

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR:**

**ECONOMICS HIGHER GRADE**

**SECTION A  
QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 D
- 1.2 B
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 A
- 1.6 A B C D
- 1.7 C
- 1.8 A
- 1.9 D
- 1.10 B
- 1.11 C
- 1.12 A
- 1.13 D
- 1.14 B
- 1.15 D
- 1.16 A
- 1.17 A
- 1.18 B
- 1.19 D
- 1.20 A
- 1.21 B
- 1.22 D
- 1.23 A
- 1.24 C
- 1.25 A B C D
- 1.26 B
- 1.27 C
- 1.28 D
- 1.29 A, B, C, D
- 1.30 B
- 1.31 C
- 1.32 B
- 1.33 A, B, C, D
- 1.34 D

**3x34=100**

## QUESTION 2

### DEFINITION

Economic growth is defined as the process whereby the productive capacity of the economy increases over time so that there is an increase in the level of national income thus economic growth is an increase in the GDP per capita. (4)

$$\text{Economic growth} = \frac{\text{GDP}_t - \text{GDP}_0}{\text{GDP}_0} \times \frac{100}{1} \quad (2)$$

### (b) METHODS TO INCREASE ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY (2)
  - measured in terms of inputs : outputs (2)
  - means more goods and services are produced with available resources (2)
  - gained by better production and management (2)

Important factors are: education and training  
quality of the labour force  
management skills  
role of labour unions  
role of technological development (2)

#### important ways

- greater output with a smaller input
- greater output with the same input
- the same output with less input (2)

Max (12)

### 2. AVAILABILITY OF FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

- Increase in the availability of factors leads to increased production capacity



- i) Labour (2)
  - Increase in labour as a result of an increase in the economically active population
  - Quality of the labour force important in bringing about economic growth
  - Quality of labour depends on: (2)
    - school education
    - post-school education
    - in-service training
  
- ii) Capital (2)
  - Capital can be available in several forms:
    - Real/physical – supply of capital goods e.g. factories
    - Financial – funds needed to acquire capital goods, e.g. shares
    - Human – investment in human ability, e.g. education and skills (2)
  - The size of a country's capital resources helps to ensure the maximum income, which can be created.
  - To obtain economic growth, capital resources must grow
  - New capital must be added to existing capital (investment)
  - For economic growth there must be investment in new capital, outdated capital must be replaced and savings resources must be mobilised for purposes of investment
  - Capital resources are financed from savings resources, which consists of four components:
    - Personal savings of households
    - Provision for depreciation
    - Company savings
    - Government savings
  - Increase in capital dependent on investments and influenced by savings
  
- iii) Natural resources (2)
  - Comprise all the raw materials which are made available to people by nature (2)
  - The availability of natural resources creates the opportunities for the production of more goods and services
  - Resources can eventually be exhausted, not always available for economic growth
  - Increase in resources with the help of technology and discovery



- iv) **Entrepreneurship** (2)
- **Function is to link factors of production and co-ordinate economic growth**
  - **Without the entrepreneur the production of goods and services would be impossible**
  - **Important to begin new activities and expand existing enterprises** (2)
  - **Increase entrepreneurship by making people aware of the importance them with the help of education and training** Max (20)
- d) **TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT** (2)
- **Describes the development of better methods to combine inputs to increase outputs**
  - **Dependent on the skills and attitudes of people as well as the quality of technical training**
  - **Determined by the scope and quality of a country's education and training system**
  - **Determined by the percentage of N1 spent on research**
  - **Inventions lead to a change in technology**
  - **Increases production capacity and productivity level which stimulates economic growth** Max (10)
- e) **EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT POLICY (ONLY HG)** (2)
- **to maintain law and order**
  - **market-orientated perspective**
  - **effective education and training**
  - **stimulation of foreign investments**
  - **export promotion**
  - **provides infrastructure, e.g. physical and social**
  - **effective fiscal policy**
  - **sound monetary system**
  - **promotes competition** Max (10)
- 5) **INVESTMENTS**
- **purchasing of land, machinery and equipment**
  - **purchasing of stocks and intermediate goods**
  - **above is used to produce more goods and services**
  - **by private, public and foreign sector**
  - **effect on employment** Max (10)

ANY 25 X 2 = 50



### **QUESTION 3**

#### **PRICE FORMATION**

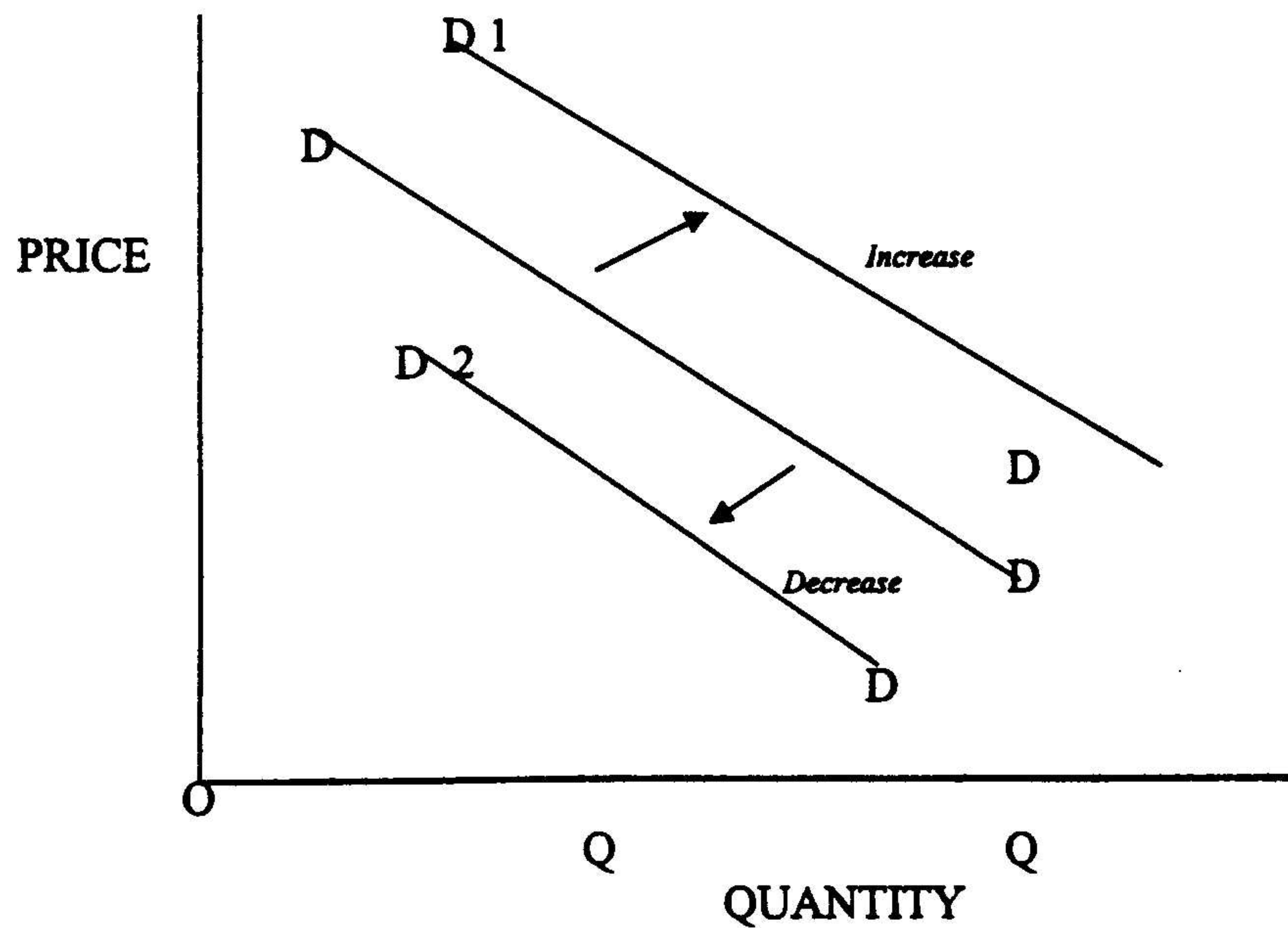
**Definition:** Demand indicates quantity that buyers are willing to buy at a certain time at a certain price. [2]

#### **FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE DEMAND**

- **Price**  
If prices rise, demand drops. If prices drop, demand increases.
- **Income**  
As (real) income increases, more products will normally be purchased and demand will increase
- **Size of the population**  
The larger the population, the larger the potential market area of a product.
- **Price of substitutes**  
If the price of butter decreases it will result in an increase in the demand for butter and a decrease in the demand for margarine
- **Price of complementary products**  
Refers to products that are used together. A drop in the price of CD players can lead to a demand for CDs.
- **Changes in tastes and preferences**  
The taste of consumers is subjective, which changes with time as a result of fashion. A change can have a strong influence on the demand for a product.



- **Advertising**  
Influences consumer demand as it awakens new wants in people. 4x4=16



[6]

