



CHIEF DIRECTORATE – CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT

**GRADE 12 LEARNER SUPPORT
PROGRAMME**

**REVISION AND REMEDIAL TEACHING
INSTRUMENT:
ANSWERS**

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

June 2009

This document consists of 20 pages.

Strictly not for test/examination purposes

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (LO1 + LO2)**

1.1

LO1 1.1.1 B ✓✓

1.1.2 C ✓✓

1.1.3 A ✓✓

1.1.4 C ✓✓

1.1.5 A ✓✓

1.1.6 A ✓✓

LO2 1.1.7 B ✓✓

1.1.8 C ✓✓

1.1.9 A ✓✓

1.1.10 B ✓✓

1.1.11 C ✓✓

1.1.12 A ✓✓

(12 x 2) (24)

1.2 1.2.1 Fiscal policy ✓✓

1.2.2 Terms of Trade ✓✓

1.2.3 Implicit cost ✓✓

1.2.4 Marginal propensity to consume ✓✓

1.2.5 Export income ✓✓

(5 x 2) (10)

1.3 1.3.1 H ✓✓

1.3.2 D ✓✓

1.3.3 G ✓✓

1.3.4 E ✓✓

1.3.5 B ✓✓

1.3.6 A ✓✓

1.3.7 F ✓✓

1.3.8 C ✓✓

(8 x 2) (16)

[50]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2 (LO1)

- 2.1 (a) higher ✓✓
 (b) length ✓✓
 (c) MTEF ✓✓
 (d) demand ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)

- 2.2 ➤ leading indicators ✓✓
 ➤ lagging indicators ✓✓
 ➤ coincident indicators ✓✓ (3 x 2) (6)

- 2.3 2.3.1 Shows how an initial increase (decrease) in the rate of spending will bring about a more than proportionate increase (decrease) in national income. ✓✓✓ (3)

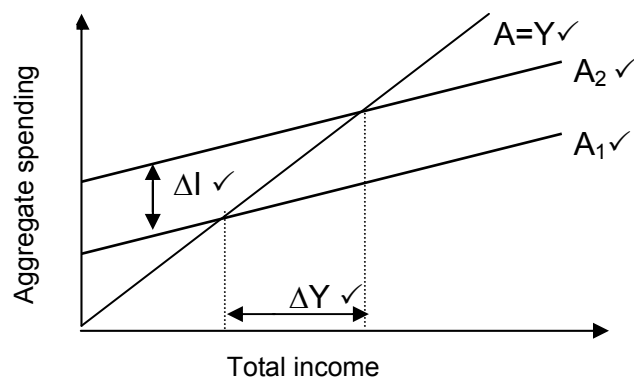
- 2.3.2 (a) C = consumption expenditure ✓✓ (2)
 (b) I = investment (expenditure) ✓✓ (2)
 (c) Y = national income ✓✓ (2)

- 2.3.3 The marginal propensity to consume (mpc) is 0,6 because mps is 0,4.

$$\text{Multiplier} = \frac{1}{1 - \text{mpc}} \checkmark = \frac{1}{1 - 0,6} = \frac{1}{0,4} \checkmark = 2,5 \checkmark$$

$$\text{Multiplier effect} = \text{R}1000 \times 2,5 \checkmark = \text{R} 2500\text{m.} \checkmark \checkmark (6)$$

2.3.4



(5)

2.4 Explain the current account of the balance of payments

Merchandise or goods (visible trade)✓✓

- Includes transactions in movable goods that change ownership between RSA and other countries. E.g. machinery, food, oil. ✓✓
- Exported goods are indicated as a credit because money flows into the country. ✓✓
- Imported goods are indicated as a debit because money flows out of the country. ✓✓
- The difference between receipts from goods exported and payments for goods imported is the trade balance. ✓✓
- The balance can be a surplus or a deficit. ✓✓ (Max 10)

Services (invisible trade)✓✓

- Includes items such as insurance, travel fares, tourism, dividends, interest, etc. ✓✓
- Recorded as receipts from services (inflow) or payments for services (outflow). ✓✓ (Max 6)

Income✓✓

- Income receipt: income earned by residents from non-residents. ✓✓
- Income payment: income earned by non-residents from residents. ✓✓
- Income consists of two components:
- Compensation of employees – wages, salaries and investment income ✓✓
- Earned from financial capital – from shares, unit trusts, etc. ✓✓ (Max 6)

