

POSSIBLE ANSWERS
OCT / NOV 2006

ECONOMICS HG - NOVEMBER 2006

SECTION A

ANSWER SHEET

EXAM NO

CENTRE NO:

1.1.1	A	B	C	D
1.1.2	A	B	C	D
1.1.3	A	B	C	D
1.1.4	A	B	C	D
1.1.5	A	B	C	D
1.1.6	A	B	C	D
1.1.7	A	B	C	D
1.1.8	A	B	C	D
1.1.9	A	B	C	D
1.1.10	A	B	C	D
1.1.11	A	B	C	D
1.1.12	A	B	C	D
1.1.13	A	B	C	D
1.1.14	A	B	C	D
1.1.15	A	B	C	D
1.1.16	A	B	C	D
1.1.17	A	B	C	D
1.1.18	A	B	C	D
1.1.19	A	B	C	D
1.1.20	A	B	C	D

1.2.1	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.2	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.3	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.4	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.5	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.6	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.7	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.8	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.9	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.10	TRUE	FALSE

20

1.3.1	National income
1.3.2	Consumer surplus
1.3.3	Developed economies
1.3.4	Dumping
1.3.5	Budget surplus
1.3.6	Labour Relations Act
1.3.7	Capital Gains Tax
1.3.8	Consumer Price Index
1.3.9	Industrial Development Zone
1.3.10	Monetary Policy Committee

60

20

100

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

See ANSWER sheet!

/100/**SECTION B****QUESTION 2****NATIONAL INCOME****2.1 Answer the following questions:**

- 2.1.1 circular flow ✓✓ 2
- 2.1.2 under estimate ✓✓ 2
- 2.1.3 non-durable ✓✓ 2
- 2.1.4 GNP ✓✓ 2 National production
- 2.1.5 Only goods and services with a market value are included ✓✓
 Changes in the price level present difficulties ✓✓
 Method of calculation is not entirely accurate ✓✓
 Unlawful and undeclared income is not included ✓✓
 Leisure time is not regarded as contributing to welfare ✓✓ } Any 3 x 2 = 6
 The cost of negative elements are not reflected /
 Cost of pollution ✓✓
 Increased expenditure on defence does not increase welfare
 of the population ✓✓
 Quality of products ✓✓

(Full credit for listing core facts applied to all subsequent questions
 e g 3.1.5, 4.1.5, 5.1.5 etc)

[14]**2.2 Data response**

- 2.2.1 Adjusted for inflation/Based on basic prices/adjusted for price
 increases/Nominal vs. real income ✓✓✓ 3
- 2.2.2 Community, social and personal services ✓✓✓ 3
- 2.2.3 R954 019m ✓✓✓ (Full credit for 954 019 – due to filling in figure) 3
- 2.2.4 Secondary sector: R246 467✓ + 29 190 ✓ + 28 239✓ = R303 896m ✓
 (3 marks for 303 896, without showing calculations)
 Tertiary: R120 095✓ + 257 856✓ + 172 667 ✓ + 247 514✓ = R798 132m ✓ (4
 marks for 798 132 without showing calculations)
 Lose 2 marks if calculations are not shown

- 2.2.5 Agriculture, forestry and fishing ✓✓
 Mining and quarrying ✓✓ Any 1 x 2 = 2
 (Full credit for one fact e.g. Agriculture) [20]

2.3 Discuss the monetary causes of business cycle

- 2.3.1 Money makes up an integral part of the economy and the availability of sufficient cash and particularly credit will play a role in the extent of economic activities ✓✓
- 2.3.2 Businesses make increasingly use of commercial banks for a supply of credit to finance short term economic activities and an increase in credit will lead to an upswing in the economy ✓✓
- 2.3.3 When production increases the demand for bank loans and credit extensions rise ✓✓
- 2.3.4 During the prosperity phase banks grant large volumes of credit because good profits banks make on their loans and services ✓✓
- 2.3.5 To prevent inflationary pressures and bankruptcies, banks begin to restrict and later reduce credit which initiates the downswing ✓✓
- 2.3.6 According to a second theory there is a natural rate of interest where the supply of credit equals the demand for credit ✓✓
- 2.3.7 Whenever the market rate of interest is lower than the natural rate of interest, the demand for loans increases because the interest rate for taking up credit is relatively low ✓✓
- 2.3.8 This results in an increase in economic activity leading to an upswing ✓✓
- 2.3.9 When the market rate of interest exceeds the natural rate, businesses tend to repay their loans because the interest rate for taking up credit is relatively high ✓✓
- 2.3.10 A third theory explains business cycles in terms of the fact that the bank rate determines the level of interest rates which banks charge ✓✓
- 2.3.11 If interest rates rise, businesses tend to reduce their inventories, produce less and place smaller orders, which gives rise to a downswing ✓✓
- 2.3.12 As interest rates drop, the cost of carrying inventories decreases and there is renewed demand for raw materials and more inventories are kept which marks an upswing ✓✓
- 2.3.13 This is known as the under-consumption theory ✓✓
 (Listing facts one mark each maximum of 8 marks
 Accept any relevant facts)

Max. 8 x 2 = [16]
 /50/

QUESTION 3

PRICE FORMATION

3.1 Answer the following questions:

- 3.1.1 saturation ✓✓
 3.1.2 inelastic ✓✓
 3.1.3 imperfect competition ✓✓
 3.1.4 supply ✓✓
- 3.1.5 Inferior goods, such as cheap essential foodstuffs ✓✓
 Expectations that prices will rise ✓✓
 Status goods purchased simply because they are expensive /
 Luxury goods ✓✓
- } Any 3 x 2
- [14]

3.2 Data response

- 3.2.1 Effective production techniques
 Managing and reducing costs ✓✓✓
 Selling at competitive prices ✓✓✓ } Any 1 x 3 = 3
 (Accept any relevant answers)
- 3.2.2 Monopoly / no competition ✓✓✓
 Controlling share belongs to the state ✓✓✓
 Rates are among highest in the world ✓✓✓ } Any 2 x 3 = 6
 Profits are made at expense of users who pay high phone and
 internet connection rates ✓✓✓
- 3.2.3 No. ✓✓ Not much difference in the short term, maybe relief in prices in long
 term. ✓ or
 Yes. ✓✓ With competition prices will decrease and consumers will benefit. ✓
- 3.2.4 The state owns more than 50% or majority of the shares ✓✓✓
- 3.2.5 Retrenchment of employees ✓✓✓ }
 Redeployment of employees ✓✓✓ } Any 1 x 3 = 3
 (Accept any relevant answers)
- 3.2.6 A market form where there is only one supplier and the product or service has
 no close substitutes ✓✓/ no competition 2
- [20]

3.3 Discuss the relationship between *price*, *value* and *utility*

- 3.3.1 Economic goods command a price because they are relatively scarce. ✓✓
 3.3.2 Economic goods have exchange value. ✓✓
 3.3.3 The utility of an article determines the value thereof. ✓✓
 3.3.4 The value of goods is expressed in terms of prices. ✓✓

- 3.3.5 The price of a product is the exchange value, expressed in monetary terms. ✓✓
- 3.3.6 The value of an article is largely influenced by the marginal utility of that article, ✓✓
- 3.3.7 Marginal utility, expresses value, and therefore, price. ✓✓
- 3.3.8 Utility is an essential element of a product's value, but does not determine the full exchange value thereof. ✓✓
- 3.3.9 Utility is the ability of an article to satisfy a want, therefore articles have 'value in use'. ✓✓
- 3.3.10 The utility of article is determined by the characteristics of the article in relation to the needs that it may satisfy. ✓✓
(Maximum 6 marks for each)

Any [16]
/50/

QUESTION 4

ECONOMIC, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBANISATION

4.1 Answer the following questions:

- 4.1.1 developing ✓✓ 2
- 4.1.2 informal ✓✓ 2
- 4.1.3 rural ✓✓ 2
- 4.1.4 economic development ✓✓ 2
- 4.1.5 Generate sustainable economic growth and development in underdeveloped areas ✓✓
Generate long term sustainable employment for local inhabitants ✓✓
Maximise the extent to which private sector investment and lending flows into the area ✓✓
Any 3 x 2 = 6
Take advantage of the spin-off opportunities that arise from PPP investments ✓✓
(Accept appropriate alternatives)

[14]

4.2 Data response

- 4.2.1 Lowering the cost of doing business in South Africa ✓✓✓
- 4.2.2 World-wide ✓✓✓
International market ✓✓✓
Trade with other countries } Any 1 x 3 = 3
- 4.2.3 Energy ✓✓✓
Telecommunications ✓✓✓ } Any 2 x 3 = 6
Transport ✓✓✓
Infrastructure
Ports
(Accept any relevant facts – open question)

- 4.2.4 Small businesses and black economic empowerment financing and support ✓✓✓
 Assistance to businesses by public enterprises and the Trade and Industry ministry ✓✓✓
 Any 2 x 3 = 6
 Creation of an enabling environment for businesses through better service and cost-effective policies ✓✓✓

- 4.2.5 Labour strikes ✓✓
 Rigid (inflexible) labour laws ✓✓
 Lack of investment incentives ✓✓
 Crime ✓✓
 Skill shortages
 Higher labour costs
 (Accept any other relevant facts)
- Any 1 x 2 = 2
- [20]

4.3 Explain the role of the informal sector in the South African economy.

- 4.3.1 Creation of job opportunities for the people who cannot find employment in the formal sector. ✓✓
- 4.3.2 In South Africa one out of every four South Africans work in the informal sector. ✓✓
- 4.3.3 Informal sector plays an important role in the generation of income and combating of poverty. ✓✓
- 4.3.4 Even though the income in the informal sector is relatively low, it provides a livelihood to the people who do not have formal employment. ✓✓
- 4.3.5 The informal sector contribute significantly to the GDP in South Africa. ✓✓
- 4.3.6 The recent studies indicate that the informal sector accounts for 7-10% of the GDP. ✓✓
- 4.3.7 There is an inter- relationship between the formal and informal sector. ✓✓
- 4.3.8 The link between the formal and informal sectors exists in production, distribution and consumption processes. ✓✓
- 4.3.9 The informal sector serves as a training ground for future entrepreneurs. ✓✓
- 4.3.10 People who start businesses in the informal sector gain experience and insight that can be used in the formal sector. ✓✓
 (2 marks for headings and 2 marks for explanations, maximum of 16 Examples with explanation one mark)

Any [16]
 /50/

QUESTION 5**INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS****5.1. Answer the following questions:**

- 5.1.1 ad-valorem ✓✓ 2
 5.1.2 depreciation ✓✓ 2
 5.1.3 Southern Africa ✓✓ 2
 5.1.4 rate of exchange ✓✓ 2
 5.1.5 Exportation of merchandise ✓✓
 Provision of services to foreign countries (insurance; shipping) ✓✓
 Receiving interest and dividends on foreign investments ✓✓
 Inflow of foreign capital ✓✓
 Expenditure of foreign tourists ✓✓
 Raising new loans in foreign countries ✓✓
 Any 3 x 2 = 6

[14]

5.2 Data response

- 5.2.1 F ✓✓✓ 3
 5.2.2 OQ_1 / Q_1 ✓✓✓ 3
 5.2.3 Increased demand for dollars ✓✓✓ 3
 5.2.4 Price of dollar in rand terms will decrease ✓✓✓ 3
 5.2.5 Exports decrease ✓✓✓
 Investment in South Africa decrease ✓✓✓
 Less foreign exchange earned ✓✓✓
 Export companies close down / decrease production ✓✓✓
 Increased unemployment ✓✓✓
 (Accept any relevant facts)
 Any 2 x 3 = 6
 5.2.6 Pula ✓✓ 2

