



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**JUNE 2021**

**ACCOUNTING P2  
MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING, INTERNAL  
AUDITING AND CONTROL  
(EXEMPLAR)**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**

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This question paper consists of 12 pages, including 1 formula sheet and a 10-page answer book.

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them precisely.

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. A special ANSWER BOOK is provided in which to answer ALL the questions.
3. A FORMULA SHEET for financial indicators is attached to this question paper. You may use it if necessary.
4. Show ALL workings to earn part-marks.
5. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
6. You may use a dark pencil or blue/black ink to answer the questions.
7. Where applicable, show all calculations to ONE decimal point.
8. Write neatly and legibly.
9. Use the information in the table below as a guide when answering the question paper. Try NOT to deviate from it.

<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>MARKS</b>	<b>TIME (Minutes)</b>
1	Reconciliation	32	25
2	Inventory Valuation and Fixed Assets	58	45
3	Manufacturing and Cost Accounting	42	35
4	Internal and Financial Control; Ethics	18	15

**QUESTION 1: RECONCILIATIONS AND INTERNAL CONTROL****(32 marks; 25 minutes)****1.1 CONCEPTS**

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.1.1–1.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Debtors forms part of current liabilities of a business.

1.1.2 Trade discount is entered as follows:

Debit Creditors Control and Credit Discount Received (2)

**1.2 CREDITORS' RECONCILIATION**

You are provided with information on East Cape Traders. The Creditors' Control Account and the Creditors' List were prepared by an inexperienced bookkeeper on 31 May 2020.

The Creditors' Control Account shows a credit balance of R589 010 and the Creditors' List shows a total of R585 050.

As internal auditor, you discovered the errors and omissions given below.

**REQUIRED:**

1.2.1 Record the following errors and omissions in the given table in the ANSWER BOOK and calculate the correct balance and total. (16)

**INFORMATION:**

Errors and omissions discovered:

- A A debit balance of R5 630 of one of the creditors must be transferred to their account in the debtors' ledger.
- B Discount received from a creditor, R590, was erroneously posted to the creditors' ledger as R950.
- C Interest of R645 on an overdue account, was not entered at all.
- D An amount of R450 from the Creditors Allowance Journal was posted to the wrong side of the creditors' account.
- E Goods worth R83 500 returned to a creditor was incorrectly entered as a credit purchase.
- F A credit invoice for goods purchased, R34 000 has not been entered at all.

- G Goods purchased on credit from West Wholesalers for R72 000, was credited to the account of East Wholesalers.
- H The column for creditors in the Creditors' Allowance Journal was under cast by R4 500.

### 1.3 DEBTORS' ANALYSIS

#### REQUIRED:

- 1.3.1 Give TWO reasons why preparing a Debtors' age analysis is a useful tool in managing debtors. (4)
- 1.3.2 Calculate the debtors' collection period for 2020 and comment on your findings. Keep in mind that the debtors' collection period for 2019 was calculated at 45 days. Provide figures in your comments. Discuss TWO points of advice which you can offer to the credit manager. (10)

#### INFORMATION:

Extract from the financial statements on year end:

	29 February 2020	28 February 2019
Total sales	816 240	1 211 000
• Cash sales	367 920	525 600
• Credit sales	448 320	685 400
Cost of sales	396 940	538 220
Trade debtors (net)	104 190	68 540

**QUESTION 2: INVENTORY; FIXED ASSETS****(58 marks; 45 minutes)****2.1 MATCHING CONCEPTS**

Choose a description in COLUMN B that matches the term in COLUMN A. Write only the letters (A–D) next to the question numbers (2.1.1–2.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	Specific identification method	A	Cost price minus accumulated depreciation
2.1.2	Weighted average method	B	Stock valuation method used for similar goods of low value
2.1.3	Carrying value	C	Stock valuation method used for expensive and diverse goods
2.1.4	FIFO	D	Stock system whereby the oldest stock is sold first

(4 x 1) (4)

**2.2 INVENTORY**

You are provided with information on Champions Traders. They sell rugby jerseys and rugby balls. They use the periodic stock system.