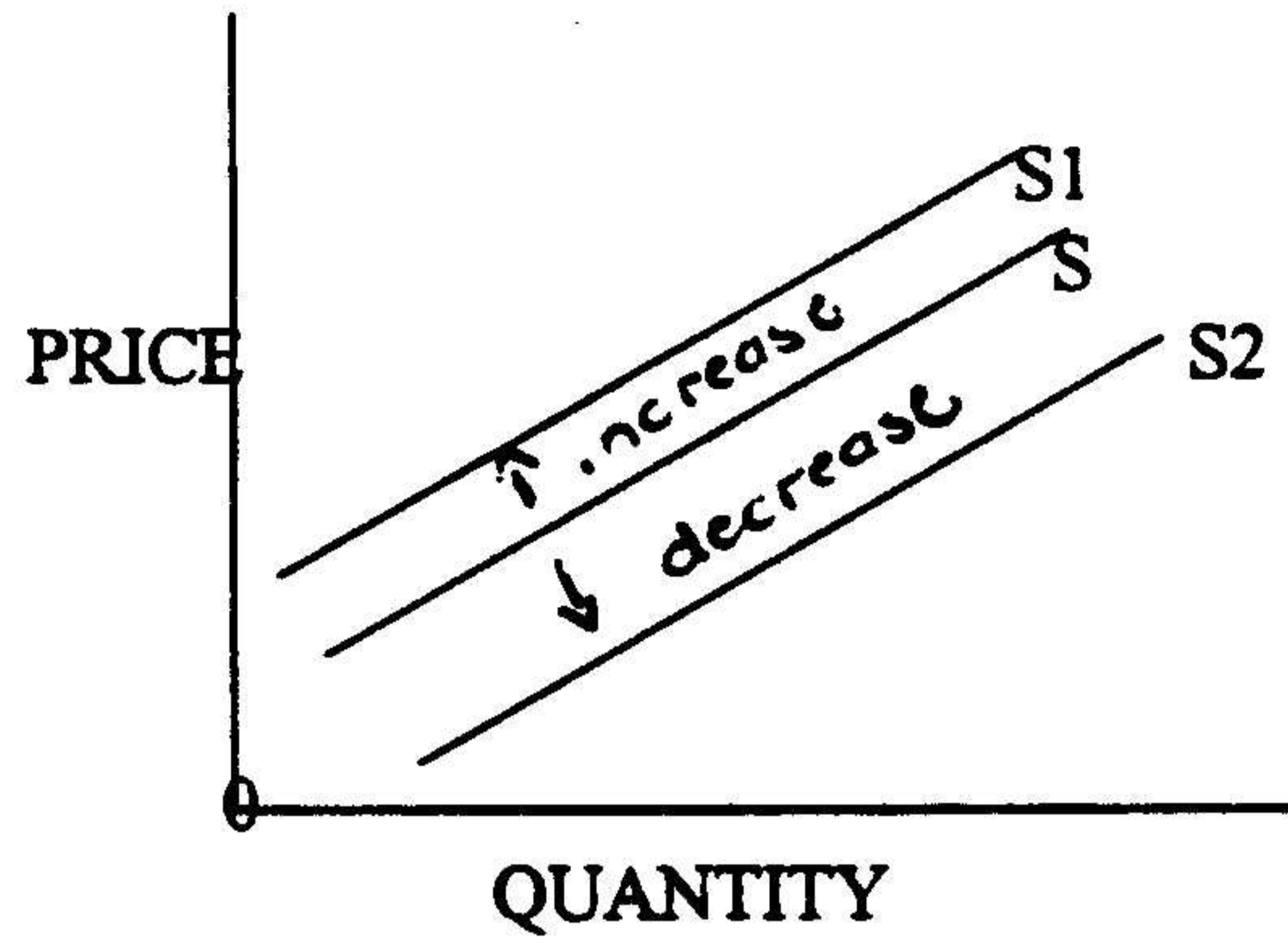
#### FACTORS INFLUENCING SUPPLY

**DEFINITION:** Supply is the quantity of a product that producers are willing and able to offer for sale at a given price at a given time.

- **Price of the product**  
If prices increase (decrease) the quantity supplied increase (decreases).
- **Production costs**  
If production costs drop (rise) supply will increase (decrease) due to the greater (lower) profit
- **Price of substitutes**  
If the price of substitutes increase, the supply of other products will decrease.
- **Market form**  
Aspects such as government policy (import quotas, tariffs) can influence supply



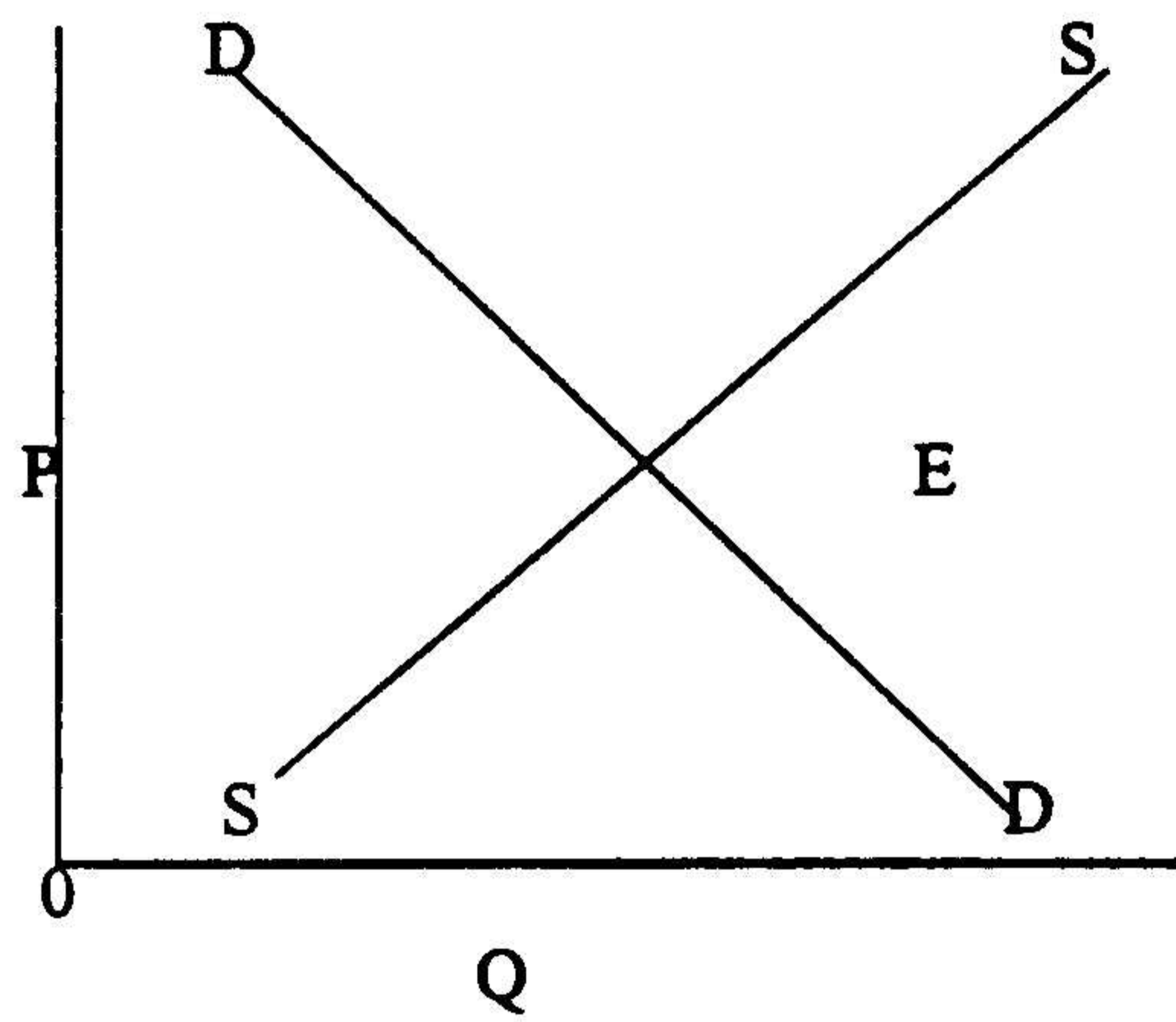
- **Changes in technology**  
Fewer labourers, save wages, increase profit, more will be offered at ruling prices



[6]

- **An increase in the number of producers**  
More products offered, curve shifts to the right
- **Price formation is determined through Supply and Demand**

[2]



[10]  
{50}



#### QUESTION 4

##### DEFINITION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Refers to a situation of change
- where the economic circumstances of a community change so much
- that their standard of living and quality of life improves considerably (4)
- it refers to a reduction of poverty and an increase in prosperity (2)
- as well as a more equal distribution of wealth (2)

##### DEVELOPMENT AS AN ECONOMIC OBJECTIVE

- a) Increased production as a result of population increase (2)  
Due to the high population growth rate, the demand for goods and services increases therefore more must be produced (2)
- b) Breaking the poverty cycle  
Income must increase to improve living circumstances
- c) Creating job opportunities  
As the population increases, new workers enter the job market, if no new job opportunities are created, these people are unemployed
- d) Training and skills contribute to higher productivity  
Includes better schooling and training, strive to improve productivity
- e) Competition in the international markets  
Developing countries must compete with developed countries who can produce cheaper goods (due to increase productivity)  
Developing countries' production costs are lower  
Developing countries often do not have enough capital and expertise to produce durable capital and consumer items locally and such products must therefore be imported
- f) Provision of basic wants  
Basic goods (food, clothes and housing) must be available
- g) Raising the standards of living  
Through higher income, more job opportunities and better education. Increased individual and national self respect.
- h) Freedom of choice  
To increase the range of economic and social options.



<b>CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES</b>
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- a) **Low standards of living** (2)  
**Suggests average income per head of population** (2)  
**Low standard of living manifests in inadequate housing, poor health** (2)
- b) **Imbalance in the distribution of income and wealth** (2)  
**the poorest 60 % of the population earns 20 % of total income, while the richest 20 % of the population earns 60 % of total income. Rate of imbalance measured by Gini-coefficient.** (2)
- c) **Malnutrition is common**  
**General health is poor thus life expectancy lower in developing countries.**
- d) **Low productivity**  
**As measured in terms of quantity produced per unit of labour**
- e) **High population growth and the burden of dependants**  
**population growth, as measured by the number of births, is very high**  
**poverty, food shortages and ecological problems are created and worsened by increased number of people**  
**Increasing number of children places bigger burden on poor communities**
- f) **Unemployment**  
**High population growth and low economic growth rate leads to inadequate job creation**
- g) **Dependency on agricultural and primary products**  
**Primary products are exported to gain foreign exchange to pay for imports**
- h) **dominance and dependency on developed countries**  
**developed countries dominate world trade and the price of primary products produced and exported by developing countries** 25x2=50



## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

**Max (16)**

### **QUESTION 5**

#### **THE STATE**

##### **Definition**

- **PAYE – PAY AS YOU EARN (4)**
- a) **Must be Impartial/Equitable**
  - Deals with the way the tax burden is spread among taxpayers
  - A certain division implies that one group is over taxed
  - Is impartial if the tax is spread proportionally among the different income groups
  - Taxpayers who are in the same financial or economic position should pay the same tax
  - A system of taxation is fair if everybody makes a similar sacrifice
  - PAYE – progressive, the more you earn, the more you pay
- b) **Productive / Efficient**
  - It must produce sufficient revenue to cover the expenses of the state at all times
  - Negative effect of taxes must not be greater than advantage gained by state expenditure **Max (8)**
  - Depends on the kind of tax, the rate of tax, exemptions granted
  - Will be productive if administration makes evasion very difficult
  - PAYE – productive, most important source of state revenue
  - VAT – productive, second most important source of state revenue **Max (8)**



- c) **Streamlined/economical**
- the cost of collection as low as possible
  - the higher the percentage income, the more economical the system
  - the taxpayer must incur as little expense as possible when paying his taxes
  - taxes collected regularly to finance costs
  - PAYE – employees collect taxes, low cost for tax payers and state
  - VAT – businesses collect tax at some cost to themselves
- d) **Must be simple**
- the method of calculating taxes must be simple
  - complicated formulas will lead to incomplete and incorrect information
  - the taxpayer and tax collector must understand it easily
  - the system should also be easy to apply
  - the taxpayer should be given a form which he can complete easily
  - PAYE – fairly complicated for the ordinary person, tax forms are a burden to complete, must sometimes pay advisers to complete forms.
- e) **Must be convenient**
- A convenient system of taxation is one that ensures a regular flow of funds to the treasury
  - Tax payer must be made aware of his tax burden for the next year
  - Time, place and method of payment must be known
  - PAYE – each month a certain amount is deducted from salaries
  - VAT – business collects and pays over to state Max (8)
- f) **Must be elastic**
- Should be easy to increase/decrease income from taxes whenever circumstances demand it
  - PAYE – tax rate change from year to year and is progressive in nature
  - VAT – tax rate change from year to year and is progressive in nature



