A STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ASSETS IMPAIRMENT AND EARNINGS MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) regulate that the main purpose of proceeding assets value impairment on fixed assets, obsolete assets, identifiable intangible assets, goodwill, and investment via equity method, etc. is to make value of companies’ long-term assets more transparent and provide more fair and justified information to users. However, many scholars have doubt about the regulation, claiming that recognition and measurement of assets impairment can easily allow companies to manipulate earnings. In another words, although assets impairment makes information transparent, it can also bring about malpractice, twisting purpose of assets impairment and let earnings to achieve pursued objectives. Such notion means that the management is more likely to use assets impairment to satisfy speculative reporting purposes.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS
Related Literature on Assets Impairment
The reasons to recognize assets impairment can be classified into two categories: one for the speculative reporting purpose of management and two for demonstration of company’s economic essence. From the perspective of opportunism, scholars pointed out that the statement of assets impairment entrusts too much subjective judgement and accounting choice flexibility to the management, thus has fallen to be a tool of management’s earning manipulation.¹² For those publicly listed companies that apply Statement No.35 timely, their assets impairment amount recognized is related to management’s reporting motives and business operating factors.³⁴ Assets impairment is an infrequent loss. When managers recognize infrequent expenses based on certain incentives, such recognitions no only would not damage their personal bonus and analysts’ prediction, they can even benefit from the rising of core earnings in the future.⁵ Companies that applied Statement No.35 ahead of time would use discretionary accruals to transmit private information about companies’ true value. They mechanically hypothesized that “better governing mechanism would induce companies to apply assets impairment statement ahead of time or restrain recognized amount of assets impairment”, thus overlooked companies’ operating characteristics and the main reason that managers recognize assets impairment is for “Big-bath Charges.”⁶ A study shows that those apply Statement No.35 ahead of time have lower earnings management incentives and better governing mechanism.⁶

With the above reviews, the study predicts that when companies’ governing mechanism is more effective, companies’ management would take into consideration the negative effect of “twisted assets impairment numbers” on managers and enhance supervising managers to recognized impairment numbers based on “economic essence” to avoid damaging shareholders’ wealth. The better corporate governance companies have, companies’ management would more be able to examine accountants’ role based on efficiency perspective before-hand and can realize the effect obtained by recognizing assets impairment according to economic essence. Management would be more than likely to request fellow managers to recognize assets impairment based on economic essence.

Earnings Management
For profit-seeking companies, earnings management is one accounting policy with abstract performance of economic results. When company managers choose different accounting policies, they would choose the accounting policy that has maximum effect or can maximize companies’ market values.⁷

Earnings management is that management purposely involve in preparing process of financial statements, and, within legal range, would apply generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to achieve their expected earnings objectives.⁸

In viewing long-term effect, earnings management would not increase or decrease companies’ actual profits, but only change actual profits reflected in reports of different accounting periods. When companies are in financial difficulties or have other objectives, high level management may be induced to use discretionary accounts receivable and inventories to manipulate earnings to cover up truth of companies’ financial difficulties, in which earnings management behavior will increase.⁹ On the other hand, another type of earnings management is earnings aggressiveness. When earnings fluctuate more or certainties are higher, companies would reduce capital cost to decrease financial market risk to obtain higher market evaluation,¹⁰ making reported earnings to be stable, not in highly fluctuating conditions. However, there would also be Big Bath phenomena, meaning that when recognizing loss in current period, why not recognize large volume of loss at once for relaunch in next period.

Assets Impairment and Earnings Management
Recognizing assets impairment is a way of earnings management. When companies choose to use recognizing assets impairment as a tool of earning management, they mean to make impairment amount higher to manipulate downward earnings management. Thus the study predicts

Keywords: assets impairment; earnings management; discretionary accruals

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that recognizing assets impairment is negative correlated to discretionary accruals, forming hypothesis 1.

Hypothesis 1: Recognition of assets impairment is negatively correlated to earnings management

Reversal of recognized assets impairment is for obtaining short-term net income, manipulating assets impairment and reversal profit to drive up earnings. Thus, the study predicts that recognition of assets impairment is positively correlated to discretionary accruals, forming hypothesis 2.

Hypothesis 2: Recognition of assets impairment reversal is positively correlated to earnings management.

