



اَبُو سَيِّدِي تَيْكُو لُو كِي مَارَا  
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PERLIS BRANCH

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (HONS) FINANCE

FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT AT MAJLIS BELIA NEGERI PERAK

**RESEARCH TOPIC: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF AUTOMOTIVE AND PARTS  
SECTOR IN MALAYSIA**

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**DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (HONS)  
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**“DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK”**

I, Maryam Jameela Bt Mohd Zaharul Sani, (000707-08-1060) hereby, declared that:

- This internship report has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree, locally or overseas, and is not being concurrently submitted for this degree or any other degrees.
- This internship report is the result of my independent work and investigation, except where otherwise is stated.
- All verbatim extracts have been distinguished by quotation marks and sources of my information have been specifically acknowledged.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 23.07.2023

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The content of this report is regarding the research that has been carried out which is the performance of companies specializing in automobiles and parts sector in Malaysia.

The purpose of this study is to determine the financial performance of the respective companies that involves the automobiles and parts sector in Malaysia. This study spans the years 2013 to 2022 and includes 20 corporations in Malaysia. The first objective is to investigate the relationship between the debt-to-equity ratio and liquidity in Malaysia, the second is to study the relationship between the total asset turnover and liquidity in Malaysia, and the third is to investigate the relationship between return on asset and the liquidity in Malaysia, and the last objective is to study the relationship between operating profit margin and the liquidity in Malaysia. The significance level for each finding was set at 0.05. Multivariate regression was utilized to test the hypothesis to accomplish the goal.

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## **2 COMPANY PROFILE**

### **2.1 COMPANY'S BACKGROUND**

Perak State Youth Council is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and acts as an organization that coordinates youth organizations in Perak. Furthermore, it was founded on 14 August 2006 under the Registrar of Society (ROS) and now boasts with the Registrar of Youth (ROY) under the Youth Development Act 2007.

The Perak State Youth Council is also recognized by the government as the parent body of youth organizations at the state level and was established with the aim of promoting balanced youth progress in all economic, social, mental, physical, moral, and political fields.

The Perak State Youth Council also aims to foster the feeling of the spirit of working with full dedication to the interests of society and the country and thereby complementing themselves so that they can live as mature, creative, proactive, and responsible citizens.

### **2.2 COMPANY VISION**

An act of moving and enticing independence among the youth generations.

### **2.3 COMPANY MISSION**

The company goal is to support and advance youth activities and encourage them through joint efforts and work by the Youth Volunteer Organization.

### **2.4 COMPANY SERVICES/PRODUCTS**

The Perak National Youth Council is a state-level youth coordination body and has close ties with the government, especially through the Ministry of Youth and Sports in matters relating to youth and youth movements. Other than that, The Perak National Youth Council also aims to foster the spirit of cooperation and national spirit for the benefit of

