

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION****POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR : ECONOMICS HG**

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

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

34 X 3 = [100]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

Various problems can be encountered in the process of determining national income figures. Discuss these problems in full.

(A) TRANSFER PAYMENTS

- The payment which one person receives and then pays over to another person without a productive service being rendered.
- E.g. old age pensions, disability grants, etc.
- Is not part of a country's national income.
- Not all payments by the state are transfer payments.
- ...e.g. wages and salaries of civil servants.

(B) DOUBLE COUNTING

- In calculating the national income, the contribution of the factors of production must be counted only once.
- If anything is added twice, we call it double counting.
- Only the added value of every production stage must be included in national income.
- Only finished goods and services, and not intermediate goods, must be included in national income.
- Transfer payments, e.g. pensions, should not be included in national income as this would be double counting.

(C) NOMINAL AND REAL NATIONAL INCOME

- Nominal national income is expressed in terms of money at a given point.
- NNI is also known as national income at current prices.
- The real national income is the monetary value of national income adjusted for price increases (inflation).
- RNI is also known as national income at constant prices.
- The nominal national income is converted to the real national income by using the GNP deflator.
- The BNP deflator is the price index.
- A base year is chosen and the base year is always equal to 100.

(D) SERVICES WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED

- Services rendered by a housewife are excluded in the determination of national income, as a market price cannot be allocated to these services.
- Production in the household, such as repairs, is an essential service that is not included in national income.
- Services rendered by volunteers in charity organisations are of great value to the community, but are not included in national income figures.
- Harmful side effects, such as pollution, are associated with the production of economic goods. These are not deducted from the national income.
- The existence of a informal sector – a fairly large amount of money is made and not accounted for. (Estimate is included)

(E) ACCURACY

- The method of calculating national income is not very accurate.
- National income is calculated to the nearest million rand and small errors and omissions make very little difference.

- Businesses keep an exact record of income and expenditure so that profits can be determined accurately.
- The income of individuals cannot be calculated with the same degree of accuracy as many individuals do not declare certain sources of income and the value of fringe benefits is difficult to determine.
- National income cannot be regarded as absolutely accurate – it gives a general indication.

Name 5 problems: 5 x (2) = (10)

Discussion : 5 x (8) = (40)

[50]

A maximum of 5 marks will be subtracted if the introduction, body and conclusion are not structured.

No introduction – 2

No conclusion – 2

QUESTION 3

Discuss supply as one of the cornerstones for the functioning of the market system.

Introduction – DEFINITION

It is the quantity of that particular good that producers are willing and able to offer for sale at a given price.

(2)

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND STOCK

Supply : The quantity of goods which are offered for sale.

Stock: Goods produced which are in storage and not offered for sale.

(4)

SUPPLY TABLE AND CURVE AND LAW OF SUPPLY

- ❖ Ratio between supply and price
Supply affects and responds to price fluctuations. (2)
- ❖ Immediate term
Supply is limited to the quantities available on the market for sale.
Price changes rarely affect supply immediately, as it takes time for supply to adapt to changes in price. (2)
- ❖ Short-term
Price increases may result in businesses increasing their output by employing (using) extra variable factors, e.g. labour.
Due to the short time period, the amount of fixed capital cannot easily be increased as this would involve buying more machinery.
By employing fixed capital more intensively, as well as employing extra workers, or working in shifts or overtime, productivity may be increased.
If the firm is already working at maximum capacity, an increase in fixed capital.
Price decreases will lead to fewer goods being offered for sale, with most businesses not selling below a set reserve price. (2)

- ❖ **Long-term**
 Over long periods supply is able to adjust fully to price increases.
 Additional fixed and variable capital may be obtained and used.
 New companies can join the industry.
 Increasing prices will result in an increased production and supply.
 Thereafter, if prices drop substantially (due to supply exceeding demand) producers may be forced out of the market as no business can continue production at a loss for an unlimited period.
 Due to this, supply will decrease.
 Supply influences prices by decreasing prices with an increase in supply and vice versa. (2)

If the price increases, a larger quantity of goods will be offered for sale to make profit.
 There is a positive correlation between price and supply law of supply (2)

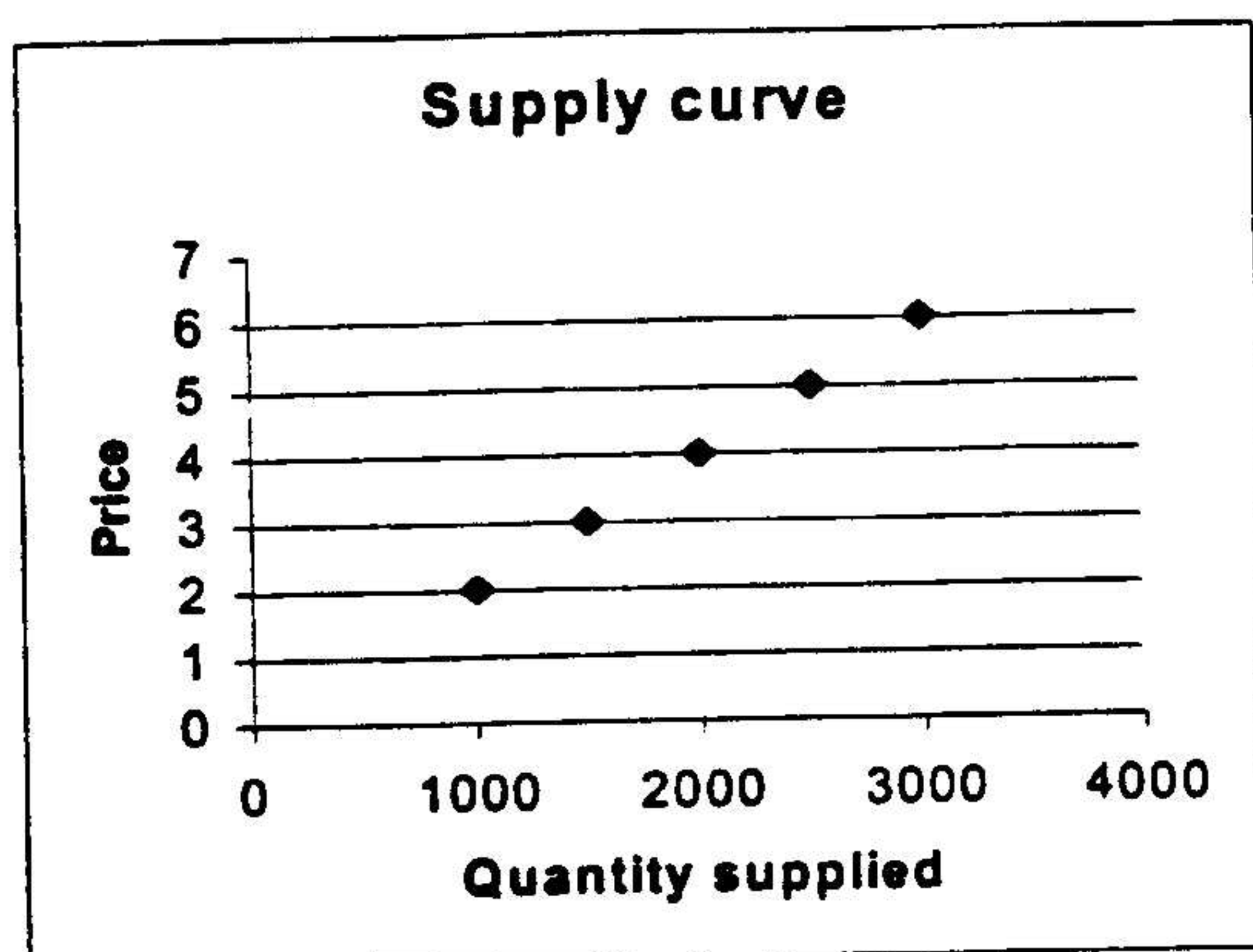
SUPPLY TABLE

Price per unit	Quantity for sale
2	1 000
3	1 500
4	2 000
5	2 500
6	3 000

(4)

SUPPLY CURVE

The figures listed in the table above will be represented on a graph as follows:



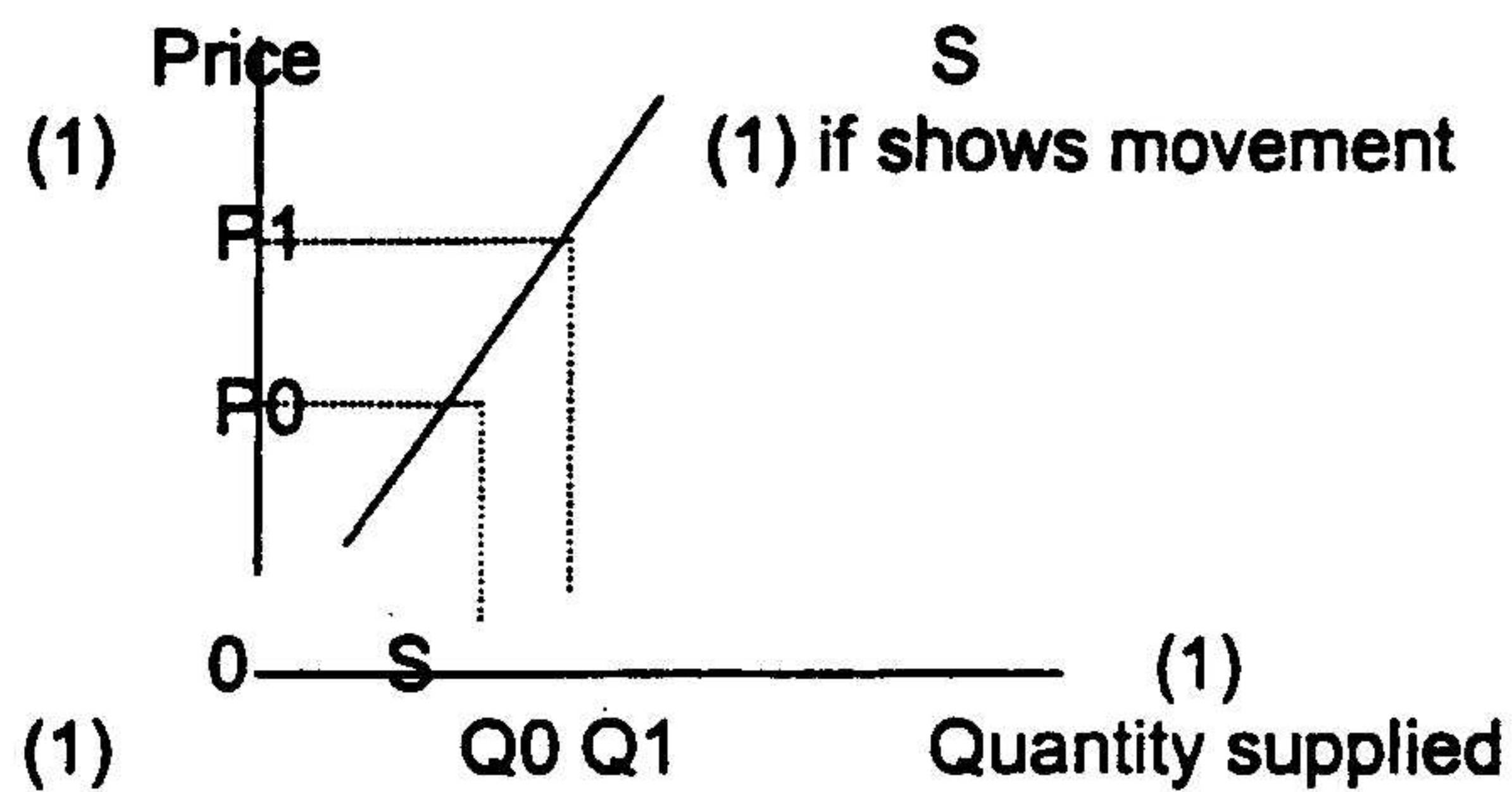
(4)

The supply curve rises from left to right.
 The supply curve has a positive incline. (2)

Max. (10)

MOVEMENT ON THE SUPPLY CURVE

A price change of the particular product will lead to a movement ON the supply curve.

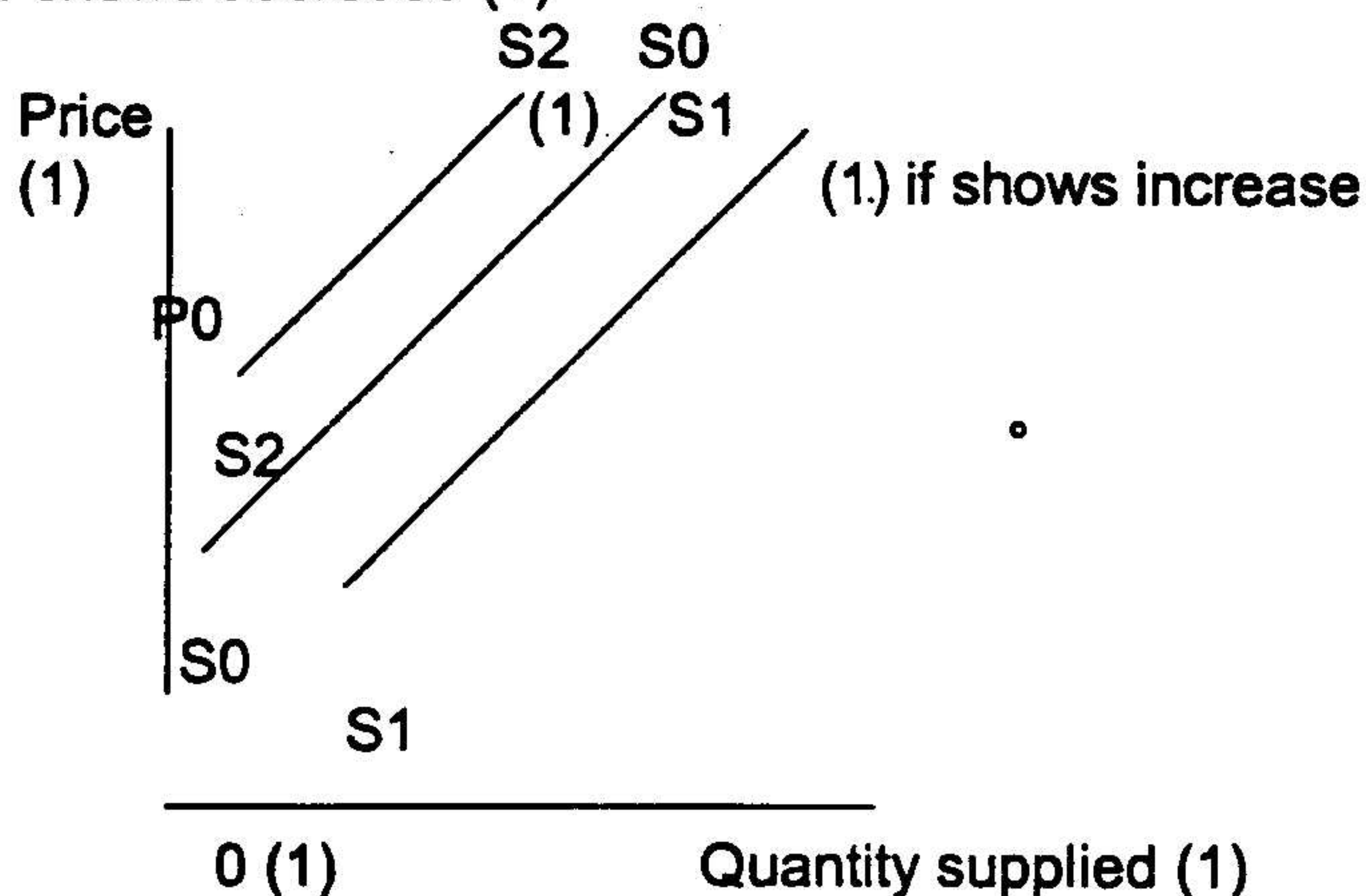


(4)

MOVEMENT OF THE SUPPLY CURVE

If any other factor, except price, changes (see below).

if shows decrease (1)



(6)

Increases in supply → supply curve moves to the right ($S_0 \rightarrow S_1$).

