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Dari Meja Pengarang

With great enthusiasm and anticipation, we present the latest edition of our Accounting Bulletin. Accounting ensures financial transparency, integrity, and strategic decision-making in an era of unprecedented economic change and rapid technological advancement. The field is evolving swiftly, driven by groundbreaking innovations such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, and data analytics. These advancements transform traditional accounting practices, enhance accuracy and efficiency, and provide deeper insights into financial performance, keeping you at the forefront of the field.

As you explore this bulletin, we encourage you to reflect on the themes and insights presented. Let them inspire your intellectual pursuits and remind you of education's vital role in shaping a better world.

In conjunction with Teachers' Day, we also celebrate educators' vital role in shaping their students' academic development, personal growth, and moral formation. Educators, the architects of our collective future, instill values, critical thinking, and a lifelong love of learning. Their influence extends beyond the classroom, impacting students' lives in ways that echo through families and communities, ultimately shaping a better world.

We deeply thank all the contributors, reviewers, and editorial staff. Your hard work and dedication have not only made this publication possible, but also enriched it with your expertise. Your ongoing commitment to excellence in education and research is truly commendable. Together, we are building a brighter future.



Dr Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique
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Traditional Costing System Vs Activity-Based Costing System

Musliha Musman and Dr Salwa Muda

The business environment has changed dramatically over the last two decades as the result of intense global competition. Businesses that had previously used the traditional costing system were forced to switch to the activity-based costing (ABC) system, a more recent cost system. ABC and traditional costing are two competing approaches for allocating overhead costs to products and services. The ABC technique was developed in the 1980s for assisting firms to improve their cost management and competitive positioning, and it has since become extensively used due to its broad industry applicability (Quesado et.al., 2021; Mahesha, 2022).

Both approaches estimate overhead costs related to production and then assign these costs to products based on a cost-driver rate. The traditional costing system uses a single cost driver, whereas the ABC system uses numerous cost drivers, making it more complex than the traditional approach (Quesado, 2021). The traditional allocation system assigns manufacturing overhead based on a single cost driver, such as direct labour hours, direct labour cost, or machine hours, and is optimal when there is a relationship between the activity base and overhead. There is only one overhead cost pool and a single measure of activity, such as direct labour hours, which makes the traditional method simple and less costly to maintain (Mahesha, 2022). The predetermined overhead rate is based on estimated costs at the budgeted level of activity. Therefore, the overhead rate is consistent across products, but overhead may be over or under applied.



Since the traditional costing system uses a single cost driver, it becomes impractical when technology contributes to a large amount of the product cost (Wahidi et. al., 2021). Overhead costs are typically determined by many drivers, so integrating multiple cost drivers in the ABC system allows for a more precise allocation of overhead. Using multiple activities as cost drivers reduces the risk of distortion and provides accurate cost information (Mahesha, 2022). The ABC method first assigns indirect costs to activities, which subsequently assigns the costs to products based on the products' usage of the activities. ABC system identifies resources in each department's activities to provide information about a product's cost. It collects indirect costs and allocates them to various products in proportion to the product volume. Therefore, ABC system can estimate the product costs and individual activity costs used in the production well. The first step is classifying activities, associating various costs with various activities, determining homogeneous cost groups, and determining group rates. The second step of this stage is the determination of overhead prices selected from each cost group.

ABC system is generally considered more complex than traditional costing due to its detailed analysis of activities and multiple cost drivers. However, this complexity often results in a more accurate allocation of costs, particularly in environments with diverse product lines or complex production processes (Jalalabadi et. al., 2018; Suresh, 2015; Altawati, et. al., 2018). Thus, it reflected that ABC system is a better system compared to the traditional costing systems. In industries with complex and diverse operations, traditional costing methods may oversimplify cost allocation and fail to capture the true drivers of overhead costs (Zamrud et. al., 2020). ABC system is particularly well-suited for such environments as it can accommodate

varying production processes, product lines, and customer requirements. It provides a more granular view of costs, allowing businesses to better understand their cost structures and make strategic decisions accordingly. ABC system also enhances the decision making of the interested user with its better adaptable costing features to support the new business environment and global business competition. It thus creates a more sustainable source of competitive advantage. In addition, it identifies the under-cost and over-cost of the products of a firm (Altawati et. al.,2018).

While ABC system provides benefits in terms of accuracy and better distribution of overhead costs, it is critical to consider the organization's individual goals and circumstances before choosing between traditional costing and ABC. In many circumstances, a hybrid approach that incorporates features of both costing approaches may be the most feasible option. ABC system may not be appropriate for industries with simple manufacturing processes or homogeneous products when traditional costing methods may be sufficient. Industries with low overhead costs relative to direct costs may find ABC's benefits less desirable. Furthermore, for industries with straightforward production processes and relatively homogeneous products, traditional costing may provide appropriate and accurate cost information without the need complexity of an ABC system. Agriculture, mining, and basic manufacturing are examples of industries with simple cost structures that benefit from traditional costing methods. It's essential for businesses to carefully assess their needs, resources, and readiness for change before embarking on a switch to ABC system.

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Leveraging Behaviour for Tax Compliance

Siti Hawa Shuid

Tax compliance is a cornerstone of functioning societies, providing the necessary revenue for societal infrastructure and public services. However, the dilemma arises between individual behaviour and the societal obligation to contribute financially to the collective welfare.

The behavioural factors can be looked at in terms of perceptions of tax fairness, subjective norms, trust towards the government and tax authorities, as well as the role of tax professionals. The findings of Rashid's (2020) study in Bangladesh revealed that if the taxpayers perceived the tax system as fair, this would cultivate and affect their intention to comply with the tax laws. Similar findings were highlighted by Hayat et. al.'s (2022) study in Malaysia. In addition, if the taxpayers believed that the tax rate was appropriate for their income level, they would be willing to pay tax (Rashid, 2020).



Strong subjective norms are also one of the determinants of tax compliance. Górecki and Letki (2021), who carried out a study involving 14 countries in Europe, found that strong perceived norms of one's immediate reference group, often replace fines and punishment actions as a method of deterring tax noncompliance. According to a similar study by Sritharan et al. (2020), having a better positive referral group will boost a taxpayer's tax compliance on an individual basis. For example, in cases where an individual perceives that people around them, such as family members and friends, support tax compliance and view tax evasion as unethical, they will be more likely to comply with tax obligations themselves.

Furthermore, the trust of the taxpayers towards the governments and tax authorities also contributes to an intrinsic motivation to pay taxes (Ryšavá & Zídková, 2021; Dularif & Rustiarini, 2022). Taxpayers will be more inclined to pay taxes if they believe that the quality of the public facilities being offered is satisfactory and that the government is properly handling the money they have paid in taxes (Ryšavá & Zídková, 2021). Studies have shown that respect for authority is one of the components of trust that influences an individual's tax compliance behaviour. For instance, people who perceive an increase in respect for tax authority as a positive change have a greater incentive to pay their taxes willingly (Kumi & Kwasi Bannor, 2023; Ryšavá & Zídková, 2021).

Another behavioural factor that influences tax compliance is the facilitating role of tax professionals. Che Rosli et al. (2018) found a positive relationship between the influence of tax professionals and tax noncompliance. This study is consistent with the findings of Saad et al. (2021) who found that tax professionals do contribute to assisting high-net-worth individuals in overstating expenses (Saad et al., 2021). High-net-worth individuals have the perception that tax professionals will provide valuable assistance in strategic tax planning as well as during tax audit sessions.

In conclusion, understanding and addressing these behavioural factors are essential for policymakers and tax authorities in designing effective tax policies and enforcement strategies as well as promoting voluntary tax compliance. In addition, knowledge of these factors would help citizens to make informed decisions regarding their tax obligations.

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Accounting Issues: Fraud

Nur Syahira Abu Mansor and Saflina Azis

Introduction

Accounting issues vary in severity, complexity, and frequency, but their fundamental concept remains consistent. Despite efforts by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) to make GAAP accounting rules more flexible and less burdensome, stakeholders often disagree with its decisions. These issues encompass a range of preventable accounting aspects that directly impact a company, such as inaccurate financial statements, security risks, outdated standards, and negative audit outcomes. In cases of fraud,



accounting issues stem from inadequate internal controls, lack of training on changing regulations, dependence on individuals, and ethical lapses. Fraud-related accounting issues may include major financial errors, undetected fraud due to weak controls, misapplication of GAAP standards, regulatory breaches, and cybersecurity threats. Such issues can distort a company's profitability and cash flow and may arise from embezzlement or collusion due to inadequate internal controls.

Fraud

Financial statement fraud involves intentionally altering a company's financial records to portray a more favourable performance and profitability. Both internal parties like employees or management and external parties like vendors can perpetrate this type of fraud. Weak internal controls and collusion among employees can facilitate fraud, including embezzlement. Various forms of financial statement fraud exist, such as fabricating expenses, concealing liabilities, inflating asset values, and misrepresenting revenue. Essentially, accounting fraud encompasses illegal modifications to deceive investors or hide earnings or losses, which can include overstating revenue, omitting expenses, or misrepresenting assets and liabilities. Accounting scandals are corporate scandals stemming from deliberate falsifications by reputable company or government executives, exposing financial wrongdoing.

Additionally, deception may involve illegally withholding information from financial statements or inflating certain figures to maintain stock prices, influence within the company, or other benefits. Unlike corporate fraud, which includes payroll fraud, bribery, and kickbacks, financial statement fraud specifically involves manipulating economic data like revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, share prices, and company valuation.

Types of Financial Statement Fraud

There are several types of financial statement fraud such as:

1. Exaggerated revenue: this occurs when a business presents a false picture of its financial health by claiming revenue before obtaining the goods or services.
2. Misappropriations: a significant type of fraud where people manipulate financial statements to conceal theft or embezzlement by adding fictitious expenses or using double-entry bookkeeping.
3. Overstated assets: when a business exaggerates the net worth of its assets, this causes its net income and retained earnings to be inflated. They might not implement depreciation schedules or valuation reserves to artificially increase shareholders' equity.

4. Concealment: financial accounts are manipulated to increase assets, equity, and net earnings by excluding liabilities or obligations (loans, salary, underreported health benefits, and more).
5. Inadequate or improper information disclosure: concealing or removing information from financial accounts to reveal false or ambiguous information, such as accounting adjustments, contingent liabilities, important events, and other activities.
6. Falsified expenses: when a business gives the impression that it makes more money than it does by inflating its net income and understating its costs and expenses.
7. False financial reporting: intentional misrepresentations in accounting, manipulation of accounting data, fabrication of transactions, records, and/or purposefully false or deceptive disclosures made with the aim of deceiving account holders.
8. Aiding and abetting: providing a platform for other people to engage in dishonest behaviour, for as by engaging in complex financial transactions intended to help a client or business partner falsify their financial accounts.

Factors Leading to Fraud

Financial statement fraud involves manipulating a company's financial records to deceive stakeholders. It can originate from various factors like institutional, psychological, and situational circumstances, which provide opportunities and incentives for individuals or entities to engage in deceitful activities. SAS No. 99 highlights three key elements associated with fraud: pressure, opportunity, and rationalization. As a result, auditors need to take these aspects into account to effectively detect fraudulent behaviour.



Occupational fraud encompasses corruption, asset misappropriation, and financial statement fraud committed by employees. Asset misappropriation, being the most common, happens when employees misuse company resources for personal benefit. Conversely, corruption involves exploiting one's power to influence others, often through bribery or conflicts of interest.

Recommendation

To effectively address accounting challenges such as fraud, it's essential for companies to utilize modern cloud-based automation tools, which can help identify anomalies like repetitive payments and discrepancies between projected and actual expenditures. Implementing rigorous internal accounting protocols, including access controls and regular audits, is crucial in thwarting unauthorized access and promptly detecting fraudulent activities. Additionally, deploying fraud detection software and establishing formal reporting channels such as whistleblower hotlines can aid in uncovering fraudulent behaviour and mitigating financial losses. Enhanced monitoring through audits, reconciliations, and physical inspections is vital for reducing instances of fraud and bolstering fraud prevention efforts, while prudent financial management practices and robust policies are imperative for addressing and preventing financial statement fraud, thereby safeguarding the company's assets and reputation.

Efficient management of fraud control measures not only helps mitigate financial risks but also offers various advantages, including lowered capital expenses, increased trust in financial markets, and decreased legal and regulatory liabilities. Strengthening fraud risk mitigation systems can result in overall cost reductions by identifying operational inefficiencies and protecting the company's most valuable asset - its reputation. By proactively tackling accounting challenges and implementing effective fraud prevention strategies, companies can shield themselves from financial losses, legal ramifications, and reputational harm, thereby ensuring their long-term viability and success in the business environment.

