

Possible Answers

[Term 3]

2020

Grade 12

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

FIGURE 4.6: CONTRIBUTION OF SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO SOUTH AFRICA'S GDP

4.6.1	Finance/Real estate/Business (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
4.6.2	Tertiary (1)	(1 x 1) (1)
4.6.3	Unprocessed goods have a lower value (2) Secondary (2) and tertiary sectors (2) are growing at a faster rate A greater demand for processed goods as for raw materials (2) Safety concerns reduce production on farms (2) Natural disasters reduce production (2) High production cost (2)/ Land reform uncertainties reduce yields (2)	[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
4.6.4	Provides opportunities for employment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour force (2)/ Processed goods have a higher profit margin/increased revenue (2) We don't need to import so many goods/Encourage import substitution (2) Higher contribution to the GDP (2)/ Stimulates infrastructure development (2) More stable source of income, compared to the primary sector (2) To earn more foreign exchange (2) To attract more foreign investment (2)	[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
4.6.5	Poor maintenance of infrastructure which results in the wastage of water (2) Inefficient management and corruption within these services (2) Illegal electricity connections (2) High levels of subsidising the poor (for water and electricity) yields low profits in these sectors (2) Persistent and high levels of non-payment for services (2)/ Load shedding (2) Scarcity of water in a drought-riddled country (2)/ Water restrictions (2) Inefficient revenue collection for services provided (2)	[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

FIGURE 3.2: CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

3.2	3.2.1	Gross Domestic Product. (1)	
	3.2.2	Finance. (1)	
	3.2.3	12% (1)	
	3.2.4	14% (1)	
	3.2.5	Mining.1)	
	3.2.6	Manufacturing. (1)	
	3.2.7	Construction/Utilities/Agriculture. (1)	
	3.2.8	Tertiary (1)	(8 x 1) (8)

ACTIVITY # 03**[NOV. 2018 - DBE]****FIGURE 3.5: BEEF FARMING**

- 3.5.1 Brazil (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 'South Africa became a net red meat exporter for the first time' (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.3 (a) Make less money as poor quality beef does not fetch high prices (1)
Countries buy less as a result of poor quality (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- (b) Improved breeding programmes/research will increase the quality of the beef (2)
Prevent overstocking/Do not exceed carrying capacity (2) /Industrial beef cattle farming (2)/
Regular vaccination to prevent diseases (2) /Regular health checks of cattle (2) /Free range
farming improves quality of beef (2) / Genetically modified species/scientific methods to
improve stock yields (2) / Increase education and skills of farmers/research and development
(2) More agricultural officers to educate small scale and new farmers (2) / Access to funding to
improve mechanisation and technology (2) / Government subsidies and grants will improve
processing techniques (2) / Accelerate the process of land reform (2) / Improved pasturage and
feeding will result in healthier cattle (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 Water shortages reduces stock numbers (2)
Regular droughts reduce the amount and quality of stock for export markets (2)
Small-scale (subsistence or commercial) farming can result in less production for markets (2)
Commercial farmers abandon their farms and beef production decreases (2)
A huge demand for beef within South Africa decreases exports (2)
Low government subsidies push up prices (2) / Large distances to overseas markets increases the
costs of exportation (2)/ Expensive to refrigerate beef products during transportation (2)
Cattle diseases e.g. foot and mouth/mad cow disease reduces meat availability for export
markets (2) / Low quality of natural grazing reduces the amount of stock (2)
Unclear land reform policies slows down beef production while outcomes are awaiting (2)
Stock theft reduces the amount of stock (2) / Increased cost of fodder during drought/winter
results in beef farmers reducing stock numbers (2) /Veld fires reduce natural grazing and therefore
stock (2) / Medication against diseases expensive and increase farming costs (2)
Poor exchange rate reduces profits for beef farmers (2)/ Price fluctuations reduce profit (2)
Increase in production costs (machinery/labour) reduces stock numbers and profits (2)
Trade barriers discourage cattle farming (2) / Lack of scientific breeding methods keeps beef
production low (2) / Youth do not pursue farming/Loss of skilled farmers therefore beef
production is low (2) / Limited beef processing plants limits the export of beef products (2)
Traditionally cattle is regarded as a symbol of wealth and subsistence farmers are reluctant to sell
their cattle (2) / Small-scale farmers cannot access loans from banks and cannot afford the
increasing production costs (2) **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 04**[NOV. 2019 - DBE]**

- 3.2 3.2.1 primary (1)
3.2.2 tertiary (1)
3.2.3 primary (1)
3.2.4 secondary (1)
3.2.5 tertiary (1)
3.2.6 secondary (1)
3.2.7 primary (1) (7 x 1) (7)

ACTIVITY # 05**[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2016]****4.2**

- 4.2.1 Small-scale (1)
- 4.2.2 Food Insecurity (1)
- 4.2.3 Nationalisation (1)
- 4.2.4 Secondary (1)
- 4.2.5 Ubiquitous (1)
- 4.2.6 Centralisation (1)
- 4.2.7 Bridge (1) (7 x 1) (7)

ACTIVITY # 06**[EC/SEPTEMBER 2018]****FIGURE 3.5: MINING PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE RATE STATISTICS OF SOUTH AFRICA**