RESEARCH METHOD
Sample and Period of Study
The study applied regression method to examine hypotheses proposed in this study and used discretionary accruals (DAit) of Kothari, Andrew and Wasely Model [11] as agency variable of earnings management. Based on Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 2 proposed in previous section, Model (1) is established as follows:

\[ DA_{it} = \theta_0 + \theta_1 SUPER_{it} + \theta_2 DUAL_{it} + \theta_3 INDB_{it} + \theta_4 WOTA_{it} + \theta_5 RWOTA_{it} + \theta_6 SIZE_{it} + \theta_7 SALES_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \]

(1) Definition and measurement of dependent variable
Kothari, Andrew and Wasely Model
DAit = TAR-NDAit

Variable measurement:
DA it: firm i's year t discretionary accruals Tait; firm i's year t total assets
NDA it: firm i's year t nondiscretionary accruals
Variable measurement:
ASSETSit = 1 firm i's year t-1 total assets at the end of year

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\[ \Delta SALE_{it} = \text{the change in firm i's sales from year t-1 to t scaled by beginning total assets} \]
\[ \Delta AR_{it} = \text{the change in firm i's accounts receivable from year t-1 to t scaled by beginning total assets} \]
\[ \Delta PPE_{it} = \text{firm i's year t total plants and equipment scaled by beginning of total assets} \]
\[ \Delta ROA_{it} = \text{firm i's year t return on assets} \]

Variable measurement:
\[ \Delta CA_{it} = \text{the change in firm i's current assets from year t-1 to year t} \]
\[ \Delta CASH_{it} = \text{the change in firm i's cash and cash equivalents from year t-1 to year t} \]
\[ \Delta CL_{it} = \text{the change in firm i's current liabilities from year t-1 to year t} \]
\[ \Delta LL_{it} = \text{the change in firm i's long-term liabilities due within one year from year t-1 to year t} \]
\[ \Delta DEP_{it} = \text{firm i's year t depreciation and amortization} \]
\[ \text{ROA}_{it} = \text{firm i's year t return on assets} \]

(2) Definition and measurement of independent variable
The study set assets impairment (WOTAit) and reversal of assets impairment (RWOTAit) as agency variables.

i. Agency variables of assets impairment
WOTA it: agency variable of assets impairment; firm i's year t assets impairment amount scaled by beginning of total assets, used to examine Hypothesis 1
RWOTA it: agency variable of reversal of assets impairment; firm i's year t assets impairment amount scaled by beginning of total assets, used to examine Hypothesis 2

(3) Definition and measurement of controlling variable
In order to eliminate effect of moderating factors, the study controls factors through regression model, by applying firm size (SIZEit) [12] and sales (SALESit) as agency variables of firm scale and independent director (SUPERit), director of boards serving as general manager (DUALit) and ratio of the number of independent directors (INDBit) as agency variables of corporate governance.

i. Agency variables of firm size
SIZEit: firm scale; take log of firm i's year t beginning total assets, expected to have positive effect on DA
SALESit: sales; firm i's year t sales scaled by beginning of total assets, expected to have positive effect on DA

ii. Agency variables of corporate governance
SUPERit: establishing independent director; 1 if firm i has established independent director in year t, 0 if not, expected to have negative effect on DA
DUALit: director of the board serving as general manager, 1 if firm i's director of the board serving as general manager, 0 if not, expected to have positive effect on DA
INDBit: ratio of the number of independent directors; firm i's number of independent directors divided by number of total directors, expected to have negative effect on DA

Statistical Result Analysis
Descriptive Statistics
Table 1 shows descriptive statistics of every variable in this study. In the sample there are 67% with independent directors (SUPER), with number of independent directors averaging 22% and 35% of firms have directors of the board serving as general managers (DUAL). There are a bigger standard deviation in both ratio of the number of independent directors (INDB) and firm scale (SIZE), revealing the in sample of the study large variations exist between ratio of the numbers of independent directors and firm scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>-0.001</td>
<td>0.138</td>
<td>-2.391</td>
<td>5.608</td>
<td>-0.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOTA</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td>-0.0053</td>
<td>0.4243</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWOTA</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>-3.661</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPER</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Note: DA is discretionary accruals; WOTA is agency variable of assets impairment; SUPER is establishing independent directors; DUAL is director of the board serving as general manager; INDB is ratio of the number of independent directors; SIZE is firm scale; SALES is sales.

Correlational Analysis
Table 2 show that firms recognized assets impairment have average discretionary accruals of -0.0102, significantly larger than 0.0024 (T=4.698); firms with reversal of assets impairment have average discretionary accruals of 0.0084, significantly larger than -0.0006 (T=1.874).

Table 2 Deviation test on average discretionary accruals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>t Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impairment recognized</td>
<td>3319</td>
<td>-0.0102</td>
<td>0.1462</td>
<td><strong>-4.698</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment unrecognized</td>
<td>12880</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>0.1361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment reversed</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>0.0084</td>
<td>0.1043</td>
<td>*<em>-1.874</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unreversed impairment</td>
<td>15330</td>
<td>-0.0006</td>
<td>0.1400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** means achieving 1% level of significance; ** means achieving 5% level of significance; * means achieving 10% level of significance.

