



The 5th Indonesia International Conference on Innovation, Entrepreneurship,
and Small Business (IICIES 2013)

The Role of Accounting Services and Impact on Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Performance in Manufacturing Sector from East Coast Region of Malaysia : A Conceptual Paper

Mohd Azian Husin^a, Mohamed Dahlan Ibrahim^b *

^aUniversiti Malaysia Kelantan, Pengkalan Chepa, 16100 Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia

^bUniversiti Malaysia Kelantan, Pengkalan Chepa, 16100 Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of accounting services and impact on SMEs performance in manufacturing sector from East Coast Region of Malaysia. This paper aims to extend the differences in service quality factors among accountant firm and SMEs. A conceptual framework was developed to highlight the relationship between SMEs in accounting services. This paper presents a gap model of services, Resource-based Theory (RBT) and Principal Agent Theory as an approach to be examined. The AMOS (SEM) and NVivo Software will be used to tabulate the data gathered from the research question. There appears a relationship on service quality and performance of SMEs and also accountant firms. This paper is limited among selected manufacturing sectors and accountant firms from East Coast Region of Malaysia. This paper has implications for accountant firms, SMEs, academic and also to the company involved and handle in service quality. This paper should be contributed to the gap model and the entrepreneurial development policy for SMEs and accounting firms to sustain the national economy.

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of The 5th Indonesia International Conference on Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Small Business.

Keywords : Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Accountant firm, service quality, performance, manufacturing sector

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +609-771 7251; fax: +609-771 7252.
E-mail address: zian_160480@yahoo.com ; dahlan@umk.edu.my

1. Introduction

The small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are backbone for Malaysia's economy. According to Finance Minister II Datuk Seri Ahmad Husni Mohamad Hanadzlah, SMEs comprises 99.2 percent of the total registered business establishments in the country and contribute 56.4 percent to employment, they only contribute about 32 percent to gross domestic product (GDP) and 19 percent to total export for the year 2005 (SMIDEC, 2008). The Government has formulated many policies and development plans to assist the SMEs by Ninth Malaysia Plan (9MP) 2006 – 2010 and the Third Industrial Master Plan (IMP3) 2006 – 2016 (SME Annual Report, 2006) and the latest SME Masterplan 2012 – 2020, will be the 'game changer' to accelerate the growth of SMEs to achieve high income nation status by 2020. The Masterplan will be for all SMEs in Malaysia, irrespective of sector, gender, geographical region and ethnic background (SMIDEC, 2012).

By the year 2010, the real gross domestic product (GDP) as mention about the manufacturing increase from - 9.3% to 11.4% recover with the electrical and electronic (E&E) sub-sector and domestic-oriented industries rebounding to register double-digit growth. This situation was largely attributed to the revival of global corporate IT investment and higher consumer spending on electronics that promoted greater demand for semiconductors and audio-visual product. (SME Annual Report, 2011).

Despite this success of SMEs, we also know that SMEs are subject to increasing pressures which have intensified with the challenges in current economic crisis. There is an increased need for value creation among SMEs to ensure the business become more sustainability which coexists within an environment of good corporate governance.

SMEs need to improve the performance in providing relevant expertise and consultation, particularly those in the Small and Medium Accounting Practices (SMPs) as well as Professional Accountants in Business. SMPs are involved in assisting the SMEs in their compliance to accounting, taxation and other regulatory requirements.

According to the world situations, the accountant from United Kingdom, Norway, Australia and New Zealand, the accountant are a reliable provider of advisory services and support SMEs about business advice, emergency advice, financial management support and statutory advice to improve performance (growth) Berry *et al* (2006), Gooderham *et al* (2004) and Lewis *et al* (2005).

1.1 Problem Statements

The lack of managerial capabilities, shortage in financing and human resources in SMEs pushes them to outsource to improve their organisation. This problems facing accounting functions in SMEs are a lack of expertise or resources (Dorasamy *et al*. 2010 ; Ismail, 2002 : Hasnah *et. al*, 2011).