- 3.5.1 It involves the extraction of resources from nature (1) (CONCEPT) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 Lowest – October 2012 (1)
- Highest – March 2015 (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.3 (a) From March to June 2016 there is an increase (1)
- Then a decrease from June 2016 to December 2016 (1)
- An increase from December 2016 to March 2017 (1) (Any TWO) (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) This is to maintain the same monetary output when exporting (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- (c) Climatic conditions (2)
- Strikes in the mining sector (2)
- Interrupted water and electricity supply (2) (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 A lot of unskilled labour results in lower labour wages (2)
- Semi-skilled and skilled labourers reduce maintenance costs of equipment (2)
- Highly skilled labour force improves the quality of beneficiation, with higher price value of products (2) (Any TWO) (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 07**[NOV. 2018 - DBE]****FIGURE 4.2: GOLD MINING STATISTICS FOR 2017**

- 4.2.1 Gauteng (1)
- 4.2.2 West Wits Operations (1)
- 4.2.3 Anglo Gold Ashanti (1)
- 4.2.4 China (1)
- 4.2.5 7th (1)
- 4.2.6 $140 + 90 = 230\text{mt}$ (1)
- 4.2.7 2014 (1)
- 4.2.8 Decreasing (1) (8 x 1) (8)

FIGURE 4.5: MINING

- 4.5.1 Mpumalanga (1) (1 x 1)
4.5.2 ESKOM (1) SASOL (1) (2 x 1)
4.5.3 Land degradation (2) OR /Opencast mining an eyesore (2)
Air pollution from the burning of coal to generate electricity (2)
[ANY TWO – ACCEP OTHER] (2 x 2)

4.5.4 RECTIFYING ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICES

Land mined as open cast coal mines need to be rehabilitated (2)
Re-vegetation and the restoration of local fauna in the area where mining occurred must be monitored (2)
Applying the polluter pays principle and fining companies responsible for high levels of air pollution (2)

Applying scrubbing and clean technology to smoke stacks (2) / Offsetting carbon footprints with carbon credits (2) / Planting of more trees to offset carbon emissions (2) [ANY FOUR – ACCEPT OTHERS] (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 4.2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1 tertiary (1)
4.2.2 secondary (1)
4.2.3 agriculture (1)
4.2.4 finance (1)
4.2.5 secondary(1)
4.2.6 platinum (1)
4.2.7 manufacturing (1)
4.2.8 tertiary (1) (8 x 1) (8)

ACTIVITY # 10**[FS/Sept. 2019]****FIGURE 4.5: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

- 4.5.1 Total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year
[CONCEPT] (1)
- 4.5.2 Negative (1)
- 4.5.3 Tertiary (1)
- 4.5.4 (a) Primary (1) (b) Government (1) (c) -6.4% (2)
- 4.5.5 **Contribution**
Drought damages crops leading to decrease in production (2) / Recent government policy on farms (2) / Fluctuating rand makes it difficult to predict the amount to produce (2) / Decreased demand for agricultural products (2) / Weakening of rand makes production expensive and the demand lower (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 11**[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]**

- 3.2 Choose a type of industry from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–H) next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 3.2.8 I.
- 3.2.1 C (1)
- 3.2.2 F (1)
- 3.2.3 B (1)
- 3.2.4 G (1)
- 3.2.5 A (1)
- 3.2.6 H (1)
- 3.2.7 E (1) (7 x 1) (7)

ACTIVITY # 12**[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]****FIGURE 4.2: TABLE SHOWING CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)**

- 4.2.1 Electricity (1)
- 4.2.2 $4 + 5 = 9\%$ (1)
- 4.2.3 Tertiary (1)
- 4.2.4 Manufacturing (1)
- 4.2.5 Tertiary (1)
- 4.2.6 Developing (1)
- 4.2.7 Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (1)
- 4.2.8 Service Sector (1) (8 x 1) (8)

FIGURE 4.5: MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH AFRICA

- 4.5.1 Manufacturing is the process of converting raw material into finished goods that meet the customers' requirements (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2 Loss of 500 000 jobs (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.3 High energy costs (1) / High labour costs (1) / Lagging infrastructure (1)
Policy and regulatory uncertainties (1) / Export of unbeneficiated goods (2)
Reliance on imports (1) **(Any TWO)** (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.5.4 Fewer manufactured goods lead to a decrease in revenue (2)
Prices of products increase, making it unaffordable for locals (2)
Fewer exports as the prices of manufactured commodities is not internationally competitive (2) (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.5 The value of the raw material is locally increased (2)
Higher foreign exchange, which leads to expansion of manufactured products (2)
Multiplier effect on other industries like transport, construction, improving infrastructure, etc. (2) / Beneficiation will lower imports as some of the imported products are replaced by self-manufacturing (2) / The skills and knowledge of locals will increase, with a positive future output in manufacturing (2)
More employment opportunities will be created (2) **(Any FOUR)** (4 x 2)

