

ABSTRACT BOOK

ICFC 2021

11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021
"Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable
Development Goals in Digital Era"



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ABOUT US

UNIVERSITI
TEKNOLOGI
MARAInstitut
Penyelidikan
Perakaunan**ACCOUNTING RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ARI),
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

The Accounting Research Institute (ARI) was first formed in 2002 as a special interest group. Since then, ARI had gone through a complete evolutionary cycle which includes of first being a special interest group (SIG), then as a research centre and finally as a research institute. The Ministry of Higher Education formally approved the formation of ARI in 2005. As a research institute, ARI is responsible for coordinating and managing the activities of its eight multi-discipline research centres (also known as units of excellence). Effective November 2009, ARI has been recognised by the Ministry of Higher Education as one of the Higher Institutions' Centres of Excellence (HICoE).

Today ARI coordinates eight research centres that have been co-established with various national and international professional agencies: CIMA-UiTM Asian Management Accounting Research Centre (AMARC); UiTM-MICG Corporate Governance Research Centre (CGRC); UiTM-ACCA Financial Reporting Research Centre (FCRC); UiTM-ACFE Asia-Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (AFARe); UiTM-CPA Australia Public Sector Accounting Research Centre (PSARC); UiTM-ACCA Asia-Pacific Sustainability Research Centre (APCeS), Islamic Accounting and Muamalat Research Centre (IAMRC) and Government-Linked Companies Research Centre (GLCRC). As a HICoE, ARI focuses its current fundamental research in the niche area of forensic accounting and Islamic Financial Criminology. Nevertheless, ARI's other expertise in the areas of corporate governance, management accounting, financial reporting, public sector accounting, taxation, auditing, and accounting information system will continue to be championed by respective research centres and SIGs. By the end of 2012, ARI aspires to establish strategic alliances with at least five top-notch global research centres.

OUR DIRECTOR



“There is a pressing need to
keep dialogues open in mitigating
criminal activities such as
money laundering, identity
crime and tax evasion
which continue to be

global threats that
need resolving.”

Professor Dr Jamaliah Said,
Director of UiTM's Accounting Research Institute

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Universitas Pelita Bangsa, Indonesia
UIN SUSKA Riau, Indonesia
United International University, Bangladesh
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

TENTATIVE

CONFERENCE ITINERARY	
11th International Conference on Financial Criminology 2021	
Day 1: 4th August 2021	
Time	Conference
09.00 am	Chair address and introduction by: YBhg. Prof. Dr. Jamaliah Said Director, Accounting Research Institute, UiTM
09.10 am	Welcome address by: YBhg. Prof. Ts. Dr. Hajah Roziah Mohd Janor Deputy Vice Chancellor, UiTM (Exercising the Functions of the Vice Chancellor, UiTM)
09.20 am	Officiating speech by: YDH. IG Dato' Sri Acryl Sani Hj. Abdullah Sani Inspector General of Police, Malaysia
9.30 am	Keynote – Prof. Rob McCusker (UK) <i>The Nature, Threat and Mitigation of Economic Crime in a Post Pandemic World</i>
10.00 am	Key speaker 1 – Prof. Mark Button (UK) <i>Fraud Measurement: Cost of Fraud</i>
10.30 am	Coffee break
10.45 am	Key speaker 2 – YBhg. Prof. Emeritus Dr. Normah Omar (Malaysia) <i>Accountants as Anti Money Laundering Front-Liners (Live)</i>
11.15 am	Key speaker 3 – Prof. Dr. Farid A. Sobhani (Bangladesh) <i>Institutionalization of Social Capital to Prevent Financial Crime (Live)</i>

11.45 am	Key speaker 4 – Dr. Morrison Handley Schacler (UK) <i>Drivers of Drug Related Financial Crime and Some Short-Term Predictions</i>
12.15 pm	Key speaker 5 – Dr. David Tereladze (Russia) <i>Human Trafficking and Terrorism</i>
13.00 pm	<i>Lunch Break</i>
14.30 pm	Presentations
16.30 pm	End of Day 1
Day 2: 5th August 2021	
TIME	Conference
09.00 am	Presentations
11.00 am	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.30 am	Key speaker 6 – Dr. Marizah Minhat (UK) <i>Cryptocurrency Uncertainty and Financial Crime Risk (Live)</i>
12.00 pm	Closing Remarks & Announcement by: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sharifah Norzehan Syed Yusuf Deputy Director, Accounting Research Institute, UiTM



CONCURRENT SESSIONS:

https://ari.uitm.edu.my/images/2021/icfc2021/ICFC_Concurrent_session_0308V4.pdf

PRESENTATIONS

11 th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 CONCURRENT SESSIONS "Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" 4 August 2021 (2.30pm – 4.30pm)					
ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5	
MODERATOR: DR INTAN SALWAN MOHAMED ASSISTANT: PUAN ZULAKHA 'AMRAN JOHARI IC-036: Organized Financial System Crime? Dr. Rajesh M V IC-037: Fraud Intention and Ethical Values of Public University Administrators in Malaysia Almad Shafiqi Azwan Bin Abd Rahim IC-038: Monitoring Financial Risk and Earnings Manipulation Across Malaysia, Thailand, And Indonesia Sasnah Binti Zahon IC-039: Reinforcements and The Effectivity of Earnings Management: Evidence from The Malaysian Azizah Waznah Ghazal IC-040: An Analysis of Bangladesh Financial Crime Cases Through The Lens Of Forensic Accounting: Businesses Near The Brunt Or Act As Victim? Sangita Ahmed IC-041: Management Fraud Propensity Factors, Governance Interactions and Earnings Manipulation: A Case of Malaysian Public Listed Companies Dr. Mohamed Ezdin Bin Mohamed Kamel	MODERATOR: DR WAN NORHILA BT MOHAMAD ASSISTANT: CIK NUR FARNA SAFARI IC-036: Role of Collective and Personal Values in Corporate Citizenship Among Malaysian Stakeholders - A Qualitative Study Jayalakshy Ramchandran IC-037: Digital Transformation: Forensic Accountant and The Importance of Forensic Thinking Assoc Prof Dr Sharifah Norazhan Syed Yusoff IC-038: The Effects of Ethical Leadership on Internal Control Systems Azfar Izzat Zahari IC-039: Female Representation in Top Management: The Literature Review On The Glass Ceiling And Glass Cliff Assoc Prof Rahmah Mohamed Yusoff IC-040: Whistleblowing Policy Reporting: Establishing Potential Malaysian Whistleblowing Disclosure Index Syafiqah Ahmad IC-041: Dynamic Leadership During Crisis: Some Reflections on Covid-19 Azfar Izzat Zahari	MODERATOR: DR AZIATUL WAZNIAH GHAZALI ASSISTANT: CIK NUR RAJAHAN RAZALI IC-036: The Effect of Related Party Transactions and Audit Quality on Earnings Management in Malaysia Mohd Taufiq Mohd Sufian IC-037: The Evolution of Fraud Related Theories From Individual to Organizational Fraud Fathimah Rashied IC-038: The Dilemma Between "Corruption of Public Servant" in Civil and Criminal Offices of Financial Crimes Assoc Prof Robert Binti Md Shah IC-039: Auditors Ability to Detect Fraud Based On Workload And Audit Experience Assoc Prof Dr Hail Paimo IC-040: The Role of Auditors in Malaysia Anti-Corruption Regime: A Way Forward Sales Zulkifli IC-041: The Effectiveness of Financial Intelligence Unit in Controlling Money Laundering: A Comparative Analysis of Malaysia And Singapore Sales Zulkifli	MODERATOR: DR NURAZLIZAH ZINHAL ASSISTANT: CIK NOR FAZILLAH ISMAIL IC-044: Corporate Governance and Company Secretary's Role of Malaysian Small and Medium Enterprises Syahriza Adiana Abdul Halim IC-045: The Effects of Governance Practices on Sustainable Performance of Social Enterprises Zahrannajah Binti Khairuddin IC-046: Discharging Accountability Through Social Outcomes Reporting by Non-Governmental Islamic Organisations (Ngi-Is) Salsabila Abd Rahim IC-047: Conflicts and Challenges Faced by Social Enterprises/NGOs To Achieve Sustainability of Supply Chain: A Preliminary Finding Assoc Prof Dr Norziana Lohman IC-048: Managerial Ownership, Board Characteristics and Ownership, Price Informativeness in Indonesia Stock Market: Examination On The Post-IPO Adoption Del Asakul Rismawatiyana Ningsipriana IC-049: The Determinants Of Indulgence In Corruption Among Law Enforcement Agencies Personnel in Malaysia Professor Madya Dr Norhidayah Ismail Khan	MODERATOR: DR. MUHAMMAD NAZMUL HOQUE ASSISTANT: DR NUR ANNA SHAFIE IC-022: Nexus Between Sustainable Development Goals and Human Security: A Case Study of Pakistan Director General, Mr Rafique Ahmed Qureshi IC-046: The Influence of Management Control Systems and Strategy on The Performance Of Microfinance Institution Using The Contingent-Based Model Syed Mohamed Saadeq Bolouchian IC-047: Improving the Performance of Indonesian State-Owned Enterprise Through the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance Nurhan Jambro Jafar IC-048: Religiosity and Cultural Effect on Digital Entrepreneurs' Empowerment for Business Sustainability Matyani IC-049: Ethical Values Disclosure by Malaysian Banks: Insights From Coercive Isomorphism Corina Joseph IC-050: Corporate Governance and Risk-Taking Ability Of Selected Indian Companies Prof Rama Narayanaswamy	
Our Partners					
					

<div>  11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 CONCURRENT SESSIONS "Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" 5 August 2021 (9.00am – 11.00am) </div>					
ROOM 1	ROOM 2	ROOM 3	ROOM 4	ROOM 5	ROOM 6
MODERATOR: DR. NORHILA MD ZIN ASSISTANT: DR NUR ANNA SHAFIE IC-042: Development of Human Capital to Eradicate Financial Crimes in Bangladesh: An Institutional Perspective Sylvia Kor IC-043: The Effect of E-Cigarette Excise Tax Towards E-Cigarette Consumption in Malaysia Dr Ida Surtya Ismail IC-044: Risk Financial Flows and Asian Economy Growth: The Moderating Effect of Quality of Governance Fathiah Mohd Rosali IC-045: An Analysis of Firm's Anti-Corruption Disclosures in The Healthcare Sector During the Pandemic Nurfarizan Muhsin Mahmid IC-046: Money Laundering Risk Judgment by Compliance Officers at Financial Institutions in Malaysia: Effects from Regulatory Enforcement And Customer Risk Determinants Amal Narda Janti	MODERATOR: DR MOHD TAUFIK MOHD SUFFIAN ASSISTANT: ENCIK RAJA MUHAMMAD KHARIS, AKHTAR BIN RAJA MOHD MAGUS IC-041: Assessing Personal Factor Affecting External Auditor's Financial Statement Fraud Detection Risk Isabela Tuenas IC-042: The Influence of Perceived Opportunity, Management Oversight, And Culture on Occurrence of Occupational Fraud in Financial Institutions Dr Nadiaawati Mohamed IC-043: Factors Influencing Procurement Fraud Among Public Officials Dr Noor Haniq Hagi-Abdullah IC-044: An Exploratory Study on The Occurrence of Asset Misappropriation - Malaysian Army Syahrizha Sanji IC-045: Integrated Reporting Content Elements in The Malaysian Public Universities Annual Reports Assoc Prof Dr Nor Faridat Mohamed	MODERATOR: DR NURAZLIZAH BINTI ABDULLAH ASSISTANT: PUAN ZULAKHA 'AMRAN JOHARI IC-027: The Influence of Individual, Organisational and Organisational Support on Loan Application Risk Judgement of Bank Officers Natalia Binti Habbib IC-046: Impact of Integrity and Internal Audit Transparency on Audit Fraud Risk Mitigation: Moderating Role of Blockchain Technology Assoc Prof Mohamed Ridzuan IC-047: The Effect of Audit Technology and Situational Support on Audit Job Performance Haral Fird Mohd Noor IC-048: Fraud Detection Techniques to Prevent Double Billing Fraud: Case of Zimbabwe's Medical Aid Societies David Chingwa IC-049: Audit Quality: Assimilation of Individual-Level, Organisation-Level and Firm-Level Determinants Yusufina Mafisa	MODERATOR: DR MD FARUK ABULLAH ASSISTANT: CIK NUR RAJAHAN RAZALI IC-027: Identifying Court Cases Issues Associated With Underpinning Threats Of Value-based Intermediation: An Exploratory Study On Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad Siti Aqilah Taib IC-028: Developing an Islamic Governance Model for Islamic Banking Performance Assessment Prof Dr Larry Wolfert IC-029: Sustainability and Climate Change Reporting in Islamic Financial Institution Nor Sahyiah Omar IC-030: Technology in Indonesia Islamic Microfinance: An Application of Task Technology Fit Model Provia Wijayanti IC-031: Internationalization of Al-Azhar Values in The Concept of Islamic Audit: Preliminary Review Andi Irfan	MODERATOR: DR HOOR FAIZA BINTI M JAFAR ASSISTANT: PUAN NURUL SUHARMAN MAGSOM IC-028: The Design of Gamification Concept for Business Model Canvas (BMC) in Enhancing Student Engagement Ira Shanzah Wahidin IC-029: Poor Womenship And Its Prospective Legal Litigation: A Qualitative Study Dr Hafiza IC-030: Strategic Morphing and Survivability Of Fintech Companies in Malaysia Siti Nur Shuhada Nazari IC-031: A Bibliometric Analysis on Scope And Web of Science Documents Of Community Economic Development Salah Md Arman IC-032: A Semi-Systematic Literature Review on Justified Management as A Corporate Resilience Mechanism Julianna Mohamed Khazari	MODERATOR: DR ROSMA MASRUQ JAFAR ASSISTANT: CIK NOR FAZILLAH ISMAIL IC-030: Accountability and Governance of Social Enterprises in Malaysia Parshvika Nadari IC-031: Mobilizing Waqf Fund for Sustainable Development Of Higher Educational Institutions Muhammad Nazmul Hoque IC-032: Cyberfraud And Love Scam in Malaysia Vivian IC-033: Theories That Matters Chitra David IC-034: Corruption Factors Contributed to Malaysia's Law Enforcement Agency Suresh Padarajah
<div>  </div>					

