

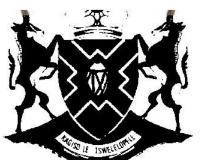
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

**GRADE 12** 

# ACCOUNTING/P2 JUNE 2025 FINAL MARKING GUIDELINES

**MARKS: 150** 

## **MARKING PRINCIPLES:**

- Unless otherwise stated in the marking guideline, penalties for foreign items are applied only if the candidate is not losing marks elsewhere in the question for that item (no penalty for misplaced 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. Unless otherwise stated, full marks for correct answer. If answer is incorrect, mark the workings provided.
- 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 the marking guidelines 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.
- Where indicated, part-marks may be awarded to differentiate between differing qualities of answers from candidates.
- If candidates provide more than 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. Where penalties are applied, the marks for that section of the question cannot be a final negative.
- Where method marks are awarded for operation, the marker must inspect the reasonableness of the answer and at least one part must be correct before awarding the mark.
- 10. Operation means 'check operation'. 'One part correct' means operation and one part correct. Note: check operation must be +, -, x, ÷, or per memo.
- 11. In calculations, do not award marks for workings if numerator & denominator are swapped- this also applies to ratios.
- 12. 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 ⊠.
- 13. Be aware of candidates who provide valid alternatives beyond the marking guideline. Note that one comment could contain different aspects.
- 14. Codes: f = foreign item; p = placement/presentation.

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15. This memorandum is not for public distribution, as certain items might incorrect treatment. The adjustments made are due to nuances in certain questions.

These marking guidelines consist of 11 pages.

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Please turn over



BANK AND CREDITOR'S RECONCILIATION, DEBTORS' AGE ANALYSIS **QUESTION 1:** AND INTERNAL CONTROL.

## 1.1 BANK RECONCILIATION

| 1.1.1 | False ✓ |
|-------|---------|
| 1.1.2 | False 🗸 |
| 1.1.3 | False < |
| 1.1.4 | False 🗸 |
| 1.1.5 | True ✓  |

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1.2

## **BANK RECONCILIATION**

1.2.1

| CRJ                     |         | CPJ   |         |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| Provisional total       | 325 000 | Provisional total   | 290 000 |
| Credit card sales       | 15 300✓ | Bank charges arrow (230 + 1 050)                          | 1 280√  |
| Direct deposit rent     | 5 900✓  | Interest overdraft  | 130√    |
| Interest on savings acc | 430 ✓   | Cash withdrawal   | 3 600√  |
| Electronic transfers    | 12 000  | Electronic payments                                       | 4 140√  |
|                         |         | Debit orders  | 17 200√ |
|                         |         | Correct error EFT 73<br>(51 400 – 15 400)<br>arrow + both | 36 000√ |
|                         |         | Deposit cancelled   | 24 000✓ |
|                         | 358 630 |   | 376 350 |

| Balance per bank ac | count at the end of Ju | ne 2025.  | Operation     |    |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|----|
| 4 960 ✓+ 358 630 ☑  | See 1.2.1 – 376 350 ☑  | See 1.2.1 | (12 760)      | V  |
|                     |                        |           | Must indicate | cr |

bal with () or unfavourable

## 1.2.2 Bank Reconciliation Statement on 30 June 2025

|   | Debit                             | Credit  |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Cr. balance as per bank statement   |                                   | 480✓    |
| Cr outstanding deposit  |                                   | 30 400√ |
| Dr outstanding EFT's<br>No 121<br>No 122  | 19 200 <b>√</b><br>4 700 <b>√</b> |         |
| Dr correction of error  | 19 740✓                           |         |
| Cr balance as per bank account  | See 1.2.1                         | 12 760☑ |
| If balance is favourable in 1.2.1 it must be debit in BRS. If a figure appear on both sides, no mark = guessing | 43 640                            | 43 640  |

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1.2.3 Calculate the total credit card sales for the month.

