UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA PERLIS BRANCH
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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT AT ADVANCE MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSTITUTE

(1ST MARCH 2021 – 13TH AUGUST 2021)

LIQUIDITY DETERMINANTS OF GOVERNMENT LINKED COMPANIES (GLCs) IN MALAYSIA (2015 – 2019)

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1.0 Executive Summary

Advanced Medical and Dental Institute (AMDI) is a government-linked institution where my internship placement done from 1st March 2021 until 13th August 2021. Apart from that, several issues had been determined along the industrial training journey throughout the semester. Regression analysis had been done in according to the arise issues. Liquidity is an important issue in financial decision making as it includes investment in asset that requires appropriate financing investment. This study provides insights on the important factors that influence the liquidity of Government-Linked Companies (GLC) in Malaysia. In this study, it consists of 75 observations of 15 firms from year 2015 to 2019 in determining which firm-specific factors are reliably important in explaining the liquidity of these firms. The current ratio is used as dependent variable while cash, account receivable and short-term debt are used as independent variables. Regression analysis were carried out on the unbalanced panel data. The findings of this study indicate that the variables of cash and account receivables positively affects the firms' liquidity while short-term debt negatively affect the firms' liquidity of GLCs in Malaysia. However, account receivables appear to be insignificant in affecting the firm's liquidity of GLCs in Malaysia.

2.0 Table of Content

5.0 Company Background

Advanced Medical and Dental Institute (AMDI) is located at Bertam, Kepala Batas in Penang. AMDI is one of the branches of Universiti Sains Malaysia that is located at Gelugor, Penang. It was established on 16 October 2002 with grant from the government of Malaysia along with the Ministry of Higher Education. AMDI is a post graduate institute specializing in selected medical and dental in areas including clinical service located at Clinical Trial Complex (CTC) building at Putra Bertam, Kepala Batas, collaborative research and post graduate academic programme.

The CTC building is equipped with the latest medical and dental facilities that included specialist clinics, day care unit and inpatient ward. Furthermore, IPPT clinical complex are the first that have modern technology in northern area of Malaysia that is Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang and Perak. Various medical, dental and executive health services are provided by AMDI such as surgery, family medicine, radiology, oncology, nuclear medicine, anaesthesiology, orthodontics and prosthodontics are available at AMDI.

Apart from that, under the USM and the Ministry of Education Malaysia, IPPT also is the only cancer referral centre located in the northern region of peninsular Malaysia that provide comprehensive expertise, equipment and treatment consist of chemotherapy, radiotherapy and brachytherapy.

5.1 Vision & Mission

The motto, vision and mission of AMDI according to (Institute Advance Medical and Dental (AMDI), 2021) are as follows:

Motto

"We Build and Lead Excellence"

Vision

"Leading the world in new innovative discoveries towards sustainable and holistic healthcare deliveries"

Mission

"To developed state-of-the-art advanced research, conduct innovative postgraduate programmes and deliver tertiary healthcare services towards sustainable mankind"

5.2 Objective

The objective of Advance Medical and Dental Institute (AMDI) are as follows:

•   To provide state-of-the-art research facilities to generate novel healthcare discoveries of great commercial values.

•   To disseminate research findings in the form of presentations and publications for the advancement of knowledge.

•   To achieve and maintain international standards of accreditation in management, laboratory and research facilities and services.

•   To be a leading referral centre which provides state-of-the-art healthcare services, promoting healthy lifestyle.

•   To offer, upgrade & create innovative & relevant postgraduate programmes in niche areas that meet global requirements.