- g) Must increase the national income to its maximum**
- must deliver maximum income
  - tax concessions are implemented to promote production
  - if the system of taxation is too progressive or too high, it may handicap production
  - PAYE – tax on company's and income tax are very high, productivity is poor, a moderate tax rate will not impair economic effort Max (8)
- h) Must be certain**
- To the state, this means that the tax levied must be collected
  - The taxpayer must know exactly how much he has to pay in taxes so that he can make provision for paying this.
  - The taxpayer must know the method of calculation
  - PAYE – tax table are available, tax evasion must be limited
  - VAT – rate is available and evasion is limited

**SECTION C  
NATIONAL INCOME  
QUESTION 6**

- 6.1 Production method (2)**  
 Total value of all finished goods and services produced in the economy (2)  
 $Q \times MP$  or production cost (2)  
 Income method (2)

Remuneration to employees	+ Net operating surplus
Salaries & Wages	Interest + Rent + Profit

- Expenditure method**  
 Determine the value of N1 spent on finished goods and services (2)  
 $C + I + G (X - M)$  (2) 2x4=8

- 6.2**
- Calculation of economic growth
  - Comparison of prosperity levels
  - To calculate the relative importance of the different sectors 3x2=6
  - Structures of the economy



6.3	<b>Exclusion of services</b>	
	National income = total income of a country (2)	
	Value self-provided services not included (2)	
	Non-market prices for 'non-productive' services (2)	
e.g. *	services rendered by housewife	
•	household production, e.g. repairwork	
•	voluntary organisations, e.g. SPCA	
•	harmful side-effects e.g. pollution	
•	informal sector, e.g. newspaper sellers	5x2=10
		Max (8)
6.4.1	Accuracy/underestimation/limitations	[1]
6.5.1	Business cycle/cyclical trends/Economic cycle	[3]
6.5.2	DE / AB	[3]
6.5.3	Real	
	Monetary	
	Psychological	3x2=6
6.6.1	Real	[2]
6.6.2	Double counting	[2]
6.6.3	Foreign sector	[2]
6.6.4	Durable	[2]
6.6.5	Structural changes	[2]
		[50]

## **QUESTION 7**

### **PRICE FORMATION**

7.1.1	Desire/need for a certain thing / craving	[3]
7.1.2	Demand indicates quantity that buyers are willing to buy in a certain time at a certain price	[3]
7.2	Factors that influence the elasticity of demand	
	<b>Nature of the commodity</b>	
•	demand for food tend to be inelastic, must eat to survive	
•	demand for luxury products is elastic, if price increases quantity demand will decrease	



**Substitutes available**

- The more substitutes available, the higher the elasticity
- If the price of beef rises, consumers will change to fish

**Habit-forming articles**

- The demand for tobacco and alcohol tend to be relatively inelastic
- Small price changes will have little or no effect on consumer demand

**Time**

- the longer the time since a price change, the more elastic the demand
- people take time to change consumer patterns
- technological-reasons consumers forced to accommodate changes in price until they can change to a substitute.

**Possible uses**

- The greater the number of uses of an article, the greater the elasticity of demand.  
3x4=12

7.3 Inferior goods

Expectations that price will rise

Goods that confer status/luxury goods

2x2=4

7.4 NB. (many buyers must be marked wrong)

- Many sellers
- Market prices are given for both buyers and sellers
- Homogenous products
- Factors of production are mobile
- Free entry and withdrawal from markets
- Perfect knowledge of market conditions
- No artificial restraints

3x3=9

7.5.1 D1 and S2

7.5.2 equilibrium price DECREASE

equilibrium quantity INCREASE

[4]

7.5.3 Point of origin / starting point

(1)

7.6.1 TRUE

[2]

7.6.2 TRUE

[2]

7.6.3 FALSE

[2]

7.6.4 FALSE

[2]

7.6.5 TRUE

[2]

[50]



## **QUESTION 8**

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

#### **8.1 THREE CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMICS**

- **Low standard of living**
  - Suggests average income per head of population
  - Low standard of living manifests in; inadequate housing, poor health.
- **Imbalance in the distribution of income and wealth.**
  - The poorest 60% of the population earns 20% of the total income, while the richest 20% of the population earns 60% of the total income.
- **Malnutrition is common.**
  - General health is poor.
- **Low productivity**
  - As measured in terms of quantity produced per unit of labour.
- **High Population growth and the burden of dependants**
  - population growth, as measured by the number of births, is very high.
- **Unemployment**
  - High population growth and low economic rate leads to inadequate job creation.
- **Dependency on agricultural and primary products.**
  - Primary products are exported to gain foreign exchange to pay imports.
- **Dominance and dependency on developed countries**
  - Developed countries dominate world trade and the price of primary products produced and exported by developing countries. 3x4=(12)



## 8.2 THREE DISADVANTAGES OF URBANISATION

- Unbalanced urbanisation
  - Special problems, e.g. pollution
  - insufficient facilities e.g. provision of water.
  - socio-economic problems, e.g. crime and unemployment.
  - the best agricultural land is used for urban development.
- 3x2=(6)

### 8.3.1 Formal and Informal sector.

### 8.3.2

- Informal sector sells at a lower price than the formal sector.
  - The formal sector has decreased its prices
  - but is placed at a disadvantage.
  - Will eventually be forced to close down.
- 4x2=(8)

## 8.4 THREE CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMAL SECTOR

- Heterogeneous activities
- wide variety of activities e.g. hairdressers, builders, traders, photographers, etc.
- also include illegal activities e.g. prostitution
- Usually consists of family business
- business activities carried out by owner and family members.
- Low levels of schooling.
- Individuals have little or no formal education
- Competence is dependant on experience gained.
- Lack of capital and infrastructure
- Capital is scarce; labour intensive and relies on simple technology.
- normally borrowed from family members.
- Lack of security
- no security with regards to working conditions, pensions, etc
- absence from work means no income.
- High demand on physical abilities
- attempt to survive and reliant on oneself.
- therefore, participants work long hours as the average income is relatively low.

3x4=12

- 8.5.1 TRUE [2]  
8.5.2 TRUE [2]  
8.5.3 TRUE [2]  
8.5.4 FALSE [2]  
8.5.5 TRUE [2]

5x2=(10)

**[50]**



## **QUESTION 9**

### **INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

- 9.1
- 9.1.1 Climatic conditions
- Certain crops only be cultivated in certain climatic conditions
- 9.1.2 Characteristics of labour, qualities of the entrepreneur and technological knowledge  
Some countries have developed a particular skill for the production of a certain product, such goods gain a good reputation and monopoly, e.g. Swiss – watchmakers
- 9.1.3 Income  
If income increases, the demand for local and international goods increases
- 9.1.4 Capital  
Owing to lack of capital, some countries can't produce all the goods they need
- 9.1.5 Effective wants  
Demand is mainly a function of taste and income
- 9.1.6 Established industries  
Developed countries have a production advantage over industries in developing countries
- 9.1.7 Mass production  
Advantage of lower unit price
- 9.1.8 International migration  
Immigrants bring foreign goods with them and urge merchants to import such articles from their countries of origin
- 9.1.9 Development of transport and communication  
Countries in closer contact with one another
- 9.1.10 Cost differences  
A natural drive to export those goods a country can produce with the greatest advantage [2x4=8]
- 9.2.1 Balance of trade:  
The difference between the value of imported goods and the value of exported goods [3]
- 9.2.2 Rates of exchange  
The price of a currency of one country expressed in terms of a currency of another country. [3]
- 9.3.1 Exchange rate / Rand – Dollar [3]
- 9.3.2 Monday 28 June [3]
- 9.4.1 Products retail at a lower price than in the country of origin (2)



9.4.2	Industrial development (infant-industry argument)	
	Stable wage levels and high standard of living	
	Unemployment checked and more employment provided	
	Economic self-sufficiency (national independence)	
	Protection of the balance of payments	
	Social policies	[2x2=4]
9.4.3	Forms of customs	
	• specific tariffs – a sum per unit of mass or volume	
	- Ad valorem tariffs – levied as a percentage of the value of the product imported.	
	• Composite tariffs	
	normally an ad valorem tariff and a specific tariff, e.g. R10 per unit + 15% of the value.	
	• Surcharges	
	- Refer to taxes paid over and above taxes already payable.	3x4=12
9.5	International Monetary Fund	[2]
9.6.1	IMF	[2]
9.6.2	Specific	[2]
9.6.3	Depreciated	[2]
9.6.4	Economic integration	[2]
9.6.5	National / Internal / Domestic	[2]
		[50]

## QUESTION 10

### THE STATE

10.1	Macro economic policy of the government / Growth Employment and Redistribution of wealth	[3]
	Aims	
	- Promote economic growth	
	- Creation of job opportunities	
	- Even/Equal redistribution of economic activities	[2x2=4] {7}
	- Increased investment from abroad	



- 10.2 Aims of privatisation
- improves/promotes market system
  - the scaling down of the states share in the economy
  - the extension/broadening of the tax base
  - to promote growth of the private sector
  - to increase income without increasing the tax burden
  - government expenditure will decrease and state debt will decrease
  - To improve relationship with foreign countries
  - Improve quality + quantity of the product

3x3=9

10.3.1 Kwa-Zulu Natal

(3)

10.3.2 Northern Cape

(3)

10.3.3 R734 billion

(3)

#### 10.4.1 DIRECT TAXATION

- Tax levied on a specific person/subject.
- Levied directly on income.
- Cannot be shifted, subject clearly identifiable
- Collection cost are relatively low
- Progressive by nature

Any 3x2=(6)

#### 10.4.2 VAT

- Levied on each step in the production process for value added.
- Tax levied on objects/goods and services.
- Part of costs and increases prices
- Influences prices of goods and services
- Can be shifted
- Economical to collect, the government does not have to deal with the entire population.
- Regressive by nature.

Any 3x2=(6)

#### 10.4.3 CAPITAL GAIN TAX

- Levied on the gain/profit that is made when capital asset is disposed.
- Only part of the gain is taxed.
- Apply to most capital assets.
- Lead to less tax avoidance from persons declaring normal income as capital gains.

