



一、On November 3, 2007, MIC Co. invested \$200,000 in 4,000 shares of the common stock of LEW Co. MIC classified this investment as available-for-sale. MIC is considering making a more significant investment in LEW Co. at some point in the future, but has decided to wait and see how the stock does over the next several quarters.

To hedge against potential declines in the value of LEW stock during this period, MIC also purchased a put option on LEW stock on November 3, 2007. MIC paid an option premium of \$600 for the put option, which gives MIC the option to sell 4,000 LEW shares at a strike price of \$50 per share. The option expires on July 31, 2008. The following data are available with respect to the value of the LEW stock and the put option:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Market Price of LEW Shares</u>	<u>Time value of Put Option</u>
December 31, 2007	\$47 per share	\$ 375
March 31, 2008	45 per share	175

**Required:** Prepare the journal entries for MIC Co. for the following dates.

- November 3, 2007—Investment in LEW stock and the put option.
- December 31, 2007—MIC prepares financial statements.
- March 31, 2008—MIC prepares financial statements.
- April 1, 2008—MIC settles the put option and sells the LEW shares for \$45 per share. (20%)

二、Willand Company has the following selected information of its defined benefit pension plan for the year ended December 31, 2008.

	January 1, <u>2008</u>	December 31, <u>2008</u>
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,037,000
Market-related and fair value of plan assets	800,000	1,130,000
Accumulated benefit obligation	200,000	1,720,000
Accumulated OCI (G/L) — Net gain	-0-	(200,000)

The service cost component of pension expense for employee service rendered in the current year amounted to \$77,000 and the amortization of prior service cost was \$115,000. The company's actual funding of the plan in 2008 amounted to \$250,000. The expected return on plan assets and the actual rate were both 10%; the discount (settlement) rate was 8%. Assume no benefits paid in 2008.

**Required:** (Present your answers in accordance with IFRS or US GAAP)



- (a) Prepare the journal entry to record pension expense and the employer's contribution to the pension plan in 2008.
- (b) Indicate the pension-related amounts that would be reported on the income statement and the balance sheet for the year 2008. (10%)

三、Comparative balance sheet accounts of Platt Company are presented below:

Platt Company		
Comparative balance sheet accounts		
As of December 31, 2008 and 2007		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Cash	\$45,000	33,750
Accounts Receivable	67,500	60,000
Merchandise Inventory	30,000	24,000
Investment (available-for-sale)	22,250	38,500
Buildings and Equipment	97,500	75,000
Land	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 269,750</u>	<u>\$ 238,750</u>
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	\$2,250	\$1,500
Accumulated Depreciation—buildings and equipment	19,125	11,250
Accounts Payables	30,000	24,750
Accrued Payables	3,375	2,625
Notes Payable-bank, long-term	26,000	31,000
Common stock, \$10 par	150,000	125,000
Retained earning	<u>39,000</u>	<u>42,625</u>
	<u>\$ 269,750</u>	<u>\$ 238,750</u>

Additional data (ignoring taxes):

1. A 20% stock dividend was declared during the year. \$25,000 of retained earnings was capitalized.
2. Investments that cost \$20,000 were sold during the year for \$23,750.
3. Equipment that cost \$3,750, on which \$750 of depreciation had accumulated, was sold for \$2,200.

Platt's 2008 income statement follows:

Sales	\$540,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>(380,000)</u>
Gross margin	160,000



Operating expenses (includes \$8,625 depreciation and \$5,400 bad debts)		<u>(120,450)</u>
Income from operation		39,550
Other: Gain on sale of investments	\$3,750	
Loss on sale of equipment	<u>(800)</u>	<u>2,950</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 42,500</u>

**Required:** Prepare the statement of cash flows using direct method. (20%)

四、

Due to significant progress of technology, some events indicate that a machine of XYZ company probably is impaired. Presented below is the information related to the machine on December 31, 2008.

Cost	\$ 600,000
Accumulated depreciation (on Dec. 31, 2008)	200,000
Expected future net cash inflows	300,000
Fair market value	280,000
Expected disposal cost	5,000

Assume XYZ company continues to use the machine for the next four years and depreciates the machine by straight line method with no residual value.

**Required:**

- (1) What does recoverability test mean? 「6%」
- (2) Prepare the journal entry (if any) to record the impairment of the asset on December 31, 2008. 「7%」
- (3) Prepare the journal entry (if any) to record depreciation expense for 2009. 「7%」
- (4) The machine was not sold by December 31, 2009. The fair market value of the machine on that date is \$250,000. The cost of disposal remains \$5,000 and expected future net cash inflows are \$220,000 on that date. Prepare the journal entry (if any) to record this situation in fair market value. 「10%」



五、

ABC corporation transfers its account receivable of \$200,000 to CITY Bank on a without recourse basis on July 1, 2008. CITY Bank assesses a finance charge of 2.5% of the amount of account receivable and retains an amount equal to 5% of account receivable to cover sales discounts, returns and allowances.