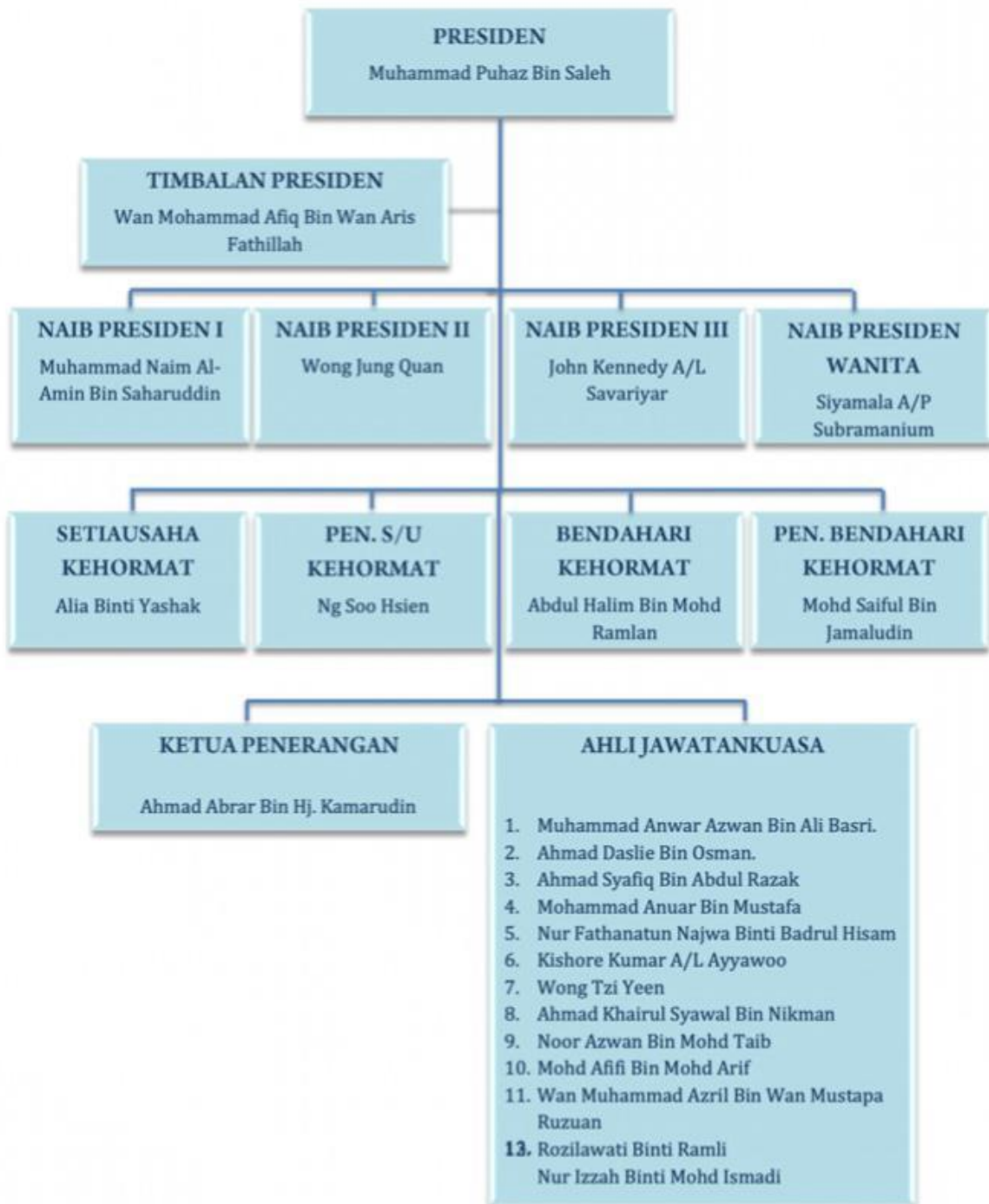
youth society in order to be able to give birth to proactive, responsible, and dedicated youth.

Moreover, it also promotes the development of the youth, especially in the social, moral, political, economic, mental and physical spheres. In fact, they focus on Improving cooperation and relationships between youth organizations in order to enhance youth progress.

Among the contributions that have been given by the Perak State Youth Council to the community, in particular, the youth are the "Rover Moot" State Kelana Pengakap program in Sarawak, the Carnival of Love Science 2023 Program, the Silver Tower Gading Village Program 2023, the PYEM Program (Networking Session), the Islah Youth Course Program contribution: the 4B Tambun heir, the B19 Hilir Perak Ball Party contribution as well as the Silver State Children's Council President's Bowling Cup contribution in 2023.

In addition, the contribution lengthens to the Excursion Program of Lovers & Shawal's, the contribution of Khatam Al-Quran Program and the Infaq Ramadhan of the Hilir Perak Region, the contribution of the Program for the Month of Ramadhan MAYC of the Siput Perak River Area and the financial contribution for the Highest Leadership Course of Hindu Youth Organizations of Perak.