Table 3 shows that there is significant correlation between discretionary accruals and every independent variable, indicating correlation between independent and dependent variables. To prevent existence of collinearity from influencing test result, the study applied Pearson correlation coefficient matrix to examine collinearity between dependent and independent variables, and among all independent variables. The study found that other than that correlation coefficient is higher between ratio of number of independent directors and establishing independent directors, the correlation coefficient is not high among each explaining variables, thus no major collinearity exists.

Table 3 Correlation coefficient matrix among variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DA</th>
<th>WOTA</th>
<th>RW OTA</th>
<th>SUPER</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>INDB</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>SALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.07 **</td>
<td>0.02 ***</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01 **</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOTA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.005 **</td>
<td>0.02 ***</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.05 ***</td>
<td>0.162 ***</td>
<td>-0.09 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RW OTA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.01 ***</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.086 ***</td>
<td>0.021 ***</td>
<td>0.093 ***</td>
<td>-0.098 ***</td>
<td>0.042 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPER</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.004 **</td>
<td>0.037 ***</td>
<td>0.033 ***</td>
<td>0.038 ***</td>
<td>0.066 ***</td>
<td>-0.141 ***</td>
<td>-0.030 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUAL</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.002 **</td>
<td>0.033 ***</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.066 ***</td>
<td>-0.141 ***</td>
<td>-0.030 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDB</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.002 ***</td>
<td>0.036 ***</td>
<td>0.915 ***</td>
<td>0.055 ***</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.158 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.002 **</td>
<td>0.032 ***</td>
<td>0.099 **</td>
<td>0.142 **</td>
<td>0.125 ***</td>
<td>-0.049 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALES</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>-0.07 **</td>
<td>0.012 **</td>
<td>0.053 **</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.062 **</td>
<td>-0.044 **</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Note: 1. DA is discretionary accruals; WOTA is agency variable of assets impairment; ROWA is agency variable of reversal of assets impairment; SUPER is establishing independent directors; DUAL is director of the board serving as general manager; INDB is ratio of the number of independent directors; SIZE is firm scale; SALES is sales.

2. The lower left corner is Pearson correlation coefficient; the upper right corner is Spearman correlation coefficient.

3. ***means achieving 1% level of significance; ** means achieving 5% level of significance; * means achieving 10% level of significance.

Empirical Analysis Result
Table 4 shows that there is negative correlation between firm size and discretionary accruals (coefficient is -0.001; t-value if -0.949), indicating that firm size can have effect on firm’s earning management, which is influencing variables of firm size and assets impairment, supporting Hypothesis 1.

In addition, there is no evidence in coefficient and t-value statistical result showing correlation between reversal of assets impairment and ratio of the number of independent directors, thus Hypothesis 2 is not supported.

Table 4 Simple linear regression analysis result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Expected Coefficient</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>t Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOTA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-0.965</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>-11.456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWOTA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.385</td>
<td>0.222</td>
<td>-1.738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPER</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUAL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-1.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-0.001</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>-0.949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALES</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>4.958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>16199</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F value</td>
<td>24.169***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj. R²</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. DA is discretionary accruals; WOTA is agency variable of assets impairment; ROWA is agency variable of reversal of assets impairment; SUPER is establishing independent directors; DUAL is director of the board serving as general manager; INDB is ratio of the number of independent directors; SIZE is firm scale; SALES is sales.

2. ***means achieving 1% level of significance; ** means achieving 5% level of significance; * means achieving 10% level of significance.

CONCLUSION
Because interest, technology, supply and demand, and inflation level are continuously changing, assets value is also changing continuously. Firms take advantage of assets evaluation in earning management. Firms can reevaluate overrated assets when expanding their scales and use assets impairment to reflect actual assets condition. More than half of the management would use earnings management to recognize assets impairment. In the past some scholars denied the value of financial standard totally, just because it allows managers opportunities to use arbitrary space granted by financial standard on assets impairment on earnings management and even propose returning to old accounting method. The study believes that such notion completely overlooks that the financial standard on assets impairment has moved toward value reporting improvement and strengthen firms’ conservative information effectiveness. An appropriate recognition of assets impairment can make information more concise and actual. However, because assets impairment is closely correlated to earnings management, intentional manipulation can cause earnings management problem. Therefore, the authority must pay close attention to this issue to maintain investors’ interests.
REFERENCES


