

考試科目	會計學	所別	會計研究所 4131, 4132	考試時間	2月22日(六)第二節
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1. 立誠公司的比較財務狀況表及綜合損益表如下：

立誠公司
比較財務狀況表
14年及13年12月31日

資 產	14年	13年
現 金	\$ 3,500	\$ 4,500
應收帳款	2,500	1,500
存 貨	6,000	6,000
預付費用	100	250
租賃資產(長期)	16,500	19,000
採用權益法之投資	<u>9,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
合 計	<u>\$37,600</u>	<u>\$37,250</u>
負債及股東權益		
應付帳款	\$ 5,050	\$ 1,500
應付利息	250	200
應付票據(短期)	2,000	2,000
應付租賃款	8,000	12,500
普通股股本	12,500	15,000
資本公積	1,250	1,500
保留盈餘	<u>8,550</u>	<u>4,550</u>
合 計	<u>\$37,600</u>	<u>\$37,250</u>

立誠公司
綜合損益表
14年度

銷貨收入	\$15,100
銷貨成本	(7,000)
租賃資產折舊費用	(2,500)
採用權益法認列之損益份額	2,100
利息費用	(900)
其他費用	<u>(300)</u>
本期淨利	<u>\$ 6,500</u>

其他補充資料如下：

- (1) 通過並支付現金股利\$2,250。
- (2) 年度內新投資\$1,500。

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(3) 年度內支付應付租賃款\$5,000。年度內購回庫藏股票並註銷，購回成本超過原發行價格部分記保留盈餘。

(4) 立誠公司將所有股利收入及利息費用分類為營業活動產生的現金流量；所支付的股利分類為籌資產生的現金流量。

試作：用直接法編製的現金流量表。(18%)

2. 康弘公司13年初購入一設備成本\$1,200,000，估計可用五年，無殘值，財務報表及報稅上均依直線法提列折舊，14年1月1日該設備重估公允價值為\$1,080,000，產生重估增值\$120,000，剩餘耐用年限仍為四年。若重估增值並不影響14年之課稅所得，稅捐機關亦不將設備之課稅基礎調整至重估公允價值。康弘公司將帳列資產重估增值逐年轉入保留盈餘，並將帳上其他綜合損益相關所得稅採淨額法入帳。若康弘公司14年之課稅所得為\$2,000,000，所得稅稅率為17%。
試作：14年認列資產重估增值所得稅費用及所得稅費用之相關分錄。(16%)

3. 宣成公司資本結構如下：

	12月31日	
	13年	12年
流通在外證券		
普通股	336,000股	280,000股
不可轉換、非累積特別股	10,000股	10,000股
10%可轉換公司債面值	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

其他有關資料如下：

- 13年9月1日，宣成公司發行普通股56,000股。
- 13年度淨利\$860,000。
- 13年間，宣成公司通過並發放特別股股利，每股\$5。
- 10%公司債每\$1,000可轉換普通股40股，13年1月1日帳面金額\$980,000，有效利率11%。
- 在13年度流通在外認股證並未行使，認股證可按每股\$22認購30,000股普通股，13年普通股全年平均市價每股\$36。
- 宣成公司12年及13年所得稅率是25%。

試作：計算宣成公司13年度基本及稀釋每股盈餘。(16%)

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4. 台北公司於 20X1 年初購買一部機器設備，成本 \$6,000,000，無殘值，估計耐用年限為 5 年，依年數合計法提列折舊。20X2 年 1 月 1 日台北公司決定將該機器設備出售，此時該機器亦符合待出售非流動資產之條件，20X2 年 1 月 1 日該機器設備的使用價值為 \$4,200,000，公允價值減出售成本為 \$3,600,000。20X2 年 12 月 31 日該機器設備的使用價值為 \$3,900,000，公允價值減出售成本為 \$3,800,000。20X3 年 7 月 1 日台北公司決定繼續使用該機器設備，並停止將該機器分類為待出售非流動資產，重分類為不動產、廠房及設備，此時該機器設備的使用價值為 \$2,100,000，公允價值減出售成本為 \$1,700,000。

試求：(20 分)

