressed On:	22/03/2016 18:26:05	Action Status:	Approve				
Action Date:	11/04/2016 17:54:14	Action By:	V.P.JOSHI & CO.				
Remark	Appointment accepted as per letter dated 10.08.2015 wide AGM held dated 09.08.2015	Order Generated Date:					

Paid up Share Capital

Sm.	Particulars	Letter Date	Documents
1	Society Resolution / DDR Audit Order	22/03/2016 18:30:17	View
2	Auditor Consent Letter	11/04/2016 17:54:14	View









Audit Grade (As Per Last Audit)

Registration Certificate





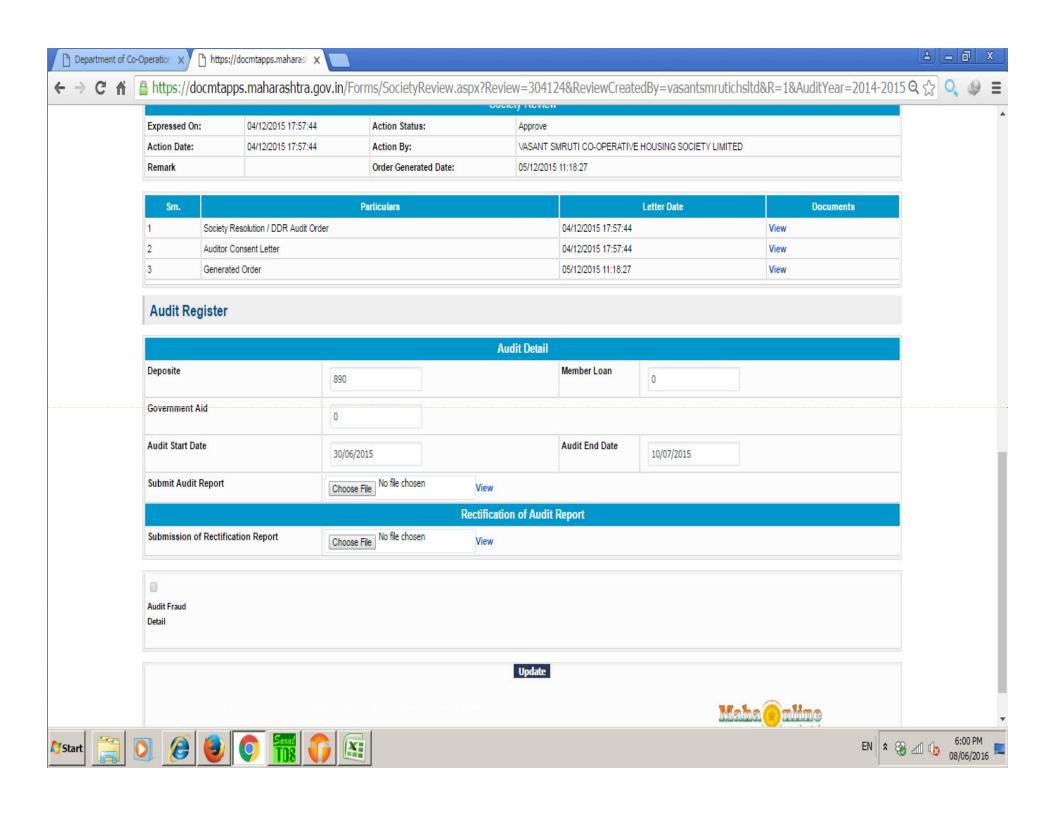


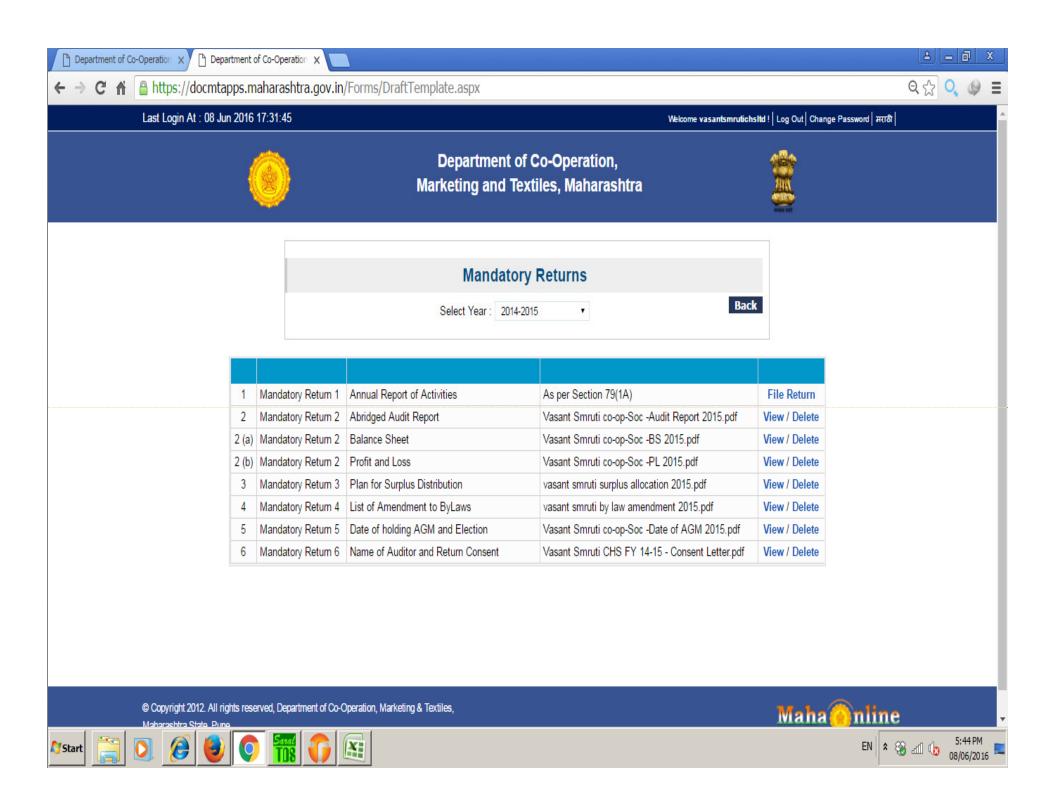
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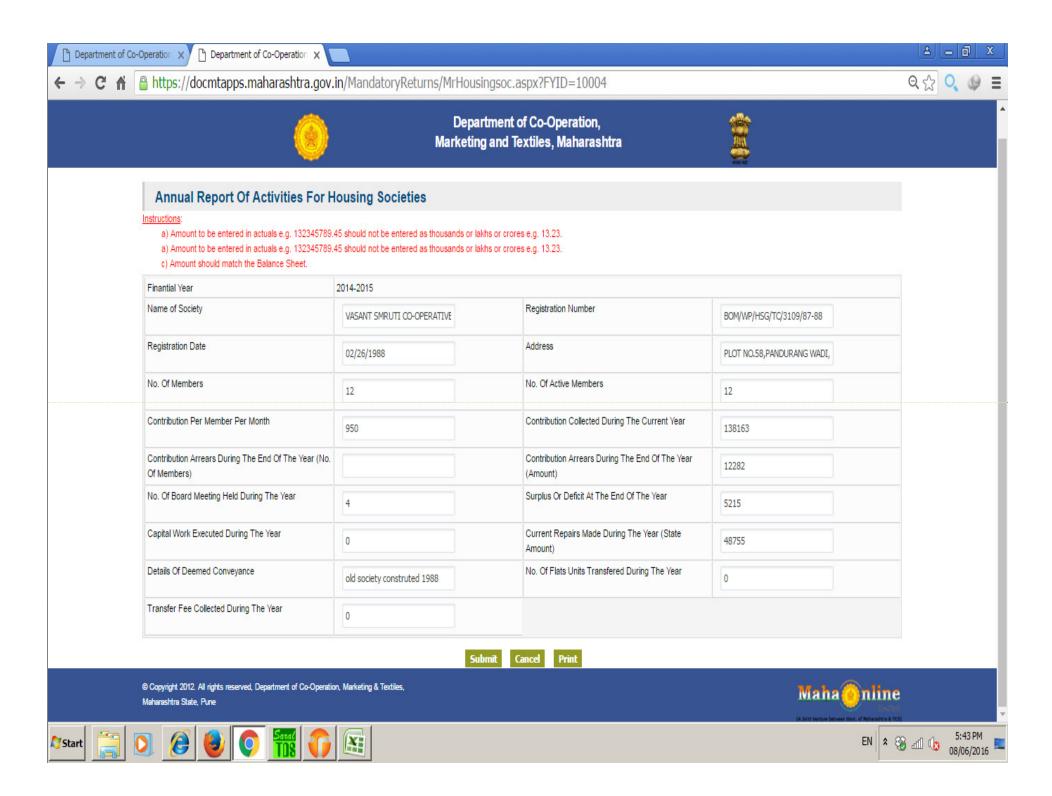