Decreases in supply → supply curve moves to the left ($S_0 \rightarrow S_2$).

FACTORS CAUSING A MOVEMENT OF THE SUPPLY CURVE

Changes in the production techniques

- May make possible a large expansion of output at a lower cost and thus increasing supply at existing prices.
- The supply curve will move to the right.

The entry of new firms to a particular industry or an increase in the size of the industry.

- Leads to increased output.
- The supply curve will move to the right.

Changes in the costs of the factors of production.

- An increase in costs of production will reduce the supply if all other factors remain constant.
- The supply curve will move to the left.

Prices of other goods

- A rise in the price of competing goods will make their supply more profitable compared to goods whose price has remained constant.
- The supply of the goods whose price has remained constant will decrease because resources will be transferred to industries that make the higher priced goods.
- The supply curve will move to the left.

Government policy - taxation

- When a tax is imposed on a commodity, the producer will want to pass this on to the consumer.
- This will result in a decrease in supply and the supply curve will move to the left.

AND

- A subsidy enables the manufacturer to increase the supply at existing prices.
- The supply curve will move to the right.

- This will decrease the supply of agricultural crops.
- The supply curve will move to the left.

6 x (2 + 2) = (24)
[50]

QUESTION 4

INTRODUCTION

- A changed balance of payments account has been published since 1999 by the SARB.
- These changes were necessitated by recommendations of the IMF.
- The IMF tries to standardize concepts to facilitate the comparability of balance of payments (BoP) accounts.
- The BoP consists of four accounts:

(1)	The current account	2x2=(4)
(2)	The capital transfer account	
(3)	The financial account	
(4)	The reserves account	

DEFINITION

- The balance of payments is a systematic record of all transactions between one country and the rest of the world.

➤ **Goods :** (2)

- Transactions regarding moveable goods that change ownership between South African residents and non-residents. (2)
- The balance of trade indicates the difference between imported goods and exported goods.

- **Services :** (2)
 - Includes transactions e.g.

- transportation	- professional services
- travel services	- recreational services
- financial insurance	- government services
 - The service account usually shows a deficit as more money is paid for services than received. (2)
- **Current transfers** (2)
 - Are transfers from residents to non-residents and vice versa.
 - There is no counter performance given.
 - Includes gifts and social benefits.
 - The outcome is shown as net transfers which can be positive (+) or negative (-).
 - Positive implies an inflow and negative an outflow of money. (2)
- **Net gold export** (2)
 - Goods export but is shown as a separate entry because of its importance.
 - Only the difference between the money going out and going into the country is shown and therefore the concept "net" is used.
 - Net gold consists of two elements:
 - (A) Foreign trade element
 - Shows the difference between gold imported and gold exported
 - South Africa is the largest producer of gold and is a net exporter.
 - (B) Reserves element
 - **Results from the increases and decreases of the gold holdings of the SARB South African banks.**
 - When gold is bought from the mines their holdings increase [positive entry].
 - When gold is sold their holdings decrease [negative entry]. (2)
- **Income** (2)
 - **Refers to income earned by South African residents from non-residents and vice versa.**
 - Consists of two components:
 - Compensation of employees (wages/salaries and benefits).
 - Investment income (income earned from financial capital).
 - Financial capital consists of:
 - **Money invested directly in bank deposits, loans and businesses.**
 - Money invested in shares, effects and unit trusts are known as portfolio investments. (2)

(2) CAPITAL TRANSFER ACCOUNT

- The balances are net amounts.
- This implies that money coming in or going out is played off against one another and that only the resultant balance is shown.
- The balance is either positive (+) or negative (-).
- Includes items such as :
 - Transactions/grants relating to the ownership of fixed assets
 - Debt forgiveness
 - Value of personal and household goods and financial assets and liabilities of migrants.

(3) FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

- **Comprises :**
 - Transactions relating to real assets and liabilities e.g. purchases of foreign businesses by South Africans or selling of local businesses to foreigners.
 - Transactions relating to financial assets and liabilities e.g. shares, effects and unit trusts.
- **Transactions are grouped in three categories:**
 - Direct investments: Investments in foreign businesses to obtain meaningful share AND investments in fixed property.
 - Portfolio investments: Investments in shares and bonds that are not part of direct investments and that are mainly effected through stock exchanges.
 - Other investments: A residual category which implies that it is transactions that cannot be classified under the above. Comprises trade credits and loans.
- **Unrecorded transactions :**
 - An entry to capture the effects of errors and omissions.

(4) RESERVES ACCOUNT

- South Africa's foreign reserves include:
 - Gold
 - Special Drawing Rights
 - The reserve position at the IMF
 - Foreign exchange currencies
- These are the liquid assets that are available to the monetary authorities for financing BoP disequilibria.
- South Africa's reserves are not shown in the BoP because it represents a stock and the BoP shows flow only.
- Only the changes to the gold and foreign reserves are shown.
- Changes are caused by BoP transactions.
- The BoP must balance and the Reserves account concludes the BoP.
- Special Drawing Rights: Issued by the IMF as an international means of payment which are issued to members of the fund and forms part of the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Definition :	(2)
Current account :	max.(20)
Capital transfer account. :	max (10)
Financial account :	max (10)
Reserves account :	max (10)
	[50]

A max. of 5 marks will be deducted if there is no introduction, body and conclusion.

QUESTION 5

Discuss the economic policy of the state in full and also refer in your answer to GEAR.

GEAR

- GEAR is the macro-economic policy of the State,(2) as presented by the Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, on the 14th of June 1996.
- GEAR is the South African government's strategy for economic growth and development. (2)

- What does GEAR stand for?

G	:	Growth	}	(4)
E	:	Employment		
A	:	and		
R	:	Redistribution.		

max.(6)
- **DEFINITION : ECONOMIC POLICY** (2)

The deliberate intervention by the state in the working of the economy to improve it partially or completely. As a result of this, general standards of living could improve.

(2)
[4]
- **Economic policy implies the following three principles :**
 - # The general standard of living of the population as a whole must be improved. (2)
 - # The improvement of the functioning of the economy by
 - improving the quality of competition. (2)
 - the state providing those goods and services which are not provided for by the market mechanism.
 - eliminating external influences and costs to society such as pollution.
 - # The implementation of methods which will affect the economy favourably. (2)

[6]
- **AIMS OF ECONOMIC POLICY**
 - # **Economic growth**
 - One of the aims of GEAR is an economic growth rate of 6% per year, especially by increasing exports by the non-gold sector as well as investments.
 - An important aim would be to withdraw as few fiscal resources (money) as possible from the economy and release as many as possible into the economy.
 - Tax relief will stimulate consumption and production.
 - Privatisation of public enterprise can also stimulate production. 3X2=(6)
 - # **Full employment**
 - Another aim of GEAR is a competing and fast growing economy, which will create enough job opportunities for all jobseekers.
 - GEAR's aim is 400 000 new job opportunities per year.
 - Promotion of labour-intensive enterprises (subsidies and tax concessions).
 - Increased consumption
 - Industrial development policy:
 - (a) Corridors
 - (b) IDZ

3X2=(6)
 - # **Price stability**
 - The state may curb total demand, but this will have a negative effect on production and employment.
 - Inflation targeting

3X2=(6)
 - # **Balance of payments equilibrium**
 - E.g. adjustments of domestic prices, exchange rates, imports and exports.

3X2=(6)

- **OTHER AIMS OF GEAR**

- # A redistribution of income and favourable opportunities for the poor, especially by means of the budget.
 - # A society where health, education and other services are available for everybody.
 - # An environment where houses are safe and where the workplace is productive.
- These aims are fundamental to the RDP.
- 3X2=(6)
max.(30)

- **CARRYING OUT ECONOMIC POLICY**

- # **Monetary policy**

- Controls money flow and credit.
The SARB has the following means at his disposal:

- >Changing the official bank rate
- >Open market transactions (buying and selling of government stock)
- >Changing the cash and liquid assets reserves of commercial banks
- >Influencing interest rate patterns in practice
- >Moral persuasion

- # **State financial policy**

- The manipulation of tax structures as follows:

- >Encouraging industrial development by means of tariff protection
- >Encouraging private enterprise by means of tax concessions
- >Reducing government expenditure
- >Promoting exports by means of subsidies
- >Promoting decentralisation of industry
- >Stabilising economic growth and combating inflation
- >Reducing government debt
- >Reducing the tax burden on individuals

- # **Foreign trade policy**

- Is mainly directed to the following:
 - >The promotion of exports by means of trade agreements, trade representation and advice. Any 5x2
 - >Giving export incentives to bona fide exporters. max.(10)

A max. of 5 marks will be deducted if there is no introduction, body and conclusion.
Any 25 x (2) = [50]

SECTION C
QUESTION 6
NATIONAL INCOME

6.1 Table

6.1.1 1995 is the base year and the prices of the year 2000 are expressed in terms of 1995's monetary value. (3)

6.1.2 R20 598 million (3)

6.1.3 $\frac{\text{Contribution in monetary value: primary sector (2000)}}{\text{Total economic activity (2000)}} \times \frac{100}{1}$

$$= \frac{\text{R58 075m}}{\text{R566 119m}} \times \frac{100}{1} \quad (2)$$

$$= \underline{10,26\%} \quad (2) \qquad (4)$$

= [10]

6.2 Indicate how the gross value added at factor cost and the gross domestic product at market prices are calculated.

Compensation of employees (2)

Net operating surplus (2)

Consumption of fixed capital (2)

Gross value added at factor cost

Other taxes on production

less Other subsidies on production (2)

Gross value added at basic prices (2)

Taxes on products

less Subsidies on products (2)

Gross domestic product at market prices = [12]

6.3 Explain the THREE uses of national income figures.

➤ Indicates economic growth (2)

Indicates the economy's performance – if more is produced from one year to the next, economic growth has taken place. (4) 3x2=(6)

➤ Comparison of prosperity levels (2)

The national income figures can be used both to compare the prosperity levels of people in different countries and groups within the same country. (2)

If the real national income per capita increases over time, the prosperity levels in a country increase. (2) 3x2=(6)

➤ Relative importance of the different sectors (2)

Indicates the change in relative importance of the different (2) sectors over time.

Indicates structural changes in the economy. (2) 3x2=(6)
= [18]

6.4 TRUE or FALSE

- 6.4.1** False (2)
6.4.2 True (2)
6.4.3 False (2)
6.4.4 False (2)
6.4.6 True (2)

5 x (2) = [10]
 [50]

QUESTION 7
PRICE FORMATION

7.1 TRUE or FALSE

- 7.1.1** True (2)
7.1.2 True (2)
7.1.3 False (2)
7.1.4 True (2)
7.1.5 False (2)

5 x 2 = [10]

7.2 Name and discuss FIVE reasons for a change in demand.

- Changes in tastes and habits/preferences.
 - Advertisements can cause changes.
 - Demand decreases for products that are obsolete.
 - An increase in the standards of living leads to a change in tastes and habits.
- Changes in real income
 - Real income determines the quantity of products and services that a consumer can buy.
 - An increase in real income allows people to purchase more goods and services.
- Substitutes (and prices of other goods)
 - Competitive goods compete against each other for a share in the market.
 - Complementary goods: a decrease in the price of motor cars will result in an increase in the demand for petroleum products.
 - New goods in the same price range as existing goods will decrease the demand for existing goods.
- Changes in the economic climate
 - The demand for factors of production by private enterprise depends on future business activity expectations.
 - If a boom is expected, the demand for new machinery will increase.
 - Expectation of a rise in the price of raw materials will increase the demand.
- Changes in money in circulation and distribution of income
 - A change in the amount of money in circulation will effect the demand for all commodities.
 - Inequality of incomes may be reduced by taxing the rich more, by subsidising foodstuffs and free social services for the poor.
- The levy of VAT (sales tax) on a wide range of goods
 - Taxes may be imposed to reduce inequality of income or to reduce the demand for a commodity.
 - Tobacco and alcoholic drinks are heavily taxed.

