



education

Department:
Education
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

ACCOUNTING

MARKING GUIDELINES

COMMON TEST - JUNE 2019

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

MARKS: 300

MARKING PRINCIPLES:

1. Penalties for foreign items are applied only if the candidate is not losing marks elsewhere in the question for that item. No double penalty applied.
2. Penalties for placement or poor presentation (e.g. details) are applied only if the candidate is earning marks on the figures for that item.
3. Full marks for correct answer. If answer incorrect, mark the workings provided.
4. If a pre-adjustment figure is shown as the final figure, award one mark. Not the method mark for the answer.
5. Unless otherwise indicated, the positive or negative effect of any figure must be considered to award the mark. If no + or – sign or bracket is provided, assume that the figure is positive.
6. Where indicated, part-marks may be awarded to differentiate between differing qualities of answers from candidates.
7. This memorandum is not for public distribution, as certain items might imply incorrect treatment. The adjustments made are due to nuances in a certain question.
8. Where penalties are applied, the marks for that section of the question cannot be a final negative.
9. Where method marks are awarded for operation, the marker must inspect the reasonableness of the answer before awarding the mark.
10. Operation' means 'Check operation'. 'One part correct' means 'Operation & one part correct'.
11. In awarding method marks, ensure that candidates do not get full marks for any item that is incorrect.
12. Be aware of candidates who provide valid alternatives beyond the marking guideline.
13. Codes: f=foreign item; p=placement.

This memorandum consists of 14 pages

QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (i) – (iv) in the answer book.

1.1.1	False✓
1.1.2	True✓
1.1.3	False✓
1.1.4	True✓

4
4

1.2.1 Calculate the correct totals for the Cash Receipts Journal and Cash Payment Journal for May 2019.

Cash Receipts Journal	
	146 970
	1 800✓
	12 340✓
	Operation if one part correct
	161 110☑

Cash Payment Journal	
	68 900
	2 100✓
	920✓
	600✓
	50 000✓✓
	Operation if one part correct
	122 520☑

9
9

1.2.2 Prepare the Bank Reconciliation Statement on 31 May 2019.

	Debit	Credit
Credit balance as per bank statement		42 440✓
Credit outstanding deposit		18 000✓
Debit outstanding cheques		
No. 897	8 700✓	
No. 905	1 200✓	
No. 908	3 100✓	
Credit amount wrongly debited		800✓✓
Debit balance as per bank account Operation	48 240☑	
Operation one part correct	61 240☑	61 240☑

10
10

1.2.3 Explain how cheque No. 908 should be treated when preparing the financial statements as at 31 July 2015 the end of the financial year.

Explanation: ✓✓

Accept short explanation; may be phrased differently

Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation

- Increase bank and increase creditors in the Balance Sheet notes.
- Increase cash and cash equivalents as well as trade and other payables in the notes.
- The amount is not recognised as paid and the debt is not reduced.
- **Accept** : debit Bank and credit Creditors control

2
2

1.2.4 Refer to information G. The bookkeeper has decided to write off the amount of R50 000.

- Which GAAP principle will the bookkeeper be applying?
- The bookkeeper wants to prevent a similar problem in future. Give TWO suggestions to improve internal control in this regard.

Principle of prudence ✓

Solutions: Any two ✓✓ ✓✓

Accept short solutions; may be phrased differently

Part-marks for unclear/incomplete solution

- Division of duties/separation of duties
- Encourage EFT payments by customers / debtors
- All cash received must be deposited daily/deposit slip must agree to receipts/ bank notifications by SMS or email
- Regular and timely check / monitor all large transaction

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1.3 Calculate the amount receivable from or payable to SARS for VAT on 31 March 2019.

Mark one line only. Cannot mix signs. Inspect candidates' responses. Award highest mark.

✓ ✓✓ ✓ ✓✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ One part correct

$$21\ 375 - 44\ 550 + 4\ 725 - 2\ 130 + 72\ 000 - 1\ 800 = 49\ 620$$

OR

$$- 21\ 375 + 44\ 550 - 4\ 725 + 2\ 130 - 72\ 000 + 1\ 800 = 49\ 620$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Balance at beginning} &= 21\ 375 \\ \text{Output } 72\ 000 - 1\ 800 - 2\ 130 &= 68\ 070 \\ \text{Input } 44\ 550 - 4\ 725 &= \underline{(39\ 825)} \\ &= \underline{49\ 620} \end{aligned}$$