## 2.5 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



### **3 TRAINING REFLECTION**

My industrial training for 6 months has had a big impact on me with a new experience in facing the reality of entering the workforce. During my training, I was appointed to the Finance and Accounting Department that compatible with the scope of my study. My responsibilities are to assist in handling daily department administrative and accounting duties. I need to record all the expenses of the president in terms of the donations given, the spending that has been used for youth as well as the loans given to organizations and joint bodies of the state of Perak. In addition, I am also required to provide financial statements for the State Council of the Silver Minors account and the Silveryouth Development Sdn Bhd on each month after receiving bank statements by email.

#### **3.1 Key in data in Excel Spreadsheet**

In handling this job, I learned that I need to be organized, sharp, and productive in my duties as I need to be alert with all the transactions and data that will be key in. My job is to key in all the expenses and bills for every month by referring to the official receipt, invoice, and payment slip that was given by the president. In this scope, I need to issue official receipts in Excel for further reference. In addition, I also help with depositing checks at the bank for approved donations as well as providing monthly financial statements.

#### **3.2 Notify the applicants of donations upon approval**

In handling this job, I need to be alert and notify the applicants regarding the documents such as the applicants' account number and the details in order to approve the donations. Besides, it is compulsory for the applicant to leave a signature and official chop stamp on the SST letter provided upon approval.

#### **3.3 Updated Petty Cash Book**

Furthermore, I do help with recording the expenses of the petty cash book for every month by inserting the receipt number that has been keyed into Excel to the amount stated. This is to ensure that every time we have a reference in check if there is any problem occurring at the end of the month such as a shortage of money or balance



of money is known. It is also to make sure that every amount that appears in the bank statement is properly applied to its account.

Overall, all of the tasks that were given to me completely helped me in my industrial training where I learned a lot of new knowledge and experience in dealing with people that I would never get in other places.

## **4 RESEARCH REPORT**

This research aims to investigate the financial performance of the automotive and parts sector in Malaysia. It is to find out whether the performance of the respective sector contributes to the benefits or vice versa to Malaysia. In addition, the yearly time series data covers the period from 2013 to 2022.

There are 27 car manufacturers and about 640 component manufacturers in Malaysia's automotive industry. Malaysia's automotive industry, which produces more than 500,000 vehicles annually, is the third largest in Southeast Asia and the 23rd largest in the world.

Descriptive analysis is a sort of data analysis that helps in effectively describing, showing, or summarizing data points so that patterns might emerge that are appropriate for each stage of the data. I examined data from automotive and parts manufacturing firms from 2013 through 2022 for my analysis. This data was gathered using Refinitiv Eikon DataStream, and using Stata14, I performed the appropriate tests to determine whether the data passed them all. Using Stata14 yields accurate findings for descriptive, correlation, and regression statistics.

### **4.1 LITERATURE REVIEW**

The indicator of short-term financial health is liquidity. This is due to the fact that liquidity is defined as the ease or effectiveness with which cash can be accessed in order to meet short-term obligations such as bills. It has also been demonstrated that one of the metrics used to evaluate the financial performance of Malaysian companies is liquidity. (Munawar, 2019a) claims that the organization's existing assets and current

debt are compared to evaluate its liquidity. It is a metric that measures how much money is available to pay off debts using the current ratio. Moreover, a business should hold onto its liquid assets due to the opportunity cost of creating profitability.

The management of the company's liquidity is its foundation. Without keeping the company's cash at a proper level, managers cannot forecast their future. If a business is not making a profit, it is called unhealthy. But if the business runs out of money, it stumbles and eventually fails. In fact, as it were, liquidity management greatly influences both the amount of profit realized and the value of shareholders' wealth. (Ben-Caleb et al., n.d.) Consequently, the job of liquidity management has grown to be more important than other operations.