[20]

5.3 Discuss the elements of the financial account of the Balance of Payments.

- 5.3.1 This account comprises transactions relating to real assets and liabilities, for example, purchases of foreign businesses by South Africans, or the selling of South African businesses to foreigners; ✓✓ and
 5.3.2 transactions relating to financial assets and liabilities, for example, shares, bonds and unit trusts ✓✓
 5.3.3 The transactions are grouped into three categories, viz. direct investments ✓✓,
 portfolio investments ✓✓ and other investments ✓✓
 5.3.4 Direct investments include transactions relating to the investments in foreign businesses for the purposes of obtaining meaningful shares

- (10 %+); and to real estate ✓✓
- 5.3.5 Portfolio investments consist mostly of equities (mostly ordinary shares) and debt securities (bonds) that are not part of direct investments ✓✓
- 5.3.6 These investments are mainly effected through securities exchanges, futures exchanges, and bond exchanges ✓✓
- 5.3.7 Other investments is a residual category under which transactions that cannot be classified as either direct or portfolio investments are captured ✓✓
- 5.3.8 Other investments comprises trade credits, currency and deposits, and other similar items ✓✓
- 5.3.9 Unrecorded items ✓✓ is an entry that is used to capture the effects of errors, omissions, and timing differences ✓✓
- (Accept any relevant facts 2 marks for headings, one example 2 marks)

Any [16]
/50/

QUESTION 6

THE STATE

6.1 Answer the following questions:

- 6.1.1 domestic borrowing ✓✓ 2
- 6.1.2 Minister of Finance ✓✓ 2
- 6.1.3 progressive ✓✓ 2
- 6.1.4 privatisation ✓✓ 2

- 6.1.5 Where a large capital outlay is required ✓✓
 Where services are of a vital nature ✓✓
 Market value of services is undervalued ✓✓
 Where political and socio-economic issues necessitate state involvement ✓✓
 Long waiting periods before a business to make profit ✓✓
- } Any 3 x 2=6

[14]

6.2 Data response

- 6.2.1 Social spending ✓✓✓ 3
- 6.2.2 Education / Schools ✓✓
 Health / hospitals / Clinics ✓✓
 Social grants / Old age pension ✓✓
 Welfare services ✓✓
 Housing ✓✓
- } Any 2 x 2=4
- 6.2.3 Public borrowing ✓✓✓
 Public debt ✓✓✓
 Any 1 x ✓✓✓
- } Any 1 x 3=3

- 6.2.4 Increased borrowing ✓✓✓ }
 Increased debt ✓✓✓ } Any 1 x 3=3
 Repay the debt as rand weakens
- 6.2.5 $0.7 \times 5.47\% = 5.47\%$ (5.5%) ✓✓✓✓✓✓ (3 marks for calculation shown) –
 Accept both answers for 6
- 6.2.6 South African Reserve Bank (SARB) ✓✓ 2
 (Accept appropriate alternatives)
- [20]

6.3 Discuss how the South African Reserve Bank uses monetary policy to carry out the aims of the state's economic policy.

- 6.3.1 The government controls money and the money supply with the help of South African Reserve Bank. ✓✓
- 6.3.2 The SARB uses its monetary policy to influence flow of money and credit in the country. ✓✓
- 6.3.3 By changing the amount of cash and liquid reserves that banks are required to keep ✓✓
- 6.3.4 Example: If banks were previously supposed to keep 20% of all their money deposits in the form of cash in their vaults, and then the Reserve Bank makes a new limit of 30% ✓✓
- 6.3.5 There will be less the money available in the country to spend because an extra 10% will now be in the vaults of the commercial banks. ✓✓
- 6.3.6 By changing the Official bank rate the Reserve Bank has an influence on the rates of discounting the bills of exchange. ✓✓
- 6.3.7 By Open Market Transactions – buying and selling government stocks and bonds. ✓✓
- 6.3.8 If the Reserve Bank buys on the open market it puts more money into the economy. ✓✓
- 6.3.9 If government sells stocks and bonds money is taken out of the economy and puts back into the Reserve Bank. ✓✓
- 6.3.10 By influencing the interest rate. The Reserve Bank sets the bank rate. ✓✓
- 6.3.11 If the bank rate increases it costs bank more to borrow money and they immediately increase their borrowing rates for the public. ✓✓
- 6.3.12 This makes it more expensive for the businessmen to borrow money and therefore decreases the demand for money. ✓✓
- 6.3.13 By Moral suasion - advising and warning banks to be careful. ✓✓
- 6.3.14 The Reserve Bank warning that it will have no option but to increase the bank rate if banks do not stop giving credit to the public. ✓✓
- 6.3.15 Through these measures economic policy like price stability and economic growth can be carried out ✓✓
 (Allocate 2 marks for headings and 2 marks for explanations)

Any [16]

QUESTION 7**LABOUR RELATIONS****7.1 Answer the following questions**

- 7.1.1 labour court ✓✓ (2)
 7.1.2 Affirmative action / BEE ✓✓(2)
 7.1.3 To attend to the interest of their members ✓✓(2)
 To negotiate with employers for better conditions of work ✓✓ Any 2 x 2=4
 To manage pension, unemployment funds and medical aid schemes ✓✓
 To research matters relevant to the industry or sector ✓✓

[8]

7.2 Data response

- 7.2.1 Obstacles in the way of expansion and economic growth ✓✓✓
 Discourages domestic and foreign direct investment ✓✓✓ Any 2 x 3=6
 Leads to labour inefficiencies ✓✓✓
 May cause job losses ✓✓✓
- 7.2.2 Unfair dismissals ✓✓✓ 3
 Accept relevant facts

[9]

7.3 Briefly explain workplace forums established in terms of the Labour Relations Act No. 66 of 1995.

- 7.3.1 The new Labour Relations Act aims to facilitate joint problem solving and the participation of workers in making decisions on issues such as productivity, the technology used in the firm and investment ✓✓
 7.3.2 The Act recognises the need for managers and workers to work together to improve productivity and living standards and therefore provides for the creation of workplace forums ✓✓
 7.3.3 In any workplace with 100 or more employees a representative trade union, or a group of trade unions who together with represent more than half the workers, can apply for a workplace forum ✓✓
 7.3.4 Representatives on the forum have to be elected by all the workers and not only by trade union members ✓✓
 7.3.5 In order to facilitate decision making, workplace forums will have extensive rights to management information. ✓✓
 (Accept any relevant facts)

Any [8]
/25/**PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT****7.4 Answer the following questions**

- 7.4.1 unskilled labour ✓✓ 2

7.4.2 real output ✓✓ }
 real GDP ✓✓ } Any 1 x 2=2

7.4.3 Seasonal fluctuations ✓✓ }
 Minimum wages ✓✓ } Any 2 x 2
 Increased mechanisation ✓✓ }
 Unexpected natural disasters (Accept if specified) ✓✓ }

[8]

7.5 Data response

7.5.1 Lower costs ✓✓✓ 3
 Higher profits ✓✓✓ 3 (6)

7.5.2 Quantity of output / Quantity of input ✓✓✓ 3

[9]

7.6 Explain how the government has contributed to create job opportunities

- 7.6.1 Assists informal sector with training, access to finance and infrastructure, e.g. Business partners and Khula Enterprises.
- 7.6.2 Create opportunities for skills training through legislation, e.g. Skills Development Act/Skills Development Levies Act and various SETAS
- 7.6.3 Work is created for the unskilled unemployed, e.g. road maintenance ✓✓
- 7.6.4 If organised in a labour intensive manner, more people can be employed ✓✓
- 7.6.5 Does not affect inflation negatively because relatively low wages are paid ✓✓
- 7.6.6 Whilst employed, workers acquire and improve their skills ✓✓
- 7.6.7 These programmes can be linked to specific government development initiatives ✓✓
- 7.6.8 Wages earned are used to buy goods and services which are locally produced ✓✓
 (Accept appropriate alternatives)

Any [8]
 /25/

INFLATION

7.7 Answer the following questions

7.7.1 inflation ✓✓ 3
 7.7.2 stagflation ✓✓ 3

7.7.3 Creditors ✓✓ }
 Investors ✓✓ } Any 2 x 2=4
 Fixed income earners ✓✓ }
 Consumers ✓✓ }

[8]

7.8 Data response

- 7.8.1 Decrease in interest rates ✓✓✓
 Increase in GDP ✓✓✓
 Increase in productivity ✓✓✓
 Appreciation of the rand ✓✓✓
 Oil prices stabilised ✓✓✓
 Efforts monetary authorities ✓✓✓
 (Accept appropriate alternatives)
- } Any 1 x 3=3

7.8.2 3% - 6% ✓✓✓ 3

7.8.3 Consumer Price Index ✓✓✓ 3

[9]

7.9 Discuss how government spending may cause inflation

- 7.9.1 When government undertake large projects like construction of roads, dams etc. a greater deal of money is placed in circulation and this results in price increases. ✓✓
- 7.9.2 An increase in money supply without concurrent increase in the production of goods and services will cause the price to increase as result of excessive demand. ✓✓
- 7.9.3 When there is a decrease in direct taxation, disposable income increases, and increased demand leads to higher prices. ✓✓
- 7.9.4 When higher prices are announced such as petrol, postage' etc the increases are passed on to the consumers. ✓✓
- 7.9.5 Increase in indirect taxation such as VAT will raise prices. ✓✓
- 7.9.6 Protection of local industries by government can increase the price of locally produced goods and services. ✓✓
- 7.9.7 Increasing the social spending such as social grants can also add to inflation. ✓✓ Accept relevant alternatives

Any [8]
 /25/

STRATEGIC RESOURCES

7.10 Answer the following questions

7.10.1 SASOL ✓✓ 2

7.10.2 strategic ✓✓ 2

- 7.10.3 Use of solar energy in residential homes, on farms and in rural areas ✓✓
 The promotion of gas as alternative to electricity ✓✓
 Motor vehicles operating on batteries or other alternative fuel sources ✓✓
 (Accept appropriate alternatives)
- } Any 2 x 2=4

[8]

7.11 Data response

7.11.1 Developing country – most people use river or stream water (38%) ✓✓✓

7.11.2 River ✓✓✓	}	Any 1 x 3
Stream water ✓✓✓		

7.11.3 Department Water Affairs and Forestry ✓✓✓

[9]

7.12 Discuss the most important source of energy in which South Africa has reached an advanced degree of self-sufficiency

7.12.1 The most important source of energy in South Africa is coal. ✓✓

7.12.2 South Africa has abundant coal deposits which serve as the predominant energy carrier to provide in the primary energy needs of the country ✓✓

7.12.3 Most electricity is generated by coal-fired power stations ✓✓

7.12.4 Coal is also the basic raw material for the SASOL synfuel plants ✓✓

7.12.5 The largest portion of local coal consumption is used to generate electricity whilst part of the remainder is sold to commerce and industry ✓✓

7.12.6 South Africa is a major exporter of energy, especially in the form of coal and electricity to its neighbours. ✓✓

(Accept appropriate alternatives with regard to electricity)

Any [8]

/25/

/50/

/200/

SECTION C

QUESTION 8

Explain the different *methods* that can be used to achieve economic growth

8.1 Introduction *No introduction & conclusion: Max. 45*

- 8.1.1 Economic growth can be defined as an increase in the production capacity of the economy so that there is an increase in the level of national income
- 8.1.2 It is measured in terms of annual increase in real GDP
- 8.1.3 According to this definition, economic growth is a long term phenomenon and the production capacity of an economy cannot increase significantly overnight, as it is a process which takes time.
(Accept any logical/original introduction)