CHAIR ADDRESS & INTRODUCTION SPEECH

**ICFC
2021**

**11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021**
"Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era"
The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (AFARe)

**4 - 5
August
2021**

**CHAIR ADDRESS
&
INTRODUCTION
SPEECH**



PROF. DR JAMALIAH SAID
Director of Accounting Research Institute (ARI)
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)

Prof. Dr. Jamaliah Said is the director of Accounting Research Institute Universiti Teknologi MARA. She received her PhD in Accounting from Universiti Teknologi MARA, Masters of Accounting from Curtin University of Technology and Bachelors in Accounting and Finance from Liverpool Polytechnic United Kingdom. Her research interest includes strategic management, governance accountability, and integrity.

WELCOME ADDRESS

**ICFC
2021**

**11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021**
"Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era"
The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (APARE)

**4 - 5
August
2021**

**WELCOME
ADDRESS**



**YBHG. PROF. TS. DR.
HAJAH ROZIAH MOHD JANOR**
Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic and International)
(Exercising the functions of the Vice Chancellor)
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)

Prof. Ts. Dr. Roziah Mohd Janor is the Deputy Vice Chancellor (academic and international. She is also currently Exercising the Functions of Vice Chancellor of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. She has served UiTM for 30 years in various capacities and currently overseeing all the quality initiatives of the university, including institutional accreditation, programme accreditation, quality excellence model, quality management systems, Innovation @ Work and the University Ranking Project.

OFFICIATING SPEECH



**11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021**
"Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era"
The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (APARC)

**4 - 5
August
2021**

**OFFICIATING
SPEECH**



**YDH. IG DATO' SRI
ACRYL SANI HJ. ABDULLAH SANI**
Inspector General of Police, Malaysia


Dato' Sri Acryl Sani has a wide experience in policing and has helmed several departments in Bukit Aman, including the Commercial Crime Investigation Department, the Strategic Resources and Technology Department (StaRT) as well as the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Department. He was appointed as the Deputy IGP on Aug 14, 2020 before taking the role of Inspector General Police on May 4, 2021.

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

ICFC 2021	11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 "Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (AFARe)	4 - 5 August 2021
KEYNOTE SPEAKER		"The Nature, Threat and Mitigation of Economic Crime in a Post Pandemic World."
 <p>PROF. DR. ROB McCUSKER Transnational Crime Director, Global Risk Alliance Ltd. United Kingdom</p>		<p>Professor Rob McCusker is the Head of Division for Community and Criminal Justice at De Montfort University, a Visiting Professor at Universiti Teknologi MARA in Malaysia and an Adjunct Associate Professor at Charles Sturt University in Australia. He was the former Director of the Centre for Fraud and Financial Crime and Reader in Fraud and Financial Crime at Teesside University and the former Transnational Crime Analyst for the Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia's leading statutorily created crime research body which falls within the Minister for Justice's portfolio.</p>

ICFC 2021	11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 "Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (AFARe)	4 - 5 August 2021
KEY SPEAKER		"Fraud Measurement: Cost of Fraud."
 <p>PROF. MARK BUTTON Professor of Criminology, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom</p>		<p>Mark Button is founder and Director of the Centre for Counter Fraud Studies at the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth.</p> <p>Mark has written extensively on counter fraud, cyber-fraud and private policing issues, publishing many articles, chapters and completing nine books. He has written ten books including his two latest: Private Policing and Cyber Frauds, Scams and their Victims (co-authored with Dr Cassandra Cross) both published by Routledge. Some of the most significant research projects include a Home Office funded study on victims of computer misuse, leading the research on behalf of the National Fraud Authority and ACPO on fraud victims; the Department for International Development on fraud measurement, Acromas (AA and Saga) on 'Cash-for-Crash fraudsters', the Midlands Fraud Forum, Eversheds and PKF on 'Sanctioning Fraudsters'.</p>

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

ICFC 2021		11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 <small>"Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (APARC)</small>		4 - 5 August 2021	
KEY SPEAKER		"Accountants as Anti Money Laundering Front-Liners"			
		<p>Professor Emeritus Dr Normah Omar has been recognised as one of the most influential women in Islamic finance for her passion in Islamic financial criminology. She was conferred the GIFA Lifetime Achievement Award at the 9th Global Islamic Finance Awards ceremony held in Cape Town, South Africa 2019 and she received the 2nd Top Most Influential Women in Islamic Business and Finance for the year 2019 in Dubai UAE. She is a pioneer in her field and has contributed immensely in making Malaysia a hub for Islamic finance. Under her leadership, the UiTM Accounting Research Institute was recognised as a Higher-Learning Institution Centre of Excellence by the Higher Education Ministry in 2010 and until today, it continues to prioritise Islamic finance in its research agenda.</p>			
PROFESSOR EMERITUS DR. NORMAH OMAR Professor of Accounting Research Institute Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Malaysia					

ICFC 2021		11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 <small>"Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (APARC)</small>		4 - 5 August 2021	
KEY SPEAKER		"Institutionalization of Social Capital to Prevent Financial Crime"			
		<p>Prof Dr Farid Shobani is a Visiting Professor at Accounting Research Institute of Universiti Teknologi MARA, a Malaysia Secretary General for Federation of Bangladesh Human Resource Organizations, Dhaka Founder Chairman, Bangladesh Society for Human Resource Management, Chittagong Research Coordinator, Australian Academy of Business Leadership, and he served as Dean in Daffodil International University and International Islamic University Chittagong.</p>			
PROF. DR. FARID A. SOBHANI Professor School of Business & Economics, United International University Bangladesh					

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

<p>ICFC 2021</p>	<p>11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 "Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (APARE)</p>	<p>4 - 5 August 2021</p>
<p>KEY SPEAKER</p>		<p>"Drivers of Drug Related Financial Crime and Some Short-Term Predictions."</p>
<div data-bbox="272 703 620 994">  </div> <p>DR. MORRISON HANDLEY SCHACLER MA, DPhil, FCPFA, FHEA Lecturer in Accounting Edinburgh Napier University, Edinburgh, Scotland</p>		<p>Dr. Morrison Handley-Schachler is a Chartered Public Finance Accountant with 7 years' professional experience and 18 years' lecturing experience in accounting, auditing, fraud and financial crime, who has published research papers on financial risk management, financial statement fraud, auditing and foreign direct investment.</p>

<p>ICFC 2021</p>	<p>11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 "Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (APARE)</p>	<p>4 - 5 August 2021</p>
<p>KEY SPEAKER</p>		<p>"Human Ttrafficking and Terrorism."</p>
<div data-bbox="272 1500 563 1792">  </div> <p>DR. DAVID TERELADZE North West Institute of Management Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration Saint Petersburg, Russia</p>		<p>Associate Professor and Deputy Dean for International Cooperation, Faculty of Economics and Finance at RANEPA. Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia.</p>

SPEAKERS' PROFILE

<p>ICFC 2021</p>	<p>11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL CRIMINOLOGY (ICFC) 2021 "Financial Crime Mitigation towards Sustainable Development Goals in Digital Era" The Asia Pacific Forensic Accounting Research Centre (AFARe)</p>	<p>4 - 5 August 2021</p>
<p>KEY SPEAKER</p>		
<div data-bbox="279 683 558 996">  </div> <p>DR. MARIZAH MINHAT Co-Director of the ICMGR Lecturer in Accounting Edinburgh Napier University Edinburgh, Scotland</p>	<p>Dr Minhat is a professionally qualified accountant. She is a member of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ), Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA), Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).</p> <p>Prior to joining academia, she worked with a publicly listed government-linked company. She completed her undergraduate studies at Lincoln University (New Zealand), a PhD and an MSc in Banking and Finance at the University of Stirling, and Master of Laws (Financial Law and Regulation) at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).</p>	

ABSTRACTS

ID: 01**FRAUD INTENTION AND ETHICAL VALUES OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITY
ADMINISTRATORS IN MALAYSIA****Ahmad Shahril Azwan Bin Abd Rahim**

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ABSTRACT

Fraud is a global epidemic that quickly spreads to countries and can affect the economic and socio-economic aspects of any country. A simple and effective anti-dote 'ethical value' is suggested by prior studies to help curb fraud. This paper applies the four elements of Fraud Diamond Theory: pressure, opportunity, rationalization and capability to develop items in the questionnaire to be distributed to respondents. A convenient random sampling approach is used to select the respondents of this study. Out of the 50 questionnaires distributed, 44 university administrators under the administrative and professional scheme answered the questionnaires. Factor analysis and Cronbach Alpha test showed that all questionnaire items obtained values above 0.7, indicating that the level of reliability of the items in the questionnaire is acceptable. A T-test statistic is conducted to determine differences between sample categories regarding the intention to commit fraud and ethical values. The results did not show significant differences between gender, age, level of education, length of service and type of department/office for intention to commit fraud. Although, there is a slight difference in fraudulent intention between different job grade. Again, for ethical value, there are no significant differences between the sample group categories.

Keywords: *Fraud Diamond Theory; Ethical Values; Fraud Intention; Public University Administrators*

ID: 02

**THE EFFECT OF AUDIT TECHNOLOGY AND SITUATIONAL SUPPORT ON
AUDIT JOB PERFORMANCE OF AUDITOR****Nurul Fitri Mohd Noor*, Zuraidah Mohd Sanusi***Accounting Research Institute, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malaysia***Corresponding Author: nfitri1984@gmail.com***Razana Juhaida Johari***Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malaysia***ABSTRACT**

The advancement of audit technology has revolutionized many traditional modes of accounting and auditing assessment. Audit technology is a tool to makes possible not only effective and efficient which influences auditor job performance in automating various audit tasks. The cause and effect have substantially discovered in the utilization of audit technology that could assist in audit assessment by auditors. Based on evidence from external auditors, this study examines the direct and interaction effects of audit technology and situational support factors in enhancing auditor job performance and mediation effect of audit assessment on the relationships. The result indicates that audit technology and situational supports play a bigger role in the efficiency and effectiveness of auditors' job performance. Results of additional analysis also provide evidence of audit assessment as a mediator to influence the use of audit technology and situational support in auditor performances. This study contributes to the understanding of the needs of audit technology and situational supports from organization and integrated facilities for the auditor to perform their task efficiently and effectively.