•   To promote internationalisation of healthcare services, academic and research activities.
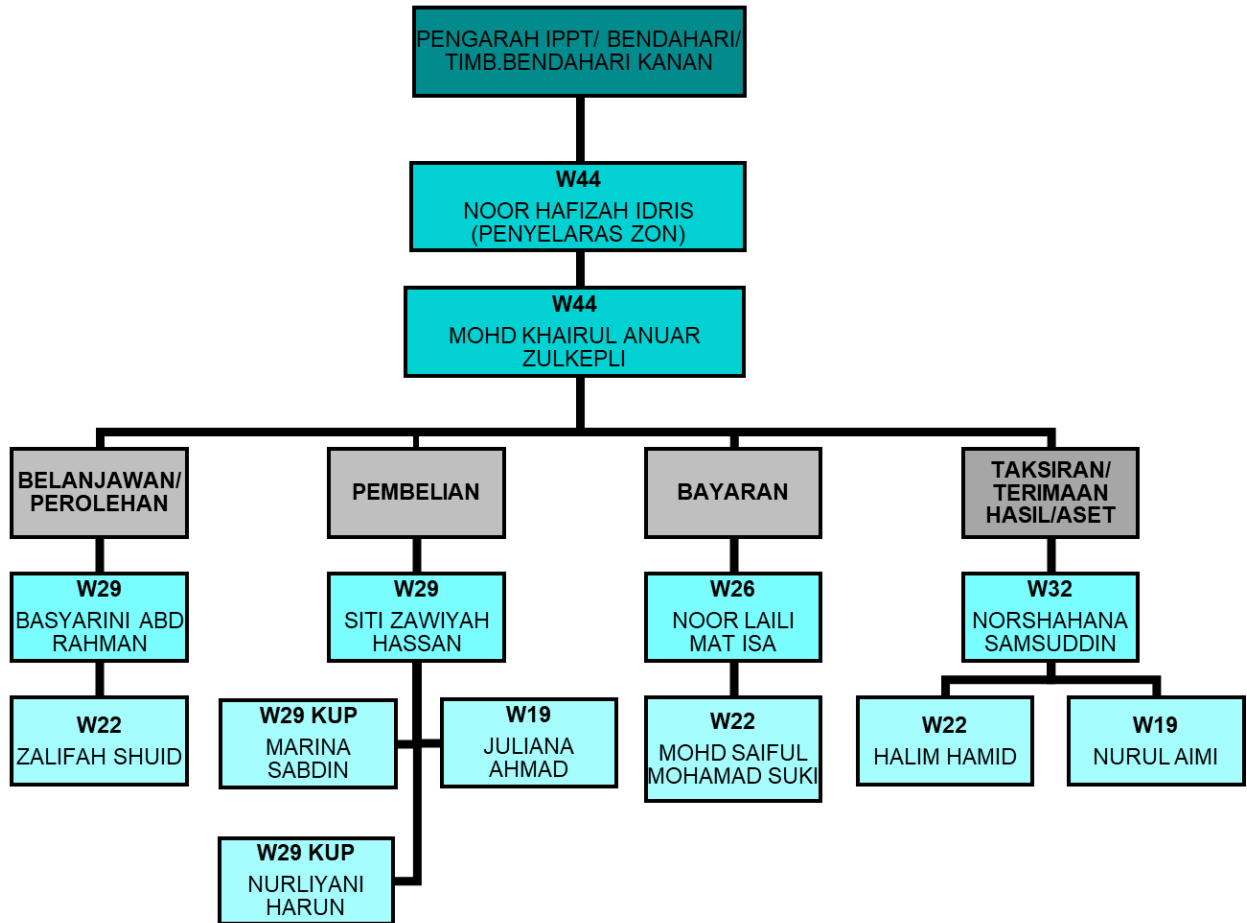
5.3 Organizational Chart

The organisational structure of AMDI starting from the director of AMDI that is Professor Dr. Tunku Kamarul Zaman Tunku Zainol Abidin are as below.