Any 3x2=(6)



10.5.1 False

10.5.2 True

10.5.3 False

10.5.4 True

10.5.5 True

5x2=(10)  
[50]

## QUESTION 11

### IMPORTANT ECONOMIC TOPICS

#### 11.1 LABOUR RELATIONS

##### 11.1.1 THREE RESTRICTIONS ON LABOUR UNIONS

- Restrictions on political activities
  - May not be affiliated to or give support to a candidate of a political party.
- Compulsory registration
  - It must register with the registration of industries.
- Restriction during industrial action.
  - May not give any financial assistance to any person to enable him to strike
- Restrictions during industrial agreements
  - May not strike during the period of industrial strike. Any 3x4=(12)

##### 11.1.2 DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF LABOUR 2x2=(4)

##### 11.1.3 THREE FUNCTIONS OF LABOUR UNIONS

- To promote the interests of the employees.
- To negotiate aspects like the following:
  - Wage increases
  - Pensions of medical and schemes
  - Improved working conditions
  - Length of work day any 3x2=(6)



- 11.1.4 **VOLUNTARY** (3)  
[25]
- 11.2 **PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT**
- 11.2.1 Workers who are willing and able to work but cannot find a formal job opportunity are unemployed. (3)
- 11.2.2 (a) Frictional (temporary) unemployment (2)
- Workers that are unemployed but looking for a job or are in the process of moving to a new job. (2)
  - School leavers and students are unemployed while looking for work.
  - This kind of unemployment is always present in the economy and the extent is minimal.
- (b) Cyclical
- Arises because of the state of economy.
  - During downswing of the business cycle, the decline in economic activity is accompanied by a decreased demand for labour.
- (c) Structural
- Occurs where certain structural changes takes place within the economy.
  - Related to the modernisation of the economic processes, technological renewal, changes in production techniques, changes in demand
- (d) Seasonal
- Occurs during certain seasons of the year
  - Certain economic activities need more labour during a specific season of the year and less during the rest of the year.
  - Agriculture is the example. In harvest time more people are employed.
- Any 3x(2+2)=(12)**



- 11.2.3 (a) Labour productivity > able to determine the output of labourers.
- (b) Capital productivity > how effectively the capital is used in the organisation.
- (c) Multi-factor productivity > production factors must not be measured in isolation e.g. the use of transport in the economy. 2x3=(6)

11.2.4 AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

- Productivity decreases due to person's illness.
- Production is down because of working hours that are lost due to worker's absence
- Large burdens placed on state hospitals and medical aid funds
- Experienced workers, who contract the disease will contribute negatively as there is no cure and will eventually die. Newcomers will have to be trained. 3x2=(6)  
[25]

11.3 INFLATION

11.3.1 Inflation > a sustained and significant increase in general price level and a decrease in the value of money. (3)

Stagflation > high rates of unemployment and inflation at the same time. (3)

11.3.2 Real income decreases.

11.3.3 Consequences of Inflation

- (a) Psychological influence. (2)
- Consumers may fear that a moderate inflation rate will increase, which will undermine investors' confidence. (2)
- (b) Debt ratios negatively affected.
- Debtors are favoured at the cost of creditors. Due to inflation the real value of the amount owed decreases, which favours the debtor.



(c) Disadvantages people dependent of fixed income

- Many people e.g. pensioners will be hard hit by inflation.

(d) Discourages savings

Interest rate is lower than the inflation rate.

(e) Decrease in real value of money

- Less goods services can be obtained.
- Causes balance of payments problems
- Exports decrease as a result of a high inflation rate which makes exports more expensive in foreign countries.
- Government receives more from tax.
- Salaries and profits are higher; more is earned and more tax is paid.
- Disadvantages the lower income group. Less essential goods and serves can be purchased owing to high prices.  $3 \times (2+2) = 12$

11.3.4

- Petrol price increases.
  - Cost is added to price of goods
  - Transport prices are higher  $2 \times 2 = 4$
- [25]

11.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- 11.4.1
- a) Hydroelectric power (2) – Cheapest method of generating power. (2)
  - b) Irrigation – Agriculture uses the most water to provide food.
  - c) Mining – without water mines cannot be developed.
  - d) Provision of public services – ensures the development of schools and hospitals etc.
  - e) Production potential – ensures expansion of manufactured products in large centres.
  - f) Industrial development – Rand Water Board ensures water supply.
  - g) Recreational facilities – inland pleasure resorts.
  - h) Decentralisation of industries – Rural area can only develop if water is available.
  - i) Flood control – Dams are built to prevent soil erosion and to ensure water supply (Any  $3 \times 4 = 12$ )



11.4.2 Coal

- ESKOM/SASOL use coal to provide energy
- Predominant carrier and provides energy
- Next to gold, coal is the largest earner of foreign exchange 1x3=3

11.4.3 Energy sources

- Uranium/nuclear power
- Electricity
- Synthetic fuels
- Crude oil and natural gas
- Petroleum refining
- Renewable energy
- Solar/Sun
- Tidal / Wave energy any 3x2=6

11.4.4 a) ADE ensures that

SA assembles its own diesel engines  
supplies them  
the country is less dependant on overseas sources  
jobs are created  
technology is developed

[3]  
[25]

**TOTAL: 400**



# MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR:

EKONOMIE HOËR GRAAD

## SECTION A / AFDELING A

- 1.1 D
- 1.2 B
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 A
- 1.6 A B C D
- 1.7 C
- 1.8 A
- 1.9 D
- 1.10 B
- 1.11 C
- 1.12 A
- 1.13 D
- 1.14 B
- 1.15 D
- 1.16 A
- 1.17 A
- 1.18 B
- 1.19 D
- 1.20 A
- 1.21 B
- 1.22 D
- 1.23 A
- 1.24 C
- 1.25 A B C D
- 1.26 B
- 1.27 C
- 1.28 D
- 1.29 A B C D
- 1.30 B
- 1.31 C
- 1.32 B
- 1.33 A B C D
- 1.34 D

34 x 3 = [100]



## VRAAG 2

### (a) BETEKENIS

- **Ekonomiese groei kan omskryf word as die proses waardeur die produktiewe kapasiteit van die ekonomie oor tyd toeneem sodat 'n styging in die vlak van nasionale inkome plaasvind, dui dus op 'n toename in die reele BBP per capita.** (4)

$$\text{Ekonomiese groeikoers} = \frac{\text{BBP}_t - \text{BBP}_0}{\text{BBP}_0} \times \frac{100}{1} \quad (2)$$

### METODES OM EKONOMIESE GROEI TE BEWERKSTELLIG

- (a) VERHOGING IN PRODUKTIWITEIT (NB metode) (2)
- **gemeet aan verhouding tussen insette : uitsette** (2)
  - **verhoging in produktiwiteit beteken meer g&d word geproduseer met bestaande produksiefaktore** (2)
  - **bewerkstellig deur meer doeltreffend te produseer, beter leiding en beter belangrike faktore is: onderwys & opleiding** (2)
  - **kwaliteit van die arbeidsmag**
  - **bestuursvaardighede** (2)
  - **rol van vakbonde**
  - **tegnologiese ontwikkeling**
  - **belangrike maniere:**
  - **groter uitset met kleiner inset**
  - **groter uitset met dieselfde inset**
  - **dieselfde uitset met minder inset** (2) Maks (12)
- (b) BESKIKBAARHEID VAN PRODUKSIEFAKTORE (SLEGS HG) (2)
- **Toename in beskikbaarheid van pfe lei tot verhoogde produksievermoë.** (2)



**(i) Arbeid (2)**

- **Verhoging in arbeid a.g.v. verhoging in ekonomiese aktiewe bevolking**
- **Kwaliteit van arbeidsmag belangrik om ekonomiese groei te bewerkstellig**
- **Arbeidskwaliteit afhanklik van:**
  - **skoolonderwys**
  - **naskoolse onderrig**
  - **indiensopleiding (2)**

**(ii) Kapitaal (2)**

- **Die beskikbaarheid van kapitaal kan verskeie vorme aanneem:**
  - **Reële / fisiese - voorraad kapitaalgoedere waarop 'n land beskik, bv. fabriek**
  - **Finansiële - fondse benodig om kapitaalgoedere aan te skaf, bv. aandele**
  - **Menslike - investering in menslike vernuf, bv. kennis & vaardighede**
- **Die grootte van 'n land se kapitaalvoorraad help om maksimum inkome wat geskep kan word, te verseker.**
- **Ten einde ekonomiese groei te bewerkstellig moet kapitaalbronne toeneem**
- **Nuwe kapitaal moet by bestaande kapitaal gevoeg word (investering)**
- **Vir ekonomiese groei moet in nuwe kapitaal geïnvesteer word, moet verouderde kapitaal vervang word en moet besparingsbronne van die land vir investeringsdoeleindes gemobiliseer word**
- **Kapitaalbronne van 'n land word uit besparingsbronne gefinansier en dit bestaan uit vier komponente, naamlik:**
  - **Persoonlike besparing deur huishoudings**
  - **Maatskappybesparing**
  - **Voorsiening vir waardevermindering**
  - **Owerheidsbesparing (2)**
- **Verhoging in kapitaal afhanklik van investering en beïnvloed deur besparing**

**(iii) Natuurlike hulpbronne (2)**

- **Bestaan uit al die grondstowwe wat deur die natuur aan die mens beskikbaar gestel word**
- **Die beskikbaarheid van natuurlike bronne skep die geleentheid om meer g&d te produseer**
- **Kan mettertyd uitgeput raak, nie onbepaald vir ekonomiese groei beskikbaar nie**
- **Verhoging in grondstowwe d.m.v. tegnologie / ontdekkings (2)**



**(iv) Entrepreneurskap (2)**

- Funksie is om ander pfe saam te voeg en vir ekonomiese groei te koördineer
- Sonder entrepreneur is die produksie van g&d onmoontlik
- Dus van belang om nuwe ekonomiese aktiwiteite te begin en bestaandes uit te brei
- Verhoging in ondernemerskap d.m.v. bewusmaking van belangrikheid daarvan, en opleiding daarin (2) Maks (20)

**(c) TEGNOLOGIESE ONTWIKKELING (2)**

- Verwys na ontwikkeling van beter metodes om insette te kombineer ten einde verhoogde uitsette te lewer
- Hang af van vaardighede & ingesteldheid van mense asook kwaliteit van tegniese opleiding
- Bepaal deur omvang en gehalte van land se onderwys- en opleidingstelsel
- Bepaal deur persentasie van ni wat aan basiese navorsing bestee word
- Uitvindings lei tot tegnologiese veranderinge
- Verhoog produksiekapasiteit en produktiwiteitspeil wat ekonomiese groei aanwakker Maks. (10)

**(d) DOELTREFFENDE REGERINGSBELEID**

- handhawing van wet en orde
- markgerigte ekonomiese benadering
- sorg vir goeie onderwys en opleiding
- stimulering van buitelandse investering
- uitvoerbevordering
- voorsien infrastruktuur bv, fisiese en maatskaplike infrastruktuur
- effektiewe fiskale beleid
- gesonde monetêre stelsel
- bevorder mededinging Maks (10)



### **VRAAG 3**

#### **PRYSVORMING**

**Definisie:** Vraag na 'n produk is die hoeveelheid wat kopers bereid is om binne 'n bepaalde tydperk, teen 'n gegewe prys te koop. [2]

#### **FAKTORE WAT VRAAG BEÏNVLOED**

- **Prys**  
Indien pryse styg, daal vraag. Indien pryse daal, neem vraag toe.
- **Inkomste**  
Soos inkomste styg, sal daar normaalweg meer produkte aangekoop (kan) word.
- **Grootte van die bevolking**  
Hoe groter die bevolking, hoe groter is die potensiële afsetgebied van 'n produk.
- **Prys van substituu produkte**  
Indien die prys van botter verlaag word, kan dit die vraag na botter laat toeneem en die vraag na margarien laat daal.
- **Prys van Komplementêre produkte**  
Dui op produkte wat saam gebruik word. 'n Daling in die prys van CD-spelers kan die vraag na CD's verhoog.
- **Verandering in smake en voorkeure**  
Die smake van verbruikers is subjektief en verander oor tyd a.g.v. modegiere. 'n Verandering daarin kan 'n sterk invloed uitoefen op die vraag na 'n produk.



