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# USER READINESS AND INTENTION TO ADOPT BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY: PERSPECTIVE OF ACCOUNTING PRACTITIONERS IN MALAYSIA



MASTER OF SCIENCE (INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING) UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA AUGUST 2019

## USER READINESS AND INTENTION TO ADOPT BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY: PERSPECTIVE OF ACCOUNTING PRACTITIONERS IN MALAYSIA



Thesis Submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
In Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science
(International Accounting)



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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Time flies, my one and half year postgraduate career is about to end. I would like to wish this opportunity to thank individual and institution that helpful and instrumental in my research.

First and foremost, I would like to thank my most beloved supervisor Dr.Fariza Hanim Rusly. Her rigorous academic attitude and diligent and responsible teaching attitude have brought me a lot of feelings. In every paper guide, every sentence, every punctuation, she patiently guides me. I really want to say a deeper to you: Thank you!

I would like to dedicate my special thanks to my family especially my parents Cheng Hiang Boon and An Swee Yoong as well as my partner and siblings for their love, motivation, understanding, and support to make sure this study become successful. Thank you for those who have support directly or indirectly involved in this study.

I would also like to thank the colleagues who accompanied me in my graduate career. In the process of writing my thesis, they gave me a lot of help and support. In the process of working together and writing essays together, we have created a strong academic atmosphere, mutual support, joint efforts, and common progress.

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Thanks again for all the supports, thank you. I will remember this gratitude forever and continue to move forward.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The world is catching up with blockchain technology, however, it has slowly caught the attention of Malaysians. Besides, the opportunities and challenges of blockchain technology for the accounting practitioners are still under-investigated and empirical evidence is yet to be provided. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the constructs of technology readiness index (TRI) and the accounting practitioners' behavioural intention to adopt blockchain technology. A cross-sectional study has been carried out and employed PLS-SEM for data analysis. Findings indicate that, among the technology readiness variables, optimism and innovativeness have a significantly positive effect on the intention to adopt blockchain technology, whereas discomfort and insecurity do not have a significant effect on the intention to adopt blockchain technology. Therefore, the management teams, blockchain developers and the related authorities should put more effort, time and energy in discovering the opportunities and challenges of blockchain technology as well as accelerating the development of blockchain technology to avoid falling behind by other countries in gaining advantages from this perspective.

**Keywords**: Blockchain technology, Technology readiness, Adoption of technology, Accounting practitioners

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#### **ABSTRAK**

Perkembangan pesat teknologi blockchain telah menarik perhatian dunia dengan pantas, walaubagaimanapun teknologi tersebut berkembang pada kadar yang agak perlahan di Malaysia. Selain itu, pengetahuan tentang peluang dan cabaran teknologi blockchain dalam kalangan pengamal perakaunan di Malaysia juga masih belum diterokai sepenuhnya dan menyebabkan kekurangan bukti empirikal. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan di antara konstruk indeks kesediaan teknologi (TRI) dan niat tingkah laku pengamal perakaunan untuk menggunakan teknologi blockchain. Kajian rentas keratan telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan PLS-SEM untuk analisis data. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan, di antara pembolehubah kesediaan teknologi, optimisme dan inovatif mempunyai kesan positif yang nyata terhadap niat untuk menggunakan teknologi blockchain, manakala ketidakselesaan dan ketidakselamatan tidak mempunyai kesan yang signifikan terhadap niat untuk menggunakan teknologi blockchain. Justeru, pihak pengurussan, pemaju blockchain dan pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan harus menggembeleng lebih banyak usaha, masa dan tenaga dalam menerokai peluang dan cabaran teknologi blockchain, di samping mempercepatkan pembangunan teknologi blockchain untuk mengelakkan negara daripada ketinggalan dalam mendapatkan manfaat dari perkembangan teknologi ini.

**Kata Kunci**: Teknologi blockchain, Kesediaan teknologi, Penggunaan teknologi, Pengamal perakaunan

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#### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the background of this research. In order to find the impetus of the study and give a precise of understanding of the study, the problem statements, research objectives, and the research questions will be established in this chapter as well, thereby figuring out the significance of the present study. Besides, this chapter also sets up the scope and limitation of the study as well as the organization of the study.