Gold✓✓

- Shown as net gold export, which means that money that is going out and coming into the country are played off against one another and only the difference is recorded.
- It contains the foreign trade element that is made up of the difference between the amount of gold exported and the amount of gold imported. ✓✓
- Gold holdings by SARB increase when gold is bought from the mines and decreases when gold is sold abroad. ✓✓ (Max 8)

Current transfers✓✓

- Shown as net transfers that can be negative or positive. ✓✓
- Includes gifts, social benefits and taxes ✓✓
- Transfers from residents to non-residents are negative and that of non-residents to residents are positive. ✓✓ (Max 6) (16)

[50]

QUESTION 3 (LO1: AS3 + AS4)

- 3.1 (a) Few ✓✓
 (b) Homogeneous ✓✓
 (c) Free ✓✓
 (d) Downward sloping ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)

- 3.2 ➤ Product differentiation ✓✓
 ➤ Product recognition ✓✓
 ➤ Advertising ✓✓
 ➤ Extended shopping hours ✓✓
 ➤ Internet shopping ✓✓
 ➤ After sales service ✓✓
 ➤ Offering additional services ✓✓
 ➤ Loyalty rewards ✓✓
 ➤ Door-to-door delivery ✓✓ (Any 3) (3 x 2) (6)

3.3 3.3.1

AR	P	MR
20	20	20
20	20	20
20	20	20
20	20	20

✓✓

✓✓

✓✓

(6)

- 3.3.2 Price = Average revenue = Marginal Revenue ✓✓✓ (3)

- 3.3.3 Demand and supply ✓✓✓ (3)

- 3.3.4 Consumers will buy from other firms at lower prices. ✓✓✓
 No firm can claim a superior good since they are homogeneous ✓✓✓ (6)

- 3.3.5 When total revenue is not enough to cover variable costs. ✓✓ (2)

- 3.4 'Lack of information' and 'immobility of factors of production' as reasons for market failures

Lack of information

- Consumers, workers and entrepreneurs are affected by lack of perfect information. ✓✓
 ➤ Consumers need detailed information about products and producers in order to maximise their utility ✓✓
 ➤ Improved technology increased amount of info to which people have access, but it is still not perfect information. ✓✓

- Workers may be unaware of other job opportunities, advantages and disadvantages of their current situation, etc. due to lack of information. ✓✓
- Entrepreneurs may lack info about costs, availability, productivity, etc. ✓✓ (Any 4 x 2)

Immobility of factors of production

- Labour may take time to move occupationally and geographically. ✓✓
 - This will result in supply adjusting slowly and inadequately. ✓✓
 - Unskilled workers may be available but unable or unwilling to gain skills. ✓✓
 - Physical capital can only move from one location to another at very irregular intervals. ✓✓
 - Structural changes occur slowly and demand and technology can also change. ✓✓ (Any 4 x 2) (16)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4 (LO2: AS1+ AS2)

- 4.1 (a) small ✓✓
 (b) private ✓✓
 (c) export ✓✓
 (d) development ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
- 4.2 ➤ transport ✓✓
 ➤ energy ✓✓
 ➤ communication ✓✓ (3 x 2) (6)
- 4.3 4.3.1 ➤ Economic growth refers to an increase in the real value of production and income in a country/an increase in the production capacity ✓✓✓
 ➤ Economic development involves the improvement of living standards/reduce poverty and increase the financial position of the poor ✓✓✓ (2 x 3) (6)
- 4.3.2 Scarcity ✓✓✓ (3)
- 4.3.3 ➤ Full employment ✓✓✓
 ➤ Price stability ✓✓✓
 ➤ Currency stability ✓✓✓
 ➤ Economic justice ✓✓✓
 ➤ Poverty alleviation ✓✓✓ (Any 2) (2 x 3) (6)
- 4.3.4 ASGISA – Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa ✓✓✓ (3)

- 4.3.5 Reduce unemployment ✓✓
Reduce poverty ✓✓

(Any 1) (2)

