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UNIVERSITI
TEKNOLOGI
MARA

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT
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KINTA RIVERFRONT HOTEL & SUITES SDN BHD

(29/08/2022 – 10/02/2023)

**DETERMINANTS OF LIQUIDITY PERFORMANCE FOR
FIRMS OF FOOD MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

NAME: NUR RAFIQAH BINTI AUSLAN

STUDENT ID: 2020859692

PROGRAM: BA242

ADVISOR NAME: PN. NOOR HAFIZHA BINTI MUHAMAD YUSUF

ABSTRACT

An internship is a professional learning opportunity that provides meaningful, practical work in a student's field of study or career interest. An internship allows a student to explore and develop their career while also learning new skills. It allows the employer bring in new ideas and energy, develop talent for future full-time employees. I'm doing my internship at Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd from 29 August 2022 to 10 February 2023. My industrial training took six months to complete. During this industrial training, I worked as a trainee in the finance department. My role requires me to do more work related to accounts receivable. In this report, I will explain about company's profile, background of company, the vision and mission. I also will explain about training reflection during my internship which is about my task and skills I got during internship. The most important part of this report is research analysis. The last one is discussion and recommendation and I will conclude all the report in conclusion part.

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2.0 COMPANY'S PROFILE

Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd, also known as KRF is a four stars hotel in Ipoh, Perak. It was established in year 2011 and located in Jalan Lim Bo Seng, Ipoh which is a 3-minute drive from the Ipoh Tourist Information Centre and a 6-minute drive from Ipoh Parade Mall. The hotel is an 11-minute drive from Medan Gopeng Bus Station and Sultan Azlan Shah Airport. Kinta Riverfront Hotel has 21 floors including the two-basement parking, and a total of 318 rooms.

The vision of the company is to be a trendsetter in the region by creating value and making a difference. Meanwhile, to provide outstanding and exceptional services with passion and integrity is the mission of company.

The hotel has various types of room which are superior king room, deluxe king room, family deluxe room, executive suite, two-bedroom apartment, and others. There are two types of room view which are city scape and river view. The hotel features an outdoor pool and fitness centre, salon and beauty shop, and convenience store.



Figure 1: Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Family Deluxe Room



Figure 2: Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Executive Suite

Emily's Steakhouse, Oceanville Chinese Restaurant, and Riverview Coffee House are among the dining options. On the fourth floor, Riverview Coffee House serves breakfast, lunch, and dinner buffets.



Figure 3: Riverview Coffee House



Figure 4: Emily's Steakhouse

Besides, the hotel also provides ballroom and halls such as Rafflesia Ballroom, Lavender Hall, Conference Room 2 and others.



Figure 5: Rafflesia Ballroom

For the organizational structure, director is the main role for the hotel. The manager of the hotel is reporting to the director and the secretary is to assist the general manager. The operation manager, financial controller, and all the administration departments such as sales and marketing, human resource, marketing communication, and finance departments are to reporting to the general manager. While the operation departments like kitchen, food and beverages, front office, housekeeping, security, and maintenance departments will be reporting to the operation manager.