The majority of SMEs tend to fail because of the lack of planning, marketing knowledge, absence of managerial skills and competency of capabilities (Dyer and Ross, 2008 ; Kamyabi & Devi, 2011). SMEs are lack of accounting knowledge to perform the accounting function internally under Resource Based Theory (Evaraert *et al* , 2006,2007,2010).

The other issues that the SMEs use the external accountants as a source of professional advisory services to prepare the financial reporting but at the sometimes the owner or manager do not keep proper and understand the data and figure from the report and also not aware or convinced of the usefulness of accounting and financial reporting requirements for control and decision making purposes. That why the SMEs are unable to carry out the accounting functions internally because of in adequate knowledge (Marriott and Marriot, 2000 ; Ismail, 2002 ; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2000 ; Dorasamy *et al*, 2010 ; Ismail, 2002 and Deakins *et al*, 2001).

The lack of expertise becomes advantageous to SMPs to extend their services into advisory and consulting services to business needs of the SMEs especially under the manufacturing services (Hasnah *et. al*, 2011).

The most significance barriers, from the SMPs' were short staff and this affected their ability to cope with the workload and to spend time with SME clients. (Susela & Helen, 2010).

1.2 Objectives of the Research

The objective of this research is to assess the significance of the service quality factors of the accountant and SMEs in business advisory services of manufacturing firms in east coast region Malaysia. Specifically, this research aims to answer the following objectives:

1. To determine the service quality factors affecting to accountant and SMEs in business advisory services.
2. To examine the moderating variables (owner, technical competence and firm size) are positively related the accountant and SMEs.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions are: -

1. To what extent does the expectation factor affect the accountant and SMEs in business advisory services?
2. To what extent does the management factor affect the accountant and SMEs in business advisory services?
3. To what extent does the experience specification factor affect the accountant and SMEs in business advisory services?
4. To what extent does the delivery system factor affect the accountant and SMEs in business advisory services?
5. To what extent does the perception factor affect the accountant and SMEs in business advisory services?
6. To what elements under moderating variable (the owner, technical competence and firm size) affect the relationship between accountant and SMEs?

1.4 Hypothesis Statement

Ho1 : The factors of expectation, management, experiences specification, delivery system and perception have significance relationship of the accountant and SMEs in business advisory services.

Ho2: The moderating variable (the owner, technical competence and firm size) have significance relationship between accountant and SMEs.

1.5 Significance of the research

The proposal will be suggest the ideas and insights to professional business services provider, particularly in the development of manufacturing sector. The agencies such as SME Corporation Malaysia and SME Bank will also to better understand the financial assistance or financial services needed to enhance the resilience of SMEs especially under manufacturing services in east coast region in Malaysia.

The research should be suggests the documentation, models and rules of the service quality factors to accountant and SMEs under manufacturing sector. Also, this research will be develops the standard of the communication and relationship between accountant and SMEs to be more improve the service and performance.

1.6 Summary

In summary, the research proposal will be examine the role of accounting services among SMEs in manufacturing sector. It will determine and identify the service quality factor between accountant and SMEs in business advisory from manufacturing sector.

2. Literature Review

This chapter cover about the SMPs provide the business advisory services, service quality, challenges and service need by SMEs.

2.1 Small Medium Accounting Practices (SMPs)

Bunting (2008) mentioned that an SMPs will demonstrate *one or more* of the following characteristics peculiar

to audit practices ; i) most of its clients are SMEs, ii) it ordinarily does not audit the accounts of listed entities, iii) majority of client work may be non-assurance services, iv) limited number of professional staff and v) has direct, hands-on quality control procedures.

Although providing a precise global definition of an SMP is fraught with difficulties International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) has chosen to define SMPs as “accounting practices whose clients are mostly SMEs, external sources are used to supplement limited in-house technical resources, and contain a limited number of professional staff. What constitutes an SME differs depending on the country.” (IFAC 2010) referred from Robert and Robin (2010).

As mentioned in order to improve the services provided to be client, the accountant should be aware of the issues and obstacles to success for the SMEs or family business. As a facilitator to the regulatory process, the accountants will not be surprised that regulation is rated as the most important issues and obstacles to success (Doran, 2006).