Figure 1: AMDI/IPPT Organisational Structure
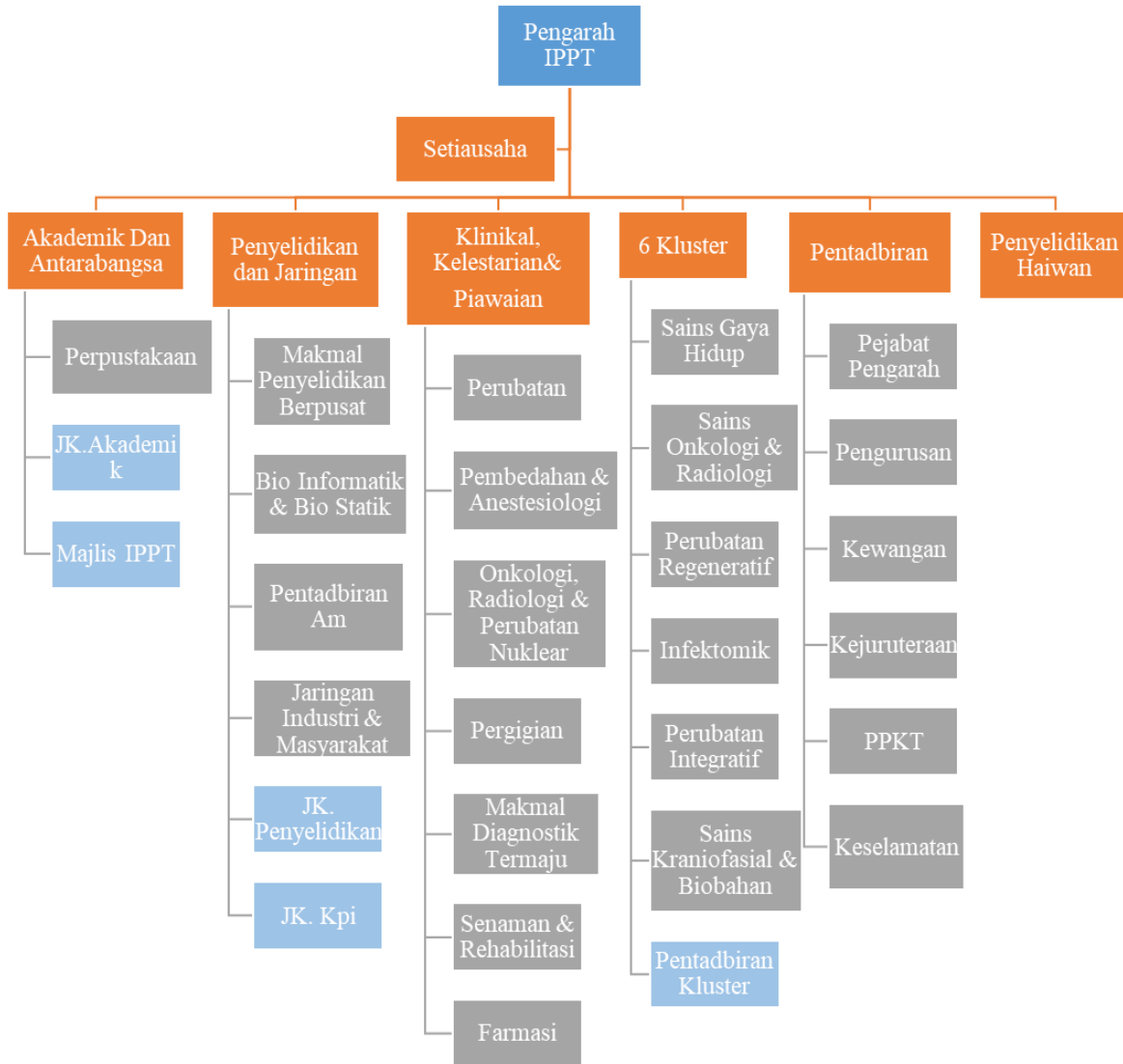
For the organisational structure for the current internship place which is at the finance section of AMDI located at administration buildings are as below.

Figure 2: AMDI/IPPT Finance Section Organisational Structure

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                    PENGARAH IPPT/ BENDAHARI/
                      TIMB.BENDAHARI KANAN
                              │
                            W44
                    NOOR HAFIZAH IDRIS
                     (PENYELARAS ZON)
                              │
                            W44
                  MOHD KHAIRUL ANUAR
                       ZULKEPLI
                              │
   ┌──────────────┬──────────────────┬──────────────────┐
BELANJAWAN/      PEMBELIAN          BAYARAN          TAKSIRAN/
PEROLEHAN                                            TERIMAAN
                                                     HASIL/ASET
   │              │                  │                  │
  W29            W29                W26                W32
BASYARINI ABD  SITI ZAWIYAH      NOOR LAILI        NORSHAHANA
RAHMAN         HASSAN            MAT ISA           SAMSUDDIN
   │              │                  │                  │
  W22      W29 KUP      W19         W22          ┌──────┴──────┐
ZALIFAH   MARINA    JULIANA    MOHD SAIFUL      W22          W19
SHUID     SABDIN    AHMAD      MOHAMAD SUKI   HALIM HAMID  NURUL AIMI
              │
          W29 KUP
          NURLIYANI
          HARUN
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6.0 Training's Reflection

My internship placement at AMDI finance section are done from 1st March 2021 until 13th August 2021. The working hours for this half-government organisation are from 8:10AM until 5:10PM and the workings days are from Monday until Friday.

I had worked under the finance section and had been placed under the procurement section under supervision of Mrs. Basyarini Abdul Rahman. My role act as an internship that helps to smooth the AMDI procurement process. The assignments and task that been given by my supervisor such as preparing procurement documents, updating tender and quotation information on the AMDI website, data analyses and preparing technical assessment report meeting and technical specifications meeting documents does given me opportunity to experiences the working environment. Furthermore, I also had done on the general works on the section that required by the parent university that is USM such as making the department work flows video, editing required photograph of the company and meeting slides for the finance section officer to be presented on the year annual report meeting.

From all the works that been done, I had gained the knowledge regarding the legal process of procurement under RM 20,000 and over RM 20,000 that needed to be followed by the organisation to make sure the procurement process is efficient and effective. I also had gained the knowledge of other process such as payment process, the process of handling the AMDI utility bills and documents used during the process along with AMDI assets management. Lastly, ability to cope for future working environment that I learned and experienced are indeed important for me to learn and to be able to apply for the upcoming future events.

