

Audit Quality And Accrual Quality: Do Big 4 Auditors Indeed Enhance Accrual Quality Of ‘Powerful’ Clients?

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ABSTRACT

External auditors are considered ‘watchdogs’ which closely monitor corporate financial reporting process and provide guidelines for investors and financial institutions. However, recent accounting scandals in Korea indicate that external auditors may cater their audit reports to their clients’ needs. Based on a sample of listed companies on the Korea Stock Exchange from 2001 to 2010, this study finds the evidence consistent with such conjecture. First, large business conglomerates in Korea (so called ‘chaebols’) audited by Big 4 have lower accrual quality than the others, indicating that Big 4 auditors may not serve as watchdogs to enhance accrual quality of ‘powerful’ clients. However, powerful clients who pay greater non-audit service fees to Big 4 auditors have higher accrual quality than the others. This result suggests that non-audit services provided by Big 4 may not necessarily harm the quality of accounting information, contrary to the traditional view in the literature.

Keywords: Accrual Quality; Audit Quality; External Auditor; Big 4; Chaebol

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, in Korea, there is a heated debate over the corporate restructuring of companies such as Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering (DSME) and STX Offshore & Shipbuilding. Regulatory agencies missed the appropriate timing to interfere since these companies did not provide transparent information via fraudulent accounting and window dressing. The consequence of such scandals ultimately harmed their major creditors and investors. The following article¹ describes this specific case:

“DSME recently corrected its financial statements for 2013 and 2014, during which the company had initially said it had hundreds of billions of won in operating profit. But it later revealed it actually suffered huge losses. Prosecutors are looking into whether the KDB and Deloitte Anjin were complicit in the accounting fraud.

The company has recently come up with a restructuring plan to cut costs and repay debt. While the firm says the deficit was due to increased costs amid the industry-wide slump, shareholders claim corrupt and incompetent management worsened the situation. As of April, some 420 minor shareholders filed a total of seven separate compensation suits with the Seoul Central District Court against the company and its former CEOs, seeking a total of 25 billion won in damages. The plaintiffs said their loss in stock investments resulted from false financial information the company publicly offered.”

More interesting (and troubling) fact is that these companies of concern have been audited by Big 4 auditors, which are documented to enhance accounting quality in prior research based on the U.S. market. Auditors are often called corporate accounting ‘watchdogs’ since they monitor the financial reporting processes and provide insightful information for investors and financial institutions. However, contrary to such beliefs, recent accounting scandals in Korea imply that Big 4 auditors may not improve the accounting quality but rather cater to their clients’ needs. For instance, the auditor of STX did not detect their upward earnings manipulation by over 2 quadrillion dollars from

¹ The article titled “Daewoo Shipbuilding raided for alleged accounting fraud” is retrieved from The Korea Times, 2016-06-08.

2007 to 2012. Also, DSME concealed their significant losses for several years, but their auditor did not detect it and never presented the qualified audit opinion from 2010 until now. Such anecdotal evidence leads to the research question of this study. Hence, this paper aims to examine whether Big 4 auditors indeed enhance the accrual quality of ‘powerful’ clients, which are defined as large business conglomerates in Korea (so called ‘chaebols’).

Based on a sample of 3,618 firm-years (which consist of 2,805 non-chaebols and 813 chaebols) listed on the Korea Stock Exchanges from 2000 to 2010, this study finds that chaebol firms audited by Big 4 have lower accrual quality than the others. This suggests that Big 4 auditors may have limitations in improving the quality of accounting information of clients who can exert significant power over them. Moreover, greater non-audit fees tend to be related to lower accrual quality on average, consistent with prior research documenting that such business bonding impedes the auditor independence. However, accrual quality of chaebol firms which pay greater amount of non-audit service fees to Big 4 auditors is shown to be higher than the others. These findings add fresh evidence to the literature as they indicate that non-audit services provided by Big 4, which strengthen the business relation between ‘powerful’ clients and auditors, may not necessarily harm the quality of accounting information.