Kamyabi & Devi (2011), use the external accountants' advisory services is positively associated with the knowledge of owner or manager, technical competence, competitive intensity and complexity of market decision. And also when use the advisory services has a positive effect on SME performance.

Refer from Table 1, Malaysia Institute Accountant (MIA) list the accounting firm location at Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang.

Table 1. Number of firms at East Coast Region in Malaysia

State	Number of firms at 30 June 2011		
	Audit	Non-audit	Total
Kelantan	11	5	16
Terengganu	10	3	13
Pahang	24	6	30
Total	45	14	59

Source: Firms and locations from MIA (2011)

2.2 Business Advisory Services

Many empirical studies show that small enterprises used professional accountant as source of advisory and support service (Berry *et al*, 2006, Scott & Irwin, 2009). Refer from Nancy & John (2010), International Financial Reporting System (IFRS) for SMEs requires a statement of financial position, a statement of performance, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows and disclosure notes containing significant accounting policies and other explanations.

Accounting services is one of the Business Advisory Services sometimes referred to as non-audit services. Non-audit services generally refer to the services above and beyond the related audit services (Gill & Cosserat, 1996).

In manufacturing firms, the product costing in SMEs is simpler than in large enterprise because a significantly larger number of SMEs do not allocate and assign overhead costs to product costs and calculate the product cost based on the variable cost (John, 2011).

Ismail & Mat Zin (2009), explained the SMEs should be indicate the frequency of six basic accounting report and analysis generate by their firm, which is :-

- Income statement
- Balance sheet
- Cash flow statement
- Bank reconciliation
- Aging schedule
- Financial ratios

Accounting services and functions is very important role to SMEs because it can provide them better management control and assist in decision-making, helping them to access new market and maximise profits in the corporate world (Dorasamy *et.al*, 2010) and nowadays the accounting software is easy to use and its usage has facilitated their financial management and companies' accounts because that software have had positive impact on their businesses (Ismail and Mat Zin, 2009) and this statement also agree from Kamyabi and Devi (2011), explained

that the outsourcing of accounting function has a significant impact on performance of the SMEs.

2.3 Service Quality

Service has been defined as a performance that one party can offer to another that is essentially intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything (Kotler and Keller, 2010). Che Din (2008) mentioned that service quality on services given either on taxation or consultation indicates that client is satisfied with the service quality given. This is supported by current research conducted by Ganesan (2010) that SMEs are satisfied with service given by SMPs or accounting firm.

2.4 Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Are those that publish general purpose financial statement but do not have public accountability. However their contribution to the national economy is still relatively small and the government has made the development of SMEs a high priority area with a string of development agendas. The definition proposed by SMIDEC (2008) as this is the most comprehensive and can be categorized into three categories : (i) microenterprise, (ii) small enterprises and (iii) medium enterprises. The categories are based on the number of employees and sales turnover. Figure 1 details the definition of SMEs in Malaysia.

Category	Microenterprises	Small enterprises	Medium Enterprises
1. Manufacturing, Manufacturing related services and Agro-based Industries	Sales turnover of less than RM250,000 OR Full-time employees less than 5.	Sales turnover Between RM250,000 and RM10 million OR full-time employees between 5 to 50	Sales turnover between RM10 million and RM25 million OR full-time employees between 51 and 150.
2. Services, Primary Agriculture and Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Sales turnover of less than RM200,000 OR Full-time employees less than 5.	Sales turnover Between RM200,000 and RM1 million OR full-time Employees between 5 and 19.	Sales turnover between RM1 million and RM5 million OR full-time employees between 20 and 50.

Fig. 1. Definition of SMEs in Malaysia

Refer from SME Annual Report 2011, as mentioned about the number of establishments by sector. Totally the manufacturing sector in Malaysia are 39,373 SMEs under micro, small and medium manufacturing. Refer Table 2.

