

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS**  
**FEB / MARCH 2007**

Economics/SG

2

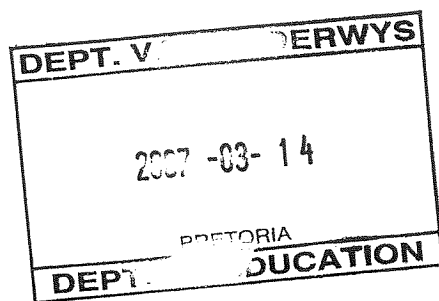
Senior Certificate Examination

Marking Guideline

**SECTION A**

1.1.1	A	B	C	D		1.2.1	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.2	A	B	C	D		1.2.2	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.3	A	B	C	D		1.2.3	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.4	A	B	C	D		1.2.4	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.5	A	B	C	D		1.2.5	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.6	A	B	C	D		1.2.6	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.7	A	B	C	D		1.2.7	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.8	A	B	C	D		1.2.8	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.9	A	B	C	D		1.2.9	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.10	A	B	C	D		1.2.10	TRUE	FALSE
1.1.11	A	B	C	D				(20)
1.1.12	A	B	C	D		1.3.1	Undeclared income	
1.1.13	A	B	C	D		1.3.2	Utility	
1.1.14	A	B	C	D		1.3.3	1 <sup>st</sup> economy	
1.1.15	A	B	C	D		1.3.4	Balance of Payments	
1.1.16	A	B	C	D		1.3.5	Auditor-General	
1.1.17	A	B	C	D		1.3.6	Poverty	
1.1.18	A	B	C	D		1.3.7	COSATU	
1.1.19	A	B	C	D		1.3.8	Department of Labour	
1.1.20	A	B	C	D		1.3.9	Globalisation	
				(60)		1.3.10	SARB	(20)

[100]



**SECTION B****QUESTION 2****NATIONAL INCOME****2.1 Answer the following questions.**

2.1.1 GDP ✓✓

2.1.2 open ✓✓

2.1.3 Durable ✓✓

Semi durable ✓✓

Non durable ✓✓

Services ✓✓

Any 3 x 2

[10]

**2.2 Data Response**

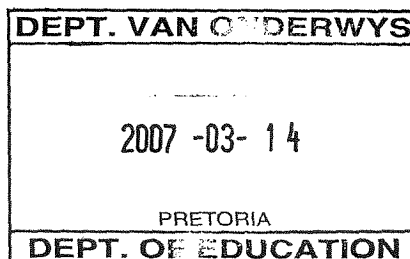
2.2.1 Businesses cycle ✓✓✓

2.2.2 Economic activity ✓✓✓

2.2.3 D-F / D-E ✓✓✓

2.2.4 Depression ✓✓✓

2.2.5 Trough ✓✓



[14]

**2.3 Explain 'transfer payments' and 'double counting' as two problems in determining national income.****Transfer Payments**

2.3.1 Transfer payment can be defined as the payment which one person or group receives and ✓✓

2.3.2 then pays over to another person or group without a productive service being rendered. ✓✓

2.3.3 A cheque issued by the state in respect of old age pension, or an unemployment grant or a child support grant is an income to the receiver. ✓✓

2.3.4 However the receiver did not contribute labour, capital or any other factors of production in exchange for payments. ✓✓

- 2.3.5 And for this reason it is regarded as transfer payment and therefore excluded from national income account. ✓✓
- 2.3.6 Transfer payments are not part of a country's national income because it has already been taken into account. ✓✓
- 2.3.7 Example: Taxes are included in wages when all personal incomes are added to calculate the national income. ✓✓
- 2.3.8 Not all payments made by the state are transfer payments. ✓✓
- 2.3.9 Payments for postal services, construction of roads, hospitals and schools are goods and services that form part of a country's production and are therefore an income. ✓✓

Any 4x2

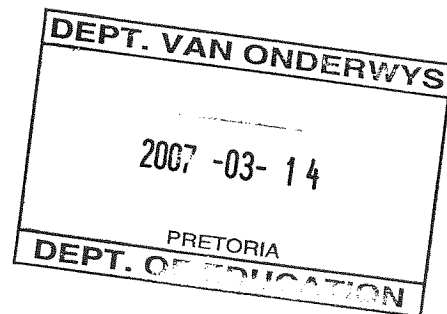
**Double counting**

- 2.3.10 In order to determine national income, the contribution of the factors of production towards a particular product or service must be counted once only ✓✓
- 2.3.11 If any thing is counted twice, double counting occurs. ✓✓
- 2.3.12 For example, double counting occurs, if pensions and other transfer payments by the state are included ✓✓
- 2.3.13 Intermediate goods should not be counted as they will be counted when they are finished ✓✓
- 2.3.14 To avoid double counting, only the added value is included in national income. ✓✓

Any 4x2

[16]  
/40/**QUESTION 3****PRICE FORMATION**

- 3.1 Answer the following questions:
- 3.1.1 invisible ✓✓
- 3.1.2 complementary ✓✓
- 3.1.3 Changes in production techniques ✓✓  
Increase in size of industry ✓✓  
Changes in cost of production factors ✓✓  
Rise in price of competing goods ✓✓  
Government taxation policies ✓✓



3 x 2

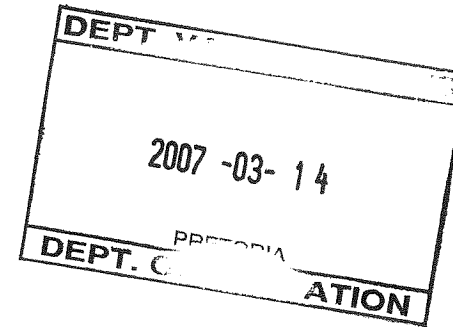
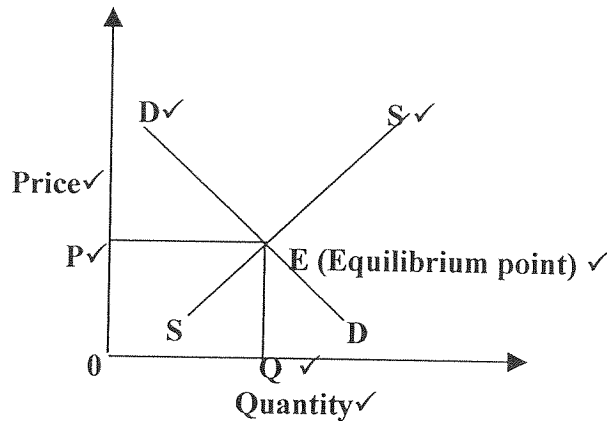
Natural factors (climate) ✓✓

3.2 **Data response:**

[10]

