



2021

Transparency

Report

KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.



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## 1. MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Welcome to our 2021 Transparency Report, which sets out the structure and governance of KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp. (“KPMG Korea”) as well as the quality control procedures and standards of integrity that we adopt across our services.

The pillars of our “Vision” to become “The Clear Choice” are: “Our people are extraordinary”, “Our Clients see a difference in us” and “The public trusts us”.<sup>1</sup>

We have always prided ourselves on providing quality professional services in an ethical manner in our market. Our Firm’s success and reputation are based on our unwavering commitment to audit quality and ‘tone at the top’. We remain committed to working closely with regulators, audit committees, investors and businesses to enhance the quality.

Thereupon, we are delighted to publish Transparency Report 2021, which clearly outlines our commitment to audit quality and the steps we take to achieve it. We trust this report will be useful insight into how we strive to enhance the quality of our work.



July 30, 2021



**Kyo Tae Kim**

**Chief Executive Officer**

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this document, “KPMG Korea”, “we”, “our” and “us” refers to KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp. KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp is a member firm of KPMG International Limited, each of which is a separate legal entity. KPMG International Limited is a private English company limited by guarantee and does not provide services to clients.

No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International Limited or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International Limited have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm.

Throughout this document, references to “Firm”, “KPMG firm”, “member firm” and “KPMG member firm” refer to firms which are either: members of KPMG International Limited; sublicensee firms of KPMG International Limited; or entities that are wholly or dominantly owned and controlled by an entity that is a member or a sublicensee. The overall governance structure of KPMG International and its associated entities is provided in the ‘Governance and leadership’ section of the 2020 KPMG International Transparency Report.





## 2. WHO WE ARE

### 2.1 OUR BUSINESS

KPMG Korea is a professional services firm that delivers Audit, Tax and Advisory services. We operate an office in Seoul with 3,594 personnel, as of 31 March 2021.

Our audit services in Korea are delivered through KPMG Korea. Full details of the services offered by KPMG Korea can be found on our website: <https://home.kpmg.com/kr/en/home.html>.

### 2.2 OUR STRATEGY

Our strategy is set by the KPMG Korea Board and demonstrates a commitment to quality and trust. Our focus is to invest significantly in priorities that form part of a multi-year collective strategy implementation that is taking place across our entire global organization.

## 3. OUR STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

### 3.1 LEGAL STRUCTURE

#### ***Legal structure and ownership for the financial year ended 30 September 2020***

KPMG Korea is affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative (“KPMG International”). KPMG International is a Swiss cooperative which is a legal entity formed under Swiss law. Prior to 1 October 2020 it was the coordinating entity for the network and the entity with which all the member firms of KPMG organization were required to be affiliated with. Further details about KPMG International and its business activities,

including our relationship with it for the financial year ended 30 September 2020, are available in the ‘Governance and leadership’ section of the [2019 KPMGI Transparency Report](#).

#### ***Legal structure and ownership from 1 October 2020***

On 1 October 2020, KPMG Korea and all other KPMG firms entered into new membership and associated documents, the key impact of which is that all KPMG member firms in the KPMG global organization became members in, or have other legal connections to, KPMG International Limited, an English private company limited by guarantee. KPMG International Limited acts as the coordinating entity for the overall benefit of the KPMG member firms. It does not provide professional services to clients. Professional services to clients are exclusively provided by member firms.

Further detail on the revised legal and governance arrangements for the KPMG global organization from 1 October 2020 can be found in section ‘Governance and leadership’ of the [2020 KPMG International Transparency Report](#).

KPMG International Limited and the KPMG member firms are not a global partnership, single firm, multinational corporation, joint venture, or in a principal or agent relationship or partnership with each other. No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International Limited, any of its related entities or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International or any of its related entities have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm. KPMG Korea is a part of a global organization of professional services firms providing Audit, Tax, and Advisory services to a wide variety of public and private sector organizations. The KPMG organization structure is designed to support consistency of service quality and adherence to agreed Values wherever its member firms operate.

KPMG Korea is a partnership formed under the Korean “Certified Public Accountant Act” in Korea. It is wholly owned by motivated members striving to work together to reach our overall goal.

As of 31 March 2021, there were 193 partners in KPMG Korea.

A list of key entities, including KPMG Korea and other associated entities, together with details of



their legal structure, regulatory status, the nature of their business, and the area of operation are set out in [Appendix A.1](#).

### 3.2 NAME, OWNERSHIP AND LEGAL RELATIONSHIPS

KPMG is the registered trademark of KPMG International and is the name by which the member firms are commonly known. The rights of member firms to use the KPMG name and marks are contained within agreements with KPMG International.

Member firms are generally locally owned and managed. Each member firm is responsible for its own obligations and liabilities. KPMG International and other member firms are not responsible for a member firm's obligations or liabilities.

Member firms may consist of more than one separate legal entity. If this is the case, each separate legal entity will be responsible only for its own obligations and liabilities unless it has expressly agreed otherwise.

### 3.3 RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBER FIRMS

Pursuant to their membership agreements with KPMG International, member firms are required to comply with KPMG International's policies, procedures and regulations including quality standards governing how they operate and how they provide services to clients to compete effectively. This includes having a firm structure that ensures continuity and stability and being able to adopt global strategies, share resources (incoming and outgoing), service multi-national clients, manage risk, and deploy global methodologies and tools.

Each member firm takes responsibility for its management and the quality of its work.

Member firms commit to a common set of KPMG Values (see section 4.1).

KPMG Internationals' activities are funded by an annual payment paid to it by the member firms. The basis for calculating such amounts is approved by the Global Board and consistently applied to the member firms. A firm's status as a KPMG member firm and its participation in the KPMG organization may be terminated if, among other things, it has not

complied with the policies, procedures and regulations set by KPMG International or any of its other obligations owed to KPMG International.

### 3.4 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

KPMG Korea applies high standards of corporate governance.

#### *The Partners' Meeting*

The Partners' Meeting is the highest decision-making body of the firm and, is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Partners' Meeting decides on important matters concerning the firm's management, including the election of the CEO / the Risk Management Partner / the Board members, amendments to the Partnership Agreement, and approval of financial statements. Partners may vote on all such matters.

#### *The Board*

The CEO chairs the Board ensuring the accurate, timely, and clear delivery of information to the Board members and establishing the effective communication and relationships with the members at large. The current CEO, Kyo Tae Kim, was re-appointed in May 2019 by a secret ballot of the Partners' Meeting, and he is also a member of the Global Board of KPMG International.

The principal governance and oversight body of KPMG Korea is the Board, which provides leadership to the organization and is responsible for our long term growth and sustainability, setting our strategy and overseeing its implementation, monitoring performance against our business plan, and protecting and enhancing the KPMG brand.

The Board of Korea is chaired by the CEO, and consists of 12 members, including the CEO, the Risk Management Partner, and additional members elected by partners. The Board meets monthly, with additional meetings being called when required.

#### *The Shareholders' Council*

The Shareholders' Council (SC) is responsible for certain high-level partner-related matters, which include approving admission of partners, and remuneration of partners. The SC consists

of 7 members elected by partners. A Board member cannot be a SC member in order for the latter to maintain appropriate objectivity from the Board. The SC meets to undertake certain duties as deemed necessary. The SC met 10 times during the year ended 31 March 2021. The Chair of the SC is elected by the SC members and attends the meetings of the Board to observe the Board activities.

### **The Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee is responsible for management of the day-to-day activities of KPMG Korea, execution of the policies and developing the business plan within the overall strategy set by the Board, together with its subsequent implementation. It deals with operational matters affecting the firm (including monitoring operations and financial performance, budgets, new business proposals, marketing, technology development, recruitment and retention and general remuneration, prioritization and allocation of resources and investment, and managing the risk profile of KPMG Korea).

The CEO chairs the Executive Committee and is responsible for appointing the Executive Committee members, which include the Heads of Functions, Chief Operating Officer (COO), Risk Management Partner, Head of PPC, and Head of BD&Markets. The Executive Committee meets monthly, with additional meetings being called as needed. Details of those charged with governance for KPMG Korea can be found in [Appendix A.2](#).

In addition, there are four main bodies that deal with the key aspects of governance within the group that report to the Board. They are:

- The Budget Committee
- The PPC Committee
- The Risk & Compliance Committee
- The Audit Quality Committee

Details about the role and responsibilities and composition of each of these key bodies are included below.

### **The Budget Committee**

The Budget Committee is responsible for establishing and monitoring budget of the firm. It sets up the guideline for budgeting, and reviews the budgets submitted by the divisions within all functions. The budget reviewed by the Budget Committee is submitted to the Board for approval. Approved budget is periodically reviewed by the Budget Committee throughout the year.

### **The PPC Committee**

The PPC (People, Performance & Culture) Committee provides oversight of policies and procedures in relation to our people and culture strategy. The Committee reviews all HR policies, HR budget, recruitment strategy, employee performance development and promotions, remunerations, global people survey and other people & culture related activities.

### **The Risk & Compliance (R&C) Committee**

The R&C Committee reports to the Board to respond to brand and legal risk of the firm.

Specifically, its responsibilities include:

- Identification and evaluation of ethical, professional, legal, and reputational risks of the firm and propose to the Board to develop and enhance guidance and procedures
- Initial review on any issues reported by partners and engagement teams and escalate to the Board for the potential non-compliance with laws and regulations or client/reputational risks
- Oversight of any investigations by the firm into the significant brand and legal risk matters.

### **The Audit Quality Committee**

The Audit Quality Committee, chaired by Country Risk Management Partner, reports to the Board and ensures risk and quality matters to be a priority for audit leadership.

Specifically, its responsibilities include:

- Reviewing proposed significant audit initiatives as to whether the objectives and outcomes align with the firm's goal for audit quality
- Recommending the strategic prioritization, resourcing, and timetabling of audit initiatives as they impact audit quality across the firm.



## 4. SYSTEM OF QUALITY CONTROL

### Overview

Tone at the top, leadership, and a clear set of Values and conduct are essential to set the framework for quality. However, these are required to be backed up by a system of quality control that ensures our performance meets the highest professional standards.

To help all audit professionals concentrate on the fundamental skills and behaviors required to deliver a quality audit, KPMG has developed the Audit Quality Framework, based on International Standards on Quality Control (ISQC 1), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and on the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which apply to professional services firms that perform audits of financial statements.

KPMG International has quality control policies that apply to all member firms. These are included in KPMG's Global Quality & Risk Management Manual (GQRMM) which apply to all KPMG personnel. KPMG Korea is

required to establish and maintain a system of quality control and design, implement, and test the operating effectiveness of quality controls.

KPMG Korea is required to implement KPMG International policies and procedures and also adopts additional policies and procedures that are designed to address rules and standards issued by Financial Supervisory Services and other relevant regulators as well as applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Quality control and risk management are the responsibility of all KPMG Korea partners and employees. This responsibility includes the need to understand and adhere to firm policies and associated procedures in carrying out their day-to-day activities. The system of quality control applies to all KPMG partners and employees wherever they are based.