- (1) 20X2 年 1 月 1 日將機器重分類為待出售非流動資產，台北公司應認列的減損損失金額為多少元？
- (2) 20X2 年 12 月 31 日台北公司再衡量該待出售非流動資產，應認列減損損失或迴轉利益？金額為多少元？
- (3) 20X3 年 7 月 1 日停止將該機器分類為待出售非流動資產，台北公司應認列重分類損益之金額為多少元？
- (4) 企業將於未來報廢的非流動資產，可否分類為待出售非流動資產？簡要說明理由。

5. 簡答題：(30 分)

1. 比較「淨變現價值」與「公允價值減出售成本」之差異，並各舉一例現行會計準則規定應適用該衡量之項目。
2. 企業一筆 10 年期應付公司債，將於 12 個月內到期，企業已提撥足夠的償債基金可以償還該筆負債。試問：在財務報表上，是否須將該筆應付公司債重分類為流動負債？簡要說明理由。
3. 企業認列呆帳損失採用「已發生損失模式 (incurred loss model)」與「預期損失模式 (expected loss model)」有何不同？各有何利弊？

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第一題 (20%)

Harwood Company produces a lightweight backpack that is popular with teenagers. It uses standard costing and allocates variable and fixed manufacturing overhead based on direct labor-hours. The standard costs relating to a single backpack are given below:

	<u>Standard quantity</u>	<u>Standard price</u>	<u>Standard cost</u>
Direct materials	3 yards	\$? per yard	\$?
Direct labor	2 hours	? per hour	?
Variable manufacturing overhead	? hours	4.50 per hour	?
Fixed manufacturing overhead	? hours	6.40 per hour	?
Total standard cost per unit			<u>\$ 52.00</u>

During December 2013, 3,000 backpacks were produced and sold. The following information was extracted from the company's books for the month:

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Variable manufacturing overhead efficiency variance	\$ 900	
Fixed manufacturing overhead production-volume variance		\$ 1,280

The following additional information is available for December's production:

- No materials were on hand at the start of the month. 9,500 yards of direct materials were purchased on account at a total cost of \$53,200. The direct materials price variance is \$1,900U which is recorded when the materials are purchased. Some of the materials purchased during the month were still on hand in the warehouse at the end of the month.
- The direct materials efficiency variance is \$2,160F.
- Actual direct labor cost was \$41,300.
- Actual variable manufacturing overhead was \$26,660, and actual fixed manufacturing overhead was \$36,200.

Required:

- How many yards of direct materials were used in production during December 2013.
- Compute the December 2013 price variance for direct labor and indicate whether it is favorable (F) or unfavorable (U).
- What was the denominator level used for allocating fixed manufacturing overhead?
- Give possible causes for the December 2013 variable manufacturing overhead efficiency variance.

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第二題 (15%)

Ace Company consists of two decentralized divisions, Frame Division and Assembly Division. Its Frame Division produces the bicycle frame, and the Assembly Division buys bicycle frames and assembles the bicycles. There is a market for both the subassembly and the final product. The company treats its divisions as profit centers and has given the division managers the authority to decide whether or not to sell outside the company, or among themselves at a transfer price determined by the division managers. The following data are available for Frame Division:

Capacity in units per year	300,000
Selling price to outside customers per unit	\$ 50
Direct materials per unit	12
Direct labor per unit	6
Manufacturing overhead per unit (60% fixed)	20
Selling and administrative expense per unit (30% fixed)	10

The Assembly Division is currently purchasing 120,000 frames each year from an outside supplier at a price of \$50 per frame, less a 10% quantity discount. As the company's new president encouraged the divisions to buy and sell within the corporate family, the manager of the Assembly Division offers to purchase 120,000 frames from Frame Division. In order to maintain the same quality level, the Assembly Division will purchase frames from the single supplier. Frame Division can avoid \$3 per unit in commissions and shipping costs on any sales to Assembly Division.

Required: The following situations refer only to the preceding data; there is no connection between the two situations.

