

# 2023 ACTIVITIES & WORKBOOK Grade 11



A joint initiative between the Western Cape Education Department and Stellenbosch University.





#### **INTRODUCTION AND SESSIONS**

Dear Grade 11 Accounting learner

Welcome to the Telematics project. The 2023 Gr 11 Accounting programme aims to strengthen your understanding of the Accounting process and focuses on the **basic knowledge and skills** necessary to be successful in Accounting.

Use this opportunity to consolidate what was taught in class. The 2023 Telematics lessons will revise Gr 10 work, unpack the depreciation calculations, focus on Gr 11 disposal of fixed assets, provide clarity on year-end adjustments, financial statements, budgeting and inventory systems.

You can work through the activities on your own or with study buddies, but you will enjoy the most value if you also join the live video lessons and interact with the presenter by asking questions via SMS, WhatsApp or the Telematics Facebook page.

With this subject you will be equipped with valuable life skills that you can apply in any career and in your own personal life, like orderliness, thoroughness, neatness, meticulousness, accuracy, ethical behaviour, sound judgement, organisation as well as critical, logical and analytical abilities. Accounting is an exciting, interesting and dynamic subject. Decide right now to enjoy it, and even better, to love it!

"PASSION + VISION + ACTION is the equation for success" is the winning motto of Marilyn King, an US Olympic Pentathlete.

Be <u>passionate</u> about your Accounting, have a <u>vision</u> of what you would like to achieve with it and <u>act</u> upon your passion and vision by working hard at the subject and you <u>will</u> succeed.

All the best.

Mrs JP Conradie

WCED SCP Accounting

Session	Date	Time	Topic
1	08/02/2023 Eng 09/02/2023 Afr	16h00-17h00	Fixed Assets: Calculations and General ledger
2	15/02/2023 Eng 16/02/2023 Afr	15h00-16h00	Fixed Assets: Fixed Asset Note
3	20/02/2023	15h00-16h00 Eng 16h00 -17h00 Afr	Financial Statements of Partnership
4	21/08/2023 Eng 22/08/2023 Afr	15h00-16h00	Financial Statements of Partnership
5	23/08/2023 Eng 24/08/2023 Afr	15h00-16h00	Budgeting
6	25/10/2023 Eng 26/10/2023 Afr	15h00-16h00 16h00 -17h00	Inventory systems



## **TERMINOLOGY**

Term	Definition / Description
Depreciation	The decrease in the value of a fixed asset.
	Depreciation is an imputed expense, because part of
	the cost is allocated to a specific accounting period.
Accumulated depreciation	The total depreciation of the asset over time
Book value (carrying value)	The original cost price less the depreciation that
	accumulated over the period in which the asset has
	been in the business
Residual amount	The full amount of an asset cannot be written off as
	long as it is in the as it is in the business's possession.
	The carrying value is kept at R1.
Cost price method	Also called fixed-instalment method or straight-line method.
Diminishing balance	Also called carrying value / book value method.
	Depreciation is written off on the carrying value of the
	asset.
Lifespan	The period of time that the business is expected to use
	a depreciable asset. The physical life of an asset, for
	example, a computer has a physical life of five years.
Accounting period /	The 12-month period chosen by the owner for financial
Financial year	reporting, e.g. 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023
Prudence concept	Financial results are reported in a conservative manner.
Adjustments	The 'changes' to some figures in the Pre-adjustment
	trial balance in order to calculate the correct net profit
	for a specific financial period (and to apply the GAAP
	principles for the financial reporting period)
Statement of	The report that shows the financial RESULT of
Comprehensive Income	operations for one financial year, i.e., profit or loss.
Statement of Financial	The report that shows the financial POSITION (wealth /
position	value) of the business on the last day of a financial
	year.
Net worth	Assets – Liabilities
Partnership agreement	A contract between at least two persons, whereby they
	combine assets and skills with the aim of earning a
	profit and sharing the profits.