| WORKINGS      | ANSWER   |   |
|---------------|----------|---|
| 1 050 x 100/4 | 26 250✓✓ | 2 |

- 1.2.4 Refer to Information F. Suggest TWO internal control measures that the business should implement to ensure that this will not happen again in the future. Any two
  - Create a policy for depositing cash on a daily basis.
  - This matter should have been followed up in May do monthly reconciliations.
  - Division of duties. one person serves as a check on another.
  - Request notification from bank for transactions (sms/email).
  - Ask debtors to pay via EFT.
  - Outsource the banking of cash to a transit company.

|  | 2 | 2 |
|--|---|---|

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#### CREDITORS RECONCILIATION 1.3

- 1.3.1 Provide TWO reasons why it is important for the business to prepare the Creditors' Reconciliation Statement. <
  - It helps to identify differences between the balance in the statement (external document) and the balance in the business' records (internal document)
  - It helps to detect fraud, errors and omissions.
  - It is an internal control measure.

1.3.2 Calculate the correct Creditors' Control Account balance after taking into account the relevant errors and omissions.

| Dr.  | Creditors' Control   | Cr.                  |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Two marks Debit note (1 280 + 1 280) Balance | 2 560 49 620 Balance b/d Sundry purchases Hunt Wholesalers VAT |                      |
|  | Balance  | 49 620               |
| <b>32 640</b> + 5 020 + 12 800 -             | 1 280 – 1 280 + 1 720 = 49 620<br>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ or                 | )<br>ne part correct |

1.3.3 Calculate the correct balances of creditors Hunt Wholesalers and Tiger Wholesalers, taking into account errors and omissions.

| CREDITOR                   | WORKINGS   | BALANCE   |  |
|----------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Hunt Wholesalers           | <b>16 580</b> + 12 800 ✓ +1 720 ✓ + 200 ✓                        | 31 300*☑  |  |
| Tiger Wholesalers          | (-3 150 One mark - 3 150 One mark)<br>24 620 − 6 300 ← − 4 900 ✓ | 13 420*☑  |  |
| Blackwood<br>Manufacturers | <b>0</b> + 4 900   | 4 900 ✓   |  |
|                            |  | 49 620*₺️ |  |

10

\*Operation One part correct



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#### 1.4 **DEBTOR'S AGE ANALYSIS**

1.4.1 TWO points to describe the purpose of drawing up a debtors' age analysis. Use full descriptive sentences. < Any two

- To determine whether debtors are paying their accounts in the stipulated period according to their credit terms (usually 30 days credit terms).
- Internal control tool to indicate overdue accounts and charge interest on overdue accounts of debtors.
- To check that debtors do not exceed their credit limit and to review Debtors credit limits.
- Serves as a reminder to send sms's to remind debtor's.
- Identify debtors who should not be allowed additional credit sales until account is up to date.

**TOTAL MARKS** 50

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## QUESTION 2: PRODUCTION COST STATEMENT, GROSS PROFIT AND UNIT COSTS.

| 2.1 Cost of consignment imported raw materials                            |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Cost price: 5 000 x 18,12   | 90 600   |   |
| Carriage: 800 x 18,12   | 14 496✓  |   |
| Import duties: 90 600 x 10%   | 9 060  | - |
|   | 3 000  |   |
| .2.1 Production cost statement for the year ended 30 June 2025            |  |   |
| Direct material See 2,2,2   | 492 000₺   |   |
| Direct labour (396 000 + 39 600 ✓ + 7 200 ✓ + 78 000 ✓)                   | 520 800  |   |
| Prime cost  | 1 012 800☑   |   |
| Factory overhead costs  | 464 000₺   |   |
| Total manufacturing   | 1 476 800☑   |   |
| Work-in-process at the beginning of the year                              | 240 000✓   |   |
|   | 1 716 800⊠   |   |
| Work-in-process at the end of the year                                    | (82 000)✓  | 0 |
| Cost of production of finished goods Operation                            | 1 634 800☑   | 1 |
| .2.2 Notes to the Production cost statement:                              |  |   |
| 2.2.2 Notes to the Production cost statement:  Direct materials cost      |  |   |
|   | 120 000✓   |   |
| Opening stock  Purchases (420 000 ✓+ 90 600 ☑) See 2.1                    | 510 600☑   |   |
|   | 510 600₺   |   |
| Carriage on purchases (39 000 ✓+ 14 496 ☑) See 2.1  Import duties See 2.1 | 9 060☑   |   |
| import duties See 2.1   | 693 156  |   |
| Closing stock  Balancing figure, must be in brackets                      | 25-2018-01-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-  |   |
| Cost of raw material  | 492 000✓   | 1 |
|   | 492 000  |   |
| Factory overheads costs   | 77.0007  |   |
| Consumables (15 000 - 8 000 ✓ + 70 000 ✓) (Must have - 8 000 or +70 000   | AL US OF THE PARTY |   |
| Electricity (18 000 + 6 000 ✓) (18 000 is one part correct)               | 24 000☑  |   |
| Maintenance 4 800 (120 000 is one part correct)                           | 48 000✓  |   |
| Rent expense (120 000 + [6(10 000 x 8%)√]                                 | 124 800☑   |   |
| Depreciation  | 70 200✓  |   |
| Factory manager salary  | 120 000✓   |   |
| One part correct  | 464 000☑   | 1 |
| Cost of finished goods sold   |  |   |
| Opening balance of finished goods   | 616 080✓   |   |
| Cost of finished goods manufactured See 2.2.1                             | 1 634 800☑   |   |
|   | 2 250 880  |   |
| Final balance of finished goods   | (120 600)✓   |   |
| Cost of finished goods sold Operation                                     | 2 130 280☑   | 2 |