- Assume that the Frame Division can sell only 180,000 frames each year to outside customers at the normal \$50 price on the intermediate market. Capacity cannot be reduced in the short run.
 - If the two divisions were to negotiate a transfer price, what is the range of possible transfer prices? (4%)
 - The manager of the Assembly Division offers to purchase 120,000 frames from Frame Division at a price of \$40 per unit. If the Frame Division meets the \$40 price and sells 120,000 frames to the Assembly Division each year, what will be the effect on the profits of the company as a whole? (3%)
- Assume that the Frame Division can sell 240,000 frames each year to outside customers at the normal \$50 price.
 - From the standpoint of the Frame Division, what is the lowest acceptable transfer price for frames sold to the Assembly Division? (4%)
 - Suppose that the outside supplier of Assembly Division drops its price (net of the quantity discount) to only \$35 per frame. If the Frame Division refuses to meet the \$35 price, should the Assembly Division be required to purchase from the Frame Division at a higher price for the good of the company as a whole? Explain. Be specific in your answer. (4%)

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第三題 (15%)

Smart Company has just developed a new product and is anxious to begin production of it. Careful marketing and cost studies have been made to determine probable costs and market potential. The new product would sell for \$80 each. The following sales (all for cash) are expected: Year 1, 6,000 units; Year 2, 9,000 units; Year 3, 9,000 units; Year 4, 9,000 units; Year 5, 6,000 units. Cash variable cost would be \$50 per unit. In order to manufacture the product, the company would have to buy a new machine for \$400,000. The machine would have a 5-year life and a salvage value of \$50,000 at the end of its useful life. Smart would use straight-line depreciation on the machine for both book and tax purposes. Fixed costs including salaries, maintenance, depreciation on the machine would total \$170,000 per year (all costs would require cash expenditures except depreciation). Production and sales of the product would require working capital, so an additional investment of \$30,000 would need to be maintained at all times, but this working capital would be fully released after 5 years. Assume all cash flows would occur at year-end except for initial investment amounts. Smart Company has a 14% after-tax required rate of return and a 30% income tax rate.

Required:

1. Calculate accrual accounting rate of return based on net initial investment. (Please answer in % format, and round your answer to two decimal places.)
2. Using the NPV criterion, would you advise Smart Company to introduce the new product? Why? Show computations to support your answer.
3. Identify five additional factors that Smart Company should consider in deciding whether to introduce the new product.

The present value factors are as follows:

Periods	1	2	3	4	5
14% Present Value	0.877	0.769	0.675	0.592	0.519

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第四題 (25%)

Dow Corporation grows, processes, cans and sells three main pineapple products: sliced pineapple, crushed pineapple, and pineapple juice. The outside skin, which is removed in the cutting department and processed as animal feed, is treated as a by-product.

Dow's production process is as follows: Pineapples are first processed in the cutting department. The pineapples are washed, and the outside skin is cut away. Then the pineapples are cored and trimmed for slicing. The three main products (sliced, crushed, juice) and the by-product (animal feed) are recognizable after processing in the cutting department. Each product is then transferred to a separate department for final processing.

The trimmed pineapples are forwarded to the slicing department where they are sliced and canned. Any juice generated during the slicing operation is packed in the cans with the slices. The pieces of pineapple trimmed from the fruit are diced and canned in the crushing department. Again, the juice generated during this operation is packed in the can with the crushed pineapple. The core and surplus pineapple generated from the cutting department are pulverized into a liquid in the juicing department. An evaporation loss equal to 8% of the weight of the good output produced in this department occurs as the juices are heated. The outside skin is chopped into animal feed in the feed department.

Dow Corporation uses the net realizable value method to assign costs of the joint process to its main products. The by-product is inventoried at its net realizable value. The net realizable value of the by-product reduces the joint costs of the main products. A total of 270,000 pounds entered the cutting department in April. The schedule shows the costs incur in each department, the proportion by weight transferred to the four final processing departments, and the selling price of each product.