Changes in population

- An increase in total population will result in a rising demand.
- Large-scale immigration will cause a change in demand for certain products.
- An increased percentage of older people/children will result in an increase in the demand for products that older people/children want.

$$5 \times (1+2) = [15]$$

7.3 Price elasticity – table**7.3.1 Calculate and identify the type of elasticity.**Calculating price elasticity: (1)

$$\% \text{ Change in quantity demanded} = \frac{20}{300} \times \frac{100}{1} = 6,7\% \quad (1)$$

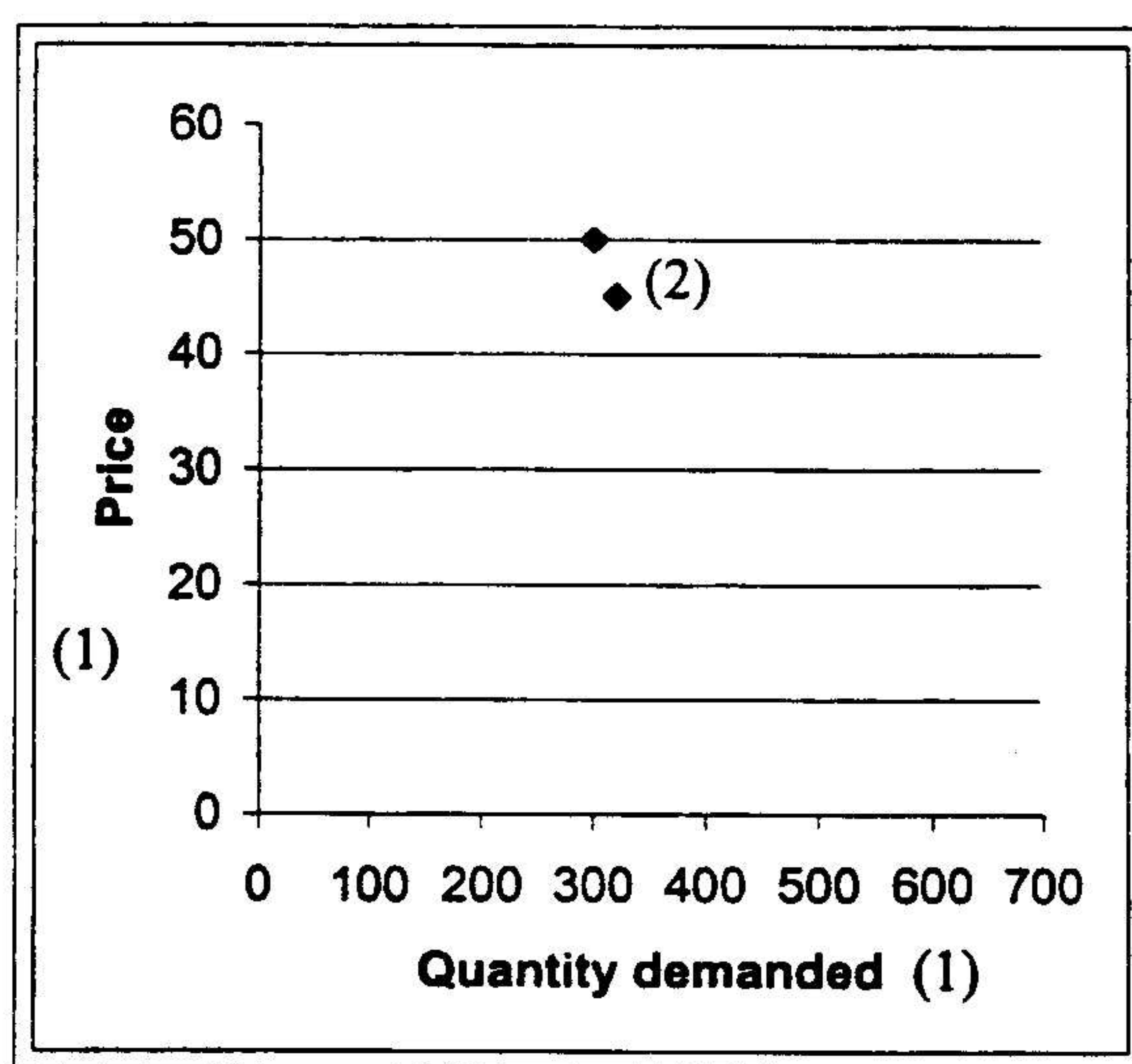
$$\% \text{ Change in the price} = \frac{5}{50} \times \frac{100}{1} = 10\% \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\% \text{ Change in quantity demanded}}{\% \text{ Change in the price}} & (1) & (2) \\ & \frac{6,7\%}{10\%} & (1) & \\ & = 0,67 & (2) & \end{aligned}$$

Type of elasticity:

Relative inelastic (2)

$$4+2=(6)$$

7.3.2 Draw the graph.

Co-ordinates correct

Scale correct

(4)

7.4 Five reasons for imperfect markets.

➤ Natural reasons

- A firm may be supreme in its field because it has sole possession of scarce natural resources.
- The cooperation between oil-producing countries (OPEC).

➤ Legal reasons

- Public authorities can restrict competition by law.
- E.g. a patent or copyright.
- The state may grant an exclusive right to an undertaking to market its product in a specific area.
- The authorities may themselves establish enterprises under legal protection, e.g. the SABC.
- Licensing restricts the entry to certain professions.

➤ Spatial reasons

- A favourable site may enable a firm to serve local customers better.
- A local firm enjoys advantages over firms further from a market.
- A hotel situated near a popular tourist attraction, with a good reputation, may discourage competition.

➤ Technological reasons.

- If a firm e.g. develops a process to produce a product cheaper and more efficiently, it will have a monopoly until its competitors have developed the same process.
- Research and development leads to new products, which will enable large enterprises to gain a larger share of the market and eliminate competition.

Economic reasons

- Large capital outlay
- Relatively small market
- Popular and established trademark backs a particular product
- Competition disturbed by economic (pressure) groups.

$$5 \times (1+2) = 15$$

[50]

QUESTION 8 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Passage

- 8.1.1 More job opportunities are created and the GDP per capita is higher. (3)
- 8.1.2 2,5% for each year OR 2,5% on average or 2,5%. (3)
- 8.1.3 decreasing (1)
- 8.1.4 South Africans were weighed down by abject poverty. (3)
- = [10]**

8.2 Regional development

8.2.1 What are the objective of the Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)?

- Economic growth and development in underdevelopment areas according to the potential of each area.
- The creation of job opportunities for the population locally and in general.
- More private investments in these areas.
- The utilisation of the opportunities that come into existence because of investments by private-public partnerships. $4 \times (2) = (8)$

8.2.2 What is the most desired kind of investment in South Africa's corridors?

- Foreign direct investment (FDI) (2)

8.3 Discuss FIVE reasons why the informal sector plays an important role in the economy.

- Job creation
 - People who have lost their jobs in the formal sector can earn additional income in the informal sector.
- Contribution to the GDP
 - Estimates vary from 10% to 40%. (The SARB adds 7%)
- Additional income source
 - Can escape the poverty cycle as well as poor socio-economic conditions.
- Training opportunity
 - People gain experience that can be used in the formal sector in the future.
- Accessibility
 - Little capital is needed.
 - Legal restrictions have been abolished.
- Supportive services
 - For the formal sector, e.g. points of sale at taxi ranks.
- Greater competition
 - Can lead to lower prices.
- Restrictive potential
 - The informal sector uses structures provided by the government, but does not contribute financially to it.
 - Increases pollution.

Any 4 x (2+3) = [20]

8.4 TRUE or FALSE

- 8.4.1 False
- 8.4.2 True
- 8.4.3 False
- 8.4.4 False
- 8.4.5 False

5 x (2) = [10]
[50]

QUESTION 9
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

9.1 Table

9.1.1 Give a definition of exchange rates.

The price of the currency of a country expressed in terms of the currency of another country. (3)

9.1.2 In the year 2000 what would you have paid for £100 in terms of the rand?

GBP-R (2000) = £1 = R10, 52 (2)

Thus R100 x 10,52 = R1052 (2)

9.1.3 In which year was the rand (RSA) the strongest against the Japanese currency?

1997 (3)

9.2 Five reasons for international trade

- (i) Natural resources are not distributed evenly.
Some countries have an excess of certain natural resources, and can export these to other countries.
By exporting these goods (e.g. South Africa's minerals) the country can earn large amounts of foreign exchange.

This foreign exchange may be used to pay for imports of goods and services (e.g. oil in South Africa) that the domestic economy cannot produce.
Countries become mutually dependent on one another because of the unequal distribution of natural resources.

Trade between countries may increase their prosperity, growth and living standards (2+1 = 3)

- (ii) Climatic conditions differ
Certain products can only be grown in areas with a specific rainfall.
South Africa, due to its irregular rainfall, will never develop into a major agricultural producer.
However, it only needs to import a few agricultural products from other countries to satisfy its needs
If local production is unable to satisfy demand due to shortages caused by drought, then such agricultural products will have to be imported. (2 + 1) = 3
- (iii) Labour talents and technological development differ between countries.
Some countries have better trained labourers and more advanced technology than others.
Productivity of these countries is therefore higher and their production costs lower.
This country gains a good reputation in the production of a specific product through specialisation, e.g. South Africa in weapon manufacturing. Many developing countries export raw materials in an unprocessed form, as they do not have the technology to process it themselves.
- (iv) Effective wants
The demands of individuals, groups or countries differ greatly.
Taste often plays a role in the demand for foreign goods.
Contact between countries in the form of tourism, immigration, trade commissions and exhibitions stimulates people's minds, creating a demand for new goods.
- (v) Income
An increase in income will lead to an increase in demand for local and international goods and services.
Nowadays, people travel more, broaden their horizons and expand their needs.
- (vi) Established industries in highly developed countries
They have a production advantage over industries in developing countries as they are technologically more advanced.
This has a worldwide pattern – industrial goods are produced by highly developed countries, and raw materials and semi-finished goods from developing countries.
All countries benefit from economic advancement elsewhere. This together with the distribution of technical knowledge is a powerful stimulus.
- (vii) Mass production coupled with lower unit costs
This offers an advantage to certain countries in a specific goods because of specialisation, division of labour and mechanisation.
The surplus (excess) produced in a country, which cannot be absorbed by the local market, must be disposed of. This is usually done by selling on the international market.
Trade missions, trade exhibitions and advertising campaigns introduce these goods to international markets.

- (viii) Capital may be limited (2)
 Due to low levels of savings, and sometimes sanctions, some countries are unable to raise enough capital for large-scale expansion in industries. (1)
 Raw materials may then be exported to other countries, to be processed into a different form. (1)
- (ix) The development of modern communications and transport.
 Countries have attained a closer relationship in terms of time and economic development.
 Cellular telephones and microwave inter-satellite connections mean that businessmen can make contact almost anywhere in the world.
 Communications often create new needs among the people of other countries. International trade is therefore necessary to answer those needs.
 The development of transportation has enabled perishable products to be transported from one country to another, with the aid of modern cooling and container facilities.
- (x) International migration
 This helps to establish ties between countries.
 Immigrants bring foreign goods with them and compel suppliers to import such articles from their countries of origin.
 Immigrants still have a desire for the goods of their native country, and therefore create a new demand in their adopted country for these goods.
- (xi) Cost differences
 Traders tend to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the most expensive market
 The theory of comparative costs is applied here. $5 \times (1 + 2) = 15$

9.3 Import duties are a form of protection by increasing the price of imported goods. Briefly discuss THREE other forms of protection.

- ☐ Export subsidies (1)
 - ☐ Financial assistance given by the state to promote certain export industries by lowering their costs. (2)
 - ☐ Decrease the price of exported goods and the goods will be more competitive on foreign markets. (2) **Max.(5)**
- ☐ Import quotas (1)
 - ☐ The government only allows a certain amount (quota) of a specific product or service to be imported during a specific period. (2)
 - ☐ Import permits are often used. (2)
- ☐ Import restrictions (control) (1)
 - ☐ The strictest form of protection (2) e.g. sanctions, boycotts, etc. (2)
 - ☐ Includes the issuing of import permits or the rationing of foreign currency. (2)
 - ☐ Some products may not be imported at (2) all, e.g. harmful products like drugs.
- ☐ Import deposits (1)
 - ☐ A compulsory form of protection. (2)
 - ☐ The amount of the deposit is equivalent (2) to a fixed percentage (2) of the value of the imported goods and it must be lodged with the monetary authorities for a fixed period. **Any 3 x (1+2+2) = 15**

9.4 True or False**9.4.1** True**9.4.2** False**9.4.3** True**9.4.4** True**9.4.5** True5 x (2) = (10)
[50]**QUESTION 10**
THE STATE**10.1 Scales of taxation****10.1.1** Progressive tax system/PAYE/Income tax/Direct.

(3)

(2)

(2)

10.1.2 R11 260 + (32% of R15 000) = R11 260 + R4 800 = R16 060

(4)

10.1.3 Yes.

(1)

- Spreads the burden of taxation on personal income equally.
 - Promotes social welfare and irons out extreme inequalities in income.
 - Richer people are responsible for the welfare of the lower income groups.
- [any one] 1 x (2)=(2)

10.2 Discuss THREE aims of selling appropriate functions, activities or property from the public to the private sector.

- The private sector can compete more freely which improves the efficiency of the market economy.
 - The tax burden will be lifted which will improve productivity.
 - State expenditure and public debt will decrease.
 - Raising funds for state expenditure
 - Works against the suppression of the private sector by the public sector in the capital markets./Stimulates growth of private sector
 - Broadening tax base
 - Increases private sector's share in economy
- Any 3 x (4) = [12]

10.3 The state's main source of revenue is tax. Discuss THREE other forms of state revenue

- Loans
 - When large amounts of money are needed, which cannot be financed from current revenue, e.g. war.
 - Puts the state under an obligation to repay the loan plus interest.
- Donations
 - Amounts which are freely contributed by private persons or bodies.
 - The donors do not derive direct benefits from these donations.
 - The total of this type of contribution is quite small.
- Administrative income
 - The state renders certain services of an administrative nature for which the persons concerned have to pay.
 - E.g. licenses, permits, fines, interest, forfeiture of assets due to no legal heirs.

- Sale of State assets
 - As in the case of privatisation
 - e.g. Iscor
 - Commercial income
 - Income received by the state for goods and services produced/rendered, e.g. office and court fees.
 - State property
 - Income from mining, state diggings, income from forests, rental of government property or collection of advances.
 - Transfer payments
 - Development allowances e.g. UN
- Any 3 x (2+ (2+2)) = [18]**

10.4 TRUE OR FALSE

- 10.4.1 True (2)
- 10.4.2 True (2)
- 10.4.3 False (2)
- 10.4.4 False (2)
- 10.4.5 True (2)

**5 x 2 = [10]
[50]**

QUESTION 11 IMPORTANT ECONOMIC TOPICS

11.1 LABOUR RELATIONS

11.1.1 TRUE or FALSE

- 11.1.1.1 False (2)
- 11.1.1.2 True (2)
- 11.1.1.3 True (2)

3 x 2 = [6]

11.1.2

11.1.2.1 Explain the term labour supply.

The number of people who are offering their labour for remuneration on the labour market.

The labour supply is associated with the part of the economically active population, which is able and willing to work. (3)

11.1.2.2 Give THREE factors that can be countered as part of the labour question.

Give 12

- Total population
 - Aids will have an influence on SA's labour supply.
- Population growth rate
 - The population growth rate is 2.6% per year, which implicates that the supply of labour exceeds the demand for labour.
- Working hours
 - The number of working hours that a worker would normally be willing to work increases as wages increase, but only to a point.
- Migration
 - SA needs highly skilled immigrants that can create more job opportunities.
 - Immigrants increase the supply of labour, while emigrants cause it to decrease.

➤ Level of skill

- SA has a shortage of highly skilled workers and an oversupply of unskilled workers.
- The level of skills among workers is a supply problem that should receive ongoing attention.

