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第一題 (50 分): 選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

金管會最近因銀行理專挪用客戶資金而處罰若干銀行。被罰的銀行，在 112 年，有：中信 (5 月 30 日與 7 月 27 日)、台新 (6 月 8 日) 及國泰世華 (12 月 19 日)；在 113 年，雖開年未久，也有新光 (1 月 4 日)。國泰世華被處罰時，媒體刊登表一的文章，請根據該資訊，回答第 1 題至第 15 題。

表一

又一家老牌銀行遭金管會重罰 1200 萬！
理專 6 年竟挪用客戶資金近 5 千萬 哪 2 間分行曝光

金管會於 112 年 12 月 19 日通過對國泰世華商業銀行 (5835) 違反法令之裁罰處分案，祭出 1,200 萬元裁罰，並加祭行政處分。相關緣由為國泰世華銀行接獲客戶反映及內部清查，分別發現永和分行前理財專員及新生分行前行員涉挪用客戶款項。其中一人自 105 年開始，6 年內盜用客戶的錢約 4,698 萬元，另一人盜用 50 萬元，合計 4,748 萬元。

金管會公告，國泰世華銀行因接獲客戶反映及內部清查，分別發現永和分行前理財專員及新生分行前行員涉挪用客戶款項，顯示理專或 (本則新聞雖寫成「或」，但應為「與」) 客戶間資金往來監控機制，及使用相同 IP 登入網銀之追蹤監控機制未完善。

銀行局表示，永和分行前理專林員自 105 年 11 月至 111 年 12 月間，利用客戶信任，取得網銀密碼，並請客戶設定其他客戶或林員關係戶之帳號為約定轉帳帳號；再使用網銀將客戶之外幣資金轉出補貼其他客戶，受影響客戶數 6 戶，所涉金額約 4,698 萬元。而且該行清查時又發現，新生分行前行員李員於 107 年趁客戶開立存款戶時，私自幫客戶申請網銀功能，取得網銀密碼，嗣於客戶辦理設定約定轉帳帳號時，一併設定其關係人之帳號，趁機挪用客戶款項至其關係人帳戶，受影響客戶數 1 戶，所涉金額約 50 萬元。

金管會表示，未完善建立理專或其關係戶與客戶間之資金往來監控機制。該行目前對於理專、關係人與經管客戶行內帳戶金流活動之相關監控報表，未包含外幣帳戶交易，未完善建立相關監控機制。此外，主管機關也認為，國泰世華銀未完善建立使用相同 IP 登入網銀之追蹤監控機制：該行對於理專與客戶於短期間有相同 IP 及載具登入網銀雖有產出相關報表，惟未進一步了解 IP 相同之原因或持續追蹤監控，致未能及時發現本案舞弊情事。

除了罰 1,200 萬元外，金管會表示，依「銀行資本適足性及資本等級管理辦法」第 18 條第 3 項規定，要求該行就第二支柱監理審查增加作業風險之相關資本計提。另外，國泰世華銀還有之前二案也被要求增提資本，銀行局官員表示，約要再增加計提 40 餘億元。金管會表示，防範理專或行員異常行為，有賴銀行誠信文化之形塑及完善道德行為規範之建構，銀行除應不斷精進與強化內部控制之有效性，更需由全體員工共同參與及主動執行，始真正達到內部控制目標，提供民眾安心交易環境及維繫社會大眾對銀行之信任。金管會並再次呼籲民眾，不要私下將個人網銀密碼交付予理專或行員，或依理專或行員指示設定網銀約轉帳戶或將款項匯入他人帳戶，並應定期檢視對帳單，以維護自身權益。

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對此，國泰世華銀表示，針對金管會之裁罰，本行將虛心檢討，也於第一時間主動積極處理，且廣泛清查可能受影響的客戶，以確保客戶權益。本行已解僱該名員工及追究其法律責任，亦對內部作業流程深入檢討，積極強化相關管控措施，且嚴格要求同仁恪遵相關法令及規範，以免類似情事再發生。