7.0 Regression Analysis

7.1 Introduction

This study examines liquidity management of Government Linked Companies (GLCs) on the Bursa Malaysia with the aim of ascertaining the factors that influence firms' liquidity. Liquidity in the context of this study, is the ability of a company on how quickly and cheaply their assets can be converted into cash (Gill & Mathur, 2011). In other words, this is the company's capability to meet its short-term obligations (Dang, 2020). GLCs are determined as government-holding entities that show the government owns 20% or more of the shares in the firms and in this case, the Malaysian government (Aqilah Ab Wahab & Ramli, 2014). GLCs in Malaysia are hybrid organizations as they have to achieve financial returns while fulfilling their social responsibilities (Bell et al., 2009). Managers facing elevated liquidation in dynamic market risks increasing their efforts to gain market share over their competitors by allocating resources efficiently to lowering costs (S. M. Kim & Kim, 2017).

For the issues regarding the internship place at Advanced Medical and Dental Institute (AMDI), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), there are severals that may affect the liquidity of the company. The issues are the late collection or non-collection of account receivables from AMDI patients or customers and payment process for AMDI procurement to the vendors that takes longer time to be done. due to the account receivables from the company services to the customers are being late to be collected and from that, it affected the payment process to the vendor of procurement that takes longer time to be done.

The issue of the account receivables that keep increasing from year to year is because of the collection of payment from patient at AMDI either it is late or due to non-payment by patients that thought of it as free of charge and are similar with government hospitals. Hence, debts that are not collected from account receivables may produce problems to the liquidity of AMDI.

Apart from that, payment to the vendors or account payables due to the procurement of payment process that takes longer than usual in the organization also affected the liquidity of the organisation due to the increment in the short-term debt.

Furthermore, by using SMART analysis from the previous "Kumpulan Inovatif & Kreatif (KIK)" programme under Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), it shows that uncollectible patients debt problems are at the highest ranking while late payment to the vendors also considered as top 10 of the recognisable problems in the Advanced Medical and Dental Institute (AMDI).

Thus, to address these issues of late payment and late collection of receivables, 15 GLCs listed in Bursa Malaysia had been randomly selected to represent my internship place. The sample is fair enough because it represents 32% of total 47 GLCs in Malaysia. The 15 GLCs are as follows:

Table 7.1: List of 15 selected GLCs in Bursa Malaysia.

No.	Company
1.	Bursa Malaysia Bhd
2.	TIME DotCom Bhd
3.	Petronas Gas Bhd
4.	Chemical Company of Malaysia Bhd
5.	IHH Healthcare Bhd
6.	TH Plantations Bhd
7.	UMW Holdings Bhd
8.	Telekom Malaysia Bhd
9.	Bintulu Port Holdings Bhd
10.	Axiata Group Bhd
11.	Sime Darby Bhd
12.	Tenaga Nasional Bhd
13.	Pharmaniaga Bhd

14.	Boustead Holdings Bhd
15.	KPJ Healthcare Bhd

The liquidity can be important for this study because it can determine the capability of firms that can meet company or firm short-term obligations. From that, the three (3) motives of holding liquidity such as transaction, speculative and precautionary (Gill & Mathur, 2011) can be achieved effectively for GLCs firms. Various studies about liquidities had been conducted in different countries such as Canada by Gill & Mathur (2011), Ghana by Isshaq & Bokpin (2009), Vietnam by Dang (2020) and United States by Kim et al. (1998). This study can differ from previous studies(Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009) in terms of the sample gather are from GLCs public-listed companies that been derived from Bursa Malaysia.

Thus, from the information provided above, the objective of this study are as follows:
1. To analyse and to examine the relationship between cash, account receivable and short-term debt relationship with the liquidity of GLCs in Malaysia.
2. To analyse and to examine which is the main factor affecting liquidity of GLCs in Malaysia.

The remainder of this study proceeds as follows. The next section reviews the literature and develops the hypotheses. Section three outlines the research design, and section four presents and discusses the results of this study. Section five summarizes and concludes this study.

7.2 Literature Review

Many studies have been conducted in different countries to investigate the determinants of liquidity of firms. To remain consistent with the previous studies, measures of the dependent variable and specific determinants of liquidity of firms were taken from the previous studies (Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009).

Previous study by Dang (2020) examines the influence of internal and external factors on liquidity of Vietnamese listed enterprise. Total of 6,700 observations of 12 years (from 2008-2019) were gathered from Vietnamese stock exchange. Liquidity of Vietnamese listed enterprises is measured by current ratio, whereas firm size, capital adequacy, profitability and leverage are used as internal determinants. The research findings indicate that capital adequacy, return on equity, economic activity have a positive effect on firm's liquidity, whereas return on assets, leverage and exchange rate have a negative effect on firm's liquidity and firm size, inflation rate and lending rate have no correlation with firm's liquidity.

