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# DARI MEJA PENGARANG

Our 2<sup>nd</sup> bulletin for 2023 is now ready. We are in the final quarter of 2023. How fast time flies. Have things changed from the beginning of 2023? The way we look at things, events in general, life. I believe so much has happened in the last three quarters of the year we might grow a little, if not more. Age is one thing for sure, and I hope wisdom too. Once again, we bring your reading to accounting, education, and life issues. Having the opportunity to share what little knowledge we have is a pleasure to the authors. The cost of living keeps on increasing. Managing one's finances is more crucial now than before. Understanding the importance of what is needed and what one wants could help manage personal finances, even household income and spending. Hence, be wise in spending and save some for rainy days if possible. The youngsters need to be educated on personal finances and savings. Perhaps we as educators could disseminate this knowledge to our students to better prepare them for their lives ahead—Happy readings to all and take care.



*"Being rich is having money; being wealthy is having time."—Margaret Bonnani*



*Dr Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique  
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# General Phenomenon of Organisational Innovation and Innovation Diffusion

by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norlaila Md Zin, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eley Suzana Kasim and Ida Haryanti Mohd Noor



The innovative ability of an organisation is an invaluable asset as it may be key to the organisation achieving greater success (Azeem et al., 2021). The most used and cited Diffusion of Innovation Theory is that expounded by Roger in his book, *The Diffusion of Innovations*, 1962, 1983, 1995, and 2003. This latest (fifth) edition has been improved from merely providing summaries on the general diffusion research to the inclusion of a broader base of diffusion research to encompass the diffusion of the Internet.

Rogers (2003) discusses the changes in the contributions of various diffusion traditions and explains the diffusion of new communication technologies, enhanced understanding of diffusion networks, and the use of field experimentation. He defines diffusion as “the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among members of a social system” (Rogers, 2003, p.11). In this regard, he cites four main elements in the diffusion of innovations: (1) innovation, (2) communication channels, (3) time, and (4) the social system (Rogers,1983).

An innovation is “an idea or practice or object that is perceived as new by an individual or other unit of adoption” (Rogers, 2003). Innovation has five characteristics, viz. (1) relative advantage, or a change seen as being better than the idea it supersedes; (2) compatibility to the new adopter’s values, past experiences, and needs; (3) complexity of the innovation to the adopters, where easier adoption would encourage adopters, (4) trialability, the extent to which the adopter can test the innovation on a limited basis and (5) observability, where the results of innovation adopted by others are visible to the intending adopter.



Wolfe (1994) professes three streams of research innovation that can be related to the general phenomenon of organisation, viz., research question, research approach, and research focus. The focus of each stream is necessarily diverse as each addresses a different question, has a different unit of analysis, and has a different dependent variable. Table 1 below depicts the three approaches with a brief review of each.

Table 1:  
Three Main Streams of Research Approach

Research question	Research approach	Research focus
<b>A. What determines organisational innovativeness?</b>	Organisational innovativeness research	Addresses the determinants of innovativeness of organisations
<b>B. What are the processes organisations go through in implementing innovations?</b>	Process theory research	Addresses the process of innovation within organisations
<b>C. What is the pattern of Diffusion of innovation through a population of potential adopters of organisations?</b>	Diffusion of innovation research	Addresses the diffusion of an innovation over time and/or space

Source: Wolfe (1994, p.407)

Organisational innovativeness ascertains the determinants of an organisation's inclination to innovate (Çağlıyan et al., 2022; Wolfe, 1994) and refers to "a firm capacity to engage in innovation, that is, the introduction of new processes, products or ideas in the organisation" (Hult et al., 2004, p. 429). Over time, organisational innovativeness has been replaced by the innovation process in organisations (Rogers, 2003).

Research on organisational innovation using the process theory studies the nature of the innovation process, including how and why innovations emerge, develop, grow, and terminate (Wolfe, 1994). In this regard, the unit of analysis is the innovation process itself. The focus of process theory research is on the temporal sequence of activities in the development and implementation of innovations. The process theory involves theory building, data gathering, and analysis in a sequential manner or stages usually conducted using in-depth, longitudinal, qualitative research methods (Rogers, 2003; Wolfe, 1994).

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## Online Assessment: Is It Too Good to Be True?

by Ja'izah Abdul Jabar and Wan Mardiyatul Miza Wan Tahir

Over the past few years, education has undergone a major makeover, due to COVID-19 situation. One of the big game-changers in this educational revolution has been the rise of online assessments. These days, teachers are swapping out their old-school paper exams for fancy digital tools that let them check out what students know and can do. It's not just about convenience – online assessment is making waves for all the cool things it can do. Teachers and students are totally vibing with it, and there's a lot more to it than typical pencil-and-paper tests.



This phenomenon has affected all levels of educational institutions, but the changes may be more comfortable for tertiary students. Considered as a more independent and better tech-savvy, those students are experiencing

relatively smoother transitions. The changes from face-to-face to virtual assessment appear to be more time-saving and efficient. Fatima et al, (2021) assert that one significant advantage lies in the immediacy of feedback, enabling students to promptly assess their performance and implement necessary improvements. Receiving immediate feedback is a great benefit while adopting independent learning as continuous improvement can be done by any students at their own convenient time. In addition, those students who are taking more credit hours can easily manage their time without missing any important assessment. The flexibility offered by online assessment also enables students to complete assignments and exams at their convenience while accommodating diverse learning styles (Alsalhi et al, 2022).

Nevertheless, despite all the advantages, the lack of monitoring and proper supervision has led to other issues that may jeopardize the quality of the assessment, ultimately hindering the development of erudite and knowledgeable students. The primary concern raised regarding online assessments revolves



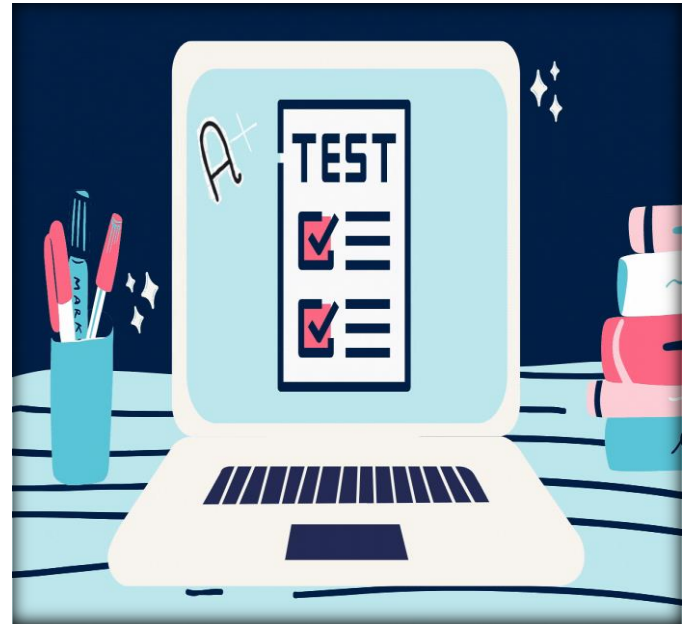
around two issues: integrity and humanity. Online assessments, while offering numerous advantages in terms of convenience and accessibility, have sparked debates about the potential for cheating and the impersonal nature of computer-based evaluation. According to Verhoef and Coetser (2021) some of the reasons students commit academic dishonesty during online assessment are due to students feel overwhelmed and stressed, lack of monitoring mechanisms, struggling with technology, and lack of time management. This circumstance is even worse for critical courses which triggers students to pass at all costs. The poor monitoring has become a triggering factor for them to violate the principle of academic integrity. If this unethical behaviour is not properly controlled, it may become a norm in future education systems, which could lead to a disastrous moral issue. None of us can ever imagine what will happen to the future leaders who in fact lack good moral values.



Other than academic integrity issues, online assessments also pose challenges to educators' humanity and discretion. In the context of evaluating students' online assessments, the credibility to make sound and intuitive decisions has become a crucial part of the evaluation process, especially when the students' performance does not reflect their efforts. The possibility of cheating or hiring someone else to complete the assessment could lead to such unpredictable results. At the same time, educators should also consider the limitations and obstacles faced by hardworking students with limited technological facilities. If the evaluation solely relied on the result without considering other factors, it can demotivate hardworking students as they think about bias and unfair assessment. Besides that, the students who consistently achieve high scores with minimal effort will start taking the assessment given for granted and they will never really learn from the lesson.