- 表一新聞中，國泰銀行員工所進行的舞弊，屬於：
 - 管理階層舞弊。
 - 員工侵占公司資產之舞弊。
 - 員工貪腐 (corruption) 之舞弊。
 - 財報不實之舞弊。
- 某甲表示：「只要會計師所提供的服務是上述銀行財務報表的查核，則表一的舞弊案例必與該會計師無關，會計師不用擔心」。某甲的說法是否正確？
 - 查核該財報的會計師都可能有責任，某甲的說法不正確。
 - 只要會計師僅查核歷史財報，未提供鑑識會計的管顧服務，則某甲的說法正確。
 - 只要會計師僅查核歷史財報，未提供協議程序的服務，則某甲的說法正確。
 - 只要會計師僅查核歷史財報，未提供保障資產安全的管顧服務，則某甲的說法正確。
- 國泰世華除提出財務報告、內部控制聲明書外，亦提出 ESG 整合報告書。根據會計師法§39 條，會計師可提供的服務，包括系統可靠性認證等認證業務。會計師在執行 ESG 整合報告書認證服務時，最可能遵守下列哪一號準則？
 - TWSQM 1 會計師事務所之品質管理或 TWSQC 1 會計師事務所之品質管制。
 - TWSAE 3000 非屬歷史性財務資訊查核或核閱之確信案件。
 - TWSA 580 書面聲明。
 - TWSA 720 其他資訊之閱讀與考量。
- 國泰世華銀行之年報中有內部控制聲明書，另一方面，審計準則 580 號 (TWSA 580) 為書面聲明。以下諸陳述中何者正確？
 - 內部控制聲明書即審計準則 580 號之書面聲明。
 - 年報即年度財務報表之簡稱。
 - 內部控制聲明書與書面聲明，均涉內部控制制度。管理階層藉前者對報表使用者出具聲明，藉後者對會計師出具聲明。
 - 表一舞弊事件一旦發生，內部控制聲明書及書面聲明均不可聲稱自己內部控制制度尚有效。
- 國泰世華銀行發生員工舞弊事件，對其銀行財報簽證會計師之影響，應該是：
 - 拒絕接受財務報表簽證之委任，避免自己的名字與這樣的客戶相連結。
 - 先諮詢事務所的法律顧問，再作決定是否接受財務報表簽證之委任。
 - 對過去未能及時發現舞弊，讓受查者發生鉅額損失，深表歉意，先詢問受查者今年是否仍要繼續委任自己查核其財務報表。

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D. 自行評估是否承接財務報表簽證之委任。

6. 國泰世華銀行發生員工舞弊事件，又被金管會重罰，媒體還做負面宣傳，指名出事的分行。若會計師可簽證該銀行之財報，則以下與簽證會計師有關的諸陳述中，何者正確？

- A. 須出具相反意見。
- B. 須出具無法表示意見。
- C. 須出具保留意見。
- D. 可能可出具無保留意見。

7. 若會計師已接受 112 年財務報表查核之委任，則其出具無保留意見之前提，為受查者：

- A. 已大幅改善其內部控制制度。
- B. 已照實認列員工竊盜損失。
- C. 改善其內部控制制度，且照實認列員工竊盜損失。
- D. 改善其內部控制制度，或照實認列員工竊盜損失。

8. 下列何項不是內部控制的組成要素？

- A. 目標設定
- B. 控制活動
- C. 資訊及溝通
- D. 控制環境

9. 表一新聞中提及：金管會於 112 年 11 月 19 日表示「防範理專或行員異常行為，有賴銀行誠信文化之形塑及完善道德行為規範之建構」。形塑誠信文化及建構妥善道德行為規範，涉：

- A. 目標設定
- B. 控制環境
- C. 控制活動
- D. 以上皆非

10. 民國 112 年 11 月 19 日金管會要求銀行的全體員工共同參與形塑誠信的文化，以及主動執行道德行為規範，以真正達到內部控制的目標、防範理專或行員異常行為。以下諸陳述中何者恰當？

- A. 金管會的要求欠當，因為欲達成內部控制目標的人，是法人(銀行)，而金管會卻要求銀行的自然人員工採取行動，標的錯誤。
- B. 金管會的要求欠當，因為自然人有員工及董監，金管會只要求員工採取行動，未要求董監事亦採行動，有失公平。
- C. 金管會的要求恰當，雖金管會只要求自然人中的員工採取行動，但員工中的高階者即董監事，董監已包括在內。
- D. 金管會的要求係恰當，雖金管會管理的對象是法人，但員工是法人的一種利害關係人(stakeholders)。