Previous study by Gill & Mathur (2011) was conducted in Canada and the study was to find the factors that influence corporate liquidity holdings in Canada. This study used sample of 164 Canadian firms derived from Toronto Stock Exchange for a period of 3 years (from 2008-2010). This study is the extend of another previous study by Isshaq & Bokpin (2009). The findings of this study show that liquidity ratio, near liquidity, firm size, internationalization of firm, industry, net working capital and near liquidity has a significant relationship with corporate liquidity. Liquidity ratio, near liquidity, firm size, internationalization of firm and industry positively affected corporate liquidity while net working capital, short-term debt and near liquidity negatively affected the corporate liquidity.

On the contrary, another previous study (Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009) was conducted in Ghana to examine corporate liquidity management of companies listed on Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) for 17 years (from 1991-2007). The findings of this studies indicate that

leverage is insignificant but negatively impacted Ghanaian-listed firms' liquidity while target liquidity level, size of the firm, return on assets and net working capital statistically significant affecting firms' liquidity.

Based on the above previous studies (Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009), the following subsections are the explanation of the variables included and analysed in this study that were gathered from the previous studies.

7.2.1 Dependant variable: Liquidity

Liquidity is important because it determine the capabilities of the firm to meet short-term obligations regarding their liquid assets(Dang, 2020). The liquidity of any firm can be measured by using different ratios such as current ratio and quick ratio. This study follows the previous studies conducted by (Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009), Current Ratio (CR) will be used to represent liquidity of the firms as dependent variable. CR is used to determine the ability of the firms in meeting short-term obligations relying on their current asset along with the inventories. CR is calculated by dividing the firm's total current assets and their total current liabilities(Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009). A high current ratio or more than 1 shows that the company is liquid and able to meet their current liabilities.

7.2.2 Independent variables

Cash-to-net asset ratio (CASH): Cash determines on how much that the company had amount of their cash or equivalent to their number of net assets. Higher amount of this ratio shows that the company are holding or having more cash or equivalents to meet their short-term obligations and much higher liquidity that can be used quickly. In this research, cash has been measured by using total cash and marketable securities to be divided by net assets(Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009). Based on previous study conducted by (Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009), it shows that cash-to-net assets ratio had a positive relationship with the dependent variable that is liquidity.

Account Receivables (ACCREC): For this variable of account receivable, it shows that the amount account receivable that the firm hold or not yet collected out of their net assets total. From that, the amount of liquidity of the firm can be determine either it is being positively or negatively affected by the amount of their receivables from the year 2015 to 2019. Based on findings by Gill & Mathur (2011) and Isshaq & Bokpin (2009), account receivable positively affected the firms' liquidity in Canada.

Short-Term Debt (SHOTDEBT): This ratio shows the amount of liquidity of the firm by determining their short-term obligations of all their total debt. Short-term debt is a debt that is less than a year that the firm need to be collected for them throughout their transaction with their account payables or other loan that is less than one (1) year (Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011). The formula for the calculation of SHOTDEBT is derived using amount of firm short-term debt divided by their total debt (Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009). According to findings (Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009), this variable had a negative relationship with the firm's liquidity that mean the higher the amount, the lower the liquidity status of the firms.

Thus, based on this literature review mention above, this study hypothesized as follows:

H_1: There is significant relationship of cash-to-net assets ratio with the liquidity of the GLCs.

H_2: There is significant relationship of account receivables-to-net assets ratio with the liquidity of the GLCs.

H_3: There is significant relationship of short-term debt-to-total debt ratio with the liquidity of the GLCs.

7.3.1 Data

This research is mainly dependent on secondary data sources collected from Eikon data stream which is the financial report of the 15 GLCs in Malaysia from year 2015 to 2019. The companies were all the companies that is government-linked while the remaining companies listed in Bursa Malaysia were not collected for this research. This study only selects 15 samples which represent 32% out of total 47 GLCs listed on Bursa Malaysia according to Maulan (2014) for five (5) years (from 2015-2019) chosen using random sampling techniques.