This paper makes several contributions to the academic literature. It aims to expand our understanding on the relationship between audit quality and accounting quality. Prior studies have documented that Big 4 audit firms enhance accrual quality and accounting conservatism (e.g., Palmrose 1988, Francis et al. 1999). However, this study provides fresh evidence that non-audit services provided by Big 4 may not necessarily harm the accrual quality of powerful clients. This is contrary to the traditional view that business relations between clients and auditors hurt the independence of external auditors (e.g., Frankel et al. 2002).

Also, this study has important implications for the field. Currently, only field auditors have been penalized for accounting frauds and audit failures. Such practice has not been a fundamental solution to problems related to low fees and fierce competition in the audit industry. However, the congress recently proposed the new legislation in which CEOs of external audit firms are deemed responsible for accounting frauds and consequently may be subject to criminal penalty. This paper provides evidence supporting the recent move towards strict regulations as a means to improve audit quality and therefore protect the capital market participants.

The remainder of this paper is organized as following. Section 2 reviews the related literature and develops hypotheses. Section 3 describes the research methodologies such as sample, variable measurement and research model. Section 4 summarizes the test results and finally Section 5 concludes.

2. RELATED LITERATURE AND HYPOTHESES

This paper is related to two strands of accounting literature. First, a number of prior studies find the positive association between audit quality and accounting quality. Audit quality is defined in terms of assurance level - “the probability financial statements contain no material omissions or misstatements” (See DeAngelo 1981, Palmrose 1988). Big N auditors are generally considered higher quality. For instance, companies audited by Big N have lower discretionary accruals (Becker et al. 1998, Francis et al. 1999, Boone et al. 2010). Also, only Big N auditors show evidence of reporting conservatism (Francis and Krishnan 1999), and similarly, non-Big N auditors have higher litigation activity than Big N auditors (Palmrose 1988). While prior studies have examined the relation between Big 4 and accounting quality on average, this paper focuses on ‘powerful’ or ‘influential’ audit clients who can exert significant power over their auditors. Therefore, the first hypothesis examines whether the accrual quality of powerful clients is enhanced when audited by Big 4 in Korea. It is stated as follows (in null hypothesis):

H1: There is no relationship between Big 4 auditors and accrual quality of powerful clients.

Second, this paper builds on previous studies that examine the effect of non-audit services provided by external auditors. Non-audit services usually include business consulting, valuation, taxation, IT system, litigation support, legal services. Also, the costs of these services are much larger than audit fees. Prior research has studied how non-audit services provided by external auditors affect accounting quality of clients. For example, Frankel et al. (2002) find that non-audit fees are positively associated with the magnitude of discretionary accruals, while audit fees are negatively related to earnings management indicators. These results suggest that such business relation could hurt

the independence of external auditors and ultimately decrease the transparency of financial reporting. Hence, external auditors are prohibited to take on such services for their audit clients in some countries. For example, in U.S., based on Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002), the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) prohibits the following specific services: bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of the audit client; financial information systems design and implementation; appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions, or contribution-in-kind reports; actuarial services; internal audit outsourcing services; management functions or human resources; broker or dealer, investment adviser, or investment banking services; legal services and expert services unrelated to the audit; and any other service that the new PCAOB determines, by regulation, is impermissible. However, in Korea, this is still in practice; namely, external auditors can perform non-audit services for their audit clients. Such characteristic of Korean market makes it particularly suited to my investigation. Hence, the second hypothesis examines how the non-audit services provided by Big 4 affects the accrual quality of powerful clients, which is stated as follows:

H2: There is no relationship between non-audit services provided by Big 4 and accrual quality of powerful clients.