Conclusion

In summary, automated financial and accounting tools emerge as effective remedies for the array of challenges encountered in accounting. By automating tasks, these tools not only save time but also empower finance teams to redirect their focus toward enhancing operational efficiency and fostering business growth. Additionally, they play a pivotal role in ensuring compliance with regulatory standards, thereby safeguarding the integrity of financial processes.

Accounting fraud, a pervasive issue, often arises from unethical behaviour driven by various motives such as personal gain or aspirations for career advancement. Robust corporate governance frameworks, including vigilant oversight by audit committees, are essential for preventing fraudulent activities within organizations. Engaging forensic accountants during investigations further strengthens the ability to detect discrepancies and uncover fraudulent practices, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability.



While technological advancements like real-time SaaS automation software and ERP systems offer promising avenues for addressing accounting challenges, it is crucial not to overlook the importance of providing comprehensive training to finance and accounting teams. This training equips them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively utilize these technological tools and navigate complex financial landscapes, ultimately mitigating the risk of accounting issues and fraud.

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Diverse Nature of Accounts from Various Company Types

Fatin Nur Elisha Md Robi and Saflina Azis

Introduction

Implementing standardized accounting methods across diverse industries, sizes, and operational models presents significant business challenges. The complexity inherent in this diversity makes it difficult to devise a uniform approach to accounting, affecting the consistency and accuracy of financial reporting. Inaccurate reporting can lead to regulatory non-compliance, financial discrepancies, and impediments in strategic decision-making processes. Addressing these challenges requires a nuanced understanding of each business's specific accounting needs, encompassing legal requirements, reporting obligations, and operational intricacies. Flexibility is paramount in developing tailored accounting processes, whether through sector-specific principles or enhanced training programs for professionals. Additionally, leveraging adaptable technological solutions and fostering cross-departmental communication can provide valuable insights into specialized accounting requirements, ultimately enhancing efficiency and accuracy in financial reporting.



Navigating the complexities of accounting processes in diverse business environments necessitates a multifaceted approach. Businesses can overcome challenges and enhance accounting efficiency by embracing flexibility, industry-specific knowledge, ongoing education, and technological advancements. This comprehensive strategy empowers organizations to improve financial reporting accuracy, mitigate regulatory risks, and effectively manage diverse industry landscapes, fostering sustainable growth and success.

Accounting Issues

The lack of standardization in accounting practices poses a multifaceted challenge for businesses, stemming from the diverse nature of industries and organizational structures. This absence of uniformity complicates financial reporting, making it challenging to establish a consistent framework applicable across all sectors. Differences in accounting procedures between industries hinder comparability and evaluation of financial performance. Standard-setting bodies like IFRS and GAAP offer guidelines but adapting them to diverse industry needs remains difficult. The dynamic nature of businesses and accounting standards further complicates the pursuit of a standardized approach. To achieve a balance between uniformity and sector-specific requirements, it's essential for regulatory agencies, industry stakeholders, and standard-setting organizations to collaborate. This collective effort fosters confidence and comparability in financial reporting, benefiting the entire business community.

Training and skill development in the accounting industry present additional challenges closely tied to the profession's evolving landscape. The rapid pace of technological advancements underscores the need for continuous learning among accountants to stay abreast of industry trends. Discrepancies between academic curricula and practical requirements highlight the need for a curriculum that seamlessly integrates theoretical knowledge with real-world applications. Despite significant investments in technological innovation by accounting firms, accounting education has struggled to keep pace. Institutions must update their curricula to equip students with essential technology skills for successful careers in accounting and auditing. The evolving nature of business and the increasing demand for information literacy underscore the importance of accounting education in shaping the future workforce. Emphasizing continuous improvement, acquisition of new skills, and soft skill development, along with professional retraining, is crucial for individuals seeking long-term employment stability. Collaboration between universities, employer organizations, and

professional associations is essential to deliver accounting education aligned with industry needs, particularly in technology-related areas.

Recommendations

The section on standardizing property, plant, and equipment (PPE) accounting underscores the importance of consistency and comparability in financial analysis. Challenges arise due to variations in how PPE is valued, depreciated, and disclosed, hindering consistency. Recommendations focus on establishing uniform methodologies for handling PPE, emphasizing factors like valuation methodologies, depreciation rules, and disclosure standards. Third-party verification is proposed to accurately calculate asset lifespan, addressing the lack of full data. Collaborating with specialized



professionals ensures a precise assessment, enhancing financial reporting accuracy and transparency. Additionally, upgrading asset management systems like MySPATA and SPA is essential to accurately differentiate expenses and align them with recommendations by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

In addressing training and skill challenges, the significance of hard and soft skills for prospective accountants is highlighted. Soft skills, including effective communication and interpersonal skills, are essential for adapting to the dynamic accounting environment and distinguishing applicants. Employers and workers recognize the diminishing significance of traditional qualifications and work experience, emphasizing the growing importance of soft skills such as critical thinking and cooperation. However, limitations in soft skill training and evaluation tools are noted, underscoring the need for enhanced collaboration among employees and management to foster teamwork, coordination, and professional development. Investing in hard and soft skill development is crucial for enhancing organizational performance and maintaining customer satisfaction.

Conclusion

In conclusion, addressing the challenges of implementing standardized accounting methods necessitates a comprehensive approach that acknowledges the diverse nature of industries and operational models. Flexibility and adaptability emerge as critical strategies for navigating the complexities inherent in financial reporting across different sectors. By embracing industry-specific knowledge, ongoing education, and technological advancements, businesses can enhance efficiency, accuracy, and regulatory compliance in their accounting practices. Moreover, fostering collaboration among regulatory bodies, industry stakeholders, and standard-setting organizations is essential to balance uniformity and sector-specific needs, ensuring confidence and comparability in financial reporting.

Furthermore, training and skill development in the accounting industry plays a pivotal role in adapting to the evolving landscape driven by technological advancements. Updating academic curricula to incorporate essential technology skills and emphasizing continuous learning and soft skill development are imperative for preparing accountants for success in today's dynamic business environment. Collaboration between academia, industry, and professional associations is vital for delivering relevant accounting education aligned with industry needs. Additionally, recommendations for standardizing property, plant, and equipment (PPE) accounting underscore the importance of consistency and accuracy in financial analysis. Implementing uniform methodologies and third-party verification processes can enhance financial reporting accuracy and transparency, while upgrading asset management systems is essential to align with global standards and best practices, ultimately contributing to organizational performance and competitiveness.



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Safeguarding Financial Integrity: Security and Confidentiality in SMEs without Dedicated Accountants

Nurul Izzah Haziqah Mat Arop and Saflina Azis

Introduction

In Small Medium Industries (SMEs), the absence of an internal accountant poses a significant challenge, resulting in questionable financial data. As SMEs navigate the complexities of business operations, the role of an accountant becomes increasingly vital. Having an internal accountant provides SMEs with specialized financial expertise, ensuring timely and accurate financial reporting, proper maintenance of records, and compliance with tax laws. However, some SMEs, particularly startups, may opt to forego hiring an internal accountant to save costs, relying instead on accounting software or outsourcing services for financial management.

Without internal accountants, SMEs risk unintentionally violating moral and professional guidelines set by regulatory bodies like the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA). The complexity of financial reporting standards, such as the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS), poses further challenges for SMEs, potentially leading to inaccuracies and hindering financial transparency and comparability.

The absence of internal accountants in SMEs can lead to various problems, including inadequate management and control over sensitive financial information. Dependence on non-specialized personnel and outsourcing increases the risk of data breaches and compromises confidentiality. Ignorance about cybersecurity among Malaysian SMEs further exacerbates these risks, leaving them vulnerable to cyber threats and privacy breaches.

Outsourcing financial tasks to external service providers also presents challenges, as these providers may not fully comprehend the unique financial intricacies of SMEs, leading to errors in financial reporting and decision-making. To address these issues and ensure financial integrity and security, SMEs must implement strong internal controls, adhere to MFRS, and comply with MIA requirements. Investing in financial education and leveraging technological advancements can further enhance SMEs' financial management practices and contribute to Malaysia's economic stability.



Issues in SMEs

Several issues are evident within SMEs:

1. Absence of Internal Accountant

SMEs often lack the resources to employ dedicated internal accountants. This absence means that there is not a professional overseeing financial operation, including data recording, reporting, and compliance. Without an internal accountant, SMEs may struggle to maintain accurate financial records and comply with tax laws, leaving them vulnerable to errors and potential legal issues.

2. Outsourcing Financial Tasks

Many SMEs opt to outsource financial tasks to external service providers to cut costs. While this can be cost-effective, it introduces security risks. SMEs may not have control over the security measures implemented by these providers, making them susceptible to data breaches and unauthorized access. Moreover, relying solely on external parties for financial management may result in a lack of oversight and accountability.

3. Lack of Monitoring and Control

The absence of an internal accountant means there is often a lack of monitoring and control over financial procedures within SMEs. Without dedicated oversight, errors, oversights, and unauthorized access to financial data can occur more frequently. This compromises the confidentiality and accuracy of financial records, potentially leading to serious consequences for the business.

4. Assignment of Financial Duties to Non-Specialized Staff

In SMEs without internal accountants, financial duties are often assigned to non-specialized staff members who may lack the necessary expertise. These individuals may not have the training or knowledge to manage financial tasks effectively, increasing the risk of errors, mismanagement, and even fraudulent activity. This reliance on untrained staff jeopardizes the confidentiality and accuracy of financial data.

5. Inadequate Data Protection Measures

Without dedicated financial specialists, SMEs may neglect to implement adequate data protection measures. Encryption, access controls, and other security measures may be overlooked, leaving the business vulnerable to cyberattacks and unauthorized access to sensitive financial information. This lack of protection further compounds the risks associated with financial management.

6. Challenges with External Accountants

While external accountants offer independent evaluations, SMEs relying solely on them may encounter challenges. External accountants may lack insider knowledge of the company's systems and culture, leading to inefficiencies or errors in financial reporting. Moreover, there may be concerns about their independence and objectivity, especially in cases where potential conflicts of interest arise.

7. Maintaining Compliance

Compliance with financial standards and data protection legislation is crucial for SMEs. However, without specialized accountants, ensuring compliance becomes challenging. Non-compliance can result in fines, reputational damage, and inaccurate financial reporting, undermining stakeholder trust and potentially harming the business's reputation.

8. Smart Solutions and Collaboration

To address these challenges, SMEs can implement smart solutions such as technology adoption, external knowledge acquisition, and education. Collaboration among stakeholders, including companies, regulatory agencies, and governmental authorities, is essential to establish an environment that promotes financial responsibility and sustainability for SMEs in Malaysia.

Recommendations

To strengthen their financial defences, SMEs lacking specialized accountants should prioritize several key initiatives. Firstly, they should implement comprehensive staff training programs aimed at educating employees about security best practices, especially regarding the handling of financial data. Engaging experts to ensure compliance with regulations and establish robust security measures is advisable, establishing precise contractual agreements with service providers and conducting regular audits to verify compliance. Access to financial data should be restricted to authorized personnel only, achieved through the implementation of access restrictions and the regular monitoring of access logs. Additionally, adopting robust accounting software, particularly cloud-based systems, can enhance data security, accessibility, and accuracy, streamlining financial processes and minimizing errors. Lastly, maintaining vigilant oversight of external service providers' security procedures is essential to mitigate risks associated with outsourcing financial tasks. By implementing these recommendations, SMEs can bolster their financial stability, enhance confidentiality, and effectively navigate the challenges of operating without specialized accountants, thereby contributing to their long-term success and growth in the competitive business landscape.



Conclusion

There is a necessity for SMEs to proactively address vulnerabilities which results from a lack of internal financial competence. It highlights how crucial it is to put customized solutions in place to address a variety of problems, from poor oversight to problems with compliance and outsourcing risks. The suggestions provide the SMEs with a calculated plan of action for improving their financial stability. Putting money into staff training initiatives promotes a culture of alertness, and hiring outside financial advisors offers specialized knowledge without requiring a full-time accountant. SMEs are further protected against risks by putting in place rules for controlling access to financial data and transparent outsourcing practices. Since SMEs are important to the global economy, implementing these recommendations can help them reduce risks, encourage financial responsibility, and position themselves for long-term success.

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The different presentation of the internal and external financial statements

Assoc Prof Noryati Binti Md Noor

A business, may it be a sole trader, partnership, or corporation, needs to monitor its financial performance and financial condition. Most commonly, this is achieved through the preparation of the financial statements or referred in the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) as general purpose financial statements. The MFRS is a financial reporting framework issued by the MASB for non-private entities in Malaysia. The MASB glossary defines the general purpose financial statements as “financial statements that are intended to meet the needs of users who are not in a position to require an entity to prepare reports tailored to their particular information needs.” According to the Conceptual Framework of Financial reporting (2018), these users may be the internal users such as the owner(s)/existing investors, managers and employees; and the external users such as potential investors, lenders and other creditors, regulators, and members of the public.