OR

VAT CONTROL	
21 375	44 550
4 725	2 130
72 000	1 800
	49 620
98 100	98 100

VAT CONTROL	
44 550	21 375
2 130	4 725
1 800	72 000
49 620	
98 100	98 100

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Receivable/Payable: Payable ✓ Do not accept Receivable (irrespective of workings)

TOTAL MARKS
40
40

QUESTION 2

2.1 INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019.

	Sales (6 200 000✓ – 20 000✓ + 80 000 ✓ – 70 000✓)	6 190 000	✓
	Cost of sales (3 000 000✓ + 62 500✓ – 43 750✓)	(3 187 750)	✓
10	Gross profit Operation one part correct	3 171 250	✓
	Other operating income Operation one part correct	122 989	✓
	Rent income (128 740✓ – 27 060✓)	101 680	✓
	Bad debts recovered (2 760✓ + 2 400✓)	5 160	✓
	Provision for bad debts adjustment	3 149	✓✓
	Profit on sale of an asset	13 001	✓✓
11	Gross income Operation one part correct	3 294 240	
	Operating expenses Operation one part correct	(2 676 240)	✓
	Audit fees	33 800	
	Insurance	21 222	
	Bad debts	74 000	
	Bank charges	3 200	
	Directors fees (260 000✓ + 260 000✓)	520 000	✓
	Salaries (1 220 000✓ + 15 368✓)	1 235 368	✓
	Pension fund contribution (36 200✓ + 3 900✓)	40 100	✓
	Packing material (22 000✓ – 4 000✓)	18 000	✓
	Sundry expenses Accept (137 322) Balancing figure Operation	77 100	✓
	Trading stock deficit	81 250	✓✓
17	Depreciation (525 200✓ + 47 000✓) See 2.2.1	572 200	✓
	Operating profit	618 000	✓
	Interest income Operation	32 000	✓
	Operating profit before interest expense Operation	650 000	✓
	Interest expense	(30 000)	✓
	Net profit before taxation Operation	620 000	✓
	Income tax	(186 000)	✓
7	Net profit after tax Operation	434 000	✓

2.2.1	CALCULATIONS	ANSWER
A.	5 700 000 – 3 800 000 Operation one part correct	1 900 000 ✓
B.	294 000 – 294 000 Operation one part correct	0 ✓✓
C.	24 000 ✓ + 501 200 ✓ Operation one part correct	525 200 ✓
D.	36 000 x 10/100 X 2/12 = 600 ✓✓ 914 000 – 450 000 = 464 000 464 000 X 10/100 = 46 400 ✓✓ Operation one part correct	47 000 ✓

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2.2.2	Trade and other payables	
	Creditors	660 000
	Creditors for salaries	10 538 ✓
	SARS PAYE (64 100 ✓ + 2880 ✓)	66 980 ✓
	Pension Fund (45 400 ✓ + 3 900 ✓ + 1 950 ✓)	51 250 ✓
	Shareholders for dividends	244 800 ✓
	Income received in advance	27 060 ✓
	Accrued expenses	260 000 ✓
	Operation one part correct	1 320 628 ✓

12
12

TOTAL MARKS
70
70

QUESTION 3: INVENTORY SYSTEMS**(40 marks; 18 minutes)**

3.1.1

Value of closing stock using the FIFO method of stock valuation. The value of closing stock according to the Weighted Average method is R756 750.

First in First Out (FIFO)	Weighted Average
120 units	
80 X R6 500 = R520 000 ✓✓	
40 X R5 500 = R220 000 ✓✓	
120 X 1 375 = R165 000 ✓✓	
= <u>R905 000</u> ✓ Operation one part correct	<u>R756 750</u>

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3.1.2

Calculate Cost of Sales using the FIFO method.

O/S + purchases + Import duties - closing stock
 = 70 000 ✓ + R1 930 000 ✓ + 522 500 ✓ - 905 000 ✓ **See 3.1.1**
 = R1 617 500 ✓ **Operation one part correct**

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3.1.3

Calculate the number of units missing.

20 ✓ + 380 ✓ - 258 ✓ - 120 ✓ = 22 ✓ missing **Operation one part correct**

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3.1.4

What solutions would you offer to the CEO to help solve the problem of the missing units. Provide TWO good solutions.