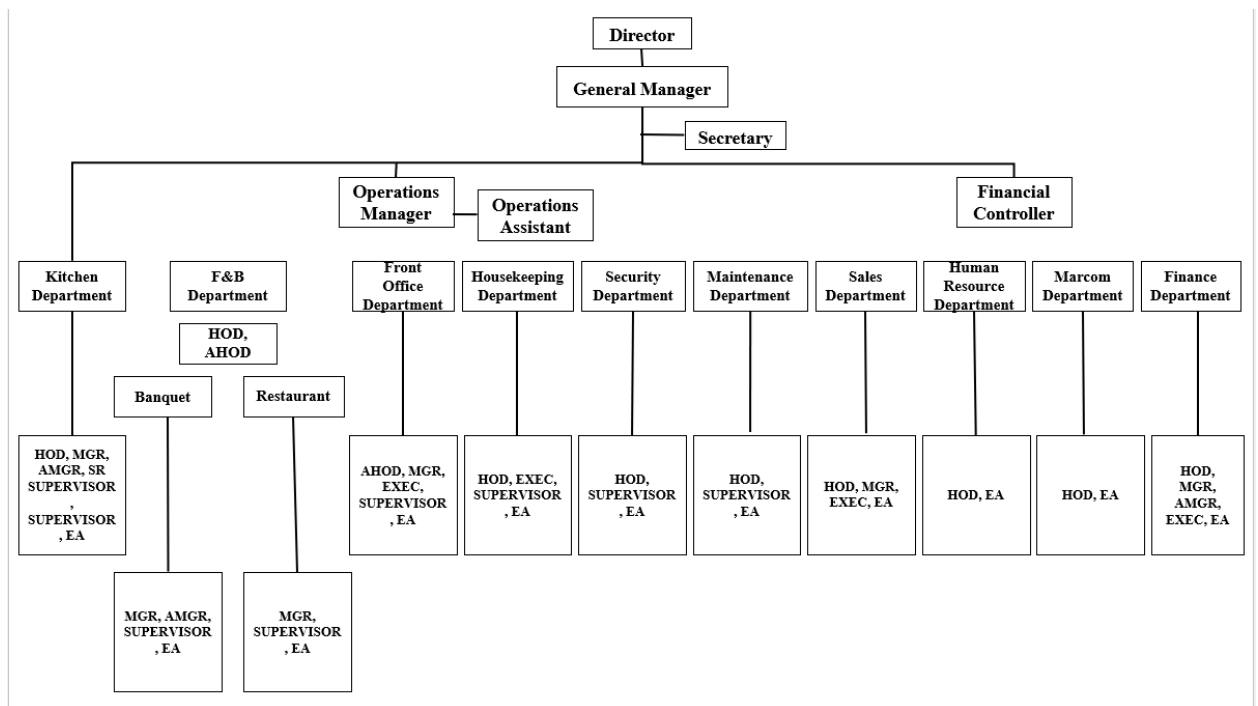


Figure 6: Organizational Chart of Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd

3.0 TRAINING'S REFLECTIONS

Grateful to the Almighty, after multiple application of internship, finally I have been accepted to doing my internship at Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd from 29th August 2022 until 10th February 2023. It took six months for me to complete the industrial training. I have to work every Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Saturday, we will have alternate off and working from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

I worked as a trainee under finance department during this industrial training. For this department, it divided into two scope which is account receivable and account payable. For my role, I'm focused more into work that related with account receivable. Every day, I need to collect cashier closure, breakfast list report, and daily revenue report at front office of the hotel. Then, I will check the cashier closure with the payment receipts from guests and their registration card. It is because I have to make sure that every guest details and amount of the payment are tally. For this task, I have to check the guest's name, number of rooms, payment method, and the payment amount. I also need to attach the breakfast voucher with registration card to ensure the number of guests from registration card is match with guest that having their breakfast at our hotel. Other than that, my daily task is to key in electronic draft capture (EDC) from Maybank in Excel. This task is to confirm the payment made by guest is correct and this EDC will use to do a bank reconciliation.

Every month I will do bank reconciliation for Maybank and Public Bank. At the end of the month, our department have to do the stock taking. This is to check and record all the quantities of inventory that our company has on hand. I also need to read electricity meter reading of shop lot tenants for billing the electricity monthly. Sometimes, I need to issue official receipt for guest that make payment, fill in the vendor form, filing and make sure all the documents well organized. Besides, I also got an opportunity to learn work that related with account payable. For instance, I learn how to key in invoices and make payments in Q3 Accounting Software. Then, I learn how to receive items or stocks from supplier.

Besides, when it is almost day of festival such as Deepavali, Christmas, and Chinese New Year, my colleagues and I will decorate our office and lobby hotel with decoration that related to that festival. For example, we make “*kolam*” for Deepavali festival at Kinta’s lobby. From that, I was able to learn other cultures apart from my own culture. I have also joined associations gathering and participate in games. Other than that, starting from year 2023, my company’s sport club held activities for every week or month, and I have joined team building as well as badminton activities. From these activities, I can improve my communication and confidence skills because as an introvert, it is very hard for me to communicate with people.

Furthermore, the workplace culture is extremely positive and beneficial to me because if I don’t know something or am unsure about something, my senior colleagues, regardless of race or religion, are always willing to help, so every day is a learning experience for me to improve myself. The benefits of doing my internship at this company are allowance and meal. Every day they provide free meal for all the workers there. Starting from year 2023, all the trainee are entitled to one unrecorded leave per month. Throughout my internship, I have improved my time management, problem solving, and technical skills. I got to learn new software and learn real working world of the industry.

