

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2016

GRADE 11

ACCOUNTING

MEMORANDUM

| QUESTION | MARKS |
|----------|-------|
| 1 | 50 |
| 2 | 45 |
| 3 | 35 |
| 4 | 40 |
| 5 | 80 |
| 6 | 50 |
| TOTAL | 300 |

14 pages

| MEMORANDUM | ACCOUNTING | GRADE 11 |
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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

ACCOUNTING

MEMORANDUM

Question 1

| 1.1 | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| Α | Bank overdraft |
| В | Stop order |
| С | Cash and cash equivalents |
| D | Current liability |
| Е | Interest on overdraft |



| 1.2.1 Bank | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| Balance | √ √40 300 | Total payments | 21 480 | |
| Total receipts | 29 120 | Repairs√ | √ 600 | |
| Creditors' control✓ | √ 2 000 | Debtors' control✓ | √ 1 500 | |
| Repairs√ | √ 600 | Drawings√ | √ 1 800 | |
| Stationery✓ | √500 | Bank charges√ | √ 628 | |
| Capital✓ | √ 18 000 | Interest on overdraft√ | √ 520 | |
| Rent income√ | √ 6 800 | Insurance√ | √ 4 000 | |
| | | Balance | ☑66 792 | |
| | 97 320 | | 97 320 | |
| Balance | 66 792 | | | |



| 1.2.2 Bank Reconciliation Statement on 31 August 2016 | Debit | Credit |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Cr Balance as per bank statement | | ☑42 892 |
| Cr Outstanding deposit | | √ 23 500 |
| Cr Outstanding deposit | | √ 17 400 |
| Dr outstanding cheques: 722 | √ 1 000 | |
| 754 | √ 3 000 | |
| 757 | √ 5 200 | |
| 761 | √ 6 000 | |
| 763 [10 Sep 2016] | √ 1 200 | |
| 764 | √ 600 | |
| Dr Balance as per bank account | ☑66 792 | |
| | 83 792 | 83 792 |



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| 1.2.4 | Amount | in respect of Creditors' Control |
|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | 57 680 | + 2 000√+ 1 000√ + 1 200√ = 61 880☑ |



| 1 | |
|---|--|
| ' | Any 2 ✓✓ ✓✓ |
| - | Poor internal control of cash as money is not being deposited daily. |
| - | The deposit of R23 500 is still not accounted for. |
| - | The accountant is making errors when recording transactions. |



| 2.1 | Briefly explain the purpose of the fixed assets register. State TWO points. |
|-----|--|
| | Any 2 ✓✓ ✓✓ It is a register of all the fixed assets in the business and it is used to verify physical stock of fixed assets on hand. It is an internal control process that assists in safeguarding the fixed assets of the business. |



2.2

| Calculations for the disposal of the printer | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Date | Details | Cost | Accumulated Depreciation | Carrying Value |
| 28 / 2 / 2013 | Depreciation | 50 000 | √√7 500 | |
| 28 / 2 / 2014 | Depreciation | | √√8 500 | |
| 31 / 8 / 2015 | Depreciation | | √√3 400 | |
| | | 50 000 | 19 400 | √ ⊠30 600 |



2.3

| Calculation of depreciation on equipment on 29 February 2016 | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Cost [old] | 900 000 - 50 000 = 850 000 ✓ | | | |
| Accum. dep. | 370 000 + 3 400 - 19 400 = <u>354 000</u> ✓ | | | |
| | <u>496 000</u> ✓ x 20% = 99 200 ☑ | | | |
| [New] | $100\ 000\checkmark\ \ x\ 20\%\ x\ 6/12\ =\ \underline{10\ 000}\checkmark$ | | | |
| | <u>109 200⊠</u> | | | |

2.4

| | Accumulated depreciation on Equipment | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Feb 29 | Asset Disposal√ | ☑19 400 | Mar 1 | Balance | 370 000 | |
| | Balance | 463 200 | Aug 31 | Depreciation | ☑3 400 See 2.2 | |
| | | | Feb 29 | Depreciation√ | ☑109 200 See 2.3 | |
| | | 482 600 | | 1 mark for both entries | 482 600 | |
| | | | Mar 1 | Balance | ☑463 200 | |
| | | Asset D | isposal | | | |
| Aug 31 | Equipment√ | √ 50 000 | Aug 31 | Accum. dep on equipment√ | ☑19 400 | |
| | | | | Bank√ | ☑30 600 | |
| | | 50 000 | | | 50 000 | |