FIGURE 4.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 4.6.1 The trade between various countries/The exchange of capital, goods and services between countries (1) **[CONCEPT]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.2 Poultry/chicken/chicken products (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.3 DTI (Department of Trade and Industry) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.4 The chicken representing cheap imports is larger (and stronger) than the chicken representing the local producers which is smaller (weaker) (2)
Cheaper imports will outweigh the local producers (2)
Local producers will be forced to shut down (2)
Job losses and retrenchments may occur (2)/ Profits decline for local producers (2)/ Money flows out of the country (2)
DTI biased toward cheap imports (2)
Imports are subsidised therefore cheaper (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.5 Negative balance of trade (2)
Cheaper imports means less profit for local producers (2)
Less products produced in South Africa (2)
Less profits generated in South Africa (2)/ Local companies close down (2)
Higher unemployment (2)/ Local producers cannot compete with imports (2)
Smaller markets for local producers (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.6 South Africa belongs to trading blocs/agreements/free trade zones (e.g. BRICS, SADC, AGOA) (2)
Access to a larger international market creates more competition for local markets and pricing (2) / Fosters better international relations between countries (2)/ Access to a larger variety of goods (2)
More competitive prices for goods purchased (2)
Access to cheaper goods means more spending power for the poor to buy other goods (2)/ Access to cheaper food contributes to food security (2)
Political corruption and manipulation (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 15**[DBE/ JUNE. 2017]****FIGURE 3.6: DURBAN-PINETOWN INDUSTRIAL REGION**

- 3.6.1 Development of 8 new industrial areas in the Durban-Pinetown Region (1)
Cornubia Industrial Park (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 Sugar cane (1) / Dairy products (1) / Beef (1) / Subtropical fruit (1)
Wood (1) / Crude oil (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.3 'will generate (36 000) new job opportunities' (1)
'(370 000) short-term construction jobs' (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.4 Decreases the unemployment rate/Creates employment (2)
Develops the local economy by creating more income amongst the locals (2)
Reduces poverty (2) / Raises standards of living/quality of life(2) / Reduces crime levels (2) / Up skills and reskills people (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.5 The roads (N2) are well developed (accessible) and been upgraded to support greater volumes of traffic (2)
Harbour which supports imports and exports close-by (2)
Infrastructure supports both heavy and light industries (2) / Availability of power supply (2) / The (King Shaka International) Airport is nearby (2) / (Dube Trade) Ports to support both imports and exports (2) / Large dams and pipelines provide access to water (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.6 It has many break of bulk industries due to the coastal location (harbour) (2)
The industries process raw materials that are imported e.g. oil/chemicals/leather (2)
Finished products are exported (sugar/maize products/leather products/ motor vehicles)(2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 16**[EC/ SEPT. 2014]****FIGURE 4.6**

- 4.6.1 Durban-Pinetown ✓ (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.2 1- Crude oil is imported through Durban harbour. ✓✓
Close to all oil producing countries of the Middle East ✓✓ (Any 1)
2- Sugar cane is the main agricultural crop. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.3
- Warm climate and high rainfall ✓✓
 - Well served by sea transport ✓✓
 - Many agricultural raw materials ✓✓
 - Good supply of water ✓✓ (Any 2 x 2)
- 4.6.4
- Congestion in the harbour ✓✓
 - Lack of flat land for expansion ✓✓
 - Not accessible to larger overseas markets ✓✓ (Any 2 x 2)

FIGURE 4.6: TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

4.6.1 Concerned with the provision of services (1) [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.2 Finance, real estate and business service activities (1)
(ACCEPT Construction) (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.6.3 **FINANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

Gauteng is the economic hub of South Africa (2) / There are many Head Offices and businesses (2) / Concentration of these economic activities (2) / Office and business space readily available (2) / The Johannesburg Security/Stock Exchange (JSE) located here (2) **OR**

CONSTRUCTION

Gauteng experiences rapid growth in economic development (2) / Industrial growth requires more factories (2) / Influx of businesses requires office space (2) / Influx of people requires housing (2) / Constant upgrading of older buildings/urban renewal projects (2) / Constant upgrading of infrastructure/well-developed infrastructure promotes construction industry (2)

[ANY ONE, DEPENDING ON ANSWER TO QUESTION 4.6.2] (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.4 It contributes a large percentage/more than 30% (2) (1 x 2) (2)

4.6.5 More profits are generated from the tertiary sector/tertiary products have a higher value (2) / Exporting primary products has a low profit margin/primary products has less value (2) / Tertiary sector is more indicative of the skill levels of the labour force (2) / Tertiary sector generates a more steady income as compared to the primary sector (2) / Tertiary activities less at risk to natural disasters (2) / Climatic changes put farming products at risk (2) / Higher salaries are earned which strengthens buying power (2) / Tertiary activities has a greater potential to attract foreign investments (2) / To protect raw materials from being depleted/destroyed (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.6.6 Transport/airports increases accessibility in terms of international links/promotes international trade (2) / Gautrain provides alternative means of accessibility (2) / Good transport networks connect Gauteng with rest of SA/promotes domestic trade (2) / Allows for the easy transportation of goods (2) / Transport networks attracts foreign investment/promotes further growth (2) / Links Gauteng to harbours and facilitates international trade (2) / Rapid transport services to transport people to work and back (2) / Promotes tourist-related industries (2) / Increases access to tertiary services (2) / Leads to growth in tertiary sector (2)