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11. 該銀行因本案及之前 2 案所涉的作業風險而被金管會要求增提資本 40 餘億元。該增提資本之要求，對銀行而言，屬：
- 銀行執行內部控制制度不得不忍受的先天限制。
 - 所有銀行業者不得不容忍來自權威主管機關的蠻橫要求。
 - 銀行設計與執行有效內部控制制度的成本。
 - 銀行設計與執行內部控制制度的效益。
12. 新聞表示：主管機關認為國泰世華銀行未完善建立使用相同 IP 登入網銀之追蹤監控機制。該行理專與客戶於短期間內有相同 IP 及載具登入網銀，雖有報表產出，但未進一步了解 IP 相同之原因，或持續追蹤監控，以致未能及時發現本案舞弊情事。以下說明均在解釋上述新聞，何者解釋有誤？
- 主管機關認為該銀行「未完善建立使用相同 IP 登入網銀之追蹤監控機制」的說法，不夠精確。精確的說法，是：主管機關認為銀行建立的監督作業欠完善，至於該監督作業所監督對象，是一個載具使用兩個不同 IP 登入網銀的活動。
 - 「該行理專與客戶於短期間有『相同 IP 及載具』登入網銀」的說法，不夠精確。所謂「載具」，係指與 internet 連接的 device，新聞雖說『IP 及載具』均相同，但事實上，只有 IP 相同，載具卻不同，亦即，IP 只有一個，但載具卻至少有兩個。
 - 「雖有報表產出，但未進一步了解 IP 相同之原因」的說法，不夠精確。新聞只提到「有報表產出」，但未指明報表的內容是 error message，應進行追查。
 - 「未進一步了解 IP 相同之原因」的說法，不夠精確。所謂「IP 相同之原因」，是指報表上所出現的 error message 其實是 duplicate IP。「duplicate IP」與「IP 相同」，都在指行員使用之 IP 與客戶使用之 IP 其實是相同的一套數據。這種現象會造成「IP conflict」，即使企業的風險容忍度夠高，也不可以視而不見。
13. 某甲主張：國泰世華銀行發生員工舞弊事件，被金管會重罰，所以國泰世華銀行的內部控制有重大缺失，毫無可取。下列看法何者正確？
- 完全同意某甲的主張：國泰世華銀行的內部控制毫無價值，可有可無。
 - 修正某甲的主張：國泰世華銀行的內部控制固然有缺失，但銀行沒有包庇員工，面對舞弊，採取懲處行動，仍有可取之處。
 - 修正某甲的主張：國泰世華銀行的內部控制固有缺失，但銀行有足夠財力來支付罰款，仍有可取之處。
 - 完全反對某甲的主張：天底下沒有企業有辦法全聘不貪心的員工；國泰世華銀行只是一時運氣不佳，一下碰上兩位充分發揮人性弱點的員工，因此該銀行的內部控制無暇。
14. 國泰世華銀行在被金管會處分後，表示其已(1)清查可能受影響的客戶、(2)解僱該名員工及追究其法律責任，以及(3)檢討內部作業流程等，故期望類似員工舞弊情事不再發生。該銀行的上述期望：
- 絕對可實現，因其清查受影響客戶的行動，深入且廣泛，必可確保所有客戶的權益。
 - 絕對可實現，因其不但解僱該名員工，而且追究該員工之法律責任，明確發出高階者對舞弊零容忍的訊息。

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- C. 絕對不可能實現，因為該銀行未明述追究那些法律責任、如何追究，並未充分發出高階者對舞弊零容忍的訊息。
- D. 很可能無法實現，因為內部控制有先天限制。

15. 本題在比較國泰世華銀行兩個分行內控之良窳。永和分行雇用林員做理財專員，林員取得甚多客戶之信任；新生分行則雇用李員作一般行員，新聞未提到李員亦取得客戶之信任。請選擇正確的答案。