➤ Work force participation rate

- Refers to the percentage of the population of working age who offer their services for remuneration in the labour market.
- In SA the participation of the younger group (because of training and education) and the older group (because of dismissals, early pension) is declining dramatically.
- The participation rate for men has declined, while that of women has increased.

4 x (2+1) = [12]

11.1.3 State TWO functions of trade unions.

- To negotiate with employers on behalf of and in the interests of its members.
- To bargain for wage increases.
- To institute and improve pension schemes.
- To obtain medical aid schemes.
- To negotiate for better working conditions – rests periods, tools, safety in the workplace.
- To obtain favourable overtime rates, paid holidays, leave and sick leave.
- To ensure that the length of the working day and hours is favourable to the workers.
- To influence management decisions which could benefit the workers.

Any 2 x (2) = [4]
[25]

11.2 PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

11.2.1 TRUE or FALSE:

11.2.1.1 False (2)

11.2.1.2 True (2)

11.2.1.3 False (2)

3 x 2 = (6)

11.2.2 Discuss THREE measures for combating unemployment.

➤ Economic growth

- Political and social stability is important.
- More capital investment will create jobs.
- The creation of more job opportunities.

➤ Job creation

- The government should encourage small business development.
- It must focus on labour-intensive projects.

➤ Education and training

- Improving the level of skills of the unemployed is one of the best ways of combating structural unemployment.

➤ Population policy

- A judicious population policy can solve the unemployment problem in the long term.
- Objective: fewer children, but they should be better equipped and skilled and enjoy a higher quality of life.

- Job creation programmes
 - Have since 1983 trained a large number of unemployed people and enabled them to find work.
- Appropriate technology
 - There should be less reliance on imported technology which is usually capital intensive.
 - SA needs technology which must be developed in accordance with the requirements of the country.
- Unemployment insurance
 - Offers great relief for certain unemployed groups, but consideration should be given to extending it and including a stronger mechanism for training people.
- Informal sector
 - The informal sector provides work for a large part of the population.
 - A strategy to support the informal sector can be considered, as a measure to combat unemployment.
- Inward industrialisation
 - Inward industrialisation is a process for increasing the effective demand for locally manufactured products as a result of a number of factors in developing urbanised communities.
 - It causes a demand for basic consumer goods which can be provided by means of labour-intensive processes.
 - This demands a relatively lower level of skills, so that job opportunities can be created very rapidly and on a large scale.
- Housing
 - The construction industry can create the largest number of job opportunities.
 - Self-build schemes can provide the unemployed with their own homes, and the skills they learn can enable them to find a job. **Any 3 x (2+1) = 12**

11.2.3 Define the concept productivity.

The relationship inputs (production factors) to outputs (goods and services). (3)

11.2.4 Explain the misconception “productivity equals hard work”.

- Higher productivity is not necessarily obtained by working harder and thus increasing outputs, but by working better. (2)
- E.g. a better combination of inputs, better leadership and management, etc. (2)

[25]

11.3 INFLATION

11.3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

- 11.3.1.1 True (2)
- 11.3.1.2 False (2)
- 11.3.1.3 True (2)

3 x 2 = (6)

11.3.2 Discuss FIVE consequences of inflation

- (i) Decline in the real value of saving
When inflation increases and the purchasing power of money decreases, the real value of money saved declines. This results in the person who saves being worse off at the end of the period over which he has saved, depending on the rate of interest.
- (ii) Decrease in real value of money
People are discouraged from keeping money in liquid form. They invest their money in fixed assets (e.g. property), the real value of which will remain constant.
Investments are moved away from the money and capital markets, where they could have been used to finance expansion of other businesses.
- (iii) Receiver of Revenue
The Receiver benefits from taxpayers' salaries being increased to keep up with inflation, which places them in a higher tax bracket so that they will therefore have to pay more tax.
Businesses that make higher profits are also taxed on these increased incomes
- (iv) Debtors and creditors
A period of inflation benefits debtors to the disadvantage of creditors. The original debt was incurred when money had higher real value (more purchasing power)
- (v) Inflation deprives the monetary unit as a measure of value
The monetary unit loses its value and the buying power decreases, leading to a lack of confidence and stability.
- (vi) The distribution of income and wealth
People whose income grows more slowly than the inflation rate/ e.g. pensioners and people dependent on fixed income such as interest) are negatively affected as their real worth declines.
- (vii) Entrepreneurs benefit
Businessmen can pass the price increase onto the consumer by increasing the cost of goods and services. 5x (2+1) = 15

11.3.3 Give TWO fiscal measures to control inflation.

- Discouraging consumer demand. (2)
 - Increasing indirect taxation, e.g. VAT, customs- and excise duties. (2)
 - Increasing a loan levy. (2)
 - Government can postpone, cancel or reduce government (2) projects. (2)
 - A surcharge on imported goods can be increased, which leads to fewer imported goods being bought. (2)
 - Any supply economics measures (2)
- 2 x (2) = (4)
[25]

11.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES IN SOUTH AFRICA**11.4.1 TRUE or FALSE**

- 11.4.1.1 True (2)
- 11.4.1.2 True (2)
- 11.4.1.3 False (2)

3 x (2) = [6]

11.4.2 Discuss the following TWO sources of energy:**(a) Coal**

- The largest source of energy and provides $\pm 83\%$ of SA's energy needs.
- Is used by SASOL to produce oil and by households and industry to generate electricity.
- SA is the largest exporter of coal. (2)

(b) Natural gas

- Used in households and factories.
 - SA has natural gas deposits near Mossel Bay – led to the establishment of Moss gas in 1980. 2x2 = (4)
- [25]**

11.4.3 Discuss FIVE reasons for the conservation of water with the exclusion of agriculture and irrigation**(i) Mining development**

Water is necessary for mining to take place

Mining in turn supplies much employment, and plays a large role in the economic growth of the country

(ii) Industrial development

Agricultural development will lead to the growth of both direct and indirect industries

Industries are of vital importance for the economic growth of and increased employment of a country

The water schemes have laid a foundation for continuous development and decentralisation of industries in South Africa.

(iii) Hydro-electric power

The generation of hydro-electric power is not the main reason for dams being built.

However, it is the cheapest form of electricity, and combats the pollution associated with coal use.

(iv) Flood control

Dams and weirs are used as a preventative method to combat the damage done by floods washing away fertile soil.

(v) Establishment of recreational facilities.

Dams have led to the establishment of tourist resorts and nature reserves, where fishing, rowing and boating takes place.

This in turn provides income for the country

(vi) Provision of public service

Water must be supplied to public service like schools, hospitals etc.

$$5 \times (1+2) = 15$$

$$2 \times 25 = [50]$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 400$$

GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR : EKONOMIE HG

AFDELING A

VRAAG 1

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

34 X 3 = [100]

AFDELING B VRAAG 2

Verskeie probleme kan opduik in die proses van die bepaling van nasionale inkome syfers. Bespreek hierdie probleme volledig

(A) OORDRAGBETALINGS

- Die betaling wat een persoon ontvang en aan 'n ander persoon sonder teenprestasie uitbetaal.
- Bv. ouderdomspensioene, ongeskiktheidstoelaes, ens.
- Vorm nie deel van die land se nasionale inkome nie.
- Nie alle betalings deur die staat is oordragbetalings nie.
- ...bv. uitgawes t.o.v lone en salarisse van staatsamptenare.

(B) DUBBELTELLING

- By die bepaling van die nasionale inkome moet die bydrae van die produksiefaktore slegs een keer in berekening gebring word.
- Indien enigiets weer bygetel word, is daar sprake van dubbeltelling.
- Slegs die toegevoegde waarde in elke produksiefase moet in die nasionale inkome bygetel word.
- Slegs finale goedere en dienste, en nie intermediêre goedere, moet in berekening gebring word.
- Oordragbetalings, bv. pensioene kan nie weer by nasionale inkome in berekening gebring word nie, want dit sal op dubbeltelling neerkom.

(C) NOMINALE EN REËLE NASIONALE INKOME

- Nominale nasionale inkome is die geldwaarde soos dit op 'n gegewe tydstip van toepassing is.
- NNI staan ook bekend as die nasionale inkome teen heersende pryse.
- Die reële nasionale inkome is die geldelike waarde van die nasionale inkome, aangepas vir prysstygings (inflasie).
- RNI staan ook bekend as die nasionale inkome teen konstante pryse.
- Die nominale nasionale inkome word herlei na die reële nasionale inkome deur gebruik te maak van die BNP-deflator.
- Die BNP-deflator is die prysindeks.
- 'n Basisjaar word gekies en die basisjaar is altyd gelyk aan 100.

(D) DIENSTE WAT NIE INGESLUIT IS NIE

- Die waarde van die dienste wat 'n huisvrou verrig kan nie deur die markpryse bepaal word nie, met die gevolg dat dit nie in die nasionale inkome ingesluit word nie.
- Huishoudelike produksie soos herstelwerk is noodsaaklike dienste, maar word nie as nasionale inkome in berekening gebring nie.
- Dienste wat deur vrywilligers in liefdadigheidsorganisasies verleen word, is vir die gemeenskap van waarde, maar word nie by die nasionale inkomesyfers ingesluit nie.
- Skadelike neue-effekte, soos besoedeling, word met die vervaardiging van ekonomiese goedere veroorsaak. Dit word nie van die nasionale inkome afgetrek nie.

- Die bestaan van die informele sektor – genereer 'n redelike groot bedrag geld, wat nie aangeteken word nie. (Skattings ingesluit)

(E) AKKURAAATHEID

- Die metode waarvolgens nasionale inkome bereken word is nie baie akkuraat nie.
- Nasionale inkome word tot die naaste miljoen rand bereken en klein foute en weglatings maak weinig verskil.
- Sakeondernemings hou presies rekord van al hul inkomstes en uitgawes, sodat hulle wins akkuraat bepaal kan word.
- Individue se inkomste kan nie met dieselfde mate van akkuraatheid bereken word nie, want baie persone verswyg sekere inkomstes en byvoordele se waarde is moeilik bepaalbaar.
- Nasionale inkome kan nie absoluut akkuraat beskou word nie – dit gee 'n globale aanduiding.

Noem 5 probleme : $5 \times (2) = (10)$
 Bespreek : $5 \times (8) = (40)$
 [50]

'n Maksimum van 5 punte moet afgetrek word indien die inleiding, inhoud en gevolgtrekking nie gestruktureerd is nie.

VRAAG 3

Bespreek die aanbod as een van die hoekstene vir die funksionering van die markstelsel

Inleiding – DEFINISIE

Dit is die hoeveelheid van 'n artikel wat produsente op 'n gegewe tydstop teen 'n gegewe prys te koop aanbied. (2)

ONDERSKEID TUSSEN AANBOD EN VOORRAAD

Aanbod : die hoeveelheid produkte wat op die mark te koop aangebied word.

Voorraad : produkte wat geproduseer is, maar geberg en nie verkoop word nie. (4)

AANBODTABEL EN AANBODKURWE EN DIE WET VAN ARBEID Maks = [10]

Verband tussen aanbod en prys

Aanbod affekteer en reageer op prysskommeling (2)

Die onmiddellike tydstop

Aanbod is beperk tot die hoeveelheid wat op die mark te koop is.

Prysveranderings affekteer baie selde onmiddellik die aanbod, omdat dit 'n ruk duur voordat aanbod by prysveranderings aanpas. (2)

Die korttermyn

Prysverhogings mag daartoe lei dat besighede hul uitset verhoog deur ekstra veranderlike faktore aan te wend bv. arbeid.

Vanweë die kort tydperk kan die vaste kapitaalbedrag nie maklik verhoog word nie, omdat dit die aankoop van meer masjienerie sal behels. (2)

Deur vaste kapitaal meer intensief aan te wend en deur ekstra werkers in diens te neem of in skofte of oortyd te werk kan produktiwiteit verhoog word. Indien die maatskappy alreeds teen maksimum kapasiteit werk, moet vaste kapitaal verhoog word.

Prysverlagings sal meebring dat minder goedere te koop aangebied word en dat die meeste besighede nie onder 'n vaste reserweprys verkoop nie.

Die lang termyn

Op die langeduur kan aanvraag ten volle by prysverhogings aanpas.
Bykomende vaste en veranderlike kapitaal kan bekom en aangewend word. (2)

Nuwe maatskappye kan by die bedryf aansluit.

Prysverhogings sal 'n verhoging in produksie en voorraad meebring.

Daarna, as pryse aansienlik daal (omdat aanbod die vraag oorskry) mag produsente weer uit die mark gedwing word omdat geen produksie onbeperk teen 'n verlies kan volhou nie.

Gevolgtlik, sal aanbod daal.

Aanbod beïnvloed prys deur pryse te laat daal as gevolg van 'n styging in aanbod, en omgekeerd.

Hoe hoër die prys, hoe groter die hoeveelheid produkte wat te koop aangebied word ten einde wins te maak.