[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

FIGURE 4.5: PWV/GAUTENG INDUSTRIAL REGION

- 4.5.1 '... contributing nearly 35% to the national gross domestic product, until at least 2017' (1)
 '... produced more than 50% of South Africa's manufactured exports' (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2 Good energy security secures uninterrupted energy supply (2)
 Many skilled/unskilled labourers ensure a high level of productivity (2)
 Capital and technology to maintain high levels of production (2)
 Wide variety of raw materials to support industrial development (2)
 Well-developed transport system to transport raw materials/goods (2)
 OR Tambo provides access to international investors (2) / A well-developed infrastructure providing essential services (2) / Wide variety of established secondary and tertiary industries (2) / Johannesburg Security Exchange (JSE) is located in the PWV/Gauteng (2) / Commercial and economic hub of South Africa (2) / Dense/large population creates readily available market/higher purchasing power (2)/ Flat land facilitates the development of new industries (2)/Access to water resources is more favourable (2)/
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.3 **(a)** Abundance of copper mined there (2) / Close proximity to PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region (2) /Accessibility via roads/railways (2)/
 Saving on transport costs (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- (b)** Attracts more investors to the region (2)/ Creates more employment opportunities (2)/ Entrepreneurial skills are improved (2)
 Skills transfer from Gauteng (2)/ Creates a stable labour force (2)
 Strengthens buying power (2) /Ready market for the copper industries (2)
 Linked industries will be improved/developed (2)/ Multiplier effect leads to the expansion of other industries (2)/ Improved transport links could assist Phalaborwa to export through Gauteng (2) /Infrastructural improvement and development to ensure rail/road transport of copper (2)/ Social responsibility programs of copper mines will uplift local communities (2)/ Supports a higher standard of living for local communities (2) /Funds generated will stimulate further development (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.4 **Energy provision**
 Over reliance on coal as a source of energy (2) / Coal is a non-renewable resource (2)/ Coal is an unsustainable resource (2) / Negative environmental impact of coal (2)/ Rising costs of energy (2) / Overload on ESKOM grid that cannot cope with demand (2) / Power cuts/load shedding affect productivity (2)/ Unreliable power network (2) / Theft of power cables disrupt power provision (2)/ Corruption in the coal mining sector hampers productivity (2)
- Labour**
 Importing skills will be expensive and increase the costs of production (2)
 Expensive to train labourers (2)/ Disputes and industrial action/strikes will reduce productivity (2)/ Brain drain, where valuable skilled people leaving South Africa (2)/ Impact of illnesses/diseases lower productivity (2) / Challenges associated with the provision of minimum wages (2)/ Mechanisation could lead to unemployment in the future (2)

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.6: PE-UITENHAGE INDUSTRIAL REGION

- 3.6.1 Manufacturing is the process of converting raw material into finished goods (1)
Production of value added goods. (1) (CONCEPT) (1 x 1)
- 3.6.2 Reduced energy consumption (1)
Reduced water usage (1)
Emissions are reduced (1)
Decreased waste (1)
Overheads were reduced leading to increased profits (1)
(Any TWO) (2 x 1)
- 3.6.3 Fewer cars manufactured leads to a decrease in revenue (2)
Prices of products increase, making it unaffordable for locals (2)
Fewer exports as the prices of manufactured goods is not internationally competitive (2)
(Any TWO) (2 x 2)
- 3.6.4 The value of the raw material is locally increased (2)
Higher foreign exchange, which leads to expansion of manufactured products (2)
Multiplier effect on other industries like transport, construction, improving infrastructure, etc. (2)
Beneficiation will lower imports as some of the imported products are replaced by self-manufacturing (2)
The skills and knowledge of locals will increase, with a positive future output in manufacturing (2)
More employment opportunities will be created (2)
(Any FOUR) (4 x 2)

**FIGURE 4.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S INDUSTRIAL REGIONS:
PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE (NELSON MANDELA METROPOLE)**

- 4.5.1 Eastern Cape (1) / (Accept EC) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2 Automotive industry /motor vehicle industry /assembly of motor vehicles (1)
(1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.3 Natural bay seaport (harbour) (1) / It has a more central location as compared to the other core industrial areas to reach the northern and southern parts of South Africa (1) / Covering an area of 1957,6km² (1) / Located in the wetter eastern half of the country (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.5.4 Large labour force (2) /Availability of a market (2)
Large buying power (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.5 Provides sustainable employment for local residents (2)
Increased earnings will benefit local businesses (2) / Improved infrastructure associated with industries will boost other economic activities in the area (2)
- Export of vehicles increases foreign exchange (2)/ Industries will contribute to local economic growth (2) / Taxes paid by the industry contributes to regional income (2) / Provides market for raw materials to increase production (2)/ Export of products increases foreign exchange (2) / Multiplier-effect stimulates other sectors of the local economy (2) / Results in the upskilling of people which will increase quality and output (2) / Fourth-industrial revolution skills e.g. robotics will increase efficiency in the workplace (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.6 Lack of minerals and raw materials (2)/ Lack of minerals to beneficiate (2)
Water shortages due to no supplementation by water schemes (2)/ Shortage of skilled labour force (2) / Less tertiary activities and services (2) / No administrative capital advantage (2) / Poorer infrastructure compared to PWV (2) / Smaller market in PE-Uitenhage (2) / Electricity is more expensive (2)/ Less capital investment in PE-Uitenhage region (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)

