

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

ECONOMICS SG

**SECTION A
COMPULSORY**

**QUESTION 1
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

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

TOTAL FOR SECTION A: 34X3= [100]

SECTION B

Answer any FIVE questions from this section.

**QUESTION 2
NATIONAL INCOME**

2.1	2.1.1	Closed economy	(2)
	2.1.2	A. Market for goods and services	(2)
		B. Business sector/producers	(2)
		C. Services of the production sector	(2)
		D. Expenditure	(2)
	2.1.3	Payment of tax	(2)

2.2 Discuss THREE factors that can have influence on economic growth.

- a) Size and quality of labour force
 - Education and training are important.
- b) Quantity and quality of capital
 - Ability and willingness to save is important.
- c) Technology
 - Research and development in production process.
- d) Availability of natural resources
 - Promotes economic growth
 - e.g. mineral resources in South Africa.

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

- Method of calculating these figures – accuracy cannot be a guaranteed for all the population of a country as there is mobility within a year.
- No allowance is made for the cost of scarce natural resources.
- A huge volume of unlawful and undeclared income is not recorded and therefore not calculated.

2.3 Distinguish between **economic growth** and **economic development**. (6)

ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- Concerns the increase in the real gross domestic product - Concentrates on the quantitative - that is goods and services	- Is the process where the standard of living of the majority of people improves over time often expressed by per capita real GDP - Focuses on the quantitative, especially the quality of life

- 2.4
- 2.4.1 C
 - 2.4.2 B
 - 2.4.3 F
 - 2.4.4 D
 - 2.4.5 E

$5 \times 2 = (10)$
[40]

QUESTION 3 PRICE FORMATION

3.1 Discuss TWO other factors that can affect a change in demand. (8)

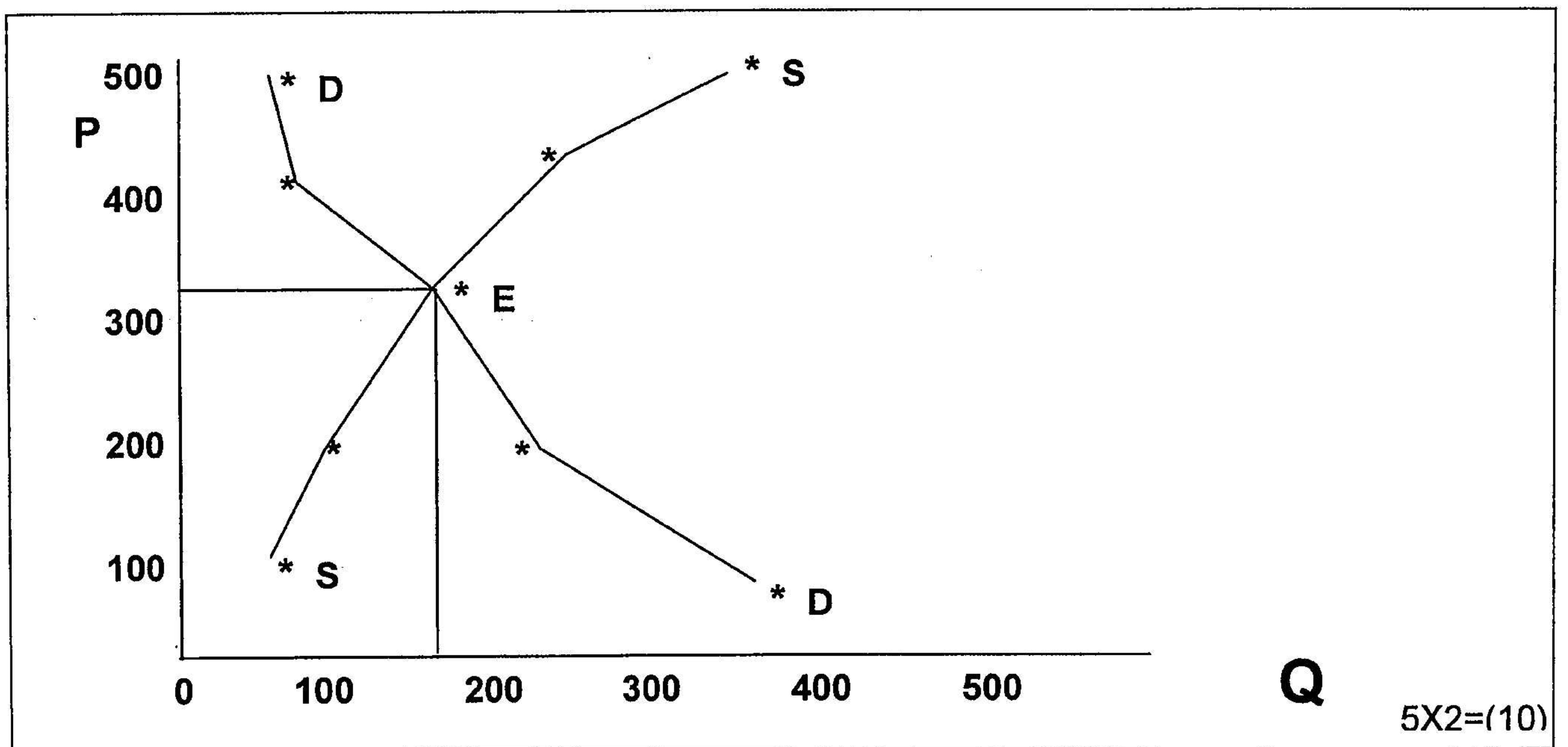
- Tastes and habits / consumer preferences – as a result of advertising
- Real income – an increase in income leads to an increase in demand
- Prices of substitute products – consumer tends to buy a cheaper substitute if price of product increases