April Processing Data and Costs

Department	Costs Incurred	Proportion of Product by Weight Transferred to Departments	Selling Price per Pound of Final Product
Cutting	\$60,000	--	None
Slicing	4,700	35%	\$0.60
Crushing	10,580	28%	0.55
Juicing	3,250	27%	0.30
Animal Feed	<u>700</u>	<u>10%</u>	0.10
Total	<u>\$79,230</u>	<u>100%</u>	

Required:

- What is the gross margin for each of the three main products?
- How valuable is the gross margin information for evaluating the profitability of each main product? Explain.
- If no market exists for the outside skin as animal feed and, instead, it must be disposed of at a cost of \$800, what effect will this cost have on the costs allocated to the main product?

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第五題 (25%)

The Brown Corporation produces and sells to wholesalers a highly successful line of summer lotions and insect repellents. Brown has decided to diversify to stabilize sales throughout the year. A natural area for the company to consider is the production of winter lotions and creams to prevent dry and chapped skin.

After considerable research, a winter products line has been developed. However, because of the conservative nature of company management, the CEO of the Brown Corporation has decided to introduce only one of the new products for this coming winter. If the product is a success, further expansion in future years will be initiated.

The product selected is a lip balm to be sold in a lipstick-type tube. The product will be sold to wholesalers in boxes of 24 tubes for \$8.00 per box. Because of available capacity, no additional fixed charges will be incurred to produce the product. However, a \$200,000 fixed charge will be assigned to allocate a fair share of the company's fixed costs to the new product. The remaining overhead costs are variable.

Using estimated sales and production of 100,000 boxes of lip balm as the standard volume, the accounting department has developed the following costs per box of 24 tubes.

Direct labor	\$4.00
Direct materials	6.00
Total overhead	<u>3.00</u>
Total	<u>\$13.00</u>

Brown approached a cosmetics manufacturer to discuss the possibility of purchasing the empty tubes for the new product. The purchase price of the empty tubes from the cosmetics manufacturer would be \$1.80 per 24 tubes. If Brown accepts the purchase proposal, it is estimated that direct labor and variable overhead costs would be reduced by 10% and direct materials costs would be reduced by 20%.

Required:

- Should the Brown Corporation make or buy the tubes? What would be the maximum purchase price acceptable to Brown for the tubes? Show your calculations to support your answer.
- Instead of sales of 100,000 boxes, revised estimates show sales volume at 125,000 boxes. At this new volume, additional equipment at an annual rental of \$20,000 must be acquired to manufacture the empty tubes. However, this incremental cost would be the only additional fixed cost required, even if sales increased to 300,000 boxes. (The 300,000 level is the goal of the third year of production.) Under these circumstances should Brown make or buy the tubes? Show calculations to support your answer.
- The company has the option of making and buying at the same time. What is your answer to Part (b) if this alternative is considered? Show calculations to support your answer.
- What qualitative factors should Brown consider in determining whether they should make or buy the lipstick tubes?

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<p>第一題 (24分):</p> <p>You have been asked by the board of trustees of a local church to review its accounting procedures. As part of this review you have prepared the following comments relating to the collections made at weekly services and record keeping for members' pledges and contributions:</p> <p>(1) The church's board of trustees has delegated responsibility for financial management and the financial records to the finance committee. This group prepares the annual forecast and approves major disbursements, but is not involved in collections or record keeping. No internal or independent audit has been considered necessary in recent years because the same trusted employee has kept church records and served as financial secretary for 15 years.</p> <p>(2) The offering at the weekly service is taken by a team of ushers. The head usher counts the offering in the church office following each service. He then places the offering and a notation of the amount counted in the church safe. The next morning the financial secretary opens the safe and recounts the offering. He withholds about \$100 to meet cash expenditures during the coming week and deposits the remainder of the offering intact. In order to facilitate the deposit, members who contribute by check are asked to draw their checks to cash.</p> <p>(3) At their request, a few members are furnished prenumbered, predated envelopes in which to insert their weekly contributions. The head usher removes the cash from the envelopes to be counted with the loose cash included in the offering and discards the envelopes. No record is maintained of issuance or return of the envelopes, and the envelope system is not encouraged.</p> <p>(4) Each member is asked to prepare a contribution pledge card annually. The pledge is regarded as a moral commitment by the member to contribute a stated weekly amount. Based upon the amounts shown on the pledge cards, the financial secretary furnishes a letter requesting members to support the tax deductibility of their contributions.</p> <p>Required: Describe the weaknesses and recommend improvements in procedures for:</p> <p>(a) Offerings given at weekly services. (12 points)</p> <p>(b) Record keeping for members' pledges and contributions. (12 points)</p> <p>Please organize your answers in good format; otherwise you will not get full points on this question.</p>					
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第二題 (10分):

Last year, Johnson & Barkley, CPAs, audited the consolidated financial statements of Jordan Company (a nonpublic company) for the year ended December 31, 20X0, and expressed a standard unmodified report.

