

Richardson & Sloan
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Enron
Worldcom

Arthur Andersen

.(Jean, et. al, 2004)

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2011/6/1

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(Chan et al., 2006).

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(Scott&Pitman,2005).

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.(Bellovary et al., 2005)

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(Yu, 2011)

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: (Jiraporn et al.,2011) -

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:(Abbadi & Al-Zyoud, 2012)

:(Adjaoud & Ben-Amar, 2010) -

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:(Griffin et al.,2008) -

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2001

: ((Caneghem, 2004 - 2005

2003- 1999
1256

:((Bellovary et al.,2005 -

2003

: ((Tendeloo, 2005 -

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- International Federation of Accountants (Hwang and Staley, 2005) :
- Audit Quality Control (2005) :
- Financial Reporting Council (IFAC,2007) & (IFAC,2005) :
- The Audit Quality Framework (Schipper& Vincent,2003) :
- (((Caneghem ,2004
- (2008)
- (FRC,2008)
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((Chan et al. ,2006

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(Sloan, 1996)

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(Richardson & Sloan, 2004)

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.(Chen& Zhou, 2006)
(Jean et. Al, 2004)

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.(Hunt , 2001
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(Sloan, 2004)

(Sloan, 2004)

Mean /

Descriptive Statistics

Measures (Jiraporn et al.,2011)

. (Adjaoud & Ben-Amar,2010)

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.Pooled Data Regression

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Multicollinearity Test

Autocorrelation Test

.Heteroskedasticity

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(1)

Multicollinearity		Jarque-Bera Test		#
VIF	Tolerance	Prob.	J-B	
1.228	0.814	0.0549	1.199	1
1.634	0.612	0.076	1.78	2
1.074	0.931	0.0871	0.276	3
1.142	0.876	-	-	4
1.478	0.677	-	-	5
-	-	0.063	1.83	6
2.17	Autocorrelation			
0.048	Heteroskedasticity (White Test)			

(2)

Multicollinearity		Jarque-Bera Test			#
VIF	Tolerance	Prob.	J-B		
1.381	0.712	0.063	1.83	()	1
-	-	0.079	1.74		2
1.84	Autocorrelation				
0.039	Heteroskedasticity (White Test)				

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)

:Normal-Distribution Test

VIF

(2)

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(5)

Jarque-Bera Test

Jarque-

Prob.

:Autocorrelation Test

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Bera

: Continuous Variables

Durbin Watson Test

Dummy Variables

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Jarque-Bera Test

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Prob.

-1.5)

:Multicollinearity Test

(2.5

D-W

(1.84) (2.17)

(2.5 -1.5)

Autocorrelation

Collinearity

Tolerance

Diagnostics

Heteroskedasticity Test

Homoskedasticity

:

:

White

E-Views

Heteroskedasticity

(0.039) (0.048) White

(0.05)

. 2009 2005

(3)

83900	72400	0.897	78700	2005
86700	77900	0.741	82400	2006
88400	79300	1.085	84200	2007
91700	82600	0.67	87500	2008
96200	87100	0.74	92000	2009
382	304	0.66	344	2005
404	326	0.72	368	2006
461	352	0.54	412	2007
488	395	0.68	442	2008
493	402	0.78	455	2009
112	66	1.21	98	2005
133	78	0.98	108	2006
149	92	0.85	121	2007
161	108	0.57	130	2008
167	112	0.72	138	2009

259892	213523	124365	235216	2005
201562	159432	98376	187678	2006
101496-	142908-	84231	121576-	2007
130182-	138597-	78235	134273-	2008
131324-	140143-	76524	135182-	2009
%11.3	%5.2	0.19	%8.3	2005
%12.1	%7.3	0.22	%9.8	2006
%17.9	%12.1	0.31	%15.1	2007
%18.7	%12.6	0.29	%15.8	2008
%19.1	%12.7	0.28	%15.84	2009

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78700 2005
2009 (0.897)
92000
(0.74)

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:

%28.48 98 2005
(1.21)
%30.32 138 2009
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344 2005
(0.66)
455 2009
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Richardson & Sloan
2006 2005

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2005

%8.3

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: Dummy Variables

2006

(4)

