# Chapter 9\_不動產、廠房及設備 、天然資源及無形資產(Plant Assets, Natural Resources, and Intangible Assets)

壹、不動產、廠房及設備

- 一、決定不動產、廠房及設備成本
  - 1. 廠房資產(Plant assets)

又稱為不動產、廠房及設備,廠房及設備,或固定資產。為具有三項特徵之資源:

- (1) 具有實體(physical substance): 特定的大小和形狀
- (2) 供企業營運之用及不以銷售為目的
- (3) 這些資產預期將提供公司數年的服務。
- 2. 成本原則

要求公司以成本列記不動產、廠房及設備。成本包含取得資產並使其到達其預定使用狀態的所有必要支出。

3. 土地(LAND)

公司取得土地做為建造廠房、店面、倉庫或辦公室的地點,土地的成本包括: (1)現金購買價格;(2)過戶及代書費;(3)仲介經紀商佣金;(4)應計財產稅;(5)填土及 鋪平的支出,(6)有時土地上原有建築物在建造新屋前必須拆除,其拆除及清運成本扣除 廢料變現後的淨成本

Illustration: Lew Company Ltd. acquires real estate at a cash cost of HK\$2,000,000. The property contains an old warehouse that is razed at a net cost of HK\$60,000 (HK\$75,000 in costs less HK\$15,000 proceeds from salvaged materials). Additional expenditures are the attorney's fee, HK\$10,000, and the real estate broker's commission, HK\$80,000.

**Required**: Determine the amount to be reported as the cost of the land.

# SOLUTION

	Land
Cash price of property (HK\$2,000,000)	HK\$2,000,000
Net removal cost of warehouse (HK\$60,000)	60,000
Attorney's fees (HK\$10,000)	10,000
Real estate broker's commission (HK\$80,000)	80,000
Cost of Land	HK\$2,150,000

Entry to record the acquisition of the land:

Land 2,150,000

Cash 2,150,000

## 4. 土地改良物(LAND IMPROVEMENTS)

- (1) 土地改良物為在土地上建造的附加物,例如:車道、停車場、圍牆、建造園林, 及地下灑水系統 etc。
- (2) 土地改良物的成本包括所有使該改良物達到預定使用狀態的所有必要支出。
- (3) 土地改良物具有有限耐用年限,其維護與更新為公司的責任,故公司將土地改良物成本在其耐用年限內分攤為費用(提列折舊)。

## 5. 建築物(BUILDINGS)

- (1) 建築物是供營業用的設施,如店面、辦公室、工廠、倉庫及機棚 etc。
- (2) 購置成本(Purchase costs):包含購買價格、過戶費用及不動產經紀商佣金、為使建築物達到預定用途的成本。
- (3) 自建成本(Construction costs):包括合約價格加上付給建築師的費用,建築物使用執照,和開挖成本。

## 6. 設備(EQUIPMENT)

- (1) 設備包含用於營業的資產,如商店收銀機、辦公設備、工廠機器、運輸卡車和飛機 etc。
- (2) 設備的成本包含現金購買價格、銷售稅、運費,及買方支付的運送期間保險費, 也包含必要的組裝、安裝和測試。

**Illustration**: Zhang Company purchases factory machinery at a cash price of HK\$500,000. Related expenditures are for sales taxes HK\$30,000, insurance during shipping HK\$5,000, and installation and testing HK\$10,000. Compute the cost of the machinery.

wachinery
HK\$500,000
30,000
5,000
10,000
HK\$545,000

**Illustration**: Zhang Company purchases factory machinery at a cash price of HK\$500,000. Related expenditures are for sales taxes HK\$30,000, insurance during shipping HK\$5,000, and installation and testing HK\$10,000. Prepare the journal entry to record these costs.

Equipment	545,000	
Cash		545,000

**Illustration**: Huang Company purchases a delivery truck at a cash price of HK\$420,000. Related expenditures are sales taxes HK\$13,200, painting and lettering HK\$5,000, motor vehicle license HK\$800, and a three-year accident insurance policy HK\$16,000. **Compute the cost** of the delivery truck.