Despite the challenge of conducting objective evaluations in the absence of face-to-face learning and teaching sessions, educators are strongly encouraged to make their best efforts to reduce the likelihood of cheating during assessments. Amongst the alternatives that can be taken into consideration in enhancing

the fairness in evaluations are clear assessment guidelines and rubrics. In addition, maintaining open and often communication is another way to capture the level of effort and students' engagement in completing the task given. Peer review and systematic continuous assessment data can also be applied to enhance transparency and trace drastic changes in students' performance. Besides all the alternatives, integrity should be upheld by both students and educators to dispel the stigma that online assessment is too good to be true.



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# Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) – Technique

by Salwa Muda, Musliha Musman, Amariah Hanum Binti Hussin and Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique

## What is PLS-SEM?

Herman Wold originally developed partial least square-structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) in the 1970s with the aim of maximizing the explained variance of the dependent variables. PLS-SEM is similar to using multiple regression analysis in predicting causal relationships between exogenous and endogenous variables and has become a standard approach for analyzing complex inter-relationships between observed and latent variables. The statistical objective of PLS-SEM is to maximize the explained variance of the dependent variables, known as endogenous variables. As a second-generation technique of multivariate data analysis, the applications have grown in the past decade in the social sciences discipline and other fields such as agricultural science, engineering, environmental science, and medicine.

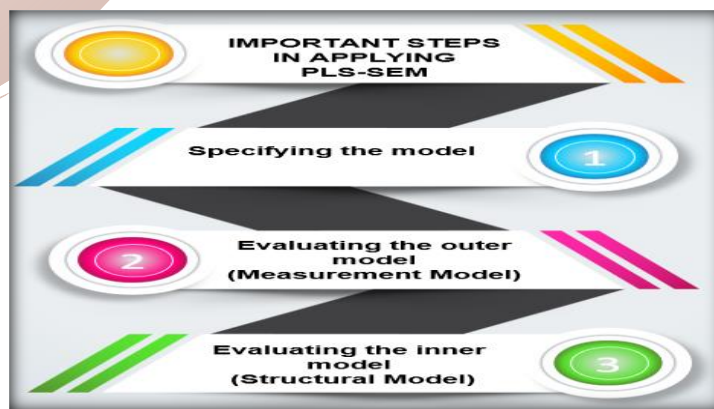
According to Hair et al. (2019), p.5, researchers should choose to use PLS-SEM under the following situations:

- When the analysis is concerned with testing a theoretical framework from a prediction perspective.
- When the structural model is complex and includes many constructs, indicators, and model relationships.
- When the research objective is to understand better increasing complexity by exploring theoretical extensions of established theories (exploratory research for theory development).
- When the path model includes one or more formatively measured constructs.
- When the research consists of financial ratios or similar types of data artifacts.
- When the research is based on secondary/archival data, which may lack a comprehensive substantiation on the grounds of measurement theory.
- When a small population restricts the sample size (e.g., business-to-business research); but PLS-SEM also works very well with large sample sizes.

- When distribution issues are a concern, such as a lack of normality; and
- When research requires latent variable scores for follow-up analyses.

### What are the essential steps in applying PLS-SEM?

There are three essential steps in applying PLS-SEM: specifying the model, evaluating the outer model, and evaluating the inner model. SmartPLS, a graphical user interface software, analyzes the data. Figure 1 shows the path model in PLS-SEM.



#### 1. Specifying the model

In the stage of developing and specifying the model, it is essential for the researcher to identify the location of the constructs and the relationship between them, ensure there are no reverse relationships among the constructs, determine the application of multi-item or single-item scale for indicators and identify whether to use formative or reflective model for the latent variables (Hair et al., 2022). Independent variables, or exogenous variables, have path arrows pointing outwards and must not have arrows pointing at them. In contrast, dependent or endogenous variables must have at least one path arrow towards them.

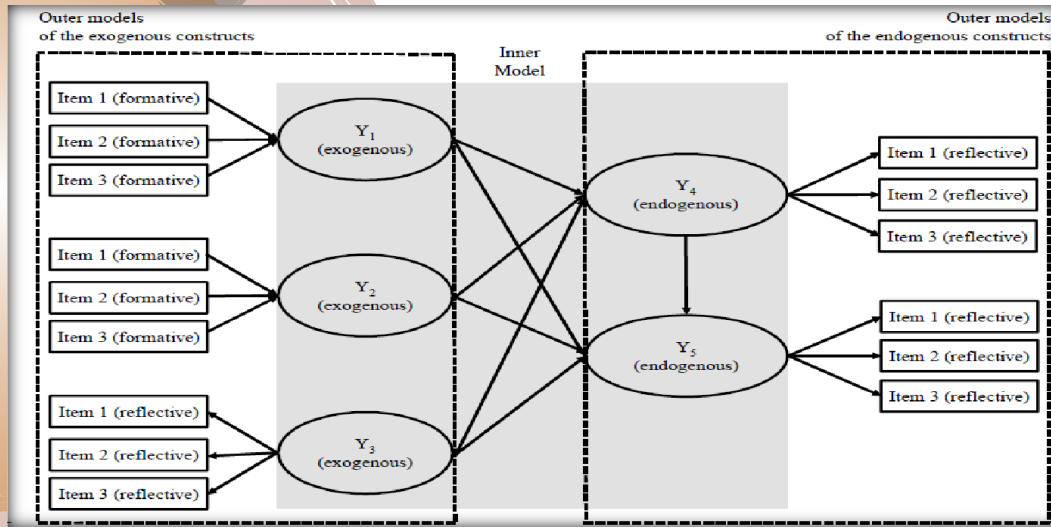


Figure 1 Path model in PLS-SEM

## 2. Evaluating the outer model (Measurement Model)

The outer model or measurement model evaluation aims to establish reliability and validity, providing an accurate basis for the inner model evaluation. The reliability test examines the consistency of the items in measuring the constructs. In contrast, the validity is conducted to examine how far a construct measures what it is supposed to measure. The reliability and validity tests that are conducted are internal consistency reliability, indicator reliability, convergent validity, and discriminant validity (Hair et al., 2022).

## 3. Evaluating the inner model (Structural Model)

The structural model's predictive capabilities and the relationships between the constructs are investigated to evaluate the model's validity. The evaluation comprises the procedures of examining the coefficients of determinations ( $R^2$ ), predictive relevance ( $Q^2$ ), size and significance of path coefficients,  $f^2$  effect sizes, and  $q^2$  effect sizes (Hair et al., 2022). Once the model has been thoroughly validated and the final model is confirmed, the hypotheses for the relationships between constructs can be confirmed or rejected, the research questions are answered, and the implications for the theory and practice are concluded. Figure 2 shows an example of the output of the structural model.

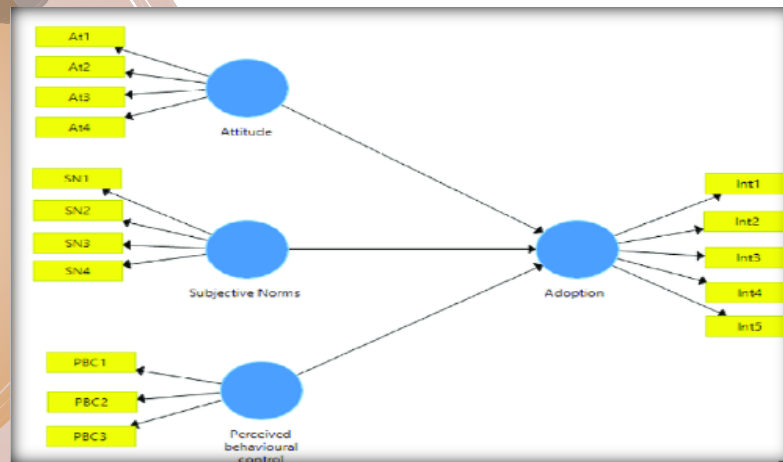


Figure 2: Structural Model

In summary, PLS-SEM has become a popular approach in analyzing hypothesized relationships and is frequently applied in broad areas of interest. Among the advantages of the PLS-SEM approach is that it enables the causal-relationship analysis to be conducted rigorously despite limited theoretical information, can handle complex model and modeling issues, and allows researchers to analyze data with non-normality distribution. Hence, in a landscape where research often demands flexibility and adaptability, PLS-SEM shines as an invaluable approach in many disciplines of studies.