## SESSION 1 | Fixed asset

## FIVE STEPS TO FOLLOW WHEN THE BUSINESS DISPOSES OF AN ASSET:

Ste	eps	Transaction	Account debited	Account credited
1	Depreciation	Calculate depreciation	Depreciation	Accumulated
		for the current year (if		depreciation
		applicable)		
2	Accumulated	Calculate the total	Accumulated	Asst Disposal
	depreciation	accumulated	depreciation	
		depreciation at the date		
		of disposal (the balance		
		at the beginning of the		
		year + the depreciation		
		up to the date of sale		
		(as calculated in Step 1)		
3	Cost price	Transfer the cost price	Asset Disposal	Asset account
		of the asset		(e.g. Vehicle
				account)
4	Selling price	Transfer the selling		
		price at disposal of		
		asset:		
		<ul> <li>Sold for cash</li> </ul>	Bank	
		<ul> <li>Sold on credit</li> </ul>	Debtors	Asset Disposal
		<ul> <li>Taken by</li> </ul>	Control	
		owner for own use	Drawings	
		<ul> <li>Donated</li> </ul>	Donations	
5	Calculate	Transfer the profit or		
	profit/loss:	loss:		
		• Transfer the profit	Asset Disposal	Profit on sale of
				asset
		<ul> <li>Transfer the loss</li> </ul>	Loss on sale of	
			asset	Asset disposal





## SESSION 1 | Fixed asset: Calculations and General Ledger accounts

## **Activity 1**

The following information appeared in the books of Trudy Traders for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

## **REQUIRED:**

- 1.1.1 Fill in the missing amounts/details denoted by (a) to (d) in the Equipment account.
- 1.1.2 Prepare the following accounts in the General Ledger for the year ended 31 December 2022.
  - Accumulated depreciation on equipment (Balance this account)
  - Asset disposal account
  - Depreciation

#### **INFORMATION:**

A.				EQUIPMENT				B5		
2022 Jan	1	Balance	b/d	160 000	2022 April	30	(a)	GJ	(d)	
Oct	31	(b)	CJ	(c)			Balance	c/d	132 000	
				202 000						

- B. Accumulated depreciation on equipment on 1 January 2022: R112 000.
- C. The old equipment was sold for R15 000 cash. Its accumulated depreciation was R57 000 on 1 January 2022.
- D. Depreciation on equipment is provided for at 15% p.a. on the carrying value.





## **SESSION 1** | Fixed asset: Calculations and General Ledger accounts



ACTIVITY 1.1 (Answer sheet)

	1.1.1		Fill in the missing amounts/details denoted by (a) to (d) in the Equipment account.									
	(a)											
	(b)											
	(c)											
	(d)											
1.1.2 GENERAL LEDGER OF TRUDY TRADERS  Accumulated depreciation on equipment B7									7			
				Asset	Disposa	al	T	N9				
Depreciation N10												





## SESSION 1 | Fixed Assets: Calculations and General ledger

#### **ACTIVITY 1.2**

The information below was taken from the records of Kirby Traders on 30 June 2022.

#### **REQUIRED:**

- 1.2.1 Calculate the following:
  - Depreciation on the vehicle sold on 1 March 2022.
  - Total depreciation for the year ended 30 June 2022
- 1.2.2 Complete the General Ledger accounts presented below.

Balance/close off at the end of the financial year.

#### **INFORMATION:**

A. The following accounts appeared in the General Ledger of Kirby Traders. Some of the information were taken into account.

#### **GENERAL LEDGER OF KIRBY TRADERS**

					VEH	 B	16	
20								
Jul		1	Balance	b/d	570 000			
Oc	t	30	?	CJ	60 000			

#### ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION ON VEHICLES B7

		2021 Jul	1	Balance	b/d	254 000
		2022 Mar	1	Depreciation	GJ	?
		2022 Jun	30	Depreciation	GJ	?

ASSET DISPOSAL N10

2022 Mar	1	?	GJ	185 000	2022 Mar	1	?	GJ	?
							Debtors Control		45 000

- B. A new motorbike was purchased on credit from Legit Cycles. This was taken into account.
- C. An old delivery vehicle was sold on 1 March 2022. The bookkeeper made some entries to record the sale.

The accumulated depreciation on the vehicle sold was R120 875 on the 1 July 2021.

D. Vehicles is depreciated at 15% p.a. on cost price.







## **SESSION 1 | Fixed Assets: Calculations and General ledger**



## Activity 1.2 (Answer sheet)

1.2.1	•	Depreciation on the Vehicles sold on 1 March 2022.	
	•	Total depreciation for the year ended 30 June 2022.	







