

Answer all questions using appropriate accounting treatments prescribed by IFRS. Answer the questions in the order they appear. (請依照 IFRS 之規定回答所有問題，並依題號順序作答。)

Use the following tables if required present value factors are not given by the questions.

PRESENT VALUE OF \$1

periods	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3%	0.970874	0.942596	0.915142	0.888487	0.862609	0.837484	0.813092	0.789409	0.766417	0.744094
4%	0.961538	0.924556	0.888996	0.854804	0.821927	0.790315	0.759918	0.730690	0.702587	0.675564
6%	0.943396	0.889996	0.839619	0.792094	0.747258	0.704961	0.665057	0.627412	0.591898	0.558395
8%	0.925926	0.857339	0.793832	0.735030	0.680583	0.630170	0.583490	0.540269	0.500249	0.463193

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ORDINARY ANNUITY OF \$1

periods	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3%	0.970874	1.91347	2.828611	3.717098	4.579707	5.417191	6.230283	7.019692	7.786109	8.530203
4%	0.961538	1.886095	2.775091	3.629895	4.451822	5.242137	6.002055	6.732745	7.435332	8.110896
6%	0.943396	1.833393	2.673012	3.465106	4.212364	4.917324	5.582381	6.209794	6.801692	7.360087
8%	0.925926	1.783265	2.577097	3.312127	3.992710	4.622880	5.206370	5.746639	6.246888	6.710081

1. (10 points) CJS Limited bought a new office building at a cost of \$20,000,000 on January 1, 2011 and adopted the revaluation model. The estimated useful life of the equipment was 40 years and the estimated residual value was zero. The company used the straight-line method to account for depreciation. On December 31, 2014, the building was revalued with a fair value of \$16,020,000. On December 31, 2015, the company believed that there were indicators suggesting that the building suffered from an impairment. The company estimated the recoverable amount to be \$14,700,000 at the end of 2015. On December 31, 2017, the company believed that there was a recovery of the building value and estimated the recoverable amount of the building to be \$15,000,000. When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the company eliminates accumulated depreciation and restates the net amount to the revalued amount of the asset.

Required:

Prepare necessary entries related to the above events for CJS Limited for December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2017.

2. (12 points) Wordcrafter Corporation began construction of a new office building on January 1, 2014. The construction project was expected to complete in two years. To finance the project, Wordcrafter borrowed \$525,000 from the bank on January 1, 2014. The \$525,000 was a 10-year, 12% loan, paying interests on December 31 of every year. Wordcrafter had the following debt outstanding on January 1, 2014 that is not directly associated with the construction project.
- 12%, 5-year note payable of \$150,000, dated January 1, 2012, with interest payable annually on December 31.
 - 8%, 10-year bond issue of \$315,000 sold at 92 on January 1, 2013 when the market required

an effective rate of 10%. Interests were paid annually on December 31.

The payments made by Wordcrafter to the contractor are as follows:

Date	Payment
January 1, 2014	\$315,000
March 1, 2015	\$601,650
February 1, 2016	\$94,500

The unused funds from the specific borrowing were invested in a fund yielding a 10% annual rate of return.

Construction workers went on strike over wage dispute at the beginning of October 2014. The construction came to a halt for 3 months due to the strike. The construction work resumed on January 1, 2015. The office building was completed on March 31, 2016 and was occupied on September 15, 2016 (Round your calculations and answers to two decimal places).

Required:

- (1) Determine the interests to be capitalized in 2014, 2015, and 2016, respectively.
 - (2) Under what kind of circumstances can a company capitalize the interests incurred during the a temporary halt of construction? Describe and give a specific example.
3. (18 points) Costco company purchased the puttable convertible bond issued by Sammy's enterprise at 92 on January 1, 2011 and incurred a transaction cost of \$9,200 on the same day. The key features about the bond investment are as follows:
- \$1,000,000 par, zero coupon rate, matures on December 31, 2013.
 - the bond investment entitles Costco to put the convertible bond back to Sammy's at 102 on December 31, 2012. The puttable right/put option expires if Costco chooses not to put the bond back to Sammy's on December 31, 2012.
 - the bond investment also entitles Costco to convert each bond into 10 shares of Sammy's common shares.