- **Advertensie**  
Beïnvloed verbruikersvraag deurdat dit 'nuwe' behoeftes by die mens aanwakker.  
(4X4=16) Maks (20)

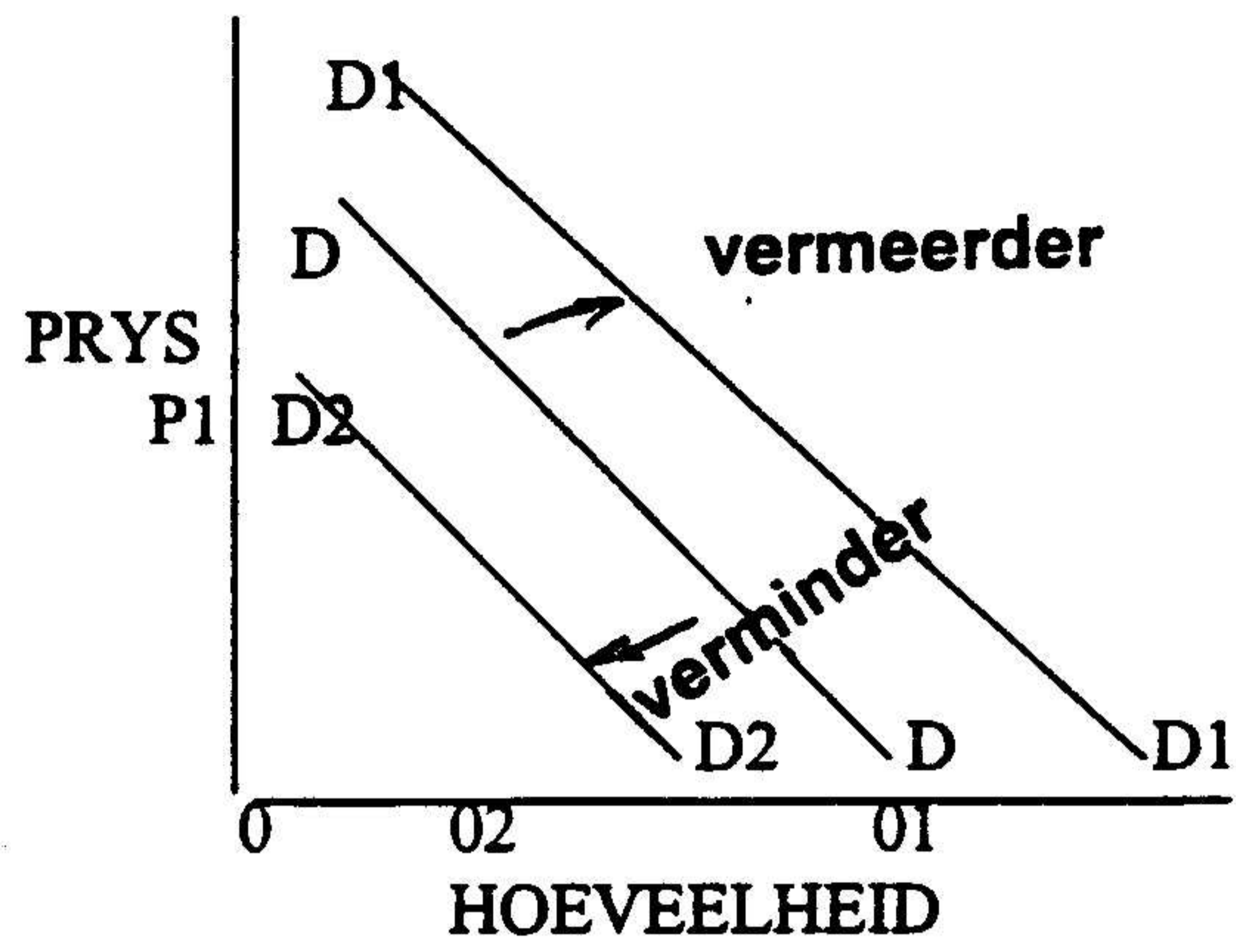
- **Aanbod:**  
Omskrywing: Aanbod dui op die hoeveelheid van 'n produk wat al die produsente op 'n gegewe tydstep teen 'n gegewe prys te koop aanbied. [2]

Faktore wat aanbod beïnvloed:

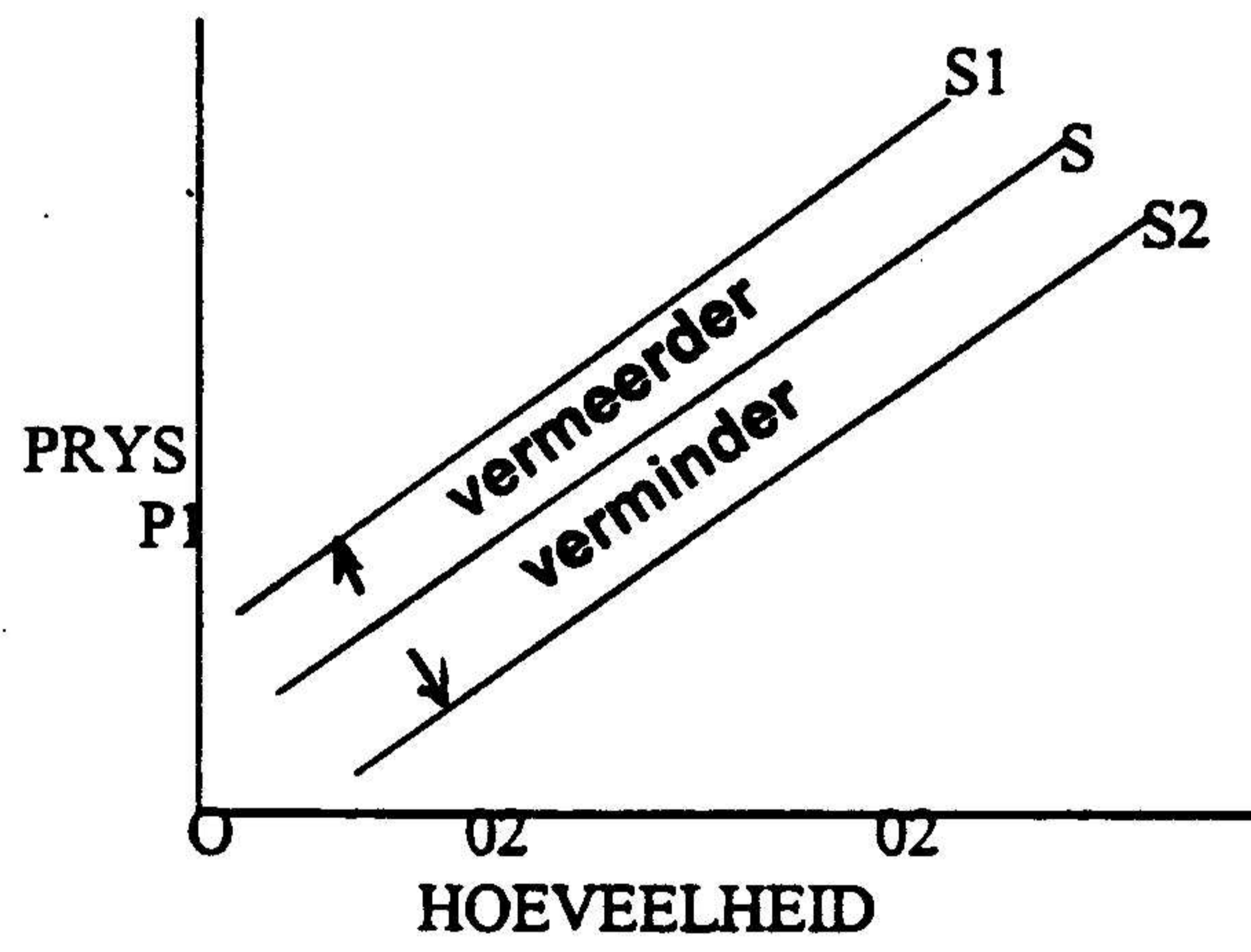
- **Prys van die produk** (2)  
Indien pryse styg (daal) neem die hoeveelheid aangebied toe (af) (2)
- **Produksiekoste** (2)  
As PC daal (styg) sal S toeneem (afneem) weens groter (kleiner) wins / eenheid  
Faktore wat PC beïnvloed is tegnologiese ontwikkeling en insetkoste (grondstowwe).
- **Pryse van substituuatprodukte** (2)  
Indien produksiesubstituut se P styg, sal die S van die ander produksiesubstituut daal. (2)  
  
Bv. 'n Olieraffinadery kan petrol en diesel vervaardig. Indien die P van petrol styg sal minder diesel vervaardig word omrede diesel se winsmoontlikhede nou klein is. (2)
- **Markvorm** (2)  
Aspekte soos owerheidsbeleid (invoerkwotas, tariewe ens) kan aanbod beïnvloed. (2)
- **Veranderinge in tegnologie** (2)  
Minder arbeiders in diens, bespaar lone, verhoogde wins  
Meer word aangebied teen heersende pryse (2)
- **Die aantal produsente kan toeneem** (2)  
Meer produkte aangebied, kurwe skuif regs (2)  
4X4= 16 Maks(20)

Prysvorming word deur aanbod en vraag bepaal. [2]



