



一、

年春公司從事健康食品製造，民國 91 年初購入機器一部，成本為\$1,260,000，估計耐用年限為 6 年，無殘值，折舊按年數合計法提列，民國 94 年初發現該資產總耐用年限應為 9 年，估計殘值為\$90,000，該公司同時又決定將該資產之折舊方法由年數合計法改為直線法。

1. 一般公認會計原則對於這種折舊方法之改變，應如何處理？(5%)
2. 一般公認會計原則對於這種耐用年限與估計殘值之改變，應如何處理？(5%)
3. 試作該公司 91~94 年度與該機器相關之分錄。(15%)

二、

聖祐公司從事消防器材買賣業務，於民國 91 年成立，存貨採用後進先出法計價，各年度之進貨與銷貨資料如下：

年度	進貨數量	單位成本	銷售數量	單位售價
91	10,000	\$5	8,000	\$12
92	12,000	6	9,000	13
93	15,000	8	14,000	16
94	18,000	10	22,000	19

假設所得稅率為 25%。

1. 計算 94 年度後進先出法存貨清算利益。發生此種存貨清算，與後進先出法之制度原意有否相抵觸？(5%)
2. 假如該公司 94 年度進貨再增加 5,000 件，每件成本仍為\$10，則該公司 94 年度可節省多少所得稅？(10%)
3. 假如該公司在 94 年度多購進 5,000 件存貨，每件成本仍為\$10，則這四年中採用後進先出法比採用先進先出節省多少所得稅？(10%)



三、

從事汽車電機生產的永凱公司，由於全球經濟低迷，最近發生財務困難，導致已屆到期日，面值\$5,000,000，利率12%之票據無法清償，此外，截至民國93年01月01日止，該票據另有積欠應計利息\$600,000。永凱公司於是與債權人雲林銀行進行債務整理協議，並訂立債務整理契約。

1. 請就債務人與債權人之立場指出債務整理的目的為何？(6%)

2. 請做以下永凱公司與雲林銀行債務整理之分錄，假設債務整理契約為：

(1). 雲林銀行接受永凱公司之一部舊機器作為清償。該機器成本為

\$10,000,000 已提折舊\$6,500,000 其公平價值估計為\$4,300,000。(8%)

(2). 雲林銀行同意將票據償付期限延長至96年12月31日，放棄應計利息，

本金減少\$1,000,000，利率維持不變，永凱公司另立新票據交與雲林銀行。

(8%)

(3). 雲林銀行同意將票據償付期限延長至96年12月31日，放棄應計利息，

本金減少\$1,000,000，利率降為8%，永凱公司另立新票據交與雲林銀行。

(8%)

四、

欽城保險代理人公司有以下民國94年之部分財務資料：

執行業務收入	\$875,000
執行業務費用(不含所得稅費用)	450,000
所得稅率	30%
普通股全年流通在外股數	22,000

民國94年01月01日有認股權流通在外，可以每股\$20之價格購買該公司普通股10,000股，民國94年間，該公司普通股平均市價為每股\$25。此外，在民國94年度該公司帳上有面值\$200,000，8%可轉換公司債(利息費用已納入前述之執行業務費用中)，全年流通在外，當初係按平價發行，每\$1,000面值可轉換普通股5股。

1. 請計算該公司94年度之基本每股盈餘。(5%)

2. 請計算該公司94年度之稀釋每股盈餘。(8%)

3. 已提供了基本每股盈餘資訊，又提供稀釋每股盈餘資訊之目的何在？(7%)



1. Yunlin Corporation manufactures a commercial tool. The product is cast from molten steel in the **Department A**, and then it is transferred to the **Department B**, where it is ground and polished. Data related to **Department A** on January operations are :

	Units	Materials	Labor	Factory overhead
Work in Process, beginning inventory	15,000	\$ 13,500	\$ 3,750	\$ 5,625
Units started in process in Department A this period	135,000			
Units transferred from Department A to Department B this period	126,000			
Work in Process, ending inventory	24,000			
Cost added during the current period		159,300	66,375	96,750