3.2.1 Equilibrium price determined by demand and supply / Price formation. ✓✓✓

3.2.2



Max 5

- 3.2.3 Homogeneous products ✓✓
- Large number of sellers ✓✓
- Large number of buyers ✓✓
- Free competition ✓✓
- No preferential treatment or discrimination ✓✓
- Efficient transport and communication ✓✓
- Perfect knowledge of market conditions ✓✓

3 x 2

3.3 **Discuss the economic importance (significance) of markets.**

[14]

3.3.1 The most important economic function of the market is to bring together buyers and sellers in the same place/markets bring supply and demand together. ✓✓

3.3.2 The question of what, how, and for whom are answered by firms and households linked together in the marketing of goods and services. ✓✓

3.3.3 Markets have emerged as a method of organising production / markets allocate resources. ✓✓

3.3.4 Through the information transmitted by markets, producers can make decisions about what factors of production to use and consumers decide what to consume. ✓✓

3.3.5 The major economic function of the market system is price formation/determination. ✓✓

- 3.3.6 The prices of a specific product is determined by the demand (by the consumers) and the supply (by the producers). ✓✓
- 3.3.7 Any change in the price implies a change in either demand or supply or both. ✓✓
- 3.3.8 Markets are self-regulating. ✓✓
- 3.3.9 When prices, profits or wages drift away from their natural levels as determined by cost, the market forces of demand and supply will drive them back to their equilibrium. ✓✓
- 3.3.10 Market serves to co-ordinate production and consumption decisions. ✓✓
- 3.3.11 Markets reduce price fluctuations caused by the seasonal nature of products. ✓✓
- 3.3.12 Markets allows both producers and consumers to take advantage of the specialised services. ✓✓

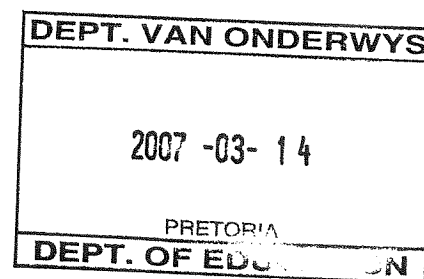
Any 8 x 2 [16]  
/40/

#### QUESTION 4

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBANISATION

4.1 Answer the following questions:

- 4.1.1 developed ✓✓
- 4.1.2 DBSA ✓✓
- 4.1.3 Trading and hawking ✓✓  
Production and construction ✓✓  
Illegal activities ✓✓  
Services ✓✓



} Accept specified activities under these categories

Any 3 x2

4.2 **Data response**

[10]

- 4.2.1 Encouraging improvement of standard of living by structural changes ✓✓✓
- 4.2.2 Economical ✓✓✓  
Social ✓✓✓

4.2.3 Unequal distribution of resources over the given area/uneven distribution of factors of production over the land ✓✓✓

4.2.4 Unemployment ✓✓

4.3 **Briefly explain the development strategies that can be employed for the economic development of poorer countries.**

[14]

4.3.1 *Human resources* ✓✓

4.3.2 Human resources refer to the labour force of a country. ✓✓

4.3.3 Development of skills, abilities, education and training as the investments in human capital are indispensable for economic development. ✓✓

4.3.4 *Natural resources* ✓✓

4.3.5 Mineral exploitation requires good management so that the income from resources used to develop alternative sources of economic activity to ensure consistent economic development. ✓✓

4.3.6 Agriculture is an important economic activity in all developing countries and agricultural development resulting from efficient farming method can contribute significantly to economic development. ✓✓

4.3.7 *Capital formation* ✓✓

4.3.8 An economy can only develop if there is an increase in the stock of capital, this is called capital formation. ✓✓

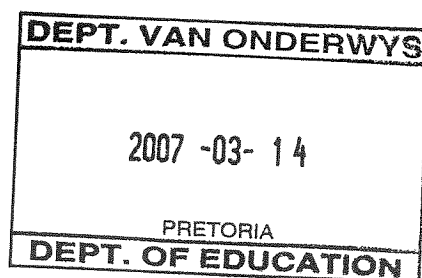
4.3.9 Domestic saving ,foreign investments and loans from World Banks are the sources of capital. ✓✓

4.3.10 *Technological development* ✓✓

4.3.11 Economic development requires the development and availability of modern technologies for the efficient, mass and profitable production. ✓✓

2 Marks for heading and 2 marks for explanations . Max: [16]

/40/



**QUESTION 5****INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS**

5.1 Answer the following questions:

5.1.1 four ✓✓

5.1.2 devaluation ✓✓

5.1.3 Natural resources ✓✓  
 Climate ✓✓  
 Characteristics of labour ✓✓  
 Capital ✓✓  
 International migration ✓✓  
 Effective wants ✓✓  
 Income ✓✓  
 Mass production ✓✓  
 Established industries ✓✓

} Any 3 x 2

[10]

5.2 Data response

5.2.1 International trade ✓✓✓

5.2.2 To assist businesses access the EU market ✓✓✓

5.2.3 Agricultural ✓✓✓  
Industrial ✓✓✓

5.2.4 Any one of the European countries who are members ✓✓

[14]

5.3 Discuss import duties as a form of protection.

5.3.1 The most common form of protection ✓✓  
Reasons for this form of protection

5.3.2. To make imports more expensive so that imports are discouraged. ✓✓

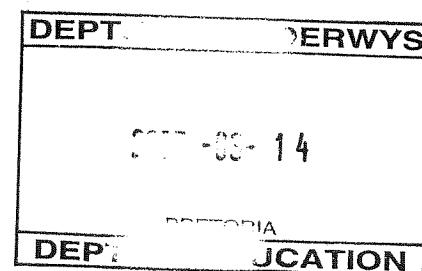
5.3.3 Serve as an income to the state. ✓✓

5.3.4. Protect local industries. ✓✓

Forms of import duties.

5.3.5 Ad valorem tariffs ✓✓

5.3.6 The duty amounts to a certain percentage of the value of the imported article. ✓✓ e.g.: 10% of the value ✓✓



- 5.3.7 Specific tariff ✓✓  
 5.3.8 Levied as a certain amount per unit, mass or size. ✓✓  
 e.g.: R4 per unit ✓✓  
 5.3.9 Composite tariff ✓✓  
 5.3.10 A combination of ad valorem plus a specific duty. ✓✓  
 e.g.: 5% of value plus R2 per unit. ✓✓  
 5.3.11 Simple tariff ✓✓  
 5.3.12 One tariff only is payable, no matter which country the product is  
 imported. ✓✓ Any 8 x 2 [16]

/40/

**THE STATE****6.1 Answer the following questions.**

6.1.1 Responsibility ✓✓

6.1.2 three ✓✓

6.1.3 Education ✓✓

Health ✓✓

Welfare ✓✓

Housing and community services ✓✓

} (Any 3x2)

[10]