COMMON MISTAKES BY AUDITORS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES



Common Mistakes that Co-op. Society Statutory Auditors Make

- Appointment By Management Committee and not by General Body and still audit is accepted.
- Audit is accepted even when not there in the Audit Panel maintained and approved by the State.
- Audit is accepted without communicating with previous auditor.
- Audit commenced without the consent letter and audit engagement letter given to the society.
- Audit accepted even knowing that the previous audits are not done and society is advised to get the previous audits done by the auditor appointed by the Registrar.
- Audit Rectification Report for previous year is not called for or not verified.

Common Mistakes that Co-op. Society Statutory Auditors Make

- Audit is conducted without reading the Bye laws applicable to Housing Society.
- System generated printouts are not called for w.r.t. books of accounts and Financial statements such as Balance sheet and Income & Expenditure Account.
- Cash and Cheque vouching and posting not checked and verified.
- Comparative analysis exercise of current year's Expenses and Incomes over previous year's Expenses and Incomes not done. Same way with provision and prepaid expenses and incomes.
- Inadequate provisioning not commented upon or brought to the notice of the society.
- Objections not raised for the slashed up Expenses or slashed down Incomes as well as for provisions and prepaid expenses or incomes.

Common Mistakes that Co-op. Society Statutory Auditors Make

- Vouchers, Expense Ledgers and members personal ledgers are not scruitinised.
- Bank Balance conformations and certificates not verified.
- Physical FDs not verified with Investment Register.
- Bank FD Interest Certificates for all the FDs not verified.
- Major contract allotted by the society is not enquired and file not verified.
- Suspense Ledgers are not enquired upon or enquiry on how the Suspense Ledger is nullified is not made.
- Bank Reconciliation statement is not verified.
- The Minutes books wherein the decisions taken or resolutions passed may have bearing or impact on the accounts of the society are not verified.
- The TDS ledger is not scrutinized and enquiries on its compliance is not made.

Common Mistakes that Coop.Society Statutory Auditors Make

- Elections and its procedure if applicable followed properly or not is not ensured.
- Total for Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account of inner as well as outer columns not checked physically in case of word/excel form of Balance sheet and Income and Expenditure Account.
- Not discussing the Draft report with the Mgt. committee and not taking their sign off.
- Not taking the management representation before signing the financial statements and submission of Audit report Or management representation obtained but dated after the date of signing the audit report.
- Not putting the Membership No, Audit Panel No, Firm Registration No. while signing the Audit Report.

RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS POINTED OUT IN AUDIT

- Co-operative audit is not merely critical, but curative. The duties of the auditor of a cooperative society do not end merely by pointing out errors and irregularities noticed by him, but he has also to suggest ways for avoidance of their repetition.
- It is, therefore, necessary that the society follow-up the suggestions made by the auditor and takes due steps to remedy the defects pointed out by him in his audit memo.

RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS POINTED OUT IN AUDIT

- Co-operative Societies Act, requires every society to explain to the Registrar, within three months of the receipt of the audit report, the defects or irregularities pointed out by the auditor and take steps to rectify the defects, remedy the irregularities and report to the Registrar the action taken by it thereon.
- The Registrar may also make an order directing the society or its officers to take such action as may be specified in the order to remedy the defects within the time specified therein.
- The Registrar or the person authorized by him shall scrutinize the audit rectification report and inform the society within six months from the date of receipt thereof.
- If a society fails to rectify the defects disclosed in the course of or as a result of audit or fails to rectify the defects as directed by the Registrar, the Registrar may himself take steps to have the defects rectified and may recover the cost from the officer or officers of the society, who, in his opinion, has or have failed to rectify the defects. Sub-Section (I) of section 79 also empowers the

Concluding Observations

- Apply Professional Judgement
- Technical knowledge, skill and experience
- Intuitive skills To deal with any situation
- Nose for Truth
- Auditor Responds



THANK YOU

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