Max. [3]

8.2 Body

8.2.1 Increase in productivity ✓✓

- (a) Productivity can be described as the *relationship between the quantity of goods and services produced (real output) and the resources used to produce these goods and services (inputs)*. ✓✓
- (b) *Productivity for economic growth is more comprehensive and includes all production factors* ✓✓ e.g. Labour productivity. ✓✓
- (c) *Labour productivity can be increased by education and training* ✓✓

Max. (7)

8.2.2 Availability of production factors ✓✓

- (a) *Availability of factors of production of the correct quality in the quantities required is important to generate economic growth.* ✓✓
- (b) *The quality of the labour force is important and can be enhanced by education and training (human capital formation),* ✓✓ e.g. school education, post school education, in-service training, vocational guidance, etc. ✓✓
- (c) *Entrepreneurs must be available to create new job opportunities; management personnel are needed to direct the creation of welfare.* ✓✓
- (d) *Capital is created by savings, which are required for investments and capital formation to occur.* ✓✓
- (e) *Investment is influenced by a variety of economic and non-economic factors,* ✓✓ e.g. interest rates and confidence about future economic and political developments ✓✓
- (f) *The availability and number of natural resources cannot, by their very nature, be increased, except where new mineral deposits of some kind have been found.* ✓✓

Max. (15)

8.2.3 Technological development ✓✓

- (a) Technological development largely *determines the production processes* in which the various factors of production are combined. ✓✓
- (b) *Improvement in technology can therefore lead to more efficient production processes*, i.e. greater production with the same number of inputs, and thus economic growth. ✓✓
- (c) *Technology is mainly improved by research and development* in the private and public sectors. ✓✓
- (d) *New technology includes factors such as new inventions, new techniques* of production, improvements in the design and performance of machinery, better organization and management, more efficient factory layouts, better training facilities, and more effective transport and communication. ✓✓

Max. (9)

8.2.4 Effective government policy ✓✓

- (a) *Government provides the framework* within which the market economy functions which includes matters such as well-formulated freehold rights, and legislation of contracts. ✓✓
- (b) A social infrastructure which includes *education and health services*. ✓✓
- (c) *Government can support research and development*, and introduce measures aimed at replacing imports or promoting exports and the development of small business. ✓✓
- (d) *By applying a fiscal policy the government can stimulate the economic growth rate* by, for instance, increasing government spending, making certain tax concessions, and even subsidising certain industries. ✓✓
- (e) *An efficient government policy entails the normalisation of South Africa's economic relations* with countries abroad, i.e. to stimulate foreign investment and encourage foreign trade. ✓✓

Max. (13)

8.2.5 Investment ✓✓

- (a) Net investments are *annual additions to the national stock of capital*. ✓✓
- (b) *Net investments are required for economic growth*, i.e. to increase the growth of the real GDP. ✓✓✓

Max. (6)

(Credit two marks for examples in any facts

Any facts related to ASGISA under each sub-heading may score maximum of two marks to a total of 10 marks.)

Max. [45]

8.3 Conclusion

- 8.3.1 The greater the production of goods and services for which there is a need, the more needs can be satisfied. ✓✓

- 8.3.2 Another important aspect of economic growth is that it is normally accompanied by the creation of new job opportunities and the reduction of employment. ✓✓
- 8.3.3 It is therefore understandable why the governments of most countries pay careful attention to *economic growth as an objective* and methods of increasing economic growth. ✓✓
(Accept any logical/original conclusion) Max.: ✓✓

[2]
/50/

QUESTION 9

Analyse price elasticity of demand with the aid of graphs.

9.1 Introduction

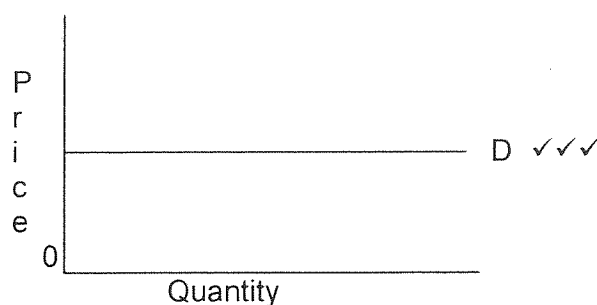
- 9.1.1 Refers to the *responsiveness or sensitivity of demand* to a price change.
- 9.1.2 Economists and entrepreneurs need to know the *extent to which demand will increase* when the price of an article drops by a given amount.
- 9.1.3 The price elasticity of demand can be determined by **dividing the percentage change in the quantity demanded by the percentage change in the price.**
(Accept any logical/original introduction)

Max. [3]

9.2 Body

9.2.1 Perfect elastic demand / elasticity of infinity ✓✓

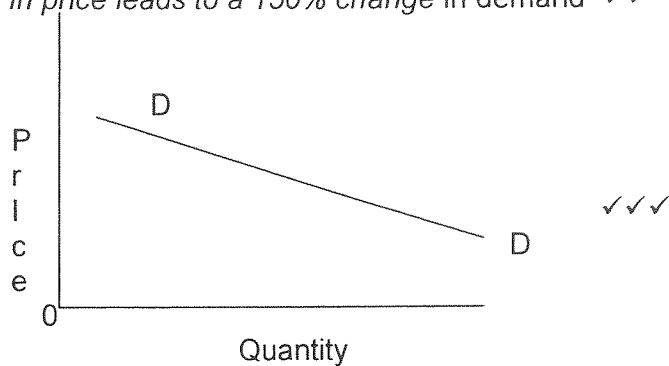
- (a) Quantities demanded of a product change by an *infinite quantity in the event of only a slight price change.*
- (b) The curve of such a demand can be represented by a *horizontal straight line.*
- (c) In practice such demand curves are *extremely rare.* ✓✓



Max.: (10)

9.2.2 Relative elastic demand / elasticity greater than 1 ✓✓

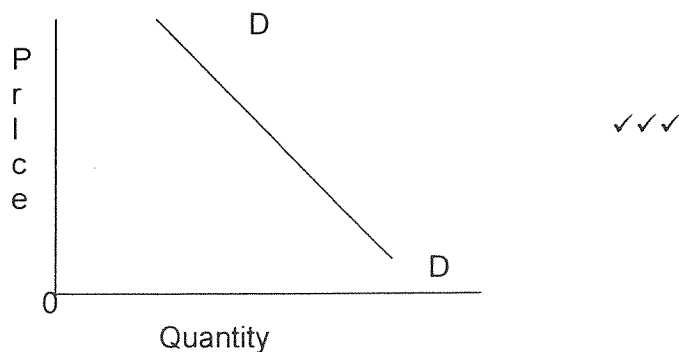
- (a) The quantity demanded *changes percentage-wise more than the change in the price* of the product ✓✓
 (b) A 100% change in price leads to a 150% change in demand ✓✓



Max.: (10)

9.2.3 Unitary elasticity / elasticity of 1 ✓✓

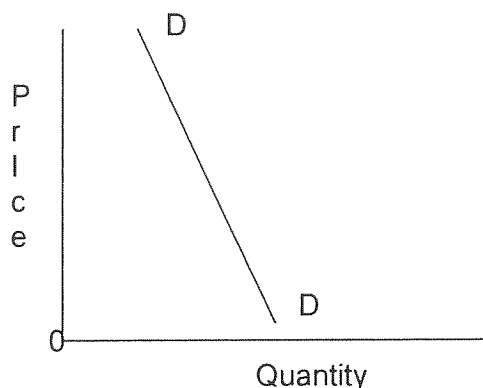
- (a) The *quantity demanded changes by the same percentage* as the percentage by which price has changed ✓✓
 (b) A 100% increase in the price leads to a 100% decrease in quantity demanded ✓✓



Max.: (10)

9.2.4 Relative inelastic demand / elasticity less than 1 ✓✓

- (a) The quantity demanded *changes by a smaller percentage* than the percentage by which the price changes ✓✓
- (b) If the *price changes by 100%*, the quantity demanded changes by *only 60%* ✓✓

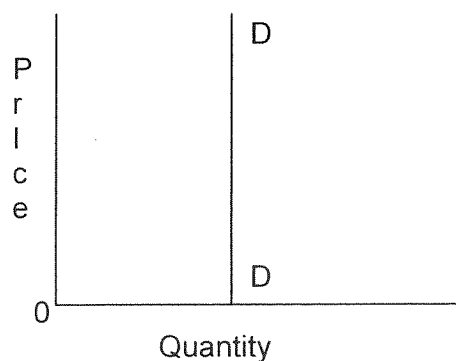


✓✓✓

Max.: (10)

9.2.5 Perfectly inelastic demand / elasticity of 0 ✓✓

- (a) A price change has *no influence on the demand* for a product ✓✓
- (b) This form of elasticity applies to *essential products, e.g. salt* ✓✓
- (c) The curve of such a demand can be represented by a *vertical straight line*. ✓✓



✓✓✓

Max. (10)

Max. [45]

(Allocate 3 marks per form of elasticity for calculations when using examples).

(Maximum of 30 marks for body without graphs including factors)

9.3 Conclusion

- 9.3.1 If the demand for the product the entrepreneur sells is elastic, he/she will have to be very cautious about a price increase, because a price increase can lead to a huge reduction in quantity demanded. ✓✓
- 9.3.2 If he/she sells a product with an inelastic demand the quantity demanded will not decrease as sharply in reaction to a price increase ✓✓
(Accept any logical/original conclusion)

Max. [2]

/50/

QUESTION 10

Evaluate South Africa's Value Added Tax (VAT) system against the requirements for a good system of taxation.

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 Taxation is a compulsory contribution, levied by the state or a local government on its citizens for the purpose of financing services of general public interest. ✓✓
- 10.1.2 The main characteristic of taxation is its compulsory nature, which means that the state has the right to levy taxes and the citizen simply has to pay such taxes. ✓✓
(Accept any relevant introduction)

Max. [3]

10.2 Body

- 10.2.1 **Productive (Efficient)** ✓✓
- (a) It must produce sufficient revenue to cover the expenses of the state at all times. ✓✓
- (b) Efficiency depends on the kind of tax, rate of tax, exemptions that are granted to those with minimum taxable incomes, medical and other expenses, etc. ✓✓
- (c) A system of taxation will be productive if efficient administration makes evasion very difficult. ✓✓
- (d) Evasion is very difficult in VAT - most people are not aware that they are paying so they do not try to evade the tax. ✓✓ Max 6
- 10.2.2 **Elastic/Adaptable** ✓✓
- (a) It should be easy to increase or decrease the income from taxes whenever circumstances demand it. ✓✓
- (b) It must be possible to levy additional forms of taxation without disrupting economy. ✓✓
- (c) Although it is easy to change VAT it can have grave political implications. ✓✓ Max 6
- 10.2.3 **Economical (Streamlined)** ✓✓
- (a) The collecting of taxes should not involve great trouble and expenses. ✓✓
- (b) Some experts believe that the cost of collection should not amount to more than 2% of the tax revenue. ✓✓
- (c) The taxpayer must also incur as little expenses as possible when paying his taxes. ✓✓
- (d) VAT is easy and economical to collect. ✓✓ Max 6

10.2.4 ***Certain/Reliable***✓✓

- (a) The tax levied must be collected. ✓✓
- (b) The taxpayer must know exactly how much he has to pay and when. ✓✓
- (c) The method of calculation must be known. ✓✓
- (d) VAT is very certain (14%)✓✓ Max 6