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2.5 Incomplete Fixed Assets Note

| Z.3 Illcolliplete Fixed Asse | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Land and Buildings | Vehicles | Equipment |
| Cost | 2 400 000 | √ 1 600 000 | 900 000 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | (960 000) | (370 000) |
| Carrying value | 2 400 000 | 640 000 | √ 530 000 |
| Movements | | | |
| Additions | | √ 500 000 | 100 000 |
| Disposals | √ [700 000] | | ☑[30 600] See 2.2 |
| Depreciation (240 000 + 18 750) | | √√(258 750) | ☑[112 600] |
| Carrying value | 1 700 000 | ☑ 881 250 | ⊻ 486 800 |
| Cost | 1 700 000 | √ 2 100 000 | 950 000 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | √ ☑1 218 750 | ☑[463 200] See 2.4 |

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| 3.1 | Α | Current | ✓ | |
|-----|---|--------------|---|--|
| | В | Periodic | ✓ | |
| | С | Stock taking | ✓ | |
| | D | Net profit | ✓ | |
| | Е | Increase | ✓ | |

| I | |
|---|---|
| | 5 |

| 3.2.1 | Calculation of cost of sales | |
|-------|--|-------------|
| | Opening stock | √394 290 |
| | Purchases [2 127 870 ✓ + 63 000 ✓ - 4 200 ✓] | ☑2 186 670 |
| | Carriage on purchases | √87 786 |
| | | 2 668 746 |
| | Closing stock [313 254√ – 18 400√] | ☑ [294 854] |
| | | ☑2 373 892 |

| 10 | |
|----|--|

| 3.2.2 | Calculation of gross profit | |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Sales [3 038 580 + 20 980√] | √ 3 059 560 |
| | Cost of sales | ☑2 373 892 |
| | Gross profit | ⊠ 685 668 |

| | 1 |
|---|---|
| 4 | |

| 3.2.3 | Calculate the stock turnover rate. |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| | <u>2 373 892</u> |
| | [394 290 + 294 854] ☑ / 2✓ |
| | 344 572 |
| | |
| | = 6.9 times☑ |



| 3.2.4 | Comment on the drop in the mark-up percentage in relation to the stock turnover rate. Provide TWO points. | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|--|
| | Any 2 ✓✓ ✓✓ | | | |
| | Discounts offered during clearance sales to increase sales Discounts to bulk buyers to increase sales Incorrect calculation of mark-up Less control over stock led to theft of stock Theft of stock | | | |



| 3.2.5 | List TWO ways in which the profits can be increased. |
|-------|---|
| | Any 2 ✓✓ ✓✓ |
| | |
| | Buy for cash at lower prices. |
| | Increase the mark-up on credit sales. |
| | Bulk buying at lower prices |
| | Pay creditors on time and earn discounts. |
| | Effective control of expenses / reduce expenses |



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| 3.2.6 | List TWO ways in which the turnover can be increased. | |
|-------|---|---|
| | Any 2 ✓✓ ✓✓ | |
| | AdvertisingSell at competitive prices. | 4 |
| | Introduce new products regularly. | |

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| 4.1 | What is the purpose of preparing a cash budget? | |
|-----|--|---|
| | A cash budget is a financial plan outlining projected receipts and payments for a specified period. ✓ This forecast assists in preventing cash flow problems and a bank overdraft. ✓ | 2 |

| 4.2 | List TWO expenses other than depreciation that will not be included under payments in the cash budget. | |
|-----|--|---|
| | Any 2 ✓✓ ✓✓ | |
| | Discount allowed | |
| | Loss on sale of asset | |
| | Increase in provision for bad debts | - |

| 4.3 Debtors' Collection Schedule | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Months | Credit Sales January February March | | | |
| Nov | R72 000 | 17 280 | | |
| Dec | R79 200 | 47 520 | √ 19 008 | |
| Jan | R64 800 | 9 234 | √ 38 880 | √ 15 552 |
| Feb | R61 200 | | √8 721 | √ 36 720 |
| Mar | R68 400 | | | √ 9 747 |
| | Operation ☑ for both totals | 74 034 | 66 609 | 62 019 |

