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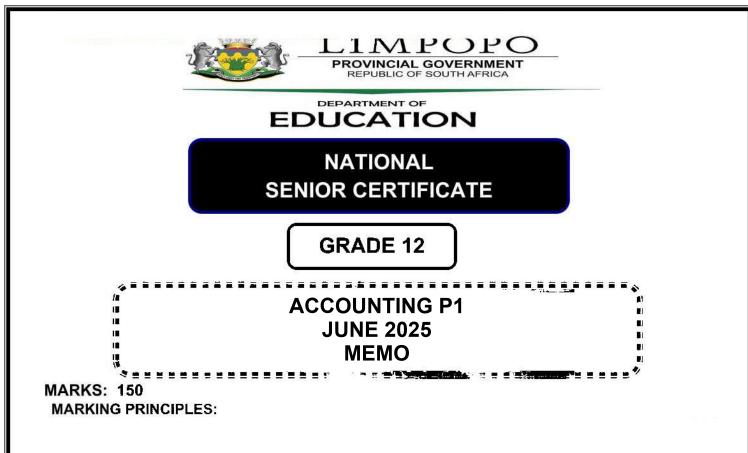
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- 3. Unless otherwise stated, give full marks for correct answer. If answer is incorrect, mark workings.
- 4. If a pre-adjustment figure is shown as a final figure, allocate the part-mark for the working for that figure (not the method mark for the answer). Note: if figures are stipulated in memo for components of workings, these do not carry the method mark for final answer as well.
- 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.
- If candidates provide more that the required number of responses, inspect all responses to give benefit to the candidate. Penalties may be applied for foreign entries if candidates earn full marks on a question (max -2 per Q).
- 8. This memorandum is not for public distribution; as certain items might imply incorrect treatment. The adjustments made are due to nuances in certain questions.
- 9. Where penalties are applied, the marks for that section of the question cannot be a final negative.
- 10. Where method marks are awarded for operation, marker must inspect reasonableness of answer.
- 11. Operation means 'check operation'. 'One part correct' means operation and one part correct. Note: check operation must be +, -, x, ÷, or per memo.
- 12. In calculations, do not award marks for workings if numerator & denominator are swapped this also applies to ratios.
- 13. In awarding method marks, ensure that candidates do not get full marks for any item that is incorrect at least in part. Indicate with a ⊠.
- 14. Be aware of candidates who provide valid alternatives beyond the marking guideline. Note that one comment could contain different aspects.
- 15. Codes: f = foreign item; p = placement/presentation.

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Marking Guidelines

QUESTION 1

HE-LECTRIX LTD

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 28 February 2025 1.1

Sales (15 900 000 - 420 000 + 7 500)		15 487 500 √⊠*
7 500 x ¹⁰⁰ / ₃₀₀		(5 302 500) ⊠*
Cost of sales (5 300 000 + 2 500 ✓)		
Gross profit	operation 5	10 185 000⊠
Operating income		512 864
Fee income	Balancing figure	369 800 🗹
Rent income (89 200 + 8 400 √√)		97 600 ⊠*
Discount received (45 500 - 800)		44 700 ✓
Provision for bad debts adjustment (23 500 -	22 736)	764 √√
Operating gross profit	(GP +OI) operation 8	10 697 864 🗹
Operating expenses	operation	(8 687 674)⊠
Insurance		62 400
Sundry expenses		3 392 585
Employers contributions		136 740
Salaries & wages		4 094 100
Discount allowed		23 850
Consumable stores (45 700 + 1 250 ✓ - 2 25	50√ – 1 960√)	42 740 🗹
Water Account (79 400 + 7 200)		86 600 ✓
Bank charges (4 290 + 390)		4 680 ✓
Advertising (516 000 + 32 000)		548 000 ✓
9 600 x 55/100 Bad debts (45 200 + 5 280 ✓)		50 480 ⊠*
	oss profit=200	6 200 √⊠*
See donations See COS Trading stock deficit (695 000–6 200☑- 2 500		14 300⊠*
Depreciation (1 160 000-935 000 – 1)		224 999 ✓ ✓ ☑*
Operating profit	19	
Interest income		n 2639
Operating profit before interest expense		
Interest expense		
Net profit before tax		
Income tax	3	
5 550 000 ✓ x 26c ✓ Net profit after tax (4 800 000+1 000 000-250 000))	1 443 000⊠

35

* 1 part correct and/or correct operation
– 1 foreign items (max – 2); misplaced items (T/S deficit only), award marks for workings only Ignore brackets, check correct operation for balancing figures.