We are implementing our program to adopt the new International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM 1), which was [approved by the IAASB](#) in September 2020 and is expected to be effective from December 2022. ISQM 1 requires each KPMG firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management to consistently deliver quality audits, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the system on an annual basis.

While this Transparency Report summarizes KPMG's approach to audit quality, it may also be useful for stakeholders interested in member firm's Tax and Advisory services, as many KPMG quality control procedures and processes are cross-functional and apply equally to all services offered.

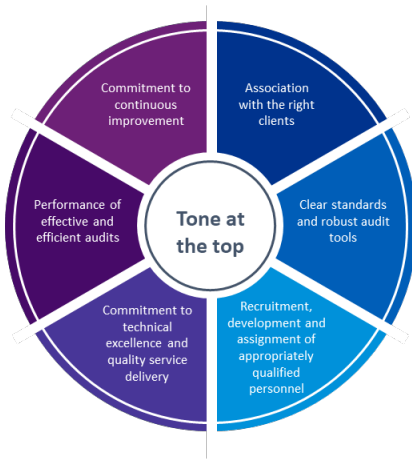
### Audit quality framework

At KPMG Korea audit quality is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how that opinion is reached. It is about the processes, thought and integrity behind the auditors' report. The outcome of a quality audit is the delivery of an appropriate and independent opinion in compliance with relevant professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. To help all audit professionals concentrate on the fundamental skills and behaviors required to deliver a quality audit, KPMG International has developed the Audit Quality Framework.

KPMG's audit quality framework introduces a common language that is used by all KPMG firms to describe what drives audit quality and to help highlight to their audit professionals how they contribute to its delivery.



‘Tone at the top’ sits at the core of the Audit Quality Framework’s seven drivers of audit quality and helps ensure that the right behaviors permeate all KPMG firms. All of the other drivers create within a virtuous circle because each driver is intended to reinforce the others.



## 4.1 TONE AT THE TOP

KPMG global leadership, working with regional and member firm leadership, plays a critical role in establishing our commitment to quality and the highest standards of professional excellence. A culture based on quality, integrity and ethics is essential in an organization that carries out audits and other services on which stakeholders rely.

At KPMG Korea we promote a culture in which consultation is encouraged and recognized as a strength.

Tone at the top means that KPMG Korea leadership demonstrates commitment to quality, ethics and integrity and communicates its commitment to clients, stakeholders, and society at large to earn public trust.

The KPMG Values are set out in [Appendix A.4](#).

Outlined in [KPMG’s Global Code of Conduct](#) are the responsibilities all KPMG personnel have to each other, our clients, and the public. It shows how our Values inspire our greatest aspirations and guide all of our behaviors and actions. It defines what it means to work at and be part of KPMG as well as our individual and collective responsibilities.

Our Values lie at the heart of the way we do things. To do the right thing, the right way. Always. They drive our daily behaviors, guide our decisions, and shape our admissions. They

form the foundation of a resilient culture ready to meet challenge with integrity, so we never lose sight of our principal responsibility to protect the public interest. And they propel us forward — through our work and the example we set — as we inspire confidence and empower change throughout the world.

### **KPMG Korea Code of Conduct**

In addition, the KPMG Korea Code of Conduct lays out the expectations of ethical behavior for all partners and employees at KPMG Korea and is built on the foundation of the KPMG values. The KPMG Korea Code of Conduct emphasizes that each partner and employee is personally responsible for following the legal, professional, and ethical standards that apply to his or her job function and level of responsibility. The KPMG Korea Code of Conduct sets out our commitments and includes provisions that require KPMG Korea partners and employees, in summary to:

- comply with all applicable laws, regulations, professional standards and KPMG Korea policies;
- work with the right clients and third parties;
- focus on quality;
- maintain our objectivity and independence;
- not tolerate any illegal or unethical acts, committed within KPMG Korea, by clients or suppliers, or public officials with whom we deal;
- protect information;
- compete fairly;
- create an inclusive environment where everyone can thrive
- help our people to be extraordinary;
- be responsible corporate citizens; and
- build public trust.

All KPMG Korea partners and employees are required to:

- comply with both the Global Code of Conduct and the KPMG Korea Code of Conduct and confirm their compliance with the Code of Conduct; and
- complete regular training covering the Code.

Individuals are encouraged to speak up when they see something that makes them uncomfortable or that is inconsistent with the KPMG values. Moreover, everyone at KPMG is responsible for reporting, and is required to report, any activity that



could potentially be illegal or in violation of the KPMG values, KPMG policies, applicable laws, regulations or professional standards.

We have procedures and established channels of communication so that our people can report ethical and quality issues. Retaliation is prohibited against individuals who 'raise their hand' and speak up in good faith.

In addition, the [KPMG International hotline](#) (as well as our own local [KPMG Korea hotline](#)) is a mechanism for all KPMG partners, employees, clients, and other third parties to confidentially report concerns they have relating to certain areas of activity by KPMG International itself, activities of KPMG member firms or the senior leadership or employees of a KPMG member firm.

Everyone at KPMG is required to comply with the Global Code of Conduct and to confirm their compliance with the Code. Everyone at KPMG is also required to take regular training covering the Code. We are committed to holding ourselves accountable for behaving in a way that is consistent with the Code. Individuals are encouraged to speak up if they see something that makes them uncomfortable or that is inconsistent with our Values.

Moreover, everyone at KPMG is responsible for reporting — and is required to report — any activity that could potentially be illegal or in violation of our Values, KPMG policies, applicable laws, regulations or professional standards.

To safeguard this, each KPMG firm is required to have procedures and established channels of communication so that anyone working there can report suspected ethical and quality issues or concerns.

In addition, the KPMG International hotline is a mechanism for KPMG personnel, clients and other third parties to confidentially report concerns they have relating to certain areas of activity by any KPMG International entity, activities of KPMG firms or KPMG personnel.

All KPMG firms and personnel are prohibited from retaliating against individuals who have the courage to speak up in good faith. Retaliation is a serious violation of the Code, and any person who takes retaliatory action will be subject to their firm's disciplinary policy.

At KPMG Korea, we regularly monitor the extent

to which our people feel that the firm lives the KPMG Values through the Global People Survey (refer to section 4.5.6).

## 4.2 LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES FOR QUALITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

KPMG Korea demonstrates commitment to quality, ethics and integrity, and communicates our focus on quality to clients, stakeholders and society. Our leadership plays a critical role in setting the right tone and leading by example — demonstrating an unwavering commitment to the highest standards of professional excellence and championing and supporting major initiatives.

Our leadership is committed to building a culture based on quality, integrity and ethics, demonstrated through their actions — written and video communications, presentations to teams and one-to-one discussions.

The following individuals have leadership responsibilities for quality and risk management at KPMG Korea.

### **Chief Executive Officer (CEO)**

In accordance with the principles in ISQC 1, our CEO, Kyo Tae Kim, has assumed the ultimate responsibility for KPMG Korea's system of quality control. Details of some of the measures that he and the rest of the Board have taken to ensure that a culture of quality prevails within KPMG Korea are set out in section 4 – System of Quality Control.

### **Risk Management Partner (RMP)**

The Risk Management Partner is responsible for setting overall professional risk management and quality control policies and monitoring compliance for KPMG Korea. The RMP has a seat on the Board and has a direct reporting line to the CEO. The RMP consults with the appointed Area Quality and Risk Management Leader.

The RMP is supported by a team of partners and professionals in each of the functions.

### **Ethics and Independence Partner (EIP)**

The Ethics and Independence Partner has the primary responsibility for the direction and execution of ethics and independence policies and

procedures in KPMG Korea and reports on ethics and independence issues to the RMP.

**The Audit, Tax, and Advisory (Consulting Service and Deal Advisory) functions – Function Heads**

The four heads of the client service functions (Audit, Tax, Consulting Service, and Deal Advisory) are accountable for the quality of service delivered in their respective function. They are responsible for the execution of the risk management, quality assurance, and monitoring procedures for their specific functions within the framework set by the RMP. These procedures make it clear that, at the engagement level, risk management and quality control is ultimately the responsibility of all professionals in the firm.

Head of Audit is responsible for leading a sustainable high-quality Audit practice. This includes:

- setting the right ‘tone at the top’ by demonstrating fundamental commitment to the highest standards of professional excellence, including skepticism, objectivity, and independence;
- developing and implementing strategies to monitor and maintain knowledge and skills required of partners and employees to fulfil their professional responsibilities; and
- working with the Risk Management Partner to monitor and address audit quality and risk matters as they relate to the Audit practice, including an annual evaluation of activities considered to be the key to audit quality.

**Department of Professional Practice (DPP)**

The DPP function is responsible for providing support to the firm’s professionals in meeting their professional responsibilities in the areas of accounting, reporting, auditing and assurance standards, and advisory services. It is comprised of a team of directors and experienced managers with the technical expertise necessary to support client teams on the interpretation and application of auditing, accounting, and regulatory requirements. For more complex issues (which might require amendments to KPMG’s global audit methodology or audit tools) these will be raised with the KPMG International Global Audit groups for consideration and potential development of solutions by the KPMG Global Solutions Group (KGSG) and the International Standards Group (ISG). For more

information about the KGSG and the ISG refer to section 4.6.4.

**Audit Quality Committee**

Audit Quality Committee was established in April 2019 to oversee on behalf of the Board relevant matters pertaining to audit quality. Audit Quality Committee comprised 14 partners and is chaired by Risk Management Partner. The Audit Quality Committee met 11 times during the year ended 31 March 2021. In order to transform the audit quality, Audit Quality Committee discussed and proposed to the Board on various matters, where necessary, including but not limited to the investment in IT System, the revision of policies related to performance evaluation criterion of partners and employees, oversight on the audit quality initiatives and an in-depth review on the audit resource allocation in terms of workload and capabilities.

**Investing in continuous improvement**

KPMG continues to invest significantly in audit quality across the global organization. We are building on our sound audit quality foundations, both in terms of how we manage our firms and how we execute audit engagements.

This means ongoing investment in our system of quality management, global monitoring of audit quality, enhanced support, and providing best-in class technology and tools for engagement teams.

Our global audit quality program supports consistent deployment of investments to enhance and drive a common approach.

**4.3 ASSOCIATION WITH THE RIGHT CLIENTS**

**4.3.1 Acceptance and continuance of clients and engagements**

Rigorous global client and engagement acceptance and continuance policies are vital to being able to provide high-quality professional services.

KPMG’s client and engagement acceptance and continuance policies and processes are designed to identify and evaluate any potential risks prior to accepting or continuing a client relationship or performing a specific engagement. KPMG firms are required to evaluate whether to accept or continue a client relationship or perform a specific engagement. Where client/engagement

acceptance (or continuance) decisions pose significant risks, additional approvals are required.

### 4.3.2 Client and engagement acceptance process

#### *Client evaluation*

KPMG Korea undertakes an evaluation of every prospective client.