- A. 永和分行的內控很可能比新生分行有效，因為林員取得甚多客戶之信任，而李員不如林員，林員是在客戶同意的狀況下取得客戶之網銀密碼；而李員卻是因私下幫客戶申請網銀而偷偷取得客戶之網銀密碼。
- B. 永和分行的內控很可能比新生分行有效，因為，根據新聞提到的情節，林員提領某客戶之外幣存款後，轉入另一客戶之戶頭「補貼」另一客戶，未逕侵占入己；相反地，李員則將客戶的款項轉至自己關係人的帳戶，作出侵占入己的行為。
- C. 新生分行的內控很可能比永和分行有效，因為新生分行員工舞弊的期間較短，只有一年(107年)，而永和分行員工舞弊的舞弊期間長達6年，從105年11月到111年12月。
- D. 新生分行的內控很可能比永和分行有效，是因為新生分行舞弊的金額，只有50萬，比永和分行少得多。

16. 民國112年中，金管會要求各銀行限縮行動銀行的轉帳服務，華南、玉山及永豐三家銀行改變「非約定帳戶」、「約定帳戶」的規定，永豐與玉山銀行調整「約定帳號」匯出款項之生效日，自「次一營業日生效」改為「次二營業日生效」；華南銀行則對112年3月21日以後才申請行動銀行服務的客戶，將其「非約定轉帳」的功能預設成「關閉」，至於在這一天前已申請行動銀行服務的客戶，則降低其非約定轉帳金額的上限，從「10萬元/筆、10萬元/日」降為「5萬元/筆、10萬元/日」，且另增每月最高20萬元的限制。金管會的上述要求，對三家商業銀行而言，其性質屬甚麼的範疇？

- A. 公司治理。
- B. 公司內部控制。
- C. 風險管理。
- D. 舞弊調查。

17. 承上題的情境，華南、玉山及永豐三家銀行中，有一家銀行另外做出下列規定：如果客戶要轉錢給自己，即約定帳戶和本人同戶名帳戶時，則生效日為當日。這種規定係從寬，與金管會指示的方向不同。三家銀行中，只有一家膽敢做成如此規定，另外兩家沒有做出上述規定。這家做出上述規定的銀行，其內部控制的品質如何？

- A. 品質好，因其勇敢，膽敢違背金管會的不當政策，顯示該銀行的高階管理階層具有膽識。
- B. 品質好，因當約定帳戶和本人的帳戶同名時，是要轉錢給自己，被騙的風險甚低，控制措施本不須太嚴格。
- C. 品質不好，因金管會的政策沒有不當，它竟違背。

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D. 品質不好，因它特立獨行，三家銀行中只有它膽大妄為。

18. 甲會計師著書，推廣 ESG 下的財務報導，出版前，請您寫推薦序。以下何者最適合作該推薦序的標題？

- A. 跟著會計師的腳步，強化 ISSB (International Sustainability Standards Board) 所發布的 S1 及 S2。
- B. 跟著會計師的腳步，強化風險管理與內部控制。
- C. 如何站在巨人的肩膀上報導永續相關資訊。
- D. 與會計師一同管理 ESG 風險，是件愉快的事。

19. 乙會計師撰推廣風險管理的書，請您為文推薦。該文不宜從以下哪個角度出發：

- A. 我們應追隨簽證會計師，強化公司的風險管理。
- B. 這本書是指導風險管理的教材，領導者應深入研讀。
- C. 這本書是會讓領導者受益的永續經營指導教材。
- D. 欲提升企業的價值，企業家須強化風險管理及內部控制。

20. Which of the following statement is most likely to be accurate?

- A. To be effective, analytical procedures performed near the end of the audit should be performed by the partner performing the quality review of the audit.
- B. Audit documentation is intended to allow the general public to understand the audit work performed, the evidence obtained, and the significant conclusions.
- C. Applying substantive tests to the details of asset and liability accounts as of an interim date, rather than as of the balance sheet date eliminates the use of certain statistical sampling methods that would otherwise be available.
- D. The issue with utilizing published industry averages for analytical procedures lies in the lack of comparability.

21. Which of the following situations would heighten an auditor's concern about the risk of fraudulent financial reporting?