10.2.5 ***Impartial (Equitable/Fair)*** ✓✓

- (a) Taxpayers in the same financial or economic position should pay the same tax. ✓✓
- (b) Factors such as the possession of capital, income, family responsibilities, and medical expenses must be taken into account. ✓✓
- (c) A system of taxation is fair if everybody makes a similar sacrifice, such as a progressive system of taxation. ✓✓
- (d) VAT is not fair on basic products but certain products are exempted to make VAT more equitable. ✓✓ Max 6

10.2.6 ***Convenient***✓✓

- (a) The taxpayer must know the time, place, and method of payment and it must be convenient for him at that time and place. ✓✓
- (b) For the state, it means a system of taxation that ensures a regular flow of funds to the treasury. ✓✓
- (c) It is very convenient to pay VAT at the point of sale/purchase✓✓ Max 6

10.2.7 ***Simple***✓✓

- (a) Especially the method of calculating taxes must be simple that the taxpayer and tax collector can understand easily. ✓✓
- (b) The system should also be easy to apply. ✓✓
- (c) The co-operation of taxpayers can be obtained more readily if they understand why they have to pay tax, how much they have to pay. ✓✓
- (d) VAT is very simple to calculate – 14%✓✓ Max 6

10.2.8 ***Must increase national income to its maximum***✓✓

- (a) An important function of the state is to increase the productivity of labour and per capita income as much as possible. ✓✓
- (b) If the system of taxation is too progressive or too high, it may handicap production. ✓✓
- (c) This requirement implies that the system must be neutral and should not demotivate the most important participants in the economy. ✓✓
- (d) As expenditure increases, so does VAT – contributing more to the revenue. ✓✓ Max 6

Allocate 2 marks referring to VAT per requirement = (16)

Max [45]

10.3 Conclusion

Taxation involves contributions from the other economic participants to the government without any obligation in respect of a quid pro quo (without receiving something in return) from the government to the economic participant involved. Taxation, however, could have important consequences for the behaviour of economic participants. ✓✓
(Accept any relevant conclusion)

Max. [2]
/50/

QUESTION 11

‘The basic characteristic of a developing country is the low standard of living of the majority of the population, which manifests itself in low income, malnutrition, low levels of education, low life expectancy, and sub-standard services and housing’.

Relate the above statement to South Africa, discussing the South African government’s endeavours to alleviate and eradicate poverty.

11.1 Introduction

- (a) A basic characteristic of a developing country is the low standard of living of the majority of the population
- (b) The low average income, in comparison with developed (industrial) countries’ is the main cause of a cycle of poverty
(Accept any other original/logical introduction)

Max. [3]

11.2 Body

11.2.1 Low income

- (a) The per-capita gross national product as an index of the welfare of a country is relatively low. ✓✓
- (b) The largest proportion of any disposable income is used to buy basic necessities and very little is left to save. ✓✓
- (c) The Living Standards Measure (LSM) in South Africa has improved steadily over the past decade but a large number of the population still lives in poverty, and earn less than R2 000 per annum. ✓✓
- (d) The increased social spending (social wage) by the government contributes to raising the levels of income to some extent. ✓✓
- (e) There still exists an imbalance in the distribution of income in the country in spite of government’s fiscal policy endeavours via the budget. ✓✓

10.2.2 Malnutrition and low life expectancy

- (a) The improvement of primary health-care in South Africa has not had the success envisaged by government policies. ✓✓
- (b) The general health of the majority of the population is very poor and it manifests itself in malnutrition, disease, infant mortality and low life expectancy. ✓✓
- (c) A contributing factor to the above is the HIV/Aids pandemic and the lack of resources to administer effective treatment. ✓✓
- (d) South Africa has a school-feeding scheme in place at primary level to alleviate the malnutrition phenomenon, however, it does not always reach all needy sectors of the population. ✓✓
- (e) Public sector medical facilities (clinics and hospitals) are poorly resourced and understaffed, and lack infrastructure maintenance in spite of increased budget allocations for the health sector. ✓✓
- (g) Free medical services are provided to children, the destitute, and the elderly at state hospitals and clinics. ✓✓

10.2.3 Low levels of education

- (a) The levels of literacy are generally low and educational facilities are inadequate. ✓✓
- (b) The education that is provided is often unsuitable and inappropriate for the specific developmental needs of the country. ✓✓
- (c) In-service training is often inadequate and there are limited retraining programmes. ✓✓
- (d) Although some educational facilities are available, school attendance is poor and the dropout rate is very high. ✓✓
- (e) The levels of illiteracy in South Africa are steadily being eradicated through adult basic education and training programmes run by the public and private sector. ✓✓
- (f) A national skills fund (managed by sectoral education and training authorities – SETA's) has been established to facilitate in-service training in skills needed by the economy of the country. ✓✓
- (g) To counteract the high dropout levels at schools, the government has gazetted compulsory school attendance legislation but as a result of poverty, this does not have the desired effect. ✓✓
- (h) Many skilled personnel have left the country in search of better working conditions and higher salaries and wages ✓✓

EXAM NO:

CENTRE NO:

1.1.1	A	B	C	D
1.1.2	A	B	C	D
1.1.3	A	B	C	D
1.1.4	A	B	C	D
1.1.5	A	B	C	D
1.1.6	A	B	C	D
1.1.7	A	B	C	D
1.1.8	A	B	C	D
1.1.9	A	B	C	D
1.1.10	A	B	C	D
1.1.11	A	B	C	D
1.1.12	A	B	C	D
1.1.13	A	B	C	D
1.1.14	A	B	C	D
1.1.15	A	B	C	D
1.1.16	A	B	C	D
1.1.17	A	B	C	D
1.1.18	A	B	C	D
1.1.19	A	B	C	D
1.1.20	A	B	C	D

1.2.1	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.2	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.3	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.4	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.5	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.6	TRUE/AFR	FALSE/ENG
1.2.7	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.8	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.9	TRUE	FALSE
1.2.10	TRUE	FALSE

20

1.3.1	National income/Nasionale Inkomme
1.3.2	Consumer surplus/Verbruikerssurplus
1.3.3	Developed economies/Ontwikkelde ekonomieë
1.3.4	Dumping/Storting
1.3.5	Budget surplus/Begroting surplus
1.3.6	Labour Relations Act/Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge
1.3.7	Capital Gains Tax/Kapitaalwins belasting
1.3.8	Consumer Price Index/Vebruikersprysindeks
1.3.9	Industrial Development Zone/Nywerheidsontwikkelingsone
1.3.10	Monetary Policy Committee/Monetêre Beleidskomitee

60

20

100

AFDELING A

VRAAG 1 (VERPLIGTEND)

Sien ANTWOORDBLAD!

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 100

AFDELING B

VRAAG 2: NASIONALE INKOMSTE

2.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 2.1.1 kringloop ✓✓
- 2.1.2 onderskat ✓✓
- 2.1.3 nie-duursame ✓✓
- 2.1.4 BNP ✓✓/**Nasionale produksie** ✓✓
- 2.1.5 Slegs goedere en dienste met 'n markwaarde word ingesluit. ✓✓
Veranderinge in die prysvlak gee probleme. ✓✓
Berekeningsmetode is nie heeltemal korrek nie. ✓✓
Onwettige en versweë/ongeopenbaarde inkomste is nie ingesluit nie. ✓✓
Ontspanningstyd/Vrye tyd word nie geag as om tot welsyn by te dra nie. ✓✓
Die koste van negatiewe elemente word nie gereflekteer nie. ✓✓
Hoër uitgawes m.b.t. verdediging verhoog nie welsyn van die bevolking nie. ✓✓
Maak nie voorsiening vir die uitputting van skaars natuurbronne nie ✓✓
Maak nie voorsiening vir die veranderinge in kwaliteit van produk nie ✓✓
(Aanvaar kern van die feit – Pas toe by hierdie afdeling by die res van die die vrae in hierdie afdeling)

[enige 3 x 2]

(14)

2.2 Data respons

- 2.2.1 Aangepas vir inflasie/gebaseer op basiese pryse ✓✓✓
(Prysstygings/Nominale and reële)
- 2.2.2 Gemeenskaps-, sosiale en persoonlike dienste ✓✓✓
- 2.2.3 R954 019m ✓✓✓ **(Aanvaar vir ✓✓✓ - 954 019)**
- 2.2.4 Sekondêre sektor: $R246\,467 + 29\,190 + 28\,239 = R303\,896m$ ✓✓✓✓
Tersiêre: $R120\,095 + 257\,856 + 172\,667 + 247\,514 = R798\,132m$ ✓✓✓✓✓
(Merk individuele bedrae – Indien geen berekenings getoon –1)
- 2.2.5 Landbou, boswese en visserye ✓✓
Mynbou en groefmynbou ✓✓
(Aanvaar enige enkele aktiwiteit of voorbeeld)

[enige 1 x 2]

(20)

2.3 Bespreek die monetêre oorsake van sakesiklusse

- 2.3.1 Geld is 'n integrale deel van die ekonomie en die beskikbaarheid van genoeg kontant en spesifiek krediet sal 'n rol in die omvang van ekonomiese aktiwiteite speel. ✓✓
- 2.3.2 Besighede maak toenemend gebruik van handelsbanke vir die voorsiening van krediet om korttermyn ekonomiese aktiwiteite te finansier en 'n toename in krediet sal tot 'n oplewing in die ekonomie lei. ✓✓
- 2.3.3 Wanneer produksie verhoog, styg die vraag na banklenings en kredietverskaffing/-verlening. ✓✓
- 2.3.4 Tydens die voorspoedfase staan banke groot volumes krediet toe as gevolg van die goeie winste wat banke op hulle lenings en dienste maak. ✓✓
- 2.3.5 Om inflasionistiese druk en bankrotskappe te voorkom, sal banke begin om krediet te beperk en later krediet verminder wat die daling inisieer. ✓✓
- 2.3.6 Volgens 'n tweede teorie is daar 'n natuurlike rentekoers waar die verskaffing van krediet gelyk is aan die vraag na krediet. ✓✓
- 2.3.7 Wanneer die markrentekoers laer as die natuurlike rentekoers is, neem die vraag na lenings toe omdat die rentekoers vir die aanneem van krediet relatief laag is. ✓✓
- 2.3.8 Dit lei tot 'n toename in ekonomiese aktiwiteit wat tot 'n oplewing lei. ✓✓
- 2.3.9 Wanneer die markrentekoers die natuurlike rentekoers oorskry, is besighede geneig om hulle lenings terug te betaal omdat die rentekoers vir die aanneem van krediet relatief hoog is. ✓✓
- 2.3.10 'n Derde teorie verduidelik sakesiklusse in terme van die feit dat die bankkoers die vlak van rentekoerse wat banke vra, bepaal. ✓✓
- 2.3.11 Indien rentekoerse styg, is besighede geneig om hulle voorraad te verminder en kleiner bestellings te plaas wat tot 'n daling aanleiding gee. ✓✓
- 2.3.12 Indien rentekoerse daal, daal die koste om voorrade te handhaaf, en daar is 'n hernude vraag na grondstowwe en meer voorraad word aangehou wat 'n oplewing aandui. ✓✓
- 2.3.13 Dit staan bekend as die teorie van die onderverbruik/konsumpsie. ✓✓