This involves obtaining sufficient information about the prospective client, its key management and significant beneficial owners and then properly analyzing the information to be able to make an informed acceptance decision. This evaluation includes completion of a questionnaire to assess the client's risk profile and obtaining background information on the client, its key management, directors and owners. In addition, we obtain additional information required to satisfy our local legal and regulatory requirements.

#### *Engagement evaluation*

Each prospective engagement is also evaluated to identify potential risks in relation to the engagement. A range of factors is considered as part of this evaluation, including potential independence and conflict of interest issues (using Sentinel™, KPMG's conflicts and independence checking system), intended purpose and use of engagement deliverables, public perception, as well as factors specific to the type of engagement. For audit services, these include the competence of the client's financial management team and the skills and experience of partners and employees assigned to the engagement. The evaluation is made in consultation with other senior KPMG Korea firm partners and includes reviews by quality and risk management leadership as required.

Where audit services are to be provided for the first time, the prospective engagement team is required to perform additional independence evaluation procedures, including a review of any non-audit services provided to the client and of other relevant business, financial and personal relationships.

Similar independence evaluations are performed when an existing audit client becomes a public interest entity or additional independence restrictions apply following a change in the circumstances of the client.

Depending on the overall risk assessment of the prospective client and engagement, additional safeguards may be introduced to help mitigate the identified risks. Any potential independence or conflict of interest issues are required to be documented and resolved prior to acceptance.

A prospective client or engagement will be declined if a potential independence or conflict issue cannot be resolved satisfactorily in accordance with professional standards and our policies, or if there are other quality and risk issues that cannot be appropriately mitigated.

### 4.3.3 Continuance process

KPMG Korea undertakes an annual re-evaluation of all its audit clients. The re-evaluation identifies any issues in relation to continuing association and any mitigating procedures that need to be put in place (this may include the assignment of additional professionals such as an Engagement Quality Control (EQC) reviewer or the need to involve additional specialists on the audit).

Recurring or long running non-audit engagements are also subject to periodic re-evaluation.

In addition, clients and engagements are required to be re-evaluated if there is an indication that there may be a change in their risk profile, and as part of the continuous independence evaluation process, engagement teams are required to identify if there have been any changes to previously identified threats or if there are new threats to independence. The threats are then evaluated and, if not at an acceptable level, are eliminated or appropriate safeguards are applied to reduce the threats to an acceptable level.

### 4.3.4 Withdrawal process

Where KPMG Korea comes to a preliminary conclusion that indicates that we should withdraw from an engagement or client relationship, we consult internally and identify any required legal, professional and regulatory responsibilities. We also communicate as necessary with those charged with governance and any other appropriate authority.

### 4.3.5 Client portfolio management

KPMG Korea leadership appoints engagement partners who have the appropriate competence, capabilities, time and authority to perform the role for each engagement.





The Audit Quality Committee reviews the competence, capabilities and capacity of the audit partners and the assignment of appropriate audit partners for high risk audit clients.

## 4.4 CLEAR STANDARDS AND ROBUST AUDIT TOOLS

All KPMG Korea professionals are expected to adhere to KPMG International and KPMG Korea policies and procedures, including independence policies, and are provided with a range of tools and guidance to support them in meeting those expectations. The KPMG Korea policies and procedures set for audit engagements incorporate the relevant requirements of accounting, auditing, ethical, and quality control standards, and other relevant laws and regulations.

### 4.4.1 Our approach to audit

The KPMG organization has been investing significantly in evolving its audit capabilities and will continue to do so in the coming years including a new global electronic audit workflow delivered through KPMG Clara platform – KPMG’s smart, modular audit platform – capable of continually integrating new and emerging technologies, with advanced capabilities embedded that leverage data science, audit automation, and data visualization and more. Digital audit is integral to the way how KPMG member firms obtain audit evidence and interact with clients in the digital era.

KPMG’s high-quality audit process will continue to include:

- timely partner and manager involvement throughout the engagement;
- access to the right knowledge including involvement of specialists, training and experience requirements and relevant industry expertise;
- critical assessment of all audit evidence obtained during the audit, exercising appropriate professional judgment; and
- ongoing mentoring, supervision and review of the engagement team managing and documenting the audit.

#### ***KPMG’s commitment to audit quality during the COVID-19 pandemic***

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced us all to

think differently, we continue to respond to and embrace this challenge. Most organizations are likely to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, either directly or indirectly, and the increased economic uncertainty and risk may have significant financial reporting implications. Issues including going concern, asset impairments and valuations will require careful judgment as organizations deal with a high degree of uncertainty and market volatility. Our role as auditors is to evaluate these judgements.

Since the start of the pandemic KPMG International has maintained an online COVID-19 | Financial reporting resource center to assist companies and other stakeholders understand potential accounting and disclosure implications.

We also have issued extensive guidance to assist teams in addressing the various accounting, financial reporting and audit related matters arising from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic including going concern, asset impairments, valuations and related disclosures, materiality, risk assessment, group audits, inventory, subsequent events, audit evidence communications with Those Charged With Governance, and considerations for remote working environments.

Our guidance has been continually updated throughout the pandemic as other significant auditing, accounting and reporting issues have been identified.

KPMG International is a technology-enabled organization, with all audit technical accounting and auditing resources, guidance and audit platforms and tools available electronically, enabling the conversion to a remote working environment.

Communication has been increasingly important to everyone during the COVID-19 pandemic. KPMG International has leveraged its investments in technology to provide KPMG firms with more regular updates, including virtual meetings to share best practices and guidance.

#### **4.4.1.1 Consistent Audit methodology and tools**

##### ***Bringing consistency through our methodology***

Our audit methodology, tools and guidance are:

- globally consistent and fully compliant with the applicable standards, including International Standard on Auditing (ISA), Public Company

Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) and the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) and are supplemented to comply with local auditing standards and regulatory or statutory requirements by member firms

- inclusive of KPMG methodology interpretations that drive consistency in areas where the applicable standards are not prescriptive in the approach to be followed
- centered on identifying risk, focusing on risks of material misstatements and the necessary audit response
- made available to all KPMG audit professionals and required to be used, where necessary
- applied even where local auditing standards may be less demanding than the ISAs

The KPMG audit methodology is set out in KPMG's Audit Manual (currently used with eAudit) and the KPMG Audit Execution Guide (for use with the KPMG Clara workflow) and includes additional requirements that go beyond the ISAs, which we believe enhance audit quality. The methodology emphasizes applying appropriate professional skepticism in the execution of audit procedures and requires compliance with relevant ethical requirements, including independence.

Enhancements to the audit methodology, guidance and tools are made regularly to maintain compliance with standards and address emerging auditing areas of focus and audit quality results (internal and external). For example, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many companies are experiencing significant financial uncertainty. We have issued guidance to our auditors on conducting audit procedures in a remote-working environment, raising awareness of key audit risks such as going concern and impairments and provided reminders of the importance of exercising professional skepticism taking appropriate actions if information is identified that is unexpected or unusual and may be indicative of potential management bias, a fraud risk or fraud.

KPMG firms may add local requirements and/or guidance in the Audit manual to comply with additional professional, legal, or regulatory requirements.

### ***Delivering through our current audit workflow***

The current KPMG audit is enabled through

eAudit, an activity-based workflow and electronic audit file used by KPMG member firms. eAudit is KPMG's audit documentation workflow that allows professionals to complete quality and consistent audits. eAudit integrates KPMG's audit methodology, guidance and industry-specific, and the tools needed to execute and document the audit work performed.

eAudit can be "scaled" to present the relevant requirements and guidance, depending on the nature of the entity to be audited and in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. It provides direct access to KPMG's audit guidance, professional standards and documentation templates.

### ***Investing for the future***

While our current audit workflow and methodology are robust and consistent with all auditing standards' requirements, the changes we are making will enable us to execute on our objective of a relentless focus on audit quality and provide us with the platform to build in continuous enhancements as the power of new technologies develops.

We have laid the groundwork for this already with the launch of our smart audit platform, KPMG Clara, in 2017.

### ***Audit solutions for today's world***

We recognize that in order to deliver quality audits, we need to continually evolve and develop our technology solutions to keep pace with today's digital world.

That is why we embarked on a process of reimagining our audit platform, workflow and methodology to provide enhanced consistency and support to our audit engagement teams, deliver more detailed insights to our clients, and future-proof our systems for the expected continued development of new technologies such as robotic process automation, machine learning and cognitive technologies.

The continuation of this process will see a new workflow and revised audit methodology embedded into the KPMG Clara platform. Limited deployment of the new "KPMG Clara workflow" took place during 2019, and full deployment globally started in 2020, and is expected to be completed by the end of 2022.

The release of the KPMG Clara workflow and revised audit methodology is an important milestone in KPMG’s journey to innovate, digitalize and transform the audit experience for our people.

It is a significant investment that underlines our commitment to audit quality, consistency and innovation.

**Bringing it all together in KPMG Clara**

The KPMG Clara smart audit platform brings together KPMG’s digital audit capabilities, innovative new technologies, collaboration capabilities and our new KPMG Clara workflow.



**Creating the new KPMG Clara Workflow**

The new KPMG Clara workflow will be used by our audit teams to execute and document KPMG audits. It will guide audit teams through a series of steps in a logical sequence aligned to the applicable auditing standards with a clear display of information, visuals, and guidance available at the moment of need, and with embedded advanced digital audit capabilities. The workflow and revised audit methodology will also be scalable – adjusting the requirements to the size and complexity of the audit engagement. This globally-driven project will significantly overhaul and redesign the execution of an audit by KPMG professionals and clearly drive audit quality and global consistency.

Through the use of data mining and tracking of relevant engagement level data indicators, the KPMG Clara workflow will also facilitate member firms’ monitoring of audit execution at the engagement level.

Once the KPMG Clara workflow has been fully deployed our predecessor audit workflow tool, eAudIT, will be retired.

**Strategically embedding the use of data through digital audit capabilities**

KPMG Clara also allows us to more seamlessly build digital audit capabilities into our audits. Digital audit routines are capable of interrogating and analyzing vast quantities of data.

KPMG’s audit is designed to:

- enhance audit quality; by providing a deeper understanding of data populations, giving focus to higher risk transactions;
- be secure; by restricting access to data both in transit and within KPMG’s IT environments; and
- be transparent; by facilitating detailed analysis to uncover the reasons behind, and root causes of, outliers and anomalies and provide increased visibility into higher risk transactions and process areas.

Digital audit capabilities and routines are built on principles and professional standards underlying an audit and do not relieve auditors of their responsibilities.

Current capabilities in this area facilitate the performance of planning and risk assessment activities and substantive procedures, and include capabilities that:

- enable the analysis of account balances and journal entry data
- automate ‘period on period’ balances comparison and ‘time series’ evolution information
- enable the analysis of sub-ledger, transactional data over certain business processes and accounts.

Together with our KPMG Clara platform, we are significantly investing in digital audit capabilities and paving the way for the increasing use of emerging technologies such as robotic process automation and machine learning — which will take the power of technology applied in the audit to an even greater level.