**FIGURE 3.6: INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE
INDUSTRIAL REGION (NELSON MANDELA METROPOLE)**

- 3.6.1 Secondary (1)
- 3.6.2 Harbour (1)
- 3.6.3 Lack of raw materials (1)
- 3.6.4 Motor car industry has led to linked industries (2) They have led to the tyre industry (Can give other examples) (2)
- 3.6.5 3.6.5 More people employed (2)/ Export of goods earns foreign income (2) / Increases GDP (2) / Development of infrastructure (2) / Expansion of harbours (2) / Encourages more investments in the area. (2) / Increases the primary and tertiary sectors. (2) / **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.5: WEST COAST SDI

- 3.5.1 A government programme to encourage investment in infrastructure in undeveloped areas (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 Saldanha Bay (Accept Port of Saldanha) (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.3 Steel processing/manufacturing (1)
Fish processing and fishmeal industries (1)
Gas power plant (1)
Ship repair (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.4 Bay allows for the development of a natural harbour (2)
Available vacant land for the expansion of industries (2)
Flat land makes construction cheaper and easier (2)
Flat land makes the construction of infrastructure easier, therefore increases accessibility (2)

Climate is conducive for productivity (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Employment opportunities are created in industries, farming, infrastructural development and tourism (2)
These employment opportunities also uplifts the skills of people (2)
Industries become involved in social responsibility programmes (2)
Earning potential increases as people now have fixed jobs (2)
Poverty is reduced as people have money to afford basic needs (2)

Accessibility to more and better services for the local community (2)

Standard of living increases as people can now afford private homes/medical care/education (2)

Tourism provides opportunities for local communities in the informal sector to sell their wares/arts and craft (2)

Upgrading and development of new infrastructure benefits the community (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.5: WESTERN CAPE EXPORT PRODUCTS

- 3.5.1 **Primary:** citrus (1)
 apples and pears (1)
 grapes (1) tobacco (1)
- Secondary:** refined petroleum (1)
 wine (1)
 iron and steel (1)
 engine parts (1)
 fruit juice (1)
 dried fruit and nuts (1)
- [ANY ONE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY] (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.2 Grapes (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.3 R20,6 Billion (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.4 Fruit is the main raw material used in the food processing industry (2)
 Climate suitable for grape growing (for the making of wine) (2)
 Variety of fruit is suitable to be grown in this area (2)
 Large labour force available as fruit farming requires manual labour (2)
 There is a lack of minerals thus the Western Cape relies on fruit as a raw material (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Harbour facilities and harbour infrastructure to export to global markets (2)
 A highly efficient container shipping facility is accessible to the harbour (2)
 Refrigerated containers for transporting fruit overseas (2)
 Cape Town International Airport which provides links to major economies in the west (2)
 Top quality products produced for export (2)
 Increase demand for these products in Northern Hemisphere countries during the South African growing season (2)
 Most industries are established and mechanised (2)
 Road and rail links improve transportation links to the rest of South Africa (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

FIGURE 4.6: PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE INDUSTRIAL REGION

- 4.6.1 Eastern Cape (1)
- 4.6.2 Automotive (1)
- 4.6.3 Port and harbour facilities (1)
- 4.6.4 This caused a multiplier effect with regards to industries (2)
 This has led to the development of link industries (2)
(Examples of link industries or multiplier effect can be given)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.5 There is a lack of raw materials mined in the area (2)
 Electricity is expensive as the region is located a distance away from the coalfields (2) /
 Production of other sustainable sources of energy is limited (2) /
 The region suffers from periodic droughts (2) /
 Lack of skilled labour (2) /
 Constant labour strikes (2) **[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)**
- 4.6.6 The presence of the PE harbour has facilitated the import and export of raw materials and goods (2)
- The deep-water port at Ngqura and the development of the IDZ there has encouraged more foreign investment (2)
- The region has an excellent road and rail network that links it to the rest of the country for transport of bulky goods internally (2)
- There is an international airport located there for rapid movement of skills and perishable goods (2)
- It has encouraged investment in the area (2) **(8)**
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2)

ACTIVITY # 25**[EC/SEPTEMBER 2019]****FIGURE 3.6: SALDANHA BAY DEVELOPMENT REGION**

- 3.6.1 South Western Cape (1)
- 3.6.2 Creating jobs (1) or Promoting exports (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.3 Oil and gas sector (1)
- 3.6.4 The harbour can be used for the export and import of raw materials and goods (2)
The harbour serves as a stopping place for oil rigs which require maintenance (2)
Harbour is strategically located to serve gas and oil sector (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.5 Low levels of skilled labour (2)
Skilled labourers tend to move to Cape Town (2)
Harbour needs more advanced container loading facilities (2)
Land is mostly privately owned hence very expensive for future expansion of the IDZ (2)
There is limited bulk electricity supply (2)
Water in the bay is polluted with heavy metal particles that affects the mariculture industry (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 26**[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]****FIGURE 3.5: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES (IDZs)**