**6.2. Data Response**

6.2.1 Personal income tax ✓✓✓

6.2.2 Indirect taxes ✓✓✓

6.2.3 Road Accident Fund/Stabilisation Fund/Road Infrastructure ✓✓✓ - Any 1x3

6.2.4 Fuel levies ✓✓✓

VAT ✓✓✓

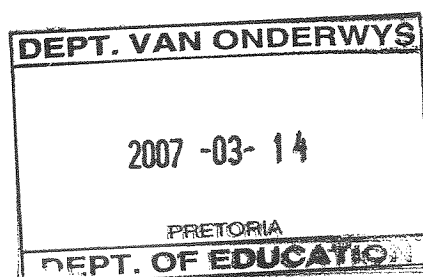
Customs duties ✓✓✓

Excise duties ✓✓✓

} Any 1x3

6.2.5 A compulsory contribution made by the individuals and businesses  
to the state to finance the public services ✓✓

[14]

**6.3 Discuss 'Fiscal policy and monetary policy' as means to carry out  
the state's economic policy**6.3.1 Fiscal policy describes how the government influences the economy  
through taxation and spending. ✓✓



- 6.3.2 If excess demand has increased inflation, the government can raise tax to decrease people's buying power and this result in a lower demand for goods. ✓✓
- 6.3.3 Government expenditure could lead to an increase in total demand and therefore economic growth, employment and a more favourable balance of payments. ✓✓
- 6.3.4 Government expenditure on education, health care and job creation, can lead to a more equitable distribution of income and poverty alleviation. ✓✓
- 6.3.5 Government can also promote exports by means of export subsidies. ✓✓
- 6.3.6 Encourage industrial development by means of tariff protection. ✓✓

Any 4x2 = 8

**Monetary policy**

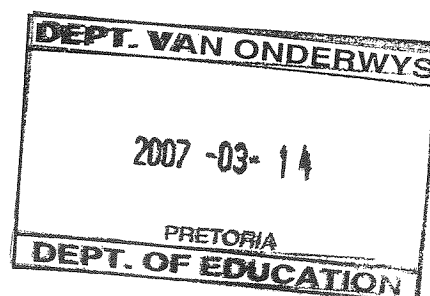
- 6.3.7 The government controls money and the money supply with the help of South African Reserve Bank. ✓✓
- 6.3.8 The SARB uses its monetary policy to influence flow of money and credit in the country. ✓✓
- 6.3.9 By changing the amount of cash and liquid reserves that banks are required to keep ✓✓
- 6.3.10 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% ✓✓
- 6.3.11 This will less the money available in the country to sound because an extra 10% will now be in the vaults of the commercial banks. ✓✓
- 6.3.12 By changing the Official bank rate the Reserve Bank has an influence on the rates of discounting the bills of exchange. ✓✓
- 6.3.13 By Open Market Transactions – buying and selling government stocks and bonds. ✓✓
- 6.3.14 If the Reserve Bank buys on the open market it puts more money into the economy and vice versa ✓✓
- 6.3.15 By influencing the interest rate. The Reserve Bank sets the bank rate. ✓✓
- 6.3.16 If the bank rate increases it costs bank more to borrow money and they immediately increase their borrowing rates for the public. ✓✓
- 6.3.17 This makes it more expensive for the businessmen to borrow money and therefore decreases the demand for money. ✓✓
- 6.3.18 By Moral Persuasion- advising and warning banks to be careful. ✓✓

Any 4 x 2 = 8

[16]

(Any other relevant substantive facts and examples will earn 2 marks each)

/40/



**QUESTION 7****NATIONAL INCOME AND THE STATE****7.1 Answer the following:**

7.1.1 Overestimation ✓✓

7.1.2 Capital ✓✓

- 7.1.3 - Sale of public sector assets ✓✓  
 - Partnership agreement ✓✓  
 - Leasing of business right ✓✓  
 - Contracting –out method ✓✓  
 - Discontinuation of services ✓✓
- } Any 3x 2

[10]

**7.2 Data Response**

7.2.1 Regressive ✓✓✓

7.2.2  $R4\ 000 \times \frac{15}{100} = R600$  ✓✓7.2.3 Progressive tax system. ✓✓  
When income increases the rate of tax also increases. ✓✓✓

7.2.4 Pay As You Earn/ PAYE ✓✓

[14]

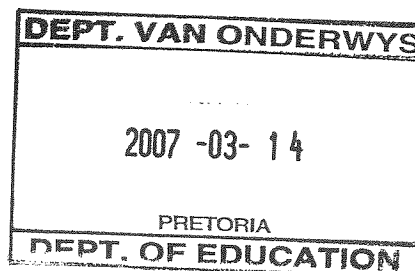
**7.3 Discuss the 'increase in productivity' as the most important method to increase national income.**

7.3.1 Productivity is the relationship between the quantity of goods and services produced (real output) and ✓✓

7.3.2 the quantity of goods and services used to produce that output (inputs). ✓✓

7.3.3 An increase in productivity, i.e. production per unit of factors of production, is regarded as a very important factor which affects economic growth. ✓✓

7.3.4 Human capital formation and technological developments are very important for the increase in productivity. ✓✓



- 7.3.5 Labour productivity is the easiest factor to measure and can be defined as a number of units of output obtained from one unit labour input during a particular time period. ✓✓
- 7.3.6 Labour productivity can be increased by education and training. ✓✓
- 7.3.7 Increase in productivity can be achieved by more efficient production methods and better management. ✓✓
- 7.3.8 An increase in productivity is achieved when there is an increase in output with the same unit of input or less input. ✓✓
- 7.3.9 Productivity can increase income, standard of living, economic growth and international competitiveness. ✓✓

Any 8x 2 [16]

(Any other relevant substantive facts and examples will earn 2 marks each)

/40/

**(SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC SUBJECTS)****CHOOSE ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS. .****8.1 LABOUR RELATIONS****8.1.1 Answer the following questions.**

- a. rise ✓✓
- b. Promote sound worker – employer relations ✓✓  
Prevent labour dispute from arising ✓✓  
Settle dispute that do not arise by conciliation or arbitration ✓✓  
Assist setting up of workplace forums and conduct ballots ✓✓

} Any 2 x2

[6]

**8.1.2 Data response**

- a. They could not reach consensus ✓✓✓
- b. Laying-off some employees for the purposes of structural adjustment in the workplace/ Re-engineering. ✓✓✓

[6]

**8.1.3 Briefly explain the functions of labour unions.**

- a. To negotiate with employers on behalf of and in the interest of its members. ✓✓
- b. To bargain for wage increases ✓✓
- c. To institute and improve pension schemes. ✓✓
- d. To obtain medical aid schemes. ✓✓
- e. To negotiate for better working conditions ✓✓
- f. To obtain favourable overtime rates. ✓✓
- g. To ensure the length of the working periods is favourable to the workers ✓✓
- h. To influence management decisions that could benefit the workers. ✓✓

Any 4x2 [8]  
/20/

**8.2 PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT****8.2.1 Answer the following question**

- a. unskilled ✓✓
- b. Labour productivity ✓✓  
Capital productivity ✓✓  
Multifactor productivity ✓✓ } Any 2 x2