**4.4.2 Independence, Integrity, Ethics and Objectivity**

**4.4.2.1 Overview**

Auditor independence is a cornerstone of international professional standards and regulatory requirements.

KPMG International has detailed independence



policies and procedures, incorporating the requirements of the IESBA Code of Ethics. These are set out in KPMG's GQRMM, which applies to all KPMG firms. Automated tools, which are required to be used for every prospective engagement to identify potential independence and conflict of interest issues, facilitate compliance with these requirements.

These policies are supplemented by other processes to ensure compliance with the standards issued by the Korean Institute of Certified Public Accountants (KICPA), and those of Korean "Certified Public Accountant Act" and the "Act on External Audit of Stock Companies, etc." These policies and processes cover areas such as firm independence (covering, for example, treasury and procurement functions), personal independence, firm financial relationships, post-employment relationships, partner rotation and approval of audit and non-audit services.

The Partner-in-Charge of the Global Independence Group is supported by a core team of specialists to help ensure that robust and consistent independence policies and procedures are in place at KPMG firms, and that tools are available to help the firms and their personnel to comply with these requirements.

KPMG Korea has a designated Ethics and Independence Partner (EIP) who has the primary responsibility for the direction and execution of ethics and independence policies and procedures in KPMG Korea. The EIP is responsible for communicating and implementing KPMG global policies and procedures and ensuring that local policies and procedures are established and effectively implemented when they are more stringent than the global requirements. The EIP fulfills this responsibility through:

- implementing/monitoring the ethics and independence quality control process and structure within the firm;
- approving/appointing partners responsible for ethics and independence within the firm;
- overseeing the processes related to the evaluation of specific independence threats in connection with clients and prospective clients;
- participating in the development and delivery of training materials,
- monitoring compliance with policies;

- implementing procedures to address non-compliance; and
- overseeing the disciplinary process for ethics and independence matters.

Amendments to KPMG International's ethics and independence policies in the course of the year are included in regular quality and risk communications with all KPMG firms. KPMG firms are required to implement changes as specified in the communications, and this is checked through the internal monitoring programs described in 4.8.1.

KPMG Korea partners and employees are required to consult with the EIP on certain matters as defined in the GQRMM. The EIP may also be required to consult with the Global Independence Group, depending upon the facts and circumstances.

#### 4.4.2.2 Personal financial independence

KPMG International policies require that KPMG firms and KPMG professionals are free from prohibited financial interests in, and prohibited financial relationships with, KPMG firm assurance and audit clients (by definition, 'audit client' includes its related entities or affiliates), their management, directors, and, where required, significant owners. All KPMG partners — irrespective of their firm or function — are generally prohibited from owning securities of any audit client of any KPMG firm.

KPMG firms use a web-based independence compliance system (KICS) to assist KPMG professionals in complying with personal independence investment policies. This system contains an inventory of publicly available investments and provides a tracking mechanism for required users to report acquisitions and disposals of their financial interests. The system facilitates monitoring by identifying and reporting impermissible investments and other non-compliant activity (i.e., late reporting of an investment acquisition).

Based on the KICPA guidelines, KPMG Korea bolstered the KPMG International policy by extending KICS users from partners, client-facing managers and above to all professionals. All professionals are required to use the KICS system prior to entering into an investment to identify whether they are permitted to do so. They are also required to maintain a record of all of their investments in publicly traded entities in KICS,

which automatically notifies them if any investment subsequently becomes restricted. Newly restricted investments are required to be disposed of within five business days of the notification. KPMG monitors professional compliance with this requirement as part of our program of independence compliance audits of professionals. The Global Independence Group provides guidance and required procedures relating to the audit and inspection by KPMG firms of personal compliance with KPMG's independence policies. This includes sample criteria including the minimum number of professionals to be audited annually.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, 754 of KPMG Korea personnel were subject to these audits (this included approximately 28% of our partners).

#### 4.4.2.3 Employment relationships

Any KPMG Korea professional providing services to an audit client irrespective of function is required to notify our EIP if they intend to enter into employment negotiations with that audit client. For partners, this requirement extends to any audit client of any KPMG firm that is a public interest entity.

Former members of the audit team or former partners of KPMG Korea are prohibited from joining an audit client in certain roles unless they have disengaged from all significant connections to KPMG Korea, including payments which are not fixed and predetermined and/or would be material to KPMG Korea and ceased participating in KPMG Korea business and professional activities.

Key audit partners and members of the chain of command for an audit client that is a public interest entity are subject to time restrictions (referred to as 'cooling-off' periods) that preclude them from joining that client in certain roles until a defined period of time has passed.

We communicate and monitor requirements in relation to employment and partnership of KPMG Korea professionals by audit clients.

#### 4.4.2.4 Firm financial independence

KPMG firms are required to also be free from prohibited interests in, and prohibited relationships with, audit clients, their management, directors and, where required, significant owners.

In common with other KPMG firms, KPMG Korea uses KICS to record its own direct and material indirect investments in listed entities and funds (or similar investment vehicles) as well as in non-listed entities or funds. This includes investments held in associated pension, and employee benefit plans.

Additionally, KPMG Korea is required to record in KICS all borrowing and capital financing relationships, as well as custodial, trust and brokerage accounts that hold member firm assets.

On an annual basis, KPMG Korea confirms compliance with independence requirements as part of the Risk Compliance Program.

#### 4.4.2.5 Business relationships/suppliers

KPMG Korea has policies and procedures in place that are designed to ensure its business relationships with audit clients are maintained in accordance with the IESBA Code of Ethics and other applicable independence requirements, such as those promulgated by the SEC.

#### 4.4.2.6 Business acquisition, admission and investments

If KPMG Korea is in the process of considering the acquisition of, or investment in, a business, it is required to perform sufficient due diligence procedures on the prospective target to identify and address any potential independence and risk management issues prior to closing the transaction. Specific consultations with the Global Independence Group and Global Quality & Risk Management are required to enable independence and other issues to be addressed when integrating the business into KPMG Korea and the wider global organization.

#### 4.4.2.7 Independence clearance process

KPMG Korea follows specific procedures to identify and evaluate threats to independence related to prospective audit clients that are public interest entities; these procedures, also referred to as 'the independence clearance process,' required to be completed prior to accepting an audit engagement for these entities.

#### 4.4.2.8 Independence training and confirmations

KPMG Korea provides all relevant personnel (including all partners and client service

professionals) with independence training that is appropriate to their grade and function on an annual basis.

New partners and employees who are required to complete the training should do so by the earlier of (a) two days (in case of unavoidable reasons, timeline can be extended when RMP's pre-approval is obtained) after joining KPMG Korea or (b) before providing any services to, or becoming a member of the chain of command for, any audit client, (by definition, "audit client" includes its related entities or affiliates). In addition, certain non-client-facing personnel who work in finance, and who are at the assistant manager level and above, are also required to undertake independence training.

We also provide all partners and employees with annual training on:

- the Code of Conduct and ethical behavior, including KPMG's anti-bribery policies, compliance with laws, regulations, and professional standards; and
- reporting suspected or actual non-compliance with laws, regulations, professional standards and KPMG's policies.

New partners and employees are required to complete this training within two days of joining the firm and timeline can be extended when RMP's pre-approval is obtained.

All KPMG partners and employees are required to sign, upon accepting their offer to join KPMG Korea and thereafter, an annual confirmation stating that they have remained in compliance with applicable ethics and independence policies throughout the year.

#### 4.4.2.9 Non-audit services

All KPMG firms are required, at a minimum, to comply with the IESBA Code of Ethics and applicable laws and regulations (Korean "Certified Public Accountant Act" and the "Act on External Audit of Stock Companies, etc."), related to the scope of services that can be provided to audit clients.

KPMG Korea is required to establish and maintain a process to review and approve all new and modified services that are developed by KPMG Korea. KPMG Korea's EIP is involved in the review of potential independence issues related to these new or modified services.

In addition to identifying potential conflicts of interest, Sentinel™, facilitates compliance with independence requirements. Certain information on all prospective engagements, including detailed service descriptions, deliverables, and estimated fees are required to be entered into Sentinel™ as part of the engagement acceptance process. When the engagement is for an audit client, an evaluation of potential independence threats and safeguards is also required to be included in the Sentinel™ submission.

Lead audit engagement partners (partners (LAEPs)) are required to: maintain group structures for their publicly traded and certain other audit clients including their related entities or affiliates in Sentinel™. They are also responsible for identifying and evaluating any independence threats that may arise from the provision of a proposed non-audit service and the safeguards available to address those threats. For entities for which group structures are maintained, Sentinel enables LAEPs to review and request revision, approve, or deny, any proposed service for those entities worldwide. For approved proposed services, Sentinel designates a timeframe during which the approval remains valid. Upon expiration of the established timeframe, the services are required to be complete or be re-evaluated for permissibility; otherwise, the services are required to be exited.

KPMG global independence policies prohibit member firm audit partners from being evaluated on, or compensated based on, their success in selling non-assurance services to their audit clients.

#### 4.4.2.10 Fee dependency

KPMG International's policies recognize that self-interest or intimidation threats may arise when the total fees from an audit client represent a large proportion of the total fees of the KPMG firm expressing the audit opinion. These policies require KPMG member firms to consult with their Area Quality & Risk Management Leader where it is expected that total fees from an audit client will exceed 10 percent of the annual fee income of the member firm for two consecutive years. In the event that the total fees from a public interest entity audit client and its related entities were to represent more than 10 percent of the total fees received by a particular member firm for two consecutive years, these policies further require that:



- This be disclosed to those charged with governance at the audit client; and
- A partner from another KPMG member firm be appointed as the engagement quality control (EQC) reviewer.

No audit client accounted for more than 10 percent of the total fees received by KPMG Korea over the last two years.

#### 4.4.2.11 Resolving conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest can arise in situations where KPMG Korea partners or employees have a personal connection with the client which may interfere, or be perceived to interfere, with their ability to remain objective, or where they are personally in possession of confidential information relating to another party to a transaction. Consultation with the Risk Management Partner (RMP) or the EIP is required in these situations.

KPMG International policies are also in place to prohibit KPMG partners and staff from offering or accepting inducements, including gifts and hospitality to or from audit clients, unless the value is trivial and inconsequential, is not prohibited by relevant law or regulation and is not deemed to have been offered with the intent to improperly influence the behavior of the recipient or which would cast doubt on the individual's or the member firm's integrity, independence, objectivity or judgment.

All KPMG firms and personnel are responsible for identifying and managing conflicts of interest, which are circumstances or situations that have, or may be perceived to have an impact on a firm's and/ or its partners' or employees' in their ability to be objective or otherwise act without bias.

All KPMG firms are required to use Sentinel™ for potential conflict identification so that these can be addressed in accordance with legal and professional requirements.

KPMG Korea has risk management resource who is responsible for reviewing any identified potential conflict and working with the affected member firms to resolve the conflict, the outcome of which are required to be documented.