4.0 RESEARCH ANALYSIS (PANEL DATA ANALYSIS)

4.1 Introduction

A company's liquidity is a measure of how easily it can meet its short-term financial obligations in accounting and financial analysis. Liquidity is an important issue in financial decision making. It includes investment in asset that requires appropriate financing investment. However, liquidity issues are usually neglected by the firms in financial decision making as it involves investment and financing in the short-term period. If the firm doesn't have enough liquid funds to pay its bills and suppliers, the situation could quickly deteriorate to the point of bankruptcy (Dang, 2020). Measuring liquidity can provide us with information about how our company is performing the financial now and can help to plan for the future. The emphasis is on identifying times when you may be short on cash to cover expected expenses.

Food manufacturing is the process of converting edible raw materials into food products that can be purchased and sold. Food manufacturing and processing encompasses everything from simple processes to complex and sophisticated systems that employ expensive machinery to produce products that bear little resemblance to their original ingredients. The food manufacturing industry in Malaysia plays a significant role in the economy. It serves not only as a source of employment but also a market outlet and added value for primary agricultural products (Ahmed, 2012).

According to the Vodafone, Idea, Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IF&LS) companies that are impacted by liquidity crises due to their inefficiency in maintaining adequate liquidity (Sadhishkumar & Swarupa, 2022), research on liquidity has been attracting increasing attention on the part of market participants, central banks and regulatory and supervisory authorities. With the view of understanding and estimating the liquidity, following the pioneering work (Khan & Safiuddin, 2016), if the

company does not maintain adequate liquidity in the proper manner, they may not fulfill their financial obligations.

Previous research findings suggest that the level of liquidity depends on many factors. The variables in the models are chosen for their importance in specific theories, policies or both. However, due to some researchers disagreeing on what is more important, there is partial overlap between the variables considered in different empirical studies. For that reason, it is vital to identify which of the independent variables available in the literature arises as the most significant determinants of liquidity. In this study, we argue that the determinants of liquidity for 45 firms of food manufacturing sector will be different due to their variables and thus empirical findings from other studies cannot be generalized to our study. Therefore, this paper aims to experimentally investigate the new empirical evidence on the determinants of liquidity for the 45 firms of food manufacturing sector. There are several sections to this paper. First, we discussed related research on the factors that influence liquidity based on the 45 firms of food manufacturing. Then, we discussed the study's data and methodology. Next, the analysis and results, as well as discussions, are presented. Finally, conclusions and future research directions are provided.

4.2 Literature Review

Dependent Variable

Liquidity

As liquidity is a critical variable in the daily operation of business, it is an absolute term to investigate its determinants. Several authors have investigated various aspects of liquidity management in firms from various countries. Liquidity is the ability of the bank to fund asset growth and meet its obligations as they fall due without incurring acceptable losses (Ben Moussa, 2015). In simple words, it is an asset where it can be easily

converted into cash. The quick ratio which is difference between current assets and inventories over current liabilities will be used as a proxy for the measurement of liquidity variables in this study. It measures the capacity of companies to pay down coming debts by their liquid assets without having to selling all of inventories stored for operations. This ratio is very useful for both firms and creditors in accessing the financial security of a company. The higher value of quick ratio means better financial health and vice versa (VU et al., 2020).

Liquidity is closely related to financial distress because when a liquidity problem arises, the firm will struggle to meet its obligations, resulting in a higher debt burden. According to Fahmi (2013), liquidity ratio is the ability of a company to pay its financial obligations to be repaid (short term) and the company's ability to provide funds for the company's operations. It shows that the leverages have a relationship to liquidity which will highly affect the financial performance of a company.

Independent Variable

Leverage

In finance, leverage has numerous definitions, all based on one common concept, which is any financial approach that includes borrowing funds to acquire items with the expectation that future earnings will be many times more than the cost of borrowing. Firms typically use leverage to increase the returns on their investments. Leverage can also refer to the amount of debt used by the company to finance its assets. It can be calculated using various ratios such as the debt-to-equity ratio, debt ratio and time interest earned. To measure the leverage, the proxy used is debt-to-equity where it been measured by total debt of the firm divided with total equity.

In the previous study (Al-Homaidi et al., 2020), leverage ratio have statistically significant relationship with liquidity in pooled, fixed and random

effect models. According to previous study (Šarlija & Harc, 2012), the increase of debt to equity ratio as well as the increase of debt factor will lead to reduced liquidity in the firm also in the case when the inventory is removed from the current assets. In that study, the figures show a negative relationship between liquidity and capital structure. The higher proportion of liquid assets in the firm, the firm is less leveraged. There is also a statistically significant correlation between the current ratio and the debt-to-equity ratio, which implies that an increase in liquidity reduces the debt-to-equity ratio, or reduces the leverage of the firm.

