

## Monyetla Project – Accounting Gr 12 (2022)

### Lesson 4: Correct net profit and Loans

#### ACTIVITY 1: PRIDONA LIMITED

##### 1.1 Calculate the correct net profit after tax

<b>Incorrect net profit</b>		<b>2 493 600</b>
(i) Trading stock deficit (203 200 – 191 900)		(11 300) ✓✓
(ii) Provision for bad debts adjustment (11 400 – 9 000)		+ 2 400 ✓✓
(iii) Rent income		(2 800) ✓✓
(iv) Insurance (6 000 / 12 = 500 X 9)		+ 4 500 ✓✓
(v) Correction of error: Asset disposal (6 800 X 2)	[6 800 ✓]	+13 600 ✓✓
<b>Correct net profit before tax</b>	operation, one part correct	<b>2 500 000</b> ✓
<b>Income tax</b>	must be in brackets	(750 000) ✓
<b>Net profit after tax</b>	check operation, must be NP – tax	<b>1 750 000</b> ✓

##### 1.2 BALANCE SHEET OF PRIDONA LIMITED ON 30 JUNE 2015

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>207 000</b>
Mortgage loan: Custom Bank (262 200 – 55 200)	207 000
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Short term loan	<b>55 200</b>

#### Calculations:

6 years x 12 months = **72 monthly payments**

*“The loan was obtained on 1 April 2014 and payments started on 30 April 2014. All other loan repayments have been made.”*

30 April 2014 – 30 June 2015 = **15 months were already paid**

72 – 15 = **57 months to pay off the loan**

$R262\,200 / 57 = R4\,600$  per month x 12 = **R55 200** is payable in the next 12 months  
→ **Short term loan**

<b>ACTIVITY 2: KHUMALO FASHIONS LTD</b>
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**2.1 INCOME STATEMENT OF KHUMALO FASHIONS LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

Profit before interest expense	xxx
Interest expense (150 000 + 750 000 – 836 500)	(63 500)
Net profit before tax	xxx

**2.2 BALANCE SHEET OF KHUMALO FASHIONS LTD ON 28 FEBRUARY 2019**

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>630 000</b>
Loan from director (750 000 – 120 000)	630 000
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Short term loan	120 000

Loan from director

2019	Feb	28	Bank	CPJ	150 000	2018	Mar	1	Balance	b/d	836 500
			Balance	c/d	750 000	2019	Feb	28	Interest on loan	GJ	63 500
					<b>900 000</b>						<b>900 000</b>
						Mar	1		Balance	b/d	750 000

The payment of R150 000 includes the interest on loan. Therefore, the amount paid off the capital part of the loan, was only R150 000 – R63 500 = R86 500

Check: The loan was R836 500 at the beginning of the year and R750 000 at the end of the year → R836 500 – R750 000 = R86 500 paid off the capital part of the loan during the year.

<b>ACTIVITY 3: GANDHI LTD</b>
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### 3.1 INCOME STATEMENT OF GANDHI LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

Profit before interest expense	xxx
Interest expense (487 000 + 62 400 – 495 900)	53 500
Net profit before tax	xxx

### 3.2 BALANCE SHEET OF GANDHI LTD ON 28 FEBRUARY 2017

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>389 600</b>
Loan: Anca Bank (433 500 + 53 500 – 97 400) OR (487 000 – 97 400)	389 600
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Short term loan	97 400

#### Loan: Anca Bank

2017 Feb	28	Bank (5 200 x 12)	CPJ	62 400	2016 Mar	1	Balance	b/d	495 900
		Balance	c/d	487 000	2017 Feb	28	Interest on loan	GJ	53 500
				<b>549 400</b>					<b>549 400</b>
					Mar	1	Balance	b/d	487 000

#### Calculations:

Where does the opening balance of R495 900 came from?

“A monthly instalment of R5 200 (including interest) is paid. **This was taken into account.**”

R433 500 was given as the loan amount after the payment of R64 200 (R5 200 x 12) was already **taken into account and subtracted.**

Therefore, the loan amount at the beginning of the year was  $R433\,500 + R62\,400 = R495\,900$

**Interest on loan:**  $R487\,000 + R62\,400 - R495\,900 = R53\,500$

**Short term loan:**  $20/100 \times R487\,000 = R97\,400$  is payable in the next financial year.

<b>ACTIVITY 4: GIJIMA LTD</b>
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**BALANCE SHEET OF GIJIMA LTD ON 28 FEBRUARY 2014**

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>	<b>3 127 500</b>
Ordinary share capital	2 451 000
Retained income	676 500
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>500 400</b>
Mortgage loan: OMS Bank (625 500 – 125 100) must be 0,16 of the capital and reserves amount	500 400
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Short term loan	125 100

**Calculations:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Debt / equity ratio} &= \text{Loan} : \text{Shareholders equity} \\
 &= 0,16 : 1 \\
 &= X : 3\,127\,500
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = R3\,127\,500 \times 0,16 = R500\,400$$

This means that the final Loan amount in the Balance Sheet must be **R500 400**.

Note, R500 400 is the final amount of the loan after the short term loan was already subtracted.

*“The loan is repayable in five equal annual instalments at the end of June each year”*  
 → the R500 400 equals to 4 years that is left to pay off the loan.

**Short term loan:**  $R500\,400 / 4 = R125\,100$  is payable in the next financial year.

Thus, the original loan amount was  $R125\,100 \times 5 = R625\,500$