

1a

According to realization concept, revenue can only be recognized once the underlying goods or services associated have been delivered or rendered respectively. Therefore, revenue can only be recognized after it has been earned.

In the case, that \$120,000 is an advance payment from customers. The revenue should be recognized after the goods have been delivered, i.e. next financial year.

根據收益實現概念，企業應按照實現觀念計算某時期的收益。實現觀念規定企業在出售貨品或提供服務給顧客時才確認收益。\$120,000 為客人提早的付款，不應視為本年度的收益。該款項應等到下年度在出售貨品或提供服務給顧客時才確認收益。

1b

According to matching concept, revenues and the related expenses should be recorded in the same financial year. The useful life of the motor vehicle was estimated to be five years. Depreciation should be provided to be allocate the cost of motor vehicles over its useful life.

根據配比概念，每個會計期確認的費用要與費用在同期內所帶來的收益或利益相配。由於小型貨車為企業帶來數年的利益，因此其成本應在它為企業帶來利益的年度內分攤，當作折舊費用註銷。

1c

According to going concern concept, a business is assumed to continue operate in the foreseeable future. When this assumption is no longer appropriate, assets should be recorded based on net realizable value. Since Dark company decided to end its operation very soon, the assets should not be recorded at cost. The assets should be valued at net realizable value instead.

企業在可見將來會持續經營運作，假定它會持續經營一段長時間。當繼續經營假設不適用時，例如一間公司如決定即將結束，它便會在短期內出售資產以償還債務。在這種情況下，它的資產須即時作市值記錄。

2.

Accumulated depreciation -- Computers 累積折舊－電腦

2015			\$	2015			\$
Sep	30	Balance c/d 餘額轉下	7,500	Sep	30	Profit and loss 損益帳	7,500
							<u>7,500</u>
						$(\$108,000 + \$8,000 + \$7,500 + \$5,100 - \$28,600) \div 10 \times \frac{9}{12}$	
2016				2016			
Sep	30	Balance c/d 餘額轉下	17,500	Oct	1	Balance b/d 餘額承上	7,500
							<u>7,500</u>
			<u>17,500</u>	2016			
				Sep	30	Profit and loss 損益帳	10,000
							<u>10,000</u>
						$(\$108,000 + \$8,000 + \$7,500 + \$5,100 - \$28,600) \div 10$	<u>17,500</u>
2017				2017			
Sep	30	Balance c/d 餘額轉下	27,500	Oct	1	Balance b/d 餘額承上	17,500
							<u>17,500</u>
			<u>27,500</u>	2017			
				Sep	30	Profit and loss 損益帳	10,000
							<u>10,000</u>
						$(\$108,000 + \$8,000 + \$7,500 + \$5,100 - \$28,600) \div 10$	<u>27,500</u>
2018				2018			
Apr	30	Disposal -- Computers 變賣－電腦	33,333	Oct	1	Balance b/d 餘額承上	27,500
							<u>27,500</u>
			<u>33,333</u>	2018			
				Sep	30	Profit and loss 損益帳	5,833
							<u>5,833</u>
						$(\$108,000 + \$8,000 + \$7,500 + \$5,100 - \$28,600) \div 10 \times \frac{7}{12}$	<u>33,333</u>

Disposal -- Computers 變賣－電腦

2018			\$	2018			\$
Apr	30	Computers 電腦	128,600	Mar	1	Accumulated depreciation -- Computers 累積折舊－電腦	33,333
					1	Copying machines 影印機	68,250
					1	Profit and loss 損益帳 -- loss on disposal 變賣損失	27,017
			<u>128,600</u>				<u>33,333</u>
							<u>68,250</u>
							<u>27,017</u>
							<u>128,600</u>

3.

Cash book (bank columns only) 現金簿－銀行存款

2018		\$	2018		\$		
Apr	30	Debtors 應收帳款	5,500	Apr	30	Balance b/d 餘額承上	2,670
					30	Gas expense 油費	500
					30	Drawings 提用	590
					30	Debtors 應收帳款	1,500
					30	Donation 捐款	200
					30	Balanced c/d 餘額轉下	40
			<u>5,500</u>				<u>5,500</u>

(b)

Mr Wong 黃先生
Bank reconciliation statement 銀行往來調節表
as at 30 April 2018 2018年4月30日止

	\$	\$
Updated balance as per cash book 更新後現金簿餘額		40
Add Unpresented cheques 未兌現支票 加:		3,800
		<u>3,840</u>
Less Uncredited deposit 未貸記支票 減:		2,050
Balance as per bank statement 銀行月結單餘額		<u>1,790</u>