Beginning work in process inventory is 45% complete with respect to materials, and 25% complete with respect to conversion cost in the **Department A**. Ending work in process inventory is 75% complete with respect to materials, and 50% complete with respect to conversion cost in the **Department A**. Yunlin Corporation uses process costing with an average cost flow assumption, please assign these costs to units transferred out and to units in ending work in process in the **Department A**. (15%)

2. Wendy Company manufactures five trucks to meet design requirements specified by the customer. The costs incurred on the job consisted of \$100,000 material cost and a \$150,000 conversion cost. Before taking delivery of the trucks, the customer changed the design specifications for the truck. The replacement part cost \$20,000 material cost, a \$10,000 labor cost and a \$20,000 factory overhead. Please prepare the journal entry to record the rework. (10%)

3. Golden Inc. is planning to produce and sell 200 units of product A at \$100 a unit, and 300 units of product B at \$80 a unit. Variable costs are 60% of sales for product A and 50% of sales for product B. If total planned operating profit is \$15,000, what must the total fixed cost be? (10%)



4. The following data pertain to Apple company and Banana company. Please calculate the margin of safety and operating leverage for each company. (10%)

	Apple	Banana
Sales	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Variable costs	15,000	10,000
Contribution margin	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,000
Fixed costs	9,000	14,000
Operating income	\$ 6,000	6,000

5. The following data are the standard costs of two products of LKK corporation:

	A	B
Direct materials	\$2.00	\$40.00
Direct labor	5.00	23.50
Variable factory overhead	8.00	4.00
Fixed factory overhead	12.00	6.00
Unit standard cost	\$27.00	\$73.50

LKK corporation expects to sell 6,000 units of product A and 8,000 units of product B a year. It takes 20 machine hours to produce one product A and 10 machine hours to produce one product B. But the company has a maximum capacity of 175,000 machine hours. A foreign supplier is willing to sell product A to LKK corporation at \$35 a unit, and product B at \$75 a unit. To maximize the total profit, please determine the quantity of each product to produce by LKK corporation and, the quantity of each product bought. (15%)

6. The HBC Corporation wants to purchase a new machine for its factory operations at a cost of \$960,000. The investment is expected to generate \$300,000 in annual cash flows for a period of four years. The required rate of return is 10%. The old machine can be sold for \$40,000. The machine is expected to have zero value at the end of the four year period. What is the net present value of the investment? Income taxes are not considered. (5%)
7. The X-Appliance Corporation manufactures a dry box. Two models are produced—the Super and the Standard. The following information was gathered about the two products:



	Standard	Super
Budgeted Sales (units)	3,000	1,000
Actual Sales	3,500	1,500
Actual selling price	\$320	\$840
Budgeted Selling Price	300	850
Budgeted Contribution margin per unit	\$210	\$550

What is the total sales-mix variance? What is the total sales-quantity variance? (10%)

8. CPC, Inc. is in the process of evaluating its new products. A new transformer has four production runs each year, each with \$5,000 in setup costs. The new transformer incurred \$60,000 in development costs and is expected to be produced for three years. The direct costs of producing the transformers are \$25,000 per run of 5,000 transformers. Indirect manufacturing costs charged to each run are \$40,000. Destination charges for each transformer average \$1.00. Customer service expenses average \$0.50 per transformer. The transformers are going to sell for \$30 the first year and decrease by \$3 each year thereafter. Sales units equal production units each year. What is the life-cycle budgeted revenue? What is the total life-cycle operating income for the first three years? (10%)

9. Fox Corp. manufactures two models of pens, a standard and a deluxe model. Three activities have been identified as cost drivers and the related overhead costs (\$68,000) pooled together to arrive at the following information:

Product	Number of <u>Setups</u>	Number of <u>Components</u>	Number of <u>Direct Labor Hours</u>
Standard	24	10	275
Deluxe	26	15	125
Costs per pool	\$16,000	\$40,000	\$12,000

- (A) What is the total amount of overhead costs assigned to the standard model assuming activity-based costing is used?
- (B) What is the total amount of overhead costs assigned to the deluxe model assuming activity-based costing is used?
- (C) What is the total amount of overhead costs assigned to the standard model assuming a traditional costing applying overhead costs based on direct labor hours is used? (15%)

1.