Profitability

In finance, profitability is the ratio of an organization's profit to its expenses. A more efficient organization will generate more profit as a percentage of its expenses than a less efficient organization, which must spend more to generate the same profit. The profitability of any firm can be measured by using different ratios such as gross profit margin (GPM), net profit margin (NPM), return on assets (ROA), and return on equity (ROE). The proxy that has been used in this profitability is return on assets which is net profit to total assets.

According to (Al-Homaidi et al., 2020), the findings reveal that return on assets have a statistically significant impact on liquidity in (pooled, fixed and random) effect models. In the previous study (Mohanty & Mehrotra, 2018), the relationship between liquidity and profitability could become positive, in the sense that a low liquidity would result in a lower profitability due to greater need for loans, and low profitability would not generate sufficient cash flow, thus forming a vicious cycle. According to (Vieira, 2010), a high liquidity can be as undesirable as a low. This would be a consequence of the fact that current assets are usually the less profitable than the fixed assets. It means that the money invested in current assets generates less returns than fixed assets, representing thus an opportunity

cost. Besides that, the amounts employed in current assets generate additional cost for maintenance, thus reducing the profitability of the company.

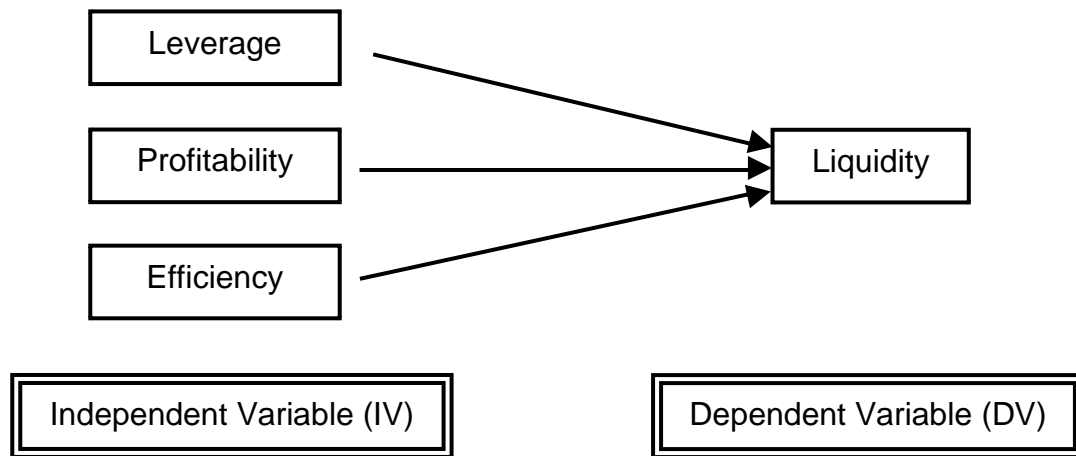
Efficiency

An efficiency ratio assesses a company's ability to generate income from its assets. An efficiency ratio, for example, frequently considers various aspects of the company, such as the time it takes to collect cash from customers or the time it takes to convert inventory to cash. This emphasizes the importance of efficiency ratios because an improvement in efficiency ratios usually translates to increased profitability. These ratios can be used to compare businesses in the same industry and identify those that are better managed than others. The efficiency of any firm can be measured by using different ratios such as asset turnover ratio, inventory turnover ratio, receivable turnover ratio and accounts payable turnover ratio. To measure the efficiency, the proxy used is total asset turnover ratio where it been measured by net sales of the firm divided with average total assets.

According to (Alarussi, 2021), the findings reveal that the results show a negative and significant relationship between efficiency and liquidity. This strong negative relationship can be explained by the fact that, while liquidity is important for paying off a firm's short liabilities, having too much liquidity reduces firm efficiency because the firm loses the value of that money if it is not used properly.