- Levying of indirect taxes – indirect tax, e.g. VAT and custom duties have a negative influence on demand
- Changes in population – the bigger the population, the higher the demand
- Changes in the economic climate
- Money in circulation and distribution of income 2x(2+2)= (8)

3.2 Discuss FOUR requirements of a perfect market

- Large number of sellers/producers: Single enterprise cannot influence the market by increasing or decreasing the supply.
- Large number of buyers/consumers: A single buyer is unable to manipulate the market price
- Both buyers and sellers have freedom to enter into and out of a market which ensures that they can both react to a change in price.
- Homogeneous price: All products should be identical in all aspects, no differences.
- There is no preferential treatment for or discrimination against any buyer or seller.
- Both buyers and sellers have a perfect knowledge of the market thus there is no difference in price. 3x4=(12)

3.3 Graph that shows equilibrium.



3.4 Choose the correct word between brackets and write down only the correct word next to the question number.

- 3.4.1 Scarcity
- 3.4.2 Free
- 3.4.3 Demand
- 3.4.4 Food
- 3.4.5 Less

5x2=(10)
[40]

QUESTION 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBANISATION

4.1 Choose the correct answer between brackets and write only the word(s) next to the question number.

- 4.1.1 People's standard of living
- 4.1.2 Labour
- 4.1.3 Low
- 4.1.4 State
- 4.1.5 Dualistic

5x2=(10)

4.2 Study the picture.

4.2.1 Urbanization. (2)

4.2.2 The process where the people move away from rural to urban areas. (2)

4.2.3 Disadvantages of urbanization:

- a) Increased unemployment: Cities may not always be able to provide employment to the ever growing population. (2)
- b) Lack of services because of widespread poverty: urban authorities have insufficient funds to provide the infrastructure and services needed in the cities. (2)
- c) Social disadvantages: These include for example, traffic congestion, increased crime rate, transport shortages, moral decline and health hazards. (2)

4.3 Discuss FOUR characteristics of developing economies.

- Low living standards. The per capita gross national production is low resulting in an evidence level of poverty. Generally health is poor. Education and training is also low.
- Low productivity owing to a lack of complementary factor input, few financial resources, and lack of capital, productivity is low compared to that of the developed economies.
- High population growth: Generally developing economies register high birth rates yearly.
- Rising levels of unemployment: A lack of adequate work opportunities give rise to unemployment and under-employment where people are working less than they are capable of.
- Dependence on agriculture. As most people live and work in rural areas, providing a labour force in the agricultural sector, people make their living from the land.

4x4=(16)

4.4 What is **spatial development initiatives**?

The SDI describes a programme of strategic initiative by Government aimed at unlocking the under-utilised economic development potential of certain specific spatial locations in South Africa.