All entities reporting in Malaysia must apply the suitable accounting standards issued by the MASB, which is the (1) Accounting Standards for Private Entities and (2) Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities. A private entity is defined by the standards as “a private company as per section 2 of the Companies Act 2016.” The focus is on the latter, specifically MFRS 101: Presentation of Financial Statements. There is no specific format for the presentation of the internal financial statements for the use of the internal users; however, the external financial statements presentation has to comply with the requirements of MFRS 101.

The preparation for the external financial statements will start with the internal statements. Figure 1 shows the flows of preparing the internal financial statements.

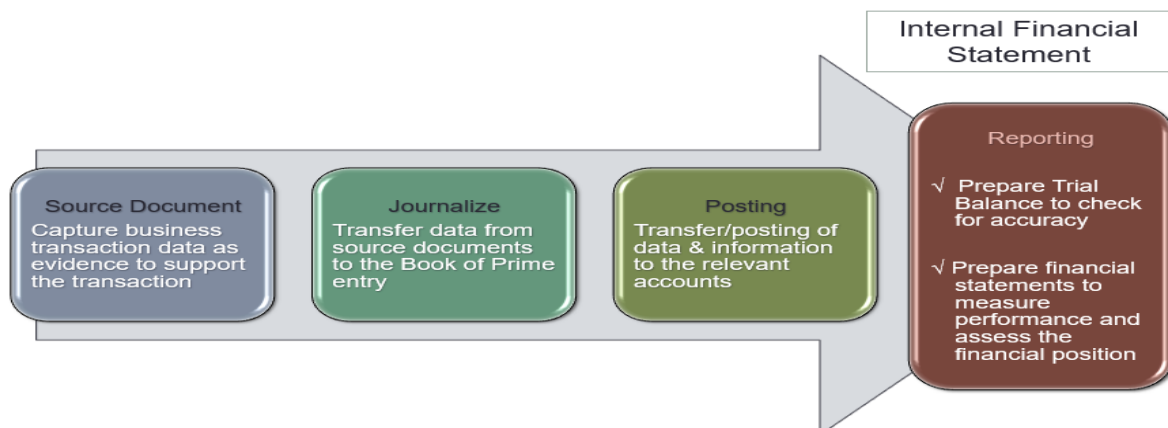


Figure 1: The accounting cycles.

Figure 2 depicts the change in the presentation of the trading statement. The external presentation does not have detailed calculations.

Internal	External
SALES	SALES/TURNOVER
(-) Return inward	COST OF GOODS SOLD
NET SALES	GROSS PROFIT
Less: COST OF SALES	
Beginning inventory	
Purchases	
(+) Carriage inward	
(-) Return outward	
(-) Ending inventory	
GROSS PROFIT	

Very summarized; only net totals are presented

Figure 2: Change in the format of presentation for the trading statement.

The presentation of the income statement in Figure 3 below is very concise and adopts the analysis of expense by function.

Internal	External
Gross Profit xx	Gross profit xx
Add:	Other operating income xx
Rental income xx	Total operating income xx
Dividend income xx	Administrative expenses (xx)
Interest income xx	Distribution expenses (xx)
Total operating income xx	Other costs (xx)
Less: Operating expenses	Profit from operation xxx
Administrative expenses	Finance costs (xx)
Office salary x	Investment income xx
Depreciation – build x	Profit before tax xxx
Dep – mv * x	Taxation (xx)
Electricity * x (total) xx	Profit after tax xx
Selling & distribution	Other comprehensive income: xx
Salesmen commission x	Total comprehensive income xx
Bad debt ** x	Earnings per share <u>RMx.xx</u>
Dep – MV * x (total) xx	
Electricity * x	
Finance costs	
Interest loan/debenture (total) xx	
Profit before tax xxx	

Figure 3: The format of presentation for the statement profit or loss

Analysis of Expense Nature	RM
Revenue	x
Other Income	x
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	x
Raw materials and consumables used	x
Employee benefits expense	x

Figure 4: Analysis of expense by nature

The other presentation of expenses is by nature of expense as presented in Figure 4 (MFRS 101, paragraph 102).

There are more similarities than differences in the presentation of the statement of financial position as shown in Figure 5. The difference will be in the presentation of the non-current assets and the shareholders' equity. The presentation of the current assets and current liabilities of both internal and external statements is the same.

Internal		External	
Non current assets		Non Current assets	
Land (cost)	xxx	Property, plant and equipment	xxx
Building (cost) xxx		Intangibles	xxx
Less: Acc Dep (xx)	xxx	Investments	xxx
Plant and equip. xx			
Less: Acc Dep (xx)	Xxx		
Total carrying value	xxx		
Patent xx			
Trademark xx			
Development cost xx	xxx		
Quoted investment xx			
Unquoted investment xx	xxx		
Total non current assets	xxx		
Share Capital:		Share Capital	
	RM		x.xxx.xxx
xx million units of ordinary shares	x.xxx.xxx	Reserves	xxx.xxx
xx million units of r% preference shares	x.xxx.xxx		
Total Issued and paid up capital	x.xxx.xxx		
Reserves:			
Retained Profit/Earnings	xxx.xxx		
General Reserves	xxx.xxx		
Total Reserves	xxx.xxx		

The total are transferred; details will be in the [note to the accounts](#)

Figure 5: The format of presentation for the statement of financial position

Other statements that will complete the external financial statements are the statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the notes to the accounts. The preparation and presentation of all these statements are governed by several MFRSs.

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Internal Auditors' Role in Addressing ESG Reporting Challenges at Deloitte India

Suraya Yusof and Saflina Azis

Introduction

Examining the roles of internal auditors in Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) reporting at Deloitte India reveals the evolving business landscape where organizations face scrutiny not only on financial performance but also on environmental, social, and governance impact. Social audit, assessing an organization's ethical performance, complements financial metrics, aligning goals with practical operations. ESG reporting, once a trend, is now crucial for public assessment, aiming to manage risks alongside seizing opportunities. Its significance in finance is growing, influencing investment decisions, and companies' transparent communication of ESG initiatives affects their financial access. Deloitte India confronts challenges like climate change and diversity, underscoring the vital role of internal auditors in navigating ESG reporting complexities. Their responsibilities encompass assurance beyond financial audits, ensuring accuracy and transparency in ESG reporting. The subsequent sections of this report delve into specific roles, challenges, recommendations, and conclusions regarding Deloitte's internal auditors in ESG reporting.

Roles of Internal Auditors in ESG Reporting

Internal auditors at Deloitte India play an indispensable role in the company's pursuit of sustainability and transparency through ESG reporting, going beyond conventional financial audits to fulfil crucial responsibilities essential for achieving comprehensive sustainability objectives. Adhering strictly to professional standards, they provide vital assurance on risk management, particularly focusing on the intricacies of ESG reporting processes and controls. This includes conducting thorough risk assessments to ensure alignment between the company's climate strategy and risk appetite.



Moreover, they actively engage in social audits related to ESG, offering impartial assurance on critical areas such as supplier diversity and employee reporting, adopting a holistic approach that extends beyond routine compliance checks. In their advisory capacity, internal auditors guide Deloitte in developing robust ESG control environments and governance frameworks, collaborating seamlessly with legal and compliance departments to ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Through their proactive identification and resolution of discrepancies, internal auditors act as custodians, safeguarding Deloitte's reputation, and credibility in ESG reporting, reinforcing its commitment to transparent and accountable practices.

Challenges Faced by Internal Auditors

The challenges encountered by internal auditors at Deloitte in their ESG journey are complex and varied, requiring strategic interventions to enhance the effectiveness of ESG reporting. Chief among these challenges is the absence of a standardized framework for ESG practices. The lack of consistent guidelines poses a significant obstacle, hindering auditors' ability to thoroughly assess and report on the outcomes of ESG strategies. This inconsistency not only complicates the auditing process but also obstructs the establishment of essential benchmarks for evaluating the success of ESG initiatives.

Another challenge arises from the integration of new ESG topics into audit plans. Venturing into unexplored territory, particularly in domains like climate change and decarbonization, presents auditors with unique challenges. Traditionally beyond the scope of audit plans, adapting to these new areas requires continuous

learning and skills development to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of ESG measures within the organization.

Difficulty in accessing and gathering data for ESG reporting presents a persistent challenge. The fragmented nature of data, its limited availability, or its dispersed presence across departments create obstacles for auditors in conducting a thorough analysis. This challenge underscores the critical need for efficient data collection processes and strong collaboration across various organizational functions. Establishing streamlined processes is essential to ensure a cohesive and accurate representation of Deloitte's ESG performance, addressing the complex challenges associated with data accessibility and reliability.



Solutions for Internal Auditors

In response to the multifaceted challenges, internal auditors at Deloitte must implement targeted solutions tailored to the context of ESG reporting:

1. Strengthening ESG Frameworks

Deloitte should undertake a comprehensive initiative to enhance its ESG frameworks, incorporating internationally recognized standards such as GRI, SASB, and TCFD. This ensures transparency and consistency in reporting, enabling effective communication of ESG performance to stakeholders.

2. Training and Skill Development

Prioritizing ongoing training programs covering sustainability concepts and emerging ESG issues equips internal auditors with the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate the evolving landscape of ESG reporting.

3. Enhanced Collaboration

Fostering collaboration between internal auditors and subject matter experts facilitates deeper insights into complex sustainability topics. Both internal and external collaborations enrich the understanding of emerging ESG trends and best practices.

4. Streamlining Data Collection Processes

Investing in advanced technologies and automation solutions streamlines data collection for ESG reporting, ensuring accuracy and timeliness in gathering relevant data.

5. Ongoing Monitoring and Continuous Improvement

Leveraging technological advancements and fostering collaborations beyond organizational boundaries contribute to proactive monitoring and adaptation to emerging ESG trends. Socializing an ESG-centric culture and periodic reviews of ESG frameworks reinforce Deloitte's commitment to transparency and accountability.

Recommendations

1. Enhancing ESG Frameworks

Deloitte's journey towards ESG excellence necessitates a thorough effort to strengthen its frameworks. This entails meticulously developing and implementing standardized frameworks aligned with industry best practices, such as GRI, SASB, and TCFD. Integration of these standards ensures robust and transparent reporting, enhancing communication of ESG performance to stakeholders. Regular reviews and updates are essential to maintain alignment with evolving standards, reinforcing Deloitte's commitment to transparency and industry leadership.



2. Training and Skill Development

Deloitte should prioritize continuous learning for internal auditors to adapt to the dynamic nature of ESG reporting. Customized training programs covering sustainability concepts, emerging ESG issues, and advanced data analysis techniques are crucial. Partnerships with external providers and experts ensure access to cutting-edge insights, fostering a culture of innovation and adaptability.

3. Improved Collaboration

Encouraging collaboration within internal audit teams and external partnerships enriches understanding of complex sustainability issues. Cross-functional initiatives and collaborations with industry peers and research institutions provide diverse perspectives, keeping Deloitte at the forefront of ESG developments.

4. Streamlining Data Collection

Efficient data collection is vital for accurate and timely ESG reporting. Investment in technology and automation streamlines processes, freeing up internal auditors for in-depth analysis. This proactive approach reinforces Deloitte's commitment to technological innovation and ensures compliance with reporting requirements.

5. Continuous Monitoring and Improvement

Deloitte's dedication to ESG excellence requires a culture of continuous improvement. Leveraging technologies like AI and ML for real-time analysis enhances decision-making. Collaboration beyond organizational boundaries and internal initiatives foster an ESG-centric culture and ensure compliance with legal frameworks. Regular reviews of ESG frameworks demonstrate agility and transparency, positioning Deloitte as a leader in navigating future ESG challenges.

Conclusion

Internal auditors at Deloitte play a pivotal role in shaping the organization's sustainable future through their diverse roles in ESG reporting, ensuring the accuracy and effectiveness of processes. Facing challenges like the absence of a uniform framework and data access difficulties requires strategic actions, crucial for enhancing ESG reporting capabilities. Strengthening ESG frameworks aligns with Deloitte's commitment to transparency, while investing in continuous training for auditors and fostering collaboration ensures they stay at the forefront of industry advancements. Streamlining data collection processes through technological investments positions Deloitte for efficient and accurate reporting. A commitment to ongoing monitoring and socializing an ESG-centric culture are essential for staying abreast of evolving trends and instilling responsibility at all organizational levels. By implementing these recommendations, Deloitte reinforces its commitment to responsible business practices and global sustainability, contributing meaningfully to a more sustainable and resilient future.