Table 2 . The number of establishments by sector

Sector		Manufacturing	Services	Agriculture	Total SMEs
Micro		21,516	381,585	31,838	434,939
Small	Number of Establishments	15,796	83,037	1,775	100,608
Medium		2,060	10,084	575	12,720
Total SMEs		39,373	474,706	34,188	548,267
Total SMEs	% Share	7.2	86.6	6.2	100.0
Large	Number	1,420	2,819	343	4,582
Total Establishments	Number	40,793	477,525	34,531	552,849

Source : Census of Establishment and Enterprise, 2005 by Department of Statistic, Malaysia

Bruce & Amy (2008) mentioned SMEs are still facing heaps of challenge and obstacles that deter them from further expanding their businesses. Factors involved included low access in borrowing and small capital investment, low access of needed infrastructure, low level of expert abilities and raw material, low expertise in management and technical knowledge.

Cynthia (2006) stated that entrepreneur and SMEs could be defined as someone that own, manage and take risk in order to succeed in entrepreneurship. Besides, the entrepreneurs have to involve in understanding entrepreneurship philosophy process systematically and constantly. While refer to Thomas (2006), ones' ability in entrepreneurship is definitely depends on their efforts in discovering knowledge and skills in the field.

According from Harun *et al.* (2010), the critical financial information that is mostly needed by the SMEs to increase their competitiveness or success can be categorized into four groups: (i) taxation, (ii) financial accounting, (iii) management accounting and (iv) strategic planning and these services differ between "fast growth stage" and "global enterprise companies".

Nancy & John (2010) as mention about the management from SMEs must be recognizes the effect of the possibilities outcomes of a review by the tax authorities. It should be measured using the profitability-weight average amount of all the possible outcomes.

However, the SMEs need assistance in accounting services to help them more into their financial strength in order to provide a better understanding of their financial position. In addition, SMEs need assistance SMPs in helping them to use the financial tools such as breakeven point, budgeting, financial ratios, costing analysis as most of them come from of non-financial background and lack accounting knowledge (Harun *et al.* 2010).

2.5 Challenges faced by SMEs

The challenges are faced by SMEs with various challenges globally and domestically. Based on SMIDP, 2001 – 2005 study report (SMIDEC, 2002), these challenges are competition from other producers, intensified global competition, limited capability to meet the challenges of market globalization and liberalization, low productivity and quality output, limited capacity for knowledge acquisition and technology management, limited access to capital and finance and the infancy of venture funds in initial or mezzanine financing, lack of skills for the new environment, general shortage of information and knowledge and high cost of infrastructure.

SMEs growth stage and four general challenges faced by SMEs are (i) business development – strategy, (ii) management development – leadership, (iii) organisational development – infrastructure and (iv) influencing factors – context (Refer Figure 2). Refer from Harun et al (2010) in Nik 2010, was noted that SMEs would need to go four stages of growth before reaching the stage when they could compete globally. The stages are:

1. Start-up stage where the business model applied is validated ;
2. Fast-growth stage where the business is growing for survival; revenue starts to grow as products or services receive market acceptance;
3. Sustainable stage where profitability can be sustained and the entity reaches a maturity level with proven business model and leadership ;
4. Global enterprise where the entity continues looking for other opportunities to sustain growth.

CHALLENGE AREA	SPECIFIC CHALLENGES	START-UP STAGE		FAST-GROWTH STAGE		SUSTAINABILITY STAGE		GLOBAL ENTERPRISE
Business Development (Strategy)	Strategy for Growth	Validation	<i>Transition</i>	Growth for Survival	<i>Transition</i>	Growth for Profitability	<i>Transition</i>	Sustainable Growth
	Managing the Financing Gap	Seed Funding		Financing Growth		Retained Earnings and / or Exits		Financing Evolution & Change
	Creating Networks & Market Connectivity	Sales		Connections		Alliances and Awareness		Mergers & Alliances
Management Development (Leadership)	Upgrading Management Skills & Capabilities	Entrepreneurship		Management		Leadership		Executive Vision
	Challenging the Leader's Assumptions	Perseverance		Results		Stakeholders		Critical Feedback
	Managing Successions and Exits	Directing		Delegating Leadership		Nurturing Leadership		Stepping Aside
Organizational Development (Infrastructure)	Growth & Organizational Change	Managed Chaos		Alignment		Operational Movement		Re – Engineering
	Professionalizing the Business Infrastructure	Observation & Intuition		Reporting		Controlling		Professional Benchmarking
	Maintaining Organizational Culture & Values	Explicit Definition of Desired Culture		Aligning Culture with Strategy		Monitoring Culture		Aligning Culture with Strategy
Influencing Factors (Context)	Innovation Climate	Product		Customer		Process		Diversification
	Government & Public Policy	Incentives	Taxation	Regulation	Macroeconomic Policy			
	Financing Availability	Owner Equity / Love Money	Debt Financing	Private Equity	Public Equity			
	Internationalization	Domestic	Opportunistic	Exporting	Multinationality			
	Knowledge Strategy	Know- How	Information Flow	Decentralizing Knowledge	Knowledge Management			
	Alliances	Customers	Distribution	Operations	Diversification			