3. DATA AND METHODOLOGIES

3.1 Sample

The sample used in the study consists of listed companies on KOSPI and KOSDAQ from 2001 to 2010. The sample period ends in 2010 because the new accounting standard (Korean International Financial Reporting Standard; K-IFRS) was adopted in 2011. The financial variables used in data analyses are collected from the TS2000 database.²

The following data requirements are imposed on the initial sample. First, firms in financial and insurance industries are deleted since their financial statements are not comparable to the other industries. Second, firms with non-December fiscal year-end, impaired capital or negative total assets are deleted. Lastly, firms without data necessary to calculate accrual quality for five consecutive years are deleted. The final sample contains 2,805 non-chaebol firm-years and 813 chaebol firm-years. For a regression purpose, all variables are winsorized at top 99% and bottom 1%. Sampling procedure is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Sampling Procedure

	No. of Non-Chaebols	No. of Chaebols
Firm-years available on TS2000 and in KOSPI & KOSDAQ from 2001 to 2010	10,449	1,868
Less: Financial industries & non-December year-ends & capital impairment	707	148
Less: No 5-year data for accounting quality	4,411	840
Less: Missing data for other variables	2,526	67
Final sample	2,805	813

3.2 Variable Measurement

(1) Accounting Quality

Following Francis et al. (2005), accrual quality is measured as the variability of unexplained accruals from the Dechow and Dichev (2002) and McNichols (2002) models. The following cross-sectional model is estimated annually:

$$CAcc_t = \alpha_{1,t} + \alpha_{2,t}CFO_{t-1} + \alpha_{3,t}CFO_t + \alpha_{4,t}CFO_{t+1} + \alpha_{5,t}\Delta Rev_t + \alpha_{6,t}PPE_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

² TS2000 is equivalent to Compustat in U.S., covering all publicly listed firms in Korea.

where $CACC$ is current accruals or the change in working capital, CFO is operating cash flows, ΔRev is the change in revenues, PPE is property, plant and equipment, and all variables are scaled by total assets. Equation (1) is estimated separately for each industry group, defined as the two-digit KSIC code, if the industry has at least 10 firms in year t .

The accrual quality measure (AQ) for firm i in year t is the standard deviation of firm i 's unexplained current accruals (the residuals from model (1)) over the last five years. High AQ represents poor accrual quality since it implies high uncertainty in the mapping of accrual to cash flow.

(2) Powerful Audit Clients

In this paper, powerful client is proxied by large, family-controlled business groups (so called 'chaebols') in Korea. Chaebol groups are composed of owner-managed companies in which controlling shareholder or founder family member is an executive or a chairman on the board (Jeong and Bae 2007). Family-controlled business groups account for a significant proportion of gross national product of Korea and influence great part of the national economy.

These companies have significant related party transactions among subsidiaries, and the Fair Trade Committee restricts such mutual contributions. The committee announces the list of companies which are restricted on mutual contribution based on their total assets in April every year. Hence, the companies on this list are classified as chaebols (i.e., $chaebol=1$) and the others as non-chaebols (i.e., $chaebol=0$).

3.3 Research Models

$$AQ_{jt} = \gamma_{0t} + \gamma_{1t}Big4_{jt} + \gamma_{2t}Chaebol_{jt} * Big4_{jt} + \gamma_{3t}Size_{jt} + \gamma_{4t}Debt_{jt} + \gamma_{5t}ROA_{jt} + \gamma_{6t}Loss_{jt} + Year\ FE + Ind\ FE + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (2)$$

$$AQ_{jt} = \gamma'_{0t} + \gamma'_{1t}Big4_{jt} + \gamma'_{2t}NonAudit_{jt} + \gamma'_{3t}Big4_{jt} * NonAudit_{jt} + \gamma'_{4t}Chaebol_{jt} + \gamma'_{5t}Big4_{jt} * Chaebol_{jt} * NonAudit_{jt} + \gamma'_{6t}Size_{jt} + \gamma'_{7t}Debt_{jt} + \gamma'_{8t}ROA_{jt} + \gamma'_{9t}Loss_{jt} + Year\ FE + Ind\ FE + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (3)$$

Hypotheses (1) and (2) are tested based on the models (2) and (3), respectively. In both models, the dependent variable is AQ , defined in the previous section. $Big\ 4$ is set to 1 if a firm j 's auditor is Samjong KPMG, Samil PWC, Deloitte Anjin, or Ernst & Young Hanyoung, and 0 elsewhere. $NonAudit_{jt}$ is the natural logarithm of non-audit service fees, which is retrieved from TS2000 database. It is set to zero if the fee data is missing.