Keywords: Auditing; Auditor; Audit technology; Situational support; Performance

ID: 03

THE EVOLUTION OF FRAUD RELATED THEORIES: FROM INDIVIDUAL TO ORGANIZATIONAL FRAUD**Fathimath Rasheed, Professor Dr. Jamaliah Said, PM Dr. Norziation Ismail Khan***Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malaysia***ABSTRACT**

In their 2020- report to the nations, ACFE estimated that organizations lose 5 percent of their revenues to fraud each year, with more than 4.5 trillion lost to fraud globally each year. The negative consequences of fraud not only affect financial loss, but also an organization's reputation which can be acutely damaging. Thus, the causes of fraud must be understood so that measures to prevent fraud can be implemented. This paper aims to analyze factors that contribute to fraud from the perspective of various fraud-related theories, and their evolution. This is done by presenting fraud-related theories derived from a spectrum of multi-disciplinary approaches from economics, psychology, sociology and criminology. This study employed a structured review process that critically discussed theories related to fraud by employing literature review available in established databases such as google, science direct, ProQuest, Scopus and emerald insight. Said review, revealed that there are at least 19 established fraud-related theories that explain the antecedent and effect of fraud. The analysis found that the theories can be categorized into individual and organizational level analysis. This paper contributes to the growing interest in the study related to fraud and attempts to provide comprehensive analysis on theories related to fraud.

Keywords: "Fraud Theories", "Organizational Fraud Theories"

ID: 04**SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING IN ISLAMIC FINANCIAL
INSTITUTION****Nor Bahiyah Omar*, Roshayani Arshad, Ruhaini Muda**Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, Kampus Tapah, Perak, Malaysia
Accounting Research Institute, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor.**Hani Kalsom Hashim**Faculty of Science & Technology, Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
Corresponding Author : norba799@uitm.edu.my**ABSTRACT**

The ever-rapid growth of global economic development trend has aggravated a momentum to extend beyond our planet's limited capacity. Failure to keep the level of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions under control may amplify the dangerous impact of climate change and resource scarcity which can lead to catastrophic. The exponential increase in greenhouse gas emissions and climate change has a negative impact on the global economy. In a given Islamic organisation, which are established based on Islamic principles and act as exemplary figures to society, carries the responsibility to uphold the value of environmental etiquette and accountability as the issues on climate change has becoming more threatening. Islamic Financial Institution as the corporate khalif, are obliged to inform the ummah (stakeholders) about their environmental related activities as well as the effects of operations and practices to the local community, society and the natural environment. This paper aims to look into the extant of sustainability and climate change reporting practices in Islamic Financial Institution in Malaysia. Examination and analyses from 2019 to 2020 of the annual, sustainability, climate change reports, including any format published voluntarily from sixteen (16) Islamic financial institutions in Malaysia has been carried out. The climate change information was collected using a developed CCR index, which includes Global Reporting Initiatives' (GRI) measurement framework and Shariah Principles. Analysis of the data was done via Smart PLS modelling approach. The results revealed that, there are 68.75% of Islamic Financial Institutions provide reporting on climate change related activities. However, the extant of the reporting is rather low. This study also provides an insight that the Islamic Financial Institution to address more on the issues concerning climate change, such lacking could adversely affect the organisation's intrinsic value.

Keywords: Sustainability, Climate Change Reporting, Islamic Financial Institution

ID: 05

**ROLE OF COLLECTIVE AND PERSONAL VIRTUES FOR CORPORATE
CITIZENSHIP– A QUALITATIVE STUDY IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Financial Shenanigans result from performance pressures and/or greed, which cascades down to other veins of the organisation. Unethical activities have led to massive stakeholder losses, with no accountability by organisational participants. Corporate Governance (CG) frameworks and subsequent reforms are used merely as tick box measures, proving them inefficient as evidenced in numerous corporate collapses whereas CG must be a clear manifestation of virtues for Corporate Citizenship (CC). However, the role and importance of virtues in CG and CC is yet to be demystified. The objective of this study is to explore and analyse the roles of personal and collective virtues in CC among Malaysian firms. Overarching the virtues theory and adopting a qualitative approach of three focus group discussions involving a total of 47 participants from private, public and non-profit organisations, the authors evidence several traits that are important to demonstrate virtues. Nevertheless, the degree of importance of these traits differs for personal and collective virtues, except for one key trait 'Ethics', which remains most important regardless of personal or collective circumstances. The key implication for Malaysian businesses is that organisations must draw a balance to which certain important personal virtues translates into collective virtues in organisation, without ethical compromise.

Keywords: Collective virtues, Personal virtues, Corporate Citizenship, Traits, Stakeholders

Acknowledgements: Ministry of Higher Education through the Fundamental research grant scheme number: FRGS/1/2018/SS03/UNM/02/2

ID: 06

**TECHNOLOGY IN INDONESIA ISLAMIC MICROFINANCE: AN APPLICATION
OF TASK TECHNOLOGY FIT MODEL****Provita Wijayanti**Dept. of Accounting, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Indonesia
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Indonesia as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world has a great potency in raising social and commercial funds through Islamic microfinance institutions. In practice, Indonesia has a unique microfinance concept called *Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil* (BMT). The development of the digitalization in all sectors and the pressure of the Covid-19 pandemic have encouraged BMTs to adapt to information technology that is in accordance with the characteristics of BMT, namely based on Islamic values and principles, and has the characteristics of a populist economy. Therefore, this paper will explore the framework of task technology fit model by using accounting information system characteristics approach (Information, system and service quality), Task Characteristics (task variability and task analyzability) and the implementation of *Maqashid Sharia* towards the successful application of information technology in expanding Islamic microfinance.

Keywords; Islamic Microfinance, Task Technology Fit, Accounting Information System, Task Characteristic, and *Maqashid Sharia*.

ID: 07

**IDENTIFYING COURT CASES ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH UNDERPINNING
THRUSTS OF VALUE-BASED INTERMEDIATION: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY
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Products and services provided by Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad should integrate the elements of value-based intermediation underpinning thrusts. This study attempts to evaluate Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad's achievement in integrating those thrusts in relation to its products and services. This was done by analysing issues surrounding reported court cases involving Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, which were then categorised according to the underpinning thrusts. Content analysis was conducted whereby a total of 49 relevant court cases were analysed. Results concluded that issues identified were associated to 3 underpinning thrusts of value-based intermediation, which are community empowerment, good self-governance, and best conduct. This study provides empirical evidence of insufficient understanding on customers' needs especially during the earlier years of its operation, while also capturing Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad's success in reducing litigation issues over the years. It is vital for the bank to enhance know-your-customer implementation, encourage consumers' financial literacy, and instill Islamic ethics towards providing suitable products and better services to the consumers.

Keywords: Value-based intermediation, know-your-customer, Islamic ethics, financial literacy

ID: 08

**THE EFFECTS OF GOVERNANCE PRACTICES ON SUSTAINABLE
PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES****Zahratunnajah Khairuddin*, Nur Aima Shafie, Zuraidah Mohd Sanusi, Eley Suzana Kasim**

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The emergence of social enterprises has increased globally in recent decades due to its ability in solving the pressing social issues while contributing to the socio-economy of the nation. However, despite numerous government support, social enterprises in Malaysia are struggling to sustain the performance of their organisations. Previous researchers highlighted weak governance practices as one of the key factors affecting sustainable performance of social enterprises. Hence, this study intends to empirically investigate the effects of governance practices on sustainable performance of social enterprises. Current study measured governance practices based on the three components: leadership, social capital and internal control. As for sustainable performance, the measurement was divided into financial and social performance to incorporate the dual objectives of social enterprises. Survey questionnaires were distributed to 400 social enterprises listed as Company Limited by Guarantee (CLBG). The result obtained were analysed using the Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) analysis. Based on the analysis, it was found that governance practices positively affected sustainable performance of social enterprises. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the improvement of performance of social enterprises and to create more positive impact for the society.

Keywords: social enterprise, sustainable performance, leadership, social capital, internal control

ID: 09

**MONITORING FINANCIAL RISK AND EARNINGS MANIPULATION ACROSS
MALAYSIA, THAILAND AND INDONESIA****Saunah Zainon*, Syahrul Ahmar Ahmad***Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor Kampus Segamat, Malaysia.**sauna509@uitm.edu.my**Zakiyyah Jamaludin***Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad, Malaysia.***Kharudin Mohd Sali@Salleh***Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor Kampus Segamat,
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Kampus Segamat, Malaysia.***ABSTRACT**

This paper discusses the significance of mean difference in free cash flow, leverage, as well financial distress between Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia. It involves 582 samples from Bursa Malaysia, Stock Exchange of Thailand, and Indonesia Stock Exchange on an annual basis commencing from 2015 to 2017. The purpose of this study is to determine whether the significance of variables towards earnings manipulations (by proxy of discretionary accruals) within the countries can be used to propose a new regulation that focuses more towards reducing the earning manipulation within the firm, as results might be helpful for firms in the near future. Moreover, the study aims to identify which firm within these three countries wholly manipulates earnings more than the other. The descriptive statistics tells that Indonesia has the highest debt compared to two other countries. Results from one-way ANOVA, which was used to determine if there is a significant difference for free cash flow, leverage, and financial distress respectively, across these countries, show that there are mean significant differences for all three variables.

Keywords: earnings manipulation, financial risk, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand

ID: 010

**FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN TOP MANAGEMENT: THE LITERATURE
REVIEW ON THE GLASS CEILING AND GLASS CLIFF**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to survey the persistence of literature on the glass ceiling and glass cliff relating to the predicament of female employees to step up to the authority level of management. This study (i) provides an overview of female representation on the board of directors, (ii) reviews the literature on factors that caused the glass ceiling; (iii) provides insights of women who break the glass ceiling yet face challenges as a leader and (iv) discuss support for female career advancement.

Keywords: female career advancement, glass ceiling, glass cliff, gender discrimination

ID: 011

**ASSESSING PERSONAL FACTOR AFFECTING EXTERNAL AUDITORS'
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD DETECTION**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the personal factors that must be possessed by external auditors in detecting fraud in financial statements. The variables in this study are the ability to detect fraud on financial statements as the dependent variable (Y) and personal factors as the independent variable (X) in this study, independency, competency, IT capability and with professional skepticism as a mediating variable, are measured using a Likert scale. The population of this study are auditors who worked on the Public Accounting Firms (KAP) with minimum 5 years' experience and listed on the Directory Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (IAPI) 2020 in Indonesia with total population 3,800 auditors. 400 auditors who worked on KAP in Indonesia will choose as the samples of this study by purposive sampling. This study used multiple linear regression analysis was used to test whether the independent variables affect the dependent variable. The theoretical implication of this study will contribute to the disclosure of new dimensions on personal factors that an external auditor must have in order to detect financial statement fraud, and practical impact to provide empirical evidence that can be used by external auditors to support their ability.

ID: 013

**THE DETERMINANTS OF INDULGENCE IN CORRUPTION AMONG LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PERSONNEL IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the determinants of indulgence in corruption among law enforcement agencies personnel in Malaysia. It focuses on three law enforcement agencies in Malaysia: the Royal Malaysia Police Department, Road and Transport Department, and Immigration Malaysia of Department. The Fraud Diamond Theory was used to form the framework and develop the hypotheses to be assessed. The researcher used face-to-face and online surveys (questionnaires) as a data collection method and the participation of respondents are voluntary. There were a total of 150 questionnaires issued for the collection of data through an online survey and face-to-face. However, only 142 questionnaires were received and usable. Based on the findings, there is a significant positive correlation between self-influence and family influence-related and the indulgence in corruption among law enforcement personnel. This research indicates that family pressure and self-influence attributes have been accepted. However, another two attributes namely public perception and peer pressure, are rejected. This study has important implications for national or international policymakers to acknowledge that anti-corruption policies play a crucial role to curb corruption among law enforcement agencies and understand the need to adopt these anti-corruption policies according to each nation's economic and cultural context.

Keywords: Corruption, Indulgence in Corruption, Law Enforcement, Fraud Diamond Theory

ID: 014

AUDIT QUALITY: ASSIMILATION OF INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL, ENGAGEMENT-LEVEL AND FIRM-LEVEL DETERMINANTS**Yusarina Mat Isa¹, Muzammil S Borhan¹,**¹Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, Kampus Puncak Alam**Zuraidah Mohd Sanusi², Fazlida Razali²**²Accounting Research Institute, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam**ABSTRACT**

The International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC1) and International Standard on Auditing 220 (ISA220) are the primary standards that prescribe drivers of audit quality at the firm-level and engagement-level respectively. Consideration of individual-level factor was often not addressed in previous studies, leaving a void in analyzing audit quality from a holistic perspective. This study attempts to examine factors influencing audit quality from the auditors' perspective – that cover three broad drivers i.e. individual-level (auditor's competency, work experience, training), engagement-level (internal review, audit methodology) and firm-level (firm size). Data gathered via questionnaire from 114 auditors were analysed and findings showed a positive significant relationship between auditor's competency, work experience, internal review and firm size towards audit quality. These findings indicate that for audit quality to sustain, all drivers at the individual, engagement and firm levels should assimilate and co-exist which assumingly highlight the active roles of both the auditors and the firm in ensuring good quality audit.