Escalation and dispute resolution procedures are in place for situations in which agreement cannot be reached on how to manage a conflict. If a

potential conflict issue cannot be appropriately mitigated, the engagement is declined or terminated.

#### 4.4.2.12 Independence breaches

All KPMG Korea personnel are required to report an independence breach as soon as they become aware of it to the EIP. In the event of failure to comply with our independence policies, whether identified in the compliance review, self-declared or otherwise, professionals are subject to an independence disciplinary policy. All breaches of independence rules are required to be reported to those charged with governance as soon as possible except where alternative timing for less significant breaches has been agreed to with those charged with governance.

KPMG Korea has a documented and communicated disciplinary policy in relation to breaches of independence policies, incorporating incremental sanctions reflecting the seriousness of any violations. Our Disciplinary Committee oversees policies and procedures in relation to ethical matters and breaches of requirements.

Matters arising are factored into our promotion and compensation decisions and, in the case of engagement leaders and managers, are reflected in their individual quality and risk metrics.

#### 4.4.2.13 Compliance with laws, regulations, and anti-bribery and corruption

Compliance with laws, regulation and standards is a key aspect for everyone at KPMG Korea. In particular, we have zero tolerance of bribery and corruption.

We prohibit involvement in any type of bribery — even if such conduct is legal or permitted under applicable law or local practice. We also do not tolerate bribery by third parties, including by our clients, suppliers or public officials.

Further information on KPMG International anti-bribery and corruption policies can be found on the [anti-bribery and corruption site](#).

#### 4.4.2.14 Partner and firm rotation

##### *Partner rotation*

KPMG International partner rotation policies are consistent with the requirements of the IESBA Code of Ethics and require all member firms to comply with any stricter local applicable rotation

requirements.

KPMG Korea partners are subject to periodic rotation of their responsibilities for audit clients under applicable laws, regulations, independence rules and KPMG International policy. These requirements place limits on the number of consecutive years that partners in certain roles may provide audit services to a client, followed by a 'time-out' period during which time these partners may not:

- participate in the audit;
- provide quality control for the audit;
- consult with the engagement team or the client regarding technical or industry-specific issues;
- in any way influence the outcome of the audit;
- lead or coordinate professional services at the client;
- oversee the relationship of the firm with the audit client; or
- have any other significant or frequent interaction with senior management or those charged with governance at the client.

KPMG Korea monitors the rotation of audit engagement leaders (and any other key roles, such as the Key Audit Partner and Engagement Quality Control Reviewer, where there is a rotation requirement) and develops transition plans to enable allocation of partners with the necessary competence and capability to deliver a consistent quality of service to clients.

#### **Firm rotation**

In Korea, the regulator designates the external auditors of stock-listed entities and certain large unlisted entities for three years after the auditors have been chosen by the companies for six consecutive years. For such clients which are subject to designation, KPMG Korea is not permitted to act as an auditor for three years thereafter (referred to as the 'cooling off period'). KPMG Korea has processes in place to track and manage periodic designation of auditors.

## **4.5 RECRUITMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED PEOPLE**

One of the key drivers of quality is ensuring that KPMG professionals have the appropriate skills and experience, passion and purpose, to deliver high quality audits. This requires the right recruitment, development, reward, promotion, retention and assignment of professionals.

### **4.5.1 Recruitment**

KPMG Korea is committed to building an extraordinary people experience for all current and prospective KPMG partners and employees.

Our recruitment strategy is focused on drawing entry-level talent from a broad talent base. KPMG Korea also recruits significant numbers as experienced hires.

All candidates submit an application and are employed following a variety of selection processes, which may include application screening, psychometric testing (only for below manager level candidates), competency-based interviews, and qualification/reference checks. These leverage fair and job-related criteria to ensure that candidates possess the appropriate skills and experience to perform competently, are suitable and best placed for their roles.

KPMG Korea recruited 274 new KICPAs in the year ended 31 March 2021. (2020: 395)

When hiring experienced employees, KPMG Korea does not accept any confidential information belonging to the candidate's former firm/employer.

### **4.5.2 Personal development**

#### **Development**

KPMG Korea approach to performance development. 'Open Performance Development' is built around the *Everyone a Leader* performance principles, and includes:

- Global role profiles (including role profiles specific to audit quality accountabilities and responsibilities);
- Standardized review forms

Open Performance Development is linked to the KPMG Values and designed to articulate what is required for success — both individually and collectively. We know that by being clear and consistent about the behavior we're looking for and rewarding those who demonstrate them, we will continue to drive a relentless focus on audit quality.



At the same time, we are driving a shift in our performance-driven culture, supported by and enacted through leading technology that allows us to embed audit quality into the assessment of performance and the decisions around reward as well as drive consistency across the global organization.

KPMG Korea monitors quality and compliance incidents and maintains quality and compliance metrics in assessing the overall evaluation, promotion and remuneration of partners and directors and managers. These evaluations are conducted by performance managers and partners who are in a position to assess performance.

### 4.5.3 Inclusion and Diversity programs

KPMG Korea is committed to fostering an inclusive culture for all. Being inclusive enables us to bring together successful teams with the broadest range of skills, experiences and perspectives.

Our leadership reflected the diversity agenda within our firm.

We believe that the established KPMG Global Inclusion and Diversity strategy provides the framework to drive the actions that are necessary to promote inclusion and diversity at KPMG Korea and across all KPMG firms.

For more about Inclusion & Diversity at KPMG read [here](#).

### 4.5.4 Reward and Promotion

#### **Reward**

KPMG has compensation and promotion policies that are informed by market data, clear, simple, and linked to the performance review process. This helps our partners and employees understand what is expected of them, and what they can expect to receive in return. The connection between performance and reward is achieved through by assessing relative performance across a peer group to inform reward decisions.

Reward decisions are based on consideration of both individual and firm performance.

The results of performance evaluations directly affect the remuneration of partners and employees and, in some cases, their continued

association with KPMG.

The extent to which our people feel their performance has been reflected in their reward is measured through the Global People Survey, with action plans developed accordingly.

#### **Promotion**

The results of performance evaluations directly affect the promotion of partners and employees and, in some cases, their continued association with KPMG.

#### **Partner admissions**

The KPMG Korea process for admission to partnership is rigorous and thorough, involving appropriate members of leadership. Our criteria for admission to the KPMG Korea partnership are consistent with the KPMG's Everyone a Leader framework's performance and leadership principles - Deliver Impact, Seek Growth, Inspire Trust.

### 4.5.5 Assignment of professionals

KPMG Korea has procedures in place to assign both engagement partners and other professionals to a specific engagement on the basis of their skill sets, relevant professional and industry experience, and the nature of the assignment or engagement. Function heads are responsible for the partner assignment process. Key considerations include partner experience and capacity - based on an annual partner portfolio review - to perform the engagement taking into account the size, complexity and risk profile of the engagement and the type of support to be provided (i.e. the engagement team composition and specialist involvement).

Audit engagement partners are required to be satisfied that their engagement teams have appropriate competencies, training and capabilities, including time, to perform audit engagements in accordance with our audit methodology, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. This may include involving specialists from our own firm, other KPMG member firms or external experts.

When considering the appropriate competence and capabilities expected of the engagement team as a whole, the engagement partner's considerations may include the following:

- an understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and



complexity through appropriate training and participation;

- an understanding of professional standards and legal and regulatory requirements;
- appropriate technical skills, including those related to relevant information technology and specialized areas of accounting or auditing;
- knowledge of relevant industries in which the client operates;
- ability to apply professional judgment;
- an understanding of KPMG Korea's quality control policies and procedures; and
- Quality Performance Review (QPR) results and results of regulatory inspections.

#### 4.5.6 Insights from our people – Global People Survey (GPS)

Annually, KPMG Korea invites all its people to participate in an independent Global People Survey to share their perception about their experience of working for KPMG. The GPS provides an overall measure of our people's experience through an Engagement Index as well as insights into areas driving engagement which may be strengths or opportunities. Results can be analyzed by functional area, grade, role, gender to provide additional focus for action. Additional insight is provided on how we are faring on categories known to impact employee engagement. We also cover areas of focus which are directly relevant to audit quality; the survey includes specific audit quality related questions that all individuals who participated in audit respond to, giving us a particular data set for audit quality related matters.

The survey also specifically provides KPMG Korea leadership and KPMG global leadership with results related to quality and risk behaviors, audit quality, upholding the KPMG Values, employee and partner attitudes to quality, leadership and tone at the top.

KPMG Korea participates in the GPS, monitors results and takes appropriate actions to communicate and respond to the findings of the survey. The results of the GPS are also aggregated for the entire global organization and are presented to the Global Board each year and appropriate follow-up actions agreed.

## 4.6 COMMITMENT TO TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE AND QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

All KPMG Korea professionals are provided with the technical training and support they need to perform their roles. This includes access to internal specialists and the professional practice department, either to provide resources to the engagement team or for consultation. Where the right resource is not available within KPMG Korea, the firm accesses a network of highly skilled KPMG professionals in other KPMG firms.

At the same time, audit policies require all KPMG audit professionals to have the appropriate knowledge and experience for their assigned engagements.

### 4.6.1 Lifetime learning strategy

#### *Formal training*

Annual training priorities for development and delivery are identified by the Audit Learning and Development steering groups at global, regional and, where applicable, at a local level. Training is delivered using a blend of learning approaches and performance support to assist auditors on the job.

#### *Mentoring and on the job training*

Learning is not confined to a single approach — rich learning experiences are available when needed through coaching and just-in-time learning, available at the click of a mouse and aligned with job specific role profiles and learning paths.

Mentoring and on-the-job experience play key roles in developing the personal qualities important for a successful career in auditing, including professional judgment, technical excellence and instinct.

We support a coaching culture throughout KPMG as part of enabling KPMG professionals to achieve their full potential and instill that every team member is responsible for building the capacity of the team, coaching other team members and sharing experiences.

### 4.6.2 Licensing and mandatory requirements for U.S. GAAP / U.S. auditing standards engagements

#### *Licensing*

All KPMG Korea professionals are required to comply with applicable professional license rules and satisfy the Continuing Professional Development requirements in the jurisdiction



where they practice. KPMG Korea policies and procedures are designed to facilitate compliance with license requirements. We are responsible for ensuring that audit professionals working on engagements have appropriate audit, accounting and industry knowledge, and experience in the local predominant financial reporting framework – Korean International Financial Reporting Standards.

### ***Mandatory requirements –U.S. GAAP / U.S. auditing standards engagements***

In addition, KPMG has specific requirements for professionals working on U.S. GAAP /U.S. auditing standards engagements performed outside the U.S. to report on financial statements or financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and/or audited in accordance with U.S. auditing standards, including reporting on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting (ICOFR). These require that at a minimum, all partners, managers, and, if appointed, the EQC reviewers (and for engagements conducted in accordance with US GAAP and/or US auditing standards engagements, the engagement partner, engagement team members and, if appointed the EQCR reviewers) assigned to the engagement have completed relevant training and that the engagement team, collectively, has sufficient experience to perform the engagement or has implemented appropriate safeguards to address any shortfalls.