Accept short explanations; may be phrased differently
 Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation

Two solutions: ✓✓ ✓✓

- Convert to perpetual / regular stock counts and better internal control over stock.
- Safe secure environment/ improved security
- Improve documentation by ensuring proper authorisation, receiving of goods, recording and packaging.
- Division of duties / separation of duties

4

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3.1.5

Cool Traders uses the Periodic Stock system. Briefly explain to the CEO how the Perpetual Stock System works. In your explanation state TWO main advantages of the Perpetual Stock System.

Accept short explanation/advantages; may be phrased differently
 Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation/advantages

Explanation: ✓✓

Cost of sale is recorded with each sale/ cost of goods sold recorded at the point of sale/ continuously updating the stock on hand when sales are made.

Two Advantages: ✓ ✓

Trading Stock balance is adjusted immediately.

Deficits can be identified timeously through physical stock taking.

Gross profit can be calculated at any point in time without physical stock taking.

4

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3.1.6 The CEO has asked you to prepare the financial report based on the FIFO method. Would you agree to comply with the request? Provide a detailed explanation to support your answer.

Opinion: NO ✓

Explanations ✓✓

Accept short explanations; may be phrased differently
Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation

- FIFO method would yield a higher gross profit.
- Manipulating figures is fraudulent and unethical.
- Contrary to SARS requirements.
- Professional accountant is bound by a code of ethics.

3
3

3.1.7 What other method of stock validation can Cool Traders use?

Specific identification method ✓

1
1

3.2 Identify ONE problem relating to each branch. Quote figures to support your answer. In each case, offer Bennie advice.

BRANCH	Problem WITH A FIGURE ✓ ✓ ✓	Advice ✓ ✓ ✓
MALAHLENI	Stock piling 75% (330/440) on hand / Mark-up percentage of 80% too high% / Sales are only 25% (110/440) of the stock	Decrease mark-up % / Reduce selling price / Sales promotions / order stock as required
MBIZENI	Missing cash of R120 000 (1 800 000 – 1 680 000)	Check the money before banking / Division of duties / Use EFT
SIVUKILE	Poor stock control – 400 orders and only 280 in stock (120 more could have been sold) / Not enough stock to meet demand (400 orders and only 280 in stock) / No (zero) stock on hand (poor planning)	Purchase more stock/ Take stock from Malahleni branch

6
6

TOTAL MARKS
35
35

QUESTION 4

4.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (4.1.1 to 4.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK

4.1.1	True ✓
4.1.2	False ✓
4.1.3	False ✓
4.1.4	False ✓

4
4

4.2 **BALANCE SHEET ON 28 FEBRUARY 2019.**

ASSETS		
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
	TA - CA	4 962 750 ✓
Fixed assets	Operation one part correct	4 507 750 ✓
Fixed deposit (195 000 ✓ X 70/30 ✓✓)		455 000 ✓
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventory 1 690 500 ✓ / 2 450 ✓ = 690 ✓ X 325 ✓	Operation one part correct	224 250 ✓
Trade and other receivables (210 000 ✓ - 11 000 ✓ + 9000 ✓ + 4000 ✓)		212 000 ✓
Cash and cash equivalent (5 000 ✓ + 1 000 ✓ + 195 000 ✓)		201 000 ✓
TOTAL ASSETS	(NCL + CL) X 2 OR TE + L	5 600 000 ✓
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
	(175 X 1 600 000) / 100	2 800 000 ✓
Ordinary share capital	Operation one part correct	1 850 000 ✓
Retained income		950 000 ✓
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	2 800 000 X 0.6	1 680 000 ✓
Loan		1 680 000
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	Operation one part correct	1 120 000 ✓
Trade and other payables (208 250 ✓ + 150 000 ✓ + 6 000 ✓ + 15 000 ✓ + 7 400 ✓ - 22 650 ✓ + 8 000 ✓)	Operation one part correct	372 000 ✓
Current portion of loan		570 000
Bank overdraft		178 000
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Operation one part correct	5 600 000 ✓

36
36

TOTAL MARKS
40
40

QUESTION 5

5.1.1 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised shares		
1 200 000		
Issued shares		
900 000	Shares	4 725 000 ✓
150 000 ✓	shares @ R6.30	945 000 ✓
(70 000) ✓	shares bought back @ R5.40	(378 000) ✓
980 000 ✓	Shares @ R5.40	5 292 000 ✓

One part correct

7

5.1.2 RETAINED INCOME	
Balance at the beginning of the year	147 370
Net profit after tax	438 130 ✓
Buy back of shares (437 500 – 378 000)	(59 500) ✓
Dividends	(276 000) ✓
Paid (900 000 X 0.12)	108 000 ✓
Final (1 050 000 X 0.16)	168 000 ✓
Balance at the end of the year	250 000 ✓