Keywords: Audit quality, competency, experience, internal review, audit methodology

ID: 015

**RESTATEMENTS AND THE ETHICALITY OF EARNINGS MANAGEMENT:
EVIDENCE FROM THE MALAYSIAN MARKET****Aziatul Waznah Ghazali**

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ABSTRACT

Financial statement has always been the medium that managers use to update any information regarding the performance and disposition of the firm to the stakeholders. Despite repeated efforts by the government to improve the corporate governance of listed companies, weak regulatory enforcement and the influence of family groups and politicians give rise to continued concerns about financial reporting quality. Therefore, the current study explores the relationship between financial restatement and earnings management in Malaysian context. The sample of the study comprise of 3215 firm-year observation which includes 39 accounting misstatement cases from the year 2014 to 2018. This study used univariate and multivariate statistical techniques to test research hypotheses. The findings indicate that when firms engage in earnings management, the probability of financial restatement increases. Earnings management also affects the relationship between the predictive variables and accounting misstatement. In contrast to the predictions regarding the effectiveness of corporate governance in maintaining higher financial reporting quality, the current study finds minimal evidence that political factors influence the Boardroom towards accounting misstatements. Political influence is still relevant in a Malaysian business environment with regard to financial reporting quality, however, the aggressiveness of the influence may have been diluted by the improvement of recent corporate governance reform. The monitoring characteristics of the board and audit committee, coupled with the increased auditor quality may offset the aggressive political influence.

Keywords: Restatements, Earnings Management, Accounting Misstatements, Corporate Governance, Malaysian Market

ID: 016

**WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY REPORTING: ESTABLISHING POTENTIAL
MALAYSIAN WHISTLEBLOWING DISCLOSURE INDEX****Syahrul Ahmar Ahmad***, **Rahimah Mohamed Yunos**, **Saunah Zainon**, **Fatimah Hashim**
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Noraisah Sungip, **Halil Paino***Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor Kampus Puncak Alam***ABSTRACT**

Though there are legislative provisions to protect whistleblowers, there is still no particular legislation requiring Malaysian corporations to implement a standardised whistleblowing disclosure. This has led to inconsistency of whistleblowing disclosure levels among local companies (Ahmad et al., 2018). This study proposes the development of the Whistleblowing Policy Disclosure Index (WPDI) specifically for the Malaysian listed companies that could reflect a "best practice" model for establishing sound and comprehensive contents of whistleblowing policy disclosure. Specifically, the whistleblowing disclosure index would be developed by using the guidelines issued by the MCCG (2017), OECD (2011), and the Standards Australia (2003). These three guidelines could pave the way for the development of effective and comprehensive disclosure of corporate whistleblowing policy mainly for the local scene. Hopefully, this would then assist regulators to provide effective mechanisms to promote whistleblowing as well as possibly mandates the compulsory implementation of a standardised internal whistleblowing procedure in Malaysian companies to ensure greater accountability and transparency to investors.

Keywords: Corporate governance, Disclosure index, Narratives, Whistleblowing policy,

ID: 017

FACTORS INFLUENCING PROCUREMENT FRAUD AMONG PUBLIC OFFICIALS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the factors influencing procurement fraud among public officials in Kelantan, Malaysia. This study aims to investigate the relationships between each of the elements in the fraud triangle which are pressure, rationalisation and opportunity with procurement fraud. A set of questionnaires were distributed to public officials who were involved in procurement processes at the Pejabat Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan and Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Kelantan. Based on 119 questionnaires received from the respondents, findings from the study revealed that elements in the fraud triangle theory which include pressure, opportunity and rationalization were positively related to procurement fraud. In particular, financial and work pressures, and higher opportunity and justifications in committing fraud promote procurement fraud. Hence, this study contributes to literature on fraud especially procurement fraud which is not widely available especially in Malaysia.

Keywords: Public Officials, Pressure, Opportunity, Rationalisation, Procurement Fraud

ID: 018

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIRM'S ANTI-CORRUPTION DISCLOSURE IN THE
HEALTHCARE SECTOR DURING THE PANDEMIC**

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought irrevocable impact to the global economy and the industries, especially in the healthcare industry. The rush to get treatment, develop vaccines and technology to market has created a vast potential for undisclosed corruption and misconduct in the research and development and procurement processes. Responding effectively to current and future global health corruption threats is essential if the world offers health care to everyone. Due to limited research in preventive corruption measure in the healthcare industry, this paper aims to provide the extend of anti-corruption disclosures among companies in the healthcare industry that listed on the main board of Bursa Malaysia. The disclosure index consists of 55 items developed from analysis of past literature. The content analysis research method is applied to analyse information from anti-corruption policies procedure published in the website, board charter, whistleblowing policy, code of ethics and conduct, annual report, sustainability report and corporate governance report of 13 companies listed in 2020. According to the findings, the healthcare industry in Malaysia has demonstrated a moderate commitment to fighting corruption as a majority of the companies scored 50 per cent or slightly higher on the disclosure index.

Keywords: Anti-corruption disclosure, Covid-19, Healthcare sector

ID: 019

**MONEY LAUNDERING RISK JUDGMENT BY COMPLIANCE OFFICERS AT
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALAYSIA: EFFECTS FROM REGULATORY
ENFORCEMENT AND CUSTOMER RISK DETERMINANTS****Ainul Huda Jamil, Zuraidah Mohd Sanusi, Yusarina Mat Isa,**

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The money laundering risk landscape has developed rapidly during the digital era. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) mentioned the estimated amount in the range of US\$800 billion to US\$2 trillion (from 2% to 5% of global GDP) is being laundered globally, every year. This paper aims to provide insights on the effects of regulatory enforcement towards money laundering risk judgment by the compliance officers at the banking and MSB sectors. An experimental study with 4 different scenarios of case studies distributed to compliance officers at both sectors was conducted via online platforms. The experiment was conducted to examine the relationship between regulatory enforcement towards the money laundering risk judgment, by incorporating the effect of customer risk determinants to properly analyze the factors of the judgment. This study is merely limited to two independent variables (regulatory enforcement and customer risk determinants) since it is not comprehensive research to examine the effect towards the dependent variable of money laundering risk judgment. Results from 126 samples of experiments, this paper found a significant effect of customer risk determinants towards the money laundering risk judgments, but an insignificant relationship between regulatory enforcement and money laundering risk judgments. In conclusion, the empirical evidence shows that most compliance officers are deciding on the money laundering risk assessment, merely on the customer risk determinants, without being influenced by the high enforcement of the regulators. Thus, the results reflected that the high regulatory enforcement does not impact the risk judgments of the compliance officers

Keywords: Risk Judgment; Money Laundering; Regulatory Enforcement; Customer Risk Determinants

ID: 020

**THE DESIGN OF GAMIFICATION CONCEPT FOR BUSINESS MODEL CANVAS
(BMC) IN ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT****Ima Shanaz Wahidin***Department of Business Management,
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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the gamification concept for Business Model Canvas (BMC) subject in optimising student engagement in the classroom via digital platform amid Covid-19 outbreak. Evidently, online distance learning has become the ultimate education platform for teaching and learning since last year due to the pandemic of Covid-19. Pedagogically, the teaching, learning and assessment settings have shifted from conventional to online setting in which this online setting promotes student-centred learning rather than the traditional method of learning. Besides, the role of educators or instructors is principally to facilitate the learning process. Having said that, educators or instructors need to be creative and inventive in designing and developing interactive and dynamic lesson plans to further address the active engagement among students in the digital learning environment. Traditionally in the physical classroom, the teaching and learning of Business Model Canvas (BMC) was delivered through multi-coloured sticky notes and one printed canvas. This technique, however, has a washback effect on student engagement as the activity could not be delivered virtually. Hence, with the advent of the latest technology in education, the gamification concept for entrepreneurship subject (ENT300-Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship) was designed to promote student engagement in learning Business Model Canvas (BMC). Thus, the objective of this research paper is to design the elements of the gamification concept for BMC-fication in promoting student engagement to learn BMC topic effectively. This gamification of BMC-fication addresses the common gamification elements such as points, timers, badges, and leaderboards to promote collaborative and competitive activities among the students in a digital environment. In brief, BMC-fication is expected to assist students to learn, understand, and apply BMC in a meaningful way. It is also hoped that this BMC-fication will increase the students' motivation, interest, and understanding of Business Model Canvas (BMC) holistically.

Keywords: gamification, student engagement, interactive learning, education, business model canvas

ID: 021

**INTEGRATED REPORTING CONTENT ELEMENTS IN THE MALAYSIAN
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES ANNUAL REPORTS**

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Abstract

Adopting the Integrated Reporting Framework is appropriate for public sector organisations because of their mandate to provide public services in the areas of accountability and promoting social value creation. This study therefore seeks to analyse the association between integrated reporting content elements and MPU specific characteristics, namely, research universities or non-research universities, size of public universities and the conciseness element of the annual reports. Quantitative content analysis and evidence were obtained by conducting the analysis on 48 annual reports of the MPU for the period of 2016-2018. It has been discovered that research universities are positively linked to the level of integrated reporting content elements. The study's conclusion is that public institutions should be encouraged to embrace the integrated reporting framework, as this framework drives organisations' integrated thinking approaches, which eventually resulting in value creation of the society. Given the government's limited resources or public funding, implementing an integrated reporting system can help the government make better decisions, develop more sustainable policies for public universities, and receive better feedback from stakeholders. The research paves avenues for future research on the reporting of public universities, particularly in the developing countries where the decision-making process of government resources is often vague.

Keywords: Integrated Reporting, Malaysian Public Universities, Accountability

ID: 022

**NEXUS BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND HUMAN
SECURITY: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN****Rafique Ahmed Qureshi**

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ABSTRACT

Human security approach provides analytical lens and programing framework that enriches and complements mechanisms to acquire the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The human security initiative closely engages with people to uncover their specific needs and vulnerabilities, advances policies and actions based on their priorities, advances actions and policies based on their priorities and results in sustainable development gains across and within countries. This paper studies the nexus between human security and SDGs with special reference to Pakistan. This study is desk review of various research articles and research reports. The study uses data from different sources to describe the state of human security and SDGs in Pakistan. There is a close connection between SDGs and Human Security as far as Pakistan is concerned. The country has been continuously improving its commitment for upholding SDGs since 2018. Various studies suggest that rising graphs of these goals depicts a good picture. The current government has given priorities to SDGs because of its close link to human security. The study suggests that human security approach can be a better approach to achieve SDGs in Pakistan.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Human Security

ID: 023

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND RISK TAKING ABILITY OF SELECTED
INDIAN COMPANIES****Prof Rema Narayanswamy**

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Corporate Governance encompasses the social and institutional aspects of a business and hence it holds a very prominent place in the global economies. The quality of governance has a strong bearing on the business confidence index and it affects the flow of resources to the market place. The dominance and control of promoters in several companies acts as an impediment in the implementation of governance practices making the role of regulators more complex. This paper attempts to investigate the risk taking ability of the firms in the light of corporate governance practices and for the purpose of the study, a sample of chosen Indian companies listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) for a period of five years for selected risk and corporate governance variables will be considered. Multi regression model will be used to study the influence that corporate governance practices have on the risk appetite of the selected companies.

Key Words: Corporate Governance, Promoters, Risk Taking Ability, Corporate Governance Variables

JEL Codes: G34, K2, O16

ID: 024

ORGANIZED FINANCIAL SYSTEM CRIME?

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ABSTRACT

We have to ask our self, What is the objective of organized financial system? Primary objective itself controlling the fraud's, this objective achieved or not, past three decade data in India spoken, the primary objective not achieved. Financial system in India mainly classified into different activities, Banking, Stock exchange, Insurance, Non-banking financials, post office activities etc. To run financial system effectively respective nation has government appointed bureaucrat's, private participation in the of domain experts gets the chance, apex professional authorize signatures like Chartered Accounts, Advocates, etc, then public representative like Member of parliament, Member of legislative council, the additional advisors etc, many players involves to control the financial system, but organized institutions reported heavy frauds, stock exchange, financial statement manipulation, loan default etc, ex. Harshd Mehta, Ketan parekh Satyam computers, Loan default, Is it not organized crime?

Keywords: Crime, Banking, Stock exchange, Accounting, Organized Crime.