**Required: :**

- (1) Prepare the journal entry on July 1, 2008, for ABC company to record the sale of receivables. 「5%」
- (2) Prepare the journal entry on July 1, 2008, for CITY Bank to record the purchase of receivables. 「5%」
- (3) Assume sales return of \$12,000 was incurred finally during 2008. Prepare the journal entry on December 31, 2008, for ABC company and for CITY Bank to record and complete the transfers of account receivable. 「10%」



(- -)

Nsports is a manufacturer of high quality footballs and soccer balls. Setup costs are driven by the number of batches. Equipment and maintenance costs increase with the number of machine-hours, and lease rent is paid per square foot. Capacity of the facility is 15,000 square feet and Nsports is using only 80% of this capacity. Nsports records the cost of unused capacity as a separate line item, and not as a product cost. Below is the budgeted information for Nsports:

Nsports	
Budgeted Costs and Activities	
For the Year Ended June 30, 2010	
Direct materials-footballs	\$218,500
Direct materials- soccer balls	364,350
Direct manufacturing labor-footballs	112,425
Direct manufacturing labor-soccer balls	109,625
Setup	146,700
Equipment and maintenance costs	118,000
Lease rent	225,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,294,600</b>

Other information:

	Football ls	Soccer balls
Number of balls	72,000	108,000
Machine hours	14,000	15,500
Number of batches	400	500
Square footage of production space used	4,540	7,460

Required:

1. Calculate the cost per unit of cost driver for each indirect cost pool. (9-point)
2. What is the cost of unused capacity? (4-point)
3. What is the total cost and the cost per unit of resources used to produce (a) footballs and (b) soccer balls? (8-point)
4. What factors should Nsports consider if it has the opportunity to manufacture a new line of volleyballs? (4-point)



(二)

Ali Furniture produces and sells specialty mattresses. Production is a machine-intensive process. Ali's variable costs are direct material costs, variable machining costs, and sales commission. Marion Ali, the owner, is planning production for the coming year and collects the following data:

	Estimated Demand (units)	Selling Price	Direct Material Cost Per Unit	Variable Machining Cost Per Unit
Nealy	1,800	\$3,000	\$750	\$600
Tersa	4,500	2,100	500	500
Pelta	39,000	800	100	200

- Salespeople are paid a 5% commission on each Nealy or Tersa sold, and a 10% commission on each Pelta sold. All other marketing and administrative costs are fixed and, along with the fixed manufacturing costs, total \$8,750,000.
- Annual capacity is 50,000 machine-hours, which is limited by the availability of machines. Variable machining costs are \$200 per hour.
- Ali Furniture holds negligible inventories to minimize business risk.

Required:

1. What is the contribution margin per unit earned from each type of mattress? (9-point)
2. Advise Marion Ali about the most profitable production levels of the three products. (9-point)
3. Suppose Ali Furniture can lease additional machining capacity on an as-needed basis. What is the maximum amount that Marion Ali would be willing to pay for each hour of additional machining capacity in the coming year? (7-point)



(三) 請您評估公司預計購買新水泥預拌機的決策。水泥預拌機的售價為五十萬美金(以下相關金額皆以美金為衡量幣別)。但是要使其運作, 公司還要投入十萬美金。依據相關規定, 該水泥預拌機適用加速折舊法, 回收期間為三年, 三年間的折舊率分別為 25%、38%與 37%, 三年後將可售得二十萬美金。同時, 該水泥預拌機也享有 6%的投資稅額抵減 (Investment Tax Credit, ITC) (因此折舊計算基礎為水泥預拌機的總成本減投資稅額抵減的一半)。為了使用這部水泥預拌機, 公司的淨營運資金必須增加兩萬美金, 且該筆淨營運資金會在第三年年底回收。水泥預拌機並不會為公司帶來任何收入, 但是預計每年可使公司省下二十萬美金的稅前營運費用。公司的有效稅率為 40%。請回答下列問題。

【撰寫您的回答時請務必條理分明, 這是成為研究生的必要條件】。

1. 水泥預拌機的原始淨投資支出為多少? (10 分)
2. 未來三年終與推土機有關的營運現金流量每年分別為多少? (10 分)
3. 水泥預拌機在第三年年底時可為公司帶來多少非營運現金流量? (10 分)
4. 若該投資專案的資金成本為 10%, 請問淨現值為多少? (20 分)



壹、修正的財務會計準則公報第 10 號從民國九十八年一月一日開始適用，此一公報的實施對於國內企業有何影響，請分析之。

(20 分)

貳、自九十七年一月一日起，員工分紅改為費用化，請分析此一改變可能產生的經濟後果。(15 分)

參、您認為統計知識對於會計（包含財務會計、管理會計或審計）從業人員是否有助益，請分析之。(15 分)





肆、甲天下公司產銷 A 產品，A 產品之每單位產銷成本分析如下：

直接材料	\$80	
直接人工	\$60	
變動製造費用	\$40	
固定製造費用	\$50*	*(依正常產能分攤)
變動銷售費用	\$10	

今逢經濟景氣衰退，公司高階主管正為接單定價作成決策，請問

- 1、今業界有所謂「現金成本」，請解釋說明之。(6%)
- 2、為短期計益，在無庫存的情況下，訂單價格不低於多少即可接單？(7%)
- 3、為短期計益，若干 A 產品業已製成，且庫存良久，則訂單價格為何即可考慮出售？(7%)

伍、請說明下列各財務比率或會計名詞之計算公式及其所欲觀察之情事：  
(每小題 5%)

- 1、速動比率
- 2、股息發放率
- 3、自由現金流量
- 4、財務槓桿率
- 5、原料存貨週轉率
- 6、利息保障倍數