Also, a standard set of controls are included in the regression analyses. First, firm size ($Size_{jt}$) is measured as natural logarithm of a firm's total assets. Large firms have greater political costs and consequently they have greater incentives to manage earnings than small firms (Moses 1987). By contrast, large firms are less likely to manage earnings since there is more available information and less information asymmetry for large firms (Albrecht and Richardson 1990). $Debt_{jt}$ is measured as total liabilities divided by total assets. Higher leverage is shown to be related to earnings management in order to avoid debt covenant violation (Defond and Jambalvo 1994). Next, ROA_{jt} and $Loss_{jt}$ are added to control the effect of firm profitability on accounting quality. Lastly, year fixed effects and industry fixed effects are included in the models.

4. TEST RESULTS

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table 2 provides the summary statistics of key variables for non-chaebols and chaebols, separately. First, the mean AQ is 0.11 for non-chaebols and 0.09 for chaebols, implying that accrual quality of non-chaebols is generally lower than chaebols without any control variable. This seems to be due to their information environment, for instance, 84% of chaebols are audited by Big 4 whereas only 46% of non-chaebols are audited by Big 4. Also, the summary

statistics show that these groups are different in nature. Chaebol firms are larger, more levered, and more profitable (i.e., higher *ROA* and lower incidence of reporting loss) than non-chaebol firms, on average.

Table 2. Summary Statistics

Panel A: Chaebol=0						
Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	25th Pctl	Median	75th Pctl
AQ	2805	0.1146	0.0871	0.0568	0.0901	0.1406
Big4	2805	0.4602	0.4984	0	0	1
Size	2805	12.080	0.9919	11.4282	12.0137	12.6799
Debt	2805	0.4284	0.1909	0.2865	0.4261	0.5648
ROA	2805	0.0233	0.0843	0.0063	0.0338	0.0659
Loss	2805	0.2011	0.4009	0	0	0

Panel B: Chaebol=1						
Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	25th Pctl	Median	75th Pctl
AQ	813	0.0885	0.0697	0.0418	0.0684	0.1118
Big4	813	0.8393	0.3673	1	1	1
Size	813	14.1475	1.3575	13.1669	14.2190	15.0710
Debt	813	0.4880	0.1882	0.3505	0.5151	0.6273
ROA	813	0.0423	0.0732	0.0146	0.0436	0.0793
Loss	813	0.1205	0.3257	0	0	0

4.2 Hypothesis (1)

First hypothesis examines the relationship between Big 4 auditors and accrual quality of powerful clients. I perform the regression analyses based on two sub-samples: non-chaebol firms versus chaebol firms. The test results are presented in the first and second columns of Table 3. For non-chaebol subsample, the regression coefficient on Big 4 dummy variable is negative and statistically significant at 1% level (-0.0074 , $t\text{-value}=-2.61$). This implies that Big 4 auditors significantly decrease the variability of unexplained accruals, in other words, improve the accounting quality. On the contrary, for chaebol subsample, the regression coefficient on *Big 4* is negative but marginally significant at 10% level (-0.0104 , $t\text{-value}=-1.70$).

In order to confirm whether such difference between two groups is significant, the regression model that includes the interaction term (*Big4*Chaebol*) is estimated based on the full sample. The regression coefficient on the interaction term is positive and statistically significant at 1% level (0.0102 , $t\text{-value}=2.69$), indicating that chaebol firms which are audited by Big 4 have higher variability in mapping between accruals and cash flows i.e., lower accounting quality. This suggests Big 4 auditors may have some limitations in improving the quality of accounting information of clients who can exert significant power over them.