Johnson & Barkley also audited Jordan's 20X1 financial statements (for the year ended December 31, 20X1). These consolidated financial statements are being presented on a comparative basis with those of the prior year, and an unmodified opinion is being expressed. Smith, the engagement manager, instructed Abler, an audit staff on the engagement, to draft the auditors' report. In drafting the report below, Abler considered the following facts:

- (1) Jordan changed its accounting method for inventory from Average to FIFO in 20X1.
- (2) Larkin & Lake, CPAs, audited the financial statements of BX, Inc., a consolidated subsidiary of Jordan, for the year ended December 31, 20X1. The subsidiary's financial statements reflected total assets and revenues of 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively, of the consolidated totals. Larkin & Lake expressed an unmodified opinion and furnished Johnson & Barkley with a copy of the auditors' report. Johnson & Barkley has decided to assume responsibility for the work of Larkin & Lake insofar as it relates to the expression of an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and has applied the necessary audit procedures.
- (3) Jordan is a defendant in a lawsuit alleging patent infringement. This is adequately disclosed in the notes to Jordan's financial statements, but no provision for liability has been recorded because the ultimate outcome of the litigation cannot presently be determined.

Based on the above facts, Abler drafted the following audit report:

Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Jordan Company and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the first-in-first-out method of inventory valuation in 20X1. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to here present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jordan Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Johnson & Barkley, CPAs

Phoenix, Arizona
December 31, 20X1

Required:

Smith reviewed Abler's draft and stated in the *Supervisor's Review Notes* below that there were deficiencies in Abler's draft. Items (a) through (j) represent the deficiencies noted by Smith. For each deficiency, indicate whether Smith is correct or incorrect in the criticism of Abler's draft. (1 point each deficiency)

- The report's title is incorrect as it should include the word "independent."
- The report should have an addressee such as the board of directors.
- There should be a section entitled *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*.
- The first sentence of the *Auditors' Responsibility* section should state that "Our responsibility is to provide assurance ...," not "Our responsibility is to express an opinion .."
- The *Auditors' Responsibility* and the *Opinion* sections should both refer to the component auditors.
- The third paragraph under the *Auditors' Responsibility* section is not required—let's omit it.
- The emphasis of matter paragraph should follow the opinion paragraph.
- The *Opinion* section should indicate that the principles were consistently applied except for the change in method of inventory valuation.
- The report should be dated as of the date sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been gathered, not as of year-end.
- The names of the individual financial statements should be included in the *Opinion* section.

Please organize your answers in good table format; otherwise you will not get full points on this question.

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第三題 (26分):

The accompanying flowchart on the next page summarizes Jenz Corporation's processing of sales. Some of the flowchart symbols are labeled to indicate controls and records. For each symbol numbered 1 through 13, select one response from either the list of operations and controls (A through O) or the list of documents, journals, ledgers, and files (P through Z). (2 points each number)

Operations and Controls	Documents, Journals, Ledgers, and Files
A. Enter shipping data	P. Shipping document
B. Verify agreement of sales order and shipping document	Q. General ledger master file
C. Write-off of accounts receivable	R. General journal
D. To warehouse and shipping department	S. Master price file
E. Authorize accounts receivable write-off	T. Sales journal
F. Prepare aged trial balance	U. Sales invoice
G. To sales department	V. Cash receipts journal
H. Release goods for shipment	W. Uncollectible accounts file
I. To accounts receivable department	X. Shipping file
J. Enter price data	Y. Aged trial balance
K. Determine that customer exists	Z. Open order file
L. Match customer purchase order with sales order	
M. Perform customer credit check	
N. Prepare sales journal	
O. Prepare sales invoice	