4.3 Methodology & Data Analysis

Theoretical Framework



Regression Model

$$\mathbf{LQD_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 LEV_{it} + \beta_2 PROF_{it} + \beta_3 EFF_{it} + \epsilon_{it}}$$

Where;

LQD_{it} = Liquidity of company i at time t

$\beta_1 LEV_{it}$ = Leverage for company i at time t

$\beta_2 PROF_{it}$ = Profitability for company i at time t

$\beta_3 EFF_{it}$ = Efficiency for company i at time t

ϵ_{it} = Error term of company i at time t

α_i = Intercept

Measurement of Variables

VARIABLE	VARIABLE NAME	MEASUREMENT/PROXY
Dependent variable	<u>Liquidity</u> Quick ratio	QR = (Current Asset – Inventories) / Current Liabilities
Independent variables	<u>Leverage</u> Debt to equity ratio	DE = Debt / Equity
	<u>Profitability</u> Return on asset	ROA = Net Profit / Total Assets
	<u>Efficiency</u> Total asset turnover	TATO = Net Sales / Average Total Assets

Data and Sampling Method

The panel data technique was used to collect this data, with the sources of this data coming from the company financial statements via Refinitiv Eikon. This technique is the most powerful research tool and it is appropriate for this analysis because it combines cross-sectional and time series data, allowing for possible dynamics changes in the short term. The sample of the study is based on 45 firms of food manufacturing sector in Malaysia. The sample period was chosen from 2012 to 2021 based on data availability and the goal of maintaining the same time frame for comparison.

4.4 Results and Findings

Using the quick ratio as proxy for liquidity, this section investigates the determinants of liquidity based on 45 firms of food manufacturing sector.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Liquidity	444	1.386081	1.866467	.05	14.2
Efficiency	444	.7364414	.5892268	.01	4.42
Leverage	444	59.41471	53.93263	0	302.21
Profitability	442	4.643575	12.26144	-60.06	212.22

The overall sample consists of 444 observations. The objective of descriptive analysis is to describe the data or getting a feel for the data. The summary statistics of the variables over the sample period is presented in Table 1. The average size of the liquidity for the period of study is 1.386081 and it ranges from a minimum value .05 to a maximum value of 14.2.

Table 2: Variable Selection

Variable Selection							Optimal Model
Models	R2ADJ	C	AIC	AICC	BIC	#	Ivs
Model 1	3	0	3	3	2	3	Leverage, Profitability, Efficiency

The first step is to determine the most optimal combination of predictors. The optimal model in this analysis will show the result on which variable will

be select. Stata command, vselect, developed by Lindsey and Sheather (2010) will be used to determine whether certain variable should be included (or excluded) in the final model. As shown in Table 2, the choices of the most optimal model predictor sizes were three for R2ADJ, AIC and AICC, and two for BIC. In this research, following the three-predictor model is chosen. The chosen variables are leverage, profitability and efficiency. All of the three variables were chosen and it indicate that leverage, profitability, and efficiency are important variable that explains the liquidity of all companies. The result chosen based on the lowest AICC.

Table 3: Panel Specification Tests

Models	p-values of the tests			
	F-test	BP-LM	Hausman	Technique
Model 1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0271	Fixed Effect

The next step is to choose the most appropriate panel data estimator. The three available alternatives are pooled ordinary least squares (POLS), fixed effects (FE), and random effects (RE) models. There are three test that can use which is F-test, BP-LM test, and Hausman test. As presented in Table 3, the results of the F-test is 0.0000. If p-value is more than 0.05 choose POLS and if less than 0.05 choose FE. This means FE is chosen. It means that FE is chosen. Next, for BP-LM test, if p-value is more than 0.05 choose POLS and if less than 0.05 choose RE. The result for this test is 0.0000 and RE has been chosen. Meanwhile, to test Hausman test if p-value is more than 0.05 choose RE and if less than 0.05 choose FE. The result is 0.0271 which is less than 0.05 so FE is chosen. The result of the panel specification tests suggest that Fixed Effect (FE) is the most appropriate model estimator.

Table 4: Diagnostic Tests for Static Models

Models	p-values of the tests			Strategy
	VIF	H	SC	
Model 1	1.07	0.0000	0.0000	Fixed-effects (within) regression with cluster option

Various diagnostic tests were then performed to check for the presence of multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and serial correlation problems. As presented in Table 4, there is no multicollinearity problem because the variance inflation factor (VIF) is 1.07 which is smaller than 10. Next, for heteroscedasticity if the p-value is bigger than 0.05, there is no heteroscedasticity problem but if smaller than 0.05, there is a heteroscedasticity problem. The result is 0.0000 which is less than 0.05 so there is a heteroscedasticity problem. For serial correlation, the p-value must be bigger than 0.05 to avoid the serial correlation problem. However, the p-value is smaller than 0.05 which is 0.0000. Thus, it is implied that there is an issue with serial correlation. To rectify the problems, following the suggestion by Hoechle (2007), remedial procedure has been carried out by using fixed-effects (within) regression with cluster option.