7.3.2 Methodology

The main objective of this study is to analyse and examine the liquidity determinants of government-linked companies in Malaysia. The specification of this study is an estimation of the following baseline regression model for 15 GLCs in Malaysia:

$$LIQD_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CASH_{it} + \beta_2 ACCREC_{it} + \beta_3 SHOTDEBT_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$LIQD_{it}$

LIQD is the dependent variable which represents the ability of the firms or GLCs to meet their short-term obligation when it is needed. In this study, current ratio (CR) is used as a proxy for the dependent variable where it tells the amount current assets to meet with their current liabilities of the firms. It is then followed by a set of independent variables that are cash to net assets ratio (CASH), account receivables to net assets Ratio (NLIQD) and short-term debt to total debt ratio (SHOTDEBT). Below is the formula for current ratio.

$$CR = \frac{\text{Total Current Assets}}{\text{Total Current Liabilities}}$$

B_1CASH_{it}

CASH is the amount of cash or marketable securities that the firm hold in contrast with their total of net assets, it is being proxied by the cash or marketable securities divided by the total number of the net assets the firm hold. Below is the formula for CASH:

$$CASH = \frac{Total\ Cash/Marketable\ Securities}{Net\ Assets}$$

$B_2ACCREC_{it}$

ACCREC is near liquidity that is the total number of account receivable that the firm have for the year out of their total assets, amount of account receivable divided by the amount of total assets for the year are the proxy for this variable. Below is the formula for ACCREC:

$$ACCREC = \frac{Total\ Account\ Receivables}{Net\ Assets}$$

$B_3SHOTDEBT_{it}$

SHOTDEBT is the amount of the short-term debt possessed by the firm over their amount of total debt and is being proxied by the amount of short-term debt divided by the amount of total debt. Below is the formula for SHOTDEBT:

$$SHOTDEBT = \frac{Total\ Current\ Liabilities}{Total\ Liabilities}$$

7.3.3 Data analysis steps

For the first step, data collection from financial report and eikon data stream is being made. After that, data cleaning of the data gathered and removing incomplete data and data that had less than five (5) years to match with our theoretical framework. For the second step, we use descriptive analysis to determine mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum of the data. After that, the third step is choosing the most appropriate panel data estimator using Stata software.

Based on the panel data, it is decided that a static model is used. For the first step of that model, we conduct panel specification test that is Breusch Pagan Lagrange Multiplier (BP-LM) test, F-test and Hausman test to determine either the data is POLS, Fixed Effect (FE) or Random-Effect (RE). For the second step, run the diagnostic test for the static model to determine the multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, serial correlation in the panel data to find the right technique for correcting and defining the problem.

7.4 Findings and Discussions

7.4.1 Findings

Using the current ratio as the proxy for liquidity, this section investigates the determinants of profitability for all 15 firms classified with government-linked company (GLCs) in Malaysia. The results of the process for findings were obtained using Stata software that was used to analyse the data for the explanation towards the hypotheses.

The objectives are to analyse and examine the determinants that affected the dependent variable that is firm's liquidity and which of the variables is significantly/most affected the dependent variable. The results in determining the relationship of the independent variables with firm's liquidity are determine using Multiple Regression analysis.

Table 7.4.1: Descriptive Statistics

Variables	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
currentratio	75	1.697733	1.156177	.39	7.04
cash	75	.3781733	.4888263	.0012	2.3488
accrec	75	.1444933	.1119648	.0038	.565
shotdebt	75	.4496827	.2699122	.0964	.9811

The overall sample consists of 75 observations. The summary statistics of the variables over the sample period is presented in Table 2. The average size of the liquidity which is current ratio for the period of study is 1.6977 times and it ranges from a minimum value of 0.39 times to a maximum value of 7.04 times. Independent variable, cash shows the average size of 37.82% and it ranges from minimum value of 1.2% to maximum value of 234.88%. Account receivable shows that its average size for this study is 14.45% and ranges from a minimum value of 3.8% to a maximum value of 56.5%. Lastly, short-term debt shows an average size of 44.97% and it ranges from a minimum value of 9.64 to a maximum value of 98.11% for the period of this study.

Table 7.4.2: Panel Specification tests

Models	p-values of the tests			
	F-test	BP-LM	Hausman	Technique
Model 1	0.0000	0.0000	0.6842	Random Effect

The next step is to choose the most appropriate panel data estimator. The three available alternatives are pooled ordinary least squares (POLS), fixed effects (FE), and random effects (RE) models. As presented in Table 3, the results of the F-test (p-value < 0.05), BP-LM test (p-value < 0.05) and Hausman test (p-value > 0.05) suggest that Random Effect is the most appropriate model estimator.

Table 7.4.3: Diagnostic Tests for Static Models

Models	p-values of the tests			Strategy
	VIF	H	SC	
Model 1	1.43	0.0000	0.0055	Random-effects (overall) GLS regression with cluster option

Various diagnostic tests were then performed to check for the presence of multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity and serial correlation problems. As presented in Table 4, the diagnostic test results indicated there is a presence of heteroskedasticity (p-value < 0.05) and serial correlation (p-value > 0.05) problems. To rectify the problems, following the suggestion by (Hoechle, 2007), remedial procedure has been carried out by using random-effects (overall) GLS regression with cluster option.