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## Peer Assessment: A General Review \*\*

by Akma Hidayu Dol @ Abdul Wahid and Rafizan Abdul Razak

*"When it comes to assessing my best friend, I feel hesitate to give her low marks even though she is a non-performer in my group" - Adri*

*"I rate her definitely low. she doesn't give cooperation to the assignment project and group discussion"- Nur*

*"She deserved to get high rates because of her efforts while doing group assignment and always attend the discussion. She also does all her part in assignment perfectly"-Abil*

What is the first thought that comes to mind when the course assessment requires students to assess each other's teamwork skills? Many believe that the main issue related to peer assessment is that the majority of students are overly generous to give higher scores to their friends, in the hope that the same favor will be returned to them. As a result, a non-performer will take credit for other's works. In some instances, though, the students will do the exact opposite, giving their friends who are good team players a lower score and making negative remarks.

We briefly reviewed the peer assessment data of our diploma and degree students who were registered for the introductory Financial Accounting and Reporting courses in the recent semester. Figure 1 and 2 show the peer assessment scores of the diploma and degree students respectively. As revealed in the figures, 23% of the diploma students gave their friends an "excellent" score as compared to 32% the degree students. Additionally, 16% of the diploma students and 17% of the degree students rated their friends as "good". The "Good and Excellent" shows that the student received a score higher than 8 out of 10.

7% of the diploma students reported a satisfactory score, and 6% reported an average score. It is worth nothing that, these percentages are higher than those of degree students. At the beginning of the implementation of peer assessment, we were sceptical about the validity of the scores and student's capacity to evaluate one another. However, based on our tracking record and observation of the group's progress, which involved planning,

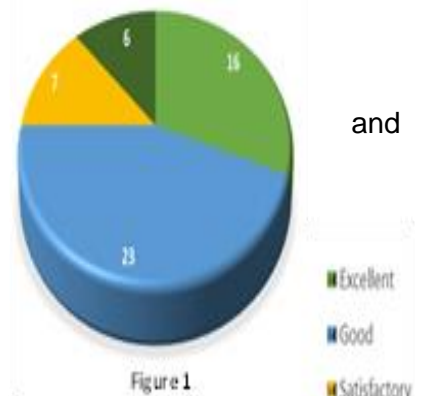


Figure 1

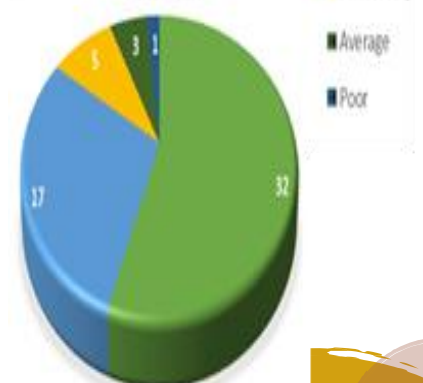


Figure 2

discussion and reporting, the diploma students reported more trustworthy and transparent feedback as compared to the degree students. Why and what are the contributing factors to this area of concern, is an intriguing subject to explore.

From our point of view, we support the notion that the use of peer assessment develops lifelong skills. Firstly, the process helps the students be able to critically review and engage with other's works. Second, they learn how to incorporate other's person feedback in doing the tasks and lastly, the peer assessment process increases the student's awareness of meeting the learning objectives not only for themselves, but for others, which in turn makes it easy for them to assess and give scores to their peers.

“Improve you Skills or Modify your Dreams”

-JMQ



## Polymer As Banknotes

by Norhidayah Ismail

Each country has its currency that represents the country. Some countries use the same currency for their daily monetary transactions. For instance, Malaysia uses the Ringgit Malaysia (RM) for its monetary transactions. Ringgit Malaysia comes in the form of paper banknotes and coins. Since 2004, Bank Negara Malaysia has replaced the RM5 paper banknotes with RM5 polymer banknotes in circulation. The design, colour, and size remained the same as the old RM5 paper banknotes, but enhanced security features were added to the new polymer banknotes.



Security features remained from paper banknotes	Security features added to polymer banknotes
The see-through feature is a stylized hibiscus, which is perfectly registered on the front and back of the banknotes when held against the light.	A clear window with a shadow image of the Prime Minister's Office in Putrajaya and an embossed printing of the numeral "5" can be seen from either side of the banknote.
The micro lettering of "RM5" can be viewed under a magnifying glass.	The Bank Negara Malaysia logo, the Kijang, is printed in white on both sides of the note.
The first Seri Paduka Baginda Yang DiPertuan Agong portrait was intaglio printed with a unique multi-layered ink.	The Kijang Logo will be visible through a non-transparent window on the back of the banknote.

The announcement of introducing the new RM5 polymer banknotes does not limit the validity of the existing RM5 paper banknotes. The old paper banknotes can still be used in the markets and allow for legal transactions until they are fully withdrawn.



RM5 paper banknote



RM5 polymer banknote

Polymer refers to a synthetic substance that comprises multiple simpler chemical units called monomers and becomes a large molecule called a macromolecule (Britannica, 2019). The material used in producing the polymer banknotes makes them more durable, non-absorbent, more resistant to dirt and liquid, and not easily torn; therefore, the lifespan of the banknotes is expected to last longer.

These are the advantages of using a polymer as the banknote:

- The banknotes are water-resistant and resistant to any other liquid.
- It is made from a non-fiber compound, which makes it more durable even after being folded many times.
- It is not easily torn, but once damaged, it easily tears even worse.
- It is more hygiene-friendly and dirt-resistant since bacteria do not easily spread on it.
- It is difficult, time-consuming, and expensive to counterfeit polymer banknotes.



According to Rafiei, Karimi, & Bodaghi (2023), polymer banknotes have consistently more excellent thermal treatment resistance than paper banknotes, especially at high temperatures. They also agree that polymer banknotes have a very high factor in combating banknote counterfeiting due to the structure of composite materials and nanoparticles in their fiber network. Furthermore, utilizing polymer banknotes instead of paper banknotes could be a practical approach to aiding the economy and the environment and introducing more significant usage of green energy globally.

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# The Crucial Role of Costing in Achieving Competitive Advantage in Business

by Musliha Musman and Salwa Muda

In today's extremely competitive market, it is widely thought that in order to prosper, businesses must build a competitive advantage, which may be accomplished through efficient cost accounting management (Nikkeh et al., 2022; Falahat et al., 2020). Learning cost accounting will help the business understand the costs connected with the items or services that it sells.



Cost accounting involves analysing and tracking all costs incurred from the manufacturing process till after-sales service, which management will use to make

judgements, and then utilising that knowledge to make decisions. Considering the case of Proton, the company needs to comprehend the costs connected with each product to decide the price at which a vehicle or another item must be marketed. The prices charged do not only cover the direct costs associated with a particular product. There are costs such as manufacturing overhead, which includes machinery costs, occupation charges, and many other costs that must be incurred in order for the product to be ready for sale.

The goals of costing are to help determine the cost structure and estimate the product's selling price, thus help management to make policy decisions, as well as to offer cost information to management for planning and controlling purposes. As a result, it allows the business to maximise profit while lowering expenses yet maintaining product quality and generating a competitive advantage. The competitive advantage of a business is crucial as it will influence

customers' choices by encouraging them to choose its products over those of competitors. The customer experience of higher quality, right priced, and more lasting business products may provide a competitive advantage to the business (Nikkeh et al., 2022).

The right price of the product refers to the business's ability to determine pricing based on a fair evaluation of expenses, competition, and customer expectations (Dutta et al., 2003). Better pricing capabilities may provide a company with an advantage over others by enabling better client offers. Businesses looking to expand their market share profit from identifying and creating competitive advantages that lead to higher product or service sales profitability (Na et al., 2019). Establishing competitive advantages, attracting more customers, boosting customer frequency, and retaining potential customers by cultivating brand loyalty are all factors that contribute to the increase in overall sales (Liu et al., 2019).