	Truck
Cash price	HK\$420,000
Sales taxes	13,200
Painting and lettering	5,000

Cost of Delivery Truck HK\$438,200

**Illustration**: Huang Company purchases a delivery truck at a cash price of HK\$420,000. Related expenditures are sales taxes HK\$13,200, painting and lettering HK\$5,000, motor vehicle license HK\$800, and a three-year accident insurance policy HK\$16,000. **Prepare the journal entry** to record these costs.

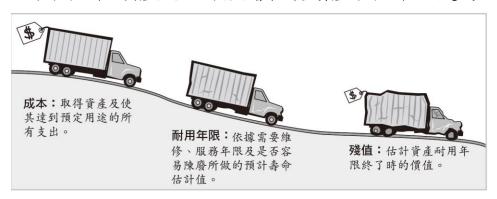
Equipment	438,200	
License Expense	800	
Prepaid Insurance	16,000	
Cash		455,000

## 二、折舊(Depreciation)

1. 定義:係將不動產、廠房及設備成本以合理而有系統的分攤方式分攤至其資產耐用年限。成本分攤可以使公司將費用與收入配合,以遵行配合原則



2. 折舊係成本分攤的程序而非資產評價的程序。折舊應用於三類固定資產:(1)土地改良物、(2)建築物及(3)設備。上述不動產、廠房及設備被視為折舊性資產,因這些資產對公司的耐用年限與產生收入的能力會在這些資產的耐用年限內遞減。



## 3. 折舊方法

折舊計算通常採用下列方法之一:

(1) 直線法(STRAIGHT-LINE METHOD)

在直線法下,公司於資產耐用年限內,每年認列相同數額的折舊費用,其完全以 所經過的時間來衡量。

◆ 直線法下計算每年的折舊費用,係以資產的可折舊成本(資產成本減去殘值, 代表可被折舊的總額)除以耐用年限。



◆ 也可以計算每年的折舊率來計算折舊費用。本例子中,折舊率為20% (100%/5年)。若公司採用直線法折舊率,便可直接以該折舊率乘上資產的可 折舊成本。

	Barb 的花店						
 計算					年	 底	
年度	折舊成本	×	折舊率	=	每年折舊費用	累計折舊	帳面價值
2014	€12,000		20%		€2,400	€ 2,400	€10,600*
2015	12,000		20		2,400	4,800	8,200
2016	12,000		20		2,400	7,200	5,800
2017	12,000		20		2,400	9,600	3,400
2018	12,000		20		2,400	12,000	1,000
*帳面價	值=成本一)	累計折舊	<b></b> = (€13,000	0 – €2	,400) 。		

◆ 若資產購入時點並非1月1日,應如何計算折舊? 此情況下,須以時間為基礎來分配每年的折舊費用。若Barb的花店係於 2017年4月1日購入小卡車,則第一年度公司只擁有卡車9個月(4月至12月),故2017年的折舊為 €1,800.(€12,000x20%x9/12)。

Assume the delivery truck was purchased on April 1, 2017.

Year	Depreciable Cost		Rate		Annual Expense		Partial Year		Current Year Expense	Accum. Deprec.
2017	€ 12,000	X	20%	=	€ 2,400	x	9/12	=	€ 1,800	€ 1,800
2018	12,000	X	20%	=	2,400				2,400	4,200
2019	12,000	X	20%	=	2,400				2,400	6,600
2020	12,000	X	20%	=	2,400				2,400	9,000
2021	12,000	X	20%	=	2,400				2,400	11,400
2022	12,000	X	20%	=	2,400	x	3/12	=	600	12,000
									€ 12,000	
Journa	l entry:									
2017	Depreciation	ı Ex	pense	•			1,800			
	Accumu	late	d Dep	reci	ation				1,800	

## (2) 活動數量法(UNITS-OF-ACTIVITY METHOD)

活動數量法下,耐用年限係以預期的產出或使用總數表示,而非以時間表達。本法先估計出全部耐用年限的總生產量,然後將這些估計生產量除以可折舊成本,得出每單位折舊成本,再將每單位折舊成本乘上當年度的活動數量便可得到當年折舊費用。