備註	試題隨卷繳交
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考試科目	審計學	所別	會計研究所 431, 432	考試時間	2月22日(六) 第四節
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第四題 (22分):

An improper cutoff of transactions around year-end occurs when journal entries are recorded in the wrong year. In this case, you are to determine the effects of various cutoff misstatements relating to recording cash receipts received on accounts receivable and the recording of credit sales. An example of a possible improper cutoff is to "close" the cash receipts journal on December 30 and include December 31 sales in the subsequent year (e.g., the entry is dated January 1 rather than December 31). As a result, cash is understated while accounts receivable is overstated by the same amount for the year just ended. The effects of closing the sales journal depend upon whether a periodic inventory or perpetual inventory system is in use. The effects of "leaving open" journals past year-end and dating January entries as of December may be determined in a similar manner.

Required:

Assume that the client made the following actual credit sales and received cash receipts as follows after 12/29/20X8:

	Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Cash Receipts (Receivables Collected)
12/30/20X8	\$1,000	\$ 600	\$4,000
12/31/20X8	2,000	1,300	3,000
1/1/20X9	3,500	2,200	2,500
1/2/20X9	4,000	2,900	3,200

Determine the *overstatements* (denoted by O) and/or *understatements* (denoted by U), and the corresponding dollar amounts that would result from the following situations. Note that each situation is independent of one another. To simplify the problem, in the case of a perpetual inventory, assume that the year-end inventory count did not identify and correct the misstatement(s).

Situations	Cash	A/R	Inventory	CGS	Sales	Income
1. Zhang Inc. left the cash receipts journal open after year-end for an extra day and included January 1 cash receipts in the December 31 totals. The company uses a periodic inventory system. What effect would this have on 20X8?						

備註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	審計學	所別	會計研究所 431, 432	考試時間	2月22日(六) 第四節
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2. Zhang Inc. closed the cash receipts journal at 12/29/20X8 and reported the last two days of cash receipts in January of 20X9. The company uses a periodic inventory system. What effect would this have on 20X8?

3. Zhang Inc. left the sales journal open after year-end for an extra day and included January 1 sales in the December 31 totals. The company uses a periodic inventory system. What effect would this have on 20X8?

4. Same as 3, but the company uses a perpetual inventory system.

5. Zhang Inc. closed the sales journal at 12/29/20X8 and reported the two last days' sales in January of 20X9. The company uses a perpetual inventory system. What effect would this have on 20X8?

6. Zhang Inc. left both the sales journal and the cash receipts journal open through January 2 and reported the first two days' transactions in December of 20X8. The company uses a periodic inventory system. What effect would this have on 20X8?

Please use the above table to organize your answers; otherwise you will not get full points on this question.

備註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	審計學	所別	會計研究所 4131, 4132	考試時間	2月22日(六) 第四節
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第五題 (18分):

The following is a computer printout generated by the audit software using the probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling technique:

WINZ CORPORATION					
Receivable Sampling Evaluation Results					
December 31, 20X2					
Population book value = \$2,400,000; Tolerable misstatement = \$280,000					
Projected Misstatement					
Book Value	Audited Value	Misstatement	Tainting Percentage	Sampling Interval	Projected Misstatement
\$ 1,000.00	\$ 987.50	\$ 12.50	1.25%	\$80,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
750.00	600.00	150.00	20%	\$80,000.00	16,000.00
85,000.00	60,000.00	25,000.00	NA	NA	25,000.00
					\$ 42,000.00
Basic Precision = 3.0 * \$80,000					\$240,000.00
Incremental Allowance					
Reliability Factor	Increment	(Increment-1)	Projected Misstatement	Incremental Allowance	
3.00					
4.75	1.75	.75	\$16,000.00	\$12,000.00	
6.30	1.55	.55	1,000.00	550.00	
					\$12,550.00
The software uses factors from the following PPS sampling table:					
TABLE					
Reliability Factors for Overstatements					
Number of Overstatements	Risk of Incorrect Acceptance				
	1%	5%	10%	15%	20%
0	4.61	3.00	2.31	1.90	1.61
1	6.64	4.75	3.89	3.38	3.00
2	8.41	6.30	5.33	4.72	4.28
3	10.05	7.76	6.69	6.02	5.52
4	11.61	9.16	8.00	7.27	6.73