(4)
[40]

QUESTION 5 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

5.1 Discuss THREE reasons why international trade can be harmful to developing economies.

- a) Characteristics of labour, quality of entrepreneurship and technological knowledge differ:
 - developed countries have specialised skills for production of certain products.
- b) Lack of capital in some countries. Because of lack of capital, some countries cannot produce all the goods they need and have to import.
- c) International migration. People who emigrate may cause an increase in the level of unemployment.
- d) Cost difference: Countries normally export those goods that they can produce with the greatest advantage and import those that they can only produce at high cost. Due to high skilled labour developed economies will benefit

4x(2+2)=(16)

5.2 Forms of protection

- a) Ad valorem: Levied as a percentage of the value of the product imported (2)
- b) Specific tariff: A sum per unit of mass or volume (2)

5.3 Economic integration

- 5.3.1 $191\ 345 + 27\ 162 - 189\ 012 = R29\ 495$ (5)
- 5.3.2 Surplus (2)
- 5.3.3 More money is paid than money received/deficit (3)

5.4 Choose the correct answer between brackets and write only the word next to the question number.

- 5.4.1 Balance of payments
- 5.4.2 Depreciation
- 5.4.3 Exchange rates
- 5.4.4 Disinvestment
- 5.4.5 Export promotion

5x2=(10)
[40]

QUESTION 6 THE STATE

- 6.1
 - 6.1.1 A
 - 6.1.2 D
 - 6.1.3 F
 - 6.1.4 E
 - 6.1.5 C

5x2=(10)

- 6.2.1 X (3)
- 6.2.2 same tax burden for both types. (3)
- 6.2.3 X (3)
- 6.2.4 Y (3)

6.3 MTEF as a new aspect to the budget

- a) Outlines the Government's intended expenditure over a period of three years
- Influences the Minister when he makes his final decision for the next year's budget so that the members of the House vote with full knowledge of the projections for the forthcoming two years
- b) Qualified fiscal aims. A real growth of 5% in Government's capital formation lowers the tax revenue
- Expenditure on RDP items. An increase in the allocation of funds to the provincial governments directed towards higher social benefit payment, poverty alleviation programmes, health services and expenditure on infrastructure such as water and sanitation

(Any three) 3x2=(6)

6.4 Transfer duties is one type of indirect tax. Discuss THREE other types of indirect tax.

Indirect tax

Description:

Tax levied on objects (goods and services)

Types:

- * VAT-tax levied on each step in the production process for value added
- * Transfer duties – properties
- * Customs duties – levied on imported goods
- * Excise duties – levied on local produce
- * Stamp duties – payable on legal documents
- * Entertainment tax – movie tickets

3x(2+2)=(12)
[40]**QUESTION 7**7.1 **LABOUR RELATIONS**

- 7.1.1 1. C
2. D
3. A

3x2=(6)

7.1.2 Trade Union – (define)

It is an organisation which consists of any number of employees in any particular industry, trade or occupation.

(2)

7.1.3 Discuss THREE limitations of a trade union.

- May not contravene any law
- May not be affiliated to and provide financial support to any political party
- May not incite strikes
- Should write a financial report and have accounts regularly audited.

3x4=(12)
(20)

7.2 PRODUCTIVITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- 7.2.1 1. C
 2. A
 3. B (6)

- 7.2.2 Discuss TWO methods that can be applied to measure unemployment.

Methods that can be used to measure unemployment are:

- **The census method.**
 Questions are included in census questionnaires to determine the economic conditions of the population of a country.
- **The registration method**
 Unemployment people can register at one of the offices of the Department of Manpower. Unemployment benefits are payable to people who have contributed and possible job placements. 2x5=(10)

- 7.2.3 Explain **education and training** as a measure of curbing unemployment.

Education and training to improve the level of education (academic) or training (skills) is one of the best ways to curb unemployment. All industries need educated and skilled workers. (4)

(20)

7.3 INFLATION

- 7.3.1 1. C
 2. B
 3. D 2x3=(6)

- 7.3.2 TWO monetary measures to curb inflation – (discuss)

- A fine balance must be maintained between prices of goods/ services and money
- Monetary measures to reduce the money supply
- Monetary authority can increase bank rates to control inflation
- Registration of and granting of credit by banks
- Relaxation of exchange control
- Availability of credit
- Cost of credit 2x4=(8)

- 7.3.3 Consequences of inflation on the savings rate. (3)
- rising prices. (3)
 - decline in savings rate.
- a) Decline in real value of money
- b) Real loss of interest
- c) Limitations on the system of free competition
- d) Inflation robs a currency of its function of value measure.
- e) Inflation benefits the Receiver. Wage increases because of the increased cost of living and therefore more tax is collected. (20)

7.4 STRATEGIC RESOURCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- 7.4.1 1. C (2)
2. A (2)
3. D (2)

7.4.2 Four kinds of energy that can be used by a household.

- Coal can be used as a basic raw material for making fire.
- Electricity is supplied to a household by Escom and other private industries e.g. City Power to the majority of households in the Gauteng Province.
- Petroleum is processed and refined by SASOL.
- Solar energy has become one of the forms of electricity saving devices especially replacing heated water in households.
- Biomass in the production of alcohol from fermentation. Any 4x(2+1)= (12)