### **4.6.3 Access to specialist networks**

KPMG Korea engagement teams have access to a network of local KPMG specialists– either within their firm or in other KPMG firms. These specialists receive the training they need to ensure they have the competencies, capabilities and objectivity to appropriately fulfill their role.

The need for specialists to be assigned to an audit engagement in an areas such as information, technology, tax, treasury, actuarial, forensic and valuations is considered as part of the audit engagement acceptance and continuance process, as well as during the conduct of the engagement.

### **4.6.4 Culture of consultation**

#### ***Encouraging a culture of consultations***

KPMG encourages a strong culture of consultation that supports engagement teams at

KPMG firms throughout their decision-making processes and is a fundamental contributor to audit quality. KPMG Korea promotes a culture in which consultation is recognized as a strength and that encourages all KPMG professionals to consult on difficult or contentious matters.

To help with this, firms are required to have established protocols for consultation and documentation of significant accounting and auditing matters, including procedures to facilitate resolution of differences of opinion on engagement issues. In addition, the KPMG GQRMM includes mandatory consultation requirements on certain matters.

#### ***Technical consultation and global resources***

Technical auditing and accounting support are available to member firms through the Global Audit Methodology Group (GAMG). KPMG Global Solutions Group (KGSG) , ISG and the PCAOB Standards Group (PSG).

#### ***Global Audit Methodology Group (GAMG)***

KPMG's audit methodology is developed and maintained by the Global Audit Methodology Group (GAMG). The GAMG develops our audit methodology based on the requirements of the applicable auditing standards – International Standards on Auditing, PCAOB and AICPA.

#### ***KPMG Global Solutions Group (KGSG)***

The KGSG and GAMG work collaboratively to support member firms through collaboration, innovation and technology. We have made significant investment in our audit methodology and tools with the core focus of improving audit quality and global consistency.

Key areas of work performed include:

- developing innovative audit capabilities (i.e. technology solutions) and deploying and using advanced audit solutions
- deploying KPMG Clara — our smart audit platform, incorporating advanced technologies, data science, audit automation, data visualization and more
- enhancing KPMG's audit methodology, workflow and knowledge used by member firms' audit professionals.

With locations, in each of the three KPMG regions (Americas, EMA and ASPAC), the KGSG and GAMG teams comprise professionals with backgrounds in audit, IT, data science,

mathematics, statistics, and more from around the world, who bring diverse experiences and innovative ways of thinking to further evolve KPMG's audit capabilities.

### **International Standards Group (ISG)**

The ISG works with Global IFRS topic teams with geographic representation from around the world, and the IFRS Panel and ISA Panel to promote consistency of interpretation of IFRS and auditing requirements between member firms, identify emerging issues, and develop global guidance on a timely basis.

### **PCAOB Standards Group (PSG)**

The PCAOB Standards Group (PSG) comprises a dedicated group of professionals with background in PCAOB auditing standards who promote consistency of interpretation of PCAOB auditing standards applied globally in KPMG firms' audits of non-US components and foreign private issuers and non-US components of SEC issuers, as defined by SEC regulations. The PSG also provides input into the development of training for auditors who work on PCAOB audit engagements and, where practicable, facilitates delivery of such training.

### **Member firm professional practice resource**

Member firms provide consultation support on auditing and technical accounting matters to their audit professionals through professional practice resources (referred to as Department of Professional Practice or DPP). This resource also assists engagement teams where there are differences of opinion either within teams or with the EQC reviewer. Unresolved differences are required to follow a prescribed escalation protocol for final resolution. KPMG's International Standards Group and PCAOB Standards Group are also available for consultation support when required.

## **4.7 PERFORMANCE OF EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT AUDITS**

How an audit is conducted is as important as the final result. KPMG Korea partners and employees are expected to demonstrate certain key behaviors and follow certain policies and procedures in the performance of effective and

efficient audits.

### **4.7.1 Embedding ongoing mentoring, supervision and review**

To invest in the building of skills and capabilities of KPMG professionals, KPMG Korea promotes a continuous learning environment and supports a coaching culture.

Ongoing mentoring, coaching and supervision during an audit involves:

- engagement partner participation in planning discussions;
- tracking the progress of the audit engagement;
- considering the competence and capabilities of the individual members of the engagement team, including whether they have sufficient time to carry out their work, whether they understand their instructions, and whether the work is being carried out in accordance with the planned approach to the engagement;
- helping engagement team members address any significant matters that arise during the audit and modifying the planned approach appropriately; and
- identifying matters for consultation with more experienced team members during the engagement.

A key part of effective mentoring and supervision is timely review of the work performed so that significant matters are promptly identified, discussed and addressed.

#### **4.7.1.1 Engagement quality control (EQC) reviewers**

The EQC review is an important part of KPMG's framework for quality. An EQC reviewer is required to be appointed for audits, including any related review(s) of interim financial information, of all listed entities, non-listed entities with a high public profile, engagements that require an EQC review under applicable laws or regulations, and other engagements as designated by the Risk Management Partner or country Head of Audit.

An EQC review provides reasonable assurance that the team has appropriately identified significant risks, including fraud risks, and has designed and executed audit procedures to address them.

EQC reviewers are required to meet training and

experience criteria to perform a quality control review for a particular engagement. Reviewers are independent of the engagement team and audit client and have the appropriate experience and knowledge to perform an objective review of the more critical decisions and judgments made by the engagement team and the appropriateness of the financial statements.

The audit is completed only when the EQC reviewer is satisfied that all significant questions raised have been resolved, though the engagement partner is ultimately responsible for the resolution of accounting and auditing matters.

KPMG is continually seeking to strengthen and improve the role that the EQC review plays in member firm audits and have taken a number of actions to reinforce this, including issuing leading practice guidance, incorporating specific review requirements into our audit workflow, and developing policies relating to recognition, nomination and development of EQC reviewers.

#### 4.7.1.2 Reporting

Auditing standards largely dictate the format and content of the auditors' report that includes an opinion on the fair presentation of the client's financial statements in all material respects. Experienced engagement partners form all audit opinions based on the audit performed.

In preparing auditors' reports, engagement partners have access to extensive reporting guidance and technical support through consultations with our DPP, especially where there are significant matters to be reported to users of the auditors' report (e.g. a modification to the opinion or through the inclusion of an 'emphasis of matter' or 'other matter' paragraph, as well as key audit matters to be communicated).

#### 4.7.1.3 Engagement Documentation

Our audit documentation is completed and assembled according to the timeline established by the global policy, auditing standards and we have implemented administrative, technical and physical safeguards to protect the confidentiality and integrity of client and firm information.

#### 4.7.1.4 Insightful, open, and honest two-way communication

Two-way communication with those charged with governance, often identified as the Audit Committee, is key to audit quality and is a key aspect of reporting and service delivery.

At KPMG Korea we stress the importance of keeping those charged with governance informed of issues arising throughout the audit. We achieve this through a combination of reports and presentations, attendance at Audit Committee or board meetings, and, when appropriate, ongoing informal discussions with management and members of the Audit Committee.

#### **Audit Committee Institute**

In recognition of the demanding and important role that Audit Committees play for the capital markets and also of the challenges that they face in meeting their responsibilities, the Audit Committee Institute (ACI) aims to help audit committee members enhance their commitment and ability to implement effective audit committee processes. The ACI operates in more than 40 countries across the globe including KPMG Korea and provides audit committee members with authoritative guidance (such as the [ACI Audit Committee Handbook](#)) on matters of interest to Audit Committees; updates on issues like EU audit reform, changes to accounting standards and other matters of interest to Audit Committees (such as cyber security and corporate culture); and the opportunity to network with their peers during an extensive program of technical updates and awareness seminars.

The ACI's offerings cover the array of challenges facing Audit Committees and businesses today — from risk management and emerging technologies to strategy and global compliance.

Further details and insights on Audit Committee Institute are available [here](#).

#### **IFRS Institute**

KPMG's Global IFRS Institute provides information and resources to help the KPMG Korea Board and Audit Committee members, executives, management, stakeholders and government representatives gain insight and access thought leadership about the evolving global financial reporting framework.

#### 4.7.2 Client confidentiality, information security, and data privacy

The importance of maintaining client confidentiality



is emphasized through a variety of mechanisms including the KPMG Global and KPMG Korea Code of Conduct, training, and the annual affidavit/confirmation process, that all KPMG professionals are required to complete.

We have a formal document retention policy concerning the retention period for audit documentation and other records relevant to an engagement in accordance with the relevant IESBA requirements as well as other applicable laws, standards and regulations.

We have clear policies on information security that cover a wide range of areas. Data Privacy policies are in place governing the handling of personal information, and associated training has been held annually for all KPMG Korea personnel.

## 4.8 COMMITMENT TO CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

KPMG commits to continually improve the quality, consistency and efficiency of KPMG audits. Integrated quality monitoring and compliance programs enable member firms to identify quality deficiencies, to perform root cause analysis and develop, implement and report remedial action plans, both in respect of individual audit engagements and the overall system of quality control.

The quality monitoring and compliance programs (see section 4.8.1 for details) are globally administered and consistent in their approach across all member firms, including the nature and extent of testing and reporting. KPMG Korea compares the results of its internal monitoring programs with the results of those of any external inspection programs and take appropriate action.

### 4.8.1 Internal monitoring and compliance programs

KPMG Korea monitoring programs evaluate both:

- engagement performance in compliance with the applicable standards, applicable laws and regulation and KPMG International key policies and procedures; and
- KPMG Korea's compliance with KPMG International key policies and procedures and the relevance, adequacy and effective operation of key quality control policies and procedures.

Our internal monitoring program also contributes to the assessment of whether our system of quality control has been appropriately designed, effectively implemented, and operates effectively. These include:

- Quality Performance Reviews (QPR) and Risk Compliance Programs (RCP), which are conducted annually across the Audit, Tax and Advisory functions; and
- A cross functional Global Compliance review (GCR) program with firms selected for review at various intervals based on identified risk criteria.

The results and lessons from the integrated monitoring programs are communicated internally and appropriate action is taken at local, regional and global levels.

#### *Audit Quality Performance Reviews (QPRs)*

The QPR program assesses engagement level performance and identifies opportunities to improve engagement quality.

#### *Risk-based approach*

Each engagement leader is reviewed at least once in a three-year cycle. A risk-based approach is used to select engagements.

KPMG Korea conducts the annual QPR program in accordance with KPMG International QPR instructions. The reviews are performed at KPMG Korea level and are monitored regionally and globally. Firm Audit QPR reviews are overseen by a senior experienced lead reviewer independent from the firm.

#### *Reviewer selection, preparation, and process*

There are robust criteria for selection of reviewers. Review teams include senior experienced lead reviewers that are independent of the firm under review.