Managers in companies without effective pricing systems might struggle to establish appropriate prices that reflect their customers' desires, allowing customers to waste business resources (Falahat et al., 2020; Dutta et al., 2003). Falahat et al. (2020) discovered that price advantages reflect on competitive advantages for Malaysian SMEs' worldwide performance. This highlights the importance of pricing capability for enterprises seeking a competitive advantage through product innovation, where appropriate pricing may be required to capitalize on product innovation. As a conclusion, it is evident that cost accounting is a critical factor for gaining a competitive edge and achieving success in business.

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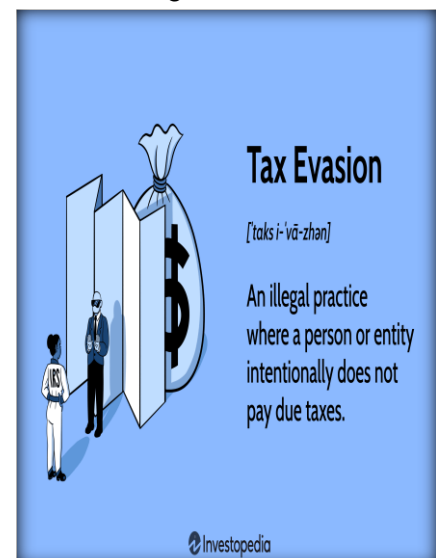
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# Tax Evasion of High-Net-Worth Individuals

by Siti Hawa Shuid

The term high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) is commonly interpreted as individuals who have accumulated net worth or wealth that positions them at the top of the wealth scale within a country or even on a global scale (Mc Laughlin & Buchanan, 2017). The concept of net wealth is related to combining the value of financial assets and tangible assets owned by individuals and their immediate families while deducting their financial debts. Specifically, Knight Frank (2023) defined HNWIs as an individual with a net worth equal to or exceeding US\$1 million. There is another term for this super-rich individual, which is ultra-high-net-worth individuals (UHNWIs), which can be defined as an individual with a net worth equal to or exceeding US\$30 million. However, considering Malaysia's standpoint, the Securities Commission of Malaysia (2021) characterized the HNWIs as an individual whose collective net investment portfolio, whether held personally or jointly with their spouse, exceeds RM1 million or the equivalent amount in foreign currencies.

According to Kangave et al. (2016), the taxation of HNWIs has received significant attention in various countries for several reasons. Generally, these individuals are frequently involved with complex business transactions. Additionally, their total income significantly contributes to overall government tax revenue. However, this situation might cause them to become aggressively involved in tax planning. Lastly, the tax behavior of this group has the potential to influence the overall integrity of the tax system and can even fuel social unrest (Gangl & Torgler, 2020). Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the prevalence of tax evasion or tax noncompliance among HNWIs critically impacts tax revenue collection, economic and social progress. This situation further contributes to the expansion of the tax gap between the wealthy and the poor (Che Rosli et al., 2018). The most commonly employed strategies used by HNWIs in Malaysia that relate to tax evasion, as identified in the study by Che Rosli et al. (2018), included underreporting other income, followed by excessive claims of relief,



excessive claims of purchases, underreporting tax liability through manipulation of sales or income, and finally, making claims for unallowable expenses.

Several factors influence tax evasion behavior among HNWI's. Sources of income have been identified as one of the determinants of tax evasion. A study by Che Rosli et al. (2018) found that HNWI's deriving business income display less compliance compared with those with employment income. This study is aligned with the studies by Richardson (2006) and Saad (2014), which similarly show that opportunities for tax evasion are based on business income. Notably, HNWI's with business income have greater opportunities to structure their taxable income to reduce their tax obligations. They often take advantage of having foreign businesses to move profits or income out of the country. Another crucial determinant is the role of a tax professional or tax agent, a factor highlighted in several studies (Che Rosli et al., 2018; Saad et al., 2021). Saad et al. (2021) emphasize that tax professionals often facilitate HNWI's in overstating expenses. Moreover, political affiliation also emerges as a significant factor, where HNWI's affiliating with the ruling government, being prone to overstating expenses (Saad et al., 2021). This is due to their perception that they can escape tax audits and penalties. Additionally, the likelihood of detection by tax authority also plays an important role, as evidenced by Saad et al. (2021). The study indicates that the higher the likelihood of detection, the lower the propensity for HNWI's to overstate expenses. The result is consistent with the previous studies by Allingham and Sandmo (1972).



The evolving financial environment, coupled with the global pandemic and ever-shifting tax landscape, has altered the global landscape in unprecedented ways. While taxing the income generated by HNWI's presents administrative complexities and challenges, failure to do so could lead to significant tax revenue losses to the country as a whole. Therefore, it is crucial for the tax authority to monitor their wealthiest individuals and promote voluntary tax compliance, thereby contributing to the betterment of society.



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# Revisiting The Theoretical Framework for Assessment for Learning in Accounting Course

by Rafizan Abdul Razak and Akma Hidayu Dol @ Abdul Wahid

In general, all educational institutions whether at the primary or secondary school, or higher education level such as colleges, polytechnics or universities have a routine and regular academic cycle. As part of the people involved in this academic system, we would like to share the theoretical framework for *Assessment for Learning in Classroom Teaching* written by Pang (2022) which can be used as a guideline or checklist to help accounting academics reflect on the effectiveness of our own teaching and learning sessions in one academic cycle. Some academicians have implemented it all as a routine task or others just selected what he or she thinks necessary for their course.



There are nine items found in the theoretical framework of Assessment for Learning in classroom teaching (Pang, 2022) as follows:

## 1. Sharing learning objectives.

The first thing to do to start a lesson is to clearly state the learning objectives to the students. This can help students and educators to have a focus on a topic that they want to convey. The learning objectives are often stated in writing in teaching materials such as slide presentations. At the end of the learning session, the educators need to relate the objectives to be achieved so that the students can re-understand the topic studied.

## 2. Sharing success criteria.

The second is to state the success criteria clearly before carrying out teaching activities. Educators can communicate the success of the criteria to students directly with their own explanations,

illustrations and explanations and encourage students to voice the criteria themselves or share with other students. In addition to verbal reminders, teachers can also use written words to highlight what students need to do to complete the learning task.

### 3. Questioning skills

One of the quality teaching and learning processes is questioning skills to encourage students to think and respond actively in class. Educators need to ask a variety of relevant questions to motivate students to think, respond, and act accordingly. In addition, educators need to allow sufficient waiting time for students to be ready to answer questions. If the student does not understand the question, the educator should rearrange or edit the question to make the answering or answering process smooth and successful. Students are also strongly encouraged to ask questions and be actively involved in tutorial discussions and group work.



### 4. Class observation.

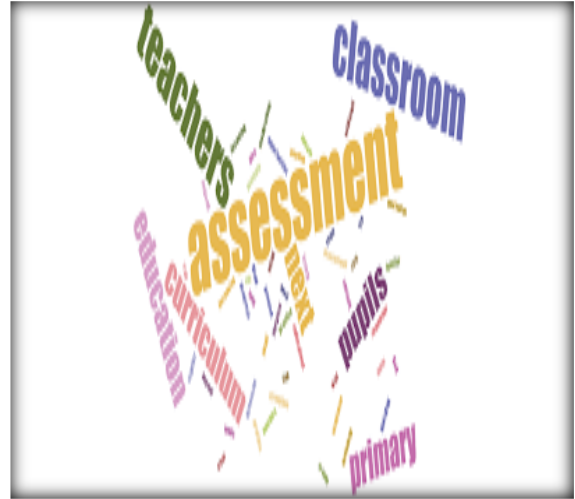
Educators can make improvements in teaching and learning through observation methods in class. These observational skills can be implemented through the assessment of student responses to answer some questions raised, students' facial expressions to check whether they are concerned and interested or not in the questions, observing students' performance in taking assignments in teaching and learning activities and students' responses about their knowledge themselves with the aim of adapting to the progress of teaching.

### 5. Student self-assessment.

Self-assessment is a form of formative assessment that involves making judgments about students' own work. Students can reflect on their own performance, reports, projects, etc. It is very valuable because self-assessment can help students to criticize their own work, students can know their own strengths and weaknesses and thus, achieve self-improvement.

## 6. Peer assessment.

Peer assessment can be conducted at the end of the teaching activity as a summative assessment. This assessment gives students the opportunity to review and evaluate the work of others during or after a lesson or assignment based on certain standards. This method can stimulate students to be more active and have self-reflection, improve performance, and strengthen student-student and student-educators interaction. It can also help students to be more responsible in the learning process.