From the same page of a published annual report, we have the following two reports. (Note: The first two paragraphs of a standard unqualified report have been omitted deliberately.)

REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The management of United Alloy Company (the company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of its Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Taiwan, and include amounts based on the best judgment of management. The company's management is also responsible for the accuracy and consistency of other financial information included in this annual report.

In recognition of its responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of data in the financial statements, the company maintains a system of internal control over financial reporting which is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of the company's financial statements. The concept of reasonable assurance is based on the notion that the cost of the internal control system should not exceed the benefits derived.

The internal control system is founded on an ethical climate and includes: (i) an organizational structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility, policies and procedures; (ii) a Code of Conduct; and (iii) the careful selection and training of employees. Internal auditors monitor and assess the effectiveness of the internal control system and report their findings to management and the Board of Directors throughout the year. The company's independent auditors are engaged to express an opinion on the year-end financial statements and, with the coordinated support of the internal auditors, review the financial records and related data and test the internal control system over financial reporting.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which has only outside directors, meets regularly with the internal auditors, management and independent auditors to review their work and discuss the company's financial controls and audit and reporting practices. The independent auditors and the internal auditors independently have full and free access to the Committee, without the presence of management, to discuss any matters which they feel require attention.



REPORT OF DIWAN, ERNST & YOUNG INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Shareholders and Board of Directors of United Alloy Company

(Note: The first two paragraphs of a standard unqualified report have been omitted deliberately.)

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of United Alloy Company at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Taiwan

Diwan, Ernst & Young

Taipei, Taiwan

February 18, 2005.

Please answer the following questions in detail:

- a. What are the purposes of the two reports and who was responsible for writing each? (5%)
- b. What information does the report of management provide to users of financial statements? (5%)
- c. Explain the purpose of the audit committee as described in the fourth paragraph of management's report. What is the relevance of the phrase "which has only outside directors"? (5%)
- d. Is the audit report a standard wording unqualified, qualified—except for, or something else? Explain your answer. (5%)
- e. How long after the balance sheet date did the CPA firm complete the audit field work? (5%)

2.

The following independent situations involves possible violations of the *Code of Professional Conduct*. For each situation, state whether it is a violation of the *Code*. In those cases in which it is a violation, explain the nature of the violation and the rationale for the existing rule.

- a. Ralph Cheng is the partner on the audit of a nonprofit charitable organization. He is also a member of the board of directors, but this position is honorary and does not involve performing a management function. (5%)



b. Chow and Chee CPA firm, has a sophisticated network-based computer server that supports the firm's technology systems and databases. Because of excess capacity available on the server, Chow and Chee CPA firm agreed to maintain on its server accounting records for one of Chow and Chee's audit clients, Delta Food Company. (5%)

c. Lin, CPA, has a law practice. Lin has recommended one of his clients to Yang, CPA. Yang has agreed to pay Lin 10% of the fee for services rendered by Yang to Lin's client. (5%)

d. Simon, a practicing CPA, has written an e-commerce-related article that is being published in a professional publication. The publication wishes to inform its readers about Simon's background. The information, which Simon has approved, includes his academic degrees, other articles he has had published in professional journals, and a statement that he is an e-commerce expert. (5%)

e. Arthur, CPA, has sold his public accounting practice, which includes bookkeeping, tax services, and auditing, to Brown, CPA. Arthur obtained permission from all audit clients for audit-related working papers before making them available to Brown. He did not get permission before releasing tax- and management services-related working papers. (5%)

3.