Table 5: Regression Results

	Fixed-effects (within) regression with cluster option
leverage	-0.0069*** (-3.34)
profitability	0.0318*** (7.36)
efficiency	-1.2229*** (-5.07)
Constant	2.5512*** (11.55)
N	442.0000
r2	0.2607
r2_a	0.2556
F	23.4541
p	0.0000

t statistics in parentheses

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

As shown in Table 5, the regression result suggests that the model fits the data well at the 0.05 significance level. The Adjusted R² of 0.2556 suggests that the three independent variables explain 25% of the variance in the liquidity. The remaining 75% is explained by other variables that were not included in the model. The results of the regression also suggest that leverage, profitability, efficiency have a statistically significant relationship with liquidity. The results also suggest that leverage and efficiency is negatively related to liquidity, whereas profitability is positively related to liquidity. Leverage has a negative significant relationship with liquidity which the result is 0.0069. It indicates that for every one unit increases in leverage will result in 0.0069 decreases in liquidity. Meanwhile, profitability has a positive significant relationship with liquidity at one percent level of significance. The liquidity will grow by 0.03% for every one unit rise in profitability. Next, efficiency has a negative and significant relationship with liquidity at one percent level of significance. This suggest that increasing efficiency by one unit will reduces liquidity by 1.22%. In addition to that,

profitability seems to have the greatest influence on the liquidity, which is explained by the highest t-value of 7.36.

4.5 SWOT Analysis (Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd)

SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats is a framework for evaluating a company's competitive position and developing strategic plans. SWOT analysis evaluates internal and external factors as well as current and potential future opportunities. The table below shows SWOT analysis of Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd.

Strength 1. Atmosphere that is safe and comfortable 2. Can make a booking through online	Weakness 1. High rates 2. Seasonal factor
Opportunity 1. Attract both domestic and international tourists 2. Job opportunities	Threat 1. Strong competitor 2. Pandemic Covid-19

Table 6: SWOT analysis of Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd

Strengths

1. Atmosphere that is safe and comfortable

Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd (KRF) provide rooms with all of the necessary amenities such as a bed, a bathroom, a blanket, electricity, and so on. It will make you feel like home because it is safe and comfortable. There are different types of rooms, ranging from luxury to budget, and each type of rooms has a different style. Luxury offers luxurious rooms with lavish services. Ordinary rooms offer basic living amenities. Luxury rooms would be more expensive, while standard rooms would be less expensive. There are many choices of rooms that guest can choose at KRF such as superior king room, deluxe king room, family deluxe room, executive suite, two-bedroom apartment, presidential suite, and others.

2. Can make a booking through online

Online booking makes it easy for travelers to do research and book their vacations or business trips. They will use internet to search for flights, hotels, car rentals, attractions, and other services. There is more advantage when they book online such as without ever speaking with you, travelers can check the availability for the room and the price. In KRF, guests can make a booking on hotel's website and even can make a reservation through WhatsApp. In these days, traveler prefer to book online rather than walk in. If not, they will likely give an impression that the hotel is disorganized, and they will book another hotel.

Weaknesses

1. High rates

KRF rates for rooms are a bit expensive compared to other hotels in Ipoh. It is well known that even a single day in a high-end hotel is extremely expensive. These fees are so high that the average person with an average income will not be able to afford them. As a result of this, hotel is losing valuable customers.

2. Seasonal factor

Seasons is one of the weaknesses of the hotel. The hotel can attract more customer only when holiday seasons such as school holiday, public holiday, and others holiday. The hotel also makes a good profit and highest number of guest when there is a festival such as Christmas, Chinese New Year, Hari Raya, and others. When there is a festival, the hotel makes a variety of promotion but when on a normal day, they can't attract guest and that makes the number of guests decreasing as well as the profit.

Opportunities

1. Attract both domestic and international tourists

In the hotel industry, they have to attract local and international tourists to make their businesses more interesting. For KRF, it can attract more tourists because Ipoh is one of the cities where many tourists come. Besides, KRF is located in town so it is easier for tourists to access the tourist spot. Even, in front of the hotel there is a tourist spot which is called Kinta Riverwalk.