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The Impact on Individuals or Businesses of Misreporting Financial Statements for Tax Avoidance from An Accounting Perspective

Aina Syazwani Mohd Isa and Saflina Azis

Introduction

Financial statements serve as essential tools for individuals and businesses to understand their financial standing, encompassing income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. Once prepared, these statements undergo scrutiny by auditors. Subsequently, individuals and companies determine their tax obligations for the assessment year, with higher income or profits resulting in increased taxable income. Taxation plays a pivotal role in a country's revenue generation, financing expenses, and national development, while also fostering income distribution equilibrium. However, certain entities attempt to evade taxes, leading to tax non-compliance, an ongoing challenge faced by tax administration bodies like the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRB).

Many individuals and businesses resort to manipulating financial statements to minimize tax liabilities, commonly through practices like overstating expenses and understating income, known as "creative accounting." Tax non-compliance occurs when entities fail to fulfill tax obligations, such as registering, submitting tax forms, reporting accurate income, and paying taxes within specified periods. Studies indicate widespread involvement in tax non-compliance, with sole proprietorship businesses identified as significant tax evasion contributors.



Integrity and Reliability of Financial Information

Tax evasion involves deliberately manipulating financial records to decrease taxable income, often by disregarding accounting principles like GAAP or IFRS. This could entail practices such as artificially lowering reported income or inflating expenses. Notably, aggressive accounting techniques, exemplified in scandals like Enron, can result in misleading financial statements that obscure a company's true financial standing. Compliance with established accounting standards ensures financial information's accuracy, transparency, and reliability, thereby upholding public confidence in financial markets.

When financial information is distorted due to tax evasion, it impacts various stakeholders. Investors rely on accurate financial data to make informed investment decisions, while creditors use this information to assess companies' creditworthiness. Government agencies depend on financial statements to ensure tax compliance and collect revenue. Inaccurate financial information can lead to misguided decisions, financial losses for investors and creditors, and diminished government revenue, ultimately affecting society.

Legally, tax evaders face penalties, fines, and potential imprisonment under tax laws. Audits conducted by tax authorities incur costs and resources for correcting financial statements and ensuring compliance. Travel restrictions may be imposed on individuals or directors with unpaid taxes, complicating financial assessment and eroding confidence in financial reporting reliability. Overall, widespread tax evasion results in increased tax debts and penalties, posing significant legal and financial consequences for those involved.

Recommendation

Addressing tax evasion and fraudulent financial practices requires a multifaceted approach involving reforms in tax systems, strengthened enforcement of accounting standards, improved oversight of auditors, whistleblower protection, and tax compliance programs.

One critical step is to simplify and make transparent the tax system to reduce opportunities for tax evasion. Complex tax codes often contain loopholes that individuals and businesses exploit. Simplifying the tax code and enhancing transparency can discourage tax evasion by eliminating ambiguities and reducing the incentives for manipulation.



Strengthening accounting standards and enforcement mechanisms is vital for preventing fraudulent financial practices. Tighter regulations mandating detailed disclosure and reporting requirements can enhance transparency and accountability. Additionally, robust enforcement measures, such as penalties for non-compliance, serve as deterrents against fraudulent activities.

Enhanced oversight of auditors is essential for ensuring accurate financial reporting and detecting irregularities. Auditors play a crucial role in upholding the integrity of financial statements. Therefore, measures to bolster auditor independence and oversight can improve the quality and reliability of audited financial statements.

Protecting whistleblowers who report financial misconduct is crucial for uncovering fraudulent activities. Whistleblower protection laws and programs encourage individuals to come forward with information about illegal or unethical practices without fear of retaliation. By safeguarding whistleblowers, organizations can uncover and address fraudulent activities more effectively.

Implementing tax compliance programs, such as voluntary disclosure initiatives, can encourage taxpayers to report accurate income and pay their taxes honestly. These programs offer individuals and businesses the opportunity to rectify past errors or omissions without facing severe penalties, thereby promoting tax compliance and integrity.

Furthermore, offering instalment payments for taxes can assist individuals and businesses facing financial difficulties in meeting their tax obligations. Allowing taxpayers to spread their tax payments over time can alleviate financial burdens and ensure continued compliance with tax.

Overall, addressing tax evasion and fraudulent financial practices requires a comprehensive approach involving reforms in tax systems, strengthened enforcement of accounting standards, improved oversight of auditors, whistleblower protection, tax compliance programs, and flexible payment options for taxpayers. By implementing these measures, governments and organizations can promote fairness, transparency, and integrity in financial reporting and taxation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, engaging in financial statement manipulation to avoid taxes can harm individuals, businesses, and the economy overall. While it may offer short-term benefits, it carries significant long-term risks, eroding investor confidence and damaging trust in companies. Recognizing the consequences of tax evasion is crucial for promoting ethical behaviour and maintaining a transparent financial system. Therefore, fulfilling tax obligations responsibly is essential, supporting the nation's revenue and funding vital public services.

Understanding the importance of tax contributions underscores the need for accurate accounting practices. Outdated methods can lead to verification challenges and recurring errors, emphasizing the importance of regular account monitoring. Comprehensive financial statements enable informed decision-making and reduce the risk of audit investigations. Compliance with tax laws, including timely payment, is mandatory for individuals and businesses, ensuring efficient tax administration and revenue collection.

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Conducting an interview for research: What you should know.

Assoc Prof Dr Eley Suzana Kasim, Assoc Prof Dr Norlaila Md Zin and Dr Dalila Daud

Interviews are a common method to collect data in qualitative studies. It involves acquiring data directly from interviewees thus making it possible for researchers to probe deeply into personal experiences, opinions, and feelings. In qualitative research, these interviewees are known as participants, unlike the term “respondents” commonly used in quantitative studies. It is usually useful to identify the different types of interviews which are unstructured, semi-structured and structured interviews.

Unstructured interview

- Researcher uses a brief set of prompts to deal with a certain range of topics
- There may be just a single question and the interviewee is then allowed to respond freely
- Very similar to a conversation
- Useful in eliciting life histories and biographies

Semi-structured interview

- The researcher has a list of questions or specific topics to be covered
- Guided by identified themes in a consistent & systematic manner
- Adopts a flexible approach to the sequencing and wording of questions
- Use probes to elicit further elaboration.

Structured interview

- Asking all interviewees the same predetermined set of questions in the same order
- Helps ensure that responses can be directly compared and analyzed systematically

By using interviews, researchers have access to rich and complex insights that are frequently unavailable through other methods such as surveys and content analysis. Interviews can be conducted in several ways: either face-to-face, telephone calls or even using online meeting platforms such as Google Meet, Zoom and Webex. Researchers can also choose whether to conduct an interview with a single participant or have it with a group of them. However, before going to the interviews, careful planning and designing of interview protocol is essential.

An interview protocol is a structured guideline that researchers follow when conducting interviews. It usually has information as follows:

Introduction	A brief section where the interviewer introduces themselves, explains the purpose of the interview, the expected duration, and how the data will be used. This part also covers obtaining informed consent from the participant.
Warm-up Questions	These are easy, ice-breaking questions used to build rapport with the participant and make them feel comfortable.
Main Questions	The core of the interview, featuring carefully designed questions that align with the research objectives. Often, this is a mixture of specific questions and open-ended questions. The questions should be ordered in a logical sequence to guide the interview smoothly from one focus to the next.
Probing Questions	The interviewer should also ask on-the-spot questions to dig deeper into interesting or unclear responses provided by the participant.
Closing Questions	This is to allow participants to add anything else they think is relevant or to reflect on the topics discussed.
Closing Remarks	The interviewer thanks the participant, explains the next steps on how and when the results will be shared, and officially ends the interview.

The ability of the researcher to effectively design and perform interviews is crucial. Thus, many factors contribute towards the success of interviews. A novice interviewer is understandably worried about conducting interviews for the first time. However, by going through the process, researchers should be able to master the art of interviewing in no time. As the saying goes, *practice makes perfect*. There is no short cut way to excel except to experience it first-hand.

Effective interviewing in research studies requires meticulous planning, skilful execution, and thoughtful analysis. By understanding the types of interviews, preparing thoroughly, formulating insightful questions, conducting the interview with sensitivity and flexibility, researchers can unearth valuable insights that significantly contribute to their fields of study.

Theories of education: Shaping the learning landscape

Wan Mardiyatul Miza Wan Tahir and Ja'izah Abdul Jabar

Education is influenced by a diverse range of theories that shape its fundamental principles, approach, and outcomes. Educational theories provide educators, policymakers, and researchers with frameworks to enhance their understanding, analysis, and enhancement of the learning process. This article analyses prominent educational theories, exploring their historical background, key principles, and implications for contemporary learning, specifically focusing on behaviourism, cognitivism, and constructivism.

Behaviourism

Originating in the early twentieth century, behaviourism stands as one of the most ancient educational concepts. Behaviourism, developed by psychologists John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner, focuses on observable behaviours and external stimuli. In other words, every behaviour is acquired through learnt habits, and studies are made to explain how these habits are developed. For example, to instil the habit of being seated during the class session, a potential incentive for well-behaved students could be the privilege of starting recess five minutes ahead of others. Behaviourism has had a significant impact on the development of structured and outcome-focused teaching methods and tactics for modifying behaviour in educational environments.

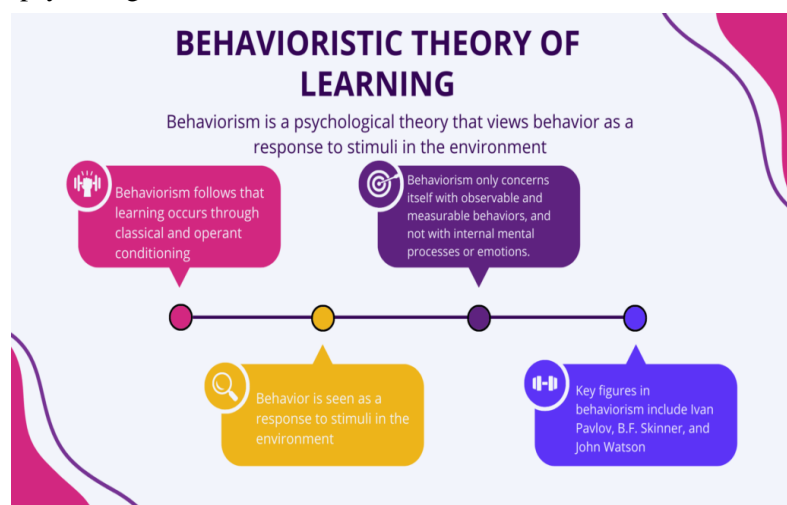


Figure 1: Behaviouristic theory of learning (Main, P., 2023)

Cognitivism

Cognitivism emphasizes how important brain processes are to learning. Cognitivism theories highlight the significance of comprehending internal cognitive processes, memory function, and information processing.

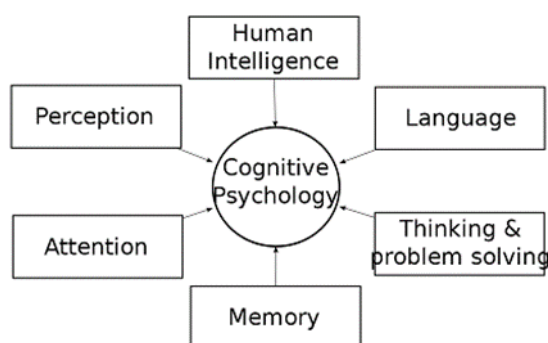


Figure 2: Cognitive Psychology (Morales, A., 2023)

For example, students are provided with a case study problem or phenomenon to examine. They generate their own theories, do research, gather and analyse data, and create conclusions. This technique facilitates students in establishing connections between their preexisting knowledge and new information. Renowned researchers in this field include Lev Vygotsky and Jean Piaget. The focus that cognitivism places on problem-solving, critical thinking, and metacognition has greatly influenced the creation of curriculum development, teaching methodologies, and assessment techniques.

Constructivism

Constructivism asserts that learning is an active, social process in which people construct knowledge through meaningful interactions with their surroundings. Scholars including Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky, and Jerome Bruner have contributed to the evolution of constructivist ideas. In constructivist classrooms, students investigate, ask questions, and work together, promoting a deeper comprehension of ideas. An example of applying constructivism in teaching an accounting course is to assign students the task of producing a full set of financial reports. The students would start a process to learn the recording process, which would theoretically provide a thorough understanding of accounting concepts. The acquisition of knowledge would mostly occur through the process of trial and error, as the learners applied their previous experiences to the present task. Technology and project-based learning frequently reflect constructivist ideas, emphasizing student-driven research and practical applications.