Dus 'n positiewe korrelasie tussen prys en hoeveelheid aangebied – wet van aanbod. (4)

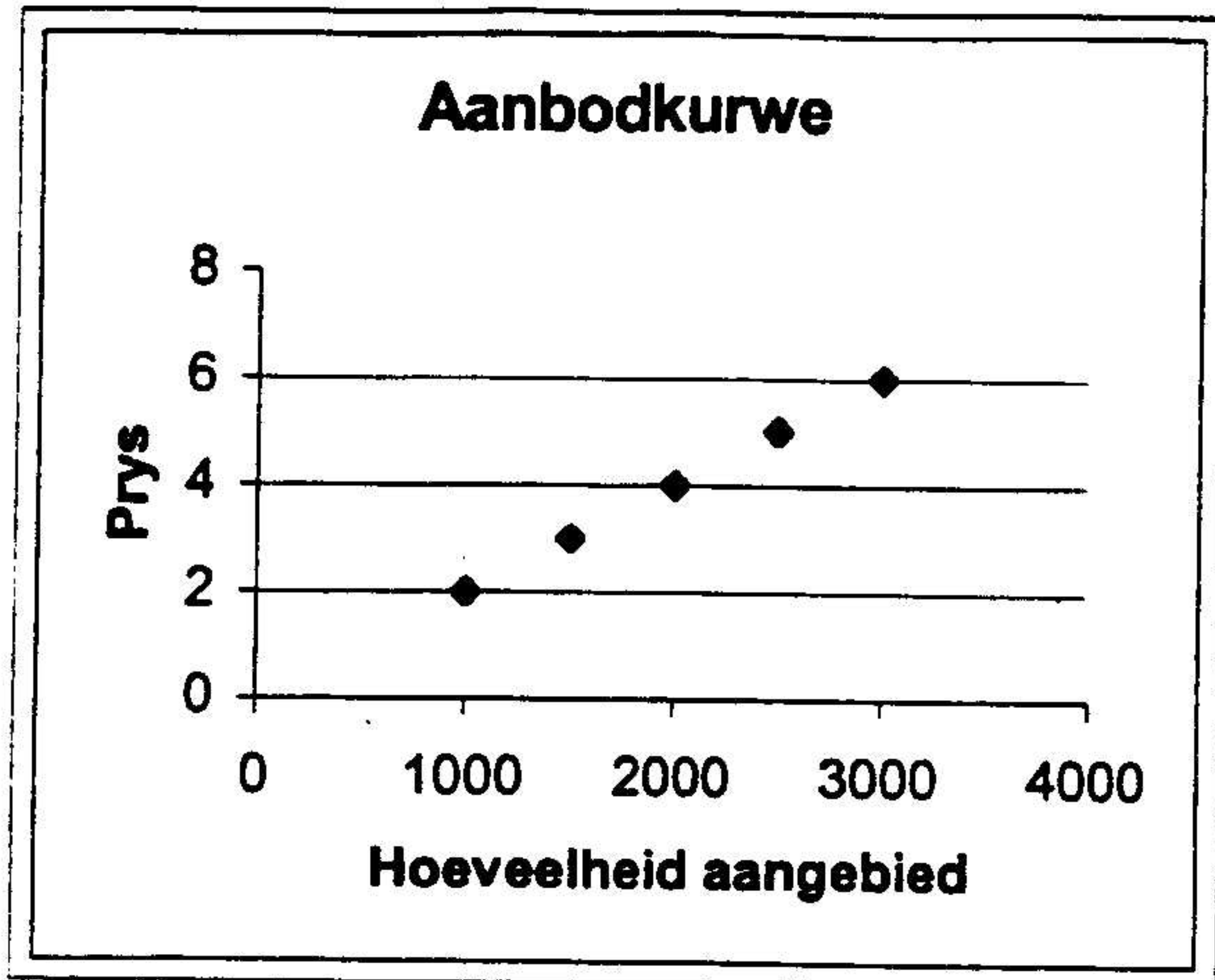
AANBODTABEL

Prys per eenheid	Hoeveelheid aangebied
2	1 000
3	1 500
4	2 000
5	2 500
6	3 000

(4)
Maks = [10]

AANBODKURWE

Die inligting in die tabel hierbo word soos volg grafies voorgestel :

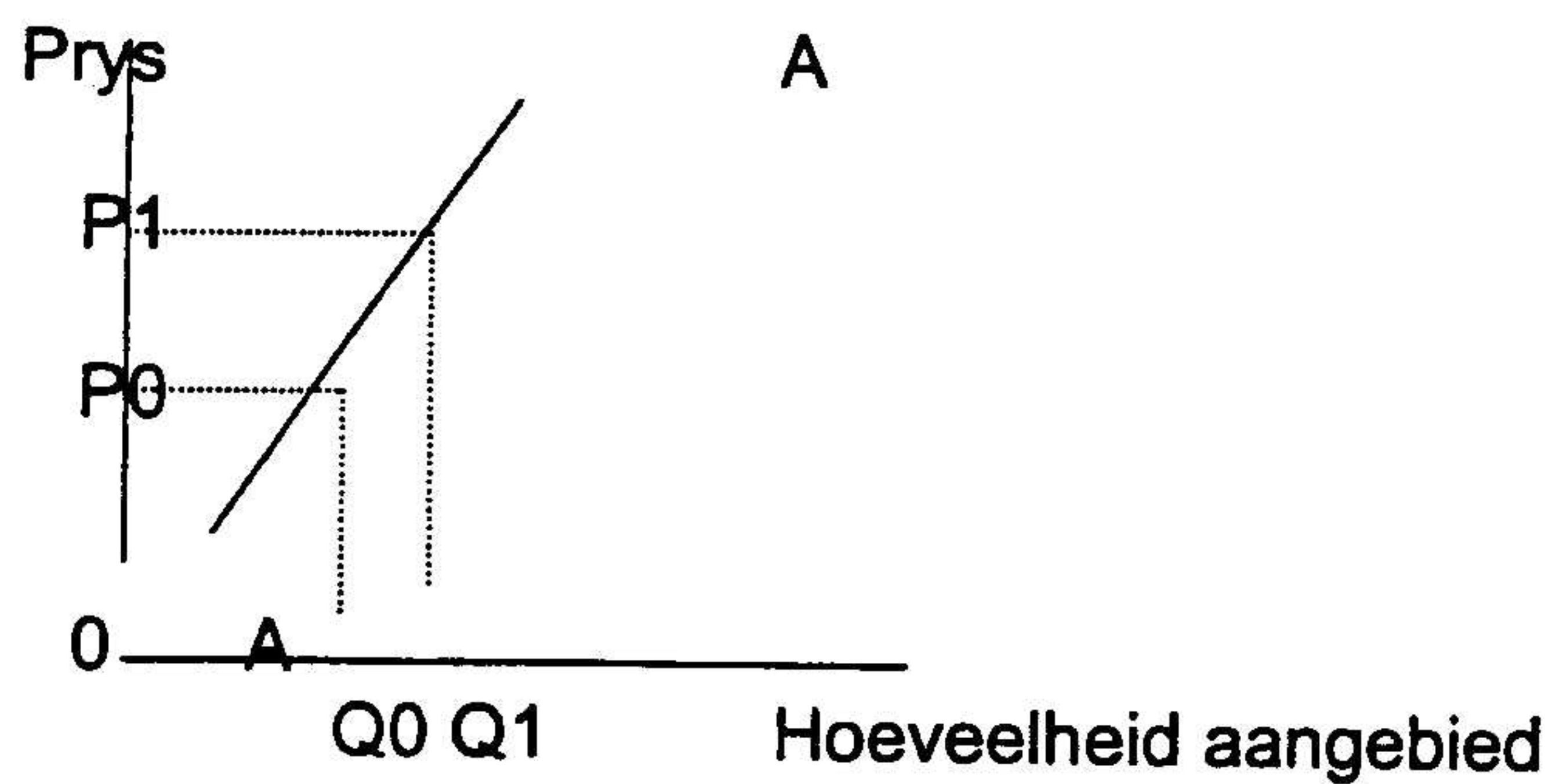


(10)

Die aanbodkurwe styg van links na regs.
Die aanbodkurwe het 'n positiewe helling.

BEWEGINGS OP DIE AANBODKURWE

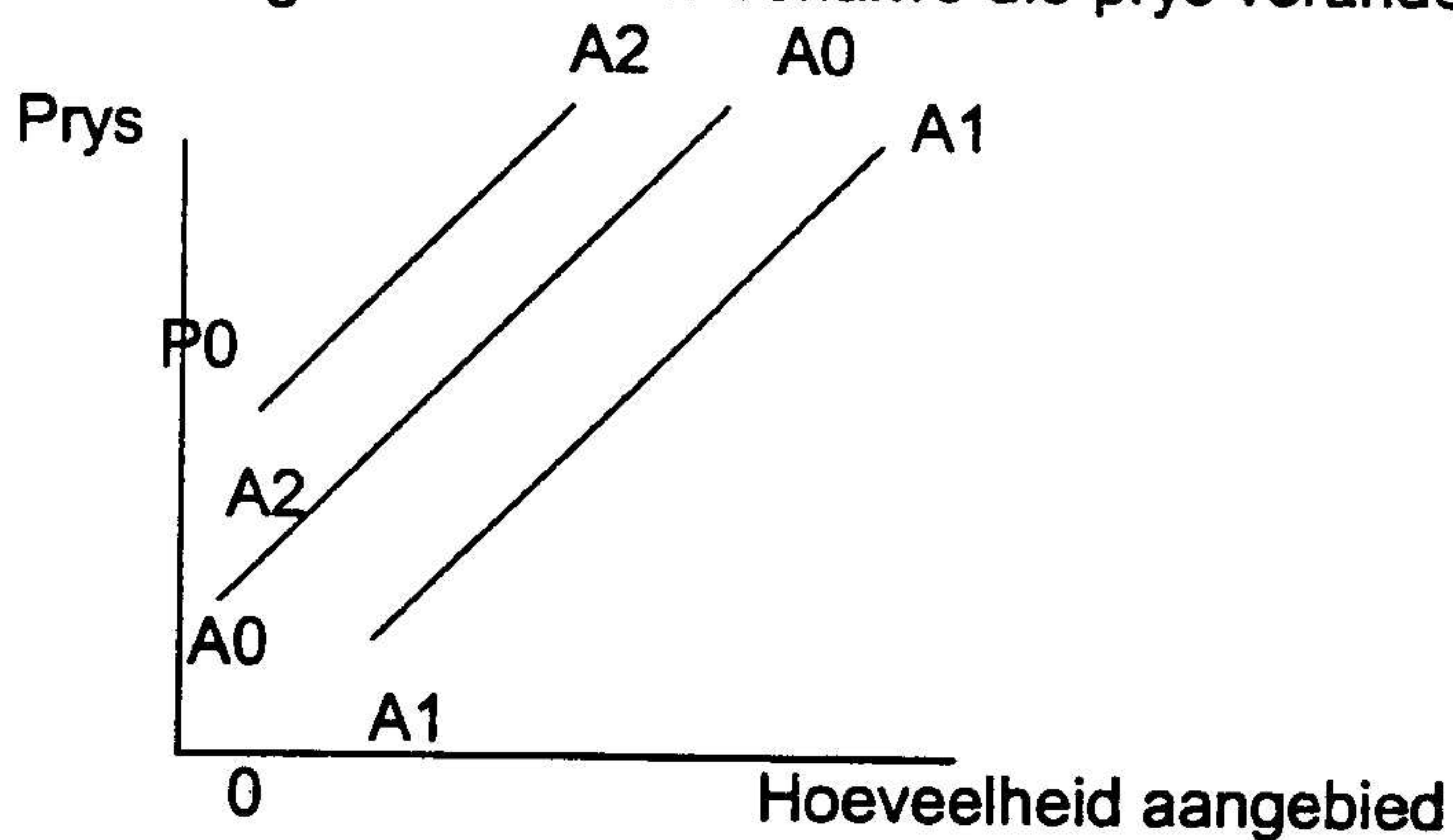
'n Prysverandering van die betrokke produk gee aanleiding tot 'n verskuiwing *OP* die aanbodkurwe.



(4)

BEWEGINGS VAN DIE AANBODKURWE

Indien enige ander faktor behalwe die prys verander (sien hieronder).



(6)

'n Verhoging in aanbod → aanbodkurwe beweeg na regs (A0 → A1).
'n Verlagings in aanbod → aanbodkurwe beweeg na links (A0 → A2).

FAKTORE WAT 'N BEWEGING VAN DIE AANBODKURWE VEROORSAAK

Veranderinge in produksietegnieke.

- Kan moontlik lei tot grootskaalse uitbreiding produksie teen laer koste per eenheid, met die gevolg dat die aanbod teen bestaande pryse verhoog kan word.
- Die aanbodkurwe verskuif na regs.

Toetrede van nuwe firmas tot 'n bedryf of 'n vergroting van die industrie.

- Lei tot 'n verhoogde uitset.
- Die aanbodkurwe verskuif na regs.

Veranderings in die koste van produksiefaktore.

- 'n Styging in die koste van produksie sal die aanbod verminder indien al die ander faktore konstant bly.
- Die aanbodkurwe verskuif na links.

Pryse van ander goedere

- 'n Styging in die prys van mededingende goedere maak hul aanbod winsgewender in verhouding tot goedere waarvan die prys konstant gebly het.
- Die aanbod van goedere teen konstante pryse, sal daal omdat hulpbronne weggeleë word na dié nywerhede wat duurder goedere produseer (vervaardig).
- Die aanbodkurwe verskuif na links.

Staatsbeleid – belasting

- Wanneer 'n belasting op 'n produk gehef word, sal die produsent die belasting op die verbruiker afwentel.
- Dit lei na 'n daling in aanbod en die aanbodkurwe verskuif na links.
- EN
- 'n Subsidie stel die produsent in staat om sy aanbod teen bestaande pryse te verhoog.
- Die aanbodkurwe verskuif na regs.

Natuurlike faktore soos vloede, droogtes, plaë, aardbewings, ens.

- Veral in die geval van landbouprodukte kan dit die aanbod verlaag.
- Die aanbodkurwe verskuif na links.

$6 \times (2 + 2) = (24)$
[50]

'n Maksimum van 5 punte moet afgetrek word, indien die inhoud en gevolgtrekking nie gestruktureerd is nie.

VRAAG 4

Bespreek die betalingsbalans (BoP)

- 'n Aangepaste betalingsbalansrekening word sedert 1999 deur die SARB gepubliseer.
- Hierdie veranderinge is nodig geag na aanbevelings deur die IMF.
- Die IMF poog om begrippe te standaardiseer om die vergelyking van betalingsbalansrekeninge (BoP) te vergemaklik.
- Die BoP bestaan uit vier rekeninge:

(1)	Die lopende rekening
(2)	Die kapitaaloordragrekening
(3)	Die finansiële rekening
(4)	Die reserwerekening

Maks = [4]

DEFINISIE

- Die betalingsbalans is 'n sistematiese rekord (rekenkundige opsomming) van alle transaksies van een land met die res van die wêreld.

(1) LOPENDE REKENING

- **Goedere : (2)**
 - Transaksies m.b.t. beweegbare goedere wat van eienaarskap verander tussen SA.-inwoners en nie – inwoners.
 - Die handelsbalans dui die verskil aan tussen goedere uitgevoer en goedere ingevoer.
- **Dienste : (2)**
 - Sluit transaksies in soos

- vervoerdienste	- professionele dienste
- reisdienste	- ontspanningsdienste
- finansiële versekering	- regeringsdienste (staatsdienste)
 - Die diensterekening toon gewoonlik 'n tekort omdat meer vir dienste betaal word as ontvang word.
- **Lopende oordragte (2)**
 - Betalings vanaf inwoners aan nie-inwoners en omgekeerd.
 - Geen teenprestasie word gelewer nie.
 - Geskenke, maatskaplike voordele, ens.
 - Word as netto-oordragte aangetoon, wat positief (+) of negatief (–) kan wees.
 - Positief impliseer 'n invloei en negatief 'n uitvloei van geld.
- **Netto Goud uitgevoer (2)**
 - Goedere uitvoer, maar word as 'n aparte inskrywing getoon as gevolg van sy belangrikheid.
 - Slegs die verskil tussen geld wat die land invloei en wat die land verlaat, word getoon en daarom word die begrip "netto" gebruik.
 - Netto gouduitvoere bestaan uit twee elemente :
 - (A) Buitelandse handelselement
 - Verskil tussen gouduitvoere en goudinvoere.
 - SA is die grootste goudprodusent en is dus 'n netto uitvoerder van goud.
 - (B) Reserwes
 - **Onstaan a.g.v toenames en afnames in goudbesit van die SARB en Suid-Afrikaanse banke.**
 - Indien goud van die myne gekoop word neem besit toe [positiewe inskrywing].
 - Indien goud verkoop word, neem besit af. [negatiewe inskrywing].
- **Inkome (2)**
 - **Verwys na inkome wat deur inwoners van Suid-Afrika van nie-inwoners ontvang word, en omgekeerd.**
 - Bestaan uit TWEE komponente :
 - Vergoeding van werknemers (salarisse + lone + voordele)
 - Beleggingsinkome (inkomste verdien uit finansiële kapitaal)
 - Finansiële kapitaal bestaan uit :
 - **Geld direk belê in bankdeposito's, lenings en ondernemings.**
 - Geld belê in aandele, effekte en eenheidstrusts staan bekend as portefeuljebeleggings.