Table 3. (Hypothesis 1) Big 4 & Accounting Quality for Chaebol/Non-Chaebol Firms

	Non-Chaebol Firms		Chaebol Firms		Full Sample	
Variable	Parameter	t Value	Parameter	t Value	Parameter	t Value
Intercept	0.2288	12.2***	0.2175	8.99***	0.2197	15.57***
Big4	-0.0074	-2.61***	-0.0104	-1.70*	-0.0047	-1.79*
Big4*Chaebol					0.0102	2.69***
Size	-0.0123	-7.97***	-0.0120	-7.19***	-0.0118	-10.72***
Debt	0.0441	5.56***	0.0696	5.58***	0.0454	6.77***
ROA	-0.0451	-1.87*	-0.0252	-0.66	-0.0363	-1.76*
Loss	0.0190	3.92***	0.0129	1.59	0.0195	4.65***
Fixed Effects	Year, Industry		Year, Industry		Year, Industry	
N	2805		813		3618	
Adj. R2	0.1155		0.3057		0.1573	

4.3 Hypothesis (2)

Second hypothesis investigates the accounting quality of powerful clients audited by Big 4 which provide a greater level of non-audit services. Table 4 presents the test results of the regression analyses based on two sub-samples of non-chaebol firms and chaebol firms. For both sub-samples, the regression coefficients on Non-audit fee are positive and statistically significant at 5% and 1% level. This indicates that higher non-audit service fees are associated with higher variability of unexplained accruals (i.e., lower accrual quality), consistent with prior research.

Moreover, the coefficients on the interaction term *Big4*Non-audit* are negative, marginally significant at 10% level for non-chaebols and statistically significant at 1% level for chaebols. These findings imply that non-audit services provided by Big 4 for chaebol clients are related to higher accounting quality. The difference is significant as the regression coefficient on the three-way interaction (*Big4*Chaebol*Non-audit*) is negative and marginally significant at 10% level, as shown in the full sample results. This is new to the literature since non-audit services provided by Big 4 may not necessarily decrease the quality of accounting information, specifically for chaebol firms which represent the powerful clients.

Table 4. (Hypothesis 2) Big 4, Non-Audit Service Fees, & Accounting Quality for Chaebol/Non-Chaebol Firms

Variable	Non-Chaebol Firms		Chaebol Firms		Full Sample	
	Parameter	t Value	Parameter	t Value	Parameter	t Value
Intercept	0.2414	11.87***	0.2178	8.29***	0.2333	15.03***
Big4	-0.0036	-1.17	-0.0026	-0.38	-0.0032	-1.16
Non-audit	0.0000	2.41**	0.0000	2.64***	0.0000	3.26***
Chaebol					0.0131	3.34***
Big4*Non-audit	-0.0000	-1.77*	-0.0000	-2.65***	-0.0000	-2.49**
Big4*Chaebol*Non-audit					-0.0000	-1.87*
Size	-0.0134	-8.25***	-0.0119	-6.66***	-0.0130	-10.58***
Debt	0.0391	4.72***	0.0650	5.27***	0.0449	6.46***
ROA	-0.0523	-1.99**	0.0278	0.69	-0.0288	-1.28
Loss	0.0188	3.66***	0.0120	1.48	0.0192	4.33***
Fixed Effects	Year, Industry		Year, Industry		Year, Industry	
N	2555		734		3289	
Adj. R2	0.1256		0.3147		0.1492	

5. CONCLUSIONS

External auditors monitor the accounting information prepared and disclosed by their audit clients. In the developed capital markets, external auditors are considered ‘watchdogs’ which closely monitor a firm’s financial reporting process. However, the situation may be different in Korea. Recent accounting scandals indicate that external auditors may cater their audit reports to their client needs.

This paper provides the empirical evidence that is consistent with such conjecture, based on the sample of 2,805 non-chaebol firm-years and 813 chaebol firm-years listed on KOSPI and KOSDAQ from 2000 to 2010. First, chaebol firms that are audited by Big 4 have lower accounting quality than the others, suggesting that Big 4 auditors may have some limitations in improving the quality of accounting information of some ‘powerful’ clients. Next, accrual quality of chaebol firms which pay a greater amount of non-audit service fees to Big 4 auditors is higher than the others. These findings indicate that non-audit services provided by Big 4 may not necessarily harm the accrual quality.

However, this study has some limitations. While this paper uses the chaebol firms to proxy for powerful audit clients, such proxy may not be available in other countries since these family firms have strong ties with national economy and politics. Future studies may thus pursue other potential proxies to study their accrual quality. Also, the role of corporate governance and/or legal environments could be examined in future research.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY

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