◆ 假設 Barb 的花店小卡車第一年行駛了 15,000 哩,下圖列示了活動數量法的計算公式及第一年折舊費用的計算



	Barb 的花店						
		計	·算			年	底
年度	活動單位數	×	每單位折舊成本	=	每年折舊費用	累計折舊	帳面價值
2014	15,000		€0.12		€1,800	€ 1,800	€11,200*
2015	30,000		0.12		3,600	5,400	7,600
2016	20,000		0.12		2,400	7,800	5,200
2017	25,000		0.12		3,000	10,800	2,200
2018	10,000		0.12		1,200	12,000	1,000
*(€13,0	00 – €1,800) ∘						

## (3) 餘額遞減法(DECLINING-BALANCE METHOD)

餘額遞減法會使資產在耐用年限內每年折舊費用呈遞減狀態,此法的名稱來自其每期折舊的計算係依據資產遞減的帳面價值,此法係以當年度的資產帳面價值乘上折舊率計算每年折舊費用,該折舊率每年相同,但每年所乘的帳面價值則遞減。常見的餘額遞減率為直線法折舊率的兩倍,此法常被稱為倍數餘額遞減法。 ◆ 若 Barb 的花店採用倍數餘額遞減法,其採用的折舊率為 40%(2 x 直線法折舊率 20%),下圖列示餘額遞減法的計算公式及第一年小卡車的折舊。

年初帳面價值 × 折舊率 = 每年折舊費用 €13,000 × 40% = €**5,200** 

## ◆ 折舊方法的比較

比較了 Barb 的花店在三個方法下的每年折舊費用及其合計數。下圖繪出了每種方法下的折舊費用型態。

年度	直線法	活動數量法	餘額遞減法
2014	€ 2,400	€ 1,800	€ 5,200
2015	2,400	3,600	3,120
2016	2,400	2,400	1,872
2017	2,400	3,000	1,123
2018	2,400	1,200	685
	€12,000	<b>€12,000</b>	<b>€12,000</b>



## 4. 組成部分折舊(COMPONENT DEPRECIATION)

到目前為止,我們假設不動產、廠房及設備採用單一的折舊率。然而,IFRS 要求對 固定資產採用組成部分折舊。組成部分折舊 (component depreciation) 要求若固定資產 的重大組成部分具有差異很大的估計年限值時,應個別提列折舊。

Illustration: Lexure Construction builds an office building for HK\$4,000,000. The building is estimated to have a 40-year useful life, however HK\$320,000 of the cost of the building relates to personal property and HK\$600,000 relates to land improvements. Because the personal property has a depreciable life of 5 years and the land improvements have a depreciable life of 10 years, Lexure must use component depreciation. Assuming that Lexure uses straight-line depreciation and no residual value, component depreciation for the first year of the office building is computed as follows.

Building cost adjusted (HK\$4,000,000 - HK\$320,000 - HK\$600,000)	HK\$3,080,000	
Building cost depreciation per year (HK\$3,080,000 ÷ 40)	HK\$ 77,000	
Personal property depreciation (HK\$320,000 ÷ 5)	64,000	
Land improvements depreciation (HK\$600,000 ÷ 10)	60,000	
Total component depreciation in first year	HK\$ 201,000	

調整後建築物成本 (HK\$4,000,000-HK\$320,000-HK\$600,000)	HK\$3	,080,000
建築物每年折舊 (HK\$3,080,000÷40)	HK\$	77,000
個人財產每年折舊 (HK\$320,000÷5)		64,000
土地改良物每年折舊 (HK\$600,000÷10)		60,000
第一年組成部分折舊的折舊合計數	HK\$	201,000

#### 5. 估計變動 (Change in estimate)

折舊是會計上採用估計的一個例子。當估計變動成為必要時,公司需變更現在和未來 年度,但不改變過去期間的折舊。為了得出新的折舊費用,公司首先須計算修正時點 時的資產可折舊成本,接著將修正後的可折舊成本分配至剩餘耐用年限。 範例:

Illustration: Arcadia HS, purchased equipment for €510,000 which was estimated to have a useful life of 10 years with a residual value of €10,000 at the end of that time. Depreciation has been recorded for 7 years on a straight-line basis. In 2020 (year 8), it is determined that the total estimated life should be 15 years with a residual value of €5,000 at the end of that time.