[6]

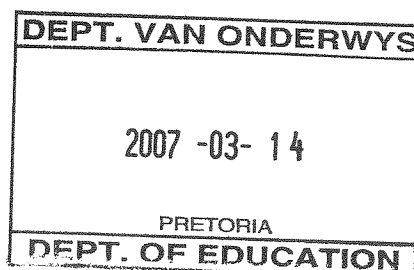
**8.2.2 Data Response**

- a. Decreased ✓✓✓
- b. 4 000 ✓✓✓

[6]

**8.2.3 Briefly discuss the seasonal unemployment.**

- a. People who work during peak periods and are unemployed in off-peak periods. ✓✓
- b. It is caused by normal and expected changes in economic activity during the course of a single year. ✓✓



- c. Certain economic activities require more labour during a specific season of the year and less during the rest of the year. ✓✓
- d. This is found in some sectors of the economy, e.g. agricultural sector. ✓✓
- e. During harvest times more people are employed and people become unemployed during the months where no harvest. ✓✓

Any 4x2 [8]  
/20/

**8.3 INFLATION**

**8.3.1 Answer the following questions.**

a. cost ✓✓

b. Income and wealth declines ✓✓  
 Savings is negatively affected ✓✓  
 Fixed income groups are negatively affected. ✓✓ } (Any 2x2)

[6]

**8.3.2 Data Response**

a. Brazil ✓✓✓

b. Lower inflation rate ✓✓✓

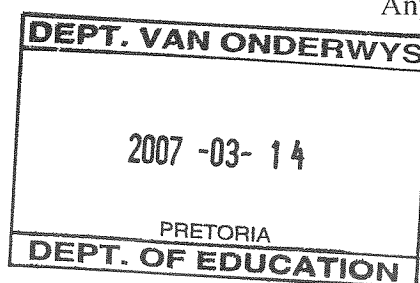
[6]

**8.3.3 Briefly explain the characteristics of demand pull inflation.**

- a. Demand pull inflation occurs when the demand for goods and services increases rapidly ✓✓
- b. Consumers take up large amounts of credit or loans to buy goods and services (excessive borrowing) ✓✓
- c. Prices are 'pulled up' by consumer s' spending ✓✓
- d. Excess demand is created when the authorities allow the quantity of money or the amount of credit or loan to increase at a faster rate than production increases ✓✓
- e. Producers will not have surplus capacity available to produce more at the same price and prices increase because of excess demand ✓✓
- f. Foreigners put a strain on the demand of goods and services. ✓✓

Any 4x2

[8]  
/20/



**8.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES****8.4.1 Answer the following questions.**

- a. Eskom✓✓
- b. Coal✓✓  
Oil✓✓  
Gas✓✓ } Any 2x2

**8.4.2 Data Response**

- a. Job opportunities✓✓✓
- b. Scenic beauty ✓✓✓

[6]

**8.4.3 Explain the importance of water supply and conservation to the South African manufacturing industries.**

- a. Industrial development would be impossible without water✓✓
- b. Water conservation has laid a good foundation for the development of industries in South Africa✓✓
- c. Without sufficient water, the establishment of the key industries could not contribute significantly to the national economy✓✓
- d. Examples: the iron and steel industry, the chemical industry, processing industries, the manufacturing of clothing and footwear, etc✓✓
- e. Water resources are often located in underdeveloped areas, leading to further development and better transport facilities. . ✓✓.

Any 4x2

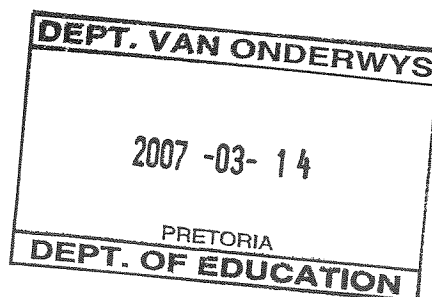
[8]

/20/

/40/

TOTAL SECTION B /200/

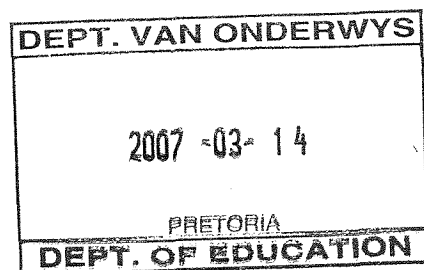
GRAND TOTAL: 300



## AFDELING A

1.1.1	A	B	C	D	1.2.1	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.2	A	B	C	D	1.2.2	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.3	A	B	C	D	1.2.3	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.4	A	B	C	D	1.2.4	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.5	A	B	C	D	1.2.5	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.6	A	B	C	D	1.2.6	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.7	A	B	C	D	1.2.7	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.8	A	B	C	D	1.2.8	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.9	A	B	C	D	1.2.9	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.10	A	B	C	D	1.2.10	WAAR	ONWAAR
1.1.11	A	B	C	D			(20)
1.1.12	A	B	C	D	1.3.1	verswee inkomste	
1.1.13	A	B	C	D	1.3.2	nut	
1.1.14	A	B	C	D	1.3.3	1ste ekonomie	
1.1.15	A	B	C	D	1.3.4	betaalingsbalans	
1.1.16	A	B	C	D	1.3.5	Ouditeer- Generaal	
1.1.17	A	B	C	D	1.3.6	armoede	
1.1.18	A	B	C	D	1.3.7	COSATU	
1.1.19	A	B	C	D	1.3.8	Department van Arbeid	
1.1.20	A	B	C	D	1.3.9	globalisasie	
				(60)	1.3.10	SARB	(20)

TOTAAL AFDELING A: 100

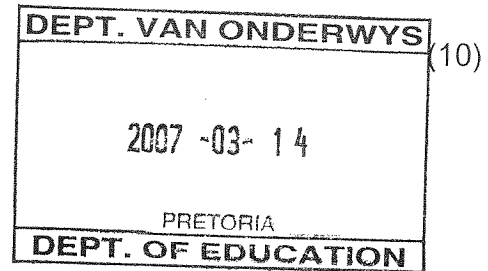


**AFDELING B****VRAAG 2: NASIONALE INKOME****2.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- 2.1.1 BBP ✓✓
- 2.1.2 oop ✓✓
- 2.1.3 Duursaam ✓✓  
Semi-duursaam ✓✓  
Onduursame/Nieduursame ✓✓

**2.2 Datarespons**

- 2.2.1 Sakesiklus/Konjunktuersiklus ✓✓✓
- 2.2.2 Ekonomiese aktiwiteit ✓✓✓
- 2.2.3 D-F ✓✓✓
- 2.2.4 Depressie ✓✓✓
- 2.2.5 Laagtepunt ✓✓✓



(14)