4.4

NORTH	SOUTH
87% of world's income produced by 15% of the population – they live in the North ✓✓	15% of the world's income produced by 85% of the population – they live in the South ✓✓
Life expectancy is high ✓✓	Life expectancy is low due to malnutrition, disease and ill health ✓✓
Level of education is high ✓✓	Low level of education – only 46% literacy rate ✓✓
Trade: rich countries subsidise production and developing countries cannot compete ✓✓	Trade: developing countries are marginalised by subsidies. ✓✓

(8 x 2)

(16)
[50]**QUESTION 5 (LO2 + LO3: AS2)**

- 5.1 (a) micro ✓✓
(b) homogeneous ✓✓
(c) taker ✓✓
(d) reduce ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
- 5.2 ➤ To provide them in part ✓✓
➤ Statutory requirements ✓✓
➤ Outsourcing ✓✓ (3 x 2) (6)
- 5.3 5.3.1 An attempt to measure all the costs and benefits associated with production and consumption of a good or service. ✓✓ (3)
- 5.3.2 ➤ The society should not produce output if the cost of production is greater than the value of the benefit. ✓✓✓
➤ Scarce resources should be used efficiently as possible to produce output that maximises consumer's benefit. ✓✓✓
(Any 1 x 3) (3)
- 5.3.3 Private costs (cost of labour, land and capital) ✓✓✓
External costs ✓✓✓ (2 x 3) (6)
- 5.3.4 Construction of dam, bridge, toll road (any other example) ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3.5 ➤ Land to be used for railway line ✓✓✓
➤ Building materials such as gravel, cement, sand, etc. ✓✓✓

- Building equipment such as graders, bulldozers, etc. ✓✓✓
- Locomotives, rolling stock and buses ✓✓✓
- Labour to build, run and maintain the railway line ✓✓✓
- Overheads such as electricity, water, tax, etc. ✓✓✓

(Any 2 x 3) (6)

5.4 Incentive to promote regional industrial development

Duty-free incentives ✓✓

- Apply to businesses located in IDZ establishments. ✓✓
- No duties are paid on imported goods and no customs control applies. ✓✓

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Programme (SMEDP)

✓✓

- Consist of a cash grant paid to local and foreign manufacturers starting or expanding a business. ✓✓
- For industries such as manufacturing, agricultural, tourism, processing, etc. ✓✓

Skills Support Programme (SSP) ✓✓

- Cash grant for skills development for up to 3 years. ✓✓
- Objective is to encourage greater investment in general training and to stimulate development of advanced skills. ✓✓

(BBSDP) ✓✓

- Consist of 80% cash grant. ✓✓
- Provide black-owned enterprises with access to training to improve their management effectiveness. ✓✓

Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP) ✓✓

- Cash grants for projects that require new, expanded or improved infrastructure (roads, railway lines, etc.) ✓✓
- Covers 30% of costs and aimed to stimulate geographical spread of economic activity. ✓✓

Foreign Investment Grant (FIG) ✓✓

- Cash grant for foreign investors who invest in new manufacturing business in SA. ✓✓
- Investor compensated for moving new machinery and equipment from abroad.

Others that could be considered:

- Strategic Investment Program (SIP)
- Competitive fund
- Sector Partnership Fund (SPF)
- Productive asset grant

(Any 4 x 4) (16)

[50]

QUESTION 6 (LO1 + LO2)

- 6.1 (a) real ✓✓
 (b) floating ✓✓
 (c) fixed ✓✓
 (d) allocative ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
- 6.2 ➤ When a small number of firms are involved, which makes communication more effective ✓✓
 ➤ If firms face more or less the same cost of production ✓✓
 ➤ If the product is homogenous ✓✓
 ➤ If there are barriers to entry ✓✓
 ➤ If the government does not interfere ✓✓ (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 6.3 6.3.1 Successive periods of increasing (expansion/upswing) and decreasing (contraction/downswing) economic activities **OR** Successive periods of economic fluctuations ✓✓✓ (3)
- 6.3.2 ➤ Recovery phase ✓✓ (2)
 ➤ Prosperity phase ✓✓ (2)
 ➤ Depression phase ✓✓ (2)
- 6.3.3 Loss on production time due to electricity crisis ✓✓ (3)
- 6.3.4 State can try to contain the economic slump and stimulate economic activity using:-
 - monetary policy (increasing money supply) ✓✓✓
 - fiscal policy (increasing government spending and reducing the level of taxes) ✓✓✓ (2 x 3) (6)
- 6.3.5 Exogenous ✓✓ (2)
- 6.4 Aims of competition policies, Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal

Aims

- Monopoly power/To prevent the abuse of economic power at expense of consumers ✓✓
- Merger power/Regulate the growth of the market power through merger and acquisition. ✓✓
- Restrictive power/To prevent restrictive practices particularly by oligopolistic businesses ✓✓
- E.g. fixing prices, dividing markets and restricting technical development. ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)

Competition Commission

- Existence made possible by Competition Act ✓✓
 - Aim to give all South Africans equal opportunities to participate fairly in economic activities ✓✓
 - Investigate, control and evaluate restrictive business practices ✓✓
 - Must be notified of all mergers and takeovers ✓✓
 - Mergers may only take place with consent of Commission ✓✓
 - Must evaluate influence of takeovers and mergers on job creation ✓✓
 - Recommendations made to Competition Tribunal ✓✓
- (Any 3 x 2) (6)

Competition Tribunal

- Existence made possible by Competition Act ✓✓
 - Decide on recommendations from Competition Commission ✓✓
 - Grant order for costs in terms of Competition Act ✓✓
 - Authorise or prohibit large mergers ✓✓
- (Any 1 x 2) (2)
(16)
[50]

SECTION C**QUESTION 7 (LO1: AS3)****Public Sector failure:**

- Public sector failure occurs when the government fails to manage the economy and the resources under its control optimally. ✓✓✓
- Public sector failure can be regarded as a failure of government to achieve its objectives. ✓✓✓ (Max 3)

Features of public sector failures

- Ineffectiveness ✓✓
- Missing targets, for example, with regard to inflation, growth and employment. ✓✓
- Incompetence in using monetary and fiscal policy. ✓✓
- Inefficiencies ✓✓
- Wasting resources for example taxpayers' money. ✓✓
- If environment is not cared for directly or indirectly human rights are not honoured. ✓✓ (Max 4)

Reasons for public sector failureThe objectives are not attainable ✓✓

- Ensuring that everyone is employed, housed and fed and keep them healthy might not be possible. ✓✓
- Using fiscal and monetary policy to stabilise the economy might not be possible, if there are serious structural weaknesses in the economy. ✓✓

The behaviour of politicians ✓✓

- Politicians tend to promote policies and spend money on projects as long as they get votes in return. ✓✓
- These policies might involve an inefficient allocation of resources. ✓✓

Bureaucracy ✓✓

- When rules of procedures are complex, we are dealing with the problem of bureaucracy. ✓✓
- Bureaucracy makes policies: take long to implement or it is not implemented successfully. ✓✓
- Because of self interest, bureaucrats can manipulate policies to benefit themselves at the expense of the people. ✓✓

Special interest groups✓✓

- Groups such as labour unions and business groups can also cause government failure.✓✓
- They can also influence the government to distribute resources so that they can benefit at the expense of the country.✓✓

Management failure✓✓

- Ignorance, e.g. implementing conflicting policies or wrong policies✓✓

Apathy✓✓

- Successful public production relies on long-term accountability.✓✓
- Poor accountability can lead to inefficiencies such as corruption, poor service delivery, etc.✓✓
- Poor accountability is the result of low motivation, poor training, lack of competence, etc.✓✓

Lack of motivation✓✓

- Frontline workers rarely receive incentives for successful service delivery.✓✓
- There is little stipulation for service quality or quantity.
- No measurement of effectiveness or productivity and few rewards and penalties for it.✓✓

Lack of capacity✓✓

- Most of the departments are not able to provide proper services because of the lack of skilled people to do the job.✓✓
 - Expansion of government services to previously excluded areas makes it difficult to provide a good service.✓✓
- (Max 22)

Effects of public sector failure

Public sector failure has negative effects on the following:

The allocation of resources✓✓

- In the event of public sector failure, optimal allocation of resources is not possible.✓✓
- In most cases, resources are wasted.✓✓

Economic instability✓✓

- Government uses fiscal and monetary policy to achieve stability in price, BOP, employment and interest rates.✓✓
- Because of public sector failure, such stability will not be achieved.✓✓

Distribution of income✓✓

- The public sector uses a progressive income tax system to redistribute income and wealth.✓✓
- If it fails to achieve this objective income remains unfairly distributed.✓✓