6
6

5.2 CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019.

Cash flow from operating activities		485 500 ✓
Cash generated by operations		
Interest paid		(86 100)
Dividends paid (120 000 ✓ + 108 000 ✓ See 5.1.2) (120 000 + 276 000 – 168 000)		(228 000) ✓
Tax paid (187 770 ✓ – 11 800 ✓ – 2 400 ✓) –187 770 + 11 800 + 2 400		(173 570) ✓
Cash flow from investing activities		(1 442 000) ✓
Purchases of fixed assets (6 177 000 ✓ + 320 000 ✓ + 324 000 ✓ – 4 975 000 ✓)		(1 846 000) ✓
Proceeds on sale of asset		324 000 ✓
Changes in investment (300 000 – 220 000)		80 000
Cash flow from financing activities		1 042 500 ✓
Proceeds on shares issued		945 000 ✓
Buy-back of shares		(437 500) ✓
Changes in non-current liabilities(450 000 -985 000)		535 000
Net change in cash and cash equivalent		86 000 ✓
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning (65 100 – 2 500)		(62 600) ✓
Cash and cash equivalent at the end		23 400 ✓

21
21

5.3 Current ratio
 637 000 ✓ : 490 000 ✓
 1.3 : 1 Operation one part correct

3
3

5.4 Significant decisions above 500 000	Consequence of the decision
Decision with figure ✓✓✓✓	Consequence ✓✓
Purchases of fixed asset by 1 846 000	To improve the productivity of the business
Proceeds on shares issued by 945 000	To finance the purchases of fixed asset
Loan increased by R535 000	To finance the purchases of fixed asset

6
6

5.5 ALWANDE LTD

5.5.1 Comment on the price of R10.20 charged by Alwande Ltd for the new shares issued.
 Compare issue price to market price or NAV ✓✓
 Figures R14,00 or R11,70 ✓ Could quote differences e.g. R3.8 or R1,5
 Accept short comment; may be phrased differently
 Part-marks for unclear/incomplete comment
 Expected responses:

- The shares were issued at the average share issue price. The existing shareholders are being rewarded as the price is lower than the R14,00 charged on the JSE and the NAV of R11,70.
- The shares could have been issued at the market price of R14,00 or the NAV of R11,70 (they have diluted the value of the shares).

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5.5.2 Explain how the issue of new shares has affected the financial gearing and risk of Alwande Ltd. Quote TWO financial indicators.
 Explanation ✓ ✓ Financial indicators ✓ ✓ Figures ✓ ✓
 Superfluous indicators (i.e. more than two indicators) -1 max
 Expected responses:
 one mark

- Gearing has improved – less risk (as there was an issue of new shares)
 one mark one mark

debt-equity ratio decreased from 0,8 : 1 to 0,5 : 1 (by 0,3 : 1)
 one mark one mark

- ROTCE improved (due to increased efficiency / profits on new branch)
 one mark

from 19 % to 21 % by 5%
 Candidates may also compare ROTCE to their estimate of current interest rate

6
6

5.5.3

If Sizwe wanted to retain his 55% shareholding in the company, how many shares would he have had to buy?

$(1\ 150\ 000 \times 55\%) - (1\ 000\ 000 \times 55\%) = 82\ 500$
632 500 550 000
two marks one method mark (if x 60%)

OR

$150\ 000 \times 55\% = 82\ 500$

How much would he have had to pay?

82 500 shares at R10.20 each = R841 500 If = number of shares (above) x R9,10

Sizwe decided NOT to buy these shares. Apart from the % shareholding, explain TWO reasons why he has made a mistake by not taking up this option.

Explanation ✓ ✓ Figures ✓ ✓

Accept short explanations; may be phrased differently
Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation

Expected responses: Any two

- His dividends would have increased by R42 075 (51c x 82 500 shares). This is more than the interest he earned on the savings account R38 709 (841 500 see above x 4.6%)
- He could buy the shares for capital growth - bought the shares for R10.20 and then could sell them on the JSE for R14,00 / total profit could have been R313 500 / would be a good buy as R14,00 exceeds NAV R11,70
- He would have earned more dividends on bigger investment (51c/1020c = 5,%)
- ROSHE would be 25% on a bigger investment.
- He would lose 82 500 votes at the AGM.

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SUKOLUHLE LTD

5.5.4

Comment on the liquidity of Sukoluhle Ltd. Quote TWO financial indicators.