- ① Large amounts of liquid assets that are easily convertible into cash.
- ② An overly complex organizational structure involving unusual lines of authority.
- ③ Financial management's participation in the initial selection of accounting principles.
- ④ Inability to generate positive cash flows from operations, while reporting large increases in earnings
- ⑤ Inability to borrow necessary capital without obtaining waivers on debt covenants.
- ⑥ Extreme degree of competition within the industry.
- ⑦ Sales goals in excess of the preceding year.
- ⑧ Capital structure including various operating subsidiaries.

A. ①、⑤、⑥、⑦

B. ②、④、⑥

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C. ③、⑥、⑧

D. ②、③、④、⑦

22. Which of the following is least likely to be an accurate statement concerning characteristics of an audit?
- A. In verifying debits (credits) to perpetual inventory records of a nonmanufacturing firm, the auditor would be most interested in examining the vendors' invoices (shipping documents).
 - B. An analysis of inventory turnover can indicate possible obsolescence of inventory.
 - C. Testing the entity's computation of standard overhead rates is an audit procedure that provides assurance regarding the proper valuation of a manufacturing entity's inventory.
 - D. The direction of tests for understatement errors is generally directed from the recorded entry to source documents.

For Question #23 to #25: Auditors are required to assess the effectiveness of the client's internal controls over financial reporting. This involves designing and implementing procedures to obtain audit evidence regarding the operating effectiveness of these controls. The auditor aims to evaluate whether the controls are suitably designed to prevent or detect material misstatements and whether they have been consistently applied. The results of these tests inform the auditor's overall assessment of the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. Please select the most appropriate answer for each of the following questions.

23. After obtaining an understanding of internal control and arriving at a preliminary assessed level of control risk, an auditor decided to perform tests of controls. The auditor most likely decided that:
- A. It would be efficient to perform tests of controls that would result in a reduction in planned substantive procedures.
 - B. Additional evidence to support a reduction in the assessed level of control risk is not available.
 - C. An increase in the assessed level of control risk is justified for certain financial statement assertions.
 - D. There were many internal control deficiencies that would allow misstatements to enter the accounting system.
24. Which statement is correct concerning the relevance of various types of controls to a financial statement audit?
- A. An auditor may ordinarily ignore the consideration of controls when a substantive audit approach is used.
 - B. Controls over safeguarding assets and liabilities are of primary importance, while controls over the reliability of financial reporting may also be relevant.
 - C. Controls over the reliability of financial reporting are ordinarily most directly relevant to an audit, but other controls may also be relevant.
 - D. All controls are ordinarily relevant to an audit.

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25. Under which circumstance is it likely that the extent of substantive procedures will be expanded beyond that anticipated in the audit plan?

- A. The auditors have determined that controls have been implemented (placed in operation) but, in accordance with the audit plan, have performed no tests of controls.
- B. The operating effectiveness of certain controls was found to be less than expected, although no material misstatements were identified.
- C. Certain controls do not leave a trail of documentary evidence.
- D. Deviation rates were greater than zero and approached anticipated levels.

第二題 (5 分):

Picture yourself as a seasoned senior auditor in an audit engagement, committed to safeguarding the integrity and precision of financial statements. Your mission is to address the challenge of gathering evidence that reflects the intricate details within the accounts. As you navigate through account balances and the associated assertions listed below, your task is to choose the audit procedure that best provides the most relevant evidence for the given account assertion.

Procedures:

- A. Trace sales invoices and shipping documents just before year-end to customer accounts.
- B. Vouch invoices for the purchase of supplies to receiving document.
- C. Examine invoices paid subsequent to year-end and trace to subsidiary ledger
- D. Review confirmation of account receivable balances and agree to accounts receivable subledger.
- E. Vouch fixed asset acquisitions to related cash disbursement.
- F. Trace sales invoice and shipping documents just before year end to customer account transactions.
- G. Trace individual customer account transactions to sales invoice.
- H. Agree cash balance to online year-end bank statement.
- I. Examine invoices from suppliers
- J. Review schedule of bad debt expense.
- K. Examine invoices paid subsequent to year-end and tract to subsidiary ledger.
- L. Vouch fixed asset acquisitions to purchase invoices.
- M. Trace fixed item to fixed asset master control listing.
- N. Confirm accounts payable balance with key suppliers.
- O. Select items from inventory listing and locate the items in the warehouse.
- P. Agree cash balance per the bank reconciliation to the year-end bank statement
- Q. Trace deposit per the bank statement to the cash subsidiary ledger.
- R. Trace individual payable transaction to purchase order.