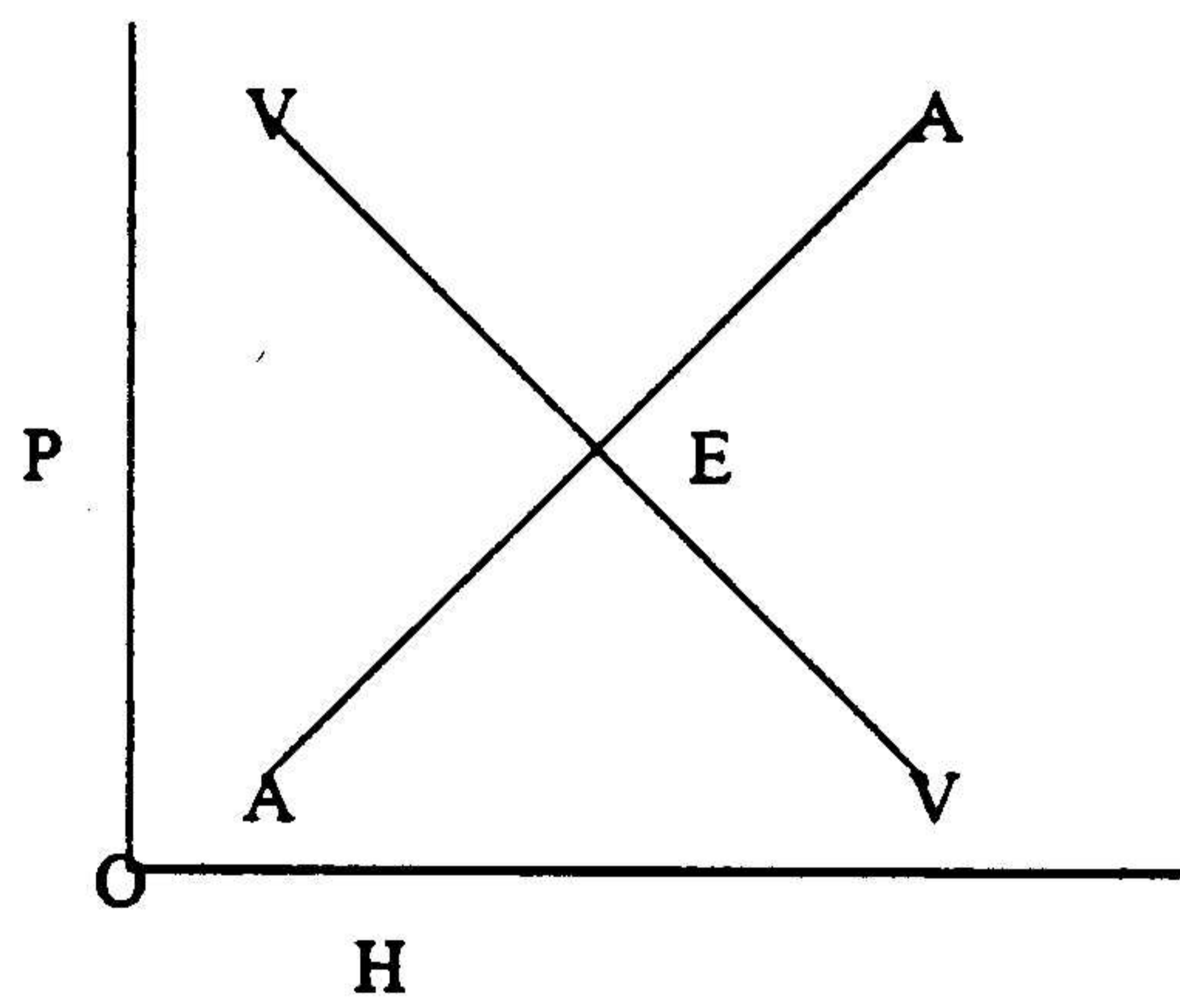


[6]



[6]

Prysvorming word deur aanbod en vraag bepaal.



[10]  
[50]



## VRAAG 4

### EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING

#### OMSKRYWING: EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING (E0)

- dui op 'n toestand van verandering waar 'n hele gemeenskap se ekonomiese omstandighede so verander dat hul lewenstandaard en lewenskwaliteit wesenlik verhoog; (2)
- dit behels die vermindering (2) van armoede en 'n toename in welvaart asook 'n meer gelyke verdeling (2) van welvaart. (4)

#### ONTWIKKELING AS EKONOMIESE DOEL

- (a) Toename in die bevolking (2)
- A.g.v. relatief hoë bevolkingsgroei in MOLE, neem D na g&d toe
  - Meer moet geproduseer word, die ekn moet dus ontwikkel (2)
- (b) Verbreking van die armoedekringloop (2)
- Y moet verhoog word om armoedekringloop te verbreek.
  - Met 'n hoër Y kan lewensomstandighede verbeter word (2)
- (c) Skepping van werksgeleenthede (2)
- Soos bevolking toeneem, tree daar nuwe arbeiders die mark binne
  - Indien nuwe werksgeleenthede nie geskep word nie, is die mense werkloos. (2)
- (d) Opleiding en vaardigheid dra by tot hoër produktiwiteit (2)
- Sluit in beter skoling en opleiding (2)
  - Streef na verhoging in produktiwiteit
- (e) Mededinging op internasionale markte (2)
- Ontwikkelende lande moet met ontwikkelde lande mededing wat goedere (2) goedkoper (a.g.v. verhoogde produktiwiteit) kan produseer.
  - Mole beskik nie oor genoegsame kapitaal en kundigheid ten einde duursame kapitaal- en verbruikersitems plaaslik te produseer nie, sodanige produkte moet dan van OLE ingevoer word. (2)
- (f) Voorsiening in basiese behoeftes (2)
- om die beskikbaarheid en wyer verspreiding van lewensnoodsaaklike goedere (voedsel, kleding, behuising) te bewerkstellig. (2)
- (g) Verhoging van lewensstandaard (2)
- Hoër Y, meer werksgeleenthede en beter onderwys (2)
  - Nie net verhoging van materiële welvaart nie, maar ook vir die bevordering van groter individuele en nasionale selfrespek. (2)
- (h) Vryheid van keuse (2)
- die vergroting van die omvang van ekonomiese en sosiale keuses (2)



## KENMERKE VAN ONTWIKKELENDE EKONOMIEë

- (a) Lae lewenstandaarde gemeet in terme van per capita inkomste (2)
- Lewenstandaard = BBP per capita (2)
  - Gee relatiewe aanduiding van ekonomiese welstand v/d gemeenskap
  - Hoe kleiner die Y en hoe groter die bevolking, hoe laer is die per capita inkomste en hoe laer die lewensstandaard (2)
  - Lae lewensstandaard manifesteer in:
    - \* onvoldoende behuising
    - \* swak gesondheid
    - \* gebrekkige onderwys
    - \* hoe kindersterftes
    - \* lae lewensverwagting
    - \* gevoel van hopeloosheid
- (b) 'n skewe verdeling van inkome en rykdom (2)
- Die armste 60 % van die bevolking verdien gewoonlik slegs 20 % van totale (2) inkomste, terwyl die rykste 20 % van die bevolking 60 % + van die Y verdien.
  - Die mate van skeefheid gemeet deur Gini-koëffisient (2)
  - Hoe nader die Gini-K neig na 1, hoe skewer is die inkome verdeel.
- (c) Ondervoeding en wanvoeding kom betreklik wyd voor (2)
- As gevolg hiervan is die lewensverwagting van mense in ontwikkelende lande (MOLE) laer as die van mense in ontwikkelde lande (OLE) (2)
- (d) Lae produktiwiteitsvlakke (2)
- Verwys na produktiwiteit van arbeid, gemeet in terme van aantal goedere geproduseer per eenheid van arbeid
  - Oorsake van lae arbeidsproduktiwiteit is (i) die groot aanbod van arbeid (ii) lae geskoolheidsvlakke en (iii) gebrekkige tegnologie (2)
- (e) Vinnige bevolkingsaanwas en groot afhanklikheidskoers (2)
- Min ontwikkelende lande het 'n geboortekoers van laer as 30 babas/1 mens per jaar (2)
  - Armoede, voedseltekorte en ekologiese probleme word veroorsaak en vererger deur stygende mensgetalle (2)
  - Groeiende getal kinders plaas groter las op arm gemeenskappe
- (f) Hoë en stygende vlakke en werkoosheid (2)
- Die hoë groeikoers van die bevolking en lae ekonomiese groeikoers, veroorsaak dat nie genoeg werkseleenthede geskep word nie.
- (g) Groot afhanklikheid van landbouproduksie en primêre produkte (2)
- Die grootste gedeelte van die bevolking van ontwikkelende lande woon in landelike gebiede en voer 'n onderhoudsbestaan ( $\pm 80\%$ ) (2)
  - Voorsien dus self produkte vir basiese behoeftebevrediging (2)
  - Primêre produkte word uitgevoer om valuta te verdien waarmee vir invoere betaal kan word. (2)



- (h) Dominansie en afhanklikheid van ontwikkelde lande (2)  
 - Ontwikkelde lande beheer wereldhandel en die pryse van primêre produkte geproduseer en uitgevoer deur MOLE (2)  
 - Die ruilkoers van primêre produkte vir vervaardigde goedere verswak voortdurend omdat primêre produkte goedkoper word op die wêreldmark en vervaardigde produkte, van die OLE, duurder. (2)

**EKONOMIESE STRATEGIE**

**25x2=(50)**

**VRAAG 5**

**DIE STAAT L.B.S.**

Definisie: Belasting word deur werkgewer afgetrek en word inbetaal – kom direk uit LBS salaris. (4)

- (a) Billikheid/Regverdig (2)
- Te doen met die wyse waarop belastinglas onder belastingbetalers verdeel is (2)
  - 'n Sekere verdeling impliseer dat 'n sekere groep oorbelas word, ten koste van 'n ander groep (2)
  - Belasting moet eweredig onder die verskillende inkomstegroepe versprei word (2)
  - Almal wat in dieselfde finansiële posisie verkeer, moet dieselde belasting betaal. (2)
  - Elkeen moet verantwoordelik gehou word vir sy regmatige belastinglas (2)
  - LBS - belasting is progressief, hoe meer verdien word, hoe meer belasting word betaal
  - BTW – progressief – hoe meer bestee word, hoe meer belasting word betaal  
Maks. (8)
- (b) Doeltreffendheid/Produktiwiteit (2)
- Voldoende inkomste lewer sodat die staat se uitgawes ten alle tye gedek kan word. (2)
  - Negatiewe effek van belastinglas nie groter as voordeel wat verkry word met besteding van fondse deur owerheid (2)
  - Bepaal deur die soort, skaal en vrystelling van belasting (2)
  - Sal produktief wees as doeltreffende administrasie ontduiking bemoeilik (2)
  - LBS - produktief, vernaamste bron van staatsinkome (2)
  - BTW - produktief, tweede grootste bron van staatsinkome, ontduiking moeilik (2)  
Maks. (8)



- (c) **Ekonomies**
- **Insamelingskoste so laag moontlik**
  - **Hoe hoër die persentasie opbrengs, hoe meer ekonomies is die stelsel**
  - **Belastingbetaler so min as moontlik koste om belasting te betaal**
  - **Belasting gereeld geïm ten einde kostes te finansier**
  - **LBS - In SA hef werkgewers belasting, min koste vir belastingbetaler en owerheid**
  - **BTW - In SA hef handelaar belasting, redelike onkoste vir handelaars**
- Maks (8)**
- (d) **Eenvoudig**
- **Metode van berekening moet eenvoudig wees**
  - **Ingewikkelde formules lei tot verskaffing van foutiewe inligting en belastingaanslag**
  - **Belastinggaarder en belastingpligtige moet dit maklik verstaan sodat die stelsel maklik in die praktyk toegepas kan word**
  - **Vorm moet eenvoudig wees sodat belastingpligtige dit maklik op sy eie kan voltooi**
  - **LBS - moet soms adviseurs se hulp inroep wat kostes vir belastingbetaler veroorsaak.**
  - **BTW - lê groter klem op indirekte belasting, vaste persentasie word deur handelaars gehef.**
- Maks (8)**
- (e) **Gerieflikheid**
- **Belastingbetaler bewus gemaak van belastinglas vir volgende finansiële jaar**
  - **Gerieflik vir staat omdat 'n gereelde stroom belastinginkomste verseker word**
  - **Tyd, plek en metode van betaling moet bekend wees**
  - **LBS - inkomstebelasting maandeliks van salaristrekkers verhaal word**
  - **BTW - word deur handelaars gehef en oorbetaal**
- Maks (8)**
- (f) **Elastisiteit**
- **Opbrengs uit belasting verkry moet maklik verminder/vermeerder kan word om aan te pas by veranderde omstandighede.**
  - **LBS - belastingkoers wissel van jaar tot jaar en is progressief van aard.**
  - **BTW - belastingkoers wissel van jaar tot jaar en is progressief van aard.**
- Maks (8)**