## **SESSION 1 | Fixed Assets: Calculations and General ledger**

## 1.2.2

## **GENERAL LEDGER OF KIRBY TRADERS**

	VEHICLES								
2021 Jul	1	Balance	b/d	570 000					
Oct	30	?	CJ	60 000					

#### **ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION ON VEHICLES B7** 2021 b/d 254 000 Jul 1 Balance 2022 Mar 1 Depreciation GJ 2022 Jun 30 Depreciation GJ

ASSET DISPOSAL											
2022					2022						
Mar	1		GJ	185 000	Mar	1		GJ	45 000		



#### **ACTIVITY 2:1**

The information below was extracted from the records of Fanie Stores on 30 June 2022, the end of their financial year.

#### **REQUIRED:**

- 2.1.1 Prepare the Asset Disposal account.
- 2.1.2 Prepare the Fixed / Tangible Asset note on 30 June 2022. Show working in the space provided.

#### **INFORMATION:**

You are provided with the following Pre-adjustment figures of Fanie Stores at the year-end, 30 June 2022.

Land and buildings	R3 400 000
Vehicles at cost	790 000
Equipment at cost	220 000
Accumulated depreciation on vehicles (01.07.2021)	360 250
Accumulated depreciation on equipment (01.07.2021)	155 000

## **ADJUSTMENTS / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Provide for depreciation as follows: on vehicles at 20% p.a. on the diminishing balance method and on equipment at 15% p.a. on cost.

#### Note:

- A. Renovations were made on the buildings, R80 000. This has been correctly recorded.
- B. A new vehicle costing R290 000 was purchased on 1 January 2022. This has been correctly recorded.
- Equipment with a cost price of R35 000 was sold to an employee for R3 500 cash on 31 October 2022.
   The carrying /book value of this equipment on the 1st day of the financial year was R3 800. The bookkeeper made no entries for this transaction as he was unsure of the procedure.
- D. Additional equipment costing R36 500 was purchased on 30 October 2021. This has been not been recorded.









## **ACTIVITY 2.1 (Answer Sheet)**

# GENERAL LEDGER OF FANIE STORES ASSET DISPOSAL

FIXED / TANGIBLE ASSETS	Land &	Vehicles	Equipment
	buildings		
Carrying value at beginning of year			
Cost			
Accumulated depreciation			
Movements:			
Additions at cost			
Disposals at carrying value			
Depreciation for the year			
Carrying value at end of year			
Cost			
Accumulated depreciation			



#### **ACTIVITY: 2.2**

The fixed asset information appeared in the books of Layla Traders for the financial year ended 28 February 2022.

## **REQUIRED:**

- 2.2.1 Calculate the missing amounts denoted by (a) to (e) on the incomplete Fixed Asset note provided.
- 2.2.2 The preparation of a Fixed Assets Register serves as an important control measure for any business. Briefly explain why. Provide TWO suitable points

A.	FIXED / TANGIBLE ASSETS	Land &	Equipment
		buildings	
	Carrying value at beginning of year	1 300 000	(b)
	Cost	1 300 000	420 000
	Accumulated depreciation		(186 000)
	Movements:		
	Additions at cost	(a)	160 000
	Disposals at carrying value		(c)
	Depreciation for the year		(d)
	Carrying value at end of year	1 750 000	
	Cost	1 750 000	(e)
	Accumulated depreciation		

- B. A new storeroom was constructed during the year.
- C. Equipment:
  - On 30 October 2021, old equipment, cost price of R90 000, was traded in for new equipment valued at R160 000. The trade-in value received was R58 200. The accumulated depreciation on the equipment tradedin was R27 000 on 1 March 2021.
  - Equipment is depreciated at 15% on carrying value







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**ACTIVITY: 2.2 (Answer sheet)** 

2.2.1	Calculate the missing amounts denoted by (a) to (e) on the incomplete		
	Fixed Asset note provided.		
	WORKINGS	ANSWER	
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
(d)	Disposal:		
	New:		
	Old:		
(e)			

2.2.2	The preparation of a Fixed Assets Register serves as an important control measure for any business. Briefly explain why. Provide TWO suitable points.







## **SESSION 3 | Financial Statements**



#### Remember:

- Statement of Comprehensive Income (Income Statement) **reflects** the financial result (profit or loss) for one financial year
- Statement of Financial position (Balance Sheet) reflects the financial **wealth** of the business since it started

#### **ACTIVITY 3.1**

The following information relates to Calana Stores. The financial year ended on 30 June 2022. The business uses the perpetual (continuous) system.