ID: 025

**AUDITORS ABILITY TO DETECT FRAUD BASED ON WORKLOAD AND AUDIT
EXPERIENCE****Halil Paino* and Nurlianaajeerah Mazlan**

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Auditors ' ability to detect fraud means a system where auditors deliberately detected the crime that resulted in the financial statements being misrepresented. Fraud is a big issue and causes enormous losses to the business world and creates moral problems in the working environment. For instance, an auditor must identify the red flags of fraud that are a sign of wrongdoing from the trail left by the fraud perpetrators ' action. But many researchers have identified the ability of the auditors did not reach their target to detect the fraud. This article was purposely to examine whether workload and audit experience influence the auditor's ability to detect fraud. The study was focusing on internal auditors. It is because the internal auditor is confronted with various types of fraud symptoms to examine whether they have the ability to detect fraud or not. The finding from this study supports from the previous study, where it shows the auditors have the ability to detect fraud when they have their experience without having a lot of workloads make burden themselves. The result shows that workload is negatively influenced by the ability to detect fraud while the audit experience is positively influencing the ability to detect fraud. However, the study has a limitation where the sample coverage was small and this limitation could be cover by other researchers in the future.

Keywords: Fraud; Workload; Audit experiences; Fraud Detection Ability

ID: 026

**CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY REFLECTING COMMITMENTS TO COMBAT
WATER RELATED FRAUD: A LESSON FROM HIGH PROFILE COMPANIES IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA****Fitra Roman Cahaya***

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the level of water disclosures by 40 high profile companies in Southeast Asian countries and investigates the possible impacts of coercive factors on that level over the reporting periods of 2016, 2017, and 2018. Global Reporting Initiative 303 is adopted as the disclosure benchmark. The results show that the average level of high profile companies' water disclosures in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines during the examined period is only 43 words. Interestingly, the findings further reveal a decreasing trend in the average level of disclosures in sample companies' annual reports and sustainability reports from 48 words in 2016 to 38 words in 2018. These findings may indicate a potential threat from high profile companies' operations to the successful achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Southeast Asian region, particularly in relation to SDG 6 (access to water and sanitation for all). Statistical analysis, however, further shows that the existences of corporate social responsibility (CSR) committees and international operations are positively associated with the level of water disclosures. The roles of CSR committees and foreign stakeholders are therefore needed to coercively press high profile companies to combat water related fraud activities and disclose this fight.

Keywords: Corporate transparency; water related fraud, sustainable development goal; corporate social responsibility

ID: 027

THE INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUAL, CONTEXTUAL AND ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT ON LOAN APPLICATION RISK JUDGEMENT OF BANK OFFICERS

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ABSTRACT

Numerous incidences of loan application fraud cases which involved banking institutions as a channel have raised even more concern on loan application risk judgement in the recent years. Although there are concerning increased cases of loan application fraud, there are still limited studies being done that focusing on examining the behavioural aspects of loan application risk judgement. Based on the Behavioural Decision Theory (BDT), Bonners' judgement and decision-making framework, and a modified Simon's model for loan application risk judgement, this study is desired to fill the gaps by investigating the behavioural factors (which are classified into three dimensions namely individual, contextual, and organisational factors) that may influence loan application risk judgement. Data analyses used in this study employed Partial Least Squares (PLS) of Structural Equation Modeling. By adopting a survey method with a total respondent of 234 bank officers, this study which examines the influence of antecedent factors on the loan application risk judgement reveals that individual factor (competency), contextual factors (internal control and fraud indicator intensity), and organizational factors (teamwork, information technology support and data security) significantly influence the loan application risk judgement. This thesis also significantly contributes to confirming the theoretical foundations underlying the behavioural judgement as well as adding its value to the existing body of knowledge on the loan application risk judgement in a less-explored area in the study of behavioural judgement. It is hoped that by extending the study of behavioural judgement to an infinitely different scenery in the context of loan application risk judgement in banking institutions, a new branch of research in the related areas will be established. The theoretical foundation which is designed from this study could provide resourceful inputs for future academic studies. Practically, from the findings of this study, a solid framework can be developed for banking institutions and any other relevant regulators to improve the loan application risk management with greater understanding on the behaviours of their bank officers. In addition, other stakeholders such as potential shareholders, investors, and auditors will also be benefited from this study by enhancing their understanding towards the behavior of the banking institutions in managing loan application risk judgement.

Keywords: Loan Application Risk Judgement, Behavioral Decision Theory (BDT), Banking Institutions, Individual Factors, Behaviour Judgement, Bank Officers.

ID: 028

THE EFFECTS OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP ON INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to investigate whether ethical leadership has an influence towards the quality of internal control system in Malaysian government organisation. Survey data was collected from 251 respondents of Malaysian government organisation. Regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationships between three components of ethical leadership and quality of internal control systems. Results indicates that the three components of ethical leadership which are role modelling, strictness and openness have strong values towards influencing internal control systems. In order for public sector organisations enhance quality of Internal Control Systems outcomes, selection of employees that depending on the quality of leadership is crucial.

Keywords: Ethics, Government, Internal control, Leadership, Public Sector

ID: 029

DYNAMIC LEADERSHIP DURING CRISIS: SOME REFLECTIONS ON COVID -19

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ABSTRACT

The impact and changes due to sudden internal or external occurrences are difficult scenarios faced by many business organisations. The crisis presented significant challenges to leaders in any organisation. This paper presents how leaders in the context of south-east Asian leaders had responded to this crisis. Dynamic leadership is based on the context of the vision, traits and creativity that the leaders must have to become a more effective decision-makers. The analysis is based on the current events, personal experience of leaders of various organisations, and observation of these leaders. These leaders would integrate transparency in their organisation whereby there are interconnected between the followers and leaders relationship. In order for organisations to enhance the quality of leadership outcomes, the attitude and behaviour of leaders are crucial in overcoming the crisis.

Keywords: crisis, dynamic leadership, styles, traits, pandemic

ID: 030

**CYBERCRIME IN MALAYSIA - PREVENTION OF LOVE SCAM ON SOCIAL
MEDIA AND ONLINE DATING APPLICATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

The issue of love scam is a raising concern for all, especially during the era of pandemic where most people started staying home more often and start utilizing social media and dating applications to connect with other in look for romantic relationship. Nonetheless, fraudsters are abusing the fraudster by assuming fake profiles on these platforms in search for victims for their personal gains. Hence, this study aims to discuss the control mechanism and the available awareness information or message that is available on these platforms as prevention measures against the common techniques used by fraudster against victims. This study adopts the structure of qualitative research through ethnography to gain experience as a user on the platform. Interview is conducted with Cybersecurity Malaysia to gain a perspective about the traits of victims and modus operandi of fraudster to instrument love scam. The study found that there are weaknesses present in the registration process of the platforms that show opportunity to the fraudster to look for victims. The awareness information and message on the platform is inefficient and ineffective to curb the issue despite effort from the enforcement agencies and supporting agencies. The study concluded that the registration process is the key risk area that has allowed fraudster to abuse the platforms to instrument the scam.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Love scam, Prevention

ID: 031

**AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ASSET MISAPPROPRIATION
IN THE MALAYSIAN ARMY**

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ABSTRACT

The research examines the dominant factors that influenced individuals on the misappropriation of assets in the Malaysian Army. The research uses the Diamond Fraud Theory as a theoretical framework and examines the reasons for the failures and the weaknesses of the internal control system. The research provides mitigation strategies to improve the present practices for preventing asset misappropriation in the organisation. A total of 12 valid responses were obtained from military personnel serving in various departments and units in the Malaysian Army, who were asked for their thoughts on related issues. The analysis results showed that military personnel who were involved in misappropriating assets due to the pressures they faced, the opportunity that existed in those situations, their ability to rationalise their actions, and the capability of their critical positions. However, the results suggested that the extent to which the perpetrators would misappropriate assets depends on their perception of the strength of the internal control systems in their departments or units. The research contributed to the body of knowledge in the areas of occupational fraud by focusing on asset misappropriation, an area that has received the least amount of research and highlighted the significant roles of internal controls in reducing the occurrence of asset misappropriation. The research findings are very beneficial for academic researchers, which provide in-depth recommendations for conducting research with different approaches and enriching the emerging discourse on asset misappropriation fraud, as well as beneficial for any agencies in determining the best mitigation strategies to mitigate the occurrence of asset misappropriation fraud.

Keywords: Asset misappropriations, Mitigation, Fraud Diamond Theory

ID: 032

ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS AND ASEAN ECONOMY GROWTH: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF QUALITY OF GOVERNANCE**Fazlida Mohd Razali*, Eley Suzana Kasim, Ruhaya Atan**

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ABSTRACT

The concern about illicit financial flows (IFF) within ASEAN countries have long been highlighted. Despite the various effort to counter growing IFFs, there are limited scientific studies on the effect of quality of governance (QoG) on the relationship between IFF and economic growth. The resulting financial leakage of IFFs could pose serious threat to the economy. Hence, the aim of this research is to fill the gap by examining the moderating effect of QoG on the economic consequences of IFFs. This study collected data from nine ASEAN countries for the period of 10 years beginning 2008. Key findings confirmed that CoG significantly moderated the relationship between IFF and economic growth by reducing the impact of IFF on economic growth.

Keywords: Economic growth, Illicit financial flows, quality of governance, PLS-SEM

ID: 033**DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: FORENSIC ACCOUNTANT AND THE
IMPORTANCE OF FORWARD THINKING****Sharifah Norzehan Syed Yusuf, Norazida Mohamed, Maslinawati Mohamad**

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Wan Muhammad Fahrurrizal Wan Ahmad FauziForensic Accounting Investigation Division, Commercial Crime Investigation Department,
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Forensic accounting has been around for a long time, even if it was not always known as such. It utilises accounting, auditing, and investigative skills to assist law enforcement in addressing and battling financial-related crime. In contrast to traditional accounting, the primary role of a forensic accountant is to provide accounting analysis, interpretation, summary, and presentation. Forensic accounting assists in resolving disputes in an organisation and assisting in preparing financial evidence for use in court, among other things. In other words, it is the amalgamation of roles between an auditor and a private investigator. In addition to solid analytical capabilities such as quantitative techniques, a creative mentality, strong writing and communication skills, a forensic accountant must understand the nature of an organised operation and its internal control systems, detect threats in companies, and have insight from a law enforcement officer. Similar to a financial audit, the forensic investigation includes a planning stage, evidence gathering and review stage, and a client report. Globalisation has made IT a vital part of a contemporary organisation, particularly accounting. Though technology helps organisations to grow, there are still some vulnerable areas that need attention, such as financial crime. It is believed that most financial crimes are committed using computers and digital technology, thus changing how forensic accountants conduct their investigations. Investigating many transactions more efficiently, detecting patterns, finding documents that need additional examination and obtaining early insights are all benefits of computerised analysis for forensic accountants. Detecting financial crime in the age of big data, on the other hand, needs new skillsets beyond traditional forensic accounting skills – tech-talent. Therefore, a forensic accountant needs to have a forward-thinking mindset, too – favouring innovation and development in maximising the use of machine learning to detect, assess and respond to financial crimes. Additionally, this can be performed before the crime is committed. Hence, the forward-thinking mindset makes thinking ahead and understanding criminals' minds part of the financial accountants' new skillsets. As a result, these new skillsets enable the mitigation of financial crimes more effective and efficient.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Forensic Accounting, Forensic Accountant, Forward-Thinking, Skillsets

ID: 034

**MANAGERIAL OWNERSHIP, BOARD CHARACTERISTICS AND STOCK PRICE
INFORMATIVENESS IN INDONESIA STOCK MARKET: EXAMINATION ON
THE POST-IFRS ADOPTION****Dwi Astuti Rosmianingrum Nainggolan, Lianny Leo**

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ABSTRACT

Publicly available information is mainly determined by two sets of information, namely firm- specific information and market-wide information. When stock price changes are influenced more by firm-specific information than market-wide information, the stock price synchronicity (SYNCH) is expected to be lower, vice versa. The financial reporting must reflect high quality firm-specific information which will be driven by the quality of the accounting standards used. Financial reporting under IFRS Standards is considered to have a higher quality than financial statements prepared under national accounting standards (GAAP). One of the pillars of good corporate governance is the existence of an effective internal mechanism. This study examines the relationship between SYNCH and managerial ownership and board characteristics, as the main corporate governance internal mechanisms. Board characteristics include board size and board independence. This study examines the issue during the most comprehensive period of IFRS adoption in Indonesia covering the pre-IFRS, transition and post-IFRS adoption periods. Using firms listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2007-2019, panel data regression analysis shows significant decrease in stock price synchronicity after the adoption of IFRS. These findings suggest that management and supervisory functions of the Boards can be disrupted if there is larger Board and the presence of Independent Commissioners does not seem to have been fully realized by market participants and it is seen as ineffective in increasing stock price informativeness. The findings from this study pave avenues for future study regarding SYNCH especially where the family ownership is dominating the market.