- (g) **Vrugbaarheid**
- **Moet maksimum inkome lewer**
  - **Belastingtoegewings geïmplementeer wat ondernemers aanmoedig om meer te produseer.**
  - **Indien belastingkoers so hoog is dat belastingbetaler voel dis nie moeite werd om groot winste te maak nie, word produktiwiteit benadeel**
  - **LBS - belastingkoerse op mpye en persoonlike inkomstebelasting baie hoog, produktiwiteit van arbeidsmag vergelyk ook swak.**
  - **BTW - spesiale toegewings verhoog produktiwiteit** **Maks (8)**

- (h) **Sekerheid**
- **Vir die staat beteken dit dat die belasting wat gehef word, geïmplementeer word – moontlikheid van ontduiking moet beperk word.**
  - **Belastingpligtige moet weet hoeveel belasting betaalbaar is, sodat hy daarvoor voorsien**
  - **Berekeningsmetode dus bekend**
  - **LBS - belastingtabelle is beskikbaar, ontduiking moet beperk word.**
  - **BTW - koers is beskikbaar, ontduiking kom min voor, wel vermyding.**
- Maks (8)**

**[50]**

## **AFDELING C**

### **VRAAG 6**

#### **NASIONALE INKOME**

##### **6.1 Produksiemetode (2)**

- **Totale waarde van alle Finale goedere en dienste in die ekonomie geproduseer**
- **Q X MP of produksieprys (2)**
- **Inkome – metode (2)**
- **Total produksiefaktore vergoeding (2)**
- **Som van vergoeding aan werknemers + bedryfsurplus. Rente + huur + wins**
- **Salarisse + lone**
- **Bestedingsmetode (2)**
- **Bepaal die waarde van nasionale inkome bestee aan finale goedere en dienste**
- **$C + I + G + (X - M)$  (2) enige  $2 \times 4 = 8$**

##### **6.2**

- **Berekening van ekonomiese groei** **Noem (2)**
- **Vergelyking van welvaartspeile** **Verduidelik (1)**
- **Om relatiewe belangrikheid van verskillende sektore te bereken**  **$3 \times (2+1) = (9)$**



<b>6.3</b>	<b>Uitsluiting van sekere dienste</b>	
-	Nasionale inkome + totale inkome van 'n land	(2)
-	Waarde van selfvoorsiende dienste word egter uitgesluit	(2)
-	Nie markprys – s.g. onproduksie dienste	(2)
-	Voorbeelde.	
•	Huisvroudienste, bv vroue wat self huiswerk doen.	
•	Huishoudelike produksie bv. herstelwerk	
•	Vrywillige organisasies bv DBV	
•	Newe-effekte bv. besoedeling	
•	Informele sektor bv koerantverkopers	$4 \times 2 = (8)$ $2 + (\text{enige } 4 \times 2) = (10)$
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Akkuraatheid</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>6.5.1</b>	<b>Ekonomiese siklusse / sikliese tendense</b>	<b>[3]</b>
<b>6.5.2</b>	<b>D E/AB</b>	<b>[3]</b>
<b>6.5.3</b>		
-	Reël	
-	Monetêre	
-	Sielkundige	$3 \times 2 = 6$
<b>6.6.1</b>	<b>Reël</b>	<b>[2]</b>
<b>6.6.2</b>	<b>Dubbeltelling</b>	<b>[2]</b>
<b>6.6.3</b>	<b>Buiteland</b>	<b>[2]</b>
<b>6.6.4</b>	<b>Duursame</b>	<b>[2]</b>
<b>6.6.5</b>	<b>Strukturele veranderinge/sikliese tendense</b>	<b>[2]</b>
		<b>[50]</b>

## **VRAAG 7**

### **PRYSVORMING**

<b>7.1.1</b>	<b>Begeerte/drang na 'n bepaalde dinge</b>	<b>[3]</b>
<b>7.1.2</b>	<b>Die vraag na 'n produk is die hoeveelheid wat kopers bereid is om in 'n gegewe tyd, teen 'n gegewe prys te koop</b>	<b>[3]</b>

### **7.2 FAKTORE WAT PRYSELASTISITEIT BEÏNVLOED**

- **Aard van die produk**
- **Vraag na kos neig om onelasties te wees**
- **Moet eet om te oorleef**
- **D na luukse produkte is elasties, indien P styg sal S daal**



- **Substitute beskikbaar**
- hoe meer beskikbaar hoe meer elasties is die vraag
- indien die P van beesvleis styg sal verbruikers oorslaan na bv. vis
- prysverandering van substitootprodukte beïnvloed vraag
- indien substitoot nie bestaan nie, neig [Ed] klein te wees
  
- **Gewoontevormende artikels**
- Die vraag na drank/sigarette neig om onelasties te wees.
- Klein prysverandering sal weinig invloed hê op die verbruiker se vraag daarna.
  
- **Tyd**
- Hoe meer tyd verloop na 'n prysverandering hoe meer neig die vraag om elasties te wees.
- Verbruikers pas nie oornag hul verbruikspatrone aan nie.
- Weens tegnologiese redes is verbruikers verplig om prysverandering te akkomodeer tot daar na 'n substitoot oorgeskakel kan word.
  
- **Moontlike gebruike**
- Hoe meer gebruike 'n artikel het, hoe meer elasties is die vraag daarna.

3X4=12

### 7.3

- Produkte/goedere van swak gehalte
- Verwag dat pryse sal styg
- Status goedere/luukse goedere

2X2=4

### 7.4

- Baie verkopers
- Markprys 'n gegewe vir beide kopers en verkopers
- Homogene produkte
- Onderneming en produksiefaktore mobiel
- Vrye toe- en uitrede tot die mark
- Volmaakte kennis van marktoestande
- Geen kunsmatige beperkinge

3x3=(9)

### 7.5.1 D1 en S2

- 7.5.2 - ewewigsprys daal
- ewewigshoeveelheid styg

[4]

### 7.5.3 Oorsprongspunt

(1)

### 7.6.1 WAAR

[2]

### 7.6.2 WAAR

[2]

### 7.6.3 ONWAAR

[2]

### 7.6.4 ONWAAR

[2]

### 7.6.5 WAAR

[2]

[50]



## **VRAAG 8**

### **EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING**

#### **8.1 DRIE KENMERKE VAN ONTWIKKELENDE EKONOMIEë**

- Lae lewensstandaarde
- Lae lewensstandaarde gemeet in terme van per capita inkomste (2)
- Gee relatiewe aanduiding van ekonomiese welstand van die gemeenskap.
- Lae lewensstandaard manifesteer in: onvoldoende behuising, swak gesondheid
- 'n Skewe verdeling van inkomme en rykdom.
- die armste 60% van die bevolking verdien gewoonlik slegs 20% van die totale inkomste, terwyl die rykste 20% van die bevolking 60% van die inkomste verdien.
- Ondervoeding kom betreklik wyd voor.
- swak gesondheid
- Lae produktiwiteitsvlakke
- verwys na produktiwiteit van arbeid, gemeet in terme van aantal goedere geproduseer per eenheid van arbeid.
- Vinnige bevolkingsaanwas en groot afhanklikheidskoers.
- bevolkingsgroei, soos gemeet aan aantal geboortes, is geweldig hoog.
- Werkloosheid
- Hoë bevolkingsgroei en lae ekonomiese groei veroorsaak dat nie genoeg werkseleentheid geskep word nie.
- Groot afhanklikheid van landbouproduksie en primêre produkte.
- Primêre produkte word uitgevoer om valuta te verdien waarmee vir invoere betaal kon word.
- Dominasie en afhanklikheid van ontwikkelde lande
- Ontwikkelde lande beheer wêreldhandel en die pryse van primêre produkte geproduseer en uitvoer deur ontwikkelende lande. 3x4=(12)



## 8.2 DRIE NADELE VAN VERSTEDELIKING

- Ongebalanseerde verstedeliking
  - besondere probleme, bv. besoedeling
  - ontoereikende geriewe bv. waterverskaffing.
  - sosio-ekonomiese probleme, bv. misdaad en werkloosheid
  - goeie landbougrond gebruik vir die uitbreiding van die stede en infrastruktuur
- 3x2=(6)

### 8.3.1 Formele en Informele sektor (2)

### 8.3.2

- Informele sektor verkoop teen laer pryse as die formele sektor.
- Die formele sektor het sy pryse verlaag, maar word benadeel.
- sal uiteindelik gedwing word om sy deure te sluit en werkloosheid verhoog. (8)

## 8.4 DRIE KENMERKE VAN INFORMELE SEKTOR

- Heterogene aktiwiteite
  - 'n groot aantal aktiwiteite bv. haarkapper, bouers, handelaars, fotografers.
  - dit sluit ook onwettige praktyke aan bv. prostitusie.
  - Bestaan uit familie besighede
  - sake-aktiwiteite gewoonlik deur die eienaar en familie lede verrig word.
  - Lae geskoolheidsvlakke.
  - min/geen formele onderwys/opleiding
  - deelnemers het geen ervaring/opleiding in 'n bepaalde beroep nie.
  - Gebrek aan kapitaal en infrastruktuur
  - Kapitaal is skaars, arbeidsintensief en van eenvoudige tegnologie gebruik maak.
  - Gebrekkige securiteit
  - werkers het geen securiteit in verband met indiensneming werksomstandighede, pensioene, ens.
  - Hoë eise aan fisieke vermoëns van deelnemers.
  - mense in informele sektor is oorgelewer aan eie vernuf/aanleg om te kan meeding met ander
  - werk lang ure, gemiddelde inkomste laag
- 3x4=12

8.5.1 Waar

8.5.2 Waar

8.5.3 Waar

8.5.4 Onwaar

8.5.5 Waar

5x2=(10)

[50]



## VRAAG 9

### INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

- 9.1.1 **Klimaattoestande**  
- Vervoorsaak dat sekere produkte (veral landbougewasse) net in sekere seisoene geproduseer kan word.
- 9.1.2 **Arbeids – en entrepreneurseinskappe en tegniese kennis**  
• Sommige lande het 'n besondere bedrewenheid in die vervaardiging van 'n produk. Produkte verwerf reputasie – monopolievorming – bv. Switzerland – horlosies.
- 9.1.3 **Inkome**  
As inkome verhoog, verhoog vraag na binne- en buitelandse goedere
- 9.1.4 **Kapitaal**  
- weens gebrek aan kapitaal kan alle produkte nie self vervaardig word nie.
- 9.1.5 **Effektiewe behoeftes**  
Vraag is hoofsaaklik 'n oorsaak van smake en inkomste
- 9.1.6 **Ontwikkelende nywerheid**  
- Ontwikkelende nywerheidslande het produksievoordele oor ontwikkelende lande
- 9.1.7 **Massaproduksie**  
- Voordele van laer eenheidspryse
- 9.1.8 **Internasionale migrasie**  
- Immigrasie bring vreemde goedere na land – immigrante dring aan dat goedere ingevoer word vanaf hulle vaderland.
- 9.1.9 **Ontwikkeling van vervoer en telekommunikasie**  
- lande in nouer kontak met mekaar
- 9.1.10 **Kosteverskille**  
- 'n natuurlike neiging om die goedere uit te voer wat met die grootste voordeel, in vergelyking met ander lande, geproduseer kan word  $2 \times (2+2) = (8)$
- 9.2.1 **Handelsbalans**  
die verskil tussen sigbare in- en uitvoer. [3]
- 9.2.2 **Wisselkoerse**  
Die prys van die geldeenheid van een land in terme van die prys van die geldeenheid van 'n ander land. [3]
- 9.3.1 **Wisselkoers/Rand/Dollar** [3]
- 9.3.2 **Maandag 28 Junie** [3]
- 9.4.1 **Buiteland bied produkte aan teen pryse laer as in die land van oorsprong.**