Table 7.4.4: Multiple Regression Result

Determinants of Liquidity for 15 GLCs in Malaysia (2015-2019)

	Random Effect (Overall) GLS Regression with Cluster Option
CASH	0.5580**
	(2.10)
ACCREC	0.6429
	(0.50)
SHOTDEBT	-2.5642**
	(-2.00)
Constant	2.5469***
	(4.68)
N	75.0000
r2	
r2_a	
r2_w	0.1483
r2_b	0.1483
r2_o	0.2191
F	
p	0.1379
chi2	5.5123

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: (1) CURRENTRATIO = current ratio, CASH = Cash, ACCREC = Account Receivables, SHOTDEBT = Short-Term Debt. (2) Figures in parenthesis are t-statistic.

As shown in Table 5, the regression result suggests that the model fits the data well at the 0.1379 significance level. The Adjusted R^2 of 0.2191 suggests that the three (3) independent variables explain 21.91% of the variance in the current ratio. The remaining 78.09% is explained by other variables that were not included in the model.

The results of the regression reveal that cash has a significant positive relationship with current ratio at 5% significant level. As a result, 1% increment in cash will increase current ratio by 55.80% while the other predictors remain constant. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Account receivable has a positive relationship with liquidity. However, account receivable appears to be insignificant as the significant level is more than 0.1 (P>0.1). Thus, the alternate hypothesis is rejected. The results also reveal that short-term debt has a negative relationship with current ratio at 5% significant level. As a result, 1% increment in short-term debt will reduce the current ratio of the GLCs by 256.42% while other predictors remain constant. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. The constants in this study are 2.5469 times for GLCs in Malaysia which are positive value. The constant is statistically significant at 1% significant level. From that, if the cash, account receivable and short-term debt are at 0, the current ratio will be 2.5469 times for GLCs in Malaysia. Furthermore, it shows that short-term debt become the most affected factors affecting liquidity of the GLCS which is 1% increment in short-term debt will lead to 256.42% decrease in current ratio.

7.4.2 Discussion

Resulted from this research, it shows that cash is positively related with current ratio. Increase in the cash holding will increase the liquidity of the firm and causes them to have more ability in meeting short-term obligations and vice versa. This result is consistent with previous studies (Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009) that shows cash holding is positively related with liquidity ratio.

Apart from that, short-term debt is negatively related with current ratio. Any increment in the short-term debt to total debt ratio will affect the liquidity of the firms to be lowered and causes them to have less ability to meet their short-term obligations and vice versa. This result is consistent with previous research (Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009) which stated that short-term debt will decrease the firm's liquidity (Dang, 2020). Previous study by (Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009) stated that listed firms rely much on internal generated fund which is their cash reserves that is not related with debt.

8.0 Recommendations

For the recommendation in my current internship place, it is crucial for them in order to maintain their short-term debt minimally in time because it may affect the company's liquidity negatively as the higher the number of short-term debts, the lower their liquidity capability. In term of this study, AMDI should improvise their payment schedule as not to burden supplier in the case of late payment.

Other than that, monitoring of the payment and collection process also crucial for AMDI as to make sure that it is in time without interrupting the efficiency of the company in managing their liquidity. From that, non-payment or late payment by patients can be avoided in the process and AMDI able to enhance their payment schedule to the supplier without burdening them.

Last but not least, the collections of account receivables which are from their patients and customer also need to be expedite with the implement of new rules or policy to avoid late collection in order for them to have an efficient amount of liquidity to pay their bills.

9.0 Conclusion

As a conclusion, this study aimed to identify the liquidity determinants of GLCs in Malaysia. Thus, this study investigates the cash-to-net asset ratio (CASH), account receivables-to-net asset ratio (ACCREC) and short-term debt ratio (SHOTDEBT) towards the companies' liquidity. The data was gathered from a sample of listed GLCs in Bursa Malaysia. The data is from year 2015-2019 that accumulated of total 75 observations.

In term of methodology, the sources of the panel data were gathered from financial statement of each GLCs in Malaysia on Eikon data stream. In this study, the explanatory variables explained 21.91% of the model. Based on the regression results, cash and short-term debt appear to be significant in affecting the liquidity of the GLCs in Malaysia while the other one is insignificant. From that, this study's empirical findings reveal that cash has positive relationship with liquidity of GLCs while short-term debt has negative relationship with liquidity of GLCs. It shows that increase in cash and decrease in short-term debt do improve GLCs' liquidity. The result are supported by previous studies (Dang, 2020; Gill & Mathur, 2011; Isshaq & Bokpin, 2009).