	(1) 2009 (0)	2008 (0)	(1) 2008	2007 (0)	(1) 2007	2006 (0)	(1) 2006	2005 (0)	2005 (1)	
6	44	6	44	6	44	8	42	8	42	
5	45	5	45	5	45	10	40	15	35	

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42

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Series Data

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$$EQ = \alpha + \beta_1 AF + \beta_2 AS + \beta_3 CK + \beta_4 IR + \beta_5 AQ + \ell$$

0.33 - Coefficient (β)

(5)

P-value (Prob.)	T-test	Beta (β)	
0.031	2.27	0.33 -	
0.042	1.81	0.42 -	
0.11	0.98	0.67	
0.045	1.77	0.53 -	
0.047	1.69	0.71 -	
2.027			F-test
0.022			P-value (Prob.)
0.556			R
0.309			R ²
0.124			Adjusted R ²

2.27 T-Statistic
1.67 %95
%3.1 %5
0.42 - Coefficient (β)
1.81 Statistic
1.67 %95
%4,2 %5

$$= 1 - 50 \quad n \quad n - 1) \quad .1,67 \quad (49) \quad F \quad * \quad \beta \quad p \quad n \quad n - p - 1) \quad .1.96 \quad (44 = 1 - 5 - 50)$$

0.67 Coefficient (β)

T-Statistic
0.98

Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Prob > t	95% Conf. Interval
Intercept	1.67	0.11	15.18	0.0000	1.45 - 1.89
EQ	2.027	0.95	2.13	0.033	0.12 - 3.93
DP	1.96	0.22	8.91	0.0000	1.52 - 2.40
R-squared	0.556				
Adjusted R-squared	0.53				
F-Statistic	11.11			0.0000	
T-Statistic	1.77			0.083	

Simple Regression

$$DP = \alpha + \beta EQ + \ell$$

27.4%

(6)

P-value (Prob.)	T-test	Beta (β)	
0.03	2.860	0.69	
2.16			F-test
0.025			P-value (Prob.)
0.524			R
0.274			² R
0.091			² R Adjusted

Adjusted R²

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Adjusted R²

Adjusted R² (5)

R² (6)

12.4%
Adjusted
9.1%

5% T*
(49 = 1 - 50 n n - 1)
1.67
5% F*
β p n n - p - 1)
1.96 (48 = 1 - 1 - 50

:

0.69 Coefficient (β)

:

.1

2.86 T-Statistic
95%
5% 1.67
F-Statistic 3%
2.16
1.96 95%
2.5% 5%

R

.2

52.4%
52.4%
27.4% R²

.3

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45			255-219
		(2006)	
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.53-26			
(2003)			:
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The Impact of Auditing Quality on the Earnings Quality and It's Impacts on cash Dividends of Industrial Egyptian Corporations

Sameh M. Reda Reyad Ahmed

ABSTRACT

This study aims at exploring the relationship between the external auditing quality and earnings quality and then determine the impact of earnings quality on cash dividends in Egypt. The study used the model of Richardson & Sloan to measure the quality of earnings, also used payout ratio which equal the ratio of dividends / net income to measure the distribution of cash dividends.

The study sample included fifty companies from the industrial Egyptian corporations during the period from 2005-2009. The study relied on two models; model one to measure the relationship between the characteristics of external auditing quality as independent variables and earnings quality as depended variable, model two to measure the relationship between the earnings quality as independent variable and payout ratio as depended variable. The study used multiple regression analysis to study the first model, and simple regression analysis to study the second model.

The study concluded that there was a positive impact on the quality of earning and hence reducing the total accruals for each of the audit fees, audits firm size, the relationship with international audit firms, and auditor's qualifications, and there was negative impact on earnings quality for client retention period. On the other hand the study concluded that there was a positive impact on payout ratio for earnings quality at the industrial corporations listed at Egyptian exchange. Finally, the study recommended the need to encourage Egyptian auditing firms to make relationships with international audit firms, the importance of training and motivating auditors to gain professional certificates, in view of their positive impact in raising the quality of auditing firms.

KEYWORDS: External Auditing Quality, Earnings Quality, Cash Dividends, Industrial Egyptian corporations.