Social stability✓✓

- Social stability is achieved by providing free services and cash grants to the poor.✓✓
- But when public sector fails, the lives of people are destabilised.✓✓

(Max 16)

Use the following assessment grid together with the above to assess the discussion:

(5)

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0	Candidate has shown no understanding of topic (0)
1	Candidate has shown some understanding of topic but has missed important aspects of topic (1 – 15)
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[50]**QUESTION 8 (LO1: AS4)**

Reasons for International Trade

Demand reasons ✓✓Effective wants✓✓

- People have different tastes and this plays a decisive role in the demand for goods from other countries.✓✓
- Countries trade with each other because there is a demand for goods that they do not produce.✓✓

Income✓✓

- When income increases there is usually a greater demand for local and international goods and services.✓✓
- Aggregate demand depends on the size of the income of the population.✓✓

International migration✓✓

- Movement of people from one country to another helps to establish ties between countries.✓✓
- Immigrants bring foreign goods into the country and businesses are persuaded to import these goods from other countries.✓✓

Level of economic development✓✓

- Many countries in Western Europe are more advanced than African countries.✓✓
- Industrially advanced countries in Western Europe produce goods that are not produced in Africa.✓✓
- These goods are then brought to countries which lack expertise to manufacture them.✓✓
- Poor countries spend more of their income on necessities. ✓✓

Religious, cultural, sociological and lifestyle factors✓✓

- Differences among nations are some of the critical factors that shape the consumption decisions of the countries of the world.✓✓ (Max 22)

Supply reasons ✓✓Natural resources ✓✓

- Not all countries have all the natural resources for production of goods and services they need.✓✓
- Natural resources are not evenly distributed in all the countries.✓✓
- Countries who do not have natural resources must buy them from countries where they are available.✓✓

Climate✓✓

- Some countries are in a better position because of their geographical position✓✓
- Some crops can only be cultivated in certain climatic conditions and in certain types of soil.✓✓
- In most cases it is easier to import it than trying to produce it.✓✓

Capital✓✓

- The availability of capital impact on efficiency.✓✓
- Capital cannot be obtained in some countries than in others.✓✓
- South Africa, for example does not have enough capital to establish all the industries needed to fulfil its requirements.✓✓
- Lack of capital may cause countries to import goods that they cannot produce.✓✓

Characteristics of labour✓✓

- Certain countries with technological knowledge at their disposal can manufacture advanced products.✓✓
- Labour is not the same in every country, some groups have greater ability and aptitude for certain tasks.✓✓
- Some countries have developed and perfected a particular skill and aptitude to produce certain goods.✓✓

Mass production✓✓

- Specialisation, mechanisation and division of labour are to the advantage of some countries to produce goods in large quantities.✓✓

Cost differences✓✓

- Some countries specialize in goods and services in which they have an advantage over other countries.✓✓
- Goods and services can be produced at lower costs in these countries than in other countries.✓✓
- Countries use its expertise to produce these goods and services and export the surpluses.✓✓

(Max 23)

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(5)

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QUESTION 9 (LO2: AS3)**Profit maximisation of a monopoly market with the aid of graphs****Introduction**

- In a monopoly market there is only one producer or seller of a product.✓✓
- There are no close substitutes for the product. ✓✓
- There are restrictions for other producers to enter the market. ✓✓

(Max 3)