## 7. Feedback to students.

A quality teaching and learning process for students requires an effective two-way communication. One of the important aspects is that educators need to give concrete, strong and appropriate feedback to students so that students know their own strengths, students know their own weaknesses, they will be more confident to learn, they will be more enthusiastic to improve their goals and targets in their learning. This is important because it creates the need for students to think and reflect on their own learning.

## 8. Collection of evidence of student learning.

Evidence of student learning such as projects, portfolios, pictures, essays, etc. can help educators understand the level of progress and student understanding of the course. This evidence can measure whether students can master their courses or need continuous improvement through additional exercises, discussions and so on.

## 9. Reflection on teaching and learning.

Reflection techniques or self-reflection can be done to find out the effectiveness of teaching and learning for a course or subject. Educators and students can use this method to evaluate, study the results of their work as well as their experiences and efforts throughout the learning process. As an educator this reflection can help review student teaching progress and learning content. For



students, reflection can help them improve the performance of lessons and provide meaningful feedback on what their expected from educators.

As a conclusion, all the nine elements in theoretical framework compromise reciprocal value for both educators and students to ensure that teaching and learning activities can be upgraded and improved continuously from one academic cycle to the next cycle. The educator should acknowledge that student's feedback, experiences or reflection on teaching and learning are valuable for improving the course delivery, revise the teaching content and curriculum. As a good educator we should always learn and relearn from one academic cycle to the next cycle to ensure the quality of teaching and learning is always forge ahead.

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## Theoretical review: The Dividend Policy

by Wan Mardiyatul Miza Wan Tahir and Ja'izah Abdul Jabar

The theoretical review explains the underlying rationale of dividend policy. The dividend policy theory is well-known by the work of Miller and Modigliani (1961) on irrelevance theory. They demonstrated that dividend policy was irrelevant to the market value of a company under restricted assumptions including rational investor and perfect capital market. Consequently, this attracted many other researchers to challenge the theory as well as to extend the model such as tax-preference theory, bird-in-the-hand theory, clientele hypothesis, and many more. However, for this paper, the theoretical review comprises of two most important fundamental principles for the dividend policy developed by different scholars and they are information asymmetries and behavioral factors.

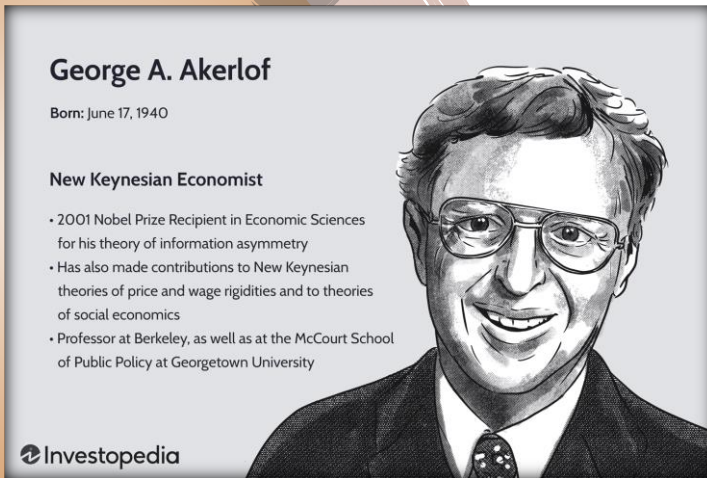
### **Information asymmetries**

The market imperfection of asymmetric information is the basis for a few remarkable theories to explain corporate dividend policy. Asymmetry information indicates that managers have private knowledge of the company's future performance. In this paper,

the information asymmetry is presented in three distinct propositions that include signaling models, agency cost, and the free cash flow hypothesis.

### **(i) Signaling Model**

Akerlof (1970) was the first economist to analyze this paradox rigorously and his model illustrated pooling equilibrium in the used car market. The equilibrium demonstrated that the cost of information asymmetries is clear when there is no signaling activity. Spence (1973) applied Akerlof's model in signaling equilibrium in which a job seeker signals his/her quality to a prospective employer. Although the scenario is developed using the employment market, the model became the prototype for financial models of signaling. Bhattacharyya's (1979) signaling model suggested that higher dividend payout indicated the signal of positive information by the manager's expectation of the company's performance and vice versa. Bhattacharyya affirmed that the use of dividends as a signal is a quality message than the other alternatives (Bhattacharyya, 1980).



## (ii) Agency Cost

Agency theory attempts to explain corporate capital structure that results in costs associated with the separation of ownership and control. Agency costs are lower in high managerial ownership stakes because of better alignment of shareholders and manager goals (Jensen and Meckling, 1976). The agency problems arise related to information

asymmetry. This is when the managers fail to accept positive net present value projects and are involved in excessive perquisite consumption. Therefore, the distribution of profit into dividends is believed to be able to reduce agency costs through increasing monitoring by capital markets. Large dividend payment reduces funds available for perquisite consumption and investment opportunities. Easterbrook (1984) proposed that the free cash flow is distributed as dividends to shareholders in order to force managers to approach the capital market to acquire funding needs for new projects. For that reason, it is believed to be able to reduce the cost of monitoring the managers as they need to be disciplined to attract the market. Rozeff (1982) and Easterbrook (1984) study had supported the theory that dividend is a partial solution to agency problem.

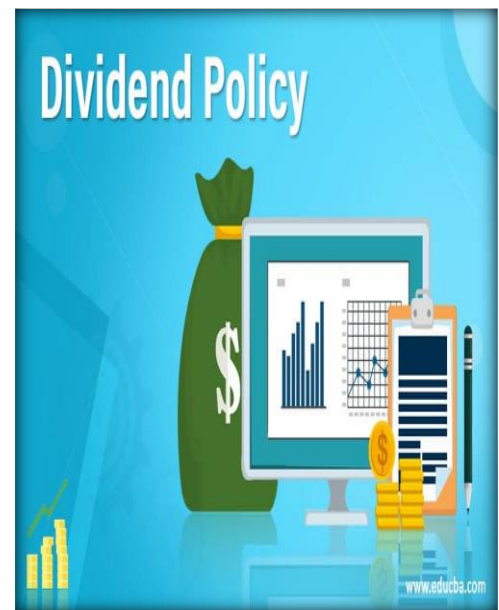
## (iii) The Free Cash Flow Hypothesis

It is evident that, the free cash flow hypothesis underlying the framework that dividend is used by shareholders as a mechanism to avoid overinvestment by managers. Jensen (1986) stated that managers and shareholders have conflicts of interest regarding funds in excess of financing finance projects. The priority of funds is invested in a positive net present value project (NPV) and the remaining balance is likely to be distributed as dividends. Thus, this is not in favor of managers because this will decrease the free cash flow to be invested in marginal NPV projects. The shareholders on the other hand claim that managers may lead to excessive perquisite consumption and therefore shareholders favor the cash flow to be distributed as dividends.

### Behavioural factors

Behavioural factors are determined by the reaction of rational behaviour. Therefore, it is believed that the dividend paid is a safeguarding of the managerial and owner relationship. Frankfurter and Lane (1992) divided the purposes of dividend payment into two rationales which are partially as a tradition and as a method to dispel investor concern. Managers are likely to pay dividends if they realize investors seek it. Dividend payments should increase the organization's stability by serving as a ritualistic reminder of the managerial and owner relationship (Ho and Robinson, 1992).

In conclusion, dividend policy theories highlight the significance of information asymmetries and behavioral factors in shaping a company's decision on how to distribute profits to its shareholders. The information signaling theory suggests that firms use dividends as signals of their financial health and future prospects. By paying consistent dividends, a company can convey confidence to investors, mitigating information asymmetry and attracting more investment. On the other hand, behavioral theory posits that investors have different preferences for current income versus future capital gains, leading to varying reactions to dividend changes. Some investors have a psychological preference for regular dividend income, while others are more focused on potential capital appreciation. Companies must consider these behavioral factors when determining their dividend policies to attract a diverse investor base and maintain market confidence. In essence, dividend policy theories emphasize the intricate interplay between information asymmetry and investor behavior in shaping a firm's dividend decisions.







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## Is it ethical?

by Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique



The ethics of tax avoidance are a subject of debate and can vary depending on individual perspectives, societal norms, and legal systems. Some argue that tax avoidance is ethically acceptable because it involves legal methods to minimize tax liability within the boundaries of tax laws and regulations. Others contend that aggressive tax avoidance can be unethical, particularly when taking advantage of loopholes or unfairly shifting tax burdens onto others.