For the following independent situations, please recommend an appropriate audit report:

1. Subsequent to the date of the financial statements, as part of his post-balance sheet date audit procedures, a CPA learned that a recent fire caused heavy damage to one of a client's two plants; the loss will not be reimbursed by insurance. The newspapers described the event in detail. The financial statements and appended notes as prepared by the client did not disclose the loss caused by the fire. (5%)
2. E-Lotions.com, Inc. is an online retailer of body lotions and other bath and body supplies. The company records revenues at the time customer orders are placed on the Web site, rather than when the goods are shipped, which is usually two days after the order is placed. The auditor determined that the amount of orders placed but not shipped as of the balance sheet date is not material. (5%)



3. For the past 5 years a CPA has audited the financial statements of a manufacturing company. During this period, the audit scope was limited by the client as to the observation of the annual physical inventory. Because the CPA considered the inventories to be material and he was not able to satisfy himself by other auditing procedures, he was unable to express an unqualified opinion on the financial statements in each of the 5 years.

The CPA was allowed to observe physical inventories for the current year ended December 31, 2002, because the client's banker would no longer accept the audit reports. In the interest of economy, the client requested the CPA to not extend his audit procedures to the inventory as of January 1, 2002. (5%)

4. During the course of his audit of the financial statements of a corporation for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the statements, a CPA is refused permission to inspect the minute books containing the significant decisions from the board of directors meetings. The corporation secretary instead offers to give the CPA a certified copy of all resolutions and actions involving accounting matters. (5%)

5. A CPA has completed her audit of the financial statements of a bus company for the year ended December 31, 2002. Prior to 2002, the company had been depreciating its buses over a 10-year period. During 2002, the company determined that a more realistic estimated life for its buses was 12 years and computed the 2002 depreciation on the basis of the revised estimate. The CPA has satisfied herself that the 12-year life is reasonable.

The company has adequately disclosed the change in estimated useful lives of its buses and the effect of the change on 2002 income in a note to the financial statements. (5%)

For each situation above, please do the following:

At first, state the level of materiality as immaterial, material, or highly material. If you cannot decide the level of materiality, state the additional information needed to make a decision. Secondly, state the appropriate audit report from the following alternative:

- (1) Unqualified—standard wording
- (2) Unqualified—explanatory paragraph
- (3) Unqualified—modified wording
- (4) Qualified opinion only—except for
- (5) Qualified scope and opinion
- (6) Disclaimer
- (7) Adverse

**4.**

西元 2001 年 12 月，美國發生震撼資本市場的安隆(Enron)事件，導致當時全美最大的會計師事務所 Arthur Andersen 解體，其後美國政府更發布企業革新法案(Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002，又稱沙氏法案)。

1. 請重點說明安隆事件中，Arthur Andersen 的問題所在。(5%)
2. 請重點說明企業革新法案對會計師事務所做了那些限制？(5%)

安隆事件後，全球會計界高度關切的問題之一是：會計準則應採「規則基礎(rule-based)」或採「原則基礎(principle-based)」？

3. 請舉例說明何謂「規則基礎」之會計準則？何謂「原則基礎」之會計準則？(10%)
4. 近年來我國會計準則之制定方向有何改變？(5%)



一、雲科公司於 92 年中購入機器一套，買價\$150,000，另支付關稅\$20,000，安裝及試俾成本\$10,000，於當年 8 月 1 日啓用。估計可使用四年，殘值\$20,000，以年數合計法提列折舊。

請作：1、92 年中有關機器取得之所有交易分錄。(5%)

2、93 年底折舊分錄 (5%)

3、雲科公司擬改採其他加速折舊方法。

請問：a、何謂加速折舊？(5%)

b、列舉四種加速折舊方法之名稱。(8%)

c、要點列出，加速折舊受到重視的理由。(7%)