## **REQUIRED:**

- 3.1.1 Refer to Information B.

  Use the table provided to calculate the correct net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2021. Indicate '+' for increase and '-' for decrease.
- 3.1.2 Prepare the Current account note on 30 June 2022.

## A. Extract from list of balances / totals on 30 June 2022:

Statement of Financial Position accounts section				
Capital: Calum	2 800 000			
Capital: Anna	2 400 000			
Current account: Calum (1 July 2021)	140 000	Cr		
Current account: Anna (1 July 2021)	4 000	Dr		
Drawings: Calum	265 000			
Drawings: Anna	230 000			
Trading stock	406 400			
Debtors Control	632 000			
Provision for bad debts (1 July 2021)	22 800			
SA Medical Aid Fund	12 400			
Creditors control	462 000			



## **SESSION 3 | Financial Statements**

- B. Net profit of R4 987 200 was determined BEFORE taking into account / correcting the following information:
  - (i) Trading stock on 30 June 2022 was valued at R383 800.
  - (ii) Provision for bad debts must be adjusted to R18 000
  - (iii) Rent income:
    Rent of R74 000 was received from a tenant for the period
    1 July 2021 to 31 August 2022. This has been recorded. This amount takes
    into account a reduction of R750 per month from 1 May 2021. The year-end
    adjustment has not yet been made.
  - (iv) An annual insurance premium of R12 000 was paid for the period 1 November 2021 to 31 October 2022.
  - (v) The auditor discovered that the profit on disposal of a vehicle, R13 600, was incorrectly shown as a loss.
  - (vi) The amount owing to the SA Medical Aid Fund had in fact been paid but the bookkeeper had forgotten to record this payment in the CPJ.
- C. Share of profits and capital contributions:
  - (i) Primary distributions of profits:
    - Both partners are entitled to a salary of R35 000 per month.
    - Calum is entitled to a production bonus of R12 000 for his additional management role in the partnership.
    - Interest on capital is calculated at 8% of the capital balances.
    - On I October 2021, Calum increased his capital by contributing a vehicle to the partnership, R60 000. this has already been correctly recorded.
    - On 30 June 2022, Anna decreased her capital by R20 000. This has not yet been taken into account.
    - Partners share the remaining profits/losses in the ration 3:2







## **SESSION 3 | Financial Statements**

ACTIVITY 3.1 CALCULATION OF NET PROFIT	
Incorrect net profit	
Net profit	

**CURRENT ACCOUNT NOTE ON 30 JUNE 2022** 

	Calum	Anna
Profit as per Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Salaries		
Interest on capital		
Bonus		
Final distribution of profits		
Remaining income for the year		
Retained income at beginning of year		
Retained income at end of year		







## **SESSION 4: Financial Statements**

## **ACTIVITY 4**

The information was extracted from the books of JayZee Traders on 28 February 2023.

## **REQUIRED:**

REQUI	REQUIRED:				
4.1.1	Prepare the Statement of Financial position on 28 February 2023. Some figures have been inserted in the Answer Book.				
4.1.2	Prepare the Trade and other payables note to the financial statements.				

## List of balances on 28 February 2023

Current account: Jayde	R800 000
Current account: Zeenat	900 000
Fixed deposit: QR Bank	380 000
Bank Overdraft	25 000
Savings account	15 000
Petty cash	1 850
Expenses payable/Accrued	7 100
Income received in advance / Deferred income	5 800
Creditors control	?
Loan: AB Bank	?





## **SESSION 4** | Financial Statements

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

- (i) The fixed deposit with QR Bank consists of TWO deposits:
  - R120 000 matures 31 July 2022
  - R260 000 matures 31 July 2023
- (ii) The loan statement received from AB Bank on the 28 February 2023 showed the following:

Balance on 1 March 2022	1 680 000
Interest	90 000
Repayments (including interest)	225 000
Balance on 28 February 2023	?

In terms of the loan agreement a fixed capital portion of the loan is repaid annually.

(iii) A new employee joined the business half-way through February. The bookkeeper only processed the expense part of the transaction.