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Account Balances	Assertion	Procedure
(1) Cash	Existence	
(2) Accounts receivable	Completeness	
(3) Inventory	Valuation and allocation	
(4) Fixed assets	Rights and Obligations	
(5) Accounts payable	Completeness	

第三題 (12 分):

Assuming that you are reporting on a client's financial statements. For each of the following scenarios, reply as to the possible type(s) of opinion and report alteration, if applicable. Additional notes:

- Each scenario is independent from others.
- Unless stated otherwise, assume the matter involved is material.
- If the problem does not involve characteristics that indicate pervasiveness, you may need to consider all possible conditions (pervasive or not).
- Unless the situation explicitly suggests that the auditor wishes to emphasize a particular matter, do not consider an auditor discretionary circumstance for modification of the audit report.
- The following report types may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Types of Opinions:

- A. Unmodified – standard.
- B. Unmodified with an emphasis-of-mater paragraph prior to opinion paragraph.
- C. Unmodified with an emphasis-of-mater paragraph after opinion paragraph.
- D. Qualified.
- E. Adverse.
- F. Disclaimer.
- G. Other

Scenario

Auditor's Opinion

- (1) Client X holds significant investments in bonds issued by affiliated companies. These bonds are actively traded on the market. Management values all investments at their initial purchase prices, and the audit engagement team confirms the accuracy of these historical costs. Despite the assurances of accurate historical costs, the audit team expresses concern that a substantial portion of these investments may never be fully realized due to their market value being significantly lower than the recorded

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costs. In response to this, the client discloses the facts in notes to the financial statements.

- (2) To align depreciation more closely with actual usage patterns, Client Y changes its depreciation method for production equipment from straight-line to a units-of-production method based on hours of utilization. Although this change has a material impact on the comparability of the entity's financial statements, the auditor, recognizing the validity of the reasons behind the change, concurs with the decision.
- (3) Client Z, recognizing the need for a thorough examination of its financial affairs, engaged the audit team after the end of the fiscal year. Unfortunately, this timing prevented the auditor from physically observing the crucial year-end inventory count. While the audit team implemented alternative procedures, such as reviewing documentation and assessing internal controls, these procedures were inadequate to ascertain the accuracy and completeness of the reported ending inventory and associated information in the financial statements.
- (4) Client V is issuing two years of comparative financial statements. While the client engages your firm to conduct the audit for the second year, the first year was audited by another CPA firm, which is not being requested to reissue their audit report.
- (5) During the examination of Client W's long-term investments, you discover a significant contingent liability, casting material implications on the consolidated financial statements. The likelihood of this contingent liability being resolved with a substantial loss in the future is high, and the impact is reasonably estimated at \$1,950,000. The client has not made an adjusting entry but discloses the issue in a detailed note accompanying the financial statements, outlining the nature of the contingent liability and incorporating the estimated amount.
- (6) You uncovered evidence that Client S engaged in illegal political payoffs. However, due to the client's insufficient record retention policies, you cannot ascertain the specific amounts related to these payoffs. Moreover, the client refuses to disclose these political payoffs in a note to the financial statements. Despite not finding indications of pervasive misstatement in the financial statements, you are concerned that they might be materially misstated.