**2.3 Verduidelik hoe oordragbetalings en dubbeltelling as twee van die grootste probleme wanneer nasionale inkomte bereken word.****Oordragbetalings**

- 2.3.1 Oordragbetaling kan gedefinieer word as die betaling wat een persoon of groep ontvang en ✓✓
- 2.3.2 dan oorbetaal aan 'n ander persoon of groep sonder dat 'n produktiewe diens gelewer is. ✓✓
- 2.3.3 'n Tjek uitgereik deur die staat vir ouersdomspesnioen of 'n werkloosheidstoelaag of 'n kinderonderhoudstoelaag is 'n inkomste vir die ontvanger. ✓✓
- 2.3.4 Die ontvanger het egter nie 'n bydrae gelewer ten opsigte van arbeid, kapitaal of enige ander produksiefaktore in ruil vir die betaling nie. ✓✓
- 2.3.5 Om hierdie rede word dit as 'n oordragbetaling beskou en daarom uitgesluit uit die nasionale inkomerekening. ✓✓
- 2.3.6 Oordragbetalings is nie deel van 'n land se nasionale inkomte nie omdat dit alreeds in berekening gebring is. ✓✓
- 2.3.7 Voorbeeld: belasting word by lone ingesluit wanneer alle persoonlike inkomste bymekaar getel word om die nasionale inkomte te bereken. ✓✓
- 2.3.8 Nie alle betalings wat deur die staat gemaak word, is oordragbetalings nie. ✓✓



- 2.3.9 Betaling deur posdienste, padkonstruksie, hospitale en skole is goedere en dienste wat deel vorm van 'n land se produksie en is daarom inkome. ✓✓  
[enige 4 x 2]

### Dubbeltelling

- 2.3.10 Om nasionale inkome te kan bepaal, moet die bydrae van die produksiefaktore tot 'n spesifieke produk of diens slegs een keer getel word. ✓✓
- 2.3.11 Indien enigiets twee keer getel word, vind dubbeltelling plaas. ✓✓
- 2.3.12 Byvoorbeeld, dubbeltelling vind plaas indien pensioene en ander oordragbetalings deur die staat ingesluit word. ✓✓
- 2.3.13 Halfprodukte/Intermediêre goedere behoort nie getel te word nie aangesien dit getel sal word wanneer dit klaar is. ✓✓
- 2.3.14 Om dubbeltelling te vermy word slegs die toegevoegde waarde by nasionale inkome ingesluit. ✓✓  
[enige 4 x 2]

(16)  
[40]

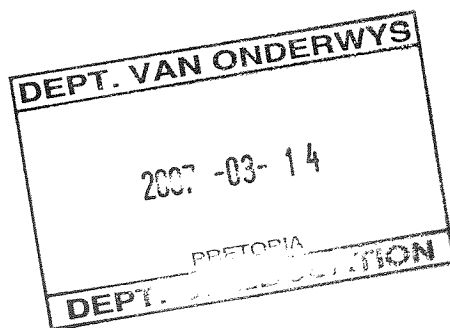
### VRAAG 3: PRYSVORMING

#### 3.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 3.1.1 onsigbare ✓✓
- 3.1.2 aanvullend ✓✓
- 3.1.3 Veranderinge in produksietegnike ✓✓  
Toename in die grootte van die bedryf/industrie ✓✓  
Veranderinge in die koste van produksiefaktore ✓✓  
Styging in die prys van mededingende goedere ✓✓  
Staatsbelastingbeleid ✓✓  
Natuurlike faktore (klimaat) ✓✓

[3 x 2]

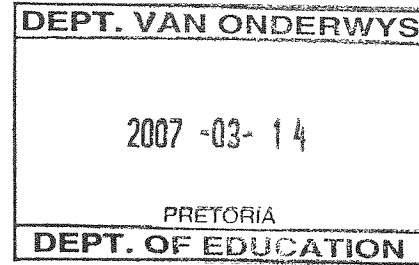
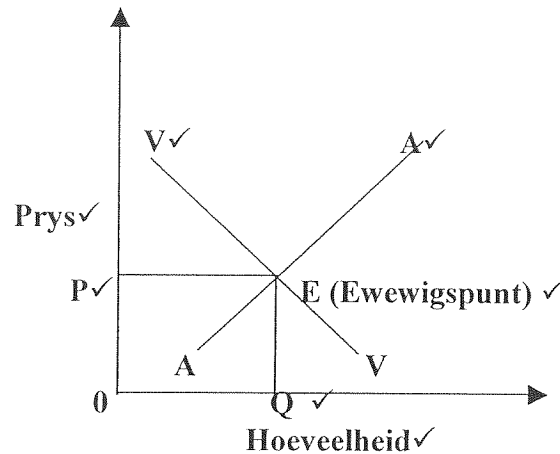
(10)



### 3.2 Datarespons

3.2.1 Ewewigspys bepaal deur vraag en aanbod/Prysvorming ✓✓✓

3.2.2



Maks (5)

- 3.2.3 Homogene/Ongedifferensieerde produkte ✓✓  
 Groot aantal verkopers ✓✓✓  
 Groot aantal kopers ✓✓✓  
 Vrye mededinging ✓✓✓  
 Geen voorkeurbehandeling of diskriminasie nie ✓✓✓  
 Doeltreffende vervoer en kommunikasie ✓✓✓  
 Volmaakte kennis van marktoestande ✓✓✓

[3 x 2]

(14)

### 3.3 Bespreek die ekonomiese belangrikheid van markte.

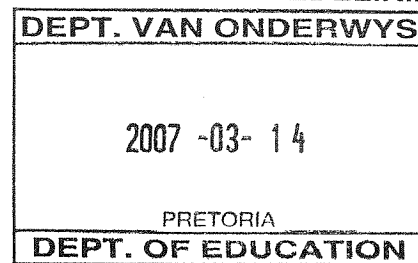
- 3.3.1 Die belangrikste ekonomiese funksie van die mark is om kopers en verkopers in dieselfde plek/markte bymekaar te bring – kry vraag en aanbod bymekaar uit. ✓✓
- 3.3.2 Die vraag van wat, hoe en vir wie word beantwoord deur firmas en huishoudings wat gekoppel is in die bemaking van goedere en dienste. ✓✓
- 3.3.3 Markte het te voorskyn getree as 'n metode om produksie/markte te organiseer om hulpbronne toe te ken. ✓✓
- 3.3.4 Deur die inligting wat deur markte versend word, kan vervaardigers besluite maak oor watter produksiefaktore om te gebruik en verbruikers kan besluit wat om te verbruik. ✓✓
- 3.3.5 Die hoof ekonomiese funksie van die markstelsel is prysvorming/-bepaling. ✓✓
- 3.3.6 Die pryse van spesifieke produkte word bepaal deur die vraag (deur die verbruikers) en die aanbod (deur die vervaardigers). ✓✓