7.4.3 Water conservation

A process of storing water, for example in dams or other reservoirs, for use during times of need. (2)

(20)

[40]

QUESTION 8 GENERAL

- 8.1 8.1.1 Upswing (3)
- 8.1.2 Downswing (3)
- 8.1.3 Trough (3)
- 8.1.4 Business cycle/economic cycle/cyclical trends (1)

8.2 FOUR financial incentive schemes as part of regional development.

The purpose of financial incentive schemes is to involve domestic and foreign businesses in the Government's, spatial, economic developmental and job creation schemes.

- a) Duty-free incentives: To encourage domestic and foreign business to settle in IDZs and to produce goods and services for exports.
- b) Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP) specializes in manufacturing food processing, tourism recycling and biotechnology, agricultural products processing, acquiring products in manufacturing and information technology, that is labour intensive.
- c) Skills support programme (SSP) consists of cash grants. Enterprises can apply for up to 50% of their training budgets in grants.
- d) Critical infrastructure programme for a large enterprise whose projects require infrastructure like roads, electricity, water purification etc. that are not shared by other users and are for livelihood and profitability. Can claim between 10 -30% of their investment as tax-free incentive.
- e) Strategic industries programme for strategic and therefore large enterprises for cash grants on the capital investment. (16)

8.3 Distinguish between a want and demand

A **want** is a desire for certain things. (2)

A **demand** is the quantity needed at a certain price and period (2)

A want can only result in demand if there is a willingness to pay (2)
and a capability to pay. (2) (8)

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|
| 8.4 | 8.4.1 Pension Fund | (2) |
| | 8.4.2 VAT | (2) |
| | 8.4.3 PAYE | (2) |
| | 8.4.4 Education | (2) |
| | 8.4.5 Capital gains tax | (2) |
| | | [40] |

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [200]

TOTAL: 300

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

EKONOMIE SG

**AFDELING A
VERPLIGTEND**

**VRAAG 1
MEERVOUDIGE KEUSEVRAE**

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

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A: 34X3= [100]

AFDELING B

Beantwoord enige VYF vrae uit hierdie afdeling

**VRAAG 2
NASIONALE INKOME**

2.1	2.1.1	Geslote ekonomie	(2)
	2.1.2	A. 'n Mark vir goedere en dienste	(2)
		B. Sakesektor/produsente	(2)
		C. Dienste van die produksiesektor	(2)
		D. Besteding	(2)
	2.1.3	Betaling van belasting	(2)

2.2 Bespreek DRIE faktore wat ekonomiese groei kan beïnvloed.

- a) Grootte en kwaliteit van die werksmag
- Onderwys en opleiding is belangrik.
- b) Hoeveelheid en kwaliteit van kapitaal
- Die vermoë en gewilligheid om te spaar is ook belangrik.
- c) Tegnologie
- Navorsing en ontwikkeling in produksieproses.
- d) Beskikbaarheid van natuurlike hulpbronne
- Bevorder ekonomiese groei
bv. mineraalhulpbronne in Suid-Afrika.

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

2.3 Onderskei tussen **ekonomiese groei** en **ekonomiese ontwikkeling**. (6)

EKONOMIESE GROEI	EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING
- Het betrekking op die verhoging in die bruto binnelandse produk - Dit het te doen met kwantitatiese goedere en dienste	- Is die proses waar die lewenstandaard van die meerderheid mense verbeter oor tyd. - Het te doen met kwalitatiewe, veral die lewenstandaarde – gewoonlik uitgedruk as per capita BBP.

- 2.4
- 2.4.1 C
 - 2.4.2 B
 - 2.4.3 F
 - 2.4.4 D
 - 2.4.5 E

$5 \times 2 = (10)$
[40]

VRAAG 3 PRYSVORMING

3.1 Bespreek TWEE redes wat 'n verandering in vraag kan beïnvloed. (8)

- Smake en gewoontes/verbruikers se voorkeure – as gevolg van advertensies
- Reële inkomste – 'n verhouding in inkomste lei tot die verhoging in vraag
- Pryse van substituuatprodukte – verbruikers neig om die substituuat te koop as pryse styg
- Heffing van indirekte belasting – indirekte belasting bv. BTW het 'n negatiewe effek op vraag
- Verandering in die bevolkingsomvang – hoe groter die bevolking hoe groter die vraag
- Verandering in ekonomiese klimaat
- Geldvoorraad in omloop en verspreiding van inkomste