Beperkings = (2) elk

(2) KAPITAALOORDRAGREKENING

- Die saldo's is netto bedrae.
- Dus word die geld wat invloei afgespeel teen die geld wat uitvloei en slegs die balans word getoon.
- Die saldo's is dus of positief (+) of negatief (-).
- Sluit in :
 - Transaksies en skenkings m.b.t die eienaarskap van vaste bates
 - Skuldafskrywings
 - Waarde van persoonlike en huishoudelike goedere en finansiële bates en laste van migrante.

(3) FINANSIËLE REKENING

- **Bestaan uit :**
 - Transaksies i.v.m reële bates en laste, bv. aankoop van buitelandse besighede deur Suid-Afrikaners of verkoop van Suid-Afrikaanse besighede aan buitelanders.
 - Transaksies i.v.m finansiële bates en laste, bv. aandele, effekte en eenheidstrusts.
- **Transaksies word verdeel in drie kategorieë :**
 - Direkte beleggings: Beleggings in buitelandse ondernemings om 'n betekenisvolle aandeel te verkry EN beleggings in vaste eiendom.
 - Portefeulje beleggings: Beleggings in aandele en effekte op beurse, wat nie deel is van direkte beleggings nie.
 - Ander beleggings: 'n residuele (oorblywende) kategorie vir transaksies wat nie onder bg. geklassifiseer kan word nie. Bestaan uit handelskrediete en lenings.
- **Onaangetekende transaksies :**
 - 'n Inskrywing wat foute en weglatings opvang.

(4) RESERWEREKENING

- **Suid-Afrika se buitelandse reserwes sluit in:**
 - Goud
 - Spesiale Trekkingsregte (STRe)
 - Reserweposisie ("tranches") by die IMF
 - Buitelandse valuta
- D.i. likiede bates tot die beskikking van die monetêre owerhede om onewewigtighede in die BoP te finansier.
- Reserwes word nie in die BoP getoon nie, want dit doen verslag van vloei en nie van voorrade nie.
- Slegs veranderinge in goud- en buitelandse valutareserwes word aangetoon.
- Veranderinge word deur BoP-transaksies veroorsaak.
- Die BoP moet balanseer en die reserwerekening sluit dit af.

- **Spesiale trekkingsregte:** Word deur die IMF as 'n internasionale betaalmiddel aan lede van die fonds uitgereik en maak dus deel uit van die land se buitelandse reserwes.

(Indien 'n tabel gee kan
slegs die helfte van die
punte kry)

Inleiding : (4)
Definisie : (2)
Lopende rekening : maks.(20)
Kapitaaloordragrek. : maks (10)
Finansiële rekening : maks (10)
Reserwerekening : maks (10)

'n Maksimum van 5 punte moet afgetrek word, indien die inhoud en gevolgtrekking nie gestruktureerd is nie.

[50]

VRAAG 5

Bespreek die ekonomiese beleid van die regering volledig en verwys ook in jou antwoord na Gear.

GEAR

- GEAR is die makro-ekonomiese beleid van die regering, (soos voorgelê deur die Minister van Finansies, Trevor Manuel, op 14 Junie 1996.) } 2
- GEAR is die S.A-regering se strategie vir ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling.
- Waarvoor staan GEAR?

G	:	Growth (ekonomiese groei)	
E	:	Employment (indiensname) (4)	
A	:	and (en)	Max [6]
R	:	Redistribution (herverdeling van inkome)	

DEFINISIE : EKONOMIESE BELEID

Die doelbewuste inwerking deur die staat in die werking van die ekonomie (2) om dit gedeeltelik of algeheel te verbeter (2). As gevolg daarvan, kan die algemene lewenstandaard verbeter.
= (4)

Ekonomiese beleid behels die volgende drie beginsels :

- # Verbetering van lewenstandaard van die hele bevolking moet verbeter.
- # Verbetering van die werking van die ekonomie deur
 - aard van mededinging te verhoog.
 - die staat wat die produksie van goedere en dienste onderneem wat nie deur die markmeganisme verskaf word nie.
 - die uitskakeling van eksterne invloede en sosiale koste soos besoedeling.
- # Implementering van metodes wat die ekonomie ten goede sal beïnvloed.

DOELSTELLINGS VAN EKONOMIESE BELEID

- # **Ekonomiese groei (2)**
 - Een van die doelwitte van GEAR is 'n ekonomiese groeikoers van 6% per jaar, veral deur middel van meer uitvoere deur die nie-goudsektor en investering.
 - 'n Belangrike mikpunt sal wees om so min fiskale bronne as moontlik te onttrek en soveel as moontlik in die ekonomie vry te stel.
 - Belastingverligting sal verbruik en produksie stimuleer.
 - Privatisering van die openbare sektore kan ook produksie stimuleer.

(2)1+(2)

Volle indiensneming (2)

- 'n Doelstelling van GEAR is 'n mededingende en snelgroeiende ekonomie wat genoeg werksgeleenthede vir alle werksoekers skep.
- 400 000 nuwe werksgeleenthede per jaar is 'n mikpunt van GEAR.
- Bevordering van werkskeppingsbedrywe (subsidies en belastingtoegewings)
- Verhoogde verbruik
- Industriële ontwikkelingsbeleid: (2) + (2)
 - (a) Korridors
 - (b) IDS

Prysstabiliteit (2)

- Staat kan bv. poog om totale vraag in te kort maar dit kan 'n negatiewe uitwerking op produksie en indiensname hê.
- Inflasiemikpunte (2) + (2)

Betalingsbalansewewig (2) + (2)

- Bv. aanpassings van binnelandse pryse, wisselkoerse en in- en uitvoere. (2)

• **ANDER DOELSTELLINGS VAN GEAR**

- # 'n Herverdeling van inkome en gunstige geleenthede vir die armes, veral deur middel van die begroting. (2)
 - # 'n Gemeenskap waarin gesondheid, onderwys en ander dienste vir almal beskikbaar is. (2)
 - # 'n Omgewing waarin huise veilig en werksplekke produktief is. (2)
- Hierdie doelstellings is grondliggend aan die HOP.

Mak = [30]

• **UITVOERING VAN EKONOMIESE POLITIEK**# **Monetêre beleid (2)**

- Beheer van kontantvloei en krediet
- Die SARB het die volgende middele tot sy beskikking: (2)
 - >Verandering van die amptelike bankkoers
 - >Opemarktransaksies (koop en verkoop van staatseffekte)
 - >Veranderings in die kontantreserwes en likiede batereserwes van handelsbanke
 - >Beïnvloeding van rentekoerspatrone in die praktyk
 - >Morele oorrëding

Staatsfinansiële beleid (2)

- Die manipulasie van belastingstrukture soos volg:
 - >Bevordering van nywerheidsontwikkeling deur middel van tariefbeskerming (2)
 - >Bevordering van private ondernemings deur middel van belastingkonsessies
 - >Inkorting van staatsuitgawes
 - >Bevordering van uitvoer deur middel van subsidies
 - >Bevordering van nywerheidsdesentralisasie
 - >Bestendige ekonomiese groei en die bekamping van inflasie
 - >Vermindering van staatskuld
 - >Vermindering van die belastingdruk op individue

Buitelandse handelsbeleid (2)

- Word toegespits op: (2)

>Die bevordering van uitvoere d.m.v handelsooreenkomste, handelsverteenwoordiging en advies.

>Uitvoeraansporingsmaatreëls aan bona fide uitvoerders Maks = [10]

'n Maksimum van 5 punte moet afgetrek word, indien die inleiding, inhoud en gevolgtrekking nie gestruktureerd is nie.

Enige 25 x (2) = [50]

AFDELING C**VRAAG 6****NASIONALE INKOME****6.1 Tabel**

6.1.1 1995 is die basisjaar en 2000 se pryse word dus i.t.v 1995 se geldwaarde uitgedruk. (3)

6.1.2 R20 598 miljoen (3)

6.1.3
$$\frac{\text{Bydrae in geldwaarde: primêre sektor (2000)}}{\text{Totale ekonomiese aktiwiteit (2000)}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\text{R58 075m}}{\text{R566 119m}} \times \frac{100}{1} \quad (2) \quad \text{Maks. indien antwoord}$$

$$= \underline{10,26\%} \quad (4)$$

= [10]

6.2 Dui aan hoe die bruto waarde toegevoeg teen faktorkoste en die bruto binnelandse produk toegevoeg teen markpryse bereken word.

Vergoeding van werknemers (2)

Netto bedryfsurplus (2)

Verbruik van vaste kapitaal (2)

Bruto waarde toegevoeg teen faktorkoste

Ander belasting op produksie

min Ander subsidies op produksie (2)

Bruto waarde toegevoeg teen basiese pryse (2)

Belasting op produkte

min Subsidies op produkte (2)

Bruto binnelandse produk teen markpryse = [12]**6.3** Verduidelik die DRIE gebruike van nasionale inkomesyfers.> Dui ekonomiese groei aan (2)

- Dui aan hoe die ekonomie presteer – indien daar van een jaar na 'n volgende meer geproduseer word, het die ekonomie gegroei. (4)

> Vergelyking van welvaartspeile (2)

- Die welvaartspeil van mense tussen lande en tussen groepe binne 'n land kan vergelyk word. (2)

- Indien reële nasionale inkome per capita oor tyd toeneem, word 'n land meer welvarend. (2)
- Relatiewe belangrikheid van verskillende sektore (2)
Dui aan hoe die relatiewe belangrikheid van die verskillende sektore oor tyd verander. (2)
- Dui dus struktuurveranderinge in die ekonomie aan. (2) = [18]

6.4 WAAR of ONWAAR

- 6.4.1 Onwaar (2)
- 6.4.2 Waar (2)
- 6.4.3 Onwaar (2)
- 6.4.4 Onwaar (2)
- 6.4.5 Waar (2)

$$5 \times (2) = [10]$$

[50]

VRAAG 7 PRYSVORMING

7.1 WAAR of ONWAAR

- 7.1.1 Waar
- 7.1.2 Waar
- 7.1.3 Onwaar
- 7.1.4 Waar
- 7.1.5 Onwaar

$$5 \times 2 = [10]$$

7.2 Noem en bespreek VYF oorsake vir 'n verandering van vraag.

- Veranderings in smake en gewoontes (verbruikersvoorkeure)
 - Advertensies kan veroorsaak dat 'n verandering plaasvind.
 - Wanneer 'n produk uit die mode raak, daal die vraag daarna.
 - 'n Styging in lewenstandaarde lei na 'n verandering in smake en gewoontes.
- Veranderinge in reële inkomste
 - Reële inkomste bepaal hoeveel goedere en dienste 'n verbruiker kan koop.
 - 'n Verhoging in reële inkomste beteken meer goedere en dienste kan gekoop word.
- Substitusiegoedere (en pryse van ander goedere)
 - Mededingende goedere kompeteer teen mekaar vir 'n deel van die mark.
 - Komplementêre goedere: 'n daling in die prys van motors sal die vraag na petroleumprodukte laat styg.
 - Die uitvinding van nuwe goedere in dieselfde prysklas as bestaande goedere, sal die vraag na bestaande goedere laat afneem.
- Verandering in die ekonomiese klimaat
 - Die privaatsektor se vraag na produksiefaktore hang af van toekomstige sakevooruitsigte.
 - 'n Algemene oplewing sal die vraag na bv. nuwe masjiene laat toeneem.
 - 'n Verwagte styging in grondstofpryse sal die vraag daarna stimuleer.
- Veranderings in die geldvoorraad in omloop en die verspreiding van inkomste
 - 'n Verandering in die geldvoorraad in omloop sal die vraag na alle goedere raak.
 - 'n Ongelyke verdeling van inkomste mag verminder word deur die rykes swaarder te belas, voedsel te subsidieer en gratis maatskaplike dienste aan die armes te bied.

➤ Die heffing van verkoopsbelasting op 'n wye reeks goedere

- Belasting word gehef om die ongelykheid van inkomste te versag, of om die vraag na 'n produk te verlaag.
- Tabak en alkoholiese drankie word swaar belas.

➤ Verandering in bevolkingsomvang

- 'n Toename in die totale bevolking sal lei tot 'n styging in die vraag.
- Grootskaalse immigrasie sal 'n verandering in die vraag na sekere goedere meebring.
- 'n Hoër persentasie ouer mense/kinders sal 'n verhoging veroorsaak in die vraag na produkte wat ouer mense/kinders wil hê.