Keywords: stock price synchronicity, managerial ownership, board characteristics, IFRS adoption

ID: 035

**THE EFFECT OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND AUDIT QUALITY ON
EARNINGS MANAGEMENT IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effects of related party transactions and audit quality on company's earnings management in Malaysia. By utilising the data from 153 firms out of a total of 765 firms-year observations in Bursa Malaysia for five years that were active from 2013 until 2017, the panel results show that related party transactions proxy by number of transactions and value of transactions have negatively significant related with company's earnings management proxy by real earnings management. This result contrasted the Agency Theory Type II that concerns the problems between majority and minority shareholders. However, the adverse effect of related party transactions can be mitigated by practicing exemplary monitoring mechanisms. It is an essential resource for any market participant since it provides a reduced volume of information asymmetries between managers, investors, regulatory agencies, society and other stakeholders.

Keywords: Related Party Transactions, Earnings Management, Trading Sector, Audit Quality

ID: 036**THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN "CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC SERVANT" IN
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL OFFENCES OF FINANCIAL CRIMES.****Rohani Binti Md Shah**

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ABSTRACT

Financial crime is one of the deeply entrenched illegal activities in any society. The concept changes constantly as social contexts and technical aspects surrounding financial transactions advance. Even though it is well understood to include corruption, bribery, fraud, and money laundering, the proceeds of drug trafficking. It has been established that for human misbehaviour to be classed as financial crime, it must constitute an offence either under the Penal Code 1950 or MACC 2016. Recent cases point towards corruption of public servants whose corrupted act does not need motivation at all. The predator is the top position and who nevertheless seeks an opportunity to commit financial crime. There are many theories on financial crimes that binds financial behaviours, neither theory explains the motivation for his financial misbehaviour. The paper aims to discuss the elements in the legislation and the opportunity available in the financial behavioural system that led to the crime. The conclusion pointed out that the element of the financial crimes however identifying the offences against the STATE is difficult when the STATE is the predator. Usually, the conviction focuses on punishing the corrupted public servant, but no action taken to end or to prevent the opportunity from reoccurring in the financial behavioural system.

ID: 037

**IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF INDONESIAN STATE-OWNED
ENTERPRISE THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD CORPORATE
GOVERNANCE**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the understanding of State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) stakeholders on the implementation of corporate governance. With the implementation of a GCG (Good Corporate Governance) scoring system for the state-owned enterprises in Indonesia, it is still puzzling whether the system has anything to do with its performance. Drawing upon seventeen in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted with representatives of shareholders, capital market authorities, and the president commissioners and president directors of listed and non-listed SOEs, the paper offers insights on the role of the corporate governance system in the SOEs in Indonesia. Although the Indonesian government has attempted to enhance accountability by adopting the western corporate governance system, most of the interviewees admit that the system for SOEs is just there for the 'rubber stamp' function. It is found that most of the interviewees do not bother with the GCG scoring system. The finding has recommended the continuous education and training programs on the directors to clarify the purpose of the GCG scoring system and on the directors' role as part of the governance system to enhance the performance of SOEs, thereby contributing to the nation. Research on SOEs, especially in Indonesia, is still wide open. The use of qualitative methods in this field is still very little. The contribution of this research is expected to add a treasure troupe of knowledge in the field of corporate governance implementation in SOEs with the use of primary data. The outcome of the research is significant in Indonesia and other emerging countries.

Keywords: Performance, State-Owned Enterprises, Corporate Governance, Indonesia

ID: 038

**MANAGEMENT FRAUD PROPENSITY FACTORS, GOVERNANCE
INTERACTIONS AND EARNINGS MANIPULATION: A CASE OF MALAYSIAN
PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES**

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ABSTRACT

Fraudulent financial reporting continues despite corporate governance evolutions. Majority were attributed to earnings manipulation as suggested by literatures. They commonly caused by management fraud propensity factors as explained by Fraud Triangle Theory and International Standards on Auditing no: 240 (ISA 240). Formation of ASEAN Corporate Governance Score card (ACGSC) and constant improvements in Malaysian Codes of Corporate Governance expected to improve compliance and financial statements integrity. Samples of this study consisted of 252 earnings manipulating firms, identified using M-score model, matched with 252 non-earnings manipulating firms based on industry, year and size. Corporate governance disclosure was measured using corporate governance index (CGI), replicated from ACGSC components. Management fraud propensity factors (pressure/ incentives, opportunity, rationalization/ attitude) in line with ISA 240 were examined using binary logistical regression to assess relationship with earnings manipulation. This study is different as it utilised CGI as proxy for opportunity, replacing limited governance attributes argued for deficiency in portraying complexity within corporate governance ecosystem. CGI is considered relevant as past literature contended corporate governance performance as observed through disclosure shapes fraud opportunity and influences financial statements integrity. Later, CGI was adopted to assess potential interacting effect on relationship between ISA 240's management fraud propensity factors and earnings manipulation. Results revealed management fraud propensity factors of pressure/incentives (recurring negative cash flows from operation, rapid growth, unusual profitability, need for financing), opportunity (CGI) and rationalisation/attitudes (management interest on earnings trend) significantly related with earnings manipulation. Contradictory to expectation, CGI also showed significant positive interaction on strengthening relationship between pressure-related fraud propensity factors due to recurring negative cash flows from operations and earnings manipulation.

ID: 039

**CONFLICTS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY SOCIAL ENTERPRISES/NGOS TO
ACHIEVE SUSTAINABILITY OF SUPPLY CHAIN: A PRELIMINARY FINDING**

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ABSTRACT

Social enterprises are non-profit organisations that seek to achieve social goals through commercial activity. Because they have both social and commercial objectives, social enterprises are confronted with high levels of complexity in their strategies and operations. Besides, SEs not only have to generate sufficient revenue to re-invest in their business operations, but they also have to maintain investment in social projects in their community. Under conditions of resource scarcity, this poses severe challenges which can threaten the long-term sustainability of the SEs/NGOs. In this research, the tension between allocating resources to commercial activity and social action is investigated for SEs. The purpose of this research is to explore the challenges faces by the SEs/NGOs in ensuring their social cause and commercial activity are sustain by examining ten SEs/NGOs in Malaysia that managed to thrive and grow. A set of questionnaires is developed to understand the challenges and how strategic practices are carried out in their local exchange contexts, which improve the economic and social capacities of the local communities. The finding indicates that some of the SEs/NGOs face challenges to balance their business and social activities, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. The challenges happen because there is a conflict between fulfilling the expectation of key stakeholders: employees, community and government. The study results show that some of SEs/NGOs have to resort to several strategies to ensure continuity of their operation. However, the majority of them choose to close down their operation temporarily or permanently.

Keywords: Non-Government Organisation, Social Enterprise, Supply Chain, Sustainability

ID: 040

**FRAUD DETECTION TECHNIQUES TO PREVENT DOUBLE BILLING FRAUD:
CASE OF ZIMBABWE'S MEDICAL AID SOCIETIES****David Chisunga**Department of Forensic Accounting and Auditing, Harare Institute of Technology, Harare, Zimbabwe
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ABSTRACT

The healthcare industry in Zimbabwe is competitive in reference to international standards. The medical insurance, as a part of the healthcare industry, is adversely affected from the high rate of double billing fraud perpetrated against them and this leads to the societies funding fraudulent claims. The aim of the study was to investigate fraud-detecting techniques that are employed in Zimbabwe's health insurances in order to reduce double billing fraud. A quantitative research methodology was followed during this study, which adopted a survey research approach. With the assistance of PASW Statistics 18 software and NVivo 11, the empirical data was analyzed. The study revealed that the present fraud detecting techniques employed by the medical aid societies are ineffective in detection and prevention of double billing fraud. Consequently, ineffectiveness in detection and prevention of double billing fraud has led to an increase in costs due to inflated claims, increased costs of operations realization of less revenue from insurance premiums, reputational damage among other effects. We recommend that an all-encompassing approach should be followed to detect and alleviate double billing fraud against these societies. This approach should encompass a budget which should be allocated by the societies to teach and make awareness about the causes and effects of double billing fraud to employees, members, and service providers. A specialized team of research and developers must be established by the Association of Healthcare Funders in Zimbabwe to further look into double billing fraud and proffer new solutions in the fight against such fraudulent acts. Implementing the recommendations from the study will assist healthcare funders to scale back the funds exhausted on fraudulently billed claims, in turn improving their financial feasibility, and decreasing the financial contributions for member.

Keywords: Health care fraud, fraud detection, double billing fraud

ID: 041

**POOR WORKMANSHIP AND ITS PROSPECTIVE LEGAL LIABILITIES: A
QUALITATIVE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Poor workmanship and its links to ethical actions are widespread in the building industry. Construction players, including contractors and designers, are considered exposed to infringements of the law and liable for damages. The purpose of this paper is to provide a better awareness of ethical problems while building an open drainage system and its link to legal obligations. In combination with unstructured interviews and analyses of documents, the data have been obtained largely via naturalistic observation. The absence of attention to ethical practices has been proven to have harmful effects. Drainage failures were caused by missing elements (such as concrete bases and rubble packs) and by faulty construction of the drainage system, which complicates the financial situation and the contractor's time during construction. The acts of the contractor relate to fraud and negligence. The research reveals concepts of ethical blindness and unethical pro-organisation for more empirical research in future. In addition, increased emphasis on the Fraud Triangle and teleology might produce informative conclusions that are relevant to the attention and conduct of many parties. A proper construction of the drainage system is essential to avoid financial or legal after-effects.

Keywords: ethical issues, fraud, negligence and workmanship defects.

ID: 042

THEORIES THAT MATTERS

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews academic theories on the importance of *waqf* reporting. This paper has chosen a few suitable theories that correspond with this issue. The literature review covers theories such as stakeholder theory, agency theory, moral theory, social economy theory and utilitarian theory. The review indicates that these theories provide positive effects, which means that the effects are greatly dependent on the context in *waqf* reporting implemented, as well as on the users using it. The paper describes the crucial need for *waqf* reporting. This paper explores some potential theories for defining the need for Waqf Reporting. The theories are limited in number but suffice to demonstrate the need for waqf reporting as a whole. The paper is essentially a review of the literature and there is no particular methodology or procedure. The review indicates that these theories provide positive effects, which means that the effects are greatly dependent on the context in *waqf* reporting implementation, as well as on the users using it. The findings of the review provide insight for further studies as well as for the *waqf* accounting in Islamic councils. This paper provides an opportunity for defining and describing *waqf* reporting using existing theories in more comprehensive theoretical ways. This article also offers opportunities to investigate conceptual theories that could be used to describe the need for *waqf* reporting. To the best of the author's knowledge, no other studies have been done concerning literature theories on *waqf* reporting. The value of this study is it contributes knowledge regarding the analysis of theories in defining the need for "Waqf Reporting".

ID: 043

**A SEMI-SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT AS A
CORPORATE RESCUE MECHANISM****Julizaerma Mohamad Khudzari**Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies,
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Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam**ABSTRACT**

Judicial management is one of the corporate rescue mechanisms utilised as a reorganisation strategy by the financially distressed companies to restore their profitability. A financially distressed company that has the potential to survive could apply for judicial management to reschedule its debt and maximise returns to the creditors. In Malaysia, 39 companies have opted for judicial management from 2020 to 2021, compared to 28 applications for year 2018 to 2019. This number indicates that more companies have relied upon judicial management since Covid-19 pandemic hit the nation. The continuous movement restriction order due to the Covid-19 pandemic affects the company's operation and cash flow, making the judicial management a much more significant option. However, past studies reported diverse perspectives on judicial management implementation in rehabilitating a financial difficulties company. Therefore, this study aims to review the trends related to judicial management implementation. A semi-systematic literature review was adopted to identify the direction in judicial management study. The researcher selected relevant articles from the Web of Science and Scopus to understand judicial management worldwide thoroughly. The review of the literature suggested the similarities and differences of judicial management legislation in different regimes. The review also enlighten various indicators for determining successful judicial management and its limitations.