9.4.2	- Bevorder nywerheidsontwikkeling (infant – industry argument)	
	- Beskerm loonpeile en verseker 'n hoër lewenstandaard	
	- Bestry werkloosheid en verseker groter werkverskaffing	
	- Beskerming van die betalingsbalans	
	- Sosiale – oorwegings	2X2=4
9.4.3	Vorms van beskerming	
•	Spesifieke tariewe – 'n sekere bedrag per eenheid pf massa gehef	
•	Ad valorem-tariewe – tarief 'n bepaalde persentasie van die waarde van die ingevoerde artikel	
•	Saamgestelde tariewe	
-	gewoonlik 'n ad valorem-tarief en 'n spesifieke tarief, bv. R10 per item + 15 % van totale waarde	3X4=12
9.5	Internasionale Monetêre Fonds	[2]
9.6.1	IMF	[2]
9.6.2	Spesifiek	[2]
9.6.3	Gedepresieër	[2]
9.6.4	Ekonomiese integrasie	[2]
9.6.5	Nasionale/binnelandse	[2]
		<b>[50]</b>

## VRAAG 10

### DIE STAAT

Makro-ekonomiese beleid van die regering (GEAR = Growth, Employment and Redistribution of wealth) [3]

10.1		
-	bevorder ekonomiese groei	
-	werkskepping	
-	eweredige verspreiding van ekonomiese aktiwiteite	2x2=4



- 10.2 Doelstellings van privatisering
- bevorder markstelsel
  - die afskaling van die staat se aandeel in die ekonomie
  - die uitbreiding van die belastingbasis
  - die groei van die privaatsektor te stimuleer
  - die verkryging van Fondse sonder om belastingdruk te verhoog
  - owerheidsbesteding sal afneem en staatskuld sal daal 3x3=(9)
- 10.3.1 Kwa-Zulu Natal [2]
- 10.3.2 Noord-Kaap/Northern Cape [2]
- 10.3.3 R734 biljoen [2]
- 10.4 Vereistes vir 'n goeie belastingstelsel
- Billikheid/Regverdigheid
  - Produktiwiteit/Doeltreffendheid
  - Eenvoudig
  - Gerieflikheid
  - Elastisiteit
  - Vrugbaarheid/Moet maksimum inkome lewer
  - Sekerheid
- 10.5.1 VOORDELE VAN DIREKTE BELASTING
- Kan nie afgewentel word nie, subjek duidelik identifiseerbaar.
  - Redelik akkuraat vooruit berekenbaar
  - Voorsiening vir betalings kan gemaak word deurdat 'n belastingstabel verskaf word.
  - Regverdig, progressiewe, skaal gebaseer op belastingbetaler se vermoë om te betaal
  - Elasties. Klein verandering in koers lei tot groot verandering in belastinginkomste
  - Insamelingskoste is betreklik laag 4x2=(8)
- 10.5.2 NADELE VAN INDIREKTE BELASTING
- Belasting is regressief, persone in hoë en lae inkomstegroepe betaal dieselfde belasting.
  - Bepaal deur elastisiteit van vraag na 'n bepaalde produk
  - Kan bydra tot 'n verhoging in produksiekoste
  - BTW lei tot hoë administrasiekoste
  - Mag onregverdig wees, bv. BTW op brood vir laerinkomegroepe
  - Opbrengs is onseker. 4x2=(8)



10.5.1 Onwaar	[2]
10.5.2 Waar	[2]
10.5.3 Onwaar	[2]
10.5.4 Waar	[2]
10.5.5 Waar	[2]
	5x2=(10)
	[50]

## VRAAG 11 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

### 11.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

#### 11.1.1 DRIE BEPERKINGS OP VAKBONDE

- Verbod op politieke bedrywighede
- mag nie affilieer of geldig steun verleen aan kandidaat vir verkiesing nie.
  
- Verpligting op registrasie
- moet by nywerheidsregistrateur geregistreer wees.
  
- Verbod op aanhitsing op staking.
- mag nie finansiële hulp verleen aan enigiemand met die doel om hom te oorreed om te staak nie.
  
- Tydens die duur van 'n Nywerheidsraadooreenkoms
- mag 'n vakbond nie staak nie.

Enige  
3x4=(12)

#### 11.1.2 Vraag en aanbod van arbeid.

2x2=(4)

#### 11.1.3 DRIE FUNKSIES VAN VAKBONDE

- om namens sy lede met die werkgewers oor eersgenoemde se belange te onderhandel.
- om oor aspekte soos die volgende te onderhandel:
  - loonsverhogings
  - pensioene en mediese skemas
  - beter werkstoestande
  - lengte van die werksdag / werksure

Enige  
3x2=(6)



11.1.4 VRYWILLIG (3)

11.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

11.2.1 iemand wat bereid en in staat is om te werk, maar nie 'n werk kan behou nie. (3)

11.2.2 DRIE SOORTE WERKLOOSHEID

• Wrywingswerkloosheid (2)

- normale toestande op die arbeidsmark waar mense tussen verskillende poste beweeg asook nuwe toetredes tot die arbeidsmark. (2)
- Skoolverlaters en studente wat besig is om werk te soek
- Hierdie soort van werkloosheid is altyd in die ekonomie teenwoordig.

• Sikliese werkloosheid

- hou verband met die sikliese skommeling van die ekonomie.
- Tydens die dalende fase van 'n konjunktur-golf gaan die inkrimping van ekonomiese aktiwiteite gepaard met 'n kleiner vraag na arbeid.

• Strukturele werkloosheid

- Wanneer daar struktuurveranderinge in die ekonomie plaasvind.
- hou verband met tegnologiese vernuwing, verandering en vraag, veranderinge in produksie tegnieke.

• Seisoenswerkloosheid

- Sekere ekonomiese aktiwiteite vereis gedurende 'n spesifieke seisoen meer arbeid, maar minder deur die res van die jaar.
- Die landbou is die beste voorbeeld, in tydperk van hoë ekonomiese aktiwiteit word meer mense in diens geneem.

3x2+2=(12)



- 11.2.3
- **Arbeidsproduktiwiteit** (2)
  - Kan uitset bepaal, bv. arbeid.
  - **Kapitaal Produktiwiteit**
  - hoe effektief word kapitaal in die organisasie gebruik.
  - **Multifaktor produktiwiteit**
  - Die produksiefaktore kan nie in afsondering gemeet word nie, bv. die gebruik van vervoer in die ekonomie. 2x3=(6)

- 11.2.4 **Verworwe immunitetsgebrek sindroom** (2)
- **Produktiwiteit daal a.g.v. die siekte van die persoon.** (3)
  - **Produksie daal a.g.v. weskure wat verlore gaan.**
  - **Groot las word geplaas op staatshospitale en mediese fondse.**
  - **Ervare werkers wat die siekte opdoen en uiteindelik gaan sterf, omdat daar geen genesing is nie, sal 'n negatiewe uitwerking hê. Nuwe arbeiders moet opgelei word.** 2x3=(6)

### 11.3 INFLASIE

- 11.3.1 – **Inflasie is 'n voortdurende styging in die algemene prysvlak, sodat daar 'n daling in die koopkrag van geld is.**
- **Stagflasie – 'n hoë werkloosheidskoers en 'n hoë inflasiekoers** 2x3=(6)

11.3.2 **Reële inkome verminder.** (3)

11.3.3 **Gevolge van inflasie**

11.3.3 **Gevolge van inflasie**

- (a) **Sielkundige invloed** (2)
- **Verbruikers vrees dat 'n matige inflasiekoers gaan toeneem wat beleggersvertroue ondermyn.** (2)
- (b) **Skuldverhoudings word negatief beïnvloed**
- **Debiteure word bevoordeel ten koste van krediteure. A.g.v. inflasie daal die reële waarde van die bedrag verskuldig wat die verbruikers bevoordeel.**



(c) Benadeel persone wat afhanklik is van 'n vaste inkomste

- Talle persone bv. pensioenarisse sal benadeel word deur inflasie.

(d) Ontmoedig besparing

Rentekoers is laer as die inflasiekoers

(e) Afname in die reële waarde van geld

Minder goedere en dienste kan gekoop word.

(f) Veroorsaak betalingsbalans probleme

Uitvoere verminder a.g.v. 'n hoë inflasiekoers wat produkte in die buiteland te duur maak.

(g) Staat ontvang meer uit belasting

Salarisse en winste is hoër. Meer word verdien en meer belasting betaal.

(h) Benadeel die laerinkomstegroepe

Minder noodsaaklike goedere en dienste kan aangekoop word omdat prys gestyg het.

$$3 \times (2+2) = (12)$$

11.3.4 - Petrol / brandstofprys styg

- Afleweringkoste is hoër en word by pryse van goedere gevoeg
- vervoerpryse is hoër

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

11.3 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE IN SUID-AFRIKA

11.4.1

- Hidro-elektriese krag (2) – goedkoopste vorm van krag (2)
- Mynbou-ontwikkeling – sonder water kan myne nie ontwikkel
- Landboubesproeiing – gebruik meeste water vir voedselvoorsiening
- Verskaffing van openbare dienste
- Produksie potensiaal – verseker groter produksie in groot sentrums
- Nywerheidsontwikkeling – Randse Waterraad verseker water vir nywerhede
- Rekreasionele fasiliteite – binnelandse vakansie-oorde.
- Desentralisasie van nywerhede – landelike gebiede kan slegs ontwikkel as water beskikbaar is.
- Vloedbeheer – damme word gebou om gronderosie te verhoed. Watervoorraad te behou./bewaar.

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$



11.4.2 Steenkool  
SASOL, Eskom gebruik steenkool vir energie.

11.4.3 Energiebronne

- Uraan
- Elektrisiteit
- Sintetiese brandstof
- Ru-olie en natuurlike gas
- Petroleumraffineringsbedryf
- Hernieubare energie
- Sonenergie
- Gety/Golfenergie 3x2=6

11.4.4.

- (a) ADE
- Verseker dat Suid-Afrika sy eie dieselenjin monteer
  - Beskikbaar maak en aanbod
  - Land word minder afhanklik van buiteland
  - Werksgeleenhede skep
  - Tegnologie word ontwikkel 2x2=4
- [25]**

**TOTAAL AFDELING C: [200]**  
**TOTAAL: 400**