#### 1.2 Background of the study

In this technology era, most of the substances are connected with the internet. Ford (2018) asserted that high-speed internet connectivity is seen as essential for modern life nowadays. With the internet connectivity, users are able to use video and audio entertainment, interact through social media, obtain healthcare and education services (Ford, 2018) as well as take up with digital payment services (GSMA, 2018). The internet connectivity also improves firm productivity and development, efficiency, and effectiveness of infrastructures that trigger economic growth (Ng, Lye, & Lim, 2013; Hodrab, Maitah, & Luboš, 2016; GSMA, 2018; Pradhan, Mallik, & Bagchi, 2018). There were plethora of technologies, systems, and databases worldwide. However, most of these technologies are standalone platforms for recording and sharing data and information.

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#### **APPENDICES**

#### Appendix 1.0



### User Readiness and Intention to adopt Blockchain Technology: Viewpoint of Accounting Practitioners in Malaysia

Blockchain is a peer-to-peer distributed database system that can use to record and store the transaction data permanently and promptly. The blockchain is organized into a list of ordered blocks, and the nodes of the network responsible for linking the blocks to each other in chronological order. Each block contains data, a hash and hash of the previous block. The hash is seem as the thumbprint, which is unique. All the parties in the blockchain would verify the transaction entries instantaneously, thus the possibility of making incorrect entries is tremendously reduced.

With the help of blockchain, the users can trace back historical data anytime and anywhere, thereby helping to paint a clearer picture of a company's financial standing and overall performance. The top features of blockchain technology (i.e. decentralization, transparency and immutability) can help to improve the credibility and quality of the accounting information, thereby helping in fighting fraud and economic crime.

This study intends to know whether accounting practitioners are aware of this technology and whether they are ready to adopt this new technology. All the questions are referring to blockchain technology.

This questionnaire will take about 10 to 15 minutes. This questionnaire is anonymous and the information you provide will be completely confidential. There is no right or wrong answer. Please answer according to the actual situation. Your answers will valuable information, thank you very much for your support of our academic research.

#### **Yours Sincerely**

Zhu Hong Cheng MSc (International Accounting) Othman Yeop Graduate School (OYA) Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM)

Email: chengzhuhong927@gmail.com

Phone No: 017-4826685

Supervisor's contact details: Dr. Fariza Hanim binti Rusly Email: hanim@uum.edu.my

#### **Section A:**

1.	Have	you experienced in using blockchain technology?
		Yes
		No
2.	How	much do you know about blockchain technology?
		Very good
		Moderate understanding
		Simple understanding
		I have never heard of it

#### Section B: Opinions about new technology (blockchain technology)

The following section lists some questions about your opinion regarding the use of blockchain technology. Please state the importance level for each of the following statement, and 1-5 represent the importance level from low to high. Please objectively evaluate the following statements.

1= strongly disagree; 2= disagree; 3=neither disagree nor agree 4= agree; 5= strongly agree

		1	2	3	4	5
1.	New technologies contribute to a better quality of life.		alay	sia		
2.	Technology gives people more control over their daily lives.					
3.	Technology makes me more productive in life.					
4.	Technology gives me more freedom of mobility .					
5.	Other people come to me for advice on new technologies.					
6.	In general, I am among the first in my circle of friends to acquire new technology when it appears.					
7.	I can usually figure out new high-tech products and services without help from others.					
8.	I keep up with the latest technological developments in my areas of interest.					

