

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

MASTER OF ACCOUNTANCY

MANAGERIAL BEHAVIORAL PROBLEM OF TRANSFER PRICING

PRACTICE

-A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY IN TELEKOM MALAYSIA BERHAD

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ABSTRACT

Transfer pricing concerns both academics and practitioners. It is one of the most debated topics in management accounting because its rules are a potential source of conflict and the objectives set are hard to be achieved. Despite all this problem, it is very important to establish a good transfer pricing scheme or system in an organization as it is being used in global companies with sub-divisions located around the world.

Previous studies have introduced various theories in the search for a completely satisfactory transfer price system; still there is a divergence between the theory and practice. This divergence occurs because it gives less intention to the behavioral issues. That is why one of the major factors to be considered in any transfer pricing system is the feeling of the people in that system.

This study is looking at the behavioral problem among transfer pricing practitioner and tries to analyses and identify factors that contribute to this problem in Telekom Malaysia Berhad and does this problem influence the achievement of transfer pricing objectives, (i) Goal congruence, (ii) Performance appraisal and (iii) Divisional autonomy.

In doing so, the primary researcher were done in the form of questionnaires and interviews with the relevant personnel and the key people either directly or indirectly involved with transfer pricing practice. The result of the study indicated that the degree of involvement of top management seems to be the major contributor to managerial behavioral problem. It influences members' attitudes

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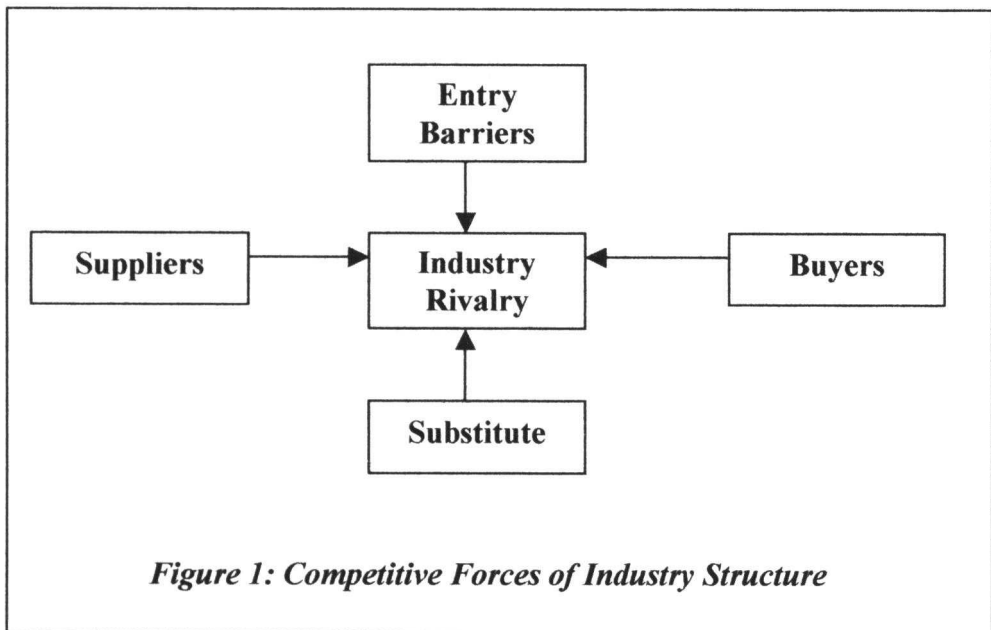
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Cost accounting and Management Control Systems were originally designed and operated to provide useful information for manager's planning and decision-making. In today's modern business, costing becomes very significant for a company's competitive advantage to survive in the industry. This has been stressed by Porter's Five Competitive Forces (Porter, 1985), which presents the link between Competitive Structure and Corporate Performance Perspectives as in Figure 1 below:



These five forces govern corporate performance because they influence prices, quantities sold, costs, investment and the riskiness of firms in an