(30%)

二、雲科公司 93 年度獲利豐富，近日公司財務主管正為發放股利中現金股利與股票股利比例之酌定傷神。請問作成該項決策時應考慮那些因素？並請簡要說明您所列舉因素對該項決策影響的內容。

(20%)

三、近年來對於「員工分紅配股」時有爭議及討論。請問員工分紅配股在管理上，在會計及在稅務上各有那些爭議問題要點存在？請簡明分述之。

(20%)



四、請您對以下公司財務報表發表您的看法，撰寫時務必條理分明！(30%)

 鴻海精密工業股份有限公司
 損益表

 民國 93 年及 92 年 1 月 1 日至 9 月 30 日
 (僅經核閱，未依一般公認審計準則查核)

	93 年 1 月 1 日至 9 月 30 日			92 年 1 月 1 日至 9 月 30 日				
	金	額	%	金	額	%		
				單位：新台幣仟元 (除每股盈餘為新台幣元外)				
				(業經重編)				
營業收入								
4110 銷貨收入(附註五)	\$	285,222,433	100	\$	242,001,655	100		
4170 銷貨退回	(	36,847)	-	(	22,194)	-
4190 銷貨折讓	(	127,277)	-	(	149,807)	-
4000 營業收入合計		285,058,309	100		241,829,654	100		
營業成本								
5110 銷貨成本(附註五)	(	265,428,028)	(93)	(	224,287,275)	(93)
5910 營業毛利		19,630,281	7		17,542,379	7		
5920 聯屬公司間未實現利益	(	9,308)	-	(	18,246)	-
5930 聯屬公司間已實現利益		20,527	-		30,580	-		
營業毛利淨額		19,641,500	7		17,554,713	7		
營業費用								
6100 推銷費用(附註五)	(	5,788,881)	(2)	(	4,574,183)	(2)
6200 管理及總務費用	(	1,397,784)	(1)	(	1,266,171)	-
6300 研究發展費用	(	2,914,536)	(1)	(	2,346,709)	(1)
6000 營業費用合計	(	10,101,201)	(4)	(	8,187,063)	(3)
6900 營業淨利		9,540,299	3		9,367,650	4		
營業外收入及利益								
7110 利息收入		37,688	-		71,368	-		
7121 採權益法認列之投資收益(附註四(六))		14,008,377	5		10,417,728	4		
7140 處分投資利益(附註十一)		955,517	-		394,885	-		
7160 兌換利益(附註十)		365,310	-		495,567	-		
7480 什項收入(附註十)		137,855	-		161,950	-		
7100 營業外收入及利益合計		15,504,747	5		11,541,498	4		
營業外費用及損失								
7510 利息費用	(	288,771)	-	(	264,264)	-
7570 存貨跌價及呆滯損失	(	132,888)	-	(	64,952)	-
7880 什項支出(附註四(六)及十)	(	7,028)	-	(	335,763)	-
7500 營業外費用及損失合計	(	428,687)	-	(	664,979)	-
7900 繼續營業部門稅前淨利		24,616,359	8		20,244,169	8		
8110 所得稅費用(附註四(九))	(	3,475,811)	(1)	(	2,259,067)	(1)
9600 本期淨利	\$	21,140,548	7	\$	17,985,102	7		
普通股每股盈餘(附註四(十七))								
基本每股盈餘								
9750 本期淨利	\$	7.62	\$	6.54	\$	6.27	\$	5.57
稀釋每股盈餘								
9850 本期淨利	\$	7.30	\$	6.26	\$	6.16	\$	5.47


 鴻海精密工業股份有限公司
 現金流量表
 民國 93 年及 92 年 1 月 1 日至 9 月 30 日
 (僅經核閱, 未依一般公認審計準則查核)