9.	Technical support lines are not helpful because they do not explain things in term				
	I understand.				
10.	Sometimes, I think that technology systems				
	are not designed for use by ordinary people.				
11.	There is no such thing as a manual for a				
	high-tech product or service that is written				
	in plain language.				
12.	When I get technical support from a				
	provider of a high-tech product or service,				
	I sometimes feel as if I am taken advantage				
	of by someone who knows more than I do.				
13.	People are too dependent on technology to				
	do things for them.				
14.	Too much technology distracts people to a				
	point that is harmful.				
15.	Technology lowers the quality of				
	relationships by reducing personal				
	interaction.				
16.	I do not feel confident doing business with				
	a place that can only be reached online.		M		
17.	I worry that information I make available				
	over the Internet may be misused by others.				
18.	Whenever something gets automated, you		-		
	need to check carefully that the system is	ra M	alay	sıa	
	not making mistakes.				
19.	I intend to use blockchain technology in the				
	future.				
20.	I believe it is worth for me to use				
	blockchain technology.				
21.	I predict that our firm will use blockchain				
	technology in the future.				
22.	I expect that our firm will use blockchain				
	technology or similar type of system.				

#### **Section C: Profile Respondent**

The following section lists some questions about respondent background. Please tick the appropriate answers.

1.	Gender
	Male
	Female
2.	Age
	Less than 25
	25-35
	36-45
	46 and above
3.	Race
	Malay
	Chinese
	Indian
	Others
4.	Education background (Please tick your highest education)
	Professional certificate
	Diploma/STPM/ Matrikulasi
	Bachelor degree
	Master degree
	PhD
5.	The nature of your organisation
	Public listed company (PLC)
	Non-public listed company
	Others
6.	Working experience
	Less than 5 years
	5-10 years
	11-15 years
	16-20 years
	More than 20 years

7.	Cate	egory of accounting practitioner
		Public practice (accounting, auditing and assurance, tax consultancy or
		advisory)
		Public sector
		Academia
		Commercial industry
8.	Wha	t is your job descriptions?
		Accountant
		Auditor
		Tax practitioner
		Consultant
		Others (please specific)



Appendix 2.0

Critical Values of the f Distribution

	Significance Level						
1-Tai 2-Tai		.10 .20	.05 .10	.025 .05	.01	.005 .01	
	1 2 3 4 5	3.078 1.886 1.638 1.533 1.476	6.314 2.920 2.353 2.132 2.015	12.706 4.303 3.182 2.776 2.571	31.821 6.965 4.541 3.747 3.365	63.657 9.925 5.841 4.604 4.032	
D c g	6 7 8 9	1.440 1.415 1.397 1.383 1.372	1.943 1.895 1.860 1.833 1.812	2.447 2.365 2.306 2.262 2.228	3.143 2.998 2.896 2.821 2.764	3.707 3.499 3.355 3.250 3.169	
r e s	11 12 13 14 15	1.363 1.356 1.350 1.345 1.341	1.796 1.782 1.771 1.761 1.753	2.201 2.179 2.160 2.145 2.131	2.718 2.681 2.650 2.624 2.602	3.106 3.055 3.012 2.977 2.947	
f F r	16 17 18 19 20	1.337 1.333 1.330 1.328 1.325	1.746 1.740 1.734 1V F.729 it i 1.725	2.120 2.110 2.101 2.093 2.086	2.583 2.567 2.552 al 2.539ia 2.528	2.921 2.898 2.878 2.861 2.845	
e d o m	21 22 23 24 25	1.323 1.321 1.319 1.318 1.316	1.721 1.717 1.714 1.714 1.716	2.080 2.074 2.069 2.064 2.060	2.518 2.508 2.500 2.492 2.485	2.831 2.819 2.807 2.797 2.787	
	26 27 28 29 30	1.315 1.314 1.313 1.311 1.310	1.706 1.703 1.701 1.699 1.697	2.056 2.052 2.048 2.045 2.042	2,479 2,473 2,467 2,462 2,457	2.779 2.771 2.763 2.756 2.750	
	40 60 90 120 ∞	1.303 1.296 1.291 1.289 1.282	1.684 1.671 1.662 1.658 1.645	2.021 2.000 1.987 1.980 1.960	2.423 2.390 2.368 2.358 2.326	2.704 2.660 2.632 2.617 2.576	

Enamples: The 1% critical value for a one-tailed test with 25 d/ is 2.485. The 5% critical value for a two-tailed test with large (> 120) d/ is 1.96.

Source: This table was generated using the State\* function invetail.