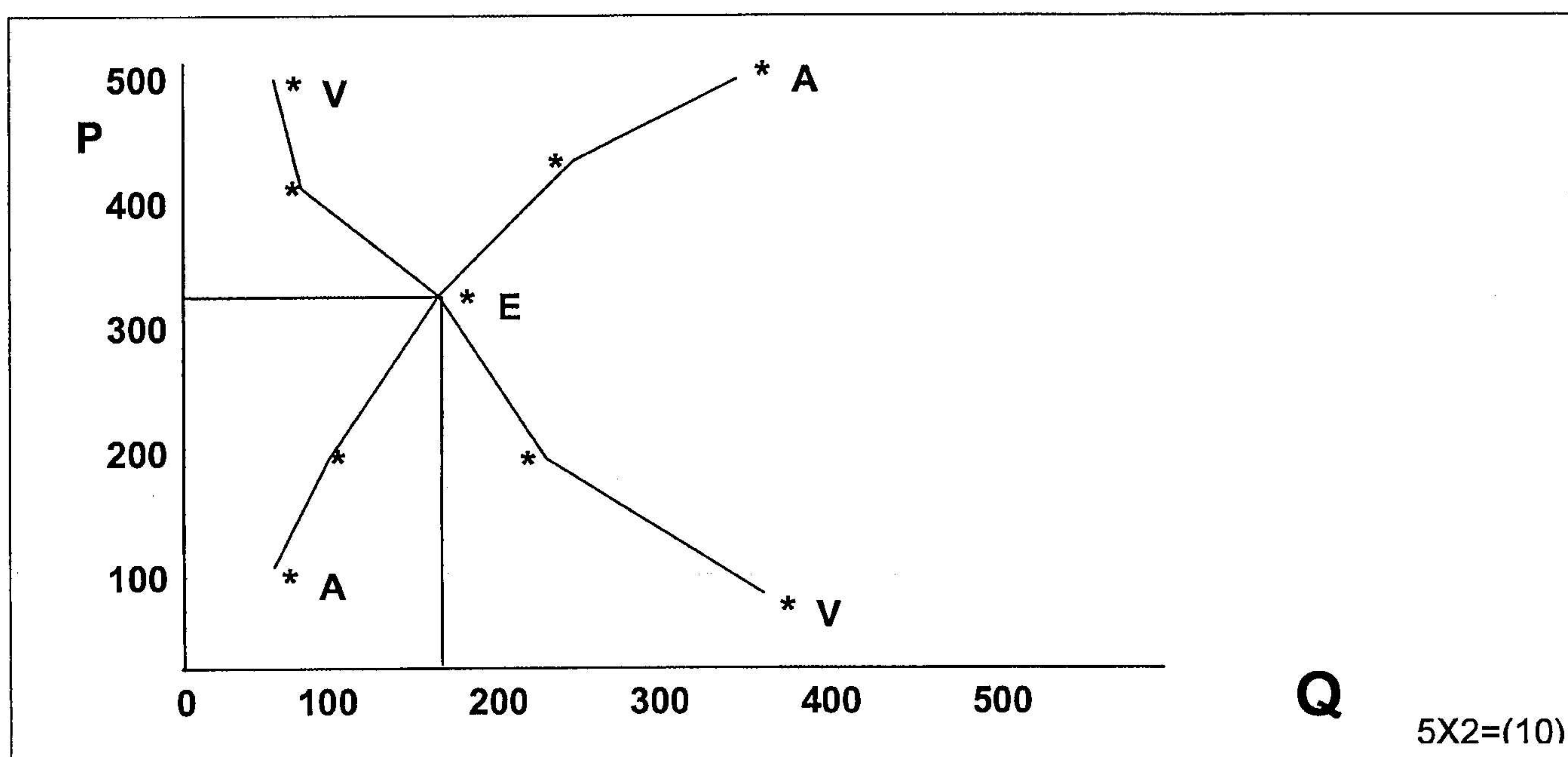
(Enige twee) $2 \times (2+2) = (8)$

3.2 Bespreek VIER vereistes vir 'n volmaakte mark.

- Baie verkopers/produsente – 'n enkele onderneming kan nie markpryse beïnvloed deur verhoging of verlaging van aanbod nie.
- Baie kopers/verbruikers – 'n enkele koper kan nie die markprys manipuleer nie.
- Beide kopers en verkopers is vry om toe of uit die mark te tree, wat verseker dat almal op die prysverandering kan reageer.
- Homogene prys – alle produkte in alle opsigte dieselfde (geen verskille).
- Daar is geen voorkeurbehandeling of diskriminasie teen enige koper of verkoper nie.
- Beide kopers en verkopers het volmaakte kennis van markte – geen prysverskille.