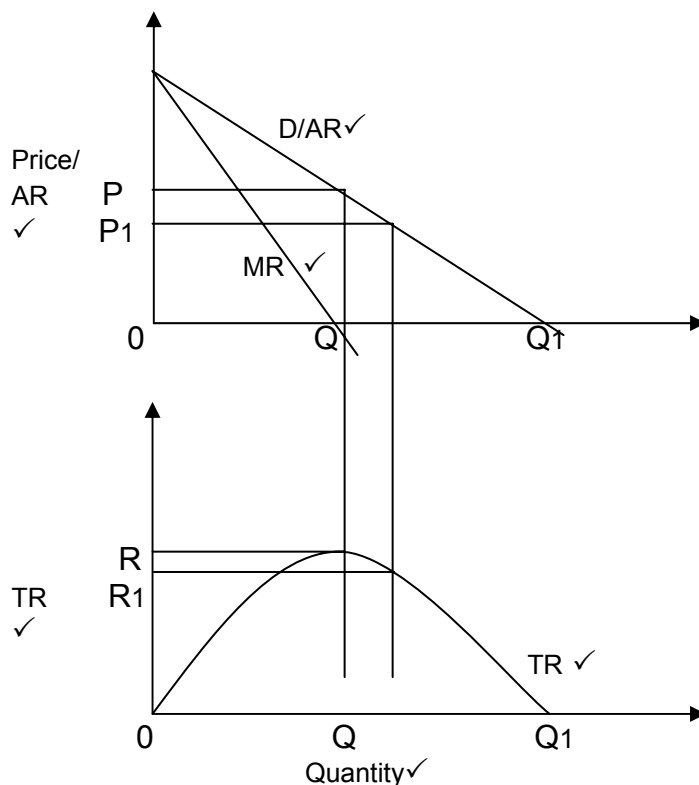
Revenue

- In a monopoly market, the producer will try to maximise his profit. ✓✓
- The demand curve of a monopolist slope downwards from left to right. ✓✓
- The demand curve is also the average revenue curve (AR) for the monopolist. ✓✓
- The downward sloping demand curve implies that if the monopolist wants to sell an additional unit, he must decrease the price of the product. ✓✓

- Its Marginal Revenue (MR) will be less than the price. ✓✓
- The MR curve and the demand curves are not the same. ✓✓
- Calculation of average income and marginal income:

PRICE	QUANTITY	Total Revenue (TR)	Average Revenue (AR)	Marginal Revenue (MR)
10	1	10	10	10
9	2	18	9	8
8	3	24	8	6
7	4	28	7	4
6	5	30	6	2
5	6	30	5	0
4	7	28	4	-2
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

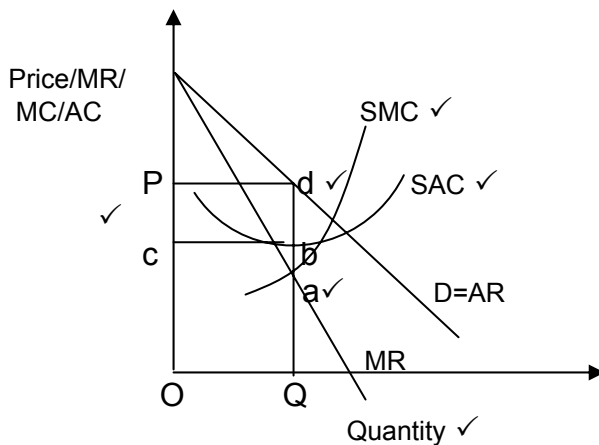
- AR is calculated by dividing TR by quantity. ✓✓
- AR for each price level is equal to the price. ✓✓
- MR shows the change in total revenue from the sale of an additional unit. ✓✓
- MR curve will always be below AR/D curve. ✓✓
- This is because MR is always lower than AR except for the first unit sold. ✓✓
- The monopolist will always try to fix the price where TR is at its maximum. ✓✓



- The monopolist will try to maximise profit in both short and long terms. ✓✓
- Profit maximisation occurs where $MR = MC$. ✓✓
- Each additional unit contributes more to revenue than cost and increases profit. ✓✓

- But at higher levels $MR < MC$ and profit will decrease. ✓✓ (Max 20)