Accept short explanation; may be phrased differently
Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation

Explanation: ✓ ✓ Superfluous indicators (i.e. more than two indicators) -1 max

The liquidity situation has improved / is able to meet current debts / liquidity ratios have decreased / liquidity ratios are more efficient

Financial indicators any two ✓ ✓ Figures ✓ ✓

- Current ratio has decreased (from 3,5 : 1) to 1,9 : 1
- Acid-test ratio has decreased (from 1,7 : 1) to 1,1 : 1
- Stock-holding period appears to be efficient at 54 days (less than 2 months)

6
6

5.5.5

Comment on the price paid by Sukoluhle Ltd for the repurchase (buy-back) of shares.

Accept short comment; may be phrased differently
Part-marks for unclear/incomplete comment

Expected response with any figure: ✓ ✓

The company is paying a premium above the average share price in order to entice shareholders to give up their shares / they wanted to increase returns by decreasing equity / this is a fair value same as the price on the JSE.

Compare price paid (R17,00) to

- market value R17,00
- net asset value R15,40

2
2

- average issue price of shares R11.50

5.5.6

Explain THREE ways in which Sizwe has benefited from the repurchase of the shares by Sukoluhle Ltd.

Explanation ✓ ✓ ✓ Figures ✓ ✓ ✓

Accept short explanations; may be phrased differently
Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation

Expected responses: Three different responses

- He has now become a majority shareholder. His 550 000 shares are 61.1% of the total shares (40% before the share buy-back)
- Due to the reduced number of shares, his return has improved i.e. EPS has increased by 80c / from 190c to 270c / ROSHE increased from 14% to 16%. **(NOTE: EPS and ROSHE reinforce the same point).**
- The reduced number of shares could have contributed to an increase in the DPS by 57c / by 55,3% / from 103c to 160c (Directors may have maintained the dividend pay-out policy).

6

6

TOTAL MARKS
75

QUESTION 6: RECONCILIATIONS

6.1 Choose the correct answer from the words provided within brackets. Write only the answer, next to each number.

6.1.1	Cash Payments Journal (CPJ)	✓
6.1.2	Debit	✓
6.1.3	Credit note	✓
6.1.4	Cash discount	✓

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6.2 DEBTORS RECONCILIATION

6.2.1 Calculate the correct Debtors Control balance on 31May 2018.

$$74\ 600 - 3\ 500\ \checkmark + 4\ 500\ \checkmark\checkmark = 75\ 600\ \checkmark \text{ One part correct}$$

$$(4\ 230 + 270)$$

4
4

6.2.2 Calculate the balances for the following debtors:

N. Zulu	21 600 ✓ - 1 600 ✓✓ + 4 500 ✓ See 6.2.1 (-800 - 800)	24 500 ✓*
C. Ntazi	24 900 ✓ - 2 500 ✓	22 400 ✓*
A. Botha	11 100 ✓✓ + 2 700 ✓	13 800 ✓*

* One part correct

12
12

6.2.3 Calculate the percentage of debtors that are not complying with the 30 days credit terms.

$$\frac{28\ 000 + 8\ 400}{70\ 000\ \checkmark} \times 100 = 52\% \checkmark \text{ one part correct}$$

$$\frac{36\ 400\ \checkmark}{70\ 000\ \checkmark}$$

3
3

List TWO internal control measures that MGM Traders can use to ensure that only reliable clients are granted credit.

Any TWO control measures ✓✓ ✓✓
 Accept short explanations; may be phrased differently
 Part-marks for unclear/incomplete explanation

- Perform credit checks (references / listing / credit bureau).
- Check employment history and salary advice.
- Contact details (residential/postal address and contact numbers).

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6.3 CREDITORS RECONCILIATION

NO.	CREDITOR'S LEDGER ACCOUNT BALANCE	STATEMENT BALANCE			
Balance	35 000	38 420			
i)	2 970 ✓✓ 7 740 – 4 770				
ii)		(750) ✓✓			
iii)	1 000 ✓✓				
iv)		(1 960) 980 + 980 ✓✓ (1 mark each)			
v)		(3 860) ✓✓			
vi)		7 120 ✓✓			
TOTAL	38 970	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for both totals 38 970	<table border="1" style="float: right;"><tr><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>13</td></tr></table>	13	13
13					
13					

Allocate 1 mark for the amount and 1 mark for the sign
(accept brackets, negative sign debits and credits)

No marks for entries on both sides

TOTAL MARKS
40