**REQUIRED:**

- 2.2.1 Calculate the value of closing stock for rugby jerseys. (4)
- 2.2.2 Calculate the cost of sales for rugby jerseys. (5)
- 2.2.3 Calculate the mark-up percentage on rugby jerseys. (4)
- 2.2.4 How many months will it take to sell the rugby jerseys on hand on 31 May 2020? (4)
- 2.2.5 Calculate the value of closing stock for rugby balls. (8)
- 2.2.6 Calculate the number of rugby balls missing on 31 May 2020. (5)

**INFORMATION:**

- A The stock valuation system used:
- for rugby **jerseys** is **First-In-First-Out (FIFO)**.
  - for rugby **balls** is the **weighted average** system.

B Stock values:

	Rugby jerseys			Rugby balls		
	Number of units	Price per unit	Total value	Number of units	Price per unit	Total value
01/06/19	1 200	R440	R528 000	300	R150	R45 000
31/05/20	1 000	?	?	120	?	?

C Purchases during the year:

	Rugby jerseys			Rugby balls		
	Number of units	Price per unit	Total value	Number of units	Price per unit	Total value
20/09/19	800	R460	R368 000	1 500	R150	R225 000
20/12/19	1 000	R490	R490 000	3 000	R180	R540 000
20/03/20	1 000	R500	R500 000	2 000	R190	R380 000
	2 800		R1 358 000	6 500		R1 145 000

- D Stock returned: (Faulty stock has to be returned within 5 days of purchase.)
- 12 rugby jerseys returned on 24 March 2020.
  - 15 rugby balls returned on 23 December 2019.
- E
- Delivery fees for rugby jerseys are included in the price charged by suppliers.
  - Carriages paid on rugby balls, amounts to R61 140.
- F Sales during the year:
- Rugby jerseys: 3 000 units to the value of R2 271 200.
  - Rugby balls: 6 660 units to the value of R2 669 040.

### 2.3 FIXED ASSETS

The information below is taken from Praven Traders on 30 April 2020, end of the financial year.

#### REQUIRED:

- 2.3.1 Calculate the cost of the additional garage that was built. (1)
- 2.3.2 Calculate the balance of the Accumulated Depreciation on Equipment account on 30 April 2020. (You don't need to show the account.) (5)
- 2.3.3 Complete the Accumulated Depreciation on Vehicles account. The account must be balanced on 30 April 2020. (10)
- 2.3.4 Complete the Asset Disposal account. (8)

#### INFORMATION:

##### A Balances:

	30 April 2020	30 April 2019
Land and Buildings	2 266 000	1 966 000
Vehicles	520 000	720 000
Equipment	1 440 000	1 440 000
Accumulated depreciation on Vehicles	?	192 000
Accumulated depreciation on Equipment	?	1 320 000

##### B Additional information:

- During the year an additional garage was built to accommodate the bigger delivery vehicle that was purchased.
- At the beginning of the year Praven Traders only had one vehicle. On 31 January 2020 this vehicle was traded in for R460 000, on a new delivery vehicle from Blitz Motors.
- Vehicles are depreciated on the diminishing balance method at 20% p.a.
- Equipment are depreciated by 20% per year on cost.

**QUESTION 3: MANUFACTURING AND COST ACCOUNTING (42 marks; 35 minutes)****3.1 CONCEPTS**

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (3.1.1–3.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 Fixed costs do not change when the number of units produced changes.

3.1.2 Primary costs consist of direct labour plus indirect labour. (2)

**3.2 PRODUCTION COST STATEMENT**

You are provided with information on Kyle's Creations, the manufacturers of sports bags.

**REQUIRED:**

3.2.1 Complete the note for Factory overhead costs. (12)

3.2.2 Complete the Production cost statement on 29 February 2020. (16)

**INFORMATION:****A Balances:**

	28 February 2019	29 February 2020
Raw material	115 800	69 000
Work-in-process	218 400	120 600
Indirect material	8 400	13 200

**B Transactions during the year:**

Raw materials purchased	1 445 400
Raw materials returned	46 200
Carriage on raw materials	57 600
Production wages	1 072 400
Pension contributions	47 520
Salary: Factory foreman (contributions included)	288 000
Advertisements	117 776
Electricity	78 408
Indirect material for factory use purchased	59 400
Factory maintenance	81 000
Rent expense	216 000
Depreciation	97 500

**C Additional information:**

- UIF payments for the year need to be added.
- Overtime needs to be taken into account: 6 workers worked a total of 270 hours **each** at a rate of R40 per hour.
- 75% of electricity expense is allocated to the factory.
- Rent are allocated as 2 : 1 : 1 to the factory, sales and administrative offices.
- 80% of depreciation is allocated to the factory.