The embedded put option and conversion right had fair values of \$6,500 and \$7,419, respectively on January 1, 2011. Costco decided to classify the main contract of this investment as available-for-sale securities.

The entire puttable convertible bond had a fair value of \$980,000, and the embedded put option and the conversion right had fair values of \$9,800 and \$10,200, respectively on December 31, 2011. On December 31, 2012, the fair value of the puttable convertible bond increased to \$1,020,000 and fair value of the embedded put option and the conversion right were \$11,000 and \$14,000, respectively.

Required:

Based on accounting treatments prescribed by IAS 39, prepare all entries related to this investment for Costco company from 2011 through 2013 assuming:

- (1) Costco company sold the entire puttable convertible bond back to Sammy's enterprise for \$1,020,000 on December 31, 2012.
- (2) Costco converted the bond into 10,000 shares of Sammy's common shares on December 31, 2013

when Sammy's stock price is traded at \$105 per share. The fair value of the entire puttable convertible bond was \$1,050,000 and the fair values of the embedded conversion right was \$50,000 on that day. Costco classifies the investment in Sammy's common shares as available-for-sale securities.

4. (10 points) The Fair Case Corporation issued \$600,000 of 8% bonds on January 1, 2009 for \$632,308. The prevailing market rate is 6% at the time of issuance. The bonds were payable in three annual \$200,000 installments beginning December 31, 2010, paying interest semi-annually on June 30 and December 31. On April 1, 2011, the bonds due December 31, 2012 were redeemed at 107.

Required:

Prepare the journal entries to record the bond retirement on April 1, 2011 assuming (1) the corporation used the bond outstanding method of amortization; (2) the corporation used the effective interest method of amortization.

5. (15 分) 以下 5 小題各自獨立，請依序分別作答 (每題 3 分)

(1) 甲公司於 X2 年初承包一項工程，預定三年完工，工程包價為 \$400,000，其他相關資料如下：

	X2 年	X3 年	X4 年
每年實際工程成本	\$ 120,000	\$200,000	\$ 50,000
估計至完工尚需投入成本	230,000	89,600	0

假設甲公司採用完工百分比法認列工程損益，則該公司 X3 年度應認列工程費用若干？

(2) 乙公司 X2 年稅前會計淨利為 \$1,000,000，X2 年發生兩項暫時性差異：一項源於分期收款銷貨，將產生未來應課稅金額 \$160,000；另一項為產品售後服務成本，將於未來產生可減除金額 \$90,000。假設稅率均為 17%，試作乙公司 X2 年認列所得稅費用之分錄。

(3) 丙公司成立於 X2 年 1 月 1 日，隨即訂立確定給付退休金計畫，相關資料如下：

	X2 年	X3 年
當期服務成本	\$560,000	\$672,000
折現率	3%	3%
基金預期與實際報酬率	4%	4%
本期提撥數	448,000	540,000

若 X2 年與 X3 年均未支付退休金，每年提撥數均於年底提撥，則丙公司 X3 年底應計退休金負債餘額為若干？

(4) 丁公司於 X3 年 1 月 1 日向戊公司承租一部機器，租期八年，租金每年 \$45,000 (包括履約成本 \$5,000，

見背面

約定由戊公司支付)於年底支付，租期屆滿機器所有權將移轉予丁公司。已知承租人增額借款利率為 6%，出租人隱含利率為 5%，且為承租人所知。若租賃開始日最低租賃給付按 5%與 6%折現之現值分別為\$258,529 與\$248,392，且出租人並無應負擔之原始直接成本，則丁公司 X4 年 12 月 31 日應付租賃款餘額應為若干？(四捨五入取至整數位)

(5) 甲公司 X2 年及 X3 年財務報表包含下列錯誤：

①X2 年度一期末存貨高估\$30,000，折舊費用高估\$25,000

②X3 年度一期末存貨低估\$10,000，折舊費用低估\$8,000

假設每年的進貨記錄均正確，且甲公司於 X2 及 X3 年均未發現以上錯誤，則該公司於 X4 年初發現錯誤時應作之更正分錄為何？

6. (15 分，本題請依照 IAS39 之規定作答)