5.			
i)	Dr Suspense 暫記	7404	
	Cr Creditors (3459+3945) 應付帳款		7404
ii)	Dr P&L – Increase in allowance for doubtful debts 損益帳-- 呆帳準備增加	3300	
	Cr Allowance for doubtful debts 呆帳準備		3300
iii)	Dr P&L – Insurance expenses 損益帳--保險費	1260	
	Cr Accrual expense 應付費用		630
	Cr Prepaid insurance 預付費用		630
iv)	Dr P&L –Return outward 損益帳--購貨退出	580	
	Cr Creditors 應付帳款		580
v)	Dr Suspense 暫記	2710	
	Cr P&L – Sales 損益帳--銷貨		2710
vi)	Dr Drawings 提用	25000	
	Cr P&L- Rent and rate 損益帳--租金與差餉		25000
vii)	Dr P&L- Motor expenses 損益帳--汽車費用	8000	
	Cr Motor 汽車		8000
	Dr Accumulated depreciation –motor	800	
	累積折舊-汽車		
	Cr P&L - Depreciation 損益帳--折舊		800
viii)	Dr P&L – Administrative expenses 損益帳--	500	
	Cr Bank 銀行存款		500
ix)	Dr P&L – Return inwards 損益帳--銷貨退回	670	
	Dr P&L – Return outwards 損益帳--購貨退出	760	
	Cr Suspense 暫記		1430

Statement to correct the draft net profit for the year ended 31 March 2018

更新草算後淨利截至 2018 年 3 月 31 日止年度

	\$
Draft profit 草算淨利	134500
Add: Return outwards 購貨退出	580
Sales 銷貨	2710
Depreciation 折舊	800
Rent and rate 租金與差餉	<u>25000</u>
	29090
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts 呆帳準備	(3300)
Insurance 保險費	(1260)
Return inwards 銷貨退回	(760)
Return outwards 購貨退出	(670)
Motor expenses 汽車費用	(8000)
Administrative expenses 行政費用	<u>(500)</u>
Corrected profit 更正後淨利	<u>150360</u>

Suspense 暫記

2018		\$	2018		\$		
Mar	31	Creditors 應付帳款	7404	Mar	31	Balance b/d 餘額承上	8684
		Sales 銷貨	2710			Return inwards 銷貨退回	670
						Return outwards 購貨退出	760
			<u>10114</u>				<u>5,500</u>

6.

a) Calculation to the amount of cash loss 計算現金損失

	\$
Cash balance as at 1 April 2018 2018年4月1日的現金餘額	6200
Add 加	
Cash sales (28200 x 12) 現金銷貨	338400
Cash received from disposal of office equipment 變賣辦公室設備收到的現金	20000
Cash received from debtors 從債務人收到的現金	<u>455800</u>
	820400
Less 減	
Rent and rates (56400-1100) 租金與差餉	(55300)
Selling and distribution expenses 銷售費用	(28300)
Administrative expenses 行政費用	(165900)
Drawings 提用	(34000)
Cash purchases 現金購貨	(180000)
Purchases of office equipment 購買辦公室設備	<u>(56000)</u>
Cash as at 31 March 2018 before fire loss 2018年3月31日的現金餘額-火災前	300900
Less cash balance as at 31 March 2019 after fire loss 減 2019年3月31日的現金餘額-火災後	<u>(564)</u>
Cash loss 現金損失	<u>300336</u>

b) Calculation to the amount of inventory loss 計算存貨損失

	\$
Inventory as at 1 April 2018 於2018年4月1日的存貨	32800
Add 加: Purchases 購貨	521500
Less 減: Gross profit 毛利	(348240)
Less 減: Inventory as at 31 March 2019 於2019年3月31日的存貨	<u>(20000)</u>
Inventory loss 存貨損失	<u>186060</u>

7.

	\$
Variable cost of goods sold (1200*\$60) 變動銷貨成本	72,000
Variable expenses (1200*\$5) 變動費用	6,000
New machine 新機器	46,000
Additional rent expense 額外租金費用	12,000
Variable cost of course (1200*\$20) 變動課程成本	24,000
Contribution forgone (20* (250-60-30)) 放棄的貢獻	<u>3,200</u>
	163,200
20% mark-up 加成	<u>32,640</u>
Total price 總價格	<u>195,840</u>
Price per unit (\$195,840/1200) 每件價格	<u>163.2</u>

Sunk cost is cost which has been incurred. It can no longer recovered. When making decision, sunk cost should not be considered.

沉沒成本是已經付出且不可收回的成本。

當作出決策時，不應考慮沉沒成本。

e.g. Cost of old machines purchased

例子：舊機器的購買成本

Mixed cost consists of a fixed component and a variable component.

e.g. Salary (Base rate plus overtime charge)

混合成本是同時包括固定和變動成本的部分。

例子：薪金（底薪加超時費用）