### 3.3 COST ACCOUNTING

You are provided with information from the records of Nail Art, the producers of nail polish products on 30 April 2020.

#### REQUIRED:

- 3.3.1 Calculate the break-even point for 2020. (6)
- 3.3.2 Calculate the units produced during 2020 (All products were sold). (2)
- 3.3.3 Should Mickey, the owner, be concerned about the level of production for Nail Art? Give TWO reasons, with supporting figures, to motivate your answer. (4)

#### INFORMATION:

##### Information for year ended 30 April 2020:

	Total cost	Unit cost
Direct labour	1 981 800	18,00
Direct material	2 422 200	22,00
Selling and distribution cost	770 700	7,00
Factory overhead cost	2 193 510	
Administration cost	990 000	
	<b>30 April 2020</b>	<b>30 April 2019</b>
Selling price per unit	80,00	60,00
Units produced and sold	?	92 000
Break-even point	?	102 000

**QUESTION 4: FINANCIAL AND INTERNAL CONTROL (18 marks; 15 minutes)****4.1 CONCEPTS**

Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. Write only the chosen word next to the question numbers (4.1.1–4.1.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1.1 The audit report is compiled by the (internal/external) auditors.

4.1.2 Audit reports are directed to (shareholders/directors) of the company. (2)

**4.2 FINANCIAL CONTROL**

You are provided with information from the records of Knights Sports Ltd.

**REQUIRED:**

4.2.1 What kind of audit report did Knights Sports Ltd receive for the financial year ended 31 May 2020? Give ONE reason for your answer. (2)

4.2.2 Why does the Companies Act in South Africa require public companies to be audited? (2)

4.2.3 The directors feel that the audit fees charged by the external auditors are excessive. Explain how better internal control will have a positive effect on fees charged by the external auditors. (2)

**INFORMATION:****EXTRACT FROM THE AUDIT REPORT OF KNIGHTS SPORTS LTD**

In our opinion, the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the company in all material aspects on 31 May 2020. The results of operations and cash flow for the year ended are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act in South Africa.

**LM Williams & Associates**

4.3 INTERNAL CONTROL

The internal auditor warned the chief executive officer (CEO) that it might create problems for the company should he insist to add his private vehicle expenses as part of Sundry expenses in the company's Income statement.

**REQUIRED:**

- 4.3.1 To which GAAP principle was the internal auditor referring to when he expressed his concern about this matter? (2)
- 4.3.2 Give TWO consequences for the company should the CEO ignore the internal auditors' advice. (4)
- 4.3.3 At the annual general meeting (AGM), the directors suggested that the company should sponsor a childcare facility in the local community, by donating goods and cash to this facility. Give TWO reasons why companies would get involved in these kinds of activities. (4)

**18**

**TOTAL: 150**

**FORMULA SHEET: GRADE 12 ACCOUNTING FINANCIAL INDICATORS**

$\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Cost of sales}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Net profit before tax}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{100}{1}$
$\frac{\text{Net profit after tax}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Operating expenses}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{100}{1}$
Total assets : Total liabilities	Current assets : Current liabilities	(Current assets – Inventories) : Current liabilities
(Trade and other receivables + Cash and cash equivalents) : Current liabilities		$\frac{\text{Average trading stock}}{\text{Cost of sales}} \times \frac{365}{1}$
$\frac{\text{Average debtors}}{\text{Credit sales}} \times \frac{365}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Average debtors}}{\text{Sales}} \times \frac{365}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Cost of sales}}{\text{Average trading stock}}$
$\frac{\text{Trading stock}}{\text{Cost of sales}} \times \frac{365}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Average creditors}}{\text{Credit purchases}} \times \frac{365}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Average creditors}}{\text{Cost of sales}} \times \frac{365}{1}$
Non-current liabilities : Shareholders' equity	$\frac{\text{Net income after tax}}{\text{Average shareholders' equity}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Net income after tax}}{\text{Number of issued shares}} \times \frac{100}{1}$
$\frac{\text{Net income before tax} + \text{Interest on loans}}{\text{Average shareholders' equity} + \text{Average non-current liabilities}} \times \frac{100}{1}$		$\frac{\text{Shareholders' equity}}{\text{Number of shares issued}} \times \frac{100}{1}$
$\frac{\text{Dividends for the year}}{\text{Number of issued shares}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Dividends per share}}{\text{Earnings per share}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{\text{Total fixed costs}}{\text{Selling price per unit} - \text{Variable costs per unit}}$