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#### 2.3 Calculate the gross profit for the year ended 30 June 2025.

| Sales         |                                | 3 600 600✓   |   |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Cost of sales | See cost of finished goods     | (2 130 280)☑ |   |
| Gross profit  | Operation and one part correct | 1 470 320☑   | 3 |

## 2.4 CALCULATIONS:

| 244   | Unit and to manufacture and inventor (Payed off to the manual Payed)     |      |
|-------|--|------|
| 2.4.1 | Unit cost to manufacture each inverter. (Round off to the nearest Rand). |      |
|       | 1 634 800 ✓ See 2.2.1  |      |
|       | 780✓   |      |
|       | = 2 095,90   |      |
|       | = R2 096 <b>2</b>  |      |
| 2.4.2 | Selling price of one inverter:   | i ne |
|       | 3 600 600 ₹  |      |
|       | 850 ✓  | Γ    |
|       | = R4 236✓  |      |
| 2.4.3 | Calculate the break-even point and comment on it:                        | _    |
|       | See 2.2.2 FOC  |      |
|       | <u>464 000                                </u>                           |      |
|       | 4 236 ☑ – 1 125 ✓ (3 111)  |      |
|       | See 2.4.2 Selling price  |      |
|       | =175,56 or 176 units <mark>☑ One part correct</mark>                     |      |
|       | Comment:   |      |
|       | The business produced 780 units; this is 604 above BEP 176 units.        |      |
|       | The business sold 850 units; this is 674 above the BEP 176 units.        |      |
|       | • The business will make a profit on 674 units VV                        | ΙГ   |

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| 2.5   Give TWO reasons | why the | business | should | support | local | suppliers. |
|------------------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-------|------------|
|------------------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-------|------------|

Reasons: (Any TWO relevant reasons.) ✓

- No import charges will be paid.
- Prices more stable as price not influenced by fluctuations in exchange rates.
- Creates more employment opportunities to people from the country.
- GDP enhances and it helps small developing businesses
- It improves standard of living.
- No transport delays in case of emergency orders.
- Recommendation King Code.
- Enhance triple P effect (people, planet and profit).
- Money stays in the country and improves exchange rate.
- Less crime if employment increases.
- Goodwill of the community (Ubuntu) / Good image of business.

2.6 The owner of Current Ltd is not satisfied with the profit he is making. The owner has found an alternative supplier of raw materials. Discuss his decision and what the implications of this could be.

(Any TWO relevant reasons)

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- It is vital that the goods must be the same quality.
- The company may lose its license as the new supplier is not approved by the Electricity board.
- Expect returns if the quality is not good.
- Will the after sales service be efficient?
- The new supplier must be reliable and deliver on time.