A corporation with high levels of liquidity will have an impact on firm growth, which is known to be high, according to (Marsha & Murtaqi, 2017). As a result, investors will evaluate a firm's performance according to the rate of growth it experiences, which will raise its value and inspire investor confidence to provide the company with money.

It is claimed that the manufacturing sector has had a transformative effect on all countries through spillover effects to other sectors. Manufacturing sectors have had a transformative impact on all economies through spillover effects to other sectors, according to (Szirmai, n.d.). The industrial revolution began in the early nineteenth century. According to (Utami, 2017), Leverage ratios are used to determine how much debt was utilized to fund a company's assets. This shows that firms use a substantial amount of debt to finance their operations compared to using their own resources. We might compare how both ratios are used in an understandable manner using the leverage ratio. Moreover, according to (Manihuruk et al., 2016), The rate of return on capital increases when debt is used profitably and generates returns on top capital greater than the cost of debt. Leverage, on the other hand, will reduce the rate of return on capital if the returns on top capital are lower than the cost of debt.

(Bhunia et al., 2011) defines total asset turnover (TATO) as a metric for gauging how well assets are put to use in driving sales. Asset turnover is a gauge of how well a business is using its resources to boost sales. According to (Munawar, 2019), the total assets turnover ratio measures how effectively a company uses its operating assets to generate sales. The efficiency of a company in managing its assets to maximize sales

increases with asset turnover. In the meantime, Prihadi (2012:162) explained that the total assets turnover ratio is used to assess how effectively operating assets are used by a business to generate sales. When a business produces the same asset and generates more sales than a small amount, this indicates that the business is becoming more effective as a result of lower investment levels. The fewer assets a corporation needs to have, the more effectively it can utilize its current assets. Because it requires less initial investment, it is thought that a corporation is more effective when it produces the same asset but sells more of it. The more efficiently a corporation uses its assets, the fewer assets it has to have.

Next, the return on assets (ROA) measures how successfully and efficiently a company uses its assets to produce revenue. According to (Fareed et al.,2016)analysis, return on assets is a proxy for profitability, while return on equity (ROE) is a measure of a company's profitability based on equity. There are few researchers who used return on assets as a measure of profitability, including (Boateng Prempeh et al., n.d.), (Nanda & Panda, 2018), (Chen & Tseng, 2005). Furthermore, profitability is influenced by a variety of internal and external factors, including the growth of the product's market, in addition to the product's success. Mixed conclusions came from empirical research that looked at the factors affecting manufacturing companies' profitability. For many industries, a wide range of factors have been evaluated as profitability determinants.

## **4.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

To measure the financial performance of the automotive and parts manufacturing sector in Malaysia by using independent variables such as debt-to-equity ratio as the indicator of the leverage ratio, total asset turnover as the indicator of the activity ratio, return on asset, and operating profit margin as the indicators of profitability. Here, the current ratio as the indicator of the liquidity ratio is used as the dependent variable. The main reason is that the measurement of liquidity is used to determine the short-term financial health of a company. Furthermore, liquidity is critical in determining a company's financial performance. It relates to how quickly or easily cash can be received as revenue or for expenses such as bill payments.

This chapter indicates a quick description of the research technique. Secondary data from numerous sources is modified by the researchers. Furthermore, the data is

taken from the automotive and parts manufacturing sector from ten-year reports. The data is made up of secondary data from annual reports collected by refinitiv eikon.