Training is provided to review teams and others overseeing the process, with a focus on topics of concern identified by audit oversight regulators and the need to be as rigorous as external reviewers.

#### *Evaluations from Audit QPR*

Consistent criteria are used to determine engagement ratings and member firm Audit practice evaluations.

Audit engagements selected for review are rated as 'Satisfactory', 'Performance Improvement Needed' or 'Unsatisfactory'.

### **Reporting**

Findings from the QPR program are disseminated to firm professionals through written communications, internal training tools, and periodic partner, manager and staff meetings.

These areas are also emphasized in subsequent inspection programs to gauge the extent of continuous improvement.

Lead audit engagement partners are notified of less than satisfactory engagement (defined as 'Performance Improvement Needed' or 'Unsatisfactory') ratings on their respective cross-border engagements. Additionally, lead audit engagement partners of parent companies/head offices are notified where a subsidiary/affiliate of their client group is audited by a member firm where significant quality issues have been identified during the QPR.

### **Global Audit Quality Monitoring Program (GAQMP)**

The GAQMP is comprised a team of partners, directors and senior managers experienced in performing QPR program reviews of listed and related entity (LRE) audit engagements. The team also includes partners and professionals with experience in auditing general information technology controls and application controls.

Each of the GAQMP reviewers attends the Global QPR training delivered for their respective member firm. The GAQMP team is responsible for performing selected QP reviews of LRE audit engagements.

### **Risk Compliance Program (RCP)**

KPMG International develops and maintains quality control policies and processes that apply to all KPMG firms. These policies and processes, and their related procedures, include the requirements of ISQC 1. During the annual RCP, we perform a robust assessment program consisting of documentation of quality controls and procedures, related compliance testing and reporting of exceptions, action plans and conclusions.

The objectives of the RCP are to:

- document, assess and monitor the extent of

compliance of KPMG Korea system of quality control with Global Quality & Risk Management (GQ&RM) policies and key legal and regulatory requirements relating to the delivery of professional services; and

- provide the basis for KPMG Korea to evaluate that the firm and its personnel comply with relevant professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Where deficiencies are identified, we are required to develop appropriate action plans and monitor the status of each action item.

### **Global Compliance Review (GCR) program**

Each KPMG firm is subject to a GCR conducted by KPMG International's GCR team, independent of the member firm, various intervals based on identified risk criteria.

The GCR team performing the reviews is independent of the firm and is objective and knowledgeable of GQ&RM policies. GCRs assess compliance with selected KPMG International policies and procedures and share best practices among member firms. The GCR provides an independent assessment of:

- a firm's commitment to quality and risk management (tone at the top) and the extent to which its overall structure, governance and financing support and reinforce this commitment;
- a firm's compliance with KPMGI policies and procedures; and
- the robustness with which the member firm performs its own compliance program (RCP).

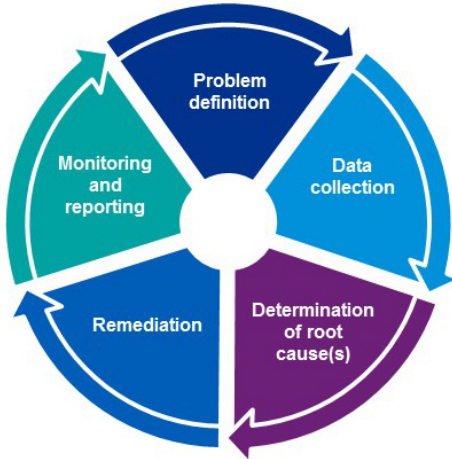
KPMG Korea develops action plans to respond to all GCR findings that indicate improvement is required and agrees these with the GCR team. Our progress on action plans is monitored by the GCR central team. Results are reported to the GQ&RM Steering Group and, where necessary, to appropriate KPMG International and regional leadership.

### **Root Cause Analysis (RCA)**

KPMG Korea performs root cause analysis to identify and address audit quality issues in order to prevent them from recurring and help identify good practices as part of continuous improvement. In 2020, RCA training based on our Global RCA 5 Step Principles was attended by those individuals at KPMG Korea who will be performing RCA or directing those performing RCA. The training

provides a common platform for advancing the practices and skills associated with resourcing, planning and conducting RCA.

The Global RCA 5 Step Principles are as follows:



It is the responsibility of all KPMG firms to perform RCA and thereby identify and subsequently develop appropriate remediation plans for the audit quality issues identified.

KPMG Korea’s Head of Audit is responsible for the development and implementation of action plans as a result of RCA, including identification of solution owners. Our Risk Management Partner monitors their implementation.

### 4.8.2 Recommendation for improvements

At a global level, through the Global Audit Quality Council and the GQ&RM Steering Group, KPMG International reviews the results of the quality monitoring programs, reviews firm root causes and planned remedial actions and develops additional global remediation actions as required.

Global remediation actions developed by KPMG International are aimed at changing culture and behavior across the global organization and at driving consistent engagement team performance within KPMG firms. The remediation actions have been implemented through the development of global training, tools and guidance to drive consistency, ensure the fundamentals are right and that best practice is shared across the global organization.

### 4.8.3 External feedback and dialogue

#### 4.8.3.1 Regulators

In Korea, the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS) has been carrying out independent inspections on the firm. FSS performed inspection field work on KPMG Korea in September 2020. As of the date of this report, FSS has not issued its final inspection report.

KPMG Korea is also registered with the US PCAOB, Japanese Financial Services Authority, FRC and CSSF. The US PCAOB inspected the KPMG Korea (in a joint inspection with the FSS) in November and December of 2018.

We have considered each of the findings and recommendations and have implemented actions to address deficiencies and strengthen policies and procedures as appropriate.

KPMG International has regular two-way communication with the International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR) to discuss audit quality findings and actions taken to address such issues across the entire organization.

#### 4.8.3.2 Client feedback

We proactively seek feedback from clients through in-person conversations and surveys conducted by KPMG Korea client survey team which is independent from the client service teams in order to monitor their satisfaction with services delivered. We endeavour to take this feedback and make dynamic changes at both the engagement level and firm level to meet clients’ needs.

#### 4.8.3.3 Monitoring of complaints

We have procedures in place for monitoring and addressing complaints received relating to the quality of our work. These procedures are detailed on the website of KPMG Korea Ethics and Compliance Hotline channel.

#### 4.8.3.4 Other assessments of audit quality

KPMG Korea also has a pre-issuance review process including in-flight reviews to ensure audit quality.

DPP selects a sample of audit engagements each year and conducts pre-issuance reviews including in-flight reviews in three phases. Each phase has pre-defined points for review, which also incorporate findings during the relevant year’s QPR and are communicated to all audit engagement teams prior to the commencement of the reviews.



Phase 1 review covers review points related to audit planning and risk assessment matters and is conducted prior to the commencement of interim audits.

Phase 2 review covers review points for control testing and is conducted after audit engagement teams have completed their interim audits but prior to the commencement of year-end audits.

Phase 3 review includes a review of the client's financial statements and review of pre-defined review points as well as certain significant areas in the relevant audit documentation and is conducted before the audit report is issued. These selected audit engagements are graded based on the findings from the reviews and how the audit engagement teams addressed these comments before they issue the audit report. The final grade of each review is reflected in the relevant engagement partner's quality performance evaluation program (QPEP) for each year.

## 5. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

KPMG Korea's total revenues for the year ended 31 March 2021 are as follows: (In millions of Korean Won)

Source of Revenue	Revenue <sup>2</sup>
Statutory audit revenues from non-EU audit clients that are listed in the EU	8,704
All other revenues <sup>3</sup>	611,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>620,202</b>

## 6. PARTNER REMUNERATION

### Partners' profit share

Partners are remunerated out of the distributable profits of KPMG Korea, which is approved by the KPMG Korea Board. Remuneration is based on the performance assessment of each partner per KPMG Korea's performance assessment policy. The policy takes into account a number of factors including quality of work, excellence in

client service, growth in revenue and profitability and risk management.

There are two elements to partner remuneration:

- base salary – a proportion of the KPMG Korea budgeted profits are allocated to partners as a base salary. The amount of base salary reflects the role and title of each partner.
- Bonus – as a variable element of partner remuneration, this rewards performance in the year based on profits achieved.

Audit partners are not permitted to have objectives related to, or receive any remuneration from, selling non-audit services to their audit clients. In addition, over 70% of their performance assessment is based on an assessment of their ability to deliver audit quality.

### Drawings

During the year, partners working within KPMG Korea received monthly drawings and, from time to time, additional profit distributions. The level and timing of the additional distributions are decided by the Board of KPMG Korea, taking into account cash requirements for operating and investing activities. All such drawings and profit distributions to partners represent payments on account of current year profits and are reclaimable from members until profits have been allocated. Any over-distribution of profits during the year is also recoverable from partners.

## 7. NETWORK ARRANGEMENTS

### 7.1 LEGAL STRUCTURE

#### Legal structure for the Financial Year ended 30 September 2020

KPMG Korea is affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"). KPMG International is a Swiss cooperative which is a legal entity formed under Swiss law. Prior to 1 October 2020 it was the coordinating entity for the network and the entity with which all the member firms of the KPMG organization were required to be affiliated with. Further details about KPMG International and its business activities, including our relationship with it for the financial year ending

<sup>2</sup> Revenues are reported gross, inclusive of expenses incurred in the performance of providing services.

<sup>3</sup> Interim review revenues from non-EU audit clients that are listed in the EU are included in "All other revenues" category, based on the time charged for the review engagements.



30 September 2020, are available in the 'Governance and leadership' section of the 2019 report .

KPMG is the registered trademark of KPMG International and is the name by which the member firms are commonly known. The rights of member firms to use the KPMG name and marks are contained within agreements with KPMG International.

Pursuant to their membership agreements with KPMG International, member firms are required to comply with KPMG International's policies, including quality standards governing how they operate and how they provide services to clients to compete effectively. This includes being professionally and financially stable, having an ownership, governance and management structure that ensures continuity and stability and long term success and being able to comply with policies issued by KPMG International, adopt global strategies, share resources (incoming and outgoing), service multi-national clients, manage risk, and deploy global methodologies and tools.

KPMG International is an entity that is legally separate from each member firm. KPMG International and the member firms are not a global partnership, joint venture, or in a principal or agent relationship or partnership with each other. No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm.

### Legal structure from 1 October 2020

On 1 October 2020, KPMG Korea and all other KPMG firms entered into new membership and associated documents, the key impact of which is that all KPMG member firms in the KPMG global organization became members in, or have other legal connections to, KPMG International Limited, an English private company limited by guarantee. From 1 October 2020, KPMG International Limited acts as the coordinating entity for the overall benefit of the KPMG member firms. It does not provide professional services to clients. Professional services to clients are exclusively provided by member firms.

Further detail on the revised legal and

governance arrangements for the KPMG global organization from 1 October 2020 can be found in section 'Governance and leadership' of the 2020 KPMG International Transparency Report.