TOTAL MARKS 60

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### QUESTION 3

| 3.1 | CONCEPT: | Give | ONE term | for each o | f the | following | descriptions. |
|-----|----------|------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------------|
|-----|----------|------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------------|

| 3.1.1 | 1 Periodic inventory system ✓    |  |   |
|-------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 3.1.2 | Specific identification method ✓ |  | S |
| 3.1.3 | First in first out (FIFO) ✓      |  | 3 |

## 3.2 MY VELLIES

#### Calculate the value of closing stock using the weighted-average 3.2.1 method.

```
(1690500)
                   320 770 ✓+ 1 392 380 ✓ - 22 650 ✓
                          (520\checkmark + 1960)\checkmark - 30\checkmark
                             1 690 500
                                             3 marks
                               2 450
                                            3 marks
= 690 x 325 = R224 250 ☑ bne part correct and multiply with 325 closing stock
```

## 3.2.2 The missing units of stock.

```
Open + Purch - Returns
520 + 1960 - 30
                Sold
                         - Close
= 2450 \checkmark - 2115 \checkmark - 325 \checkmark = 10  One part correct
```

## 3.2.3 The average stock-holding period (in days).

```
272:5
                                                            845
½ (320 770 ✓+ 224 250 ☑) x 365
                                       or
                                               1/2(520 One mark+325 One mark) X 365
      1 690 500 ☑ - 224 250 ☑ See 3.2.1
                                                    2 115 Two marks
          1 466 250 Or two method marks
                                                   72,9 days Method mark
          67,8 days / 68 days ☑
```

## 3.2.4 The value of the closing stock by using the FIFO method.

```
(300 - 30) (725 + 30) Include carriage of R30
270 ✓x R755 = R203 850☑
325 - 270 (710 + 30) Include carriage of R30
55 ☑ x R740 = R40 700 ☑
Total: R244 550 ☑
```

## 3.2.5 Perpetual/Periodic Inventory System.

- The perpetual inventory system the cost of sales is recorded with every sales transaction \( \sqrt{and} \) and the balance of trading stock is adjusted on a continuous basis ✓during the year.
- With the periodic inventory system, the cost of sales is only calculated at the end of the year ✓according to the physical stock take. ✓



3.3

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| QUICK FRY: Solution must match the problem Be vigilant for explanation in problem column |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| KLERKSDORP - Miyaz Moola   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Problem + figure two marks   | Explanation One mark   | Solution to problem One mark   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inadequate sales<br>6 500 x 175 = 1 137 500<br>or<br>Only 175 units sold                 | Units sold is much<br>less in comparison<br>with Potch and<br>Vryburg.   | <ul> <li>Sales personnel need to go for training in selling skills.</li> <li>Change Miyaz's contract that his salary is directly linked to the number of units sold.</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 units in stock only 175 sold.  | <ul> <li>Almost half the<br/>stock is unsold</li> <li>Too much money<br/>locked up in stock<br/>that can be used<br/>more effectively,<br/>and negatively<br/>affect liquidity.</li> </ul> | Buy less stock.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advertising cost R80 000.  | Advertising expenses is too high, seems ineffective as total sales are very low.   | Advertising campaign must be improved, change the advertising medium to increase sales.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rent too high R520 000.  | Too high compared to other branches  | Move to more affordable premises.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus stock 225 units  | Closing stock shows<br>and excess, which<br>means that<br>bookkeeping is wrong.  | Better management and internal control.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PO   | TCHEFSTROOM -Daleer  | n Coetzee  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Problem Explanation Solution to problem  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 units missing.  | Trading stock 500  – sales 400 closing stock should be 100 units.  | <ul> <li>Internal control over stock<br/>should be improved with<br/>regular stock taking and<br/>better security like cameras,<br/>beepers and security guards.</li> <li>Daleen must be held<br/>responsible for stock losses.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | VRYBURG - Themba N   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Problem  | Explanation  | Solution to problem  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inadequate stock 350 units available 350 units sold.                                     | <ul> <li>Losing customers<br/>due to lack of stock.</li> <li>No units left,<br/>customers will go to<br/>competitors.</li> </ul>   | Keep higher stock levels not<br>to disappoint customers  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| TOTAL MARKS |
|-------------|
| 40          |

Total: 150