#### Questions:

• What is the journal entry to correct prior years' depreciation expense?

No Entry Required

 Calculate the depreciation expense for 2020. Equipment cost €510,000
Residual value - 10,000
Depreciable base 500,000
Useful life (original) 10 years
Annual depreciation € 50,000

First, establish NBV at date of change in estimate.

x 7 years = €350,000

Balance Sheet (Dec. 31, 2019)

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Equipment €510,000 Accumulated depreciation 350,000

Net book value (NBV)

€160,000

Net book value€160,000Residual value (new)5,000Depreciable base155,000Useful life remaining8 yearsAnnual depreciation€ 19,375

Depreciation Expense calculation for 2020.

Journal entry for 2020 and future years.

Depreciation Expense 19,375

Accumulated Depreciation 19,375

## 三、不動產、廠房及設備重估價 (Revaluation of Plant Assets)

 IFRS 允許公司在報導日以公允價值重估價其不動產、廠房及設備。選擇使用重估價 架構的公司必須遵循重估價程序。重估價應對該類資產內的所有資產一體適用。除非 不頻繁的重估價是可接受的,否則價格變動速度較快的資產必須以年度為基礎進行重 估價。

**Illustration:** Pernice Ltd. applies revaluation to equipment purchased on January 1, 2017, for HK\$1,000,000. The equipment has a useful life of 5 years, and no residual value. Pernice makes the following entry to record depreciation for 2017, assuming straight-line depreciation.

Depreciation Expense 200,000

Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment 200,000

At the end of 2017, independent appraisers determine that the asset has a fair value of HK\$850,000. The entry to record the revaluation is as follows.

Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment 200,000

Equipment 150,000 Revaluation Surplus 50,000

重估增值

◆ 資產的新基礎為 HK\$850,000。Pernice 在損益表上報導了 HK\$200,000 的折舊費用以及 HK\$50,000 的其他綜合損益,重估增值為其他綜合損益報導的項目之一。

 Equipment (HK\$1,000,000 - HK\$150,000)
 HK\$850,000

 Accumulated depreciation—equipment
 0

 HK\$850,000
 HK\$50,000

 Revaluation surplus (equity)
 HK\$ 50,000

Illustration: Assume again that Pernice's equipment has a carrying amount of HK\$800,000 (HK\$1,000,000 – HK\$200,000). However, at the end of 2017, independent appraisers determine that the asset has a fair value of HK\$775,000, which results in an impairment loss of HK\$25,000 (HK\$800,000 – HK\$775,000). To record the equipment at fair value and to record this loss, Pernice makes the following entry.

Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment 200,000

Impairment Loss 25,000

Equipment 225,000

The impairment loss of HK\$25,000 reduces net income.

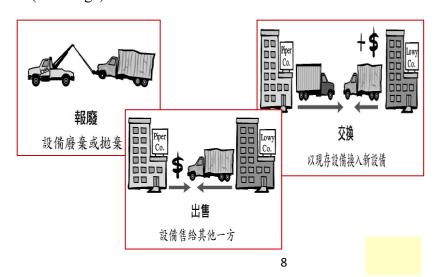
## 四、耐用年限內的後續支出

資產的使用年限中,公司可能發生正常維修的支出、增添或改良:

- 1. 收益支出(revenue expenditures) 正常維修(Ordinary Repairs)係維持正常營運效率或單位的生產壽命的支出。他們通常相當小額且經常發生,公司會在發生這些費用時借記「修理費(或維修費)」,立即認列費用以降低收益。
- 2. 資本支出(capital expenditures) 增添和改良(Additions and Improvements)為用以增加營運效率、生產的產能或不動產、 廠房及設備耐用年限的支出,通常金額重大且不常發生。

## 五、處分不動產、廠房及設備(Plant Asset Disposals)

1. 公司以三種方式來處分不動產、廠房及設備報廢(Retirement)、出售(Sale)或交換 (Exchange)



- 2. 不論何種方式,公司需於處分日決定被處分資產的帳面價值。在處分時點,公司需將從年初至處分日那一段時間的折舊加以入帳,帳面價值會依下列兩個分錄而消除:(1)借記(減少)至該日的折舊總數之「累計折舊」;(2)貸記(減少)資產帳戶的資產成本。
- 3. 報廢(Retirement)

**Illustration**: Hobart ASA retires its computer printers, which cost €32,000. The accumulated depreciation on these printers is €32,000. Prepare the entry to record this retirement.

Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment 32,000

Equipment 32,000

## 4. 出售(Sale)

出售不動產、廠房及設備在處分採出售情況中,公司會將資產帳面價值與出售所得款項比較,處分資產利益(損失)列於損益表中的「其他收入(費用)及利得(損失)」段中(1) 若出售所得超出資產帳面價值,則會發生處分利得。

Illustration: On July 1, 2017, Wright Company sells office furniture for €16,000 cash. The office furniture originally cost €60,000. As of January 1, 2017, it had accumulated depreciation of €41,000. Depreciation for the first six months of 2017 is €8,000. Prepare the journal entry to record depreciation expense up to the date of sale (July 1).

Depreciation Expense

8,000

Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment

8,000

Cost of office furniture	€60,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation (€41,000 + €8,000)	49,000
Book value at date of disposal	11,000
Proceeds from sale	16,000
Gain on disposal of plant asset	€ 5,000

Illustration: Wright records the sale on July 1 as follows.

Cash 16,000

Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment 49,000

Equipment 60,000

Gain on Disposal of Plant Assets 5,000

(2) 若出售所得低於所售資產的帳面價值,則發生處分損失。

**Illustration**: Assume that instead of selling the office furniture for €16,000, Wright sells it for €9,000 on July 1.

Illustration 9-21 Computation of loss on disposal	Cost of office furniture Less: Accumulated depreciation Book value at date of disposal Proceeds from sale Loss on disposal of plant asset		€60,000 49,000 11,000 9,000 € 2,000
July 1			
Cash		9,000	
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment		49,000	
Loss on Disp	osal of Plant Assets	2,000	

## 貳、可開採的天然資源(Extractable Natural Resources)

Equipment

## 一、天然資源的意義

天然資源 (natural resources)包含地面上的林木和地底下的石油、天然氣、及礦產。IFRS 將地面上的林木視為生物資產。在其被收割之前的年度中,生物資產的帳載價值每期都會調整為公允價值。IFRS 將可開採的天然資源定義為發現及移動天然資源於地球表面的業務。

60,000

## 二、天然資源的取得成本

可開採的天然資源之取得成本包括取得資源的價格及為使其達可供使用狀態的合理必要支出。對已可供開採的天然資源如既存的煤礦,其成本便是購入該財產的價格。

## 三、天然資源的折耗(Depletion)

以合理有系統的方法將天然資源的成本分攤為費用的過程稱為折耗(折耗之於天然資源,如同折舊之於固定資產),公司通常採用活動數量法來計提折耗,因折耗通常是當年度開採數量的函數。

# 天然資源折耗費用計算公式



**Illustration**: Lane Coal Company invests HK\$50 million in a mine estimated to have 10 million tons of coal and no residual value. In the first year, Lane extracts and sells 250,000 tons of coal.

Lane computes the depletion expense as follows:

Total Cost – Residual Value

**Total Estimated Units Available** 

Depletion Cost per Unit

HK\$50,000,000

10,000,000

HK\$5.00 per ton

Illustration 9-22 Computation of depletion cost per unit

HK\$5.00 per ton x 250,000 tons =

HK\$1,250,000 annual depletion

## Journal entry:

Inventory (coal)

1,250,000

Accumulated Depletion

1,250,000

## 參、無形資產(Intangible assets)

一、無形資產的意義

係指擁有長期性資產所有權所衍生的權利、特權及競爭優勢,其無實體存在。無形資產可 能以合約或許可證的形式存在,其來源如下:

- (1)政府授權,如專利權(Patents)、著作權(Copyrights)和商標權(Trademarks)。
- (2)取得其他企業,購買價格包含支付被取得公司的良好屬性(稱為商譽(Goodwill))。
- (3)透過契約協議以私有化獨占的協定,如特許權(Franchises)和租賃(Leases)。
- 二、公司對無形資產以成本入帳。

無形資產可分為:

(1)具有限耐用年限者(Limited-Life):

公司用類似折舊的方式將資產成本分攤至可用的年限,分攤無形資產成本的過程稱為攤銷。

(2)不具確定年限者(Indefinite-Life)則不必攤銷。

#### 三、無形資產的會計處理

- 1. 無形資產通常以直線法來攤銷,例如專利權的法定年限為20年,公司將專利權成本攤銷至20年的法定年限或耐用年限之較短者。
- 2. 公司將「攤銷費用—專利權」列在損益表上的營業費用段中。與不動產、廠房及設備作法相似,IFRS 允許無形資產(商譽除外)重估價至公允價值。當無形資產經由購買而取得時,其成本之決定與不動產、廠房及設備相似。成本包含資產的購價及使其到達可供使用狀態所花費的成本。然而,當無形資產係由內部產生(如自行研發)時,就會使用特殊規則來決定成本,這些規則將於後續章節探討。

**Illustration**: National Labs purchases a patent at a cost of NT\$720,000. National estimates the useful life of the patent to be eight years. National records the annual amortization for the ended December 31 as follows.

Dec. 31

Amortization Expense

90,000

**Patents** 

90,000

#### 四、專利權

- 專利權是美國專利局所發出來的專有的權利,使受領者自授予日起20年內能製造、銷售或用其他方式控制一項發明。專利權的原始成本為取得專利權所支付的現金或約當現金。
- 2. 許多專利權都遭受過訴訟,任何一項所有權人發生的成功捍衛侵權訴訟成本,均被視為是為了要建立專利權有效性而必須發生的,所有權人會把這些成本加到專利權帳戶並在專利權的剩餘年限內攤銷。專利權持有人將專利權成本攤銷至法定的20年的年限或其耐用年限中較短者。

#### 五、著作權

聯邦政府授與著作權以使所有權人可以享有重製和銷售藝術創作品或出版品的專屬權利, 著作權延長至創作者壽命加上70年。著作權成本為取得成本及保衛成本,該成本也許僅是 付給美國著作權局的\$10規費,也可能是一旦涉入侵權訴訟的大額費用。著作權的有效年 限通常比其法定年限短得多,因此著作權通常會分攤至一個相對短的期間。

#### 六、特許權和執照

- 特許權 是特許權的所有權人和特許權被授權人間的合約協議,特許權所有權人授予特 許權被授權人可銷售特定產品,提供特殊服務或使用特定商標或商品名稱,通常會限 定在一個預設的地理區域內。
- 2. 另一形式的特許權係簽訂政府機構和公司的協議,該特許權允許公司可以使用公共財產來履行其服務,這些經營權被稱為執照。
- 3. 當公司可辨認購買特許權和執照的成本,應認列為無形資產。公司需將有限生命的特 許權(或執照)成本分攤至其整個使用期間。若該期間是不確定的,則成本便不應該分 攤。每年因使用特許權所支付的費用應在發生時以營業費用入帳。

## 七、商標或商品名稱

商標或商品名稱是可用來辨認一特定企業或產品的一個單字、片語、音韻或符號,通常有助於銷售產品,創造者或原創者可向美國專利局註冊商標或商品名稱以取得專屬的法律權利。若公司購買商標或商品名稱,成本即為購買價格,若公司發展和維護商標或商品名稱,則任何有關活動的成本均於發生時費用化,因商標及商品名稱無明確年限,故不必攤銷。

## 八、商譽

- 1. 商譽代表著和公司有關的所有有利的屬性,包含例外管理、理想的地點、良好的顧客關係、高品質的產品及與工會的和諧關係 etc。商譽是獨特的:其不像投資與固定資產可被單獨於市場出售,商譽只有在與企業融為一體時才可存在。
- 2. 公司只有在併購整個企業時才可以將商譽入帳,此情況下,商譽係成本超過所取得淨資產(資產減去負債)的公允價值的部分。併購企業入帳時,公司以公允價值借記淨資產、貸記支付之購買價格,差額則借記商譽。商譽無須分攤(因被認為其年限不確定),公司係在財務狀況表中的無形資產段報導商譽。