Tax avoidance is the legal practice of minimizing tax liability within the framework of tax laws and regulations. It involves using various strategies, deductions, credits, and exemptions provided by tax laws to reduce the tax burden. Tax avoidance is a legal and legitimate approach to managing one's tax liability. Tax laws are designed to allow individuals and businesses to take advantage of legitimate tax-saving opportunities. Tax avoidance strategies can include claiming legitimate deductions (e.g., mortgage interest deduction) and structuring business operations to reduce taxable income. On the other hand, tax evasion is the illegal act of deliberately misrepresenting or concealing financial information to reduce tax liability. Tax evasion is illegal and considered a criminal offense in most jurisdictions. Tax evasion practices include not reporting income earned from cash transactions, creating fake invoices to inflate expenses, using offshore accounts to hide income, and engaging in complex financial schemes to evade taxes to the extreme extent of engaging in fraudulent activities to avoid paying taxes. It involves deliberate actions to evade taxes owed, which can lead to severe penalties, including fines, imprisonment, and asset forfeiture.

The critical distinction between tax avoidance and tax evasion lies in legality and ethics. Tax avoidance is a legal and generally accepted practice of minimizing tax liability through legitimate means. In contrast, tax evasion is an illegal and unethical practice that involves deliberately evading taxes through fraudulent or deceptive actions.



While tax avoidance is legal, its ethical dimension can vary. Some consider it ethically responsible to take advantage of tax-saving opportunities the law provides if the intent is not to evade taxes or engage in aggressive practices that undermine the tax system. Others argue that excessive or aggressive tax avoidance, especially by large corporations, can be ethically questionable when it results in a disproportionately low tax burden or involves exploiting legal loopholes.

Critics of aggressive tax avoidance argue that it can be ethically problematic when some individuals or businesses pay significantly less taxes than their fair share. This can lead to an unequal distribution of the tax burden, potentially harming society by reducing funds available for public services and infrastructure. Some argue that individuals and businesses have a social responsibility to contribute their fair share of taxes to support government services, public goods, and social programs. Ethical considerations may lead some to pay more taxes than legally required voluntarily. The ethics of tax avoidance can also depend on the intent behind the actions. Suppose someone engages in tax avoidance primarily to exploit legal loopholes without regard for the broader societal impact. In that case, it may be viewed as less ethical than tax planning with a responsible and balanced approach.

In summary, whether tax avoidance is considered ethical can be a matter of personal and societal judgment. Individuals and businesses need to make informed decisions about their tax practices, considering both the legal framework and ethical considerations. Engaging in responsible tax planning and complying with the spirit of the law while considering the broader impact on society can

help strike a balance between minimizing taxes and acting ethically. Consulting with tax professionals and staying informed about changing tax laws is advisable to make well-informed decisions.



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## Asas Pengetahuan Cukai

oleh Mustafa Kamal Mat dan Saflina Azis

Pengurusan kewangan negara memastikan bahawa sumber kewangan negara digunakan secara cekap dan berkesan bagi memenuhi keperluan dan matlamat pembangunan negara. Percukaian merupakan satu instrumen fiskal yang dominan dalam usaha kerajaan menjana pendapatan negara. Kerajaan berperanan besar bagi meningkatkan hasil pendapatan negara terutamanya melalui kaedah percukaian agar dapat melaksanakan program-program pembangunan dan kebajikan sosial dengan lebih efisien.



Hasil cukai yang dikutip kerajaan menunjukkan peningkatan setiap tahun, dan kekal sebagai hasil utama Malaysia sehingga 2022 lalu. Cukai menghasilkan kutipan sebanyak RM208.8 bilion, iaitu menyumbang 70.9% daripada jumlah keseluruhan hasil negara (Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia, 2023). Angka ini memberikan keyakinan kepada kerajaan akan keperluan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesedaran yang tinggi di kalangan rakyat tentang kepentingan kutipan cukai yang efisien dilaksanakan.

Sistem percukaian di Malaysia berubah dari semasa ke semasa mengikut keperluan ekonomi dan dasar kerajaan. Secara asasnya, terdapat dua jenis cukai yang berbeza di Malaysia iaitu cukai langsung dan tidak langsung. Cukai langsung ialah cukai yang dikenakan ke atas pendapatan dan kekayaan seseorang atau syarikat. Cukai ini dibayar terus kepada kerajaan. Sementara itu, cukai tidak langsung pula dirujuk sebagai cukai yang dikenakan kepada seseorang yang menggunakan barangan atau perkhidmatan, dan dibayar secara tidak langsung kepada kerajaan.

Kerajaan Malaysia turut melaksanakan sistem percukaian taksiran sendiri, di mana rakyat bertanggungjawab penuh untuk menentukan liabiliti cukai yang betul setiap tahun. Oleh itu, adalah amat

penting untuk kerajaan sentiasa memastikan rakyatnya serta pembayar cukai khususnya mempunyai tahap pengetahuan percukaian yang tinggi. Dengan peningkatan tentang pengetahuan percukaian, maka akan memberikan peningkatan tanggungjawab pembayar cukai untuk kekal membayar cukai setiap tahun.



Pengetahuan cukai merujuk kepada pengetahuan dan pemahaman lengkap ke atas perundangan dan sistem percukaian yang telah dilaksanakan oleh kerajaan bagi mengumpul dana untuk urusan pembangunan dan pengurusan negara. Malahan, kajian juga mendapati pengetahuan percukaian merupakan kebolehan seseorang pembayar cukai mengetahui tentang perundangan percukaian (Bhalla, Sharma, & Kaur, 2022), kadar cukai yang dikenakan dan perlu dibayar serta kemudahan yang disediakan hasil daripada kutipan cukai (Sanusi, Nik Abdullah, & Chin, 2021).

Selanjutnya, kajian juga mendapati bahawa pengetahuan percukaian telah menjadi satu faktor paling berpengaruh di dalam sistem penilaian cukai sendiri ini (Damajanti & Karim, 2017). Malahan, ia merupakan peneraju yang membuatkan pembayar cukai untuk sentiasa patuh kepada perundangan percukaian ini (Bhalla, Sharma, & Kaur, 2022). Lebih banyak pengetahuan tentang percukaian diperoleh, lebih baik pemahaman tentang pematuhan cukai serta akibat daripada pengelakan cukai (Sanusi, Nik Abdullah, & Chin, 2021). Kurangnya pengetahuan dan kesedaran tentang cukai dan sistem cukai yang digunapakai akan mendorong masyarakat untuk tidak mematuhi sistem percukaian (Saad, 2014), dan boleh mengakibatkan mereka tidak mahu membayar cukai, secara sengaja atau tidak sengaja (Kirchler, Niemirowski, & Wearing, 2006).

Kadar pemahaman percukaian dilihat semakin tinggi di Malaysia. Ini terbukti dengan hasil kutipan cukai kerajaan melalui Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN) semakin meningkat setiap tahun. Celik pengetahuan cukai juga agak baik di kalangan mahasiswa di insitusi pengajian tinggi, walaupun mereka bukanlah merupakan pelajar jurusan perakaunan atau percukaian. Malahan, mereka

prihatin bahawa hasil cukai yang dikutip oleh kerajaan merupakan sumber utama negara untuk melaksanakan pembangunan yang diperlukan oleh rakyatnya. Kegagalan setiap pembayar cukai untuk mengisytiharkan dan membayar cukai yang sepatutnya, boleh dikenakan tindakan undang-undang yang setimpal dengan kesalahan tersebut.

Bagi meneruskan kelangsungan ini, pihak LHDN perlu memberikan kaedah penyampaian maklumat dengan lebih kerap dan mudah agar lebih ramai yang tampil untuk membayar cukai. Pelaksanaan kaedah penyampaian pengetahuan percukaian yang lebih sistematik akan dapat membantu meningkatkan kadar celik cukai di kalangan rakyat Malaysia dalam menyahut seruan Malaysia Madani.