3x4=(12)

3.3 Teken 'n grafiek wat ewewig aandui.



5X2=(10)

3.4 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies en skryf slegs die korrekte woord teenoor die vraagnommer neer.

- 3.4.1 Skaarsheid
- 3.4.2 Vry
- 3.4.3 Vraag
- 3.4.4 Voedsel
- 3.4.5 Minder

5x2=(10)
[40]

VRAAG 4**EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING, STREEKSONTWIKKELING EN VERSTEDELIKING**

- 4.1 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies en skryf slegs die woord(e) teenoor die vraagnommer neer.
- 4.1.1 Mense se lewenstandaard
 4.1.2 Arbeidskapitaal
 4.1.3 Lae/laag
 4.1.4 Staat
 4.1.5 Dualisties 5x2=(10)
- 4.2 Bestudeer die prentjie.
- 4.2.1 Verstedeliking (2)
- 4.2.2 Die proses waar mense wegtrek uit die platteland na die stede. (2)
- 4.2.3 Nadele van verstedeliking:
- a) Verhoogde werkloosheid: Stede kan nie altyd werk aan die altyd groeiende bevolking voorsien nie. (2)
- b) Tekort aan dienste vanweë verspreide armoede: die owerhede het nie voldoende fondse om die nodige infrastruktuur en dienste wat nodig is in die stede te verskaf nie. (2)
- c) Sosiale nadele: Dit sluit onder andere verkeersdigtheid, verhoogde misdaadkoers, vervoertekorte, morele agteruitgang en gesondheidsrisikos in. (2)
- 4.3 Bespreek VIER eienskappe van ontwikkelende ekonomieë.
- Lae lewenstandaarde: Die per capita bruto nasionale produksie is laag wat lei tot armoede. Algemene gesondheid is swak. Onderwys en opleiding is ook laag.
 - Lae produktiwiteit vanweë die gebrekkige insetfaktor, minder finansiële hulpbronne en 'n gebrek aan kapitaal, is produktiwiteit laag in vergelyking met ontwikkelende ekonomieë.
 - Hoë bevolkingsgroei: In die algemeen is jaarlikse geboortevlakke hoër in ontwikkelende ekonomieë.
 - Stygende werkloosheidsvlakke: 'n Gebrek aan voldoende werksgeleenthede veroorsaak werkloosheid en onderproduktiwiteit waar mense minder doen as wat hulle kan.
 - Afhanklikheid van landbou: Aangesien die meeste mense in plattelandse gebiede bly en werk, maak hulle 'n bestaan uit die landbou. 4x4=(16)
- 4.4 Wat is **ruimtelike ontwikkelingsinisiatiewe**?
- ROI is 'n program wat strategiese inisiatiewe van die Staat bevat wat daarop gemik is om die onderbenutte ekonomeiese potensiaal van sekere areas in Suid-Afrika te ontsluit. (4)

[40]

VRAAG 5 INTERNASIONALE HANDEL

- 5.1 Bespreek DRIE redes waarom internasionale handel nadelig kan wees vir ontwikkelende ekonomieë.
- a) Eienskappe van arbeid, kwaliteit van die entrepreneur en tegnologie verskil:
 - ontwikkelde lande het meer gespesialiseerde kundigheid in die produksie van goedere.
 - b) Kapitaal is nie so maklik bekombaar. As gevolg van 'n tekort aan kapitaal, kan lande nie al die produkte produseer wat hulle benodig nie en moet dit invoer.
 - c) Internasionale migrasie. Persone wat immigrer, kan werkloosheid verhoog.
 - d) Kosteverkil: Lande sal normaalweg goedere uitvoer wat hulle kan produseer teen die grootste voordeel en invoer wat hulle slegs teen hoër koste kan vervaardig. As gevolg van hoër kundigheid van ontwikkelde lande, sal hulle 'n voordele geniet. 4x(2+2)=(16)
- 5.2 Vorme van beskerming
- a) Ad valorem gehef as 'n bepaalde persentasie van die waarde van die ingevoerde artikel. (2)
 - b) Spesifieke tarief: 'n Sekere bedrag per eenheid of massa gehef. (2)
- 5.3 Ekonomiese integrasie
- 5.3.1 $191\,345 + 27\,162 - 189\,012 = R29\,495$ (5)
 - 5.3.2 Surplus (2)
 - 5.3.3 Meer geld is betaal as wat ontvang word. Tekort. (3)
- 5.4 Kies die korrekte antwoord tussen hakies. Skryf slegs die vraagnommer en die toepaslike antwoord teenoor die vraagnommer neer.
- 5.4.1 Betalingsbalans
 - 5.4.2 Depresiasie
 - 5.4.3 Wisselkoers
 - 5.4.4 Disinvestering
 - 5.4.5 Uitvoerbevordering 5x2=(10)
[40]