Required:

- (a) What was the planned sample size? (2 points)
- (b) Why doesn't the third detected misstatement have a tainting percentage? (3 points)
- (c) What is the most likely misstatement (MLM) in the population? (2 points)
- (d) Calculate the upper misstatement limit (UML). (3 points)
- (e) Calculate the total allowance for sampling risk. (3 points)
- (f) Would you accept or reject the population as being materially correct? (3 points)
- (g) What is the risk of incorrect acceptance? (2 points)

Please organize your answers in good format; otherwise you will not get full points on this question.

備註	試題隨卷繳交
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考 試 科 目	中英語文能力	所 別	會計系	4131 4132	考 試 時 間	2 月 22 日(六) 第一節
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將英文內容翻譯成中文

1.

(1) 10%

“Where corporate responsibility reporting was once seen as fulfilling a moral obligation to society, many companies are now recognizing it as a business imperative. Companies are increasingly realizing that corporate responsibility reporting is about more than just being a good corporate citizen; it drives innovation and promotes learning, which helps companies grow their business and increase their organization’s value. It seems clear, therefore, that companies not yet reporting on their corporate responsibility activities are under significant pressure to start. This will be increasingly critical; not only to stay competitive in a societal context, but also to gain a better understanding of how corporate responsibility activities impact and benefit the business in areas such as cost savings and new business opportunities.”

(2) 10%

“A fundamental feature of the financial reporting landscape is that investors want a firm’s management to diligently and faithfully report on its firm’s affairs. In the event of fraudulent material misstatement or omission of information, the federal securities laws provide investors with the right to take legal action. The efficacy of securities litigation at deterring fraudulent management and compensating aggrieved shareholders has been vigorously debated. Within this debate, a commonly held view is that securities actions can serve an important deterrence role only if legal damages are borne by the culpable managers and not by the corporation and its insurance firm.”

以英文回答

2. 20%

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

“People today spend too much time on personal enjoyment — doing things they like to do — rather than doing things they should do.”

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

3. 10%

Your friend, James, made this comment: “My major is biology and I plan to research for cures for major illnesses. Thus, I have no need to study accounting.” What is your response to James?

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試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目	中英語文能力	所別	會計系 4131 4132	考試時間	2 月 22 日(六) 第一節
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將英文內容翻譯成中文

4. (30%)

Forensic accounting is the action of identifying, recording, settling, extracting, sorting, reporting, and verifying past financial data or other accounting activities for settling current or prospective legal disputes or using such past financial data for projecting future financial data to settle legal disputes. Practice of forensic accounting was common even before independent accountants were asked to certify financial statements in auditing engagements.

A forensic accountant may take on fraud auditing engagements and may be a fraud auditor, but he or she will also use other accounting, consulting, and legal skills in broader engagements. In addition to accounting skills, he or she will need a working knowledge of the legal system and excellent communication skills to carry out expert testimony in the courtroom and to aid in other litigation support engagements.

In 2003, the AICPA's Litigation and Dispute Resolution Services Subcommittee issued a report of its Fraud Task Force entitled, "Incorporating Forensic Procedures in an Audit Environment." The report covers the professional standards that apply when forensic procedures are employed in an audit and explains the various means of gathering evidence through the use of forensic procedures and investigative techniques.

以英文回答

5. (20%)

Assume that the president of Global Technology made the following statement in the Annual Report to Shareholders:

"The founding family and majority shareholders of the company do not believe in using debt to finance future growth. The founding family learned from hard experience during Prohibition and the Great Depression that debt can cause loss of flexibility and eventual loss of corporate control. The company will not place itself at such risk. As such, all future growth will be financed either by stock sales to the public or by internally generated resources."

As a public shareholder of this company, how would you respond to this policy?