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## Kenangan Umrah Sepuluh Bersaudara: Tidak Mampu Diulang

oleh Noryati Binti Md Noor



Nukilan ini adalah sebagai catatan untuk mengimbas kenangan saya mengerjakan umrah dari 16 November hingga 29 November 2018. Keseluruhan anggota rombongan berjumlah 38 orang terdiri dari dua keluarga dengan ahli keluarga saya adalah seramai 26 orang – sepuluh beradik, empat pasangan dan 12 anak-anak saudara dengan umur yang paling tua 73 tahun dan yang paling muda 15 tahun.

Perancangan rapi serta kesabaran perlu ada bagi menjayakan hasrat abang tertua, yang merupakan ketua keluarga sejak ayah meninggal dunia pada tahun 1976, untuk membawa kesemua adik-adik beliau menunaikan umrah bersama-sama menggunakan hasil dana keluarga peninggalan ibubapa yang telah beliau kumpul bertahun-tahun lamanya. Cabaran utama untuk saya adalah mendapatkan kelulusan bercuti semasa waktu kuliah kerana tiada waktu lain yang sesuai melainkan waktu kuliah minggu 11 dan 12. Alhamdulillah, saya telah memperolehi kebenaran berkenaan. Terima kasih Koordinator Perakaunan, Timbalan Rektor HEA, Rektor UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan dan Naib Canselor UiTM kerana menzahirkan impian kami ke Tanah Suci bersama-sama.

Kami sepuluh beradik, tiga lelaki dan tujuh perempuan, dilahir dan dibesarkan di rumah, seperti di foto di bawah (kiri), yang terletak di Kampung Brisu, Lubok China, Melaka. Rumah ini telah siap dibina pada tahun 1928 berdasarkan inspirasi dari senibina rumah di Muar, tanpa paku-paku sebaliknya papan-papan dipasak dengan kayu. Senibina rumah ini, mengambilkira pencahayaan serta kitaran pengudaraan, menzahirkan suasana yang sejuk, nyaman dan tenang. Tiang-tiang



yang tinggi dibina sebagai persediaan sekiranya banjir. Semasa banjir besar sekitar tahun 1970 sehingga kini, air banjir tidak pernah mencecah kawasan rumah, alhamdulillah. Struktur rumah asal masih kekal sehingga kini walaupun beberapa penambahan telah dibuat sesuai dengan peredaran masa. Foto di bawah (kanan) menunjukkan suasana waktu malam sekitar tahun 2020.



Sebahagian koleksi foto sesi ziarah yang menjadi kenangan.

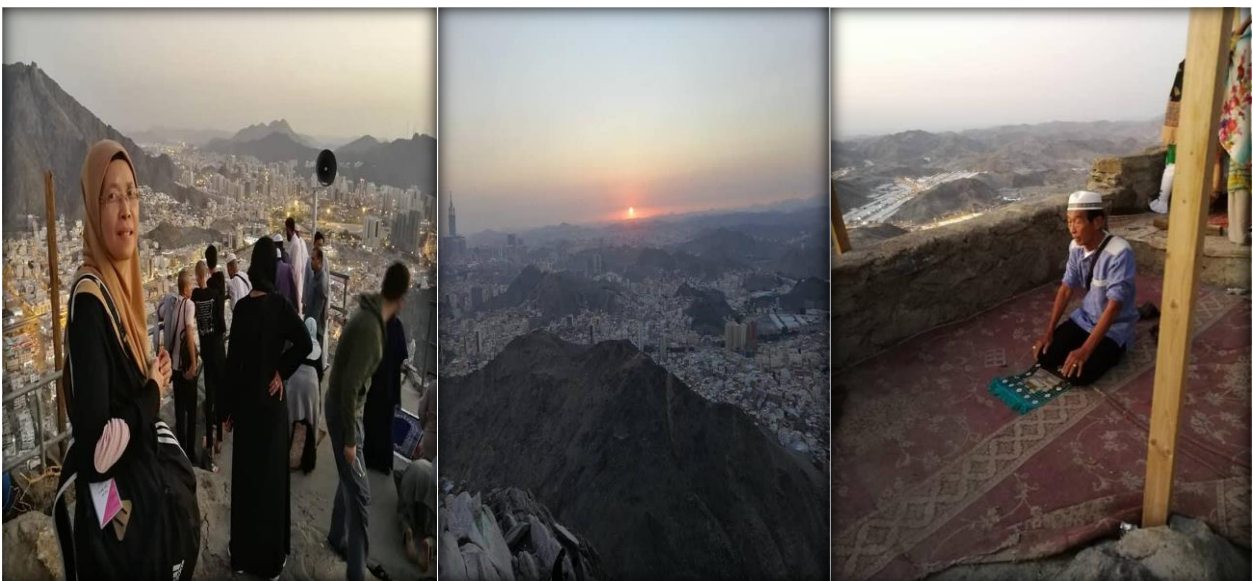




Terdapat tempat-tempat lain yang telah dizarahi, termasuk Masjid al-Qiblatain (Masjid Dua Kiblat) iaitu sebuah masjid di Madinah yang dipercayai oleh umat Islam sebagai tempat di mana Nabi Muhammad SAW menerima perintah untuk menukar kiblat (arah solat) dari Baitulmaqdis ke Mekah (sumber: Wikipedia); Kota (sejuk) Taif di pinggir Mekah dan yang paling mencabar lawatan ke Jabar Nur serta pendakian ke Gua Hira'



Koleksi foto Pendakian Gua Hira'



Dalam perjalanan ke Jeddah untuk ke lapangan terbang, kesempatan diambil untuk menunaikan

solat di Masjid Ar Rajhi di Hail. Masya Allah, Subhanallah cantik dan kagum dengan senibina masjid hasil sumbangan keluarga Ar Rajhi ini.

Keterujaan dan kegembiraan sepuluh bersaudara ini tidak dapat diulang kerana daripada 26 anggota rombongan berkenaan, tiga telah kembali ke rahmatullah. Daripada sepuluh beradik, kami sudah tinggal lapan beradik.



Semoga roh mereka dicucuri rahmat dan dikumpul bersama orang-orang beriman dan kami akan berjumpa kembali di Jannatul Firdaus. Sayangi ibubapa dan berbaktilah kepada mereka selama-lamanya. Sayangi adik beradik serta sanak-saudara dan hargai mereka serta sentiasa perkukuhkan sillaturahim.

Semoga ada rezeki untuk menjadi tetamu Allah SWT di Tanah Suci bersama-sama suami dan anak-anak, insyaallah.

# PROGRAM FAKULTI

## PROGRAM ZAKAT PENYUCIAN HARTA KETENANGAN JIWA

16 JUN 2023

DEWAN KULIAH TPSU 1  
UITMCNS KAMPUS SEREMBAN



**SHARING SESSION**  
**23 JULAI 2023**  
**BILIK MESYUARAT MAHARAJA DIRAJA**  
**UITMCNS KAMPUS SEREMBAN**



# PERBINCANGAN AKRAB

15 OGOS 2023

## BILIK PERBINCANGAN FSKM UITMCNS KAMPUS SEREMBAN



**BRAINSTORM,  
TULIS  
AKRAB 2023 FPN**



**PROGRAM PENGGUBALAN DAN  
PENTAKSIRAN SOALAN PENILAIAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER OKTOBER 2023 – FEBRUARI 2024  
26 – 27 OKTOBER 2023  
BILIK PERBINCANGAN FSKM  
UITMCNS KAMPUS SEREMBAN**





# PENCAPAIAN FAKULTI

## LANTIKAN DALAMAN / LUARAN

- Jawatan : Penulis Laporan Anugerah Kualiti Rektor antara Bahagian (AKRAB) Fakulti Perakaunan  
 Anjuran : UiTM Cawangan Negeri Sembilan  
 Tarikh : 2023  
 Ahli : Dr Salwa Muda, Akma Hidayu Dol @ Abdul Wahid, Ida Haryanti Mohd Noor, Musliha Musman, Saflina Azis & Ja'izah Abdul Jabar
- Jawatan : Pengurus Program 5<sup>th</sup> Strategic Management and Leadership Training 2023  
 Anjuran : Persatuan Badan Berkanun Malaysia  
 Tarikh : 4 – 14 Jun 2023  
 Ahli : Dr Dalila Daud
- Jawatan : Committee Member of the Strategic Leadership Roundtable 2023 Bulgaria and Turkiye  
 Anjuran : Strategic Leadership Roundtable  
 Tarikh : 4 – 14 Jun 2023  
 Ahli : Dr Dalila Daud
- Jawatan : Committee Member of the International Conference on Governance and Strategic Management 2023 Bulgaria  
 Anjuran : International Conference on Governance and Strategic Management  
 Tarikh : 8 - 9 Jun 2023  
 Ahli : Dr Dalila Daud
- Jawatan : Panel 3 Temubual Ketidakhadiran Kuliah UiTMCNS Kampus Seremban  
 Anjuran : UiTMCNS Kampus Seremban  
 Tarikh : 21 Jun 2023 – 20 Jun 2025  
 Ahli : Dr Salwa Muda
- Jawatan : Editor for e proceeding ICLAF 2023  
 Anjuran : UiTMCNS Kampus Seremban  
 Tarikh : 5 September 2023  
 Ahli : Dr Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique
- Jawatan : Juri 1<sup>st</sup> International Millenpreneur Innovation and Commercialization Exhibition (IMInE2023)  
 Anjuran : Akademi Pembangunan PKS dan Keusahawanan Malaysia (MASMED)  
 Tarikh : 12 Oktober 2023