VRAAG 6 DIE STAAT

- 6.1
- 6.1.1 A
 - 6.1.2 D
 - 6.1.3 F
 - 6.1.4 E
 - 6.1.5 C 5x2=(10)
 - 6.2.1 X (3)
 - 6.2.2 Dieselfde belastingslas vir albei soorte belasting (3)
 - 6.2.3 X (3)
 - 6.2.4 Y (3)

6.3 MTBR as nuwe aspek/deel van die begroting

- a) Sit die regering se beoogde besteding vir die volgende drie jaar uiteen.
- Beïnvloed die Minister wanneer hy sy finale besluit neem vir die volgende jaar se begroting sodat lede van die Parlement ten volle kennis dra van projeksies vir die volgende twee jaar as hulle stem.
- b) Gekwalifiseerde fiskale doelwitte – 'n reële groei van 5% in die Staat se kapitaalkoöpming, verlaag die regering se belastinginkome.
- Uitgawe op HOP items – 'n verhoogde toekenning van fondse aan die provinsiale regerings om maatskaplike voordele te verbeter, programme om armoede te verlig, gesondheidsdienste en uitgawes op infrastruktuur soos water en sanitasie. (Enige drie) 3x2=(6)

6.4 Oordragsbelasting is een tipe indirekte belasting. Bespreek DRIE ander tipes indirekte belasting.

Indirekte belasting

Beskrywing: Belasting gehef op objekte (goedere en dienste)

Tipes:	*	BTW-belasting wat gehef word in die produksieproses vir waarde toegevoeg.	
	*	Hereregte – betaalbaar op eiendom	
	*	Doeanebelasting – gehef op ingevoerde goedere	
	*	Aksynsbelasting – gehef op plaaslike goedere	
	*	Seëlregte – betaalbaar op regsdokumente	
	*	Vermaaklikheidsbelasting – fliekkaartjies	3x(2+2)=(12) [40]

VRAAG 77.1 **ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE**

7.1.1	7.1.1.1	C	
	7.1.1.2	D	
	7.1.1.3	A	3x2=(6)

7.1.2 Vakbond – (definisie)

Dit is 'n organisasie met enige aantal werknemers van enige spesifieke onderneming, bedryf of beroep. (2)

7.1.3 Bespreek DRIE beperkings van 'n vakbond.

- Mag nie enige wet oortree nie
- Mag nie affilieer met en finansiële hulp verskaf aan enige politieke party nie
- Mag nie stakings opstook nie
- Moet 'n finansiële verslag opstel en rekenings op 'n gereelde basis laat audit. 3x4=(12)
(20)

7.2 PRODUKTIWITEIT EN WERKLOOSHEID

- 7.2.1 7.2.1.1 C
 7.2.1.2 A
 7.2.1.3 B

(6)

- 7.2.2 Bespreek TWEE maniere wat toegepas kan word om werkloosheid te meet.

Metodes wat gebruik kan word om werkloosheid te meet is:

– **Die sensusmetode**

Vrae word ingesluit in sensusopnames om die ekonomiese toestand van die bevolking in 'n land te bepaal.

– **Die registrasiemetode**

Werklose mense kan registreer by een van die kantore van die Departement van Mannekrag. Werkloosheidsvoordele is betaalbaar aan individue wat bygedra het en daar is 'n moontlikheid van plasinge.

2x5=(10)

- 7.2.3 Verduidelik **onderwys en opleiding** as 'n maatstaf om werkloosheid te bekamp.

Onderwys en opleiding om die onderwysvlak (akademies) of opleiding (vaardighede) te verbeter, is een van die beste maniere om werkloosheid te bekamp. Alle nywerhede het opgeleide, vaardige werkers nodig.