Keywords: Judicial Management, Corporate Rescue Mechanism, semi-systematic literature review

ID: 044**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND COMPANY SECRETARY'S ROLE OF
MALAYSIAN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: A LITERATURE REVIEW****Syahrina 'Adliana Abdul Halim**Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies
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Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia**Sarina Othman**Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia**ABSTRACT**

This paper aims to present a review of corporate governance practices in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Malaysia. The paper highlights the growth of SMEs, particularly the SME exchange development by many emerging markets, including Malaysia, and the need for SMEs to practice corporate governance. The paper applies the conventional method of selecting and reviewing relevant literature related to the development of corporate governance practices in SMEs. SMEs is acknowledged as a significant stimulant to Malaysian economic development. The establishment of the SME exchange has encouraged growth and addressed SMEs' main limitation, which is capital through a new funding segment. It emphasised the importance of good corporate governance practices as an added value to SMEs, starting from the internal governance mechanism. The internal governance mechanism appears to become a reliable measure to instil good corporate governance and bring sustainability to SMEs. The discussion focuses on SMEs and corporate governance within the Malaysian context. This is a review paper on the corporate governance of SMEs that considers the inclusion of a company secretary as an internal mechanism of corporate governance. Corporate governance, company secretary, internal governance mechanism, small and medium enterprise, Malaysia

Keywords: Company Secretary, Corporate Governance, Small and Medium Enterprises

ID: 045

**RELIGIOSITY AND CULTURAL EFFECT ON DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURS'
SUSTAINABILITY****Mahyarni Ilyas Rahim**

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ABSTRACT

Business sustainability has become decisive and spartan complications among small businesses. Entrepreneurs create business opportunities across individual traits, religious and cultural around the globe not to impoverish especially in the modern era of digital. Thus, this research aims to determine the effect of religious and culture on the digital entrepreneurial intention and behavior among the young generation. It also extends the examination to the effect on entrepreneurial behavior. PLS was used to identify the effect between variables on a sample of 180 young people in Riau using the purposive sampling technique with certain criteria. PLS results showed that religion does not affect entrepreneurial intention and behavior. Meanwhile, culture affects the entrepreneurial intention but not behavior, while intention affects behavior. This research specifically used Islamic and Malay culture in Riau Province, Indonesia, as variables. Islam is the dominant religion in Indonesia, while Malay is the culture of the Riau Muslim community.

Keywords: Religion, Culture, Entrepreneur Intention, Entrepreneur Behavior

ID: 046

**IMPACT OF INTEGRITY AND INTERNAL AUDIT TRANSPARENCY ON AUDIT FRAUD
RISK MITIGATION: MODERATING ROLE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY****Mohammad Rokibul Kabir**

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ABSTRACT

Fraud is regarded as one of the most serious issues and difficulties in today's business world. Though auditing is thought to be the check mechanism to prevent fraud, it is encountered with fraud risks like asset misappropriation and fraudulent reporting. The integrity of the accounts and audit management and existence of a transparent internal audit system can play a significant role in ensuring audit quality. Again, emerging blockchain technology (BT) is playing a vital role by providing a triple entry accounting system with its immutable nature nowadays. This paper, thus, aims at explaining the impact of integrity and transparency on audit fraud risk (AFR) mitigation. It also evaluates the moderating role of blockchain technology in AFR mitigation. This research applies the Partial Least Square Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) to explain the causal relationship. Primary data are collected for this research from the audit professionals in Bangladesh through a structured questionnaire. The findings of the study refer that the integrity and transparency in the accounting system and audit process significantly reduce AFR. Again, the application of blockchain is found to moderate the relationship between integrity and AFR. Similarly, blockchain application moderates the relation between transparency and AFR. The study delves into evolving BT and its applications in the accounting and auditing landscape. Thus, with its original contribution to unveiling the moderating role of BT between integrity, transparency, and AFR, this research can help policymakers to mitigate fraud and increase audit quality.

Keywords: Audit Fraud Risk; Blockchain Technology; Integrity; Internal Audit Transparency; PLS-SEM

ID: 047

**THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF TWO CASES CONCERNING FINANCIAL
CRIME: BUSINESSES BEAR THE BRUNT OR ACT AS VILLAIN?**

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays it seems that financial crime has become a contagious disease to each sector of Bangladesh economy. Even during this period of pandemic, where the whole world is trying to put up all efforts for survival, here in a developing nation like Bangladesh, a few financial fraud cases surfaced and came in limelight. This paper aims at scrutinizing the financial fraud cases of recent times that took place in Bangladesh. Through application of forensic lenses, these cases are scrutinized to identify the perpetrator- whether a person or a group of people such as the board, executive authorities, mid or operational employees, or third parties, responsible for such scams. Data and information were collected from the secondary sources. The findings show that there were some institutions, who act as organized financial crime groups, operating through masking their true intension of fleeing away with money from general public to jeopardized the whole economy. The paper also advocates for application of forensic accounting on such cases which can contribute positively to the economy by unmasking these organizations and help them accountable for such actions.

Keywords: Organized Crime, Financial Crime, Forensic Accounting, Bangladesh

ID: 048

**DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL TO ERADICATE FINANCIAL CRIMES
IN BANGLADESH: AN INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Financial crimes are criminal activities carried out by individuals or an organized group or organizations through illegal and unethical ways and means. In order to protect or reduce financial crimes many attempts have been taken throughout the world. Emphasis has been laid on using information technology. Huge investments are being made on technology development to control financial crimes. But still financial crimes are taking place locally and globally. Bangladesh is a crucial example in this regard. Questions arise who does financial crimes: human or machine? Indeed, machines do not do crimes rather being applied by the derailed and corrupted human resources. As such, this study is an initiative to look at the issues of human capital development to eradicate financial crimes in the context of Bangladesh. In addition to secondary sources of data, primary data will be collected through focus group discussions. Concerned persons and authorities from financial institutions will be invited for focus group discussions. Semi-structure questionnaire will be used for interviewing the respondents. The findings of the study will be analyzed through the lens of neo-institutional theory. It is expected that the study will suggest necessary measures to eradicate financial crimes through development of human capital with special reference to Bangladesh.

Keywords: Financial Crime, Human Capital Development, Institutional Theory, Bangladesh.

ID: 049

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT IN COMBATING
MONEY LAUNDERING: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MALDIVES AND
MALAYSIA****Salwa Zolkafilil, Sharifah Nazatul Faiza Syed Mustapha Nazri, Normah Omar**

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Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is a key element of domestic and international efforts to tackle money laundering and terrorism financing. Their primary mandate is to develop and provide financial intelligence to the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) system, focusing on the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information relevant to money laundering, associated predicate offences, and the financing of terrorism. FATF and IMF has outlined best practice for FIUs and includes elements such as reporting requirements, operational autonomy and accountability, and cooperation with other agencies. These key features could serve as a comprehensive framework to assess and compare FIUs. However, its implementation depends on the capability of the respective member countries. Dissemination of information has been one of the most important criteria in ensuring that the law enforcement and other money laundering key players are able to obtain and provide information in timely manner. Hence, this study conducts a comparative study on the FIU practices of Malaysia and Maldives to investigate on the effectiveness of their FIU in combating money laundering activities. The data collected in this study were based on a content analysis of FIU effectiveness framework information disclosed on FIU's websites. Findings show that there is less information disclosed in Malaysia's website as compared to Maldives, especially on the outcomes achieved by the FIU for the year. The findings would assist the regulatory authorities and policy makers to strengthen their information sharing that will enhance their visibility to the world, especially on the initiatives undertaken in combating money laundering activities.

Keywords: Financial Intelligence Unit, Transparency, Money Laundering

ID: 050**ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN
MALAYSIA****Farah Aida Ahmad Nadzri**

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Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam**ABSTRACT**

Converging the three traditional sectors; non-profits, for profits, and government, social enterprise is a hybrid business model that is primarily motivated by social or environmental objectives through entrepreneurship. Generally, social enterprises can gain income from various resources including from commercial activities (for example: sales, services, crowdfunding, and equity) and non-commercial activities (for example: grant aid and donations). Moreover, to receive the accreditation status for social enterprises in Malaysia, it is compulsory for the social enterprises to contribute significant amount of their resources to their social or environmental objectives. Therefore, there are wide ranges of stakeholders for social enterprises. This includes the beneficiaries, customers, donors, partners, support groups, team players, and government. Each category of stakeholders has their own stakes and expectation features on governance of social enterprises. This study aims to explore the governance and accountability of accredited social enterprises in Malaysia. It was found that further improvement could be made on their governance disclosures. By having timely and accurate disclosure, it will improve the overall accountability, fairness, transparency, and independence of the social enterprises. This is vital to further build trust between the social enterprises and their various stakeholders.

ID: 051

**DEVELOPING AN ISLAMIC GOVERNANCE MODEL FOR ISLAMIC BANKING
PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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ABSTRACT

This research affords the analysis of an Islamic governance model for assessing sharia banking performance. This type of research is mixed methods by combining a positive or quantitative paradigm approach and an interpretive paradigm. The quantitative approach is carried out using Factor Analysis with Structural Equation Modeling. Data collection is executed using observation technique, in-depth interviews, documentation in building the sharia governance model, and questionnaires distributed to respondents to measure more dominant indicators in building the sharia governance model. The result of the analysis using GFI, AGFI, TLI, and RMSE scores demonstrates that the variable of akhlak (moral and integrity) exhibits the best goodness of fit model. It is subsequently followed by hurriyah (independence and responsible freedom), islah (continuous improvements), shiddiq (honesty), ijabiah (positive thinking), tawazun (balance), tabligh (transparency and openness), aqidah (belief and faith), mas'uliyah (accountability), ihsan (professionalism), ghiron (spirit), idarah (management), amanah (fulfilment of trust), fathonah (intelligence), khilafah (leadership), and 'adalah (justice).

Keywords: Islamic Governance, Sharia Bank Performance

ID: 052

**INTERNALIZATION OF AL-ASHR VALUES IN THE CONCEPT OF ISLAMIC
AUDIT: PRELIMINARY REVIEW****Andi Irfan**

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ABSTRACT

Audit practices cannot be inseparable from the interests of stakeholders. Audits seem to lose their souls and fraud often occurs to fulfill the interests. The aim of this study was how the values of Al-Ashr can be internalized into the concept of an Islamic audit as *rahmatanlil'alam*. The research method used was literature study by examining the texts of the Qur'an using the senses, mind and heart. The findings found that six premises on the value of Al-Ashr which internalized in the concept of Islamic auditing such as the concept of time if the purpose of human life is to return to Allah. The concept of human loss and lucky versus freedom is *khalifatullah-filardh*, human responsibility to Allah. The concept of faith versus moral hazard is believer must have confidence that the blessings of sustenance have been arranged by Allah. The concept of good deeds is a human act must be valuable for Allah and accompanied by a sense of faith. The concept of truth in audit is the ultimate truth is God, a muhaimin argues that the truth must lead to the ultimate truth. Thus, human activities must be patient and sincere to seek the pleasure of Allah.

Keywords: Islamic audit, values of *al-ashr*, concept

ID: 053

**EXAMINING THE DETERMINANTS OF OCCUPATIONAL FRAUDS: THE CASE
OF MALAYSIAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the effect of reduction opportunity, management override, and collusion influence the occurrence of occupational fraud in financial institutions. As we all know, fraud triangle elements such as perceived pressure, opportunity, and rationalization may influence perpetrators to commit such occupational fraud. Anti-fraud professionals (ACFE and AICPA) understand how devastating an occupational fraud can negatively impact its victims. This study provides the self-administration survey data from 105 employees of the banking sector in Malaysia that derived from operational level to managerial level. Generally, financial institutions are not the only one who benefits from insight into the number of damages that asset misappropriation causes organizations and their stakeholders. This study attempts to measure the relationships between the perceived opportunity reduction, management override, and collusion among employees regarding the 'likelihood of fraud occurrence' in financial institutions. This study result indicates a significant relationship between reduction opportunity, management override, and collusion toward occupational fraud. Hence, this study contributes to the likelihood of occupational fraud occurring in financial institutions in developing countries.