- 3.3.7 Enige verandering in die prys impliseer 'n verandering in òf die vraag òf die aanbod of beide. ✓✓
- 3.3.8 Markte is selfregulerend. ✓✓
- 3.3.9 Wanneer pryse, winste of lone van hulle natuurlike vlakke wegdryf soos deur koste bepaal, sal die markkragte vraag en aanbod hulle terugdryf tot by hulle ewewig. ✓✓
- 3.3.10 Die mark help om produksie- en verbruiksbesluite te koördineer. ✓✓
- 3.3.11 Markte verminder prysfluktuasies wat deur die seisoenale aard van produkte veroorsaak word. ✓✓
- 3.3.12 Markte laat beide vervaardigers en verbruikers toe om voordeel te trek uit gespesialiseerde dienste. ✓✓
- [enige 8 x 2] (16)  
[40]

#### VRAAG 4: EKONOMIESE-, STREEKSONTWIKKELING EN VERSTEDELIKING

##### 4.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- 4.1.1 ontwikkelde ✓✓
- 4.1.2 OBSA ✓✓
- 4.1.3 Handel dryf en smousery ✓✓  
Produksie- en konstruksie ✓✓  
Onwettige aktiwiteite ✓✓  
dienste ✓✓



(aanvaar gespesifiseerde aktiwiteite onder hierdie [enige 3])

(10)

##### 4.2 Datarespons

- 4.2.1 Aanmoediging van verbetering van lewenstandaard deur strukturele veranderinge ✓✓✓
- 4.2.2 Ekonomiese ✓✓✓  
Sosiale ✓✓✓
- 4.2.3 Ongelyke verspreiding van hulpbronne oor die gegewe gebied/ongelyke verspreiding van produksiefaktore oor die land ✓✓✓
- 4.2.4 Werkloosheid ✓✓

(14)

##### 4.3 Verduidelik kortliks die strategieë wat gebruik word vir die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van armer lande.

- 4.3.1 *Menslike hulpbronne* ✓✓
- 4.3.2 Menslike hulpbronne verwys na die werksmag van 'n land. ✓✓
- 4.3.3 Die ontwikkeling van vaardighede, vermoëns, onderwys en opleiding as belegging in menslike kapitaal is onontbeerlik vir ekonomiese ontwikkeling. ✓✓
- 4.3.4 *Natuurlike hulpbronne* ✓✓
- 4.3.5 Mineraalontginning vereis goeie bestuur sodat die inkomste uit die hulpbronne gebruik word om alternatiewe bronne van ekonomiese aktiwiteit te ontwikkel om konsekwente ekonomiese ontwikkeling te verseker. ✓✓

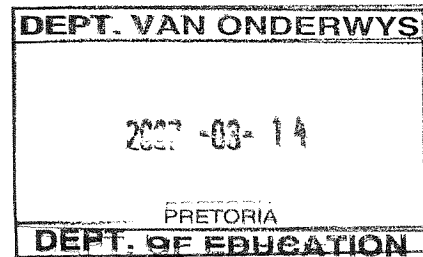
- 4.3.6 Lanbou is 'n belangrike ekonomiese aktiwiteit in alle ontwikkelende lande en lanbouontwikkeling wat die gevolg is van doeltreffende boerderymetodes kan betekenisvol tot ekonomiese ontwikkeling bydra. ✓✓
- 4.3.7 *Kapitaalvorming* ✓✓
- 4.3.8 'n Ekonomie kan slegs ontwikkel as daar 'n toename in die kapitaalvoorraad is, dit word kapitaalvorming genoem. ✓✓
- 4.3.9 Binnelandse besparing, buitelandse beleggings en lenings van die Wêreldbank is die kapitaalbronne. ✓✓
- 4.3.10 *Tegnologiese ontwikkeling* ✓✓
- 4.3.11 Ekonomiese ontwikkeling vereis die ontwikkeling en beskikbaarheid van moderne tegnologieë vir doeltreffende massa- en winsgewende produksie. ✓✓

2 Punte - Opskrif

2 Punte – Verklaring

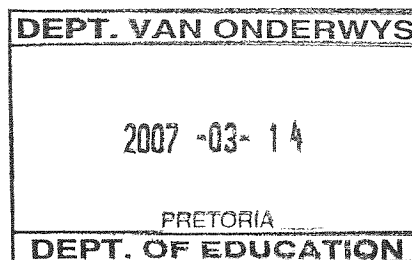
(16)

[40]



**VRAAG 5: INTERNASIONALE EKONOMIE****5.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- 5.1.1 vier ✓✓
- 5.1.2 devaluasie ✓✓
- 5.1.3 Natuurlike hulpbronne ✓✓
  - Klimaat ✓✓
  - Kenmerke van arbeid ✓✓
  - Kapitaal ✓✓
  - Internasionale migrasie ✓✓
  - Effektiewe behoeftes ✓✓
  - Inkomste ✓✓
  - Massaproduksie ✓✓
  - Gevestigde industrieë/nywerhede ✓✓



[enige 3 x2]

(10)

**5.2 Datarespons**

- 5.2.1 Internasionale handel ✓✓✓
- 5.2.2 Om besighede te help om die EU-mark te betree ✓✓✓
- 5.2.3 Landbou ✓✓✓
  - Nywerheid ✓✓✓
- 5.3.4 Enigeen van die Europese lande wat lede is ✓✓

(14)

**5.3 Bespreek invoerregte as vorm van beskerming.**

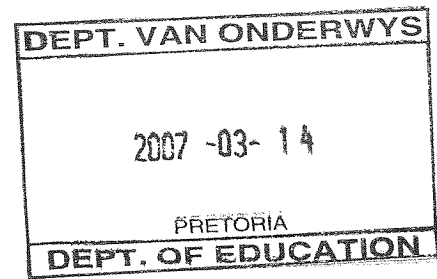
- 5.3.1 Die algemeenste vorm van beskerming ✓✓  
Redes vir hierdie vorm van beskerming
- 5.3.2 Om invoere duurder te maak sodat invoere ontmoedig word. ✓✓
- 5.3.3 Dien as 'n inkomste vir die staat ✓✓
- 5.3.4 Beskerm plaaslike nywerhede ✓✓  
Vorms van invoerregte
- 5.3.5 Ad valorem-tariewe ✓✓
- 5.3.6 Die regte beloop 'n sekere persentasie van die waarde van die ingevoerde artikel. ✓✓ bv. 10% van die waarde ✓✓
- 5.3.7 Spesifieke tarief ✓✓
- 5.3.8 Gehef as 'n sekere bedrag per eenheid, massa of grootte. ✓✓  
bv. R4 per eenheid ✓✓
- 5.3.9 Saamgestelde tarief ✓✓
- 5.3.10 'n Kombinasie van ad valorem plus 'n spesifieke invoerreg ✓✓  
bv. 5% van waarde plus R2 per eenheid ✓✓
- 5.3.11 Enkele tarief ✓✓
- 5.3.12 Slegs een tarief is betaalbaar, maak nie saak van watter land die produk ingevoer word nie. ✓✓