Fig. 2 . SME Growth Framework

(Source : Adopted from Nik (2006), Supporting The Development of SMEs : Bridging The Services Gap. IFAC Small and Medium Practices Forum)

2.6 Services Needed by SMEs

For reaching the stage and compete the globally, SMEs need accountant are a reliable provider of advisory services and support them about business advice, emergency advice, financial management support and statutory advice to improve the performance. Refer MIA SME Survey, 2008, the indicated that services needed by SMEs such as taxation, accounting, secretarial services and business consulting are the key services sought after by the SMEs with taxation service in the top list.

However, the challenges and services need by SMEs depend on the development stage and size of the company. The funding needs of entities at the different growth stages differ as well. Entities at the start-up stage hunger for seed financial as what drives most of the entrepreneurs at the stage is purely their vision of being successful.

2.7 Relevance Theory of the research

The Gap Model of Service Quality, Resource Based View (RBT) and Theory of Agency as relevance theory are arranged on the framework as suggest in Figure 1.

2.7.1 Gap Model of Service Quality

Under this research the Gap Model of Service Quality will be choose because this model define the service quality in five major that face organisations seeking to meet customer's expectation of the customer experience (Parasuraman, Valarie and Leonard, 1985) and service has been defined as a performance that ownership of anything (Kotler and Keller 2006).

This model illustrate that service quality factors such as expectation, management perception, experience specification, delivery system and perception will be affect the accountant and SMEs

2.7.2 Resource-based Theory (RBT)

The RBT also the one of relevance theory for this research because the three aspect will be examine as a moderating affect are positively related the accountant and SMEs under manufacturing sector. Marriott *et al* (2008), in SMEs environment, RBT is useful in number of studies on outsourcing of accounting functions and provide constructive basis upon which to consider the factors that determine the tendency of a firm to outsource accounting task. The factors are:

i. Owner / Manager knowledge

Owner and manager knowledge partially mediated the impact on firm performance and also technical competence of an accountant on SMEs performance (Kamyabi and Devi, 2011).

ii. Technical competence

One of the objective of the RBT is to help owner / manager to realize why competences can be perceived as a firms' most valuable asset and understand how those assets can be used to improve firm performance (Caldeira and Ward, 2003).

iii. Firm size

RBT suggest that smaller firms seek accounting services to enhance their competitiveness as the firm extends its market (Marriott *et al*, 2008).

2.7.3 Theory of Agency

Rationale choose the theory of agency because the function and rule of the principal (manager) and agency (client) very important to achieve the highly performance in the company (SMEs). This theory will be helps to develop the construct of the item in questionnaires. Refer from Jensen (2002), the theory of agency, the information is a commodity that, like any commodity has a cost can be traded, can be forged, especially if the contract between the principal and the agent is a result-based contract. Over-stock of the company, characterized by the inability to achieve the performance evaluation to justify equity ratio determined by supply / demand financial market is a consequence of information asymmetry, asymmetry reduced by effective mechanism of corporate governance. Agency theory assumes that both parties making decision based on their own best interest. Manager prefer to get higher reward, on the other hand owner prefer higher return from their investment. Therefore, agency conflict happens between owner and managers, also raise agency cost (Bandi, 2012).