2. Job opportunities

In the hotel industry, there are many job opportunities because the work scope is wider than others. Start from front desk to rooms, kitchen, and administration office, all of these need workers. The example is at the front office, they need receptionist, front office manager, and others. For the housekeeping department, they hire housekeeping attendants, housekeeping manager, room maids, and others. Meanwhile, for the administration office there is human resource, finance, operation, and sales and marketing. So, there are many job opportunities that the hotel offered.

Threat

1. Strong competitor

Where there are opportunities, there are also threats. Several hotels in Malaysia are being replaced by guesthouses or Airbnb, which is having a negative impact on the hotel industry. Nowadays, there are many Airbnbs at the tourist spot that offer at a cheaper price. Customers can book Airbnb at any time and from any location, there is no need to travel around the new city looking for a hotel. It's good for customers, but it's

a major threat to the local hotels around the world that rely on random tourists.

2. Pandemic Covid-19

The coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19) has resulted in global lockdown. People have no choice but to stay at home because all shops, markets, and tourist places are closed. This pandemic had the greatest impact on the hospitality industry, specifically hotels and restaurants. Things will not return to normal the first day after the lockdown ends. People must work the entire year again in order to save enough money for tourism. It also took times for the hotel to recover back their losses during pandemic.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on findings, the regression results shows that the leverage is negative and it is significant towards the liquidity. The previous studies by (Al-Homaidi et al., 2020) indicates that the leverage have statistically significant relationship with liquidity in pooled, fixed and random effect models. According to (Opler et al., 1999) firm having high debt ratios have low cash reserves because they have to pay out their constraining outstanding debts. In this way leverage can be reduced.

Next, the profitability is positively and significantly related to liquidity. Based on the previous studies by (Dang, 2020) it shows that the research results indicate that profitability has a positive correlation with the firm's liquidity with statistical significance, which means that the better the profitability, the higher the liquidity of the business.

For the last variable used in this research, efficiency that there is a negative, yet significant relationship with liquidity. There is consistency from the previous studies carried by (Alarussi, 2021) that confirmed efficiency has a negative and significant relationship with liquidity. It shows that although liquidity is important for repaying a firm's short-term liabilities, but having too much liquidity can reduce firm's efficiency because the firm loses the value of that money if it is not used properly.

Despite the fact that this implementation has resulted in interesting discoveries and contributions to the existing literature, it does have some limitations and recommendations that can be used as a starting point for future research. The first limitation is the sample chosen in conducting the research which is only use food manufacturing as the sector. This is due to the fact that my company preferences are not widely distributed. In this study, only non-financial firms were chosen, limiting my scope of study. As a result, I advised future researchers to use a variety of sectors, other financial or non-financial firms, and shariah or non-shariah compliance firms in order to produce more interesting results. Future researchers also could conduct research in many countries besides Malaysia.

The next limitation in this study is only three independent variables included in the analysis. I suggested for future research should include another independent variable.

Next, there is a restriction on data accessibility. The data for this study was obtained from a single source, Eikon. I had difficulty accessing data from Eikon. As a result, future researchers should expand on this research by utilizing a variety of other resources, such as World Bank data.

6.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this internship was a useful experience. I have gained new knowledge, skills and met many new people. I discovered that financing, as in many organizations, is an important factor in project progress. Furthermore, I discovered that it is critical that education be objective and that you be aware of the perspectives of others. Environmental education is not one-sided, but rather a means of exchanging information, ideas, and perspectives. Throughout my industrial training, I realized that observation is a critical component in determining the root cause of a problem. Besides, the internship in indirect way helps me to learn independently, have self-confidence, and problem-solving skills. Furthermore, when communicating with others, my communication skills improve. When mistakes were made during my training, I received advice from supervisor. However, the suggestions are helpful in guiding me to change and avoid making the same mistakes again. The internship also helps me identify my strengths and weaknesses. This aided me in determining what skills and knowledge I need to improve in future.

To summarize, the activities I learned during industrial training will be extremely beneficial to me in future as I face challenges in the workplace. For the industrial training report, preparing it has enabled me to demonstrate a professional attitude and good work ethics at the workplace, demonstrate communication skills in office tasks and report presentation, and solve problem using various information. In five years, I hope to broaden my knowledge by learning as much as possible and I hope that I got opportunities to work in financial related field.