For the current internship placement at Advance Medical and Dental Institution, suggestion such as minimalizing short-term debt, monitoring of payment and collection process and establishing new rules or policy may enhances their liquidity in order to be able to pay up their bills.

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11.0 Appendices
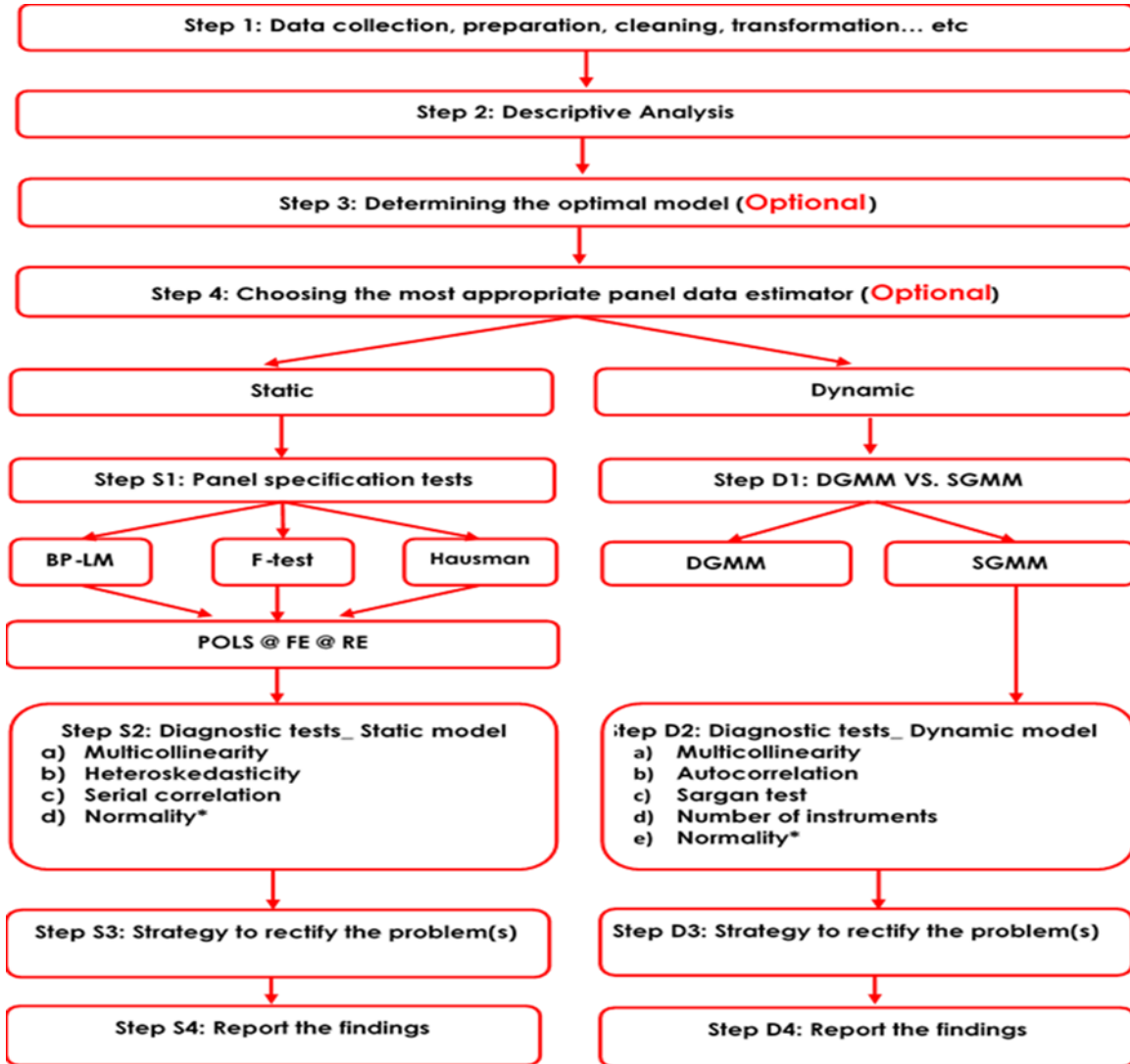
Figure 1: Data Steps

Figure 2: Eid-Fitr post-card made during internship for the department.

Figure 3: Retirement greetings made for one of the finance section's staff at AMDI.

Figure 3: Me preparing to lead Do'a recitement for the finance section for the year.

Figure 3: Eid-Fitr meeting ceremony for finance section after Do'a recitement