Net salary: R18 300 (half month)

PAYE: 18%UIF: 1%UIF contributions 1%

- (iv) Current ratio on 28 February 2023 is 2,5 : 1
- (v) Acid test ratio on 28 February 2023 is 1,5:1





## **SESSION 4 | Financial Statements**

ACTIVITY 4 (Answer sheet)
JAYZEE TRADERS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

ASSETS	
Non-current assets	
Fixed assets	
Financial assets	
Current assets	
Inventory	
Trade and other receivables	
Cash and cash equivalents	
TOTAL ASSETS	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	
Partners equity	
Capital	
Current account	
Non-current liabilities	
Loan: AB Bank	
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	
Trade and other payables	
Creditors' control	







## Remember:

<u>The cash budget</u>: focuses on the future inflow and outflow of cash i.e. shows the future cash position of the business (receipts and payments) <u>Projected Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>: indicates the expected net profit /loss (income and expenses)

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1**

You are provided with information relating to Daisy Traders.

#### **REQUIRED:**

- 5.1.1 Complete the Debtors Collection Schedule for November 2023
- 5.1.2 Calculate the missing figures indicated by (i) (v) on the Cash Budget
- 5.1.3 Calculate the amount of bad debts to be written off on 31 October 2023
- 5.1.4 The rent will increase on 1 November 2023. Calculate the percentage increase.
- 5.1.5 Interest on loan is paid on the last day of each month and is not capitalized.

  Calculate the loan balance on 1 October 2023.
- 5.1.6 Refer to the actual figures for October 2023 (Information F).

Comment on the control over the Advertising and the Maintenance as budgeted.

#### **INFORMATION:**

## A. Sales and cost of sales figures:

Month	Total sales	Cost of sales
August 2023	188 000	117 500
September 2023	200 000	125 000
October 2023	240 000	150 000
November 2023	224 000	140 000

**NOTE:** 70% of total sales are for cash

- B. Debtors currently pay according to the following trend:
  - 10% pay in the month of sale and receive 5% discount.
  - 70% pay in the first month following the month of sale.
  - 18% pay in the second month following the month of sale.
  - The balance is written off in the third month following the month of sale.
- C. A fixed base stock is maintained. Stock is replaced in the month sold
- D. 60% of the total purchases are on credit. Creditors are paid in the second month following the month of purchase.







## E. Extract: Cash budget for the period October to November 2023

	October	November	
RECEIPTS			
Cash sales	(i)		
Collection from debtors			
Rent income	8 200	8 774	
Total receipts			
PAYMENTS			
Cash purchases	(ii)	56 000	
Payments to creditors	70 500	(iii)	
Salary – store manager	14 000	16 100	
Salaries – shop assistants			
Maintenance of equipment	4 600	4 600	
Advertising	9 000	12 000	
Loan instalment		30 000	
Interest on loan (15% p.a.)	2 375	2 000	
Deposit on motor vehicle	30 000		
Vehicle instalment		9 800	
Other operating expenses			
Total payments			
Cash surplus / Deficit	(17 900)	34 800	
Bank Balance	(25 600)	(iv)	
Bank balance at end of month	(43 500)	(v)	

## F. Actual figures for October

Advertising	R9 700
Maintenance of equipment	R900









## **ACTIVITY 5.1 (Answer sheet)**

## 5.1.1 DEBTORS COLLECTION SCHEDULE FOR NOVEMBER 2023

MONTH	CREDIT SALES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
August	56 400		
September	60 000		10 800
October		6 840	
November	67 200		

## 5.1.2

	WORKINGS	ANSWER
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		





5.1.3	Calculate the amount of bad debts to be written off on
	31 October 2023.
5.1.4	The rent will increase on 1 November 2023. Calculate the percentage
	increase.
5.1.5	Interest on loan is paid on the last day of each month and is not
	capitalized.
	Calculate the loan balance on 1 October 2023.
5.1.6	Comment on the control over the Advertising and the Maintenance
	budget.
Adver	tising:
Maint	enance:
IVIAIIIC	enance.





#### **ACTIVITY 5.2**

## **5.2.1** Refer to information A and B and calculate the following:

- (i) The credit sales expected for December 2023.
- (ii) Total cost of sales expected for October 2023.
- (iii) Calculate the amounts represented by the letters (a) to (c).
- 5.2.2 Should the management of Zizi Clothing Shop be satisfied with the way debtors are settling their accounts? Quote figures to support your answer.

### 5.2.3 Refer to Information C.

## **5.2.3.1** Sales strategy:

- Identify TWO strategies (except advertising) that the business used to achieve sales targets for December 2023. Quote figures.
- Explain whether these were good strategies or not. Provide **ONE** point with figures.