Figure 3: Constructivism (Druvenga, K., 2022)

Conclusion

As a conclusion, whether they are behaviourist, cognitivist, or constructivist, educational theories are fundamental in determining how learning takes place. These theories provide insightful understandings of the ways in which students learn, grow, and interact with the educational process. Although there is no single theory that can adequately explain the complexity of education, integrating and adapting several theories helps create learning environments that are both effective and diverse. A careful examination of these theories can help educators make sense of the constantly shifting educational landscape as they build curriculum, implement new regulations, and implement pedagogical strategies that will ultimately improve the quality of education for students worldwide.

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Pendekatan pelajar dalam penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya

Akma Hidayu Abdul Wahid dan Rafizan Abdul Razak

Konsep penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya adalah satu pendekatan ke arah meningkatkan kualiti dan membangunkan profesionalisme diri. Ia menghasilkan sesuatu refleksi ke atas diri seseorang. Terdapat dua kategori pendekatan penilaian sendiri iaitu amalan refleksi dan peraturan sendiri (Azwani Masuwai et al.,2021).

Amalan refleksi adalah berkaitan refleksi tingkah laku, afektif, metakognitif, afektif dan kritikal manakala pula penilaian peraturan sendiri berkaitan penentuan matlamat, keinginan intrinsik, pencapaian matlamat, orientasi matlamat, aturan sendiri, kawalan emosi, reaksi sendiri serta pencarian bantuan.

Terdapat hubung kait antara dua kategori ini di mana amalan refleksi mempengaruhi peraturan sendiri. Secara khususnya. proses refleksi pada perkara seperti tingkah laku, pemikiran dan perasaan menjurus kepada pembentukan peraturan sendiri seperti penentuan matlamat dan keinginan intrinsik (Azwani Masuwai et al.,2022).



Satu tinjauan ke atas pelajar semester pertama yang menuntut di UiTM CNS Kampus Rembau telah dijalankan berkaitan pelaksanaan tugas dan penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya. Kesemua pelajar ini perlu membuat penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya bagi kod kursus pengenalan subjek perakaunan. Tinjauan ini bertujuan untuk

memahami proses pendekatan atau tindak tanduk pelajar dalam proses penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya, seterusnya kekuatan dan kelemahan pelaksanaan penilaian sendiri dapat ditambahbaik.

Penilaian sendiri yang berkesan dapat menghasilkan satu keputusan ke atas pencapaian diri mereka. Sekiranya pelajar menjalani proses penilaian sendiri yang baik, pelajar akan dapat menilai perkara-perkara yang harus dilakukan dan dilaksanakan bagi mencapai matlamat semasa yang ingin dicapai dan juga masa hadapan.



Hasil tinjauan ke atas 102 pelajar ini menunjukkan kesemua pelajar membuat konsultasi bersama pensyarah selain daripada waktu kuliah sekurang-kurangnya sekali, 8% sebanyak dua kali, 21.6% sebanyak tiga kali, 6.8% telah membuat konsultasi sebanyak atau lebih lima kali. Konsultasi bersama pensyarah adalah amat penting dan pensyarah dapat menilai kemajuan tugas serta penilaian dan memberi pandangan bagi penambahbaikan berkaitan tugas. Pensyarah juga dapat memantau tugas. Ini secara tidak langsung dapat memperingatkan pelajar berkaitan tugas yang perlu disiapkan.

Selain dari konsultasi bersama pensyarah di luar waktu kuliah, pelajar juga perlu membuat perbincangan di luar waktu kuliah demi menyiapkan tugas yang diberi di dalam tempoh yang telah ditetapkan. 67.1% pelajar telah membuat inisiatif mengadakan perbincangan bersemuka bersama ahli kumpulan tanpa pemantauan terus daripada pensyarah sebanyak lima kali dan lebih. 17.5% mengadakan sebanyak empat kali. Secara purata, 41.4% pelajar mengadakan perbincangan bersemuka bersama ahli kumpulan di luar jadual waktu kuliah

sebanyak tiga kali. Namun begitu, 20% pelajar mengadakan perbincangan hanya sekali. Hasil tinjauan menunjukkan bahawa lebih banyak masa digunakan untuk perbincangan bersama pensyarah berbanding perbincangan bersama ahli kumpulan pelajar di luar waktu kuliah.

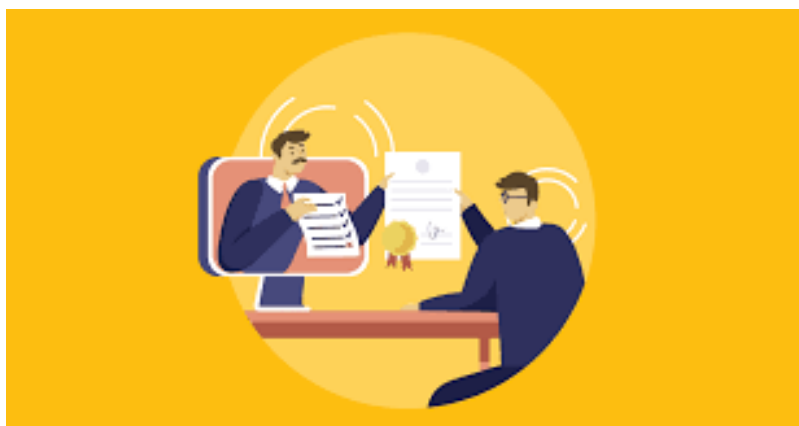
Terdapat banyak aspek penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya yang perlu dibuat dan dilaksanakan. Tidak dapat dinafikan, rakan sebaya dapat menjadi sumber pembelajaran yang mempengaruhi tingkah laku pelajar yang lain dalam proses pembelajaran (Zakaria Stapa et al. 2012). Erti kata lain, pengaruh dan pengalaman yang diperolehi boleh menentukan tindak tanduk seseorang. Oleh yang sedemikian, amat penting untuk seorang tenaga pengajar memastikan proses penilaian mampu menjadikan pelajar mempunyai kesediaan menilai kemampuan sendiri dan rakan sebaya.



Secara ringkasnya, penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya perlu diberi perhatian secara lebih holistik bagi kesesuaian objektif kursus ini dalam melahirkan generasi yang bukan sahaja mementingkan pengetahuan yang baik, bahkan juga berketerampilan, memiliki peribadi dan akhlak yang tinggi, berfikiran kemanfaatan sejagat, kritis, inovatif, komunikatif, kolaboratif dan kompetitif.

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Unlocking Success: The Power of Resource-Based View

Salwa Muda and Musliha Musman

The Resource-Based View (RBV) is a fundamental theory in the field of strategic management, originating from seminal works by Wernerfelt (1984) and Barney (1991). It garners interest from scholars across diverse management disciplines such as marketing, entrepreneurship, finance, international business, and human resource management. RBV posits that organizational resources have the potential to confer sustained competitive advantage, thereby influencing firm performance. Central to RBV is the notion that not all resources are equal. Some resources are more valuable, rare, difficult to imitate, or non-substitutable than others. These resources, when effectively utilized, can provide a firm with a sustainable competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to replicate. At its core, RBV assumes heterogeneity among resource bundles and internal capabilities, which strategically differentiate firms from competitors (Barney, 1991; Wernerfelt, 1984). This implies that resources that meet these criteria are scarce and difficult to replicate, thereby providing firms with a lasting competitive edge.



RBV focuses on resources and capabilities, which enable firms to perform specific tasks and achieve superior performance. Resources, as defined by Wernerfelt (1984), encompass tangible and intangible assets semi-permanently tied to the firm. Tangible assets may include physical resources like manufacturing facilities, machinery, and financial assets. Intangible assets could include intellectual property, brand reputation, organizational culture, and knowledge assets.

Barney (1991) classifies resources into three categories: (1) physical capital, (2) human capital, and (3) organizational capital resources, each offering strengths in strategy execution. However, not all resources contribute equally to firm performance; some may even weaken it. This highlights the importance of strategic resource allocation and management in achieving sustainable competitive advantage. Capabilities refer to the role of strategic management in addressing the changing business environment by appropriately adapting, integrating, and reconfiguring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competences (Teece *et al.*, 1997). The interaction between these resources and a firm's capabilities forms the basis for its competitive advantage and performance.

For a resource to contribute to sustained competitive advantage, it must exhibit four essential attributes: being valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable.

1. Valuable

Resources are deemed valuable if they can provide firms with opportunities to implement strategies such as increase efficiency, reduce costs, or improve other key performance indicators for improving performance. For example, a firm's strong brand reputation may be valuable if it enables the company to command premium prices or attract loyal customers.

2. Rare

The firms' valuable resources must be different from other competing firms to avoid the same strategies implemented among firms that might hinder the competitive advantage. Rarity is essential for achieving competitive advantage because it implies that competitors cannot easily replicate or substitute the resource. For instance, proprietary technology or unique expertise within the organization may be rare and therefore contribute to competitive advantage.

3. Inimitable

The valuable and rare resources are not exposed to the possibility of being imitated by other competing firms. The resource must possess characteristics that make it difficult for rivals to replicate, such as complex organizational processes, proprietary knowledge, or unique historical conditions. For example, the intricate network of relationships built by a firm over many years may be difficult for competitors to replicate.



4. Non-substitutable

Non-substitutability refers to the absence of equivalent alternatives that can replicate the benefits provided by a firm's resources or capabilities which might jeopardize their unique contributions to competitive advantage. This criterion ensures that the firm's advantages cannot be easily nullified by competitors offering similar products or services. For instance, a patent on a groundbreaking technology may be non-substitutable if no other technology can provide the same benefits to customers. In contrast, the resources are considered substitutable if two resources are used to pursue the same strategies, which in turn might not generate a competitive advantage.

In summary, RBV asserts that competitive advantage arises when a firm possesses and exploits resources and capabilities that are valuable, rare, difficult to imitate, or non-substitutable. This can manifest in various forms, such as cost leadership, product differentiation, superior customer service, or technological innovation. By identifying and developing unique sources of value, firms can position themselves for long-term success in dynamic and competitive markets.



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Blockchain technology and its roles in the accounting system

Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique, Salwa Muda and Musliha Musman



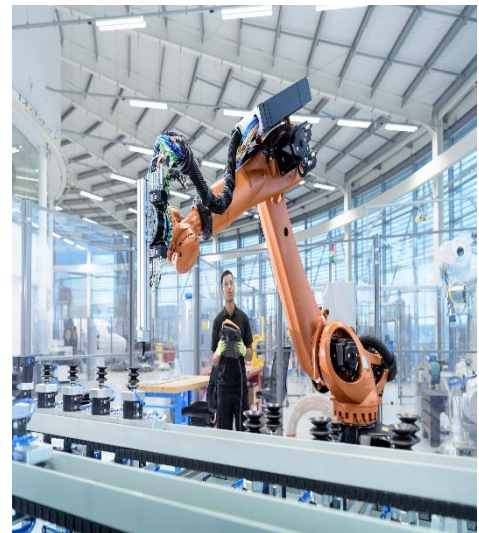
Blockchain, a revolutionary technology, is not just a digital ledger. It's a decentralized and distributed system that ensures data integrity and transparency. Unlike traditional databases, blockchain operates through a network of nodes, each with a complete copy of the ledger, decentralizing control. This unique structure allows participants to directly verify transactions without intermediaries, enhancing transparency and trust. Transactions are organized into blocks, linked chronologically to form a chain, with each block containing multiple transactions added in a linear order. Consensus mechanisms like Proof of Work (PoW) or Proof of Stake (PoS) validate transactions, fortifying the blockchain's security and tamper-resistant nature.

Transactions on the blockchain are transparent to all participants, enhancing accountability. While data may be encrypted or anonymized, the transaction records remain public, fostering trust within the network. Blockchain employs cryptographic techniques to secure data, with each block linked to the previous one through a cryptographic hash, preserving the integrity of the entire chain. Once a block is added, altering it necessitates consensus among most of the network, making the blockchain resistant to unauthorized modifications.

Blockchain technology finds various applications beyond cryptocurrencies—for instance, smart contracts and self-executing agreements encoded with specific terms leverage blockchain's capabilities. Ethereum, a notable blockchain platform, stands out for supporting smart contracts. Moreover, in supply chain management, blockchain enables transparent tracking of goods, minimizing fraud risks. Additionally, blockchain can revolutionize voting systems by ensuring tamper-resistant processes, which are vital for maintaining the integrity of elections. Furthermore, blockchain enhances data security within healthcare by securely storing and sharing patient records among authorized entities, fostering interoperability. Lastly, in finance and banking, blockchain streamlines transactions, offering speed and security while reducing reliance on intermediaries and potentially cutting costs.