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第四題 (20分):

Suppose you were the auditor of X-Space Company. During prior years' audits you used the ratio estimation sampling to test X-Space's inventory. For the current year, however, you decided to adopt the *probability proportional to size* (PPS) sampling to evaluate whether there are material misstatements in X-Space's inventory balance. Based on X-Space's accounting records, the book value of the ending inventory is \$5,500,000. Before executing the sampling plan, you made the following professional judgments and decisions:

- (1) Since you would like to be more certain that the ending inventory balance is not materially misstated, you set the audit risk at 5%.
- (2) You concluded that there was a high likelihood of misstatement, ignoring internal controls, in inventory. Therefore, you assessed X-Space's inherent risk at 90%.
- (3) After conducting the tests of controls, you decided to set the control risk at 74%.
- (4) Since you planned to conduct some other substantive procedures in addition to the PPS sampling in auditing X-Space's inventory, you assessed the *other substantive procedure risk* at 50%.
- (5) You estimated the performance materiality of X-Space's inventory to be 10% of its year-end book value.
- (6) Based on your knowledge of the changes in X-Space's production and selling policy, you expected that an overstatement of \$325,000 in X-Space's inventory is reasonable.
- (7) You obtained the following PPS sampling table from AICPA's *Audit Sampling* guide:

Test of Detailed Risk	1%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Error Expansion Factor	1.90	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.25
Reliability Factor	4.61	3.00	2.31	1.90	1.61	1.39
Incremental allowance for sampling error (Ranked Overstatement Error)						
1	1.03	0.75	0.58	0.48	0.39	0.31
2	0.77	0.55	0.44	0.34	0.28	0.23
3	0.64	0.46	0.36	0.30	0.24	0.18
4	0.56	0.40	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.17
5	0.50	0.36	0.28	0.23	0.18	0.15
6	0.46	0.33	0.26	0.21	0.17	0.13
7	0.43	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.16	0.13
8	0.41	0.29	0.22	0.18	0.14	0.12
9	0.38	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.11

Required:

- (A) Compute the PPS sampling interval (rounded to the nearest dollar) and the maximum sample size in your sampling plan. (5 points)

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(B) Suppose you have selected a random start of \$25,000, identify the inventory items that would be included in the sample from the first 10 book values listed below: (3 points)

Inventory Item No.	Book Values	Inventory Item No.	Book Values
1	\$85,500	6	\$31,100
2	\$22,100	7	\$58,000
3	\$69,000	8	\$62,000
4	\$4,500	9	\$3,300
5	\$16,540	10	\$49,000

(C) Suppose, after conducting physical counts to the selected inventory items, you discovered the following misstatements in the sample:

<u>Inv. Item</u>	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Audited Value</u>
HKUST	\$55,000	\$35,000
CUHK	\$44,000	\$40,000
POLYU	\$90,950	\$80,000
CITYU	\$35,000	\$30,000

Based on the sampling results, what audit conclusion can you reach about the fairness of X-Space's ending inventory (rounded all dollar amounts to the nearest dollar)? (8 points)

(D) Suppose, *in addition to* the four misstatements you found in (C) above, you also found the following two misstatements in your sample:

<u>Customers</u>	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Audited Value</u>
NCCU	\$40,000	\$45,000
NTU	\$25,000	\$35,000

Based on the sampling results you found in (C) and (D), what audit conclusion can you reach about X-Space's ending inventory balance? (4 points)

第五題 (13分):

An improper cutoff of transactions around year-end occurs when journal entries are recorded in the wrong year. In this problem, 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. To effectively consider the effects of an improper cutoff, it is helpful to consider the underlying journal entries:

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Type of Transactions	Proper Journal Entry (Entries)	
Cash receipt on an account receivable	Cash	3,000.00
	Accounts Receivable	3,000.00
Credit sale—periodic inventory system	Accounts receivable	2,000.00
	Sales	2,000.00
Credit sale—perpetual inventory system	Accounts receivable	2,000.00
	Sales	2,000.00
	Cost of Goods Sold	1,300.00
	Inventory	1,300.00

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 by \$3,000, while accounts receivable is overstated by \$3,000 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 effect 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/X8	\$1,000	\$ 600	\$4,000
12/31/X8	2,000	1,300	3,000
1/1/X9	3,500	2,200	2,500
1/2/X9	4,000	2,900	3,200

Determine the overstatements (O) and understatements (U) that would result from the following situations. Assume that each situation is independent of one another. As an illustration, Situation 1 has been solved for you. 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).

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Situation	Cash	Acct. Rec.	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?	\$2,500 (o)	\$2,500 (u)				
2. Zhang Inc. closed the cash receipts journal at 12/29 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 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?						



備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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