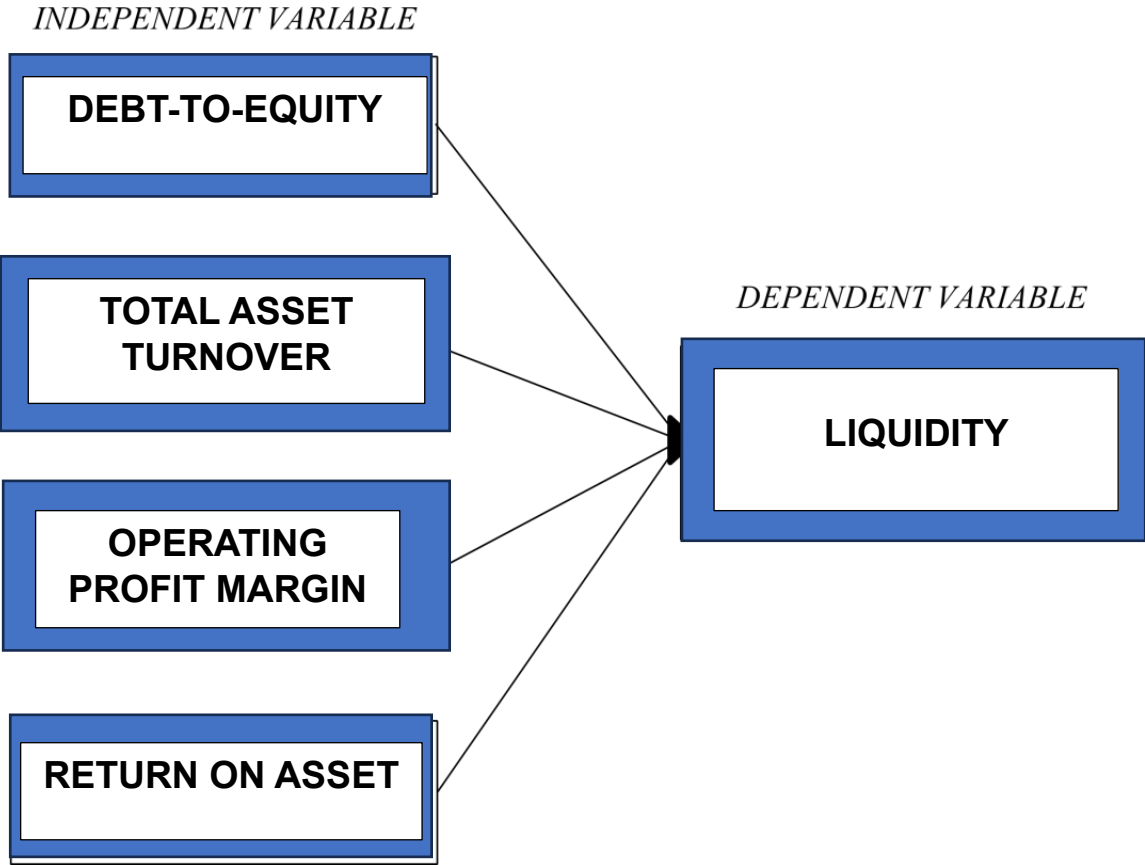


Diagram 1 Theoretical Framework

The variables, abbreviations, and measures utilized in the analysis are as follows:

Variable	Proxy	Abbreviations
Current Ratio	Current Asset / Current Liabilities	CR
Debt-To-Equity Ratio	Total Liabilities / Total Equity	DER
Total Asset Turnover	Sales / Average Total Asset	TATO
Return On Asset	Earnings After Tax and Interest / Total Assets	ROA
Operating Profit Margin	Earnings Before Interest and Tax / Sales	OPM

*Table 1 Variables and Measurements*

The regression model to be estimated is as follows:

$$CR_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DER_t + \beta_2 TATO_t + \beta_3 OPM_t + \beta_4 ROA_t + \mu_t$$

where;

CR<sub>t</sub> = Current Ratio

DER<sub>t</sub> = Debt to Equity Ratio

TATO<sub>t</sub> = Total Asset Turnover

OPM<sub>t</sub> = Operating Profit Margin

ROA<sub>t</sub> = Return on Asset

```

2 . xtset id year
   panel variable:  id (strongly balanced)
   time variable:  year, 2013 to 2022
   delta: 1 unit