Blockchain technology is evolving, and its potential applications are vast. Research and development are ongoing to address scalability and energy efficiency challenges. Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize accounting systems by introducing transparency, immutability, security, and efficiency. Here are some critical roles of blockchain in accounting systems:

- ✚ **Transparent and Immutable Ledger:** Blockchain provides a transparent and immutable ledger of transactions. Once a transaction is recorded on the blockchain, it cannot be altered or deleted, ensuring the integrity of the accounting records. This transparency and immutability reduce the risk of fraud and errors in financial reporting.
- ✚ **Real-Time Transaction Recording:** Transactions recorded on the blockchain are updated in real-time across all nodes in the network. This enables accounting systems to access up-to-date and synchronized financial data, improving the accuracy of financial reporting and decision-making.
- ✚ **Eliminates intermediaries:** Blockchain technology eliminates the need for intermediaries in financial transactions, such as banks or payment processors, offering a promising avenue for cost savings. This potential for reduced transaction costs can bring about a positive change, benefiting businesses and individuals conducting financial transactions.
- ✚ **Streamlined Auditing Processes:** Auditing processes can be streamlined using blockchain technology. Auditors can access a transparent and immutable record of transactions, reducing the time and resources required to verify financial data. This also enhances the credibility of financial statements, as auditors can independently verify the accuracy of the data.
- ✚ **Transaction security:** With its robust cryptographic techniques, Blockchain technology provides a fortress of security for transactions and data stored on the ledger. This enhanced security feature instils confidence by protecting financial data from unauthorized access, tampering, or cyberattacks, ensuring the integrity of accounting systems.
- ✚ **Automated Smart Contracts:** Smart contracts, which are self-executing contracts with the terms directly written into code, can automate accounting processes such as invoicing, payment processing, and reconciliation. This reduces the need for manual intervention and minimizes the potential for human error.
- ✚ **Improved Traceability and Accountability:** Blockchain enables traceability of transactions from inception to completion, providing a complete audit trail of financial activities. This improves accountability within organizations and facilitates compliance with regulatory requirements.
- ✚ **Enhanced Cross-Border Transactions:** Blockchain facilitates cross-border transactions by eliminating the need for intermediaries and reducing transaction times and costs. This is particularly beneficial for multinational companies conducting business in multiple jurisdictions.



Blockchain technology is not just a buzzword. It has the potential to revolutionize accounting systems, introducing transparency, efficiency, security, and automation to financial processes. However, for widespread adoption in the accounting profession, challenges such as scalability, regulatory compliance, and interoperability must be addressed. The future of accounting is here, and it's blockchain.

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Thriving in the Gig Economy: Flexibility, Innovation, and Opportunity

Amariah Hanum Hussin, Jamil Mohamed Sapari, and Musliha Musman

The gig economy, a labour market characterized by short-term contracts and freelance work, is a realm of empowerment. It liberates individuals, allowing them to be their own boss and opt for short-term or contract work over permanent jobs. This freedom empowers workers to set their own targets, work independently, and receive direct payments for their services without waiting until the end of the month. Examples include Grab drivers, delivery personnel, photographers, and sellers of goods like headscarves or desserts on platforms like TikTok and Shopee.

One compelling story is that of a “makcik,” around 60 years old, who decided to join Maxim after retiring because she felt bored at home. Her journey is a testament to the vast opportunities in the gig economy, dependent on the individual's effort and willingness to work. She found high demand for her services, as female clients preferred a female driver, and she often received extra tips from clients who appreciated her nanny-like presence. Her story is a beacon of inspiration for those considering the gig economy, showing that age is not a barrier and that there are always new opportunities to explore.

Indeed, the gig economy provides a platform for individuals to offer their services freelance. Even those with a 9-5 job can participate in the gig economy during weekends or evenings, as long as they have a smartphone and internet to sell products or services, such as selling clothes on TikTok. This will directly foster entrepreneurship and innovation as this industry is easy to enter and allows individuals to start up their own businesses without requiring huge capital and setting up a physical store. The potential for financial gain and personal growth is immense, offering the light of hope and optimism, allowing everyone to enjoy extra money while balancing other commitments such as part-time jobs or studies.



Additionally, workers can connect with a global market through digital platforms, expanding their reach and enabling rapid business growth. This connectivity allows freelancers and independent contractors to tap into a much larger customer base than they could locally, increasing their opportunities for success and innovation.

The gig economy is not just about individual opportunities; it's about challenging the status quo. It fosters innovative business models that disrupt traditional industries. Ride-hailing services like Uber and Grab have

revolutionized the transportation industry by leveraging technology to offer more convenient, efficient, and often cheaper services. These companies use advanced algorithms and user-friendly apps to connect drivers with passengers seamlessly, challenging the traditional taxi industry to adapt.

As a result, traditional taxi operators are forced to compete and innovate to survive. If they choose to resist change and continue offering the same level of service as they did ten years ago, they risk becoming obsolete. In contrast, those willing to embrace new technologies and improve their services can remain competitive against Uber and Grab. The pressure to adapt highlights the urgent need for traditional industries to modernize and improve customer service, underlining the broader impact of the gig economy on established industries.

Overall, the gig economy provides a platform for individuals to offer their services freelance, fostering entrepreneurial opportunities. It enables workers to operate independently, manage their own businesses, and reach a broad customer base through digital platforms. If they are dedicated, they can earn money and achieve their goals. The gig economy continues to evolve, influenced by technological advancements, economic shifts, and regulatory changes. While it offers opportunities for flexible work arrangements, it also presents significant challenges regarding worker rights and protections.

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Penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya satu peluang kepada pelajar untuk berikan pandangan atau peluang untuk disalah guna demi kepentingan diri?

Rafizan Abdul Razak dan Akma Hidayu Dol@ Abdul Wahid

Penilaian kerja kursus berterusan adalah salah satu kaedah yang biasa digunakan untuk menilai prestasi seorang pelajar di universiti. Komponen penilaian kerja kursus merangkumi pelbagai item seperti ujian, kuiz, kerja kumpulan, pembentangan projek kumpulan atau individu, penilaian pensyarah atau penilaian sendiri pelajar berdasarkan rubrik dan lain-lain. Salah satu komponen yang diguna pakai secara meluas kini adalah penilaian rakan sebaya atau penilaian sendiri pelajar sesama sendiri untuk kerja kumpulan yang dilakukan dalam sesuatu kursus.

Objektif pelaksanaan penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya ini adalah memberi peluang latihan dan menggalakkan keterlibatan pelajar secara holistik dalam proses pembelajaran mereka terutama dari segi kemahiran membuat keputusan, memberi pendapat dan pandangan bersesuaian, kerjasama dan kepimpinan. Pelajar akan menilai rakan sebaya dalam

kumpulan masing-masing dan diri sendiri berdasarkan rubrik yang telah ditetapkan dalam sesuatu kursus seperti rubrik penilaian kerjasama dalam kumpulan. Selepas pelajar menyiapkan tugas berkumpulan mereka akan diberi peluang untuk menilai hasil sumbangan diri dan rakan sekumpulan dari segi

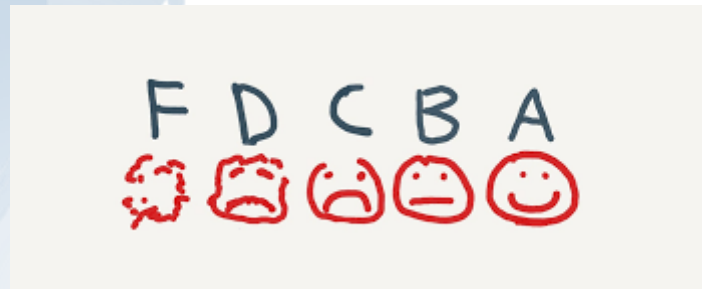


kepimpinan, idea, ketetapan masa, penyelesaian konflik dalam kumpulan dan sebagainya.

Tinjauan maklum balas secara rawak yang telah dijalankan pada tahun 2023 untuk dua semester pembelajaran yang lepas melibatkan para pelajar ijazah dan diploma di Kampus Seremban menunjukkan keputusan yang agak mengejutkan dan membimbangkan. Ini kerana hanya 62% daripada 295 orang responden atau seramai 183 orang sahaja yang memaklumkan tidak melakukan penyalahgunaan atau menipu dalam memberi penilaian markah. Manakala 28% daripada 295 orang pelajar yang memberikan maklum balas mengakui telah menyalah guna atau menipu dalam memberi penilaian rakan sebaya dalam kerja berkumpulan. 10% lagi memberi respons yang neutral.



Daripada hasil tinjauan ini terdapat banyak faktor yang mungkin mendorong sekumpulan pelajar ini melakukan penyalahgunaan dalam memberi markah penilaian seperti ingin memastikan mendapat gred yang tinggi, ingin memastikan lulus dalam kursus yang diambil, simpati kepada kawan atau ingin mengekalkan hubungan baik sesama mereka. Terdapat juga segelintir pelajar yang mungkin menggunakan peluang ini untuk melepaskan kemarahan atau rasa geram akibat konflik kumpulan yang tidak dapat diselesaikan dengan cara baik sehingga menjejaskan pertimbangan mereka dalam memberi penilaian markah.



Oleh yang demikian pelaksanaan penilaian ini memerlukan pemantauan berkala sepanjang semester dari pensyarah untuk memastikan markah penilaian yang diberikan oleh pelajar mencerminkan prestasi sebenar dan hasil kerja pelajar yang telus. Setiap masa pertemuan dengan pelajar di dalam kelas mahupun secara atas talian, pelajar perlu sentiasa diingatkan agar bersikap jujur dan amanah dalam memberikan penilaian dan membuat keputusan secara profesional dan penuh tanggung jawab.



Penilaian sendiri dan rakan sebaya dalam kerja kursus merupakan satu platform awal untuk membentuk sikap bertanggungjawab dan integriti dikalangan pelajar sebelum melangkah ke dunia luar dan pekerjaan yang lebih mencabar. Amalan menipu atau meniru dalam tugas kerja kursus dikalangan pelajar merupakan satu kesalahan berat berdasarkan peraturan akademik. Apa yang harus dilakukan sudah semestinya membendung dan memberi didikan berterusan kepada para pelajar agar menjadi generasi yang bukan hanya cerdas tetapi amanah, jujur dan berintegriti tinggi dalam apa jua tugas dan pekerjaan mereka kelak.

Rujukan:

Soal selidik berkaitan pengalaman, penglibatan dan kepuasan hati pelajar dengan penggunaan e-rubrik bagi penilaian kerja berpasukan dalam Kursus Perakaunan dan Pelaporan Kewangan (2023).

Formula for diabetic management - 20:20:60

Assoc Prof Noryati Md Noor

There is an increasing trend for the prevalence of diabetes in Malaysia. Alhtar, S. et al. (2022) in the study published in the National Library of Medicine concluded that based on the analysis of data from various sources from January 1995 to November 2021 there is a high prevalence of prediabetes and diabetes in

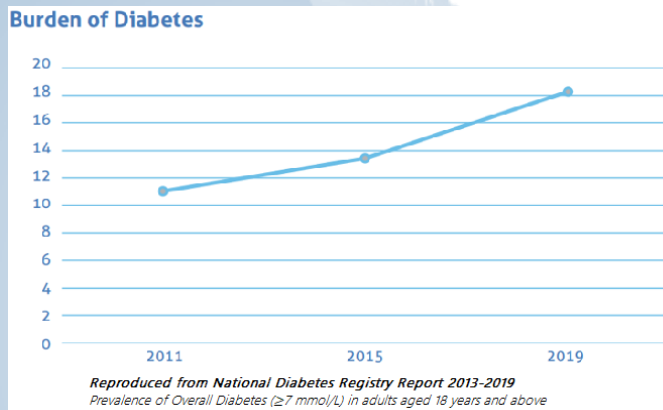


Figure 1: Trend of the prevalence diabetes in Malaysia.

The National Diabetes Registry (NDR) was established in 2009 “to monitor clinical outcomes of diabetes patients managed at the Ministry of Health (MOH) primary health clinics” registered into the NDR. The monitoring has been done through a web-based data collection system since 2011. According to the registry dataset collected from 2013 to 2019, there were 1,614,363 patients registered in the NDR, of which 99.3% were diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM). Most patients were female at 57.1% with Malay at 59.2%. (NDR 2013-2019). The data for 2020 indicated there were a total of 1,698,683 patients enrolled in the registry, a 5% increase from the number in 2019. The majority of T2DM patients were between 55-59 years old (16.59%) and the mean age at diagnosis was 53 years old. Most patients were female at 57.02% with Malay at 59.35%. (NDR 2020).