乙公司於 X2 年 1 月 1 日購入丙公司發行之公司債，面額\$500,000，票面利率與市場利率均為 4%，每年 12 月 31 日付息，到期日為 X7 年 12 月 31 日。丙公司因過度擴展發生財務困難並進行債務整理，乙公司認為其投資有減損之可能而於 X3 年底對相關投資作減損測試，預期自 X4 年起每年僅能收到利息\$13,500，到期亦僅能收回本金\$400,000。

丙公司債券之公允價值為：X2 年底\$511,288，X3 年底\$378,320，X4 年底\$502,000，該公司於 X4 年底已完成重整計畫並恢復正常營運。

試作：(四捨五入取至整數位)

(1)若乙公司將所持有之丙公司債券分類為備供出售債券投資，則：

①乙公司 X3 年應認列減損損失若干？

②列示乙公司 X4 年認列利息收入適用利率之計算公式。

③若上(2)所計算之利率為 5%，則乙公司 X4 年底應認列減損迴轉利益若干？

(2)若乙公司將所持有之丙公司債券分類為持有至到期日投資，則：

①乙公司 X3 年應認列減損損失若干？

②乙公司 X4 年底應認列減損迴轉利益若干？

($P_{4,4\%}=3.629895$ ， $P_{4,5\%}=3.545951$ ， $p_{4,4\%}=0.854804$ ， $p_{4,5\%}=0.822702$)

7. (20 分)

丁公司 X2 年初的資產負債表、X2 年度的現金流量表及其他相關資料列示如下：

(1) 資產負債表		(2) 現金流量表	
丁公司 資產負債表 X2 年 1 月 1 日		丁公司 現金流量表 X2 年度	
資產		營業活動之現金流量	
流動資產		本期淨利	\$ 10,000
現金	\$ 1,900	調整項目	
應收帳款淨額	5,100	折舊費用	\$ 5,100
存貨	13,900	應收帳款淨額減少	1,100
預付費用	<u>1,300</u>	存貨減少	3,100
小計	<u>\$ 22,200</u>	應付費用增加	200
不動產、廠房及設備		應付公司債折價攤銷	100
土地	\$ 12,000	出售設備利益	(180)
房屋	\$ 60,000	預付費用增加	(120)
設備	<u>20,000</u>	應付帳款減少	<u>(400)</u>
	\$ 80,000	營業活動之淨現金流入	\$ 18,900
減：累計折舊	<u>(29,000)</u>	投資活動之現金流量	
小計	<u>\$ 63,000</u>	出售設備	\$ 500
資產總額	<u>\$ 85,200</u>	購買房屋	<u>(18,100)</u>
負債及權益		投資活動之淨現金流出	(17,600)
流動負債		籌資活動之現金流量	
應付帳款	\$ 5,500	發行普通股(150股)	\$ 3,000
應付費用	<u>1,200</u>	支付現金股利	<u>(5,000)</u>
小計	\$ 6,700	籌資活動之淨現金流出	(2,000)
非流動負債		本期現金減少數	\$ (700)
10%應付公司債	\$ 15,000	期初現金餘額	<u>1,900</u>
減：應付公司債折價	<u>(1,000)</u>	期末現金餘額	<u>\$ 1,200</u>
負債總額	<u>\$ 20,700</u>		
權益			
股本(面額\$10)	\$ 31,000		
資本公積	12,700		
保留盈餘	<u>20,800</u>		
權益總額	<u>\$ 64,500</u>		
負債及權益總額	<u>\$ 85,200</u>		

(3) 其他相關資料如下：

① X2 年度出售設備的原始成本為 \$1,900。

② X2 年初發行普通股 400 股交換土地，當時土地公允價值為 \$4,800。

③ X2 年 12 月 15 日發放 200 股普通股股票股利，宣告日普通股市價為 \$18。

④ X2 年 12 月 31 日以 \$18,100 的現金及面額 \$20,000、年利率 10%、五年期之應付票據購入新房屋。

試分別計算 X2 年 12 月 31 日資產負債表上，下列各項目之金額：

(1) 土地，(2) 房屋，(3) 設備，(4) 累計折舊，(5) 應付公司債折價，(6) 股本，(7) 資本公積，(8) 保留盈餘。

試題隨卷繳回