```

```

3 . summarize CR DER TATO OPM ROA

```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
CR	194	2.677629	2.669923	0	17.88
DER	193	40.15171	44.44885	0	259.25
TATO	196	.6980612	.3545258	0	1.46
OPM	191	-6.201885	27.85431	-201.48	24.37
ROA	190	-85.18116	829.2193	-10866.67	26.66

Table 2: Descriptive Statistic Analysis

The table above shows the descriptive statistic analysis for 20 automotive and parts manufacturing companies from the year 2013 to the year 2022. For current ratio, the total mean is 2.68 times and max is 17.88 times. For debt-to-equity ratio, the total mean is the highest one among the other variables which is 40.15 times and the max value is 259.25 times compared to the other variables. In addition, the total assets turnover shows a total mean of 0.70 times and the max is 1.46 times. For the operating profit margin, the total mean is -6.20 times and the max is 24.37 times. Other than that, I got to generate the smallest average value which is the return on assets that shows a total mean of -85.18 times and the max is 26.66 times. It is the lowest minimum value of all variables.

```

4 . pwcorr CR DER TATO OPM ROA

```

	CR	DER	TATO	OPM	ROA
CR	1.0000				
DER	-0.4351	1.0000			
TATO	-0.0254	-0.0580	1.0000		
OPM	-0.1102	-0.0304	0.4958	1.0000	
ROA	0.0993	0.0878	0.2116	0.6845	1.0000

Table 3: Correlation Test Analysis

According to the results in the table above, there is a significant positive correlation between the two liquidity-related variables, namely current ratio and return on assets. However, they exhibit a negative relationship with liquidity when it comes to debt-to-equity, total asset turnover and operating profit margin.

### 4.3 DATA ANALYSIS

Dependent Variable: CR				
Method: Panel Least Squares				
Date: 06/14/23 Time: 21:43				
Sample: 2013 2022				
Periods included: 10				
Cross-sections included: 20				
Total panel (unbalanced) observations: 183				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.979529	0.514920	7.728447	0.0000
DER	-0.024734	0.004158	-5.949068	0.0000
TATO	-0.874898	0.585724	-1.493705	0.1370
OPM	-0.025795	0.008796	-2.932616	0.0038
ROA	0.119463	0.037856	3.155718	0.0019
R-squared	0.278993	Mean dependent var	2.708142	
Adjusted R-squared	0.262790	S.D. dependent var	2.679382	
S.E. of regression	2.300543	Akaike info criterion	4.531109	
Sum squared resid	942.0643	Schwarz criterion	4.618800	
Log likelihood	-409.5965	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.566655	
F-statistic	17.21919	Durbin-Watson stat	0.332258	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Table 4: Regression Analysis

The regression model to be estimated as follows:

$$CR_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DER_t + \beta_2 TATO_t + \beta_3 OPM_t + \beta_4 ROA_t + \mu_t$$

$$CR_t = 3.980 + (-0.023) + (-0.875) + (-0.026) + 0.119$$

$$T\text{-stat} = 7.728 \quad (5.949) \quad (1.494) \quad (2.933) \quad (3.156)$$

$$Prob = (0.000) \quad (0.000) \quad (0.137) \quad (0.004) \quad (0.002)$$

#### 4.4 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

These findings formulate the results of the relationship between liquidity with variables that influence financial performance in the automotive and parts industry in Malaysia with its independent variables which are debt-to-equity ratio, total asset turnover, operating profit margin and return on asset.

The results indicate that the coefficient of the debt-to-equity ratio is -0.02 times. Therefore, the value determined that there is negative relationship between debt-to-equity ratio and liquidity. For every 1% increase in debt-to-equity ratio, the current ratio will be decreased by 0.02%. Moreover, the debt-to-equity ratio is significant where the probability value is less than 0.05 and the result is 0.00 based on the above table. The variable also affects profit at -5.95% which is shown by t-statistic.