(Gebruik diskresie – Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite/argumente. Aanvaar die kernargument. Ken ✓ toe vir slegs noem van feite – Maks. 8)

enige 8 x 2

(16)
50

VRAAG 3: PRYSVORMING

3.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 3.1.1 versadigingspunt ✓✓
- 3.1.2 onelasties ✓✓
- 3.1.3 onvolmaakte ✓✓
- 3.1.4 aanbod ✓✓
- 3.1.5 Minderwaardige goedere soos goedkoop noodsaaklike voedsel ✓✓
Verwagtinge dat pryse sal styg ✓✓
Statusgoedere gekoop net omdat dit duur is ✓✓ **Luukse goedere**
Aanvaar kern van die rede, bv. minderwaardige goedere
[enige 3 x 2]

(14)

3.2 Data respons

- 3.2.1 Bestuur en verlaging van koste ✓✓✓
Verkoop teen mededingende pryse ✓✓✓
Aanvaar relevante feite [enige 1 x 3]
- 3.2.2 Monopolie ✓✓✓/**Geen mededinging**
Beherende aandeel behoort aan die staat ✓✓✓
Tariewe van die hoogste ter wêreld ✓✓✓
Winste word gemaak ten koste van verbruikers wat hoë foon- en
internetaansluitingstariewe betaal ✓✓✓ [enige 2 x 3]
- 3.2.3 Nee. Nie veel verskil op kort termyn nie, miskien prysverligting op lang
termyn. ✓✓✓ of
Ja. Met mededinging sal pryse daal en verbruikers sal voordeel daaruit
trek. ✓✓✓
Ja/Nee ✓✓/Motivation ✓
- 3.2.4 Die staat besit meer as 50%, of die meerderheid aandele. ✓✓✓
- 3.2.5 Vermindering van werkers ✓✓✓
Herontplooiing van werkers ✓✓✓
Anavaar enige ander relevante feite [enige 1 x 3]
- 3.2.6 'n Markvorm waar daar slegs een verskaffer is en die produk of diens geen
nabye substitute het nie. ✓✓/**Geen mededinging**

(20)

3.3 Bespreek die verwantskap tussen *prys*, *waarde* en *nut*.

- 3.3.1 Ekonomiese goedere beskik oor 'n prys omdat dit relatief skaars is. ✓✓
- 3.3.2 Ekonomiese goedere het ruilwaarde. ✓✓
- 3.3.3 Die nut van 'n artikel bepaal die waarde daarvan. ✓✓'
- 3.3.4 Die waarde van goedere word in terme van pryse uitgedruk. ✓✓
- 3.3.5 Die prys van 'n produk is die ruilwaarde uitgedruk in monetêre terme. ✓✓
- 3.3.6 Die waarde van 'n artikel word grootliks beïnvloed deur die grensnut/marginale nut van daardie artikel. ✓✓
- 3.3.7 Marginale-/Grensnut druk waarde uit en daarom ook prys. ✓✓
- 3.3.8 Nut is 'n noodsaaklike element van die waarde van 'n produk maar bepaal nie die volle ruilwaarde daarvan nie. ✓✓
- 3.3.9 Nut is die vermoë van 'n artikel om 'n behoefte te bevredig, daarom het artikels gebruikswaarde. ✓✓
- 3.3.10 Die nut van 'n artikel word bepaal deur die kenmerke van die artikel in verhouding tot die behoeftes wat dit kan bevredig. ✓✓

Slegs definisies van die konsepte ✓✓

Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite – Maks. 6 per konsep

[enige] (16)

[50]

VRAAG 4: EKONOMIESE-, STREEKSONTWIKKELING EN VERSTEDELIKING

4.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 4.1.1 ontwikkelende ✓✓
- 4.1.2 Informele ✓✓
- 4.1.3 landelike ✓✓
- 4.1.4 ekonomiese ontwikkeling ✓✓
- 4.1.5 Genereer volhoubare ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling in onderontwikkelde gebiede ✓✓
 - Genereer langtermyn volhoubare indienshouding vir plaaslike inwoners ✓✓
 - Maksimeer die omvang waartoe privatesektorbeleggings en -lenings in die gebied invloei ✓✓
 - Trek voordeel uit die newevoordeelgeleenthede wat uit 'PPP'-beleggings ontstaan ✓✓

[Aanvaar enige toepaslike alternatiewe]

[enige 3 x 2]

(14)

4.2 Data respons

4.2.1 Die verlaging van die koste om besigheid in Suid Afrika te doen. ✓✓

4.2.2 Wêreldwyd ✓✓✓
Internasionale mark ✓✓✓
Vryhandel

4.2.3 Energie ✓✓✓
Telekommunikasie ✓✓✓
Vervoer ✓✓✓

Aanvaar: Infrastruktuur; spoorweë; hawens; finansiering /ondersteuning van kleinsake en SEB [enige 2 x 3]

4.2.4 Finansiering en ondersteuning van kleinsakeondernemings en swart ekonomiese bemagtiging ✓✓✓
Ondersteuning aan besighede deur openbare ondernemings en die Handel en Nywerheidsministerie ✓✓✓
Skep van 'n magtigende omgewing vir besigheid deur beter diens en koste-effektiewe beleid ✓✓✓ [enige 2 x 3]

4.2.5 Arbeidstakings ✓✓
Rigiede (onbuigsame) arbeidswette ✓✓
Tekort aan beleggingsinisiatiewe ✓✓
Misdaad ✓✓

Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite, bv. vaardigheids tekorte, arbeidskoste, ens. [enige 1 x 2]

(20)

4.3 Verduidelik die rol van die informele sektor in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie.

4.3.1 **Skep van werksgeleenthede** vir mense wat nie werk in die formele sektor kan vind nie. ✓✓

4.3.2 In Suid-Afrika werk een uit elke vier Suid-Afrikaners in die informele sektor. ✓✓

4.3.3 Die informele sektor speel 'n belangrike rol in die generering van inkomste en die **bestryding van armoede**. ✓✓

4.3.4 Alhoewel die inkomste in die informele sektor relatief laag is, voorsien dit 'n heenkome aan mense wat nie formele werk het nie. ✓✓

4.3.5 Die informele sektor **dra betekenisvol by tot die BBP** in Suid-Afrika. ✓✓

4.3.6 Onlangse studies het getoon dat die informele sektor vir 7-10% van die BBP verantwoordelik is. ✓✓

4.3.7 Daar is 'n samehang tussen die formele en informele sektore. ✓✓

- 4.3.8 Die skakel tussen die formele en informele sektore bestaan in die produksie-, verspreiding- en verbruiksprosesse. ✓✓
- 4.3.9 Die informele sektor **dien as 'n oefenterrein vir toekomstige entrepreneurs.** ✓✓
- 4.3.10 Mense wat besighede in die informele sektor begin, verkry ondervinding en insig wat in die formele sektor gebruik kan word. ✓✓

Volg verduideliking en aanvaar enige ander relevante feite
Indien gestruktureer onder sub-opskrifte: 2 punte vir opskrif en 2 vir meegaande verduideliking [enige] (16)
[50]

VRAAG 5: INTERNASIONALE EKONOMIE

5.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 5.1.1 ad valorem ✓✓
- 5.1.2 depresiasie ✓✓
- 5.1.3 Suidelike Afrika ✓✓
- 5.1.4 wisselkoers ✓✓
- 5.1.5 Uitvoer van goedere ✓✓
- Voorsiening van dienste aan die buiteland (versekering; verskeping) ✓✓
- Ontvang rente en dividende op buitelandse beleggings ✓✓
- Invloei van buitelandse kapitaal ✓✓
- Uitgawes van buitelandse toeriste ✓✓
- Opneem van nuwe lenings in die buiteland ✓✓ [enige 3 x 2] (14)

5.2 Datarespons

- 5.2.1 F ✓✓✓
- 5.2.2 OH_1 of H_1 ✓✓✓
- 5.2.3 Verhoogde vraag na dollar ✓✓✓
- 5.2.4 Prys van dollar in terme van rand sal daal ✓✓✓
- 5.2.5 Uitvoere daal ✓✓✓
- Beleggings in Suid-Afrika neem af ✓✓✓
- Minder buitelandse valuta verdien ✓✓✓
- Uitvoermaatskappye maak toe ✓✓✓/ Afname in produksie
- Toename in werkloosheid ✓✓✓

Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite enige 2 x 3

- 5.2.6 Pula ✓✓ (20)

5.3 Bespreek die elemente van die finansiële rekening van die Betalingsbalans.

- 5.3.1 Hierdie rekening bestaan uit transaksies wat te make het met werklike bates en laste, byvoorbeeld aankoop van buitelandse besighede deur Suid-Afrikaners, of die verkoop van Suid-Afrikaanse besighede aan buitelanders; ✓✓ en
- 5.3.2 Transaksies wat te make het met finansiële bates en laste, byvoorbeeld aandele, obligasies en effektetrusts ✓✓
- 5.3.3 Die transaksies word in drie kategorieë gegroep, nl. regstreekse investering, portefeuljebeleggings en ander beleggings. ✓✓
- 5.3.4 Regstreekse investering sluit in transaksies wat te make het met beleggings in buitelandse besighede met die doel om betekenisvolle aandele (10% +) en eiendom te bekom; ✓✓
- 5.3.5 Portefeuljebeleggings bestaan meesal uit ekwiteite (meesal gewone aandele) en leningseffekte (effekte) wat nie deel is van regstreekse investering nie. ✓✓
- 5.3.6 Hierdie beleggings word meesal bewerkstellig deur sekuriteitsbeurse, termynbeurse en effektebeurse ✓✓
- 5.3.7 Ander beleggings is 'n oorblywende kategorie waarin transaksies wat nie as of regstreekse of as portefeuljebeleggings ingedeel word nie. ✓✓
- 5.3.8 Ander beleggings bestaan uit bedryfskrediete, geldeenhede (valuta) en deposito's en ander soortgelyke items ✓✓
- 5.3.9 Onaangetekende items is 'n inskrywing wat gebruik word om die effekte van foute, weglatings en tydsverskille vas te vang ✓✓

Indien sub-opskrifte gebruik: ✓✓ vir opskrif en ✓✓ vir meeegaande bespreking en/of voorbeelde. Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite

[enige] (16)
[50]

VRAAG 6: DIE STAAT

6.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 6.1.1 binnelandse lenings ✓✓
- 6.1.2 Finansies ✓✓
- 6.1.3 progressief ✓✓
- 6.1.4 privatisering ✓✓
- 6.1.5 Waar groot kapitaaluitleg vereis word ✓✓
Waar dienste van lewensbelang is ✓✓

Markwaarde van dienste is onderwaardeer ✓✓
Waar politieke en sosio-ekonomiese sake staatsbetrokkenheid noodsaaklik maak ✓✓

Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite [enige 3 x 2]
(14)

6.2 Data respons

6.2.1 Sosiale besteding ✓✓✓

6.2.2 Onderwys ✓✓/**Skole**
Gesondheid ✓✓/**Hospitale; Klinieke**
Welsynsdienste ✓✓/**Welsynstoelaes (Aanvaar voorbeelde)**
Behuising ✓✓ 4

6.2.3 Staatslening ✓✓✓
Staatskuld ✓✓✓ [enige 1 x 3]

6.2.4 Verhoogde lening ✓✓✓
Verhoogde skuld ✓✓✓
Terugbetaling van skuld soos rand verswak [enige 1 x 3]

6.2.5 **0,7%** ✓✓✓✓✓✓✓✓/**5.47%/5.5%** ✓✓✓✓✓✓✓✓

6.2.6 Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank (SARB) ✓✓ [aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe]
(20)

6.3 Bespreek hoe die Suid-Afrikaanse Resewebank monetêre beleid gebruik om die doelwitte van die staat se ekonomiese beleid te verwesenlik.