2.8 Theorized Relationship among variables in the Research

The Gap Model of Service Quality, Resource Based View (RBT) and Theory of Agency as relevance theory are arranged on the framework as suggest in Figure 3. This figure illustrate that service quality factors such as

expectation, management perception, experience specification, delivery system and perception will be direct affect the accountant and SMEs. The outsourcing decision (owner or manager knowledge, technical competence and firm size) as a moderating affect are positively related the accountant and SMEs under manufacturing sector.

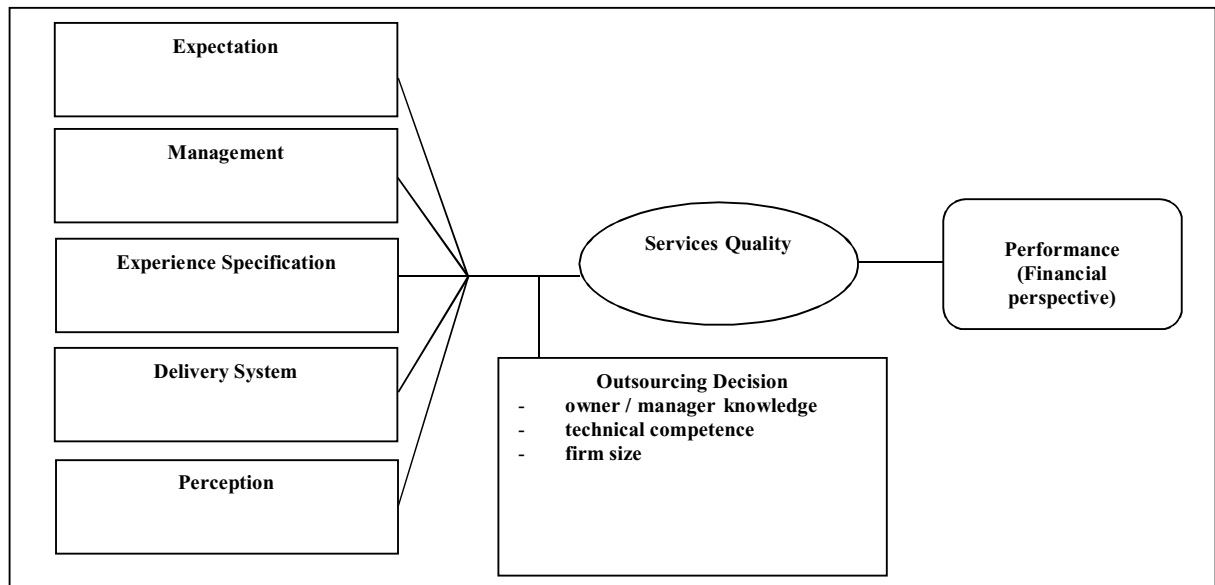


Fig. 3. Theoretical framework

2.9 Summary

From the above literature review, it was found the SMEs face various challenges in sustaining their business and also service quality need by SMEs from accounting firm. This chapter has also discussed the definition of SMPs and SMEs, service quality and relevance theory at the research.

3. Research Methodology

3.0 Introduction

The research methodology of this study is using the mixed method approach as a research design to collect the data from SMPs and SMEs under manufacturing sector on the East Coast Region in Malaysia consists of Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang

3.1 Research Design

Mixed-Method Approach

Refer from Johnson & Christensen (2008), the data from quantitative research based on precise measurement using structured and validated data-collection instruments. This research will be proposed the mixed-method approach research because the relationship will be identify between the SMEs and SMPs using the gap analysis. And also to tests the specific hypotheses and theory with the data.

Mixed-method of data collection will be increase the confidence in the finding by providing validation of data and results, introducing the opportunity for creativity by offering fresh perspectives on the phenomena and including contextual aspects of the SMEs and SMPs perspective.

3.2 Procedure for Data Collection

3.2.1 Population and Sampling

Quantitative Research

SMEs

The population of the SMEs under manufacturing sector at east coast region in Malaysia are 4,969 companies. The samples of companies will be base on stratified sampling to be better results as a representative the population. The final result in the range of less than 250 companies will be selected to be collect data from a sample of SMEs. Refer from Table 3, the number of establishments SMEs under manufacturing industries at Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang.