考試科目	稅務法規	所別	會計學系 4132	考試時間	2月22日(六)第三節
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1. 納稅義務人李四是有名畫家，102 年度所得資料(請忽略扣繳稅款)如下：
- (1) 出售自繪畫作所得 700 萬元(已扣除費用)；
 - (2) 銀行之存款利息所得 30 萬元；
 - (3) 收到所投資國內公司之現金股利\$300,000，股票股利 30,000 股(每股面額\$10)，股利憑單中可扣抵稅額\$120,000。
 - (4) 102 年 7 月 1 日繳納一年期之人壽保險費用\$30,000，102 年繳納健保費\$15,000，醫療支出\$12,000。
 - (5) 捐贈台北美術館自繪畫作一幅，經主管機關估價，價值 1,000 萬元；
- 請問(a)李四申報綜合所得稅時，其營利所得若干?(b)綜合所得總額若干?(c)如李四申報時採列舉扣除方式，其可扣除項目及金額各為何?(d)假設未扣除捐贈台北美術館畫作前之淨綜合所得為\$7,500,000，則當年度之一般所得稅額若干?(e)當年度之基本稅額若干?(25%)

102 年綜合所得稅稅率表

全年綜合所得淨額	稅率	累進差額
\$520,000 以下	5%	\$ 0
\$520,001~1,170,000	12%	36,400
\$1,170,001~2,350,000	20%	130,000
\$2,350,001~4,440,000	30%	365,000
\$4,440,001 以上	40%	805,000

2. 台南公司為依一般稅額計算之營業人，於 101 年初向非依一般稅額計算營業稅額者購買一年舊之乘人小汽車，支付現金\$2,500,000，估計尚可使用 4 年，其殘值為\$500,000，台南公司於 102 年 6 月底將該車售出，售價為\$1,500,000，另加營業稅。此外，台南公司於 101 年 7 月初出租一棟大樓與台北公司，依雙方約定租期為 3 年，台南公司除簽約時收取押金\$3,600,000 外，每月初收取租金\$600,000。假設 101 年 1 月 1 日郵政儲金匯業局之一年期定期存款固定利率為 1.32%，102 年 1 月 1 日郵政儲金匯業局之一年期定期存款固定利率為 1.34%。試說明台南公司(a)102 年 6 月底銷售小汽車時，其銷項金額若干?(b)該汽車之進項稅額若干?何時可抵銷項金額?可抵金額若干?(c)申報 102 年度營利事業所得稅時，該汽車之可折舊金額若干?(d)銷售該車之損益若干?(e)102 年應申報繳納之租金收入營業稅共計若干?(25%)
3. 葉開父親於 102 年 3 月 31 日過世，遺產由葉開繼承，其中包含土地、房屋與未上市櫃之甲公司股票 300,000 股(每股面額\$10)。當時土地之市價\$20,000,000，公告現值為\$10,000,000，公告地價\$8,000,000；房屋之市價為\$25,000,000，評定標準價格為\$10,000,000；甲公司股票 300,000 股(每股面額\$10)，甲公司 101 年 12 月 31 日之資產淨值為\$5,000,000，102 年 3 月 31 日之資產淨值為 5,100,000。甲公司於 102 年 6 月 5 日發放現金股利，每股\$1。請問依現行規定：(a)葉開繼承之遺產總額若干?(b)葉開因繼承取得之土地、房屋與股票應申報綜合所得若干?(c)葉開於 102 年 6 月 5 日領取之現金股利應否列為所得申報綜合所得稅，(d)葉開因繼承所取得之土地應否繳納土地增值稅?(e)葉開因繼承所取得之房屋應否繳納契稅?(25%)
4. 張三 103 年初將其擁有之土地與房屋，信託給甲銀行，十年後由甲銀行將該土地與房屋移轉給張三之子張四，試說明信託期間(a)該信託土地之地價稅之納稅義務人為何?(b)該信託土地之地價稅額如何計算?(c)該信託房屋之房屋稅之納稅義務人為何?(d)因此信託之土地移轉(103 年初及 113 年初)應由誰於何時繳納土地增值稅?(e)張三將其擁有之土地與房屋信託給甲銀行，應繳納的稅有哪些?(25%)

備註 試題隨卷繳交