Ahli : Saflina Azis  
Jawatan : Speaker Collaboration Development (MoU Signing) Initiating Partnerships and Action Plan  
Anjuran : Kementerian Agama Institut Agama Islam Kediri Indonesia  
Tarikh : 18 Oktober 2023  
Ahli : Dr Dalila Daud

### LANTIKAN SEBAGAI PENILAI

Bil	Nama Penilai	Tajuk Manuskrip	Proceeding / Journal
1	Salwa Muda (Dr)	The Impact of Market Risk Exposure on Banks' Financial Performance: Evidence from Mena Region	Management & Accounting Review
2	Salwa Muda (Dr)	The Effect of Intellectual Capital Efficiency on Firm Performance in Malaysia: A Dynamic Panel Estimation	Management & Accounting Review
4	Salwa Muda (Dr)	Online Dissemination of Fake News: An Analysis of the Existing Legal Framework in Malaysia	ICLAF 2023
5	Eley Suzana Kasim (PM Dr)	Journal Reviewer - Management & Accounting Review (Manuscript ID: MANAR 2023-0109.R1)	Management & Accounting Review
6	Eley Suzana Kasim (PM Dr)	Journal Reviewer - Management & Accounting Review (Manuscript ID: MANAR 2023-0165)	Management & Accounting Review
7	Eley Suzana Kasim (PM Dr)	Journal Reviewer - Management & Accounting Review (Manuscript ID: MANAR-2023-0038)	Management & Accounting Review
8	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting; Evidence in Indonesia	MAR Journal
9	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Factors contributing to labour unrest at the garment factories in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study	QEIOS Jurnal
10	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Technological Readiness, Career Adaptability, and Job Satisfaction Among Public Sector Employees: A Moderating Effect Study	Jurnal of Business Excellence
11	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Reviewer Enhancing Business Model Resilience in the Machine Tools Industry: A Case Study of ABC Company	QEIOS Jurnal
12	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Cooperative Takaful Model in Malaysia: A Preliminary Study	Management & Accounting Review



13	Dalila Daud (Dr)	The Role of Islamic Values in Moderating The Determining Factors of Cost Reduction	MAR Journal (Scopus)
14	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Reviewer Let's Go Green: Achieving Consumer-related Performance Outcomes in Banks	International Journal of Ethics and Systems (SCOPUS Q1)
15	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Ethical leadership, safety climate, and employee health and safety: lessons from the oil and gas industry in Ghana	International Journal of Ethics and Systems (SCOPUS Q1)
16	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Future Education: The benefits and challenges of integrating AI into the education world	UiTM Negeri Sembilan
17	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Madani Concept and Its Sustainability Initiatives for MSMEs	UiTM Negeri Sembilan
18	Dalila Daud (Dr)	The relationship between Love of Money, Peer Influence, and Personality Traits on Unethical Behaviour of Graduate Accounting Students	International Journal of Ethics and Systems (SCOPUS Q1)
19	Dalila Daud (Dr)	The Relationships between Workplace Spirituality and Adoption of Green Mindfulness in Employee Level	European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences (WoS)
20	Dalila Daud (Dr)	Integrating Maqasid Syariah Principles and Digital Transformation of Halal Supply Chain: A Preliminary Investigation on Holistic Approach to Halal Governance	European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences (WoS)
21	Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique (Dr)	Effect of internal control on the prevention and detection of financial fraud: evidence from Tunisian banks	Management & Accounting Review
22	Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique (Dr)	An Analysis of Anti-Corruption Corporate Disclosure According to GRI Standards of Peruvian Companies	Management & Accounting Review
23	Musliha Musman	Online Dissemination of Fake News An Analysis of the Existing Legal Framework in Malaysia	ICLAF2023

## ANUGERAH

### 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of Law, Accounting & Finance 2023

Nama Anugerah	:	Best Presenter Award for Professional - Accounting
Tajuk	:	A Study on Perceptions of Students Towards Intellectual Capital in University
Ahli	:	Dr Salwa Muda
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Presenter Award for Professional - Accounting
Tajuk	:	Determining Students' Feedback on Self and Peer Assessment for Teamwork Skills Evaluation in an Introduction to Financial Accounting Course: A pilot study
Ahli	:	Akma Hidayu Dol @ Abdul Wahid
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Presenter 1 <sup>st</sup> Runner-Up Award for Professional Accounting - Education
Tajuk	:	Using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Exploring Students' Perceptions of Online Assessment in an Accounting Course Towards Academic Integrity
Ahli	:	Ja'izah Abdul Jabar
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Presenter 2 <sup>nd</sup> Runner-Up Award for Professional Accounting - Education
Tajuk	:	Investigating Students' Preferences Between Online Learning and Face to Face Learning: A Study from UiTM Seremban Campus
Ahli	:	Ida Haryanti Mohd Noor
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Presenter 2 <sup>nd</sup> Runner-Up Award for Professional Accounting
Tajuk	:	The Determinants of Audit Expectation Gap in Malaysia
Ahli	:	Dr Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Research Paper Award Professional – Accounting Education Certificate
Tajuk	:	Using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Exploring Students' Perceptions of Online Assessment in an Accounting Course Towards Academic Integrity
Ahli	:	Wan Mardiyatul Miza Wan Tahir & Ja'izah Abdul Jabar
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Research Paper Award Professional – Accounting Education Certificate
Tajuk	:	A Study on Perceptions of Students Towards Intellectual Capital in University
Ahli	:	Dr Salwa Muda, Che Norhalila Che Mohamed, Musliha Musman, Dr Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique & Amariah Hanum Hussin

Nama Anugerah	:	Best Research Paper 1 <sup>st</sup> Runner Up Award for Professional – Social Science
Tajuk	:	Analysing Attitude as a Determinant of Counterfeit Consumption Among the Malaysian Public Sector Employees
Ahli	:	Abdul Karim Abdul Shukor, <b>Dr Salwa Muda</b> , Asma' Rashidah Idris <b>Musliha Musman &amp; Amariah Hanum Hussin</b>
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Research Paper 1 <sup>st</sup> Runner Up Award for Professional – Accounting Education
Tajuk	:	Investigating Students' Preferences Between Online Learning and Face to Face Learning: A Study from UiTM Seremban Campus
Ahli	:	Ida Haryanti Mohd Noor
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Research Paper 1st Runner Up Award for Professional Accounting
Tajuk	:	Level of Tax Knowledge and Perception of Tax Fairness Among Non-Accounting Students
Ahli	:	<b>Siti Hawa Shuid, Norhidayah Ismail, Ja'izah Abdul Jabar, Saflina Azis &amp; Mustafa Kamal Mat</b>
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Research Paper 2nd Runner Up Award for Professional Accounting
Tajuk	:	Board Diversity and Firm Performance: Analysis of Malaysian Media and Telecommunication Companies
Ahli	:	Afifi Abu Hasan Ashaari, PM Dr Norhayati Alias & <b>Dr Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique</b>
Nama Anugerah	:	Best Research Paper 2nd Runner Up Award for Professional Accounting - Education
Tajuk	:	Determining Students' Feedback on Self and Peer Assessment for Teamwork Skills Evaluation in an Introduction to Financial Accounting Course: A pilot study
Ahli	:	Rafizan Abdul Razak & Akma Hidayu Dol @ Abdul Wahid

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