Marking Guidelines

1.2 RETAINED INCOME

Balance at the beginning	16 420 000
Net profit after tax se	e 1.1 1 443 000 ☑
((R9,95 – R8) Buy back of shares (250 000 x 1,95 √√) ignore brack	(487 500)⊠ kets
Ordinary share dividends operation, ignore brack	kets (1 972 000)☑
Interim dividends	928 000
(4 800 000 + 1 000 000) Final 5 800 000 ✓ x 18 cents	1 044 000团
Inspect operation from top, must subtract SBB and	osd 15 403 500⊠

1.3 EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

SHAREHOLDER EQUITY	operation	59 803 500⊠
Ordinary share capital		44 400 000
Retained Income	see 1.2	15 403 500🗹
	2	
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES	3	288 000
Loan 312 000 ✓ – 24 000 ✓ CURRENT LIABILITIES	operation	288 000☑* 1 845 600☑
Trade & other Payables		
714 000 ✓ +8 000 ✓ +32 000 ✓ -7 500 ✓ + 7200 ✓)		753 700⊠*
Deposit: Rent income		9 000√
Current portion of loan		24 000√
Shareholders for dividends	see.1.2	1 044 000 🗹
SARS (Income tax)		14 900√
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	12	61 937 100 ⊠*

17

8

TO	TAL N	IARKS
	60)



Marking Guidelines

QUESTION 2

2.1 **DISKOM LTD**

2 100 000 x 70 <mark>%</mark> 1 470 000√	Issued shares on 1 May 2024	4 704 000√√
300 000 🗸	Shares issued during the year	2 022 000⊠ Balancing figure
(230 000)	(5 852 000 ÷ 1 540 000) Repurchase of shares. ASP: R3,80 ✓ ☑	(874 000)⊠ one part correct ignore brackets
1 540 000⊠ one part correct. SBB subtracted	Issued shares on 30 April 2025	5 852 000

2.1.2 Complete the following section of the Cash Flow Statement:

CASH EFFECTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash generated by operations		3 24 360 🗹
		1 317 100
Interest paid	must be in brackets	(78 000)√
Dividends paid		
318 600 ✓+ 265 000√		(583 600)⊠ must be in brackets
OR		2 marks without brackets
-318 600 – 265 000		
Taxation paid $(637\ 630\ \times \frac{30}{70})$ two marks $36\ 600\checkmark + 273\ 270\checkmark\checkmark + 21\ 270\checkmark$ OR -36\ 600 - 273\ 270- 21\ 270 Be alert to alternative methods of calculations.		(331 140)⊠ must be in brackets 4 marks without brackets

CASH EFFECTS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(487 900) ⊠*
Purchase of fixed assets	(830 400)√*
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets 4 094 900 ✓ + 413 000 ✓ - 830 400 ✓ - 3 830 000 ✓ -4 094 900 - 413 000 + 830 400 + 3 830 000 Be alert to alternative methods of calculations e.g. Ledger format.	152 500 ☑ Do not accept brackets 4 marks with brackets
Change in financial assets	190 000

*must be in brackets



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10

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4

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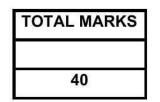
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2.1.3 Calculate the following Financial Indicators on 30 April 2025:

WORKINGS	ANSWER
all 3 figu <mark>res for 2 marks, 2 or nothing</mark>	2,8 : 1 ☑
[720 800+ 240 000 + 56 600] ✓ ✓: 360 700 ✓	One part correct
1 017 400 two marks	in the form of x:1

15,1% ☑ Dne part correct & if ½ is used

WORKINGS	ANSWER
318 600✓ (1 470 000⊠see 2.1.1 + 300 000 ✓) x 100	18c ☑ one part correct;
1 770 000 two marks	Accept R0,18 Must be expressed as R or c





Marking Guidelines

QUESTION 3: INTERPRETATION OF COMPANY INFORMATION

3.1

3.1.2

3.1.3

3.1.4

3.1.5

A V

G√

BV C√

COLUN		in COLUMN A with an explanation provided in e letter (A–G) next to each number (3.1.1–3.1.5)
3.1.1	D✓	

5	

3.2.1 The CEO of Anna Ltd believes that the company has shown a positive improvement in their liquidity situation because the current ratio has increased significantly to 3,6: 1. Explain whether he is correct or not by quoting ONE other financial indicator, with figures, to support your answer.

Financial indicator 🗸 (with figures and trend) 🗸 Comment 11

The acid test ratio is consistent at 1.5 : 1.

Anna Ltd is not managing stock effectively. Whilst they would not experience cash flow problems, they are holding too much stock which may contribute to low profitability.