- 3.5.1 Western Cape (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 To attract investment outside the major metropolitan areas where there is potential for economic growth and job creation (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.3 It has a rich reserve of oil and gas (2) / It is located along the West Coast and enables trade relations with North and South America (2) / Harbour that has expanded due to availability of iron ore. (2) / Saldanha Bay has potential for development in agriculture, tourism and manufacturing industries (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 Direct links to international ports and airports (2) / World class infrastructure especially designed to attract tenants (2) / Government incentive schemes (2)
Reduced taxes and exemptions for some activities or products (2) / Duty free benefits on raw materials that are imported (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 Reduced electricity costs (2) / Reduced pollution rates (2)
Healthy environments (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

FIGURE 3.6: STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: RICHARDS BAY

- 3.6.1 Kwa-Zulu-Natal (Accept KZN) (1) (1 × 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 Bayside Aluminium (1)
Hillside Aluminium (1)
Richards Bay Minerals (RBM) (1)
Mondi paper (1)
IQF fertiliser (1) / Sugar mill (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 × 1) (2)
- 3.6.3 Many smelter factories in the area (2)
Raw materials needed for the manufacturing industry are nearby (2)
Availability of cheap electricity due to nearby coal fields (2)
Availability of a labour force (2)
Well-equipped harbour to export large amounts of manufactured products (2)
Good rail and road networks to the PWV and Durban-Pinetown regions (2)
Large amounts of available land for industries (2)
Access to a large supply of water (2)
Demand for heavy machinery by local industries (2)
Accessibility to international markets (2) Break-of-bulk point (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 × 2) (4)
- 3.6.4 Employment opportunities created in industries, infrastructure development (2)
Earning potential increases (2) / Buying power of locals increases/Multiplier effect (2) / Poverty is reduced (2) / Accessibility to more and better services (accept examples) (2) / Standard of living improves (2)
Access to better infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Skills uplifted (2) / Fourth- industrial revolution skills- (technology, computer) (2)
Enhancing innovative ideas (2) / Research and entrepreneurial development (can give examples like vendors, tuck shops, car guards, etc.) (2) / Better communication between companies and local technicians (2) / Social responsibility programs (e.g. study bursaries)

Gives opportunities for the local community to cater for the tourist market (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 × 2) (4)
- 3.6.5 It has a well-developed transport network- rail, sea and road (2)
Minimum traffic congestion issues (2)
Cheaper labour costs on outskirts as compared to core industrial areas (2)
Established deep port harbour will facilitate trade (export and imports) (2)
High quality local municipality services provided (2)
Adequate supply of power from nearby coal fields (2)
Close to international airport (2)
Good telecommunication network (2)
Break-of-bulk point (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 × 2) (4)

FIGURE 4.5: RICHARDS BAY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE

- 4.5.1 It is a specialised industrial area that has been identified for export driven industries. ✓ **(CONCEPT)** (1 x 1)
- 4.5.2 Accessible to all major world markets ✓✓ (1 x 2)
- 4.5.3
- Coega ✓
 - ☐ East London IDZ ✓ (Any 1 x 1)
- 4.5.4
- Provide communities with opportunities to participate in economic activities ✓✓
 - Provide sustainable job creation ✓✓
 - Use local resources ✓✓
 - Improve infrastructure ✓✓
 - Incentives for industries to relocate ✓✓
 - Skills development/entrepreneurship ✓✓ (Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 4.5.5
- Develop and establish world class industrial parks ✓✓
 - Provide quality infrastructure, business and utility services ✓✓
 - Create jobs ✓✓
 - Attract foreign and local sustainable investment projects ✓✓
 - Increased exports ✓✓
 - New skills are developed ✓✓
 - Social upliftment ✓✓ (Any 4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.6: PLATINUM SDI

- 3.6.1 Northwest (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 Department of Trade and Industry (1)
Department of Transport (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.3 N4 (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.4 To grow/develop the economy of the region (2)
To tap into the economic potential of the region (2)
To stimulate the economy of the region (2)
To alleviate poverty as people start to earn salaries (2)
ANY TWO (2 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.5 (2) 3.6.5 Through investment by providing capital/ establishing industries (2)
Establishing/ development of infrastructure (2)
Stimulating economic partnership (2)
ANY TWO (2 x 2) (2)

ACTIVITY # 30**[JUNE. 2019 – DBE]****FIGURE 3.6: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- 3.6.1 To allow a country to exchange goods and services produced with those of other Countries (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 'Use of modern production techniques' (2)
'Highly advanced transportation systems' (2)
'Outsourcing of manufacturing and services' (2) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.6.3 It promotes foreign investment and greater access to government funding (2)
It creates job opportunities thus improving the standard more of living (2)
It improves the skills of people hence they earn a better salary (2)
Purchasing power increases due to higher income (2)
Goods can be bought at a lower price thus reducing expenses (2)
It encourages the development of secondary industries which has a multiplier effect (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.4 South Africa is at the southern tip of Africa and the major trading partners are located in the Northern Hemisphere (2)
Due to the distance it takes longer to deliver goods (2)
Higher transport costs increase the price of exported goods (2)
The longer travelling distance results in goods not being easily available (2)
The longer travelling distance affects the quality of perishable goods (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.6.5 Market is flooded with imported goods (2)
Increased competition limits the ability of local industries to expand their operations (2)
It results in the closure of local industries (2)
Imported goods are sometimes cheaper than local goods (2)
Local production decreases due to lower demand (2)
Loss of jobs locally as industries close/high unemployment (2)
Limited growth in the economy/GDP stagnates (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY # 31**[DBE/Feb.–Mar. 2015]****FIGURE 4.6: APARTHEID AND POST-APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