## 九、研究與發展成本

研究與發展成本 為可能產生專利權、著作權、新製程和新產品的支出,許多公司花費了可觀的金額在研究和發展 (R&D) 上。研究階段之成本常在發生時費用化,發展階段之成本直到特定標準符合時 (主要指技術可行性可達成時) 才費用化。技術可行後發生之發展成本資本化為「發展成本」(無形資產)。

Illustration: Laser Scanner Ltd. spent NT\$1 million on research and NT\$2 million on development of new products. Of the NT\$2 million in development costs NT\$400,000 was incurred prior to technological feasibility and NT\$1,600,000 was incurred after technological feasibility had been demonstrated. The company would record these costs as follows.

Research and Development Expense 1,400,000

Development Costs 1,600,000

Cash 3,000,000

## 肆、報表表達與分析

一、表達

STANDARD LTD. Statement of Financial Position (partial)		resources, and intangible assets are reported.
(in billions)		
	June 30	
	2017	2016
Goodwill and intangible assets		
Goodwill	¥59,700	¥56,500
Trademarks and other intangible assets, net	34,300	33,600
Net goodwill and intangible assets	94,000	90,100
Property, plant, and equipment		
Land	900	900
Buildings	7,000	6,300
Machinery and equipment	30,000	27,000
	37,900	34,200
Accumulated depreciation	(18,000)	(15,100)
Net property, plant, and equipment	¥19,900	¥19,100

## 二、分析

銷貨淨額為 ₩90,222 (百萬),期末資產合示了 LG 公司 (韓國) 資產週轉率的計算式,LG 公司在 2008 計為 ₩64,782 (百萬),期初資產為 ₩54,080 (百萬)。

銷貨淨額 ÷ 平均總資產 = 資產週轉率 
$$\frac{\$64,782 + \$54,080}{2}$$
 = 1.52 次

## 伍、附錄 9A 不動產、廠房及設備交換

通常公司會記錄資產交換的利得或損失,認列利得或損失的理由為大部分的交換具有商業實質 (commercial substance),一項交換若涉及未來現金流量的改變,即具有商業實質。

一、損失的處理釋例(Loss Treatment)

Illustration: Roland NV exchanged used trucks (cost €64,000 less €22,000 accumulated depreciation) plus cash of €17,000 for a new semi-truck. The used trucks had a fair market value of €26,000.

Cost of used trucks Less: Accumulated depreciation Book value Fair market value of used trucks Loss on disposal	€64,000 22,000 42,000 26,000 €16,000	Illustration 9A-2 Computation of loss on disposal
Fair market value of used trucks Cash paid Cost of semi-truck	€26,000 17,000 €43,000	Illustration 9A-1 Cost of semi-truck

Prepare the entry to record the exchange of assets by Roland NV.

Equipment (new)	43,000
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment	22,000
Loss on Disposal of Plant Assets	16,000

Equipment (old) 64,000
Cash 17,000

## 二、利得的處理釋例(Gain Treatment)

**Illustration**: Mark Express trades its old delivery equipment (cost €40,000 less €28,000 accumulated depreciation) for new delivery equipment. The old equipment had a fair market value of €19,000. Mark also paid €3,000.

Cost of old equipment	€40,000		
Less: Accumulated depreciation	28,000		
Book value	12,000	Illustration 9A-4 Computation of gain	
Fair market value of old equipment	19,000	on disposal	
Gain on disposal	€ 7,000		
Fair market value of old equipment	€19,000	Illustration 9A-3 Cost of new delivery	
Cash paid	3,000	equipment	
Cost of new equipment	€22,000		

Prepare the entry to record the exchange of assets by Mark Express.

Equipment (new)	22,000	
Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment (old)	28,000	
Equipment (old)		40,000
Gain on Disposal of Plant Assets		7,000
Cash		3.000