| 4.4 Cash Budget ending 31 March 2016 | January | February | March |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cash Receipts | | | |
| Cash sales | 7 200 | 6 800 | √ 7 600 |
| Receipts from debtors | ☑ 74 034 | ⊠ 66 609 | ⊠ 62 019 |
| Fixed deposit | | √ 50 000 | |
| Sale of equipment | √ 10 400 | √ 7 500 | 7 500 |
| Total Receipts | 91 634 | 130 909 | 77 119 |
| Cash Payments | | | |
| Cash purchases | 7 200 | 6 800 | √ 7 600 |
| Payments to creditors | 32 000 | 35 200 | √ 28 800 |
| Repayment of loan | 2 000 | 2 000 | √ 2 000 |
| Salaries and wages | √ 17 920 | √ 19 712 | √ 19 712 |
| Fixed cash expenses | 4 480 | 4 480 | √ 4 480 |
| Advertising | 1 440 | √ 1 360 | √ 1 520 |
| Sundry expenses | 7 000 | √ 7 900 | √ 8 295 |
| Purchase of equipment | | | √ 21 000 |
| Drawings | 20 000 | √ 20 000 | √ 40 000 |
| Total Payments | 92 040 | 97 452 | 133 407 |
| Cash surplus / deficit | (406) | ☑33 457 | ☑ (56 288) |
| Bank (Opening balance) | 8 570 | ⊠ 8 164 | ☑ 41 621 |
| Bank (Closing balance) | 8 164 | ☑ 41 621 | ☑14 667 |

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| 5.1.1 Income Statement for the year ended 29 February 2016 | | |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Sales [1 715 450√ - 106 000√ - 6 000√] | √ 1 603 450 | |
| Cost of sales [1 093 000√ - 4 000√] | ✓ [1 089 000] | |
| Gross Profit | ☑ 514 450 | |
| Other Operating Incomes | ☑141 250 | |
| Rent Income [125 000√ - 10 000√] | ☑115 000 | |
| Discount received | √ 2 700 | |
| Trading stock surplus | √ 3 250 | |
| Decrease in provision for bad debts | √√300 | |
| Commission income | √ 20 000 | |
| Gross Operating Income | ⊠655 700 | |
| Operating Expenses | ☑ [515 610] | |
| Salaries [181 000√ - 11 200√ - 890√ - 112√] | ☑168 798 | |
| Wages | √ 124 320 | |
| Bad debts [4 060√ + 10 780√] | ☑14 840 | |
| Insurance [28 200√ - 4 800√] | ☑23 400 | |
| Accounting Fees [46 000 + 2 000] | √ 48 000 | |
| Consumable stores | √√23 120 | |
| Discount allowed | √ 6 902 | |
| Sundry expenses | √ 62 000 | |
| Depreciation | √ 44 230 | |
| Operating Profit | ☑140 090 | |
| Interest income (2 100 ✓ + 6 340 ✓) | ☑ 8 440 | |
| Profit before interest expense | 148 530 | |
| Interest expense | √√√ [14 550] | |
| Net Income for the year | ☑133 980 | |

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| 5.1.2 | Trade and Other Receivables | |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| | Debtors' control [76680 – 6000√ – 4620√ – 10780√] | √ 55 280 |
| | Provision for bad debts | [3 900] |
| | Net Trade Debtors | 51 380 |
| | Accrued income | √ 20 000 |
| | Prepaid expenses | √ 4 800 |
| | Pension Fund | √ 1 780 |
| | UIF | √ 224 |
| | | 78 184 |



| 5.1.3 | Balance Sheet on 29 February 2016 | |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| | ASSETS | |
| | Non-Current Assets | ☑954 370 |
| | Tangible Assets | 898 030 |
| | Financial Assets | √ 56 340 |
| | Current Assets | ☑191 134 |
| | Inventories [51000 ✓ + 3250 ✓ + 280 ✓] + 4 000 | ☑ 58 530 |
| | Trade and other receivables | ☑ 78 184 |
| | Cash and cash equivalents | √ 61 420 |
| | Total Assets | ☑1 152 504 |