Table 3 . Number of establishments SMEs manufacturing industries at East Coast Region in Malaysia

Number of establishments SMEs manufacturing industries	
State	Total
Kelantan	1,822
Terengganu	1,803
Pahang	1,344
Sub Total	4,969

Source: Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2010

SMPs / Accounting Firms

The population of this research are 59 accounting firms. The questionnaires will be conduct with the 100% accounting firms or SMPs around the east coast region in Malaysia as a sample of this research. Refer from Table 4, Malaysia Institute Accountant (MIA) list the accounting firm location at Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang.

Table 4. Number of firms at East Coast Region in Malaysia

Number of firms at 30 June 2011			
State	Audit	Non-audit	Total
Kelantan	11	5	16
Terengganu	10	3	13
Pahang	24	6	30
Total	45	14	59

Source: Firms and locations from MIA (2011)

Qualitative Research

SMEs

This study will be selected on 10 successful SMEs would be interviewed using cluster sampling. Interviews would be conducted with owner / chief executive officer in order to gain insights of the issues as stipulated in the research objectives. Interview is expected to be around 1 to 1.5 hours.

SMPs

Five focus group interviews will be used to select the SMPs among the east coast region in Malaysia (Refer Table 5). The characteristic of focus group will be chose to represent different business sectors and ethnic concentrations based on the advice from MIA.

Table 5. Number of firms at East Coast Region in Malaysia
Source: Firms and locations from MIA (2011)

Number of firms at 30 June 2011				
State	Audit	Non-audit	Total	No. of focus group
Kelantan	11	5	16	1
Terengganu	10	3	13	1
Pahang	24	6	30	3
Total	45	14	59	5

3.3 Research Instruments

The research question based on the combination and developed by previous researchers under the same issues and topic discussed about SMEs and SMPs. The research will be used the questionnaires and interview to answer the research question. Refer the Table 6, about the items questionnaires and interview question.

Table 6. Items questionnaires and interview question

Instruments	Numbers of section	Developer
Questionnaires	3	Doran (2006), Harun <i>et al</i> (2010) and S. Susela & R. Helen (2010)
Interview	4	Harun <i>et al</i> (2010), S. Susela & R. Helen (2010) and Doran (2006)

3.4 Reliability Test

The construct instrument from questionnaire will be determines the validity and reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. While the Alpha value above 0.80 to a maximum value of 1.00 is considered good (Field 2005). A total of 30 participants will be selected from SMEs and 30 participants will be selected from SMPs. According to Wiersma (2000), the number of samples for a pilot study is sufficient by 5 to 20 samples. In this research, the reliability of each item measured separately based on the dimensions studied value is more than 0.70 is acceptable.

3.5 Procedure for Data Analysis

The procedure for data analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), AMOS and NVivo Software will be used to tabulate the data gather form the research questionnaire. This program helps to facilitate data clearing and checking for logical inconsistencies. It is also will use to test all the hypotheses formed to prove it significance. Descriptive analysis will be used to summarize the profile and business background of the SMEs and SMPs. Then, moved on by testing all hypothesizes by using a couple of methods depending on the structure of the hypotheses develop. This research will be used a structural equation modeling technique (SEM) to predict the relation of the dependent variable (response variables) to specified independent variables. The SEM will be tested a

structural model linking our service quality construct and its indicators with our outsourcing decision.

3.6 The Scope and Limitation of the Research

First of all the limitation of this study was carried out in the manufacturing sectors consist of Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang. Thus the result might only be generalizes to the above population. In other word, the findings might be different if the scope is increased to include more sectors in SMEs and SMPs.

3.7 Summary

This chapter explained specifically the nature of this research, research design and research instruments will be used. The procedure for data analysis was also discussed.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Universiti Malaysia Kelantan for support this research especially my supervisor Prof. Dr. Mohamed Dahlan Ibrahim, also my family and friends.

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