Comparison of Data in NDR		
	Year	
	2013-2019	2020
Number of patients registered	1,614,363	1,698,683
Diagnose with T2DM	897,421	902,991
Mean age of diagnosis (years)	53	53
Female	57.10%	57.02%
Malay	59.02%	59.35%

Figure 2: Data of National Diabetes Registry (NDR)

From the NDR data, most of the diabetics are female of the Malay race. According to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, diabetes is “a chronic health condition which make the body unable to turn food into

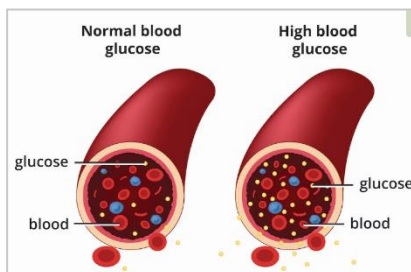


Figure 3: Normal and high blood glucose.

energy.” The pancreas is not able to produce the optimum insulin to enable the conversion of sugar, from the food consumed, into energy. Thus, the sugar remains in the bloodstream which eventually has detrimental effects on the individual’s health causing health problems ranging from heart disease, vision loss, and kidney disease. The laymen know sugar as something sweet but the term sugar or soluble carbohydrates is also referred to as glucose, fructose, galactose, sucrose, maltose, and lactose.



Source : Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Figure 4: Suggestion meal portion by Ministry of Health Malaysia

The intake of carbohydrates also needs to be monitored as it is converted into various forms of sugar. The website of My Health Ministry of Health Malaysia aims to educate diabetic patients to plan their meals.

Doctor Nor Amalina Zaharani (25 Mac 2024), a medical officer from Klinik Kesihatan Seremban 2 shared the formula in managing diabetes as shown in Figure 5 below. According to her, there is no cure yet for diabetes, but there is a way to manage and control it by taking medicines as prescribed diligently, eating healthy food as per the diabetic plan meal, and being active with proper physical activities.

In conclusion several measures have been taken by the government to reduce the number of diabetic patients and tackle diabetes prevalence such as the National Strategic Plan for non-communicable diseases, Health advocacy programmes, and Health screening via the National Health Screening Initiatives carried out through health clinics and the Madani Afiat programme. Ultimately the individual herself of himself must take responsibility for her or his well-being.

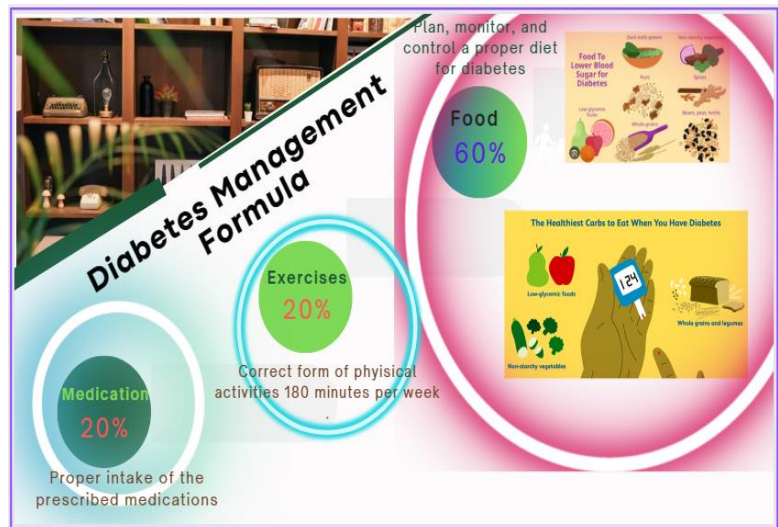


Figure 5: Formula in managing diabetes.

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Akhtar, S., Nasir, J. A., Ali, A., Asghar, M., Majeed, R., & Sarwar, A. (2022). Prevalence of type-2 diabetes and prediabetes in Malaysia: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PloS one*, 17(1), e0263139. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0263139>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes>

Diabetic Mean Plan. <http://pendidikanpesakit.myhealth.gov.my/>

Doctor Nor Amalina Zaharani, Medical Officer UD48, Klinik Kesihatan Seremban 2, 25 March 2024.

Gimino, G. And Carvalho, M. “Almost 20% of Malaysian adults have diabetes, says Dr. Zaliha.” *The Star*, 30 November 2023.

Ministry of Health Malaysia 2020. National Diabetes Registry Report 2013-2019 Authors: Dr Arunah Chandran, Public Health Physician, Disease Control Division; En Mohd Nazri Abdullah, Assistant Medical Officer, Disease Control Division; and Pn Fathilah Abdul, Public Health Matron, Disease Control Division.

Ministry of Health Malaysia. 2021. National Diabetes Registry Report 2020 Authors: Dr Arunah Chandran, Public Health Physician, Disease Control Division; and Dr Nurhaliza Zakariah, Public Health Physician, Disease Control Division.

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/diabetes>

Teachers

Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique



Since I understood the term ‘ambition,’ I have wanted to be a doctor. Science has fascinated me since I was young, particularly studying living things. As I grew older, my interest in medicine deepened, and I set a firm goal to become a doctor. I was captivated by the idea of healing and making a tangible difference in people’s lives. However, when I didn’t secure a place in the science matriculation program, my aspirations came to a sudden halt. This setback left me feeling lost and uncertain about my future.

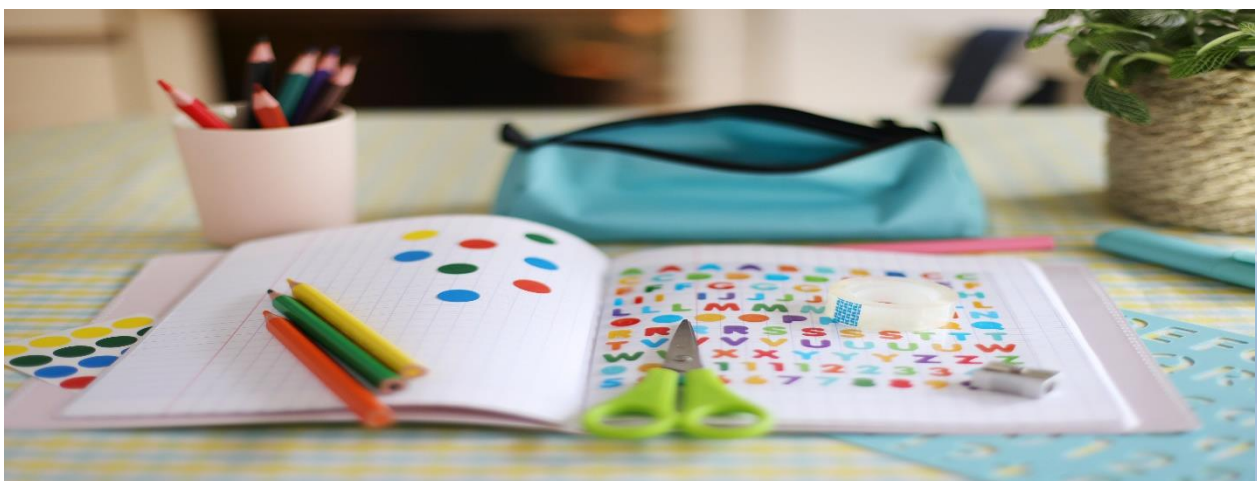
Amidst this uncertainty, I found myself pursuing studies in accounting, a field far removed from my initial dream. Eventually, I became a teacher, a path I had never anticipated. Teaching, however, turned out to be an honourable and fulfilling profession. In many ways, we are all teachers, whether by profession or not, as we constantly share knowledge and experiences with those around us. Embracing this new role allowed me to impart knowledge and inspire others, fulfilling a different ambition. Through teaching, I discovered that there are many ways to make a meaningful impact, demonstrating that our paths in life can be diverse and equally rewarding. Teachers are professionals responsible for educating students in various subjects and skills across diverse educational settings, including primary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, and vocational institutions. Our primary role is to facilitate learning by providing instruction, guidance, and assessment to help students understand and apply knowledge. However, we teachers face significant pressures that impact their professional and personal lives, stemming from multiple sources that affect our performance and well-being.

One major challenge is the many responsibilities teachers must manage, including lesson planning, grading, administrative tasks, and extracurricular activities. These lead to long working hours and limited personal time. The emphasis on student performance, particularly in standardized testing, adds to this pressure, often resulting in teaching to the test rather than focusing on a holistic education. Additionally, managing classroom behaviour and maintaining discipline, especially in large or diverse classrooms, creates further stress as teachers strive to ensure an effective learning environment.

Resource limitations also pose significant challenges, as limited access to teaching materials, technology, and funding can hinder the ability to provide a quality education. Teachers often need to be resourceful, sometimes using personal funds to supplement classroom needs. Engaging with parents and meeting their expectations requires significant effort in effective communication and managing differing perspectives on their child's education. Staying current with educational trends, methods, and technologies demands ongoing professional development, which can take time to fit into an already-packed schedule.

The emotional demands of teaching, such as supporting students' personal issues and dealing with stress, can impact teachers' mental health, leading to burnout and job-related stress. Addressing the diverse needs of students, including those with special educational needs, language barriers, and different cultural backgrounds, requires additional effort and tailored strategies. Teachers are frequently evaluated based on student performance and other metrics, which adds pressure to perform at high levels consistently. In some regions, job security and adequate compensation remain concerns, contributing to financial stress and uncertainty. Adapting to the constantly evolving educational landscape while maintaining effective teaching practices is daunting, and public scrutiny can affect teachers' morale and professional pride. The need for systemic support, including better funding for education, professional development opportunities, mental health resources, and a supportive community that values teachers' contributions, is urgent and crucial to address these pressures. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that teachers are adequately supported in their noble mission of educating future generations.

Overcoming these obstacles will significantly enhance the commitment and quality of teaching, paving the way for the success of future generations. Addressing challenges in education is crucial to fostering an environment where teachers and students can thrive. By removing barriers, we create a more supportive and effective educational system, which in turn cultivates dedicated educators and empowered learners. It is never too late to acknowledge teachers' vital role in shaping our future. On this Teacher's Day, let us extend our heartfelt wishes and gratitude to all educators for their unwavering dedication and hard work. Their contributions are invaluable, and their impact on society is profound. Thank you for your commitment to education. Happy Teacher's Day!



Program ceramah zakat: Penyucian harta dan ketenangan jiwa

Ida Haryanti Mohd Noor dan PM Dr Norlaila Md Zin

Pada 16 Jun 2023 yang lalu bersamaan dengan hari Jumaat, Fakulti Perakaunan, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Negeri Sembilan, Kampus Seremban dengan kerjasama Majlis Agama Islam Negeri Sembilan (MAINS) telah menganjurkan Program Ceramah Zakat: Penyucian Harta dan Ketenangan Jiwa bertempat di Dewan Kuliah TPSU 1, UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan, Kampus Seremban.

Ceramah telah disampaikan oleh Ustaz Abdul Muiz Bin Shafie yang merupakan Pegawai Dakwah MAINS. Jemputan bagi program ini terdiri daripada staf UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan dan juga para pelajar daripada Fakulti Sains Pentadbiran dan Pengajian Polisi yang mengambil subjek Percukaian. Objektif program ini ialah untuk menyampaikan maklumat berkaitan zakat dan kepentingannya, jenis-jenis zakat serta cara pengiraan zakat.



PROGRAM CERAMAH ZAKAT
PENYUCIAN HARTA DAN KETENANGAN JIWA

Ustaz Abdul Muiz Bin Shafie
Pegawai Dakwah
Majlis Agama Islam Negeri Sembilan (MAINS)

JUMAAT
16 JUN 2023
9:30 Pagi
11:30 Pagi

Lokasi: Dewan Kuliah TPSU 1

Anjuran: Fakulti Perakaunan
UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Kampus Seremban

Scan QR Code Untuk Kehadiran & Jam Latihan

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا مِن تَطَوُّتِ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ وَمِمَّا
أَخْرَجْنَا لَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا الْهَيْبَةَ مِنهُ تُسْفِكُونَ وَلَسْتُمْ
بِقَائِدِهِ إِلَّا أَن تَعُوْذُوا فِيْهِ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَ حَيْدٍ
"Hai orang-orang beriman! Nafkahkanlah (di jalan Allah) sebahagian daripada hasil usahamu yang baik-baik dan sebahagian daripada apa yang Kami keluarkan dari bumi untuk kamu."
(Surah Al-Baqarah 2:267)

MAJLIS AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI SEMBILAN

Rajah 1: Poster program ceramah zakat

Sebagai umat Islam, kita mengetahui bahawa menunaikan zakat merupakan salah satu daripada Rukun Islam. Zakat bermaksud mengeluarkan harta tertentu dengan kadar tertentu mengikut syarat-syarat tertentu untuk diagihkan kepada golongan tertentu (Lembaga Zakat Selangor, n.d.). Terdapat banyak hikmah yang boleh diperolehi melalui pembayaran zakat. Antaranya ialah menyucikan dan menyuburkan harta pembayar zakat, memberi ketenangan jiwa kepada pembayar zakat serta terhindar daripada perasaan kedekut.