6.3.1 Die staat beheer geld en die geldvoorraad met behulp van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank. ✓✓

6.3.2 Die SARB gebruik sy monetêre beleid om geldbeweging en krediet in die land te beïnvloed. ✓✓

6.3.3 Deur die bedrag kontant en likiede reserwes wat banke moet aanhou, te verander. ✓✓

6.3.4 Voorbeeld: Indien banke veronderstel is om 20% van al hulle gelddeposito's in die vorm van kontant in hulle brandkluisse aan te hou, dan maak die Reserwebank die nuwe limiet 30%. ✓✓

6.3.5 Minder geld sal beskikbaar wees in die land om te bestee omdat 'n ekstra 10% in die kluisse van die handelsbanke gehou moet word. ✓✓

6.3.6 Deur die amptelike bankkoers te verander het die Reserwebank 'n invloed op die koerse om die wissels te verdiskonteer. ✓✓

6.3.7 Deur opemarktransaksies - koop en verkoop staatsaandele en – effekte ✓✓

- 6.3.8 Indien die Reserwebank op die ope mark koop, plaas dit geld in die ekonomie ✓✓
- 6.3.9 Indien die staat aandele en effekte verkoop, word geld uit die ekonomie gehaal en terug in die Reserwebank geplaas. ✓✓
- 6.3.10 Deur die rentekoers te beïnvloed. Die Reserwebank stel die rentekoers vas. ✓✓
- 6.3.11 Indien die bankkoers verhoog, kos dit die bank meer om geld te leen en hulle verhoog dadelik hulle leningskoerse vir die publiek. ✓✓
- 6.3.12 Dit maak dit duurder vir die sakeman om geld te leen en daarom neem die vraag na geld af. ✓✓
- 6.3.13 Deur morele oorreding – advisering en waarskuwing aan banke om versigtig te wees. ✓✓
- 6.3.14 Die Reserwebank waarsku dat hulle geen ander opsie sal hê as om bankkoerse te verhoog indien banke nie ophou om krediet aan die publiek te verskaf nie. ✓✓
- 6.3.15 Deur hierdie maatreëls kan ekonomiese beleid soos prysstabiliteit en ekonomiese groei uitgevoer word ✓✓

Indien sub-opskrifte gebruik: ✓✓ vir opskrif en ✓✓ vir meeegaande bespreking en/of voorbeelde. Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite

[enige] (16)
[50]

VRAAG 7: ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

7.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 7.1.1 arbeidshof ✓✓ (2)
- 7.1.2 regstellende aksie /SEB ✓✓ (2)
- 7.1.3 Om na die belange van hulle lede om te sien ✓✓
Om met werkgewers te onderhandel vir beter diensvoorwaardes ✓✓
Om pensioen-, werkloosheid- en mediese fondse te bestuur ✓✓
Om na te vors oor sake wat met die bedryf/industrie of sektor te make het ✓✓
[enige 2 x 2] = (4)
(8)

7.2 Datarespons

- 7.2.1 Hindernisse in die pad van uitbreiding en ekonomiese groei ✓✓✓
Ontmoedig binnelandse en buitelandse belegging ✓✓✓
Lei tot arbeidsondoeleltreffendhede ✓✓✓
Kan werksverliese veroorsaak ✓✓✓ [enige 2 x 3] = 6

- 7.2.2 onbillike ontslag/afanking ✓✓✓ (3)
(9)

7.3 Verduidelik kortliks werksplekforums wat gestig is in terme van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge (Wet no. 66 van 1995).

- 7.3.1 Die nuwe Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge het ten doel om gesamentlike probleemoplossing en die deelname van werkers aan besluitneming oor sake soos produktiwiteit, die tegnologie wat deur die firma gebruik word en belegging te fasiliteer. ✓✓
- 7.3.2 Die Wet erken die behoefte wat bestaan dat bestuurders en werkers moet saamwerk om produktiwiteit en lewenstandaarde te verbeter en daarom is daar voorsiening gemaak vir werksplekforums. ✓✓
- 7.3.3 In enige werksplek met 100 en meer werknemers kan 'n verteenwoordigende vakbond of 'n groep vakbonde, wat saam meer as die helfte van die werkers verteenwoordig, vir 'n werksplekforum aansoek doen. ✓✓
- 7.3.4 Verteenwoordigers van die forum moet deur al die werkers verkies word en nie net deur die vakbondlede nie. ✓✓
- 7.3.5 Om besluitneming te fasiliteer, sal werksplekforums uitgebreide regte mbt bestuursinligting hê. ✓✓
Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite [enige] (8)

PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

7.4 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 7.4.1 ongeskoolde arbeid ✓✓
- 7.4.2 werklike lewering ✓✓/output/uitset [enige 1 x 2]
werklike BBP ✓✓
- 7.4.3 Seisoenskommelings/-wisseling/-fluktuasies ✓✓
Minimum lone ✓✓
Verhoogde meganisasie ✓✓
Onverwagte natuurlike rampe (aanvaar indien gespesifiseer) ✓✓
[enige 2 x 2] (8)

7.5 Data respons

- 7.5.1 Laer koste ✓✓✓
Groter wins/profyt ✓✓✓ (6)
- 7.5.2 Hoeveelheid uitsette
Hoeveelheid insette ✓✓✓
Hoeveelheid uitsette:Hoeveelheid insette (3) [9]

7.6 Verduidelik hoe die regering daartoe bygedra het om werksgeleenthede te skep.

- 7.6.1 Staan informele sektor by met opleiding, toegang tot finansiering en infrastruktuur, bv. 'Business Partners' en Khula Enterprises ✓✓
- 7.6.2 Skep geleenthede vir vaardigheidsopleiding deur wetgewing, 'Skills Development Act'/'Skills Development Levies Act' en verskeie SETA's ✓✓
- 7.6.3 Werk word geskep vir ongeskoolde arbeid, bv. padonderhoud ✓✓
- 7.6.4 Indien dit op 'n arbeidsintensiewe wyse georganiseer word, kan meer mense werk gegee word ✓✓
- 7.6.5 Dit beïnvloed nie inflasie negatief nie, want relatief lae lone word betaal ✓✓
- 7.6.6 Terwyl hulle in diens is, bekom en verbeter werkers hulle vaardighede ✓✓
- 7.6.7 Hierdie programme kan aan verskeie spesifieke staatsontwikkelingsinisiatiewe gekoppel word ✓✓
- 7.6.8 Lone verdien word gebruik om goedere en dienste te koop wat plaaslik vervaardig word ✓✓ [aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe] [enige] (8)

INFLASIE

7.7 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 7.7.1 inflasie ✓✓
- 7.7.2 stagflasie ✓✓
- 7.7.3 Krediteure ✓✓
Beleggers ✓✓
Verdieners van 'n vaste inkomste ✓✓
Verbruikers ✓✓ [enige 2 x 2] (8)

7.8 Datarespons

- 7.8.1 Verlaging van rentekoerse ✓✓✓
Verhoging in BBP ✓✓✓
Verhoging in produksie ✓✓✓
Waardetoename van die rand ✓✓✓
Oliepryse gestabiliseer ✓✓✓
Pogings monetêre owerhede ✓✓✓ [enige 1 x 3]

7.8.2 3% - 6% ✓✓✓ (3)

7.8.3 **Verbruikersprysindeks** ✓✓✓ (3)

(9)

7.9 Bespreek hoe regeringsbesteding inflasie kan veroorsaak.

- 7.9.1 Wanneer die staat groot projekte onderneem soos die konstruksie van paaie, damme, ens. word 'n groot hoeveelheid geld in sirkulasie geplaas en die gevolg is prysverhogings. ✓✓
- 7.9.2 'n Verhoging in die geldaanbod/-voorraad sonder 'n gelyktydige verhoging in die vervaardiging van goedere en dienste sal veroorsaak dat pryse styg as gevolg van oormatige vraag. ✓✓
- 7.9.3 Wanneer daar 'n verlaging in direkte belasting is, neem likiede/uitkeerbare/beskikbare/verdeelbare wins toe en verhoogde vraag lei na hoër pryse. ✓✓
- 7.9.4 Wanneer verhoogde pryse aangekondig word soos petrol, posgeld, ens. word die verhogings na verbruikers deurgegee. ✓✓
- 7.9.5 'n Verhoging in indirekte belasting soos BTW sal pryse laat styg. ✓✓
- 7.9.6 Beskerming van plaaslike industrieë deur die staat kan die pryse van plaaslik vervaardigde goedere en dienste laat styg. ✓✓
- 7.9.7 'n Verhoging in besteding op maatskaplike vlak, soos welsynstoelae kan ook tot inflasie bydra. ✓✓

Aanvaar enige ander relevante feite

[enige] (8)

STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE

7.10 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

7.10.1. SASOL ✓✓

7.10.2 strategiese ✓✓

7.10.3 Gebruik sonenergie in residensiële wonings, op plase en in landelike gebiede ✓✓

Die bevordering van gas as 'n alternatief vir elektrisiteit ✓✓

Motorvoertuie wat met batterye werk of enige ander alternatiewe

brandstofbronne ✓✓ **[aanvaar geskikte alternatiewe]** [enige 2 x 2] (8)

7.11 Datarespons

7.11.1 Ontwikkelende land – die meeste mense gebruik rivier- of stroomwater (38%) ✓✓✓

7.11.2 Rivier ✓✓✓

Stroom ✓✓✓
7.11.3 Department van Waterwese en Bosbou ✓✓✓

[enige 1 x 3]

(9)

7.12 Bespreek die *belangrikste bron van energie* waarin Suid-Afrika 'n gevorderde stadium van selfvoorsiening bereik het.

7.12.1 Die belangrikste energiebron in Suid-Afrika is steenkool. ✓✓

7.12.2 Suid-Afrika het volop steenkoolafsettings wat dien as die energiedraers wat oorwegend gebruik word om aan die energiebehoefes van die land te voorsien. ✓✓

7.12.3 Die meeste elektrisiteit word ontwikkel deur steenkoolaangedrewe kragstasies. ✓✓

7.12.4 Steenkool is ook die basiese grondstof vir SASOL-'synfuel'-aanlegte. ✓✓

7.12.5 Die grootste gedeelte van plaaslike steenkoolverbruik word gebruik om elektrisiteit te ontwikkel terwyl die res aan handel en nywerheid verkoop word. ✓✓

7.12.6 Suid-Afrika is 'n groot uitvoerder van energie, veral in die vorm van steenkool en elektrisiteit aan sy bure. ✓✓

Volle krediet vir elektrisiteit!

[enige]

(8)

[50]

TOTAAL AFDELING B: 200

AFDELING C

VRAAG 8

Verduidelik die verskillende *metodes* wat gebruik kan word om *ekonomiese groei* te behaal.