- 4.6.1 **Decentralisation** is the process whereby industries are moved to locations on the periphery where resources and labour needs can be met (1) [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.2 A growth point is a geographical area identified as a potential area for economic development and growth (1) [CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.3 Too many people without the appropriate skills (1) Not enough employment opportunities (1) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.4 So that people living in the homelands could have employment opportunities (2)
People could work and live in the same place (2) To stimulate economic growth (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.5 **IDZs result in economic development**
The government wanted to integrate races (2) / Industries are located more close to resources and raw materials (2) / Focus on supply-driven processes and outputs (2)
To break segregation practices of where people lived and got to work (2)
IDZs are designed to allow people to move around; create more access to jobs, labour mobility is freed, up etc. (2) / More incentives and tax benefits so as to encourage investment and economic growth and diversification (2) / Focus on skilling and re-skilling people, through education and training programmes (2) [ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 32**[EC/SEPTEMBER 2018]****FIGURE 3.6: GEAR**

- 3.6.1 Growth, Employment and Redistribution (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.6.2 Privatisation (1)
Removal of exchange controls (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.6.3 During apartheid only the minority gained from economic profits and policies (2)
There was a high number of unemployment amongst most non-whites in South Africa (2)
Most South Africans had a lack of basic services and facilities (Any TWO) (2 x 2)
- 3.6.4 **Goals**
Reducing of fiscal deficits (2) / Lowering inflation (2) / Maintaining exchange rate stability (2) / Liberalising capital flow (2)
Failures
Job creation was poor (2) / Very low GDP growth (2) / Very little private investment (2) / It did not bring about a reduction in poverty (2)
(Any FOUR – BOTH GOALS AND FAILURES MUST BE MENTIONED) (4 x 2) (8)

ACTIVITY # 33**[FS/Sept. 2019]****FIGURE 4.6: INFORMAL SECTOR**

- 4.6.1 Businesses that are not registered thus not paying income tax **[CONCEPT]** (1)
- 4.6.2 4.6.2 Spaza shop (1) / Home businesses (1) / Street vendors (1)
Flea markets (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.3 R1.02 trillion (1)
- 4.6.4 Makes up 40% (1) / Valued at R404 billion (1) /
Provides food (1)
Employment (1) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.6.5 Harassment by local authorities (2) / No proper trading facilities (2)
Exposed to elements of weather (2) / No formal business skills (2)
Declined access to loans by banks (2) / Crime (2) / Fluctuating wages (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.6 Introduce licensing requirements to regulate the sector (2) /
Provide proper trading areas (2) /
Foster partnerships with formal sector (2) /
Provision of infrastructure like ablution facilities (2) /
Provide easier access to bank loans (2) /
Provide storage facilities (2) **[ANY THREE]** (3 x 2) (6)

FIGURE 3.5: INFORMAL SECTOR

- 3.5.1 A person who has an unregistered business and does not pay tax
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 Relentless rise of unemployment (1)
Casualisation of labour (1) (2 x 1) (2)
- 3.5.3 They are frequently harassed by local authorities (2)
No proper access to trading facilities (2)
Banks are reluctant to grant loans (2)
No job security (2)
Unsafe working conditions (2)
Unhealthy working environment (2)
They are victims of crime (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 Introduce licensing to the sector (2)
Specific areas like taxi ranks should be set aside for them (2)
Partnerships with the formal sector should be forged (2)
Facilitate training and learnership programmes (2)
Provide storage facilities/refrigeration (2)
Provide easier access to bank loans (2)
Enforce policing of the area (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.5 The formal sector contracts workers from the informal sector as they save on costs (2)
The informal traders purchases goods from the formal sector which is then sold in their informal businesses (2) (2 x 2) (4)

