higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

AGRIBUSINESS
NQF LEVEL 3

27 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	A		
	1.1.2	B		
	1.1.3	D		
	1.1.4	D		
	1.1.5	A		
	1.1.6	C		
	1.1.7	B		
	1.1.8	C		
	1.1.9	B		
	1.1.10	A		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.2	1.2.1	False		
	1.2.2	True		
	1.2.3	True		
	1.2.4	False		
	1.2.5	True		
			(5 × 1)	(5)
1.3	1.3.1	D		
	1.3.2	G		
	1.3.3	J		
	1.3.4	L		
	1.3.5	A		
	1.3.6	B		
	1.3.7	C		
	1.3.8	E		
	1.3.9	I		
	1.3.10	F		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.4	1.4.1	Inputs		
	1.4.2	Conservation		
	1.4.3	Excess supply		
	1.4.4	Equilibrium market price		
	1.4.5	Market		
			(5 × 1)	(5)
				[30]

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Any prepared form or voucher with information needed to prepare statements (1)

2.2
- What to produce?
- How much to produce?
- What variety or mix of products to produce?
- How much to charge? (4)

2.3
- Expert advice
- Market research
- Patterns and trends (3)

2.4
- Income
- Output
- Break-even income
- Loss
- Break-even output
- Break-even point
- Profit
- Total income
- Total costs
- Fixed costs (10)

2.5
- The usefulness of the product
- The price of the product
- The quality of the product
- The price of the competitive product
- The number of consumers
- The buying power of the consumers
- The taste of the product (Any 5 × 1) (5)

2.6
- The weather
- The profit margin of the product
- Increasing the supply of the product
- The number of suppliers
- Price of resources
- Technology (Any 6 × 1) (6)

2.7 An amount of money taken off the original price (1)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1	3.1.1	950 × R30✓ = R28 500✓		(2)
	3.1.2	Labour per day: R50 × 4✓ = R200✓ Labour for 5 days: R200 × 5✓= R1 000✓		(4)
	3.1.3	83 × R7,50✓ = R622,50✓		(2)
	3.1.4	R28 500 + R1 000 + R622,50✓ = R30 122,50✓		(2)
3.2	3.2.1	Variable		
	3.2.2	Fixed		
	3.2.3	Variable		
	3.2.4	Fixed		
	3.2.5	Variable		
	3.2.6	Fixed		
	3.2.7	Variable		
	3.2.8	Variable		
	3.2.9	Fixed		
	3.2.10	Fixed		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
3.3	3.3.1	R600,00 × 5,5✓ = R3 300,00✓	OR R3 300	
	3.3.2	R1 100,00 × 5,5✓ = R 6 050,00✓	OR R6 050	
	3.3.3	R800,00 × 5,5✓ = R4 400,00✓	OR R4 400	
	3.3.4	R4300,00 × 5,5✓ = R23 650,00✓	OR R23 650	
	3.3.5	R2100,00 × 5,5✓ = R11 550,00✓	OR R11 550	
			(5 × 2)	(10)
				[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1	4.1.1	6 750 × R2,35✓ = R15 862,50✓✓	(3)
	4.1.2	R15 862,50 - R5 000,00✓ = R10 862,50✓ $\frac{\text{R10 862,50}✓}{\text{R15 862,50}} \times 100✓$ = 68,48%✓✓	(6)
	4.1.3	• Cost of production increased • Milk production was low • Price hike • Shortage of food • Failing to meet the demand	(5)

4.2
- Broken fences can lead to stock losses because animals can escape from the fields, predators can get into the fields and kill animals, crops can be eaten by animals, and people can walk across the fields.
- Blocked or broken pipes can lead to water shortages or contamination of the water supply and can cost money when water has to be paid.
- Poor roads can damage vehicles and make it difficult to transport goods to the market.
- Broken or damaged electricity poles can lead to supply problems and put the lives of workers and animals in danger.
- Poorly maintained storage facilities can lead to a loss of stored crops because of pests and loss of quality as a result of climatic factors.
- Poorly maintained animal housing structures can leak causing animals to get too hot or too cold, and if dirty, it is easy for pests and diseases to spread.

(Any 5 × 2) (10)

4.3
- Keeping structures clean
- Fixing and filling cracks in walls and floors
- Painting wooden and metal surfaces that might get wet, mouldy, or rusty
- Fixing leaking roofs
- Replacing thatch
- Fixing doors, locks, and other closing mechanisms
- Greasing and oiling moving parts on equipment
- Replacing dried-out rubber parts
- Monitoring and controlling pests and disease (Any 6 × 1) (6)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1
- Government rules and regulations about taxes, VAT, and foreign exchange.
- Customs rule and regulations that control tariffs and duties, and quotas, permits, and licences that you might need to supply.
- Transport rules and regulations that affect how you package, label, and transport plant and animal products.
- Import and export controls that affect safety, the spread of diseases, labelling of products, and clearance certificates that are needed.
- International rules and regulations regarding standards, quality, endangered plants and animals, and banned goods. (5 × 2) (10)

5.1.2
- Transport that makes sure that your goods arrive safely and on time.
- Insurance to insure your goods against loss and damage.
- Financing (total costs of importing including permit costs, packaging, transport, insurance, and customs duty).
- Supplier and customer relationships. (4)

5.1.3
- Breeding stock in the form of live animals or brood-combs (bees)
- Embryo or semen
- Animal feeds
- Medicines, vaccines, stock remedies, and testing kits
- Seeds and bulbs to improve plant stock
- Pesticides and chemicals
- Genetically engineered plant material (Any 5 × 1) (5)

5.1.4
- Increase in sales and profit
- Access to international markets
- Reducing production costs per unit
- Taking advantage of production surpluses
- Enhancing competitiveness
- Improving liquidity
- Genetically engineered plant material (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.1.5 An import permit is an official document that gives permission to bring goods into South Africa. (2)

5.2
- Climate changes
- Rules and regulations
- Labour relations
- Pests and diseases
- Market supply and demand
- Financial changes (6)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 150

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