KPMG International Limited and the KPMG member firms are not a global partnership, single firm, multinational corporation, joint venture, or in a principal or agent relationship or partnership with each other. No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International Limited, any of its related entities or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International Limited or any of its related entities have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm.

### Total turnover achieved by EU/EEA audit firms resulting from the statutory audit of annual and consolidated financial statements<sup>4</sup>.

Aggregated revenues generated by KPMG firms, from EU and EEA Member States resulting from the statutory audit of annual and consolidated financial statements was EUR 2.8 billion during the year ending 30 September 2020. The EU/EEA aggregated statutory audit revenue figures are presented to the best extent currently calculable and translated at the average exchange rate prevailing in the 12 months ended 30 September 2020.

## 7.2 RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBER FIRMS

Under agreements with KPMG International, member firms are required to comply with KPMG International's policies and regulations including quality standards governing how they operate and how they provide services to clients to compete effectively. This includes having a firm structure that ensures continuity and stability and being able to adopt global strategies, share resources (incoming and outgoing), service multi-national clients, manage risk, and deploy global methodologies and tools.

Each KPMG firm takes responsibility for its management and the quality of its work. Member firms commit to a common set of KPMG Value (as set out in [Appendix A.4](#)).

KPMG International's activities are funded by amounts paid by member firms. The basis for

<sup>4</sup> The financial information set forth represents combined information of the separate KPMG firms from EU and EEA Member States that perform professional services for clients. The information is combined here solely for presentation purposes. KPMG International performs no services for clients

nor, concomitantly, generates any client revenue.<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the words 'member firm' or 'KPMG member firm' when used in this Transparency Report include the following:

calculating such amounts is approved by the Global Board and consistently applied to the firms. A firm's status as a KPMG member firm and its participation in the KPMG global organization may be terminated if, among other things, it has not complied with the policies set by KPMG International or any of its other obligations owed to KPMG International.

### 7.3 PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE

Insurance cover is maintained in respect of professional negligence claims. The cover provides a territorial coverage on a worldwide basis and is principally written through a captive insurer that is available to all KPMG member firms.

### 7.4 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The key governance and management bodies of KPMG International are the Global Council, the Global Board, and the Global Management Team.

#### **Global Council**

The Global Council focuses on high-level governance tasks and provides a forum for open discussion and communication among member firms.

Among other things, the Global Council elects the Global Chairman and also approves the appointment of Global Board members. It includes representation from 61 KPMG firms that are "members" of KPMG International as a matter of Swiss law. Sublicensee firms<sup>5</sup> are generally indirectly represented by a member.

#### **Global Board**

The Global Board is the principal governance and oversight body of KPMG International. The key responsibilities of the Global Board include approving global strategy, protecting and enhancing the KPMG brand, overseeing the Global Management Team, and approving policies and with which KPMG firms are required by comply.

The Global Board includes the Global Chairman, the Chairman of each of the three regions (the Americas; Asia Pacific (ASPAC); and Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMA)) and a number of senior partners of member firms.

It is led by the Global Chairman, and also includes the Chairman of each of the regions a number of other member firm senior partners. The list of current Global Board members is set out at <https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/about/who-we-are/our-leadership.html>.

One of the other Global Board members is elected as the lead director by those Global Board members who are not also members of the Executive Committee of the Global Board ("non-executive" members). A key role of the lead director is to act as liaison between the Global Chairman and the "non-executive" Global Board members.

#### **Global Management Team**

The Global Board has delegated certain responsibilities to the Global Management Team. These responsibilities include developing the global strategy by working together with the Executive Committee, and jointly recommending the global strategy to the Global Board for its approval. The Global Management Team also supports the member firms in their execution of the global strategy and is responsible for holding them accountable against their commitments.

It is led by the Global Chairman and includes the Global Chief Operating Officer, Global Chief Administrative Officer, global function and infrastructure heads, the Global Head of Quality, Risk and Regulatory and the General Counsel.

The list of current Global Management Team members as at October 2019 is available in the [Leadership](#) section on KPMG.com.

#### **Global Steering Groups**

There is a Global Steering Groups for each key function and infrastructure area chaired by the relevant Global Management Team, and, together they assist the Global Management Team in discharging its responsibilities. In particular the Global Audit Steering Group and Global Quality

<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the words 'member firm' or 'KPMG member firm' when used in this Transparency Report include the following:

- Those entities that are members of KPMG International as a matter of Swiss law because KPMG International is a Swiss cooperative (i.e. similar to shareholders, albeit KPMG

International has no share capital and, therefore, only has members not shareholders).

- Those entities ('sublicensees') that are not members of KPMG International as a matter of Swiss law but have still entered into legal agreements with KPMG International and also an entity that is a 'member'.



Risk Management Steering Group work closely with regional and member firm leadership to:

- Establish and ensure communication of appropriate audit and quality/risk management policies;
  - Establish and support effective and efficient risk processes to promote audit quality;
  - Promote and support strategy implementation in member firms' audit functions, including standards of audit quality; and
  - Assess and monitor audit quality issues, including those arising from quality performance and regulatory reviews, and focus on best practices that reduce audit quality findings.
- assist GQ&RM leadership in the monitoring of member firms' quality and risk activities;
  - work with GQ&RM leadership and the International Office of General Counsel (IOGC) when significant brand and legal risk issues occur to assist in ensuring that matters are properly handled; and
  - assist in monitoring the effectiveness of firm remediation of significant issues, including identification of the root cause(s) of serious quality incidents.

The roles of the Global Audit Steering Group and the Global Quality & Risk Management Steering Group are detailed in section 'Governance and leadership' of the [2019 KPMG International Transparency Report](#).

Each firm is part of one of three regions (the Americas, ASPAC, and EMA). Each region has a Regional Board comprising a regional chairman, regional chief operating officer, representation from any sub-regions, and other members as appropriate. Each Regional Board focuses specifically on the needs of member firms within their region and assists in the implementation of KPMG International's policies and processes within the region.

Further details about KPMG International including the governance arrangements for the year ended 30 September 2020, can be found in section 'Governance and leadership' of the [2019 KPMG International Transparency Report](#).

## 7.5 AREA QUALITY & RISK MANAGEMENT LEADERS

The Global Head of Quality, Risk and Regulatory appoints Area Quality & Risk Management Leaders (ARL) who serve a regular and ongoing monitoring and consultation function to assess the effectiveness of a member firm's efforts and processes to identify, manage and report significant risks that have the potential to damage the KPMG brand. Significant activities of the ARL, including member firm issues identified and related member firm response/remediation, are reported to GQ&RM leadership. The objectives of the ARL role are to:



## 8. STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF KPMG KOREA ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF QUALITY CONTROLS AND INDEPENDENCE

The measures and procedures that serve as the basis for the system of quality control for KPMG Korea outlined in this report aim to provide a reasonable degree of assurance that the statutory audits carried out by our firm comply with the applicable laws and regulations. Because of its inherent limitations, the system of quality controls is not intended to provide absolute assurance that non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations would be prevented or detected.

*The Board of KPMG Korea has considered:*

- the design and operation of the quality control systems as described in this report;
- the findings from the various compliance programs operated by our firm (including the KPMG International Review Programs as described in section 4.8.1 and our local compliance monitoring programs); and
- findings from regulatory inspections and subsequent follow up and/or remedial actions.

Taking all of this evidence together, the Board of KPMG Korea confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the systems of quality control within our firm have operated effectively during the year ended 31 March 2021.

Furthermore, the Board of KPMG Korea confirms that an internal review of independence compliance within our firm has been conducted during the year ended 31 March 2021.

July 30, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'K. T. Kim'.

**Kyo Tae Kim**  
**Chief Executive Officer**



## A. APPENDIX

### A.1 KEY LEGAL ENTITIES AND AREAS OF OPERATION

Name of Entity	Legal Structure (Type of Business Entity)	Regulatory Status	Nature of Business	Area of Operation
Samjong KPMG LLC	Limited Liability Company	Limited Liability Company as defined in the Commercial Law in the Republic of Korea	Holding company	Korea
KPMG Samjong Accounting Corp.	Limited Liability Company	Limited Liability Company as defined in the Certified Public Accountant Act in the Republic of Korea	Audit, tax and Deal advisory services	Korea
Samjong KPMG Economic Research Institute	Corporation	Corporation as defined in the Commercial Law in the Republic of Korea	Research on domestic/international economy and industry trends	Korea
Samjong KPMG AAS Inc.	Corporation	Corporation as defined in the Commercial Law in the Republic of Korea	Accounting Administration Services	Korea
Samjong KPMG Actuaries Inc.	Corporation	Corporation as defined in the Commercial Law and Insurance Business Act in the Republic of Korea	Financing and actuarial consulting services	Korea
KPMG Customs Corp.	Limited Liability Company	Limited Liability Company as defined in the Commercial Law and Customs Act in the Republic of Korea	Customs services	Korea
Sung Gong Tax Accounting Corporation	Tax Accounting Corporation	Tax Accounting Corporation as defined in Certified Tax Accountant Act	Tax services but only as support on engagements which were directly contracted by Samjong Accounting Corp with the clients	Korea
Paran Happiness Inc.	Corporation	Corporation as defined in the Act on the employment promotion and vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and the Commercial Law in the Republic of Korea	Internal Printing, Food & Beverage Service only for KPMG Korea.	Korea
KPMG Audit LLC	Limited Liability Company	Limited Liability Company as defined in the Commercial Law in Mongolia	Audit and financial advisory services	Mongolia
KPMG Tax TMZ LLC	Limited Liability Company	Limited Liability Company as defined in the Commercial Law in Mongolia	Tax service	Mongolia

## A.2 DETAILS OF THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AT KPMG KOREA

**Kyo Tae Kim**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Seung Yeoul Yang**  
Risk Management Partner



**Eun Sup Han**  
Head of Audit



**Seung Hoe Goo**  
Head of Deal Advisory



**Hak Sup Yoon**  
Head of Tax



**Dae Gil Jung**  
Head of Consulting Service



## A.3 PUBLIC INTEREST ENTITIES

The list below includes the firm's relevant audit clients whose transferable securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EU as of 31 March 2021<sup>6</sup>.

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HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY

HYUNDAI CAPITAL SERVICES, INC.

GS Caltex Corporation

SK TELECOM CO., LTD

HANATOUR SERVICE INC.

KOOKMIN BANK

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<sup>6</sup> The UK no longer include in the EU/EEA member state since the transition period ended on 31 December 2020. However, the EU Directive rule partially apply for our financial reporting period, therefore UK was included as EU/EEA listed client list

## A.4 KPMG VALUES

Our Values represent what we believe in, and what's important to us as an organization. They guide our behaviours day-to-day, informing how we act, the decisions we make, and how we work with each other, our clients, companies that we audit, and all our stakeholders.

*Our Values are:*

*Integrity: We do what is right.*

*Excellence: We never stop learning and improving.*

*Courage: We think and act boldly.*

*Together: We respect each other and draw strength from our differences.*

*For Better: We do what matters.*





# Thank you

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