Enige 8x2 (16)

**[40]**

**VRAAG 6: DIE STAAT****6.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- 6.1.1 verantwoording ✓✓
- 6.1.2 drie ✓✓
- 6.1.3 Onderwys ✓✓  
Gesondheid ✓✓  
Welsyn ✓✓  
Behuising en gemeenskapsdienste ✓✓



[enige 3x2]

(10)

**6.2 Datarespon**

- 6.2.1 Persoonlike inkomstebelasting ✓✓✓
- 6.2.2 Indirekte belasting ✓✓✓
- 6.2.3 Paaie Ongelukse Fonds, Stabilisasie Fonds, paaie infrastruktuur ✓✓✓
- 6.2.4 Brandstofheffings ✓✓✓  
BTW ✓✓✓  
Doeaneregte ✓✓✓  
Aksynsregte ✓✓✓
- 6.2.5 'n Verpligte bydrae deur individue en besighede aan die staat om openbare dienste te finansier ✓✓

[enige 1x3]

(14)

**6.3 Bespreek fiskale en monetêre beleid as middele om die staat se ekonomiese beleid uit te voer.****Fiskale beleid**

- 6.3.1 Fiskale beleid beskryf hoe die staat die ekonomie beïnvloed deur belasting en besteding. ✓✓
- 6.3.2 Indien oormatige vraag inflasie verhoog het, kan die staat belasting verhoog om mense se koopkrag te verminder en die gevolg is 'n laer vraag na goedere. ✓✓
- 6.3.3 Staatsbesteding kan lei tot 'n toename in algehele vraag en daarom ekonomiese groei, indiensneming en 'n gunstiger betalingsbalans. ✓✓
- 6.3.4 Staatsbesteding op onderwys, gesondheidsorg en werkskepping kan lei tot 'n billiker verspreiding van inkomste en armoedeverligting. ✓✓
- 6.3.5 Die staat kan ook uitvoere bevorder deur middel van uitvoersubsidies. ✓✓
- 6.3.6 Moedig nywerheidontwikkeling aan deur middel van tariefbeskerming. ✓✓

[enige 4 x 2] (8)

**Monetêre beleid**

- 6.3.7 Die staat beheer geld en die geldvoorraad mbv die Reserwebank. ✓✓
- 6.3.8 Die SARB gebruik hul monetêre beleid om die vloeï van geld en krediet in die land te beïnvloed. ✓✓

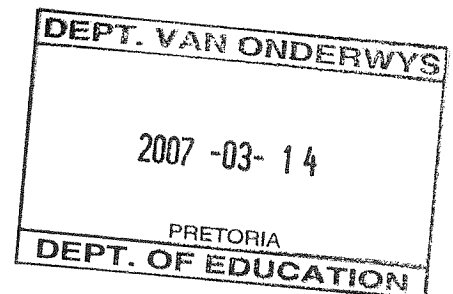
- 6.3.9 Deur die bedrag kontant en likiede reserwes wat banke moet aanhou, te verander ✓✓
- 6.3.10 Voorbeeld: Indien banke voorheen veronderstel was om 20% van al hulle gelddeposito's in die vorm van kontant in hulle brandkluise aan te hou, maak die SARB die beperking nou 30% ✓✓
- 6.3.11 Dit sal die geld beskikbaar om te spandeer verminder omdat 'n ekstra 10% nou in die brandkluise van handelsbanke sal wees. ✓✓
- 6.3.12 Deur die amptelike bankkoers te verander het die SARB 'n invloed op die koerse om wissels te verdiskonteer ✓✓
- 6.3.13 Indien die SARB op die ope mark koop, sit dit meer geld in die ekonomie in en omgekeerd. ✓✓
- 6.3.14 Deur opemarktranskasies – koop en verkoop van staatsobligasies en –aandele ✓✓
- 6.3.15 Deur die rentekoers te beïnvloed. Die SARB bepaal die bankkoers ✓✓
- 6.3.16 Indien die bankkoers verhoog, kos dit banke meer om geld te leen en hulle verhoog dadelik hulle leenkoerse vir die publiek. ✓✓
- 6.3.17 Dit maak dit duurder vir die sakeman om geld te leen en daarom neem die vraag na geld af. ✓✓
- 6.3.18 Deur morele oorrading – adviseer en waarsku banke om versigtig te wees. ✓✓  
[enige ander relevante omvangryke feite en voorbeelde sal 2 punte elk verdien]

[enige 4 x 2]

(8)

**[40]****VRAAG 7: NASIONALE INKOME EN DIE STAAT****7.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- 7.1.1 oorskating ✓✓
- 7.1.2 kapitaal ✓✓
- 7.1.3 Verkoop van openbare sektor bates ✓✓  
Vennootskapsooreenkoms ✓✓  
Verhuring van sakereg ✓✓  
Uitkontrakteringsmetode ✓✓  
Beëindiging van dienste ✓✓



[enige 3X2]

**7.2 Datarespons**

- 7.2.1 Regressief ✓✓✓
- 7.2.2  $R4\ 000 \times \frac{15}{100} = R600$  ✓✓
- 7.2.3 Progressiewe belastingstelsel ✓✓  
Wanneer inkomste verhoog, verhoog die belastingkoers ook. ✓✓✓
- 7.2.4 LBS / Lopende betaal belastingstelsel ✓✓

(14)

### 7.3 Bespreek verhoogde produktiwiteit as een van die metodes om nasionale inkome te verhoog.

- 7.3.1 Produktiwiteit is die verhouding tussen die hoeveelheid goedere en dienste vervaardig (reële lewering) ✓✓ en
- 7.3.2 die hoeveelheid goedere en dienste wat gebruik word om daardie lewering (insette) te vervaardig ✓✓
- 7.3.3 'n Toename in produktiwiteit, d.i. produksie per eenheid van produksiefaktore word beskou as 'n baie belangrike faktor wat ekonomiese groei beïnvloed. ✓✓
- 7.3.4 Menslike kapitaalvorming en tegnologiese ontwikkelings is baie belangrik vir 'n verhoging in produktiwiteit. ✓✓
- 7.3.5 Arbeidsproduktiwiteit is die maklikste faktor om te meet en kan gedefinieer word as die aantal leweringseenhede verkry uit een arbeidleweringseenheid gedurende 'n spesifieke tydperk. ✓✓
- 7.3.6 Arbeidsproduktiwiteit kan verhoog word deur onderwys en opleiding. ✓✓
- 7.3.7 'n Verhoging in produktiwiteit kan behaal word deur doeltreffender produksiemetodes en beter bestuur. ✓✓
- 7.3.8 'n Verhoging in produktiwiteit word behaal wanneer daar 'n toename in lewering is met dieselfde eenheid van lewering of minder lewering. ✓✓
- 7.3.9 Produktiwiteit kan inkomste, lewenstandaard, ekonomiese groei en internasionale mededinging verhoog. ✓✓ [enige 8X2 [16]  
[enige ander relevante omvangryke feite en voorbeelde sal elk 2 punte verdien]

[40]

### VRAAG 8: SUID-AFRIKAANSE EKONOMIESE ONDERWERPE

Kies enige TWEE van die volgende onderwerpe.