Other than that, the total asset turnover also shows negative relationship between the liquidity at -0.87 times. This indicates that for every 1% increase in total assets turnover, the current ratio will be decreased by 0.87%. In addition, the variable affecting profit at -1.49% by t-statistic in a negative way where when the total asset turnover decrease, the value of liquidity also decreases. The operating profit margin shows negative relationship between liquidity at -0.03 times. This shows that for every 1% increase in operating profit margin, current ratio will be decreased by 0.03%. Besides, the variable is affecting profit at -2.93% by the t-statistic in a negative way. This is because when the operating profit margin decrease, the value of liquidity also decreases.

Last but not least, the results for return on asset shows a positive relationship between the liquidity. 1% increase in return on assets, the current ratio will be increased by 0.12%. In addition, the variable is affecting profit at 3.16% by the t-statistic in a positive way, due to the increase in return on assets and therefore increase in liquidity.



## **5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

In 2023, the automobile sector will continue to be at risk from external pressures such as the oil crisis, decreased global demand, and persistent supply-chain problems. With sales of conventional cars and commercial vehicles declining, the market for electric vehicles will be the only area of growth.

In fact, the guide to automobiles in 2023 offers a thorough overview of the difficulties, chances, and trends to keep an eye on in the ensuing year. This paper aimed to determine the relationship between the financial performance of the automotive and part manufacturing sectors in Malaysia by focusing on liquidity as the dependent variable. The two major indicators of a company's financial performance are liquidity and profitability. The liquidity ratio is used to analyze a company's ability to meet its upcoming short-term obligations. The margin of safety for short-term creditors (current ratio) grows as the ratio rises. This study finds that only the current ratio and return on assets have a significant positive with the financial performance of the automotive and parts manufacturing sector in Malaysia.

The first recommendation is since this study is only included for Malaysia, the future studies may examine the financial performance of the automotive and parts manufacturing sector in other countries and compare the results with Malaysia. Another incentive is to also consider and compare other manufacturing sectors of liquidity and financial performance. It is recommended that future researchers to do more research about the financial performance of different sectors of the company. One way to do is by collecting all the data with different sectors of the company.

Another suggestion is to broaden the scope of the research. Future studies can undertake a different sort of variable to reinforce the findings and acquire different outcomes. In a study, they can comprise more than one dependent or independent variable. The data in this study was analyzed using four factors. As a result, future researchers can add more factors or use variables that were not included in our investigations, such as net working capital and fixed asset turnover.

## 6 CONCLUSION

This report examines the financial performance of manufacturing companies specializing in the automobiles and parts sector in Malaysia, spanning from 2013 to 2022. The study focuses on the relationship between the debt-to-equity ratio and liquidity, total asset turnover and liquidity, return on asset and liquidity, and operating profit margin and liquidity in Malaysia. The automotive sector in Malaysia, which is the third largest in Southeast Asia and the 23rd largest globally, has an annual production output of over 500,000 automobiles. Liquidity is a crucial indicator for assessing the short-term financial health of a company, as it refers to the ease or efficiency of cash acquisition to pay bills and other short-term obligations.

Liquidity is determined by comparing current assets and current debt in the balance sheet report of an organization. It is essential for companies to maintain their liquid assets to generate profitability. Manufacturing sectors have had a transformative impact on economies through spillover effects. Return on assets (ROA) measures how efficiently a company uses its assets to produce revenue, while return on equity (ROE) measures a company's profitability based on equity.

The financial performance of the automotive and parts manufacturing sector in Malaysia is measured using independent variables such as debt-to-equity ratio, total asset turnover, return on asset, and operating profit margin. Liquidity is essential for determining a company's financial performance, as it relates to the speed or ease of cash receipt as revenue or for expenses like bill payments. The correlation test analysis shows a significant positive correlation between the two liquidity-related variables, namely current ratio and return on assets, but a negative relationship with liquidity in terms of debt-to-equity, total asset turnover, and operating profit margin.

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