

問題 1

Which is the best combination of paragraphs that describe the fundamental concepts of financial statements ?

- a. Fair value is the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is only determined by observing prices in an active market.
- b. The total carrying amount of equity generally equals the amount that could be raised by selling all of the entity's assets and settling all of its liabilities.
- c. Contributions from holders of equity claims are not income, and distributions to holders of equity claims are not expenses.
- d. Financial statements are normally prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern and operate for the foreseeable future. Therefore, it is assumed that the entity has neither the intention nor the need to enter liquidation or to cease trading.

1. ab

2. ac

3. ad

4. bc

5. bd

6. cd

**サンプル問題 財務会計論**

**問題 2** 棚卸資産の会計処理に関する次の記述のうち、(A) から (D) までの空欄に入る正しい語句の組み合わせとして最も適切な番号を一つ選びなさい。

Measurement of inventories

Inventories are required to be measured at the ( A ) of cost and net realizable value (or net selling price).

The cost of inventories comprises the aggregate of ( B ) costs, conversion costs, and other costs incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation.

Cost formulas

( C ) and ( D ) are acceptable accounting methods for determining cost of inventory. The specific identification method is required for inventory items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and for goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects. The same costing method must be applied to all inventories that have a similar nature and use to the entity.

	A	B	C	D
1	higher	selling	last-in, first-out (LIFO) method	average cost method
2	lower	purchase	first-in, first-out (FIFO) method	acquisition method
3	higher	purchase	last-in, first-out (LIFO) method	acquisition method
4	lower	selling	first-in, first-out (FIFO) method	average cost method
5	higher	selling	last-in, first-out (LIFO) method	acquisition method
6	lower	purchase	first-in, first-out (FIFO) method	average cost method

**問題3**

[資料]はZ Group Companyの連結財務諸表における「会計上の見積りに関する注記情報」である。この内容に関する以下の記述について、正しいものの組み合わせとして最も適切な番号を一つ選びなさい。

[資料]

Significant Accounting Estimates

Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

The recoverability of deferred tax assets is determined based on estimates of future taxable income, etc., based on business plans. Deferred tax assets are recorded for deductible differences that the Company considers are likely to reduce taxable income in the future. The Company generates a stable taxable income, and no substantial change in future business results is anticipated. However, the Company group's businesses are affected by the market environment brought about by various trends. Estimates of future taxable income based on business plans are therefore subject to uncertainty. If estimates of future taxable income change, then this will have an impact on deferred tax assets and income taxes-deferred.

Provision for Warranty Expenses

For after-sales service expenses of products, the Company estimates future repair costs to be incurred in accordance with the coverage of the warranty booklet ("general warranty") and records them as a provision for warranty expenses. The provision for general warranty is estimated by calculating the repair cost per product for each major market based on historical data and multiplying it by the number of products covered under the warranty. The assumptions used in the estimates of the repair costs per product, and the number of products covered under the warranty involve management's judgment and future uncertainty. Therefore, if there is a change in these assumptions, then this will have an impact on provision for warranty expenses.

- ア. 繰延税金資産の評価は、市場環境が安定していることから、影響を受けない。
- イ. 繰延税金資産の回収可能性は、事業計画を基礎とした将来課税所得の見積りにより判断している。
- ウ. 製品保証引当金は、製品の総販売個数に全ての異なる市場ごとの過去実績に基づき算出した製品1個あたりの修理費用を乗じて計上している。
- エ. いずれの注記も仮定の変更が生じた場合に翌年度以降の財務諸表に与える影響があることを記載している。

1. アイ      2. アウ      3. アエ      4. イウ      5. イエ      6. ウエ

**問題4**

我が国における一般に公正妥当と認められる会計基準と国際会計基準との差異に関する次の記述のうち、正しいものの組み合わせとして最も適切な番号を一つ選びなさい。

- a. Goodwill acquired in a business combination shall be amortized regularly by straight-line method or other reasonable method over the duration of its effect within 20 years in both J-GAAP and IFRS.
- b. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life, an intangible asset not yet available for use, and goodwill acquired in a business combination shall be tested for impairment annually in IFRS.
- c. Property, Plant and Equipment shall be tested for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. Therefore, an entity does not have to evaluate whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired in IFRS.
- d. Impairment loss in J-GAAP is recognized when the sum of undiscounted future cash flows obtained from an asset is less than the carrying amount of its asset, while impairment loss in IFRS is recognized when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount.

**【参考】 国際会計基準における減損の会計処理の概要**

An entity needs to assess whether there is any indication that an asset might be impaired at the end of each reporting period. If any such indication exists, the entity shall test the asset for impairment by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. However, the following impairment tests are required to be carried out irrespective of whether any indicators of impairment have been identified.

- An entity shall test an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually.
- An entity shall test goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the asset is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is then required to be reduced to its recoverable amount.

1. ab                      2. ac                      3. ad                      4. bc                      5. bd                      6. cd

**サンプル問題 財務会計論**

**問題 5**

当社（決算日は3月31日）は日本で企業活動を行っており、日本基準を採用している。X1年3月期末において、[Data I]のとおり、4銘柄の外貨建有価証券を保有している。[Data I]及び[Data II]に基づき、期末の貸借対照表の流動資産の区分に計上される有価証券の金額として正しいものの番号を一つ選びなさい。

**[Data I]**

The following table pertains to the Company's investments in marketable securities.