#### 8.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

##### 8.1.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:

- a styg ✓✓
- b Bevorder gesonde verhoudinge tussen werkgewers en werknemers ✓✓  
Voorkom dat arbeidsdispute voorkom ✓✓  
Besleg dispute wat nie ontstaan uit bedinging en versoening nie ✓✓  
Help met vestiging van werksplekforums en behartig stemming ✓✓

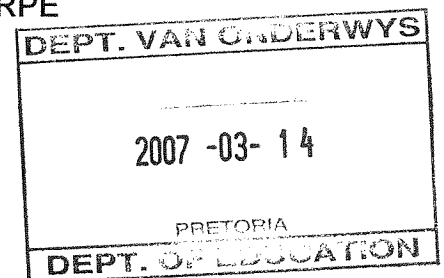
[enige 2x2]

(6)

##### 8.1.2 Datarespons

- a Hulle kon nie konsensus bereik nie ✓✓✓
- b Die aflegging van sommige werknemers met die doel van strukturele aanpassings in die werksplek/Herontwerp ✓✓✓

(6)





**8.1.3 Verduidelik kortliks die funksies van vakbonde.**

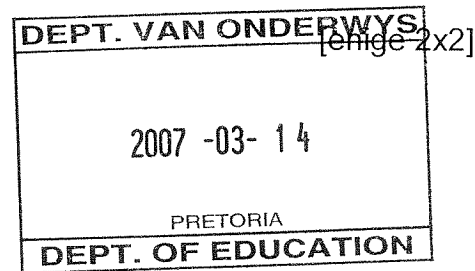
- a Om met werkgewers te onderhandel namens en in belang van hul lede. ✓✓
- b Om te beding vir loonverhogings ✓✓
- c Om pensioenskemas te vestig en te verbeter ✓✓
- d Om mediese bystandsfondse te bekom ✓✓
- e Om te onderhandel vir beter werkstoestand ✓✓
- f Om gunstige oortydtariewe te bekom ✓✓
- g Om te verseker dat die lengte van werkstye gunstig is vir die werkers ✓✓
- h Om bestuursbesluite te beïnvloed wat tot die voordeel van werkers is. ✓✓

Enige 4x2 (8)

[20]

**8.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID****8.2.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- a ongeskoolde arbeid ✓✓
- b Arbeidsproduktiwiteit ✓✓  
Kapitaalproduktiwiteit ✓✓  
Multifaktorproduktiwiteit ✓✓



(6)

**8.2.2 Datarespons**

- a Verminder ✓✓✓
- b 4 000 ✓✓✓

(6)

**8.2.3 Bespreek kortliks seisoenswerkloosheid.**

- a Mense wat werk tydens spitsstye en werkloos is tydens buitespitsstye. ✓✓
- b Dit word veroorsaak deur normale en verwagte veranderinge in ekonomiese aktiwiteit in die verloop van een jaar. ✓✓
- c Sekere ekonomiese aktiwiteite vereis meer arbeid tydens 'n spesifieke seisoen van die jaar en minder gedurende die res van die jaar. ✓✓
- d Dit word in sommige van die sektore van die ekonomie gevind, bv. landbousektor ✓✓
- e Tydens oestye het meer mense werk en meer mense is werkloos in die maande wanneer daar nie geoes word nie. ✓✓

Enige 4x2 (8)

[20]

**8.3 INFLASIE****8.3.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- a kostedruk ✓✓
- b Inkomste en welvaart neem af ✓✓  
Besparings negatief beïnvloed ✓✓  
Vasteinkomstegroepe word negatief beïnvloed ✓✓ [enige 2x2]

**8.3.2 Datarespon**

- a Brasilië ✓✓✓
- b Laer inflasiekoers ✓✓✓

(6)

**8.3.3 Bespreek kortliks die eienskappe van vraagkantinflasie.**

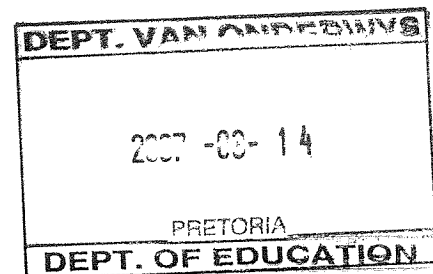
- a Vraagkantinflasie ontstaan wanneer die vraag na goedere en dienste vinnig toeneem ✓✓
- b Verbruikers gaan groot lenings of krediet aan om goedere en dienste te koop (oormatige leen) ✓✓
- c Pryse word 'opgetrek' deur verbruikerbesteding. ✓✓
- d Vraagoorskot word geskep wanneer die owerhede toelaat dat die hoeveelheid geld of die hoeveelheid krediet of lenings teen 'n vinniger koers toeneem as wat produksie toeneem. ✓✓
- e Vervaardigers sal nie oortollige kapitaal beskikbaar hê om meer teen dieselfde prys te vervaardig nie en pryse sal styg as gevolg van vraagoorskot. ✓✓
- f Buitelanders plaas stemming op die vraag na goedere en dienste. ✓✓

[enige 4x2 [8]

[20]

**8.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE****8.4.1 Beantwoord die volgende vrae:**

- a Eskom ✓✓
- b Steenkool ✓✓  
Olie ✓✓  
Gas ✓✓



[enige 2x2]

**8.4.2 Datarespon**

- a Werkseleenthede ✓✓✓
- b Skilderagtige natuurskoon ✓✓✓

(6)

**8.4.3 Verduidelik die belangrikheid van watervoorsiening en bewaring vir die vervaardigingsnywerhede in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie.**

- a Nywerheidsontwikkeling sou onmoontlik wees sonder water. ✓✓
- b Waterbewaring het 'n goeie fondament gelê vir die ontwikkeling van nywerhede in Suid-Afrika. ✓✓
- c Sonder genoeg water sou die vestiging van die sleutelnywerhede nie betekenisvol tot die nasionale ekonomie kon bydra nie. ✓✓
- d Voorbeelde: die yster- en staalbedryf, die chemiese bedryf, verwerkingsbedrywe, die vervaardiging van klere en skoene, ens. ✓✓
- e Waterbronne word dikwels in onderontwikkelde gebiede aangetref, wat lei tot verdere ontwikkeling en beter vervoerfasiliteite. ✓✓

Enige 4x2 (8)

[20]

[40]

TOTAAL AFDELING B: 200  
GROOTTOTAAL: 300