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| 5.2.1 | Calculate the Debt: Equity ratio for 2016 and supply a suitable explanation for your finding. |
|-------|---|
| | 600 000 : 900 000 ✓ |
| | 0,67 : 1 ✓ |
| | Low level of risk ✓ |

| 5.2.2 | Calculate the Acid Test Ratio for 2016. |
|-------|---|
| | 125 000✓ : 150 000✓ |
| | 0,83 : 1☑ |

| 5.2.3 | Calculate the period for which enough stock is on hand on 29 February 2016. | | | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (137 500) (125 000 ✓ + 150 000 ✓)/2 ✓ × 365 650 000 ✓ | | | | | |
| | 77,2 DAYS⊠ | | | | | |

| 5.2.4 | Comment on the liquidity of the business. Use THREE relevant financial indicators to support your answer. | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Any 2 Indicator ✓ ✓ figure ✓ ✓ Trend ✓ ✓ | | | | | | | |
| | ■ The acid test ratio is 0,83 : 1 and the current ratio is 1,67 : 1. Therefore, the business will experience difficulty in settling its short term debts without having to sell stock | | | | | | | |
| | The stock turnover has decreased from 5,6 in 2015 to 4,7 times in 2016. This indicates that the purchasing policy needs to be reviewed. | | | | | | | |
| | The period for which enough stock is on hand has increased from 45 to 77 days. The business is stockpiling and this could lead stock becoming obsolete. | | | | | | | |

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QUESTION 6.1

| | General Ledger of Metal Manufacturers | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----|----|---------------------------|------------------|
| 6.1.1 | | Raw Materials Stock | | | | | |
| Mar | 1 | Balance | √ 129 440 | Feb | 29 | Direct Materials Cost√ | √ 978 880 |
| Feb | 29 | Creditors' Control√ | √981 440 | | | Balance | √ 132 000 |
| | | | 1 110 880 | | | | 1 110 880 |
| Mar | 1 | Balance | 132 000 | | | | |



| 6.1.2 | | Work-in-Process Stock | | | | | |
|-------|----|---------------------------|------------------|-----|----|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Mar | 1 | Balance | ☑119 790 | Feb | 29 | Finished Goods Stock√ | ☑1 832 000 |
| Feb | 29 | Direct Materials Cost√ | ⊴ 978 880 | | | Balance | √ 93 640 |
| | | Direct Labour Cost√ | √ 248 360 | | | | |
| | | Factory Overhead Cost | ☑ 578 610 | | | | |
| | | | 1 925 640 | | | | 1 925 640 |
| Mar | 1 | Balance | √ 93 640 | | | | |

| 6.1.3 | Finished Goods stock | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----|----|----------------|--------------------|
| Mar | 1 | Balance | √ 36 000 | Feb | 29 | Cost of Sales√ | √ 1 800 000 |
| Feb | 29 | Work-in-process stock√ | ☑1 832 000 | | | Balance | √ 68 000 |
| | | | 1 868 000 | | | | 1 868 000 |
| Mar | 1 | Balance | √ 68 000 | | | | |

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| 6.1.4 | Factory Overhead Cost | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|----|-----------------|------------------|
| Feb | 29 | Indirect labour | √ 86 600 | Feb | 29 | Work-in-Process | ☑ 578 610 |
| | | $(84\ 200 + 2\ 400)$ | | | | Stock | |
| | | Water and electricity | √√39 300 | | | | |
| | | 52 400 X 3 / 4 | | | | | |
| | | Rent expense | √ √126 560 | | | | |
| | | 180 800 X 140 / 200 | | | | | |
| | | Salaries | √ 228 000 | | | | |
| | | Indirect materials | √ 45 540 | | | | |
| | | [3 740√+51 260√- | | | | | |
| | | 9460√] | | | | | |
| | | Sundry expenses | √ 52 610 | | | | |
| | | | 578 610 | | | | 578 610 |

QUESTION 6.2

| 6.2.1 | Calculate the total direct labour cost. | |
|-------|---|-------|
| | 2 000√ X 13,60√ = 27 200√ | 3 |
| 6.2.2 | Calculate the factory overhead cost per unit. | |
| | 16 000√ / 2 000√ = R8√ | 3 |
| 6.2.3 | Calculate the break-even point. |] |
| | Total Fixed Cost / Contributions per unit [SP / unit - VC / unit] 26 000√ / 24.20√√ [51.20 - 27.00] = 1 074.38 units√ | |

6.2.4 Mention TWO points that management should consider before changing suppliers.
Any 2 ✓✓ ✓✓
Check the quality of the raw materials.
Confirm the availability of supply.
Check the credentials of the new supplier.