	Category	Book Value	Fair Value (March 31, X1)
Common Share of Company A	Trading Securities	\$10,000	\$10,800
US Treasury Notes	Held-to-Maturity Securities	\$9,600	\$10,000
Security B	Other Marketable Securities	\$12,000	\$11,000
Security C	Trading Securities	\$8,000	\$7,500

**[Data II]**

- The company elects an accounting policy to account for purchases and sales of securities on a trade date basis.
- On April 1, X0, the Company purchased \$10,000 face value, US Treasury Notes for \$9,600. The notes mature April 1, X4. The Company uses the straight-line method of amortization and intends to hold the notes to maturity.
- On March 31, X1, the Company sold Security C. In accordance with generally established exchange regulations and conventions, the trade settles two days after the trade order is submitted.
- The exchange rate on March 31, X0 is 1 USD=90 JPY, the exchange rate on March 31, X1 is 1 USD=98 JPY, and the average exchange rate during fiscal year X0 is 1 USD=95 JPY.

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ¥1,026,000 | 2. ¥1,058,400 | 3. ¥1,793,400 |
| 4. ¥1,976,000 | 5. ¥2,038,400 | 6. ¥2,136,400 |

**サンプル問題 財務会計論**

**問題 6**

Based on the following [Data I] and [Data II], select the correct amount for the company's gross profit.

[Data I]

Beginning inventory	\$ 62,000
Purchases	400,000
Sales	460,000
Purchase returns	20,000
Purchase discounts	12,000

[Data II]

1. Inventory is held for sale in the ordinary course of business. The ending inventory is as follows:

	Units	Cost per unit
Book inventory	330	\$140 at Cost
Physical inventory	300	\$150 at Retail

\* The company incurs a direct selling cost of \$30 per unit for each sale.

2. Inventory shrinkage is included in the cost of goods sold.
3. Inventory write-downs occur due to ordinary causes and are accounted for in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Measurement of Inventories" in Japan.
4. No returns related to sales of goods occurred during this fiscal year.
5. No special expenses related to goods storage were incurred during this fiscal year.
6. All expenses related to sales promotion activities during this fiscal year were included as operating expenses (selling, general and administrative expenses).
7. Purchase discounts are treated as non-operating income.

1. \$34,000    2. \$37,000    3. \$52,800    4. \$54,000    5. \$54,900    6. \$57,000

**サンプル問題 財務会計論**

**問題7**

自社製品を海外に輸出しているA社（決算日は3月31日）が「収益認識に関する会計基準」及び同適用指針に基づき、次の[Data]の取引を会計処理した場合、A社が当期（X1年3月期）に計上する売上高の金額として正しいものの番号を一つ選びなさい。なお、計算結果に端数が生じる場合、計算途中では四捨五入せず、最終数値の千ドル未満を四捨五入すること。

**[Data]**

1. Company A regularly sells Products X, Y, and Z individually, thereby establishing the following standalone selling prices:

Product	Standalone Selling Price
X	\$1,600
Y	\$1,500
Z	\$1,350

2. Company A entered into a contract with a customer to sell a bundle consisting of Products X, Y, and Z. In the contract, Company A is required to transfer 100 bundles to the customer for a price stated in the contract of \$3,500 per bundle.
3. Because Company A regularly sells Products Y and Z together for \$1,900, it has evidence that the entire discount should be allocated to the promises to transfer Products Y and Z.
4. Company A satisfies the performance obligations for each of the products at different points in time.
5. In the fiscal year X1, Company A transferred 100 units of Product X and 80 units of Product Y to the customer.

1. \$206,000    2. \$220,000    3. \$240,000    4. \$280,000    5. \$316,000    6. \$350,000

**サンプル問題 財務会計論**

**問題 8** 次の[Data I]～[Data IV]に基づき、X1年度のP社の連結貸借対照表における資産（のれんを含む。）の合計金額として正しいものの番号を一つ選びなさい。

**[Data I]**

1. Company P Group consists of Company P and Company S.
2. The fiscal year for both Company P and Company S ends on December 31.

**[Data II]**

1. On December 31, X1, Company P purchased 3,600 shares of Company S's 6,000 outstanding shares of common stock for \$ 540,000.
2. Company S owns land with a book value of \$600,000, and its fair value is \$750,000 on December 31, X1. There are no significant differences between the book value and the market value of Company S's assets and liabilities other than land.
3. Company P and Company S do not recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities.

**[Data III]**

1. Company P's balance sheet (in thousands of JPY)

	Assets	Liabilities	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings
December 31, X1	300,000	180,000	60,000	30,000	30,000

2. Company S's balance sheet (in thousands of USD)

	Assets	Liabilities	Common stock	Retained earnings
December 31, X1	1,000	300	600	100

**[Data IV]**

1. The exchange rate on December 31, X1 is 1 USD = 100 JPY, and the average exchange rate during fiscal year X1 is 1 USD = 95 JPY.

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 349,000 千円 | 2. 360,800 千円 | 3. 364,000 千円 |
| 4. 373,000 千円 | 5. 412,100 千円 | 6. 418,000 千円 |