5 x (2+1) = [15]
Opskrif = (1)

7.3 Pryselastisiteit – tabel

7.3.1 Bereken en identifiseer die soort elastisiteit.

Berekening van pryselastisiteit: (1)

$$\% \text{ Verandering in die hoeveelheid gevra} = \frac{20}{300} \times \frac{100}{1} = 6,7\%$$

$$\% \text{ Verandering in die prys} = \frac{5}{50} \times \frac{100}{1} = 10\%$$

$$\frac{\% \text{ Verandering in hoeveelheid gevra}}{\% \text{ Verandering in die prys}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{6,7\%}{10\%} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{6,7}{10}$$

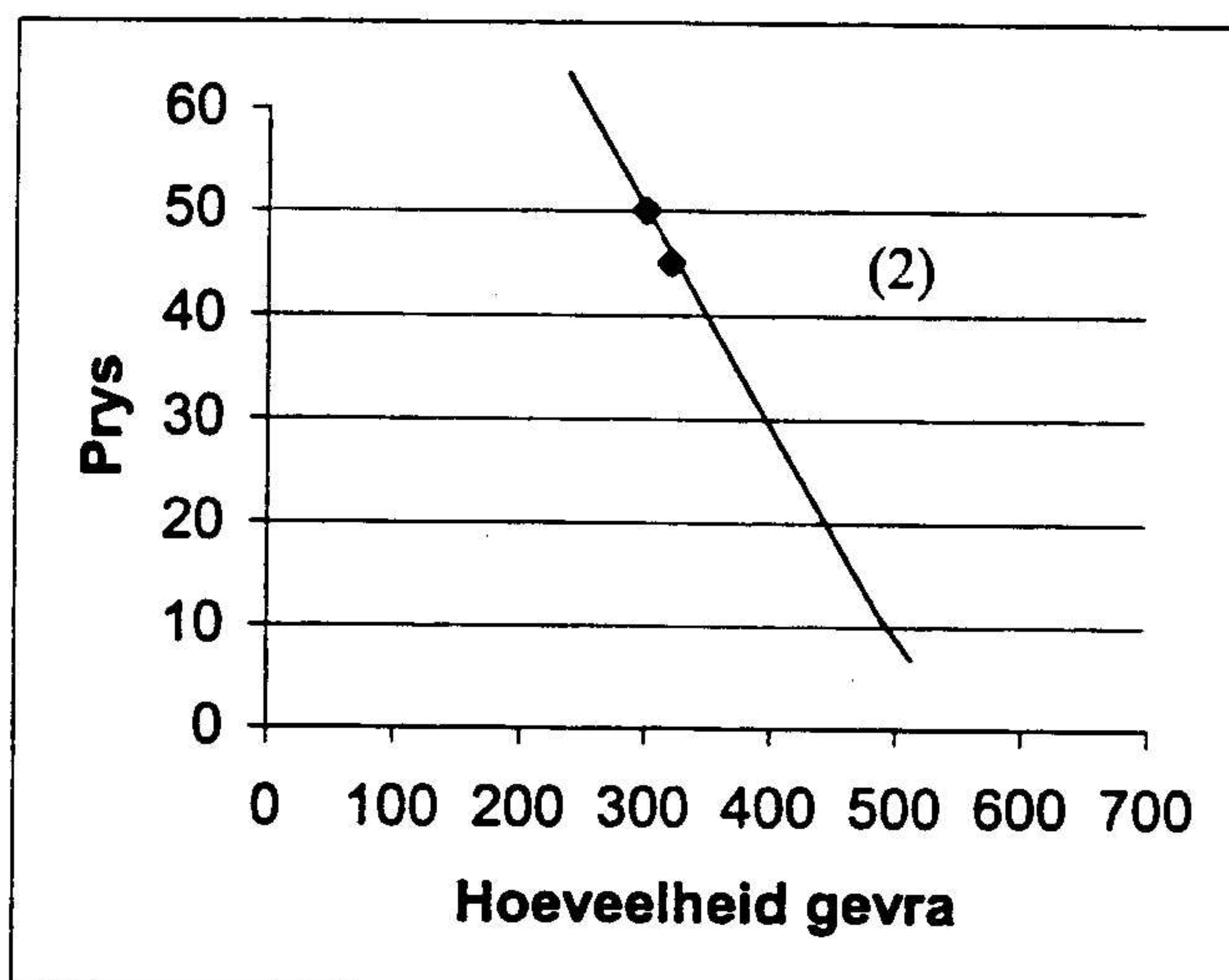
$$= 0,67 \quad (1)$$

$$= \underline{0,67} \quad (2) \quad 4 \text{ vir slegs korrekte antwoord.}$$

Soort elastisiteit:

Relatief onelasties (2)

7.3.2 Teken die grafiek.



(4)

7.4 Bespreek VYF redes vir die bestaan van onvolmaakte markte.

➤ Natuurlike redes

- 'n Onderneming kan toonaangewend in sy veld wees op grond van sy alleenbesit van 'n skaars hulpbron.
- Die samewerking tussen die olieproduserende lande (OPUL).

➤ Wetlike redes

- Vrye mededinging kan wetlik deur die owerheid beperk word.
- Bv. 'n patent of kopiereg.
- 'n Onderneming kan die eksklusiewe reg van die staat ontvang om sy produk in 'n bepaalde gebied te bemark.
- Die owerheid kan self ondernemings onder wetlike beskerming stig, bv. die SABC.
- Lisensiëring beperk toetrede tot sekere beroepe.

➤ Ruimtelike redes

- 'n Gunstige perseel kan 'n firma in staat stel om plaaslike klante beter te bedien.
- 'n Plaaslike firma geniet voordele bo 'n ander verder weg van 'n mark.
- 'n Hotel naby 'n gewilde toeriste-aantreklikheid met 'n goeie naam mag kompetisie ontmoedig.

➤ Tegnologiese redes

- Indien 'n firma bv. 'n proses ontwikkel om 'n produk goedkoper en beter te produseer, sal hy 'n monopolie geniet totdat sy mededingers 'n soortgelyke proses ontwikkel.
- Navorsing en ontwikkeling lei na nuwe produkte, waardeur groot besighede 'n groter marktaandeel bekom, wat mededinging uitskakel.

➤ Ekonomiese redes

- Groot kapitaaluitleg
- Relatief klein mark
- Gewilde en gevestigde handelsmerk steun 'n sekere produk
- Mededinging versteur deur ekonomiese drukgroepe

Opskrif
 $5 \times (1+2) = 15$
[50]

VRAAG 8 EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING

8.1 Aanhaling

8.1.1 Meer werkseleenthede is beskikbaar en die BBP per capita is hoër. (3)

8.1.2 2,5% vir elke jaar OF gemiddeld 2,5% (3) Kan slegs % gee

8.1.3 dalend (1)

8.1.4 Suid-Afrikaners het onder kruipende armoede gebuk gegaan. (3)

= [10]

8.2 Streeksontwikkelingsbeleid

8.2.1 Wat is die doelwitte van die Ruimtelike Ontwikkelings Inisiatief (ROI)?

- Ekonomiese groei en ontwikkeling in onderontwikkelde streke volgens die potensiaal van elke streek
- Die skepping van werkseleenthede vir die bevolking, plaaslik en in dié algemeen.
- Meer private investering in die streke.
- Die benutting van die geleenthede wat ontstaan a.g.v. investering deur private EN openbare vennootskappe.

$4 \times (2) = (8)$

8.2.2 Wat is die mees gewenste soort investering benodig in Suid-Afrika se korridors?

Regstreekse buitelandse investering (RBI) (2)

8.3 Bespreek VYF redes waarom die informele sektor 'n belangrike rol in die ekonomie speel.

- Werkverskaffing
 - Persone wat hul werk in die formele sektor verloor, kan hul inkomste aanvul in die informele sektor.
- Bydrae tot die BBP
 - Skattings wissel van 10% tot 40%. (Die SARB voeg 7% by.)
- Aanvullende inkomstebron
 - Kan uit armoedekringloop breek en ontkom aan swak sosio-ekonomiese toestande.
- Skolingsproses
 - Doen ondervinding op wat later in die formele sektor gebruik kan word.
- Toeganklikheid
 - Min kapitaal word benodig.
 - Wetlike beperkinge is afgeskaf.
- Ondersteunende dienste
 - Vir die formele sektor, bv. verkooppunte by taxistaanplekke.
- Groter mededinging
 - Kan lei na laer pryse.
- Beperkte potensiaal
 - Die informele sektor gebruik strukture wat deur die owerheid daargestel is, maar dra nie finansieël daartoe by nie.
 - Verhoog besoedeling.

Enige 5 x (4) = [20]

8.4 WAAR of ONWAAR

- 8.4.1 Onwaar
- 8.4.2 Waar
- 8.4.3 Onwaar
- 8.4.4 Onwaar
- 8.4.5 Onwaar

5 x (2) = [10]
[50]

VRAAG 9

INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

9.1 Tabel

9.1.1 Gee 'n definisie van wisselkoerse.

Die prys van die geldeenheid van een land in terme van die prys van die geldeenheid van 'n ander land. (3)

9.1.2 Hoeveel sou £100 in terme van die rand gekos het in 2000?

GBP-R (2000) = f1 = R10, 52 (2)

Dus R100 x 10.52 = R1052 (2) of net 1052 (m.a.w. sonder R-teken)

9.1.3 In watter jaar was die rand (RSA) die sterkste teenoor die Japanese geldeenheid?
1997 (3)

9.2 Vyf redes vir internasionale handel

- (i) **Natuurlike hulpbronne oneweredig versprei**
Sommige lande het 'n oorfloed van sekere natuurlike hulpbronne en kan dit na ander lande uitvoer.
Deur hierdie goedere uit te voer (bv. Suid-Afrika se minerale) kan die land groot bedrae aan buitelandse valuta verdien.
Die buitelandse valuta word gebruik om vir invoergoedere en dienste (bv. olie in Suid-Afrika) te betaal wat die binnelandse ekonomie nie kan lewer nie.
Lande raak wederyds van mekaar afhanklik vanweë die oneweredige verspreiding van natuurlike hulpbronne
Handel tussen lande kan hul welvaart, groei en lewenstandaard verhoog.
- (ii) **Klimaatstoestande verskil**
Sekere produkte kan slegs in sekere reënvalgebiede gekweek word.
Suid-Afrika sal nooit 'n groot landbouprodusent kan wees nie, vanweë die ongereelde reënval.
Suid-Afrika hoef egter min landbouprodukte van ander lande in te voer om aan sy behoeftes te voldoen.
Indien plaaslike produksie nie in staat is om aan die behoefte te voldoen nie, vanweë tekorte wat deur droogtes veroorsaak is, moet daardie landbouprodukte ingevoer word.
- (iii) **Arbeidstalente en tegnologiese ontwikkeling verskil tussen lande.**
Sommige lande het beter opgeleide werkers en meer gevorderde tegnologie as ander.
Die produktiwiteit van hierdie lande is dus hoër en die produksiekoste laer.
Hierdie lande bou 'n goeie reputasie op deur in die produksie van 'n spesifieke produk te spesialiseer, bv. Suid-Afrika en wapentoerusting.
Baie ontwikkelende lande voer grondstowwe in 'n onverwerkte vorm uit, omdat hulle nie oor die tegnologie beskik om dit te verwerk nie.
Die verwerkte goedere word dan weer teen hoër koste ingevoer.
- (iv) **Effektiewe behoeftes**
Die behoeftes van individue, groepe en lande verskil aansienlik.
Smaak speel dikwels 'n rol in die vraag na buitelandse goedere.
Kontak tussen lande in die vorm van toerisme, immigrasie, handelskommissies en uitstallings stimuleer mense se gedagtes en skep 'n behoefte aan nuwe goedere.
- (v) **Inkomste**
'n Styging in inkomste lei tot 'n toename in die vraag na plaaslike en internasionale goedere en dienste.
Deesdae reis mense meer en word hul horisonne verbreed en hul behoeftes uitgebrei.
- (vi) **Gevestigde nywerhede in hoogs ontwikkelde lande**
Hulle het 'n produksievoordeel bo nywerhede in ontwikkelende lande omdat hulle tegnologieë meer gevorderd is.

Dit is 'n wêreldwye patroon – nywerheidsgoedere word deur hoogs ontwikkelde lande geproduseer en grondstowwe en halfverwerkte goedere van ontwikkelende lande ingevoer.

Alle lande trek voordeel uit ekonomiese vooruitgang elders. Dit, saam met die verspreiding van tegniese kennis, is 'n kragtige stimulus.

- (vii) **Massaproduksie gekoppel met laer eenheidskoste**
 Dit bied 'n voordeel aan sekere lande ten opsigte van spesifieke goedere as gevolg van spesialisasie, arbeidsverdeling en meganisasie.
 Die surplus (ekstras) wat in 'n land geproduseer word en wat nie deur die plaaslike mark geabsorbeer kan word nie, moet 'n afset kry. Dit word gewoonlik op die internasionale mark gevind.
 Handelsafvaardigings, handelsuitstallings en reklameveldtogte stel hierdie goedere aan internasionale markte bekend.
- (viii) **Kapitaal mag beperk wees (2)**
 Vanweë lae besparingsvlakke en in sommige gevalle sanksies, is sommige lande nie in staat om genoeg kapitaal op te bou vir grootskaalse nywerheidsuitbreiding nie. (1)
 Grondstowwe word dan na ander lande uitgevoer om verwerk te word. (1)
- (ix) **Die ontwikkeling van moderne kommunikasie en vervoer**
 Lande bou 'n hegte verhouding op wat tyd en ekonomiese ontwikkeling betref.
 Sellulêre telefone en mikrogolf-intersatellietverbindinge beteken dat sakelui bykans enige plek ter wêreld met mekaar kan kontak maak.
 Kommunikasieverbindinge skep dikwels nuwe behoeftes by die mense van ander lande.
 Internasionale handel is dus nodig om aan daardie behoeftes te voldoen.
 Die ontwikkeling van vervoer maak dit moontlik om bederfbare produkte van een land na die ander, met behulp van verkoelingsfasiliteite te vervoer.
- (x) **Internasionale migrasie**
 Dit help om bande tussen lande te vestig.
 Immigrante bring vreemde goedere met hulle saam en vra verskaffers om daardie artikels uit hul lande van herkoms in te voer.
 Immigrante het steeds 'n begeerte na goedere uit hul geboorteland en skep dus 'n nuwe vraag na hierdie goedere 'n hulle nuwe tuiste.
- (xi) **Kosteverskille**
 Handelaars is geneig om op die goedkoopste mark te koop en op die duurste mark te verkoop.
 Die teorie van vergelykende koste word hier toegepas. 5 x (1+2) = 15

9.3 Invoerbelasting is 'n vorm van beskerming deurdat dit die pryse van ingevoerde goedere verhoog. Bespreek kortliks DRIE ander vorme van beskerming.

- **Uitvoersubsidies** (1)
- Finansiële hulp word deur die staat gegee om sekere uitvoerindustrië te bevorder deur hul koste te verlaag. (2)
 - Verlaag die uitvoerprys van goedere en maak dit baie mededingend op buitelandse markte. (2)
- Maks (5)**

- Invoerkwotas (1)
 - Die regering laat slegs 'n sekere hoeveelheid (kwota) van 'n bepaalde produk of diens toe om gedurende 'n spesifieke tydperk ingevoer te word. (2)
 - Invoerpermitte word ook dikwels gebruik. (2)
- Invoerbepelkings (beheer) (1)
 - Die strengste vorm van beskerming, (2) bv. sanksies, boikotte, ens. (2)
 - Sluit die uitreiking van invoerpermitte of die rantsoenering van buitelandse valuta in. (2)
 - Sommige produkte mag glad nie ingevoer word nie, bv. skadelike produkte soos dwelms. (2)
- Invoerdeposito's (1)
 - 'n Verpligte vorm van beskerming. (2)
 - Die bedrag van die deposito is gelyk aan 'n vaste persentasie van (2) die waarde van die ingevoerde goedere, en dit moet binne 'n vasgestelde tydperk aan die monetêre owerhede inbetaal word. (2+2+1)

Enige 3 x (1+2+2) = [15]
Opskrif = (2)

9.4 Waar of Vals

9.4.1 Waar

9.4.2 Onwaar

9.4.3 Waar

9.4.4 Waar

9.4.5 Waar

5 x (2) = (10)
[50]

VRAAG 10 DIE STAAT

10.1 Belastingkale

10.1.1 Progressiewe belastingstelsel. (3) Direkte belasting, LBS, Inkomstebelasting of 2 vir berekening

10.1.2 $R11\ 260 + (32\% \text{ van } R15\ 000) = R11\ 260 + R4\ 800 = \underline{R16\ 060}$ (4)

10.1.3 Ja. (1)

- Versprei die belastinglas (-druk) gelyk op persoonlike inkomste word verkry.
- Dit bevorder maatskaplike welsyn en verlig uiterste ongelykhede in inkomste.
- Ryker mense word verantwoordelik gehou vir die welvaart van die laerinkomstegroepe. 1 x (2) = 2 [Enige een!]