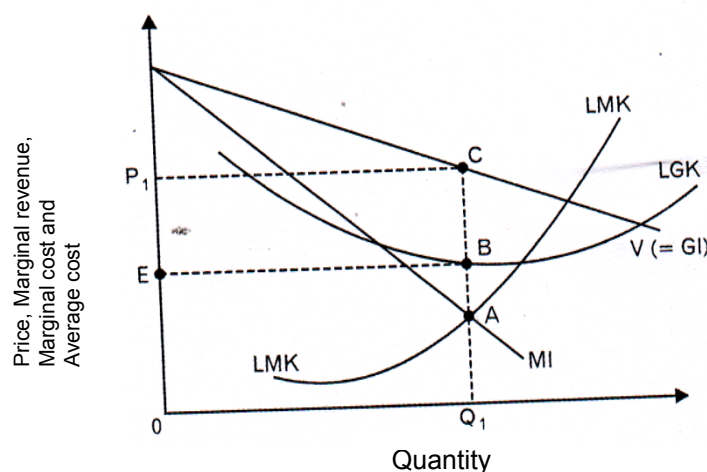
Profit in the short term



- Profit is maximised where $MR = MC$. ✓✓
- In the above diagram $MR = SMC$ at 'a', where the profit maximizing quantity is Q . ✓✓
- The profit maximizing price is P . ✓✓
- The monopolist's profit can be calculated using SAC . ✓✓
- The total revenue according to the above diagram is $OPdQ$. ✓✓
- The total cost is $OcbQ$. ✓✓
- The difference between TC and TR is $Pcbd$. ✓✓
- Since $TR > TC$, there is a profit (economic profit) ✓✓ (Max 10)

Profit in the long term

- The monopolist is protected from competition because of the barriers to entry in the market. ✓✓
- This helps the monopolist to continue earning economic profit in the long term. ✓✓
- The economic profit will change only if there is a change in demand or a change in production cost. ✓✓
- Usually in the long run, the monopolist will increase the plant size in order to make more economic profit. ✓✓



Conclusion

If the monopoly does not make a short-term profit, they will change the plant size in order to make more economic profit. ✓✓ (Max 2)

Use the following assessment grid together with the above to assess the discussion: (5)

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[50]

QUESTION 10 (LO3: AS2)

SA's industrial development policies with regard to SDIs

Introduction

- Industrial development policies are aimed at increasing the economic activities in specific areas or regions. ✓✓
- It attempts to limit the negative effects of economic centralization and protects even regional development. ✓✓
- The industrial development programme has two main focuses – the SDIs and financial incentives. ✓✓ (Max 3)

Spatial Development Initiatives

- The aim of SDIs is to attract infrastructure and business investments to underdeveloped areas. ✓✓
- It encourages sustainable industrial development in areas where poverty and unemployment are high. ✓✓
- Department of Trade and Industry is the driving force behind industrial and spatial development. ✓✓
- The SDI programme consists of 11 SDIs and 4 IDZs. ✓✓
- The SDI concept focuses on industries, tourism, mining, etc. ✓✓
- Some SDIs are in the form of corridors, e.g. Maputo corridor.
- Private sector can now join forces with public sector by means of Public-Private-Partnerships. ✓✓
- The 2 types of PPPs are distinguished by the way in which private sector businesses are remunerated (unitary payments of user-fees). ✓✓
- PPPs help to modernize public services and to create infrastructure. ✓✓
- SDIs promote co-operation between public and private sectors. ✓✓
- Businesses benefit from profits and government benefit from taxes, levies and less unemployment. ✓✓

- IDZs are implemented to provide purpose-built industrial estates linked to international airports/harbours with Customs Secured Areas (CSA) ✓✓
- A CSA is exempt from duties, VAT and import duty on machinery and assets. ✓✓
- The DTI facilitates quick decision-making process. ✓✓
- It provides attractive benefits and high quality inputs at competitive rates as well as labour standards that give easy access to world markets. ✓✓
- The IDZ provides facilities and services that are suitable for export oriented industries. ✓✓
- It offers support measures, minimum red tape and provides efficient services to all enterprises within the IDZ. ✓✓
- These support measures are implemented to move towards a more competitive environment. ✓✓ (Max 20)

Key objectives of SDI

- Stimulate economic activity in selected strategic locations throughout RSA. ✓✓
- Generate economic growth and sustainable industrial development. ✓✓
- Create long-term employment in underdeveloped areas. ✓✓
- Create infrastructure development in certain areas and finance them by way of lending and private sector investment. ✓✓
- Develop the economic potential of certain areas. ✓✓
- Ensure rapid planning and delivery. ✓✓
- Restructure the apartheid economy. ✓✓
- Maximise private sector investment. ✓✓
- Exploit RSA's underutilised location and economic advantages of export oriented growth of the SDIs. ✓✓
- Establish Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) ✓✓
- To develop corridors that is also part of SDI programme. ✓✓
- Corridors are spatial areas that allow access from one area to another. ✓✓
- Examples of SDI programme – (Any two) ✓✓ (Max 20)

Conclusion

One of South Africa's key industrial policies remains its commitment to fostering sustainable industrial development in area where poverty and unemployment are its highest. ✓✓ (Max 2)

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[50]

GRAND TOTAL: 300