8.1 Inleiding

- 8.1.1 Ekonomiese groei kan gedefinieer word as 'n verhoging/toename in die produksiekapasiteit van die ekonomie sodat daar 'n verhoging/toename is in die vlak van nasionale inkomste
- 8.1.2 Dit word gemeet in terme van jaarlikse toename/verhoging in reële BBP
- 8.1.3 Volgens hierdie definisie is ekonomiese groei 'n langtermynverskynsel en die produksiekapasiteit van 'n ekonomie kan nie betekenisvol oornag verhoog/toeneem nie aangesien dit 'n proses is wat tyd neem.
[aanvaar enige logiese/oorspronklike inleiding] Maks (3)

8.2 Inhoud

8.2.1 Verhoging/Toename in produktiwiteit ✓✓

- (a) Produktiwiteit kan beskryf word as die verhouding tussen die hoeveelheid goedere en dienste geproduseer (reële lewering/uitset) en die bronne wat gebruik word om hierdie goedere en dienste te produseer (insette). ✓✓
- (b) Produktiwiteit vir ekonomiese groei is meer omvattend en sluit alle produksiefaktore, bv. arbeidsproduktiwiteit, in. ✓✓/✓✓
- (c) Arbeidsproduktiwiteit kan verhoog word deur onderwys en opleiding. ✓✓ Maks (7)

8.2.2 Besikbaarheid van produksiefaktore ✓✓

- (a) Om ekonomiese groei te genereer is die beskikbaarheid van produksiefaktore van die regte gehalte in die regte hoeveelhede benodig, baie belangrik. ✓✓
- (b) Die gehalte van die arbeidsmag is belangrik en kan verbeter word deur onderwys en opleiding (vorming van mensekapitaal), bv. skoolonderrig, naskoolse onderig, indiensopleiding, beroepsleiding, ens. ✓✓/✓✓
- (c) Entrepreneurs moet beskikbaar wees om nuwe werksgeleenthede te skep; bestuurspersoneel word benodig om die skepping van welvaart te rig. ✓✓
- (d) Kapitaal word deur spaargeld geskep wat benodig word vir beleggings en kapitaalvorming om plaas te vind. ✓✓
- (e) Belegging word deur 'n verskeidenheid ekonomiese en nie-ekonomiese faktore beïnvloed, bv. rentekoerse en sekerheid oor toekomstige ekonomiese en politieke ontwikkelinge. ✓✓/✓✓
- (f) Die beskikbaarheid en aantal natuurlike hulpbronne kan nie, volgens hulle aard, vermeerder word nie behalwe waar nuwe minerale afsettings van een of ander soort gevind word. ✓✓ Maks (15)

8.2.3 Tegnologiese ontwikkeling ✓✓

- (a) Tegnologiese ontwikkeling bepaal grootliks die produksieproses waar verskillende produksiefaktore gekombineer is. ✓✓
- (b) Verbetering in tegnologie kan dus lei tot meer doeltreffende produksieprosesse, d.i. groter produksie met dieselfde aantal insette en dus ekonomiese groei. ✓✓/✓✓
- (c) Tegnologie word hoofsaaklik deur navorsing en ontwikkeling in die private en publieke sektore verbeter. ✓✓
- (d) Nuwe tegnologie sluit faktore soos nuwe uitvindings, nuwe produksietegnieke, verbeteringe mbt ontwerp en prestasie van masjinerie, beter organisasie en bestuur, doeltreffender fabrieksuitlegte, beter opleidingsfasiliteite en doeltreffender vervoer en kommunikasie in. ✓✓/✓✓✓
Maks (9)

8.2.4 Doeltreffende staats-/regeringsbeleid ✓✓

- (a) Die staat verskaf die raamwerk waarbinne die markeconomie funksioneer, wat sake soos goedgeformuleerde besitregte en kontrakwetgewing insluit. ✓✓/✓✓✓
- (b) 'n Sosiale infrastruktuur wat onderwys- en gesondheidsdienste insluit. ✓✓
- (c) Die staat kan navorsing en ontwikkeling ondersteun en nuwe maatreëls bekend stel wat gemik is op die vervanging van invoere of die bevordering van uitvoere en die ontwikkeling van kleinsakeondernemings. ✓✓/✓✓✓
- (d) Deur 'n fiskale beleid toe te pas, kan die regering die ekonomiese groei koers stimuleer deur, bv. staatsbesteding te verhoog, sekere belastingtoegewings te maak, en selfs die subsidiëring van sekere nywerhede/industrieë. ✓✓/✓✓✓
- (e) 'n Doeltreffende staatsbeleid behels die normalisering van Suid-Afrika se ekonomiese verhoudinge met ander lande, d.i. om buitelandse beleggings te stimuleer en om internasionale handel aan te moedig. ✓✓/✓✓✓
Maks (13)

8.2.5 Belegging/Investering ✓✓

- (a) Netto beleggings is jaarlikse toevoegings by die nasionale kapitaalvoorraad. ✓✓
- (b) Netto beleggings word benodig vir ekonomiese groei, d.i. om die groei van die reële BBP te verhoog. ✓✓/✓✓✓
Maks (6)
Maks (45)

Krediteer sinvolle verwysing na AsgiSA onder elke sub-opskrif. – Maks. 10
Gee 2 punte vir voorbeelde onder elke sub-opskrif.

8.3 Gevolgtrekking

- 8.3.1 Hoe groter die produksie van goedere en dienste waaraan daar 'n behoefte is, hoe meer behoeftes kan bevredig word.
- 8.3.2 'n Ander belangrike aspek van ekonomiese groei is dat dit gewoonlik gepaardgaan met die skepping van nuwe werksgeleenthede en die vermindering van werkloosheid.
- 8.3.3 Dit is daarom verstaanbaar dat die regerings van die meeste lande noukeurig aandag skenk aan ekonomiese groei as 'n doelwit en metodes om ekonomiese groei te verhoog/laat toeneem.

[aanvaar enige logiese/oorspronklike gevolgtrekking]

(2)

[50]

VRAAG 9

Ontleed, mbv grafieke, vraagelastisiteit.

9.1 Inleiding

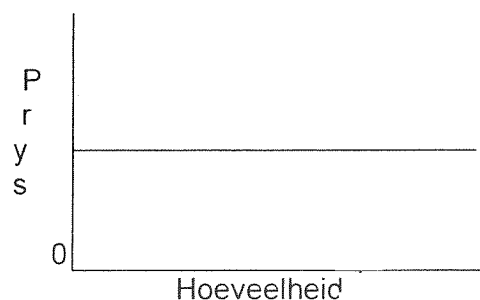
- 9.1.1 Verwys na die sensitiwiteit of gevoeligheid van vraag op prysveranderinge.
- 9.1.2 Ekonomie en entrepreneurs moet weet tot watter mate vraag sal toeneem wanneer die prys van 'n artikel met 'n gegewe bedrag daal.
- 9.1.3 Die pryselastisiteit van vraag kan bepaal word deur die persentasie verandering in die hoeveelheid gevra, te deel deur die persentasie verandering in die prys.

[aanvaar enige logiese/oorspronklike inleiding] Maks (3)

9.2 Inhoud

9.2.1 Volmaakte elastiese vraag (oneindig elasties) ✓✓

- (a) Hoeveelhede van 'n produk gevra, verander deur 'n oneindige hoeveelheid in die geval van slegs 'n effense prysverandering. ✓✓
- (b) Die kromme van so 'n vraag kan deur 'n horisontale reguit lyn voorgestel word. ✓✓
- (c) In die praktyk is sulke vraagkrommes uiters skaars. ✓✓

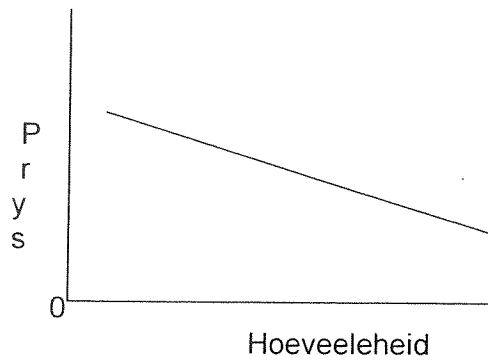


Max.: (10)

9.2.2 Relatief elastiese vraag (elastisiteit van 1) ✓✓

- (a) Die hoeveelheid gevra, verander persentasiegewys meer as die verandering in die prys van die produk. ✓✓
- (b) 'n 100%-verandering in prys lei tot 'n 150%-verandering in vraag. ✓✓

✓

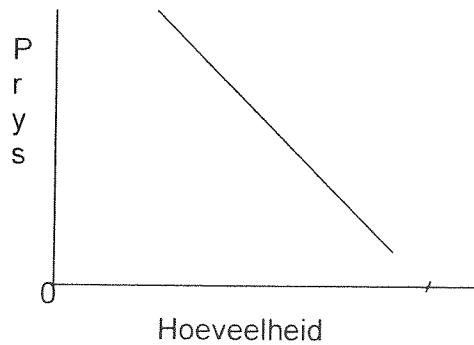


✓✓✓

Max.: (10)

9.2.3 Elastisiteit van een ✓✓

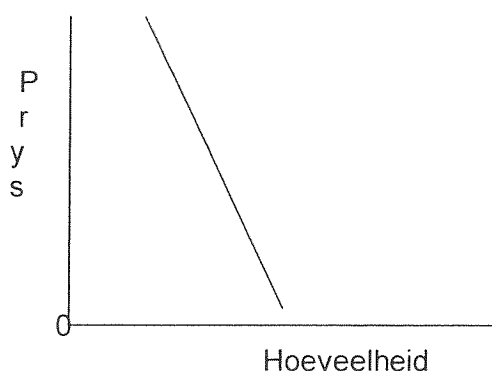
- (a) Die hoeveelheid gevra, verander met dieselfde persentasie as die persentasie waarmee die prys verander het. ✓✓✓
- (b) 'n 100%-styging in die prys lei tot 'n 100%-daling in die hoeveelheid gevra. ✓✓



✓✓✓

9.2.4 Relatief onelastiese vraag (elastisiteit minder as 1) ✓✓

- (a) Die hoeveelheid gevra, verander teen 'n kleiner persentasie as die persentasie waarteen die prys verander. ✓✓
- (b) Indien die prys verander teen 100%, sal die hoeveelheid gevra slegs by 60% verander. ✓✓

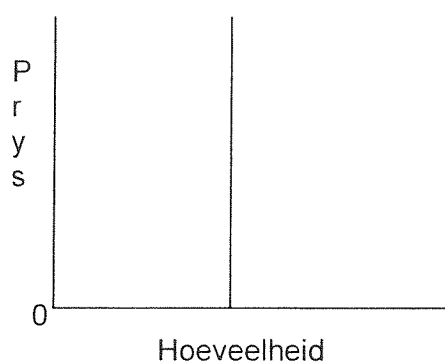


✓✓✓

Max.: (10)

9.2.5 Volmaakte onelastiese vraag (elastisiteit van 0) ✓✓

- (a) 'n Prysverandering het geen invloed op die vraag na 'n produk nie. ✓✓
- (b) Hierdie vorm van elastisiteit is van toepassing op noodsaaklike produkte, bv. sout. ✓✓
- (c) Die kromme van so 'n vraag kan voorgestel word deur 'n vertikale reguit lyn. ✓✓



✓✓✓

Maks (10)
(45)

[Ken 3 punte per elastisiteitsvorm toe vir berekeninge wanneer voorbeelde gebruik word.]

9.3 Gevolgtrekking

9.3.1 Indien die vraag na 'n produk wat die entrepreneur verkoop elasties is, sal hy/sy baie versigtig moet wees oor 'n prysverhoging omdat 'n prysverhoging kan lei tot 'n groot afname in die hoeveelheid gevra.

9.3.2 Indien hy/sy 'n produk verkoop met 'n onelastiese vraag sal die hoeveelheid gevra nie so skerp daal in reaksie op 'n prysverhoging nie.
[aanvaar enige logiese/oorspronklike gevolgtrekking] Maks (2)

[50]

VRAAG 10

Evalueer Suid-Afrika se belasting-op-toegevoegde-waardestelsel (BTW) teen die vereistes van 'n goeie belastingstelsel.