單位：新台幣仟元

	93 年 1 月 1 日 至 9 月 30 日	92 年 1 月 1 日 至 9 月 30 日 (業經重編)
營業活動之現金流量		
本期淨利	\$ 21,140,548	\$ 17,985,102
調整項目		
折舊費用	3,297,850	2,691,630
各項攤提	905,588	338,817
遞延公司債發行成本攤銷	13,118	13,118
處分固定資產利益淨額	(18,528)	(2,948)
存貨報廢及呆滯損失	132,888	64,952
出售長、短期投資利益	(955,517)	(394,885)
採權益法評價之投資收益	(14,008,377)	(10,417,728)
採權益法評價長期股權投資之股利收現數	3,392,000	2,386,567
採成本法之長期投資永久性跌價損失	-	308,500
聯屬公司間已實現利益淨額	(11,219)	(12,334)
應付公司債外幣評價變動及利息補償金	110,237	(54,420)
資產及負債科目之變動		
應收票據	389,091	1,891,171
應收帳款	901,695	(13,920,842)
應收帳款-關係人	(3,233,479)	1,524,287
其他應收款	225,302	(286,020)
存貨	(5,423,109)	(15,876,577)
預付款項及其他流動資產	(327,700)	(254,667)
應付帳款	(683,025)	16,955,280
應付帳款-關係人	(3,811,404)	(1,190,377)
應付所得稅	(454,109)	(377,287)
應付費用	(5,291,839)	(614,176)
其他應付款項及其他流動負債	(842,591)	(162,230)
應計退休金負債	95,309	84,894
遞延所得稅	1,319,227	522,899
營業活動之淨現金(流出)流入	(3,138,044)	1,202,726

(續次頁)


 鴻海精密工業股份有限公司
 現金流量表
 民國 93 年及 92 年 1 月 1 日至 9 月 30 日
 (僅經核閱, 未依一般公認審計準則查核)

單位：新台幣仟元

	93 年 1 月 1 日 至 9 月 30 日	92 年 1 月 1 日 至 9 月 30 日 (業經重編)
投資活動之現金流量		
短期投資增加	(\$ 24,904,802)	(\$ 39,294,319)
長期股權投資增加	(4,015,560)	(828,963)
處分短期投資價款	35,091,425	35,641,850
處分長期投資價款(含減資收回股款)	1,297,453	28,441
購置固定資產	(4,157,161)	(4,320,261)
出售固定資產價款	918,032	202,453
購買專利權	(531,216)	(313,965)
其他資產(增加)減少數	(1,051,461)	22,328
其他金融資產-非流動	(9,944)	(21,440)
投資活動之淨現金流入(流出)	<u>2,636,766</u>	<u>(8,883,876)</u>
融資活動之現金流量		
短期借款增加	8,342,090	459,862
存入保證金增加	-	19,332
應付公司債發行數	-	15,453,000
長期借款償還數	(639,600)	(615,200)
發放現金股利	(5,514,399)	(4,339,535)
發放員工紅利	(235,323)	(171,924)
發放董監酬勞	-	(18,001)
其他負債-其他減少	(19,198)	16,741
融資活動之淨現金流入	<u>1,933,570</u>	<u>10,804,275</u>
本期現金及約當現金增加	1,432,292	3,123,125
期初現金及約當現金餘額	5,339,738	5,335,902
期末現金及約當現金餘額	<u>\$ 6,772,030</u>	<u>\$ 8,459,027</u>
現金流量資訊之補充揭露		
本期支付利息	\$ 24,599	\$ 29,760
本期支付所得稅	\$ 2,642,013	\$ 2,092,677
支付現金及賒欠購入固定資產：		
購置固定資產	\$ 3,595,851	\$ 5,636,105
加：期初應付設備款	1,098,420	174,620
減：期末應付設備款	(537,110)	(1,490,464)
支付現金數	<u>\$ 4,157,161</u>	<u>\$ 4,320,261</u>