Α.	October	November	December
CASH RECEIPTS			
Cash sales	900 000	192 000	216 000
Cash from debtors	750 000	1 780 000	(b)
Loan: KC Bank		600 000	
Rent income	(a)	9 430	9 430
CASH PAYMENTS			
Cash purchases of stock	1 800 000	?	?
Payment to creditors	400 000	(c)	?
Loan and interest payment			22 500
Salaries and wages	198 000	201 960	206 900





#### Additional information:

- The business uses a mark-up of 50% on cost at all times.
- Credit sales represent a fixed percentage of total sales.
- Credit sales for October 2023 are expected to be R3 600 000 and in November 2023, R768 000.

Debtors are expected to settle their accounts in 30 days.

- 80% in the month following the credit sale
- 15% in the second month after the credit sale
- 5% are expected to become irrecoverable
- The business operates on a fixed base stock level.
- Cash purchases are expected to comprise 60% of all stock bought.
- Creditors terms are 30 days. These terms will be complied with at all times.
- Rental income is subject to an annual increase of 15% on 1 November each year.

## A. The owner of Zizi Clothing Shop is concerned about the following items for December 2023:

	BUDGETED	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
	R	R	R
Cash sales	192 000	174 000	-18 000
Credit sales	486 000	512 000	+26 000
Collection from debtors	445 000	340 000	-105 000
Payment to creditors	195 000	110 000	-85 000
Delivery expenses	0	29 000	-29 000
Packing materials	4 100	3 400	-700







ACTIVITY 5.2 (Answer sheet)

5.2.1	(i)	The credit sales expected for December 2023.	
	(ii)	Total cost of sales expected for October 2023.	
	(iii)	Calculate the amounts represented by the lette	rs (a) to (c).
	WOR	KINGS	ANSWER
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			





5.2.2	Should the management of Zizi Clothing Shop be satisfied with the way
	debtors are settling their accounts? Quote figures to support your
	answer.
5.2.3.1	Sales strategy:
	Identify TWO strategies (except advertising) that the business used to
	achieve sales targets for December 2023. Quote figures.
	Explain whether these were good strategies or not. Provide ONE point
	with figures.



## **SESSION 6 | Inventory systems**



**Periodic inventory system:** Cost of sales and Trading Stock accounts show the movement of stock

**Periodic inventory system:** Trading stock is replaced by a Purchases

account. There is no Cost of sales account

#### **ACTIVITY 6.1**

Cleo Stores sells sports Clothes. The business uses the periodic inventory system and applies a mark-up of 50% on all products.

## **REQUIRED:**

- 6.1.1 Calculate the cost of sales for the period ending 30 June 2023.
- 6.1.2 Calculate the gross profit for the year.
- 6.1.3 Calculate the actual mark-up percentage achieved.
- 6.1.4 Give TWO reasons why the business did not achieve the intended mark-up.

#### **INFORMATION:**

The information below was extracted from the General Ledger on 30 June 2023.

Opening stock	R96 000
Sales	378 000
Purchases	229 200
Carriage on purchases	43 200
Carriage on sales	39 600
Purchases returns	39 800
Debtors allowances	50 200
Other operating expenses	129 600





## **SESSION 6** Inventory systems

## No entries were made for the following transactions:

- A. An invoice for goods purchased amounting to R1 600 was incorrectly recorded as R1 060. The error must be corrected.
- B. Cleo took merchandise for her personal use on 20 June 2023 at a cost price of R400. The selling price was 1 200.
- C. A debtor returned goods on 30 June 2023, with a selling price of R3 600, which he said he did not order.
- D. An invoice for stock purchased on credit on 25 June 2023 from Junaid Traders was not recorded. The invoice reflected the cot price of R1 350 and the delivery charge of R200.
- E. Goods returned to creditors, R2 600, at the end of the accounting period were not recorded in the books.
- F. After consideration of all of the above, the physical stock count on 30 June 2023 revealed that trading stock costing R84 200 was on hand.





## **SESSION 6 | Inventory systems**



## **ACTIVITY 6.1 (Answer sheet)**

6.1.1	Cost	of sales	for	the	period	ending	30	June	2023
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COST OF SALES	

6.1.2	Calculate the gross profit for the year.				
6.1.3	Calculate the actual mark-up achieved.				
6.1.4	Give TWO reasons why the business did not achieve the intended				
	mark-up.				