(4)

(20)

7.3 INFLASIE

- 7.3.1 7.3.1.1 C
 7.3.1.2 B
 7.3.1.3 D

2x3=(6)

- 7.3.2 TWEE monetêre maatreëls om inflasie te beheer – (bespreek)

- 'n Fyn balans moet gehandhaaf word tussen die pryse van goedere/dienste en geld.
- Monetêre maatreëls om die geldvoorraad te verminder.
- Monetêre gesag kan die bankkoers verhoog om inflasie te beheer.
- Beperking van kredietverlening deur banke.
- Verslapping van wisselkoers beheer
- Koste van krediet
- Besikbaarheid van krediet

2x4=(8)

- 7.3.3 Gevolge van inflasie op die spaarkoers.
- strygende pryse. (3)
 - afname in die spaarkoers. (3)
- a) Daling in reële geldwaarde
 b) Reële verlies aan rente
 c) Beperkings op die stelsel van vrye mededinging
 d) Inflasie ontnem die geldeenheid van sy funksie as waardemaatstaf.
 e) Inflasie beoordeel die belastinggaarder omdat lone styg as gevolg van verhoogde lewenskoste en meer belasting word betaal. (20)

7.4 STRATEGIESE HULPBRONNE IN SUID-AFRIKA

- 7.4.1 7.4.1.1 C (2)
 7.4.1.2 A (2)
 7.4.1.3 D (2)

- 7.4.2 Vier bronne van energie wat in 'n huishouding gebruik kan word.
- Steenkool kan as basiese grondstof (rou materiaal) gebruik word om vuur te maak.
 - Elektrisiteit word deur Eskom en ander privaat maatskappye, bv. City Power aan die meeste huishoudings in Gauteng provinsie verskaf.
 - Petroleum word deur SASOL vervaardig en verfyn.
 - Sonenergie het een van die alternatiewe geword om elektrisiteit te bespaar, veral om water in huishoudings mee te verhit.
 - Biomass is die vervaardiging van alkohol deur fermentasie.
- Enige 4x(2+1)= (12)

7.4.3 Waterbewaring

'n Proses waardeur water in byvoorbeeld damme of ander reservoirs opgegaar word om te gebruik wanneer nodig. (2)
 [20]
 [40]

VRAAG 8 ALGEMEEN

- 8.1 8.1.1 Opswaai (3)
 8.1.2 Depressie/Afswaai (3)
 8.1.3 Trog (3)
 8.1.4 Sakesiklusse (1)

8.2 Vier aspekte van finansiële aansporingskemas as deel van streeksontwikkeling.

Die doel met finansiële aansporingsprogramme is om binnelandse en buitelandse sakeondernemings by die regering se ruimtelike, ekonomiese ontwikkelings- en werkskeppingsprogramme te betrek.

- a) Heffingvrye aansporings: Sakeondernemings in nywerheidsontwikkelsone (NOS) kan grondstowwe en ander produksieinsette heffingvry (belasting) invoer.
- b) Klein- en middelgrootte ondernemingsontwikkelingsprogram (KMGOP). Spesialiseer in voedselvervaardiging, toerisme, hersirkulering verwerking van landbouprodukte, verkryging van produkte en inligtingstechnologie. Sakeondernemings in 'n verskeidenheid industrieë met bates van R100 miljoen of minder en wat arbeidsintensief is, kwalifiseer.
- c) Vaardigheidsondersteuningsprogramme(VOP): Kontanttoewysings: Sakeondernemings kan tot 50% van hul opleidingskoste by bestaande en nuwe uitbreidings in die vorm van belastingvrye kontanttoelaes verhaal.
- d) Kritieke infrastruktuurprogram: Groot ondernemings wie se projekte infrastruktuur soos paaie, gesuiwerde water, elektrisiteit, ens. afhang, kan tussen 10-30% van die investering op sulke infrastruktuur as 'n belastingvrye toekenning verhaal.
- e) Strategiese industrieë ontwikkelingsprogram vir strategiese en dus groot ondernemings met kontanttoewysing op kapitaalbegroting. (8)

8.3 Onderskei tussen 'n behoefte en vraag.

'n **Behoeft**e is 'n drang na sekere dinge. (2) (2)

'n **Vraag** is die hoeveelheid wat benodig word teen 'n spesifieke prys in 'n tydperk.(2) 'n Behoeft

te kan slegs in vraag verander as daar 'n bereidwilligheid is om te betaal (2) en die vermoë is om te betaal.(2) (8)

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---------------------------|-----|
| 8.4 | 8.4.1 | Pensioenfonds | (2) |
| | 8.4.2 | BTW | (2) |
| | 8.4.3 | LBS | (2) |
| | 8.4.4 | Onderwys | (2) |
| | 8.4.5 | Kapitaelopbrengsbelasting | (2) |

[40]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [200]

TOTAAL: 300