10.2 Bespreek DRIE doelstellings met die verkoop van sekere funksies, bedrywighede of eiendom deur die openbare sektor aan die privaatsektor.

- Privaatondernemings kan meer vrylik meeding op markte (bevorder markstelsel).
 - Belastingdruk sal verlaag word, wat produktiwiteit bevorder.
 - Staatsbesteding en staatskuld sal verminder.
 - Werk die verdringing van die privaatsektor deur die owerheidsektor in kapitaalmarkte teë. Stimuleer groei van die privaatsektor
 - Verbreding van die belastinguitgawes
 - Verkrying van fondse vir staatsuitgawes
 - Verhoog die privaatsektor se aandeel in die ekonomie.
- Enige 3 x (4) = [12]

10.3 Die hoofbron van inkomste vir die staat is belasting. Bespreek DRIE ander vorme van staatsinkomste

- Lenings
 - Wanneer groot bedrae geld benodig word wat nie uit lopende inkomste gefinansier kan word nie, bv. oorlog.
 - Plaas land onder verpligting om die lening plus rente terug te betaal.
 - Skenkings
 - Bedrae vrywillig bygedra deur private persone of liggame.
 - Skenkers kry geen direkte voordeel daaruit nie.
 - Totale bydrae is gering.
 - Administratiewe inkomste
 - Staat lewer administratiewe dienste waarvoor die persone aan wie die diens gelewer word, moet betaal.
 - Bv. lisensies, permitte, boetes, rente, verbeurdverklaring van bates wat verval omdat daar nie wettige erfgename is nie.
 - Kommersiële inkomste
 - Inkomste ontvang deur die staat vir goedere en dienste gelewer/geproduseer.
 - Bv. kantoor-en hofgelde.
 - Staatseiendom
 - Inkomste uit die mynbedryf, staatsdelwerye, inkomste uit bosse, huurgeld van regeringseiendom, invordering van voorskotte, ens.
 - Verkoop van bates bv. privatisering
 - Oordragbetalings – ontwikkelingshulp ontvang van internas. organisasies bv. VN.
- $3 \times (2 + (2 \times 2)) = [18]$

10.4 WAAR of ONWAAR

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 10.4.1 Waar | (2) |
| 10.4.2 Waar | (2) |
| 10.4.3 Onwaar | (2) |
| 10.4.4 Onwaar | (2) |
| 10.4.5 Waar | (2) |

$5 \times 2 = [10]$
[50]

VRAAG 11

BELANGRIKE EKONOMIESE ONDERWERPE

11.1 ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE

11.1.1 WAAR of ONWAAR

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-----|
| 11.1.1.1 | Onwaar | (2) |
| 11.1.1.2 | Waar | (2) |
| 11.1.1.3 | Waar | (2) |

$3 \times 2 = [6]$

11.1.2

11.1.2.1

Verduidelik die term arbeidsaanbod.

Die aantal mense wat hul arbeid teen vergoeding op die arbeidsmark aanbied.

Die aanbod van arbeid word geassosieer met daardie deel van die ekonomiese bedrywige bevolking wat in staat en gewillig is om te werk.

(3)

11.1.2.2 Gee DRIE faktore wat beskou kan word as deel van die arbeidsvraagstuk.

- Totale bevolking
 - Vigs sal 'n groot invloed hê op SA arbeidsaanbod.
- Bevolkingsgroeikoers
 - Die bevolkingsgroeikoers is 2.6% per jaar, wat impliseer dat die aanbod van arbeid die vraag na arbeid oorskry.
- Werkure
 - Die aantal werkure wat 'n werker normaalweg bereid sou wees om te werk, sal toeneem namate lone toeneem, maar egter net tot 'n sekere punt.
- Migrasie
 - SA benodig nog steeds hooggeskoolde immigrante wat meer werkseleenthede kan skep.
 - Immigrante verhoog die aanbod van arbeid, terwyl emigrante dit verlaag.
- Vaardigheidsvlak
 - SA het 'n tekort aan hooggeskoolde werkers en 'n ooraanbod van laaggeskooldes werkers.
 - Die vaardigheidsvlak is 'n aanbodvraagstuk wat voortdurend aandag moet geniet.
- Arbeidsmagdeelnemers
 - Verwys na die persentasie van die bevolking van 'n werkende ouderdom wat hul dienste teen vergoeding op die arbeidsmark aanbied.
 - In SA is die deelname van jonger mense (a.g.v onderwys en opleiding) en ouer mense (a.g.v afdankings, vroeë pensioen) dramaties aan die afneem.
 - Die deelnamekoers vir mans het 'n dalende neiging, en dié van vroue 'n stygende neiging.

Enige 4 x (2+1) = [12]

11.1.3 Gee TWEE funksies van vakbonde.

- Om namens sy lede met werkgewers oor eersgenoemde se belange te onderhandel.
- Om loonverhogings te beding.
- Om pensioenskemas ingestel te kry en dit te verbeter.
- Om mediese bystandskemas te verkry.
- Om oor beter werkstoestande, bv. rustye, gereedskap en veiligheid te onderhandel.
- Om gunstige oortydkoerse, betaalde vakansiedae, verlof en siekteverlof te verkry.
- Om te sorg dat die lengte van die werksdag en werkure gunstig vir die werkers is.
- Om bestuursbesluite wat die lede mag raak, gunstig te beïnvloed.

Enige 2 x (2) = [4]
[25]

11.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

11.2.1 WAAR of ONWAAR

11.2.1.1	Onwaar	(2)
11.2.1.2	Waar	(2)
11.2.1.3	Onwaar	(2)

3 x 2 = (6)

11.2.2 Bespreek DRIE maatreëls om werkloosheid te bestry.

- Ekonomiese groei
 - Politieke en sosiale stabiliteit is belangrik.
 - Meer kapitaalinvestering sal werk skep.
 - Die skepping van meer werksgeleenthede.
- Werk skepping
 - Die owerheid moet die kleinsakesektor bevorder.
 - Dit moet gerig wees op arbeidsintensiewe projekte.
- Onderwys en opleiding
 - Die verbetering van die vaardigheidsvlakke van werkloos is een van die sekerste maniere om strukturele werkloosheid te bestry.
- Bevolkingsbeleid
 - 'n Oordeelkundige bevolkingsbeleid kan oor die langtermyn die werkloosheidsprobleem oplos.
 - Doel: minder kinders, maar wat beter toegerus en vaardig is en 'n hoër lewenskwaliteit geniet.
- Spesiale werkskeppingsprogramme
 - Het sedert 1983 reeds 'n groot aantal werkloos opgelei en hulle in staat gestel om werk te bekom.
- Toepaslike tegnologie
 - Daar moet minder staat gemaak word op ingevoerde tegnologie wat gewoonlik kapitaalintensief is.
 - S.A het tegnologie nodig wat volgens die behoeftes van die land ontwikkel word.
- Werkloosheidsversekering
 - Bied uitkoms vir sekere werklose groepe, maar oorweging moet geskenk word om dit verder uit te brei en 'n sterker meganisme in te bou om persone op te lei.
- Informele sektor
 - Die informele sektor voorsien 'n groot deel van die bevolking van werk.
 - 'n Strategie om die informele sektor te ondersteun, as 'n maatreël om werkloosheid te bestry, kan oorweeg word.
- Inwaartse industrialisasie
 - Inwaartse industrialisasie is 'n proses waardeur die vraag na plaaslik vervaardigde goedere a.g.v 'n aantal faktore wat in verstedelike ontwikkelende gemeenskappe aanwesig is, toeneem.
 - Dit veroorsaak 'n vraag na basiese verbruikersgoedere wat op 'n arbeidsintensiewe wyse geproduseer kan word.
 - Dit vereis ook 'n relatief laer vaardigheidsvlak sodat werksgeleenthede baie gou en op groot skaal geskep kan word.

➤ Behuising

- Die konstruksiebedryf kan die meeste werksgeleenthede skep.
- Selfbouskemas kan aan werkloses 'n eie woning gee en die vaardighede wat hulle opdoen kan vir 'n werksgeleentheid sorg. Enige $3 \times (2+1+1) = 12$

11.2.3 Definieer die konsep produktiwiteit.

Die verhouding insette (produksiefaktore) tot uitsette (goedere en dienste).(3)

11.2.4 Verduidelik die misverstand "produktiwiteit is gelyk harde werk".

- Hoër produktiwiteit word nie noodwendig verkry deur harder te werk en sodoende uitsette te verhoog nie, maar deur beter te werk. (2)
- Bv. beter kombinasie van insette, beter leiding en bestuur, ens. (2)

[25]

11.3 INFLASIE

11.3.1 WAAR of ONWAAR

11.3.1.1 Waar (2)

11.3.1.2 Onwaar (2)

11.3.1.3 Waar (2)

$3 \times 2 = (6)$

11.3.2 Bespreek Vyf gevolge van inflasie

- Daling in die reële waarde van spaargeld
Wanneer inflasie styg en die koopkrag van geld afneem, daal die reële waarde van spaargeld. Die bring mee dat die persoon wat spaar aan die einde van die spaartydperk slegter af kan wees, na gelang van die rentekoers.
- Daling in die reële waarde van geld
Mense word nie aangemoedig om geld in likiede vorm te hou nie. Hulle belê hul geld in vaste bates (bv. eiendom), waarvan die reële waarde konstant bly.
Beleggings word van die geld- en kapitaalmarkte weggeneem, waar hulle gebruik kon gewees het om uitbreiding van ander besighede te finansier.
- Ontvanger van Inkomste
Dit is tot die Ontvanger se voordeel indien belastingbetalers se salarisse verhoog word om met inflasie tred te hou, omdat dit hulle in 'n hoër belastingkategorie plaas waar hulle meer belasting moet betaal.
Besighede wat groter winste maak, betaal ook op hierdie verhoogde inkomstebelasting.
- Debiteure en krediteure
'n Tydperk van inflasie bevoordeel debiteure en benadeel krediteure. Die oorspronklike skuld is aangegaan toe geld 'n groter reële waarde gehad het (meer koopkrag).
- Inflasie benadeel die geldeenheid as maatstaf van waarde
Die geldeenheid verloor sy waarde en die koopkrag daal, wat 'n gebrek aan vertroue en stabiliteit meebring.
- Die distribusie van inkomste en welvaart
Mense wie se inkomste stadiger groei as die inflasiekoers (bv. pensioenarisse en mense wat van vaste inkomste rente afhanklik is) word benadeel omdat hul reële waarde afneem.

- (vii) Entrepreneurs word bevoordeel
 Sakelui kan prysverhogings na die verbruiker deurgee deur die koste van goedere en dienste te verhoog.

$$5 \times (2+1) = 15$$

11.3.4 Gee TWEE fiskale maatreëls om inflasie te beheer.

- Die ontmoediging van verbruikersvraag. (2)
 - Die verhoging van indirekte belasting, bv. BTW, doeane- en aksynsbelasting.
 - Die verhoging van 'n leningsheffing. (2)
 - Die uitstel, vermindering of kansellering van regeringsprojekte. (2)
 - 'n Bobelasting op ingevoerde goedere kan verhoog word, sodat minder ingevoerde goedere gekoop word. (2)
 - Aanbodkant ekonomie: Vermindering van direkte belasting. Enige 2 x (2) = [4]
- [25]

11.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE IN SUID-AFRIKA

11.4.1 WAAR of ONWAAR

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-----|
| 11.4.1.1 | Waar | (2) |
| 11.4.1.2 | Waar | (2) |
| 11.4.1.3 | Onwaar | (2) |

$$3 \times 2 = [6]$$

11.4.2 Bespreek die volgende TWEE bronne van energie:

- (a) Steenkool
- Die vernaamste verskaffer van energie en voorsien in $\pm 83\%$ van S.A se energiebehoefte.
 - Word deur SASOL gebruik om olie te verskaf en deur huishoudings en industrieë vir elektrisiteit.
 - S.A is 'n groot uitvoerder van steenkool. (2)
- (b) Natuurlike gas
- Gebruik deur huishoudings en fabrieke. (2)
 - S.A het natuurlike gasvelde by Mosselbaai – gelei na die stigting van Mossgas in 1980. 2 x (2) = (4)

11.4.3 Bespreek VYF redes vir die bewaring van water (Landbou en besproeiing uitgesluit)

- (i) Mynbou ontwikkeling
 Water is noodsaaklik vir die ontwikkeling van die mynbedryf. Mynbou verskaf werksgeleenthede en speel in belangrike rol in die ekonomiese groei van die land.
- (ii) Nywerheidsontwikkeling
 Landbouontwikkeling lei tot die groei van direkte en indirekte nywerhede. Nywerheidsontwikkeling is belangrik vir ekonomiese groei en verhoog werksgeleenthede.
 Waterskemas het gelei tot die ontwikkeling van en desentralisasie van nywerhede in Suid-Afrika.
- (iii) Hidro-elektriese krag
 Die ontwikkeling van hidro-elektriese krag is nie die enigste rede vir die bou van damme nie. Dit is egter die goedkoopste manier om elektrisiteit te verskaf, veral in streke waar dit moeilik of duur is om steenkool te bekom en dit beveg besoedeling.

- (iv) **Vloedbeheer**
Damme en studamme voorkom nie net dat vrugbare grond wegspoel nie, maar behou kosbare water wat andersins ongebruik na die see sou vloei.
 - (v) **Ontspanningsfasiliteite**
Damme het gelei tot die ontwikkeling van toeriste ontspanningsoorde en natuurreservate. Dien ook as inkomste vir die land.
 - (vi) **Voorsiening van openbare dienste**
Water moet voorsien word aan hospitale, skole en ander staatsinstansies.
- 5 x (1 + 2) = (15)**
[50]
- TOTAAL = 400**