

KANITSORN TERDPAOPONG (KATHY)



BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Kanitsorn Terdpaopong is Assistant Professor of Accounting and Director of the International Accounting Program in the Faculty of Accountancy at Rangsit University. She is an astute researcher with several publications on issues in Accounting and Finance and Small Business. Dr. Terdpaopong is globally networked with research partners in several countries across Asia, Europe and Australia. Previously received grant from Newton Fund, England to attend intensive research training in England, she was an Endeavor Scholar, served as an Endeavour Executive Fellowship at the University of New England during June – September 2018 and a Taiwanese Fellow, is currently serving her fellowship at National Taipei University during October – December 2018. Dr. Terdpaopong has successfully completed research projects for various organizations including Thailand Research Fund (TRF) and the Office of the Higher Education Commission in Thailand, and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (DFAT).

GRADUATION

Degree	Area	Name of institution
Doctoral of Philosophy	Accounting and Finance	University of New England, UNE Business School, Armidale, NSW, Australia
Master of Accountancy	Accounting	Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Bangkok, Thailand
Bachelor of Business Administration	Accounting	Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi, Patumtani, Thailand

WORKING EXPERIENCE

Worked as a financial analyst at Ayutthaya Bank, Public Co., LTD, Thailand for 10 years, Dr. Terdpaopong later became a lecturer at University of New England, Australia during 2008 - 2010, and currently appointed as a director of the international accounting program at Rangsit University, Thailand, and has been in a teaching career for over 15 years.

PRESENTATION TOPICS

THE ADVANCEMENT OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES OF THE LARGE THAI MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

ABSTRACT

This exploratory research focuses on management accounting practices (MAPs) in Thailand. Although extensively studied in the last two decades after the announcement of IFAC 1998 (1998, p.84) concerned with management accounting stages of evolution, MAPs and the important factors that impacts on the diffusion of MAPs, and the compatibility of the application for the advancement of technology used in businesses have been given relatively little consideration. A postal questionnaire survey was delivered to each of the 1,500 companies which elicited 205 useable complete survey responses or 13.67 % of response rate. The result demonstrates that *'Budgeting for product cost controlling'* was mostly utilized by the respondents which indicate that firms wanting to compete with better products and services focused on important budgetary issues by controlling the cost of raw materials, and other costs that accounted to product pricing, and which would then provide improved competitive product profitability by cost controlling exercise. We discovered that the new and advanced MAPs are largely and increasingly welcome among many Thai large companies. However, it is still far behind compared to the increasing rate of new and advanced technological development in business, the pace of changes in the production process and competitiveness on the global level.

Keywords: management accounting practices, MAPs, IFAC, evolution, diffusion

THE DEGREE OF FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND THAI SMES' PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT

This paper studies the effects of foreign ownership structures on the performance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Thailand. The sample consists of five hundred and thirty four (534) SMEs in manufacturing, trading and services industries. The suggested hypotheses were established and the study employs the analysis of variance (ANOVA), factor analysis, and random effects regression analysis on the panel data from 2013 – 2016. The outcomes offer an indication that the firms' performance are statistically different among different degrees of foreign ownership companies. Most of variables, except return on assets (ROA) and return of sales (ROS) ratios, illustrate statistical difference. The finding also confirms that degree of foreign ownership has no significant effects on performance of the Thai SMEs, while size of the companies have positive non-linear correlation to the company's performance. An inverted U-shaped relationship is found, where a company's performance increases with greater size of assets and declines thereafter once the assets exceed THB 673 million.

Key words: performance, foreign ownership, domestic owned, Thai SMEs, inverted U-shaped