10.1 Inleiding

10.1.1 Belasting is 'n verpligte bydrae wat deur die staat of 'n plaaslike regering op sy burgers gehef word met die doel om dienste in belang van die algemene publiek te finansier.

10.1.2 Die hoofkenmerk van belasting is die verpligte aard daarvan wat beteken die staat het die reg om belasting te hef en die burger moet eenvoudig die belasting betaal. [aanvaar enige relevante inleiding] Maks (3)

10.2 Inhoud

10.2.1 Produktief (doeltreffend/effektief) ✓✓

- (a) Dit moet te alle tye genoeg inkomste verskaf om die staat se uitgawes te dek. ✓✓
- (b) Doeltreffendheid hang af van die tipe belasting, belastingkoers, vrystellings wat aan diegene met minimum belasbare inkomste toegestaan word, mediese en ander uitgawes, ens. ✓✓
- (c) 'n Belastingstelsel sal produktief wees indien doeltreffende administrasie ontduiking baie moeilik maak. ✓✓
- (d) Ontduiking is baie moeilik met BTW – die meeste mense is nie bewus daarvan dat hulle betaal nie so hulle probeer nie om die belasting te ontduik nie. ✓✓

Maks (6)

10.2.2 Elasties/Aanpasbaar ✓✓

- (a) Dit moet maklik te wees om die inkomste uit belasting te verhoog of te verminder wanneer omstandighede dit vereis. ✓✓
- (b) Dit moet moontlik wees om addisionele vorms van belasting te hef sonder om die ekonomie te ontwrig. ✓✓
- (c) Alhoewel dit maklik is om BTW te verander, kan dit erge politieke implikasies hê. ✓✓

Maks (6)

10.2.3 Ekonomies (Vereenvoudig) ✓✓

- (a) Die invordering van belasting moet nie groot moeite wees en baie uitgawes behels nie. ✓✓
- (b) Sommige spesialiste glo dat die koste van invordering nie meer as 2% van die belastinginkomste moet bedra nie. ✓✓
- (c) Die belastingbetaler moet ook so min uitgawes as moontlik aangaan wanneer hy sy belasting betaal. ✓✓
- (d) BTW is maklik en ekonomies om in te vorder. ✓✓ Maks (6)

10.2.4 Seker/Vasstaande/Betroubaar ✓✓

- (a) Die belasting gehef, moet ingevorder word. ✓✓
- (b) Die belastingbetaler moet presies weet hoeveel hy moet betaal en wanneer. ✓✓
- (c) Die berekeningsmetode moet bekend wees. ✓✓
- (d) BTW baie seker (14%). ✓✓ Maks (6)

10.2.5 Onpartydig (Regverdig) ✓✓

- (a) Belastingbetalers in dieselfde finansiële of ekonomiese posisie moet dieselfde belasting betaal. ✓✓
- (b) Faktore soos die besit van kapitaal, inkomste, familie-verantwoordelikhede en mediese uitgawes moet in ag geneem word. ✓✓
- (c) 'n Belastingstelsel is regverdig indien almal dieselfde opofferings maak, soos 'n progressiewe stelsel van belasting. ✓✓
- (d) BTW op basiese produkte is nie regverdig nie, maar sekere produkte is vrygestel om BTW meer onpartydig te maak. ✓✓ Maks (6)

10.2.6 Geskik/Gerieflik ✓✓

- (a) Die belastingbetaler moet die tyd, plek en betalingsmetode weet en dit moet vir hom gerieflik wees op daardie tyd en plek. ✓✓
- (b) Vir die staat beteken dit 'n belastingstelsel wat 'n gereelde vloeï van fondse na die tesourie verseker. ✓✓
- (c) Dit is baie gerieflik om BTW by die aankoop punt te betaal. ✓✓ Maks (6)

10.2.7 Eenvoudig ✓✓

- (a) Veral die metode om belasting te bereken moet so eenvoudig wees dat die belastingbetaler en die belastinginvorderaar maklik kan verstaan. ✓✓
- (b) Die stelsel moet maklik wees om toe te pas. ✓✓
- (c) Die samewerking van belastingbetalers sal meer geredelik gekry word indien hulle verstaan waarom hulle moet belasting betaal, en hoeveel hulle moet betaal. ✓✓
- (d) BTW is baie maklik om te bereken – 14% ✓✓ Maks (6)

10.2.8 Moet nasionale inkomste tot maksimum verhoog ✓✓

- (a) 'n Belangrike funksie van die staat is om die produktiwiteit van arbeid en die per capita-inkomste soveel as moontlik te verhoog. ✓✓
- (b) Indien die belastingstelsel te progressief of te hoog is, kan dit produksie strem. ✓✓
- (c) Hierdie vereiste impliseer dat die stelsel neutraal moet wees en nie die belangrikste deelnemers aan die ekonomie moet demotiveer nie. ✓✓
- (d) Soos wat uitgawes toeneem, so neem BTW toe – wat meer tot die inkomste bydra. ✓✓

Ken 2 punte toe met verwysing na BTW as vereiste = (16)

Maks (6)

Maks (45)

10.3 Gevolgtrekking

Belasting behels bydraes deur die ander deelnemers aan die ekonomie van die staat sonder enige verpligting met betrekking tot 'n quid pro quo (sonder om iets terug te ontvang) van die staat af aan die betrokke deelnemer. Belasting kan egter belangrike gevolge hê met betrekking tot die gedrag van die deelnemers. [aanvaar enige relevante gevolgtrekking] Maks (2)

[50]

VRAAG 11

Die basiese kenmerk van 'n ontwikkelende land is die lae lewenstandaard van die meerderheid van die bevolking wat duidelik word in lae inkomste, wanvoeding, lae vlakke van vaardigheid, lae lewensverwagting, substandaard-dienslewering en behuising.

Bring die bostaande stelling met Suid-Afrika in verband en bespreek hoe die Suid-Afrikaanse regering poog om armoede te verlig en uit te wis.

11.1 Inleiding

11.1.1 'n Basiese kenmerk van 'n ontwikkelende land is die lae lewenstandaard van die meerderheid van die bevolking.

11.1.2 Die lae gemiddelde inkomste, in vergelyking met 'n ontwikkelde (industriële) land is die hooforsaak van die armoedesiklus.

[aanvaar enige oorspronklike/logiese inleiding] Maks (3)

11.2 Inhoud

11.2.1 Lae inkomste

- (a) Die per capita bruto nasionale produk, as 'n aanduiding van die welvaart van 'n land, is relatief laag. ✓✓
Die grootste gedeelte van enige vrye/besteebare inkomste word gebruik om basiese noodsaaklikhede te koop en baie min bly oor om te ~~maak~~ ✓✓

- (c) Die Lewenstandaardmaat (LSM) in Suid-Afrika het geleidelik oor die laaste dekade toegeneem maar 'n groot aantal van die bevolking leef nog steeds in armoede en verdien minder as R2 000 per jaar. ✓✓
- (d) Die verhoogde sosiale uitgawes (sosiale lone) deur die staat dra tot 'n sekere mate by om die inkomstevlakke te verhoog. ✓✓
- (e) Daar bestaan steeds 'n wanbalans met betrekking tot die verspreiding van inkomste in die land ten spyte van die staat se fiskalebeleidspogings via die begroting. ✓✓

11.2.2 Wanvoeding en lae lewensverwagting

- (a) Die verbetering van primêre gesondheidsorg in Suid-Afrika het nog nie die sukses behaal wat deur regeringsbeleid in die vooruitsig gestel is nie. ✓✓
- (b) Die algemene gesondheid van die meerderheid van die bevolking is baie swak en dit word in wanvoeding, siektes, jongkindersterftes en lae lewensverwagting gemanifesteer. ✓✓
- (c) 'n Faktor wat hiertoe bydra is die MIV/Vigs-pandemie en die tekort aan hulpbronne om doeltreffende behandeling te gee. ✓✓
- (d) Suid-Afrika het 'n skoolvoedingskema in plek op primêre vlak om die wanvoedingverskynsel te verlig, dit het egter nog nie alle behoeftige sektore van die bevolking bereik nie. ✓✓
- (e) Openbare sektor mediese fasiliteite (klinieke en hospitale) is swak toegerus en het nie genoeg personeel nie. Daar is 'n tekort aan infrastruktuuronderhoud ten spyte daarvan dat daar verhoogde begrotingstoewysings aan die gesondheidssektor was. ✓✓
- (f) Gratis mediese dienste word aan kinders, behoeftiges en bejaardes by staatshospitale en –klinieke verskaf. ✓✓

11.2.3 Lae vlakke van onderwys/onderrig

- (a) Die geletterdheidsvlakke is oor die algemeen laag en opvoedkundige fasiliteite is ontoereikend. ✓✓
- (b) Die onderrig wat verskaf word is dikwels nie geskik nie en ontoepaslik vir die spesifieke ontwikkelingsbehoefte van die land. ✓✓
- (c) Indiensopleiding is dikwels ontoereikend en daar is 'n beperkte aantal heropleidingsprogramme. ✓✓
- (d) Alhoewel sommige opvoedkundige fasiliteite beskikbaar is, is skoolbywoning swak en die uitvalkoers is hoog. ✓✓
- (e) Die vlakke van ongeletterdheid in Suid-Afrika word stadig maar seker uitgewis deur programme vir basiese onderwys en opleiding vir volwassenes wat deur die openbare en private sektore aangebied word. ✓✓
- (f) 'n Nasionale vaardigheidsfonds (bestuur deur sektorale onderwys- en opleidingsowerhede – SETA's) is gestig om indiensopleiding in vaardighede wat deur die ekonomie van die land benodig word, te fasiliteer. ✓✓

- (g) Om die hoë uitvalkoers by skole teen te werk, het die staat verpligte skoolbywoningwetgewing gepubliseer maar as gevolg van armoede het dit nie die gewenste uitwerking nie. ✓✓
- (h) Baie vaardige personeel het die land verlaat op soek na beter werksomstandighede en hoër salarisse en lone. ✓✓

11.2.4 Sub-standaard dienste en behuising

- (a) Ontwikkelende lande ondervind toenemende verstedeliking wat gewoonlik lei tot gebrekkige voorsiening van munisipale dienste en behuising. ✓✓
- (b) Dit manifesteer in onbeheerde plakkery (informele nedersettings wat opskiet) aan die buitewyke van groot stede en dorpe. ✓✓
- (c) Alhoewel Suid-Afrika 'n nasionale behuisingsbeleid in plek het via die Heropbou-en-Ontwikkelingsplan (HOP) is daar 'n tekort aan stedelike behuising as gevolg van toenemende verstedeliking. ✓✓
- (d) Daar is dikwels nie genoeg residensiële grond beskikbaar om informele nedersettings in stedelike gebiede te vestig nie. ✓✓
- (e) Suid-Afrika staar ook die uitdaging van ontoereikende vaardige tegniese en professionele personeel op plaaslike munisipale vlak in die gesig, wat doeltreffende dienslewering bemoeilik. ✓✓

[enige] (45)

10.3 Gevolgtrekking

10.3.1 Die kombinasie van al die bogenoemde faktore gee gewoonlik aanleiding tot 'n lae lewenstandaard, 'n afwaartse spiraal van armoede en 'n algemene gevoel van depressie en wanhoop.

[aanvaar enige ander oorspronklike/logiese gevolgtrekking] Maks (2)

[50]

TOTAAL AFDELING C: 100

GROOTTOTAAL: 400