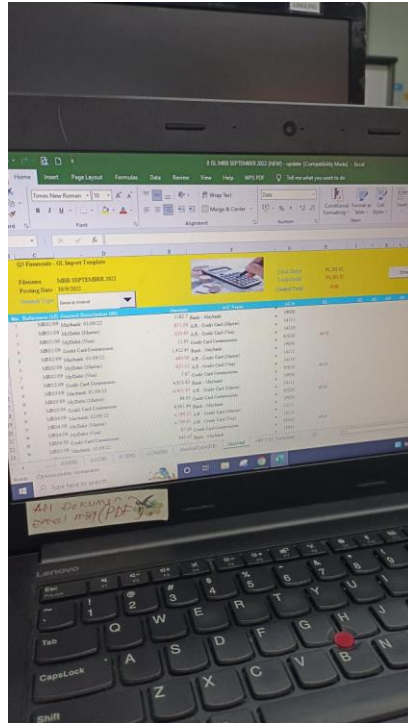
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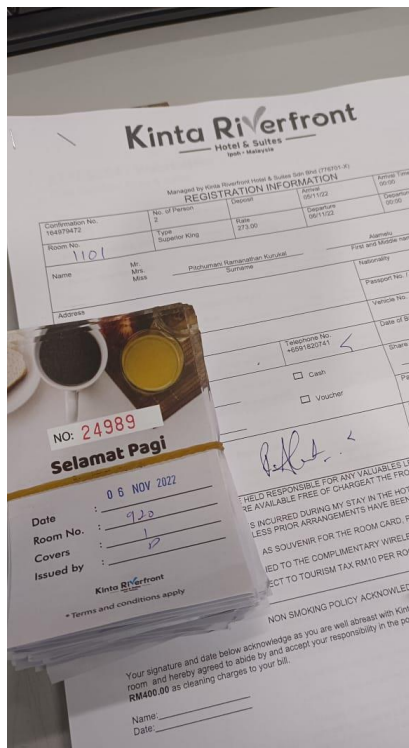
APPENDICES



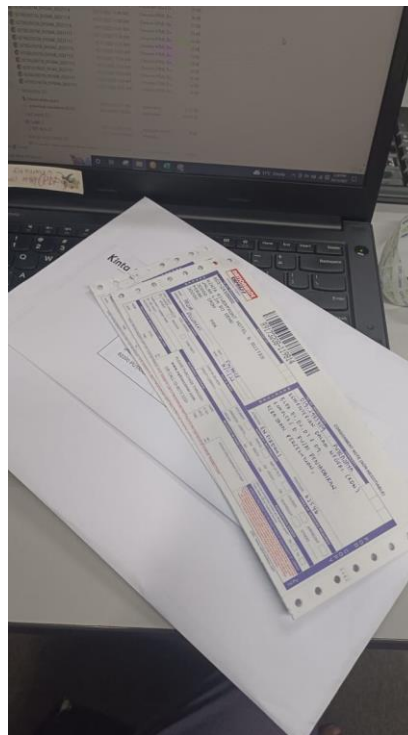
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Faculty : BA – Faculty of Business and Management

Programme : BA242

Title : Determinants of Liquidity Performance for Firms of Food Manufacturing Sector

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Analysis address	hafizha853.UiTM@analysis.ouriginal.com

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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT MGT666
KINTA RIVERFRONT HOTEL & SUITES SDN BHD
(29/08/2022 – 10/02/2023)
DETERMINANTS OF LIQUIDITY PERFORMANCE FOR FIRMS OF FOOD MANUFACTURING SECTOR
NAME: NUR RAFIQAH BINTI AUSLAN STUDENT ID: 2020859692 PROGRAM: BA242 ADVISOR NAME: PN. NOOR HAFIZHA BINTI MUHAMAD YUSUF

ABSTRACT An internship is a professional learning opportunity that provides meaningful, practical work in a student's field of study or career interest. An internship allows a student to explore and develop their career while also learning new skills. It allows the employer bring in new ideas and energy, develop talent for future full-time employees. I'm doing my internship at Kinta Riverfront Hotel & Suites Sdn Bhd from 29 August 2022 to 10 February 2023. My industrial training took six months to complete. During this industrial training, I worked as a trainee in the finance department. My role requires me to do more work related to accounts receivable. In this report, I will explain about company's profile, background of company, the vision and mission. I also explain about training reflection during my internship which is about my task and skills I got during internship. The most important part of this report is research analysis. The last one is discussion and recommendation and I will conclude all the report in conclusion part.

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Abstract