ID: 054**THE EFFECT OF E-CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX TOWARDS E-CIGARETTE
CONSUMPTION IN MALAYSIA****Ida Suriya Ismail, Mohd Aizat Raimi Bin Mohd Ariaif @ Mohd Arif, Nurhidayah Binti Ab
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Muhammad Nizam JaliFaculty of Business, Finance and Social Science, Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia**ABSTRACT**

The government has announced the imposition of E-Cigarette excise tax on every E-Cigarette device including vape device, gel, juices, and other equipment. The imposition of the E-Cigarette excise tax has been enforced beginning 2021. The device will be charged on excise duty at ad valorem rate of 10 % while the liquids and gels will be charged a rate of 40 sen for each milliliter. This imposition of excise tax on E-Cigarette is to regulate the vaping industries and reduce the smoker consumption on the E-Cigarette. This study intended to determine the effect of tax awareness and tax knowledge on the E-Cigarette consumption. Questionnaire has been distributed to the respondent and 46 respondents has responded. The study applied purposive selective sampling method due to the MCO 3.0 enforcement with total lockdown of every state. SPSS 23 has been used to analyze the collected data including assessing the reliability, normality, correlation, and multiple regression analysis. The result from this study indicated that tax awareness has significant negative relationship with E-Cigarette consumption while tax knowledge has significant positive relationship with the E-Cigarette consumption. It is interesting to highlight that the higher the knowledge consumers possess on cigarette excise tax, the better is the chances for them to observe the loopholes to facilitate the activity of cigarette smuggling and hence influence their consumption. From this finding it shows that tobacco industry needed rigorous execution of robust government laws to combat the illegal cigarette trade. Therefore, this study could contribute to the existing literature and the policy maker especially Royal Malaysian Custom Department (RMCD) in designing the most effective policy to reduce the illegal cigarette activities.

Keywords: Tax Awareness, Tax Knowledge, E-Cigarette consumption

ID: 055

**STRATEGIC MORPHING AND SURVIVABILITY OF FINTECH COMPANIES IN
MALAYSIA****Siti Nur Shuhada Nazuri , Intan Salwani Mohamed, Norzaidi Mohd Daud**

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ABSTRACT

Financial technology has become a significant research area due to the unexpected way of changing the economy and consumers' lives. Fintech refers to companies or companies' representatives that use modern and innovative technologies to combine with financial services. The fintech industry is gradually maturing and provides a wide range of financial services on the global stage. However, research in fintech remains in its infancy and is limited, especially on the fintech firm survivability. Most of the study addresses the adoption of fintech in terms of technology and user perceptions. Therefore, a theory-driven conceptual model that fit to analyse fintech and fintech firm survivability urgently need. This paper will be focusing on the survivability of fintech firms in Malaysia and look at three characteristics: industry-specific characteristics, firm-specific characteristics, and fintech-specific characteristics. Independent variables represent industry-specific characteristics named pressure intensity and regulatory support. Firm-specific characteristics include four independent variables: financial capital, firm size, size of the management team, and internationalization scope. Business model and fintech capabilities represent fintech-specific characteristics. This research will include the moderator variable (fintech experience) to test whether its inclusion will modify the original relationship between firm-specific characteristics and survivability of fintech firms.

Keywords: Financial Technology, Survivability of Fintech Firms, Industry- Specific Characteristics, Firm-Specific Characteristics, and Fintech-Specific Characteristics

ID: 056

**A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON SCOPUS AND WEB OF SCIENCE
DOCUMENTS OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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ABSTRACT

Community Economic Development (CED) is a widely known interdisciplinary school of thought that attracts many researchers of different fields of study. The sustainability of the society and community is largely depending on it amidst the ongoing COVID19 pandemic. It is significant to conduct more significant research in this field and we have conducted a bibliometric analysis on CED that is a new inclusion of this area. The study conducted Bibliometric Analysis of 421 Scopus and 286 Web of Science research documents from 1900 to July 20, 2021. The study used sophisticated software to analyze the two pillars of Bibliometric analysis: performance analysis and science mapping analysis. There were other papers which weren't enlisted to this database and future study would consider other databases for conducting a comparative bibliometric analysis. The study concluded that, this bibliometric analysis would pave the way of conducting more research in interdisciplinary ways.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, community economic development (CED), Scopus, Web of Science (WoS)

ID: 057**COMPREHENDING THE ROLE OF PHYSICIANS AND COUNTERFEIT
MEDICINE IN BANGLADESH****Farzana Nazera**

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This research paper enumerates the impact of Counterfeit medicine, which is considered to poise a challenging or deteriorating effect in Bangladesh healthcare system. Industrialists are attempting to find legitimate solution to overcome this issue. As 'awareness' is a prerogative requirement to prevent innocent patients consuming counterfeit medicine. This evident gap in knowledge and awareness, escalates the difficulty to patients to detect the authenticity of medicine. Physicians of Bangladesh has a dominant role in preventing this counterfeit medicine by establishing guidance and working closely with patients. Through this research manuscript, along with the evolution of the concept of counterfeit medicine, a bibliometric analysis of counterfeit medicine was accomplished using the Scopus-Elsevier database. This enabled the authors to construct a model of relationship flow for prospective guidance. This research claims that the consultation service is mandatory for physicians and patients

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Physicians, Patients, Counterfeit Medicine, Bangladesh

ID: 058**ETHICAL VALUES DISCLOSURE BY MALAYSIAN BANKS: INSIGHTS FROM
COERCIVE ISOMORPHISM****Corina Joseph, Sharifah Norzehan Syed Yusuf, Jennifer Tunga Janang, Mariam Rahmat, Nero
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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the extent of ethical values disclosure in Malaysian banks' annual reports (2018 to 2020) using coercive isomorphism. We developed a new Corporate Ethical Value Communication Index consisting of 10 themes (40 items). Results of the content analysis revealed that the mean ethical values disclosure increased from 14.29 in 2018 to 17.29 in 2019. The mean disclosure, however, decreased to 9.59 in 2020. The decrease in the mean disclosure from 2019 to 2020 is possibly due to a change in Malaysia's political landscape, thus affecting government-linked banks supported by coercive isomorphism, apart from the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the comprehensive business reporting. The theme on 'Report to Governance and Integrity Committee or Board of Directors and MACC using the CISM Reporting Template' provided the highest disclosure in 2018 and 2019 respectively (94.1% and 100%) and the second-highest reported theme in 2020. We found no reporting on the ethical infrastructure theme in 2018 and 2020, but only 5.9% disclosure in 2019. This disclosure in 2020 is possibly due to a strong push in the MCCG 2017 as a coercive pressure that positively affects disclosure behaviour.

ID: 059**DISCHARGING ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH SOCIAL OUTCOME
REPORTING BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ISLAMIC ORGANISATIONS (NGO-I)****Salsabila Abd Rahim, Roshayani Arshad, Nawal Kasim, Ruhaini Muda, Ramesh Nair**
Accounting Research Institutes, Universiti Teknologi MARA**ABSTRACT**

The Not-for-Profit sector fulfils an essential economic and community-building role in the local and international context. However, Not-for-Profit Organisations (NPOs) are often faced with deficient funding which leads to limited organisational performance. One of the most difficult challenges for NPOs' is to efficiently handle funds as part of their main task. The high accountability pressure prompts NPOs to adhere to regulations set by primary funders by reducing information asymmetry and improving accountability through specific reporting. This research examines the Social Outcome Reporting (SOR) and its relevance to the Non-Governmental Islamic Organisation (NGO-i) on reporting accountability. NGO-i is any Not-for-Profit Islamic organisation (NPIO) registered under the NGO-i Guidelines of the Majlis Agama Islam Selangor (MAIS) to undertake activities related to the social development and growth of Muslims in Selangor. SOR functions to provide outcome-based information on activities and programmes to NGO-i funders, demonstrating NGO-i's significance to their beneficiaries and endorsing activities to ensure consistent funding. This research employs a qualitative framework focusing on the case study approach. Semi-structured interviews, meeting observations and document analysis were carried out during the case study analysis. Utilising accountability concepts, Signaling Theory (Spence, 1973), Coercive Isomorphism (DeMaggio & Powell, 1983) and organisational learning concepts, the findings indicate that the coercive power of funders may be able to influence NGO-i in the SOR practice. However, the limited organisational learning structure of NGO-i's may hinder the coercive force in inspiring the majority of these organisations to implement the SOR. The contribution of this research includes proposing suggestions on appropriate training types for NGO-i to develop their organisational learning capability. The training also facilitates the implementation of SOR into the organisations as the SOR practice serves as an important communication and monitoring tool for funders to review NGO-i's performance and accountability measures.

ID: 060

**THE INFLUENCE OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS AND STRATEGY
ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION USING THE
CONTINGENT-BASED MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

Besides financial performance, non-financial performance is important in achieving strategies and specific competitive advantage. From a contingency theory perspective, management is the highest elements that influence strategy and performance. Recently, many facts shows that microfinance institutions might collapse due to the lack of management's focus on performance. The performance can improve when managers apply effective controls and roles. Thus, limited studies investigate the influence of management behavior and strategic capabilities and competencies on institutional performance in the context of contingency theory. Data were gathered through a questionnaire survey received were 359 from head of branches. This study also found the market linking capability plays a significant role in enhancing the relationship between managerial roles and performance, while the management capability enhances the relationship between managerial roles and non-financial performance. Besides, it highlights the adoption of strategic capabilities and competencies could promote performance on microfinance institutions by facilitating to improve competitive advantages in the industry, upgrade non-financial and financial standing.

Keywords: Management Control System (MCS), Managerial Roles, Microfinance Institution (MFIs), Strategic Capabilities and Competencies.

ID: 061**THE ROLE OF AUDITORS IN MALAYSIA AML/CFT REGIME: A WAY
FORWARD****Salwa Zolkafil, Sharifah Nazatul Faiza Syed Mustapha Nazri, Normah Omar**

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ABSTRACT

Borderless trading activities and internationalization has provided the source, opportunity, and means for converting illegal proceeds into legitimate funds through Trade-Based Money Laundering (TBML). It is a global issue which will result in negative implication towards global economy. Despite imposing stiff penalties on such offences, the number of prosecutions, confiscation and conviction remains low. One of the reasons for low investigation outcome is difficulties in gathering sufficient information to support the charges. One of the initiatives introduced is introducing reporting responsibility among the professional accountants, being the first line of defence in the business entities. However, lack of research has focus on the professional accountants as part of money laundering preventive mechanism. Therefore, this study aims to understand the role of professional accountants, specifically the auditors in mitigating money laundering and terrorism financing. Due to their nature of audit activities, the auditors can provide a full insight into financial operations and analysis of individual business entities' transactions, which are useful in detection and prevention of money laundering, theft, and other criminal activities. Hence, this study investigates the role and responsibility of the auditor as reporting entity under Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT Regime), and explore the risk indicators that can be used by auditors in their reporting to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The findings would assist in helping regulatory authorities and policy makers to strengthen their mechanisms in the reporting requirement that will imposed on the auditors and provide insights to the auditors on their responsibilities in combating money laundering activities. The findings will eventually assist the law enforcement agencies on type of information that can be gathered from auditors in assisting their money laundering investigation.

Keywords: Auditor; AML/CFT Regime; Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing; Suspicious Transaction; Know Your Customer

ID: 062

**MOBILIZING WAQF FUND FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS****Muhammad Nazmul Hoque, Jamaliah Said**

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Waqf played a significant role in providing financial assistance to the institutions and strengthening its academic quality. The waqf could be used based on Islamic financial instruments as financial tools. In the light of the blessed attributes of waqf as perpetual charity this paper aims to integrate system model of participatory for the organization and ethico- economic yields as well as value of sustainability from the waqf of Higher Education project. This study adopts qualitative approach. It reviews and analyses contemporary data through relevant literatures and documents. The paper will establish the values of sustainability and yields that permeate in society at large without diminish when the charity of waqf is well organized. The paper thereby develops a system model of participatory interrelationship for the objective of attaining social wellbeing for the common good. Sustainability is defined in terms of moral, ethical, and social values that are generated across inter temporal continuum of knowledge, space, and time. Such values are endogenously integrated with socioeconomic yields of the economic and financial type.

Keywords: Waqf, Maslahah (wellbeing), Model for financing HEI, Sustainability

ID: 063

CORRUPTION FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO MALAYSIA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The research explores and understand the causes of bribery among law enforcement officers in Malaysia. This qualitative study investigates the factors contributing to the occurrence of corruption in the Malaysian context by observing the level of transparency, internal policies, and discretionary power within the organization, as well as to understand the essence of the working culture process among different positions of employees. The data and information were collected through semi structured interview and review internal documents. In this exploratory study, the causes of bribery among law enforcement officers in Immigration Department of Malaysia (JIM) become the focus issues and several themes emerged as to why people are corrupt which include power and responsibility, opportunity, salary, immorality, and lifestyle. The findings contribute to Malaysia by a policy makers, regulators, practitioners, and anti-corruption authorities in addressing the problem.

Keywords: Bribery, Integrity and Mitigation

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