3.2.2 Calculate and compare the dividend pay-out policy of each company. Dividend pay-out rate is 52% (45/86) in 2025, compared to 81% ELSA LTD (65/80) in 2024 VV Dividend pay-out rate is 86% (60/70) in 2025 and 86% (62/72) in ANNA LTD 2024. Anna Ltd has maintained the dividend pay-out rate at 86% √√ Give a possible reason why one company opted to adjust their policy. Any ONE reason √√ part marks for incomplete / partial answers Elsa Ltd is retaining earnings to concentrate on growth. Elsa Ltd wants to ease cash-flow problems and continue managing expenses to improve profitability.

Elsa Ltd wants to sustain the trend of increasing profitability and return on equity so shareholders can see the long-term prospects of the company.



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3.2.3 Elsa Ltd decided to increase their loans during the current financial year, whilst Anna Ltd chose to maintain their existing loans. Quote ONE financial indicator and comment on the degree of gearing of

1.
ROTCE increased from 12% to 15% (do not accept debt:equity ratio)
The loan is being effectively used to improve profitability. The interest rate on loans is 13%. Business is positively geared so the decision was appropriate.
ROTCE decreased from 13% to 11,7% (do not accept debt:equity ratio) The loan is not being effectively used as the business is negatively geared with the interest on loans at 13%. It would be wise to start paying back the loan or improve strategies to improve profitability.

3.2.4 A shareholder of Anna Ltd is worried because the value of the company's shares has gone down. Describe the reason for his concern. Quote and explain TWO financial indicators to support your answer.

Comparing market price and NAV of Anna Ltd 🚽 🗸 🗸

The market price of 582 cents is lower than the net asset value (NAV) of 610 cents/ the market price is 28 cents lower than the net asset value (NAV)/ NAV is 28 cents higher than the market price.

Comment VV

This reflects that public demand for shares is low/ public confidence in the company has decreased.



8

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Limpopo DoE/June 2025

3.2.5 Clarify why Olaf's decision was a mistake. Discuss his % shareholding and provide TWO additional reasons, supported by figures or calculations, to support your explanation. %SHAREHOLDING:

His %shareholding dropped from 48% √√(528 000/ 1 100 000) to 44% √√ (528 000/1 200 000).

TWO POINTS:

point 🗸 🗸 figure/calculation 🗸 🗸

- The additional shares would have made him the majority shareholder with 612 000 shares = 51% (612 000/1 200 000) of the total shares issued.
- His net worth/potential profit/ investment would have increased because the shares offered at 410 cents are 172 cents below the market price of 582 cents, and he would gain 84 000 x R1,72 = R144 480.
- He had enough money to buy the 84 000 new shares x R4,10 = R344 400.

8

TOTAL MARKS 35



Marking Guidelines

Limpopo DoE/June 2025

QUESTION 4: GAAP, AUDIT REPORT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

4.1 GAAP PRINCIPLES

Match the GAAP principles listed in COLUMN A with an explanation provided in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–E) next to each number (4.1.1–4.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1.1	D 🗸	
4.1.2	E✓	
4.1.3	B✓	10 01 01 0
4.1.4	Av	··· ··· ··· ·· ··

4

4.2 AUDIT REPORT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

4.2.1 Explain the role of the independent auditor.

He/she is expected to <u>express an unbiased opinion</u> on the reliability of the financial statements of a company after conducting an audit.

I	
I	
F	
I	2

4.2.2 Did Barbi Ltd receive a qualified, unqualified, or a disclaimer audit report? Explain your choice.

Qualified Report ✓

Explanation 🗸

An exception to fair presentation was noted in the form of the marketing expenses/ Not everything in the report was 100% correct/ the financial statements were fairly represented <u>except</u> for the marketing expenses.

Any valid explanation for qualified.

4.2.3 To whom is the audit report addressed?

The shareholders < Do not accept directors



Marking Guidelines

4.2.4 The marketing expense on the Statement of Comprehensive Income relates to a spa and beauty treatment day arranged by the CEO and her friends. The CEO recommended to the external auditor that this transaction be excluded.

• The external auditor was not willing to do this. Briefly explain why he feels this way.

Valid explanation VV

Professional integrity / reputation of the auditing firm / agreeing to corruption/ he does not want to be unethical/ this is against the law.

Provide TWO consequences for the auditor if he agrees to the recommendation of the CEO.

Any two validing the new vertices of consequence, i.e. hearing vs. suspension

- May face disciplinary action (hearing/ suspension/ dismissal/ fine).
- Bad reputation/ image.
- May be struck off the roll and will not be able to practice in the future.
- Legal action can be taken against the auditor.

TOTAL MARKS
15

TOTAL: 150