Kuiz mengenai zakat turut diadakan bagi mengaplikasi ilmu yang telah disampaikan oleh penceramah. Peserta diminta untuk mengira zakat pendapatan bagi individu berdasarkan soalan yang diberikan di dalam kuiz tersebut. Cenderahati turut diberikan oleh wakil MAINS kepada mereka yang berjaya menjawab soalan kuiz dengan tepat.



Rajah 2: Sesi bergambar bersama penceramah dan para pensyarah Fakulti Perakaunan serta pelajar

Sesungguhnya, program ceramah ini telah banyak memberi manfaat kepada tetamu jemputan kerana mereka dapat memahami dengan lebih mendalam mengenai jenis-jenis zakat, kepentingan menunaikan zakat serta cara pengiraan zakat yang tepat. Diharapkan, program kerjasama seperti ini dapat diteruskan lagi pada masa yang akan datang dalam memastikan penyampaian ilmu dapat dilestarikan kepada seluruh masyarakat.

Rujukan

Lembaga Zakat Selangor. (n.d). *Pengertian Zakat*. <https://www.zakatselangor.com.my/info-zakat/zakat-kewajipan-berzakat/pengertian-zakat/>

Kopitiam Kereta Api Tertua di Malaysia

Norhidayah Ismail dan Norhisham Ismail



Siapa sangka dengan hanya bermodalkan gula dan susu pekat manis, kedai menjual minuman dan makanan ini dapat menempa nama di dalam Malaysia Book of Records sebagai kopitiam kereta api tertua di Malaysia. Kluang RailCoffee telah beroperasi 86 tahun lamanya, bermula pada tahun 1938 oleh Lim Luan Hee. Kedai kopi ini pada asalnya adalah sebuah kantin yang menjual kopi kepada kakitangan stesen kereta api dan penduduk sekitar.



Lokasi Kluang RailCoffee ini bertempat di Stesen Kereta Api Kluang pada ketika itu dikira amat strategik kerana berdekatan dengan pejabat pos, kem tentera dan pejabat Lembaga Elektrik Pusat (kini dikenali sebagai Tenaga Nasional Berhad) yang menjadi tumpuan persinggahan masyarakat setempat. Kopitiam ini menghidangkan sarapan pagi bermula seawal 6.30 pagi.



Kedai ini sangat sinonim dengan kopi dan roti bakar arangnya. Malah, kopinya juga menggunakan kopi jenama dan buatannya sendiri. Terdapat juga beberapa menu lain dijual di sini bagi memenuhi selera para pengunjungnya. Kini Kluang RailCoffee telah menjadi tempat singgah yang popular bagi pelancong yang datang melawat Kluang, serta bagi penduduk setempat yang ingin menikmati kopi dan santapan ringan sambil menikmati suasana kereta api yang singgah di stesen bagi mengambil dan menurunkan penumpang. Kluang RailCoffee masih menerapkan konsep dan persekitaran asal seperti di awal tahun pembukaannya bagi mengekalkan nostalgia kopitiam itu. Tarikan ini sekali gus menggamit memori dan nostalgia zaman silam. Pengalaman berharga ini turut menarik perhatian Sultan Ibrahim Almarhum Sultan Iskandar bagi mencemar duli merasai pengalaman ini. Kini Kluang RailCoffee telah berjaya membuka cawangan kedai kopinya di beberapa lokasi sekitar Kluang dan Shah Alam.



Rujukan:

<https://mediadigitaljohor.gov.my/selepas-8-dekad-kluang-rail-coffee-masih-berdiri-teguh/>

<https://www.thestar.com.my/lifestyle/travel/2022/07/20/kluang-rail-coffee-named-the-oldest-railway-coffee-shop-in-malaysia-by-mbor>

<https://tourismjohor.my/kluang-rail-coffee/>

Aktiviti Fakulti Perakaunan

Januari – Jun 2024



Mesyuarat Fakulti Bilangan 22

ON ACC426 AND ACC526™
&
FACULTY MEETING

22 JAN 2024
BILIK PERBINCANGAN FSKM

8:30AM - 9:00AM : MORNING TEA
9:00AM - 11:AM : SHARING SESSION
ACC426 PN IDA HARYANTI
ACC526 PN NORHIDAYAH & PN SITI HAWA

Sharing Session 1: Get in Touch on ACC426 & ACC526



Sharing Session 2: Comprehension of ACC507



Program Kesedaran Pencegahan Kebakaran bersama Persatuan Pencegah Kebakaran Kuala Lumpur



Mesyuarat Fakulti Bilangan 24 Dan Jamuan Hari Raya Aidilfitri



Ekspo Selangkah Ke Uitm 2024

PENCAPAIAN FAKULTI

Geran Penyelidikan

Tajuk Kajian	:	Optimizing Islamic Philanthropic Fund Management for Sustainable Socioeconomic Well-Being in Malaysia
Jumlah	:	RM23,000
Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Tajuk Kajian	:	ARI Towards World Centre of Excellence
Jumlah	:	RM12,000
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Eley Suzana Kasim, Dr. Dalila Daud
Tajuk Kajian	:	Ethical Wealth Preservation: Business Waqaf Governance and Management
Jumlah	:	RM100,000
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Eley Suzana Kasim, Dr. Dalila Daud
Tajuk Kajian	:	Kajian Keberkesanan Inisiatif Kesejahteraan Rakyat (IKR) Yang Dilaksanakan Oleh Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan, Jabatan Perdana Menteri
Jumlah	:	RM342,173.71
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Eley Suzana Kasim, Dr. Dalila Daud
Tajuk Kajian	:	Kajian Pembangunan Modul Management Via Effective Leadership
Jumlah	:	RM26,709.58
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Eley Suzana Kasim
Tajuk Kajian	:	A Proposed Waqf Model as Alternative to Strengthening the Continuity of B40 Farmers During & Post Covid-19 Through Supply Chain Management in Malaysia
Jumlah	:	RM29,500
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Eley Suzana Kasim

Pengiktirafan dan Penghargaan

Nama Anugerah Program	:	Anugerah Bidang Tujahan (Pengurusan dan Pembangunan Staf)
Ahli	:	Anugerah Kualiti Rektor Antara Bahagian (AKRAB 2023)
	:	Akma Hidayu Dol@ Abdul Wahid, Dr Salwa Muda, Saflina Azis, Ida Haryanti Mohd Noor, Ja'izah Abdul Jabar dan Musliha Musman
Nama Anugerah	:	Anugerah Pengarah Contoh
Institusi	:	Institut Kepimpinan dan Pembangunan (ILD) UiTM
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Nama Anugerah	:	Menamatkan pelajar PhD dan bergraduat "Graduation on Time"
Ahli	:	Dr Dalila Daud

PENCAPAIAN FAKULTI

Penerbitan

Tajuk	:	Computerized Accounting Information Systems: An Application of Task Technology Fit Model for Microfinance
Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Penerbit	:	International Journal of Information Management Data Insights (Scopus)
Tajuk	:	Examining Technology Improvement, Procedural Application and Governance on The Effectiveness Zakat Distribution
Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud, Prof. Madya Dr. Eley Suzana Kasim
Penerbit	:	International Journal of Information Management Data Insights (Scopus)
Tajuk	:	Analysis of The Impacts of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Rice Farming Efficiency Level: An Empirical Study in Central Java Province, Indonesia
Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Penerbit	:	Management And Accounting Review

Lantikan Dalaman/Luaran

Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Jawatan	:	AJK Jaringan Negeri
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Jawatan	:	Research Consultant UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Lantikan	:	Bahagian Penyelidikan, Jaringan Industri, Masyarakat Dan Alumni, UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Ahli	:	Norhidayah Ismail
Jawatan	:	Penceramah Bengkel Sharing Session FPN Bagi Kod Subjek ACC526
Lantikan	:	Fakulti Perakaunan UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Jawatan	:	Penceramah Training for GOT Modules
Lantikan	:	Accounting Research Institutes
Ahli	:	Norhidayah Ismail
Jawatan	:	Panel Juri
Lantikan	:	Innovation Idea Celebration (IIC) Competition
Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Jawatan	:	Pasukan Peneraju Projek-Projek Inisiatif Uitm Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan

PENCAPAIAN FAKULTI

Lantikan Dalam/Luaran

Ahli	:	Dr. Dalila Daud
Jawatan	:	Penyelaras Keusahawanan Siswa UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	Kampus Seremban
Lantikan	:	Bahagian Penyelidikan, Jaringan Industri, Masyarakat Dan Alumni, UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Safliha Azis
Jawatan	:	Pihak Berkuasa Tatatertib Pelajar
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Safliha Azis
Jawatan	:	Resource Person bagi kod subjek ACC407
Lantikan	:	Fakulti Perakaunan UiTM Puncak Alam
	:	
Ahli	:	Musliha Musman
Jawatan	:	AJK Jadual Waktu FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Siti Hawa Shuid
Jawatan	:	AJK Jadual Waktu FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Safliha Azis
Jawatan	:	AJK Jadual Waktu FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Wan Mardiyatul Miza Wan Tahir
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Musliha Musman
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Siti Hawa Shuid
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Safliha Azis
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
	:	
Ahli	:	Dr. Salwa Muda
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan

PENCAPAIAN FAKULTI

Lantikan Dalam/Luaran

Ahli	:	Rafizan Abdul Razak
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Ahli	:	Akma Hidayu Dol@Abdul Wahid
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Ahli	:	Norhidayah Ismail
Jawatan	:	Penulis AKRAB FPN 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	Fasilitator Program Penghayatan Falsafah Dan Nilai UiTM Siri 1 2024 (Kumpulan Pentadbir Gred 48 ke atas)
Lantikan	:	Institut Kepimpinan dan Pembangunan (ILD) UiTM
Ahli	:	Dr Salwa Muda
Jawatan	:	Petugas Ekspo Selangkah ke UiTM 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Negeri Sembilan Kampus Seremban
Ahli	:	Musliha Musman
Jawatan	:	Petugas Ekspo Selangkah ke UiTM 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Negeri Sembilan Kampus Seremban
Ahli	:	Rafizan Abdul Razak
Jawatan	:	Petugas Ekspo Selangkah ke UiTM 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Negeri Sembilan Kampus Seremban
Ahli	:	Siti Mariam Abdul Halim
Jawatan	:	Petugas Ekspo Selangkah ke UiTM 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Negeri Sembilan Kampus Seremban
Ahli	:	Akma Hidayu Dol@Abdul Wahid
Jawatan	:	Petugas Ekspo Selangkah ke UiTM 2024
Lantikan	:	UiTM Negeri Sembilan Kampus Seremban
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	AJK Pelaksanaan Program Suai Tugas Strategik Ahli Lembaga Pengaruh dan Anak Syarikat Universiti Awam (SOfBOD) Tahun 2024
Lantikan	:	Institut Kepimpinan dan Pembangunan (ILD) UiTM
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	AJK Induk bagi menjayakan Sesi Libat Urus Bumiputera@IPT Persediaan Kepada Kongres Ekonomi Bumiputera (KEB) 2024
Lantikan	:	Institut Kepimpinan dan Pembangunan (ILD) UiTM

PENCAPAIAN FAKULTI

Lantikan Dalam/Luaran

Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	Ahli Panel Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (PPSM)
Lantikan	:	Institut Kepimpinan dan Pembangunan (ILD) UiTM
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	Panel Penilai Bintang Projek MyRA G6 dan PI079
Lantikan	:	Pejabat Jaringan Industri, Komuniti dan Alumni (ICAN), UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	Fasilitator Pentaksiran dan Penilaian bagi Bengkel Verifikasi Instrument
	:	Penilaian Akhir Program Diploma di Kolej Vokasional Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia Semester 2 dan Semester 4
Lantikan	:	Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	Ahli Kumpulan Kerja Domain Data Sumber Manusia (KKDDSM)
	:	Universiti Teknologi MARA
Lantikan	:	UiTM
Ahli	:	Prof. Madya Dr. Norlaila Md.Zin
Jawatan	:	Ahli Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pengesahan Bayaran dan Tuntutan Negeri (JPBTN) UiTM Bandar Enstek
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'If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way'

-Napoleon Hill-



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