higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

FREIGHT LOGISTICS
NQF LEVEL 4

XX February 2020

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 False
1.2 True
1.3 True
1.4 False
1.5 False
1.6 True
1.7 False
1.8 True
1.9 True
1.10 False

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 D
2.2 J
2.3 L
2.4 F
2.5 B
2.6 G
2.7 C
2.8 I
2.9 K
2.10 E

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 20

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1
- For emergency procurement
- To expedite the process where one supplier is used and there is no competition. (2 × 2) (4)

3.1.2 15% (1)

3.1.3
- The government must start instituting charges against officials who try to find ways of cheating the system.
- Treasury must request reports on all deviations and expansions. (2 × 2) (4)

Copyright reserved

3.1.4
- Allow institutions to advertise and invite as many suppliers as possible.
- To assess proposals and quotations through bid committees.

(2 × 2) (4)

3.1.5
- Modernise the system of financial management in the public sector.
- Enable public sector managers to manage and be held responsible.
- Ensure the timely provision of quality information.
- Eliminate waste and corruption in the use of public assets.
- Requires national legislation to establish a national treasury.
- Introduce uniform treasury norms and standards.
- Prescribes measures to ensure transparency and expenditure in all spheres of government.
- Sets the operating procedures for borrowing, guarantees, procurement and oversight over national and provincial revenue funds.

(Any 5 × 2) (10)

3.2
- Get extensive exposure for the requirements and needs of the institution.
- Offer equal opportunities for suppliers to submit offers.
- Promote competition.

(Any 2 × 2) (4)

3.3
- Opening and recording of tenders
- Price review
- Process review
- Risk analysis
- Point summation
- Confirmation of receipt
- Access to finance
- Appeal

(Any 3 × 1) (3)
[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Containers
- Cars
- Bulk

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.1.2
- Containers
- Bulk liquids
- Large vessels

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.2
- National Land Transport Act
- Cross-Border Road Transport Act
- Cross-Border Road Transport Amendment Act
- Marine Traffic Act
- Civil Aviation Act
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.3
- Gauteng – Durban corridor
- Cape Town – Gauteng corridor
- Gauteng – Beitbridge corridor
- Gauteng – Maputo corridor (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.4
- Requirements of materials
- Purchasing of raw materials
- Warehousing
- Handling of materials
- Manufacturing
- Packaging of goods/products
- Facility location
- Distribution planning
- Handling of returned goods
- Information management
- Customer services (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.5 It entails the planning, implementation and control of goods to ensure effective storage, handling and flow from the point of origin to the point of consumption. (2)

4.6 4.6.1 The process to acquire and supply the raw materials required for manufacturing

4.6.2 The physical distribution of finished goods to meet customer demands

4.6.3 The process to collect and return goods

(3 × 2) (6)

Copyright reserved

4.7

Increased market share

- This will lead to higher combined sales and lower distribution costs.
- If companies with products that are not competing with one another and that are geographically well-positioned join forces, it may be possible to access or open up markets that were previously difficult to reach.

Alliances

- Their combined strengths can be used to offer wider services that will give them access to new customers.
- Synergies can be achieved when two or more companies form an alliance to capitalise on the advantages of business environments, operations, markets or strategies.

Cooperation agreement

- This may prevent vehicles from returning empty from delivery trips.
- Two businesses located in different regions may work together for the improved utilisation of the spare capacity of delivery vehicles.

System Integration and real data exchange

- This may enable supply chain managers to plan better, reduce delays and improve reaction and lead times.
- The exchange of accurate real data between role players in a supply chain supports effective decision-making processes.

Eliminated duplication

- Cooperation between all the parties in a supply chain may limit the duplication of administration and control activities.
- Cooperation between all parties can reduce duplication of facilities, material handling or storage facilities.

(1 mark for naming 2 marks for discussing each synergies)
(4 × 3) (12)

[36]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1

- Demographics
- Lifestyle preferences and trends
- Education
- Disposable income
- Employment rates (Any 2 × 1)

5.1.2

- Interest rates
- Inflation rates
- Exchange rates
- Availability and cost of electricity (Any 2 × 1)

5.1.3

- Funding and support available for research

- New developments or discoveries and affordability
- Global trends
- New systems or platforms (Any 2 × 1)

5.1.4
- Current versus future taxation laws
- Current versus new regulations that may be implemented with regard to monopolies

(4 × 2) (8)

5.2 5.2.1
- Salaries
- Fuel
- Toll fees
- Maintenance
- Electricity (5)

5.2.2 Sales – Cost of sales = Gross profit✓
R1 200 000 – R400 000✓
= R800 000✓ (3)

5.2.3 Gross profit – Total expenses = Net profit✓
R800 000 – R391 000✓✓
= R409 000✓ (4)

5.2.4
- Insurance
- Rent
- Depreciation
- Salaries
- Licences (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.3
- Ensures that economies of scale are realised by facilitating the production of goods in large quantities.
- Ensures that economies of scale are realised by facilitating the shipment of goods in large quantities.
- Facilitates the negotiation of reduced prices by enabling companies to use bulk buying strategies.
- Ensures that a constant supply is maintained to avoid running short of supply.
- Ensures that market demands are met and that supply is in sync with the demand. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

Copyright reserved

5.4
- Order processing
- Handling of materials
- Booking cargo and warehouse space
- Packing and redistribution
- Cargo consolidation
- Transhipment
- Documentation and customer clearance
- Payment of freight and local taxes
- Transportation distribution analysis
- Transport arrangement
- Communication and customer service (Any 4 × 1) (4)

5.5
- Botswana
- Namibia
- Zimbabwe
- Mozambique
- Swaziland
- Lesotho (Any 2 × 1) (2)

[32]

QUESTION 6

6.1 6.1.1
- Import handling entails all activities related to import, cargo movement, handling and delivery of containers to end customers.
- Export handling entails activities such as