FIGURE 4.6: THE INFORMAL SECTOR

- 4.6.1 Small business enterprises that are not registered with SARS/Government entities/ for tax purposes (1) **[CONCEPT]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.2 Ban street trading (1) / Fine offenders R5 000 without an option of jail (1)
Facial expression/Body language of the minister (1) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.6.3 Taking business away from formal businesses (2)/ Clutter formal business areas (2)/ Informal businesses tend to be untidy, causing litter and have potential health hazards (2)/ They are unsightly and spoil the aesthetics of the area (2)/ They tend to be associated with high levels of noise (2)
Hinder movement of pedestrians on pavement (2)/ Don't contribute formally to the tax base/They are not registered (2)/ Its associated with crime (2)/ They discourage people from supporting formal businesses (2)/ They deal in counterfeit products (2) **[ANY ONE]** (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.6.4 Gives them an income to support their families (2)/ It reduces poverty (2)
Major source of employment (2)/ Develop entrepreneurial skills (2)/ Reduces the dependency on social grants because the vendors are independent (2)/ To improve their standard of living (2)/ Promotes food security (2) /Able to establish relationships with formal businesses (2)/ They have flexible trading hours (2)/ Convenience of working from home (2) / Do not require large amounts of capital to start the business (2)/ Not necessary to apply for permits therefore cutting down on costs (2)/ Do not have to comply with trade regulations (2) **[ANY TWO]** (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.6.5 This sector is not regulated (own boss) (2)/ Poor legislation to guide/provides rules for this sector (2)/ This sector does not pay taxes to SARS (2)
Goods that are sold are cheap and affordable (2)/ Goods are not SABS approved (knockoffs) (2)/ Lack of employment in the formal sector forces people to look for employment in the informal sector (2) / Rural-urban migration leads to a decrease in employment opportunities (Push factors) (2) Slump in the South African economy causes large scale retrenchments (2)/ Technology has taken the place of workers in most industries (2) / Increasing cost of urban life forces people to look for extra sources of income in the informal sector (2)/ Businesses in the formal sector sub-contract people from the informal sector creating a demand for informal trader (2)
- Many foreigners cannot be permanently employed in the formal sector and the informal sector is the only opportunity for them to find employment (2) /
- Social grants inadequate to meet the needs of the people therefore this supplements income (2)/ Lack of skills and finance to educate themselves (2)/
- Difficulty in securing funding for formal business (2) / Informal businesses are easier to start up (2)/
- Convenience of working from home reduces costs of renting premises (2)/ Do not require large amounts of capital to start the business (2)
- No need to apply for permits therefore less bureaucracy (red tape) (2) / Do not have to comply with trade regulations (2) **[ANY FOUR]** (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 3.5: THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD SECURITY

- 3.5.1 When a country is able to provide access to nutritious food for its inhabitants (1)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 3.5.2 Food insecurity is not great news due to the fact that people still do not have access to nutritious food (2)/ People are still searching in dust bins for food (2)
People are still begging on the streets for food (2) [ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.5.3 People are unemployed (live on streets) (2) / They will not be able to afford the food due to high prices (2) /
Unaffordable to those living on the streets (2) / Inaccessible to them (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.5.4 Use **genetically modified** crops to ensure higher yields (2)
Improved scientific farming methods which would encourage higher yields (2)
More training and skills development would increase large-scale farming (2)
A greater variety of crops should be grown as South Africa has a diverse climate (2)
Land reform programmes would transfer land ownership to more farmers which would increase crop production (2)/
Sustainable agriculture would serve to protect agricultural land for a long time thereby ensuring more food production (2)
The government should provide incentives to protect small-scale farmers which would increase food production (2) /
Free trade would make importing of food easier and more accessible (2) /
Planting a variety of crops would prevent soil erosion and ensure enough fertile land (2) /
Create employment opportunities for their skills base (2) / Food aid schemes can provide people with a temporary solution to a shortage of food (2) /
Community food gardens increases daily access to food, without people having to buy food (2) / Convert from subsistence to commercial farming (2)
- Invest in research** to improve crops and adapt to climate change (2) / Regulate food prices to ensure accessibility (2) / Use of organic farming practices to protect soil (2)/
Water and drought management/expand irrigation schemes to ensure sustainable supply of water (2)/
- Promote the growth of industries to process more food (2) /Reducing food wastage will ensure that there is more food available (2) /
- Strict laws to prevent price fixing will provide access to food for poorer people (2)/
- Food fortification** - nutrients are added to basic food such as bread and maize to increase its nutrient value (2) / **Zero rating** (Vat exemption) of more basic food to increase accessibility (2) /
- Store surplus yield so that in an event of a natural disaster, people will have access to the surplus yield that was stored (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

FIGURE 4.5: FOOD SECURITY

4.5.1 G8 (1) (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.2 They are eating like gluttons (1)
 Huge variety and large portions of food are being consumed (1)
 More and more food is being carried in (1)
 [ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

4.5.3 They are all rich, First World or more economically developed countries (1)
 They all come from the Global North (1)
 They have all politically strong and global leaders (1)
 [ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

4.5.4 Poorer, less developed countries are more prone to natural hazards and disasters (like drought, floods, pests, climate change etc.) and thus grow enough food less successfully as compared to richer, more advanced nations (2)
 Some countries are politically unstable and have poor or bad governance, so cannot plan and make effective provision for food security (2)

Large population growth in some countries threatens their food security (2)
 Economic recession puts people's jobs at risk; families are at risk to food security if household heads lose their jobs or livelihood (2)

High prices in food increases food insecurity (2)

Lack of energy affects food production and storage and creates the risk of food insecurity (2)

Uncertain foreign trading environment (2) [ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

4.5.5 ***GM Crops are said to be the solution to poor, struggling countries as**
 GM foods are more nutritious (2)
 GM crops are more resilient to pests and climate change (2)
 Higher yields can be attained from GM crops (2)
 Greater varieties of food stuffs can be developed and grown as GM crops (2)
 It is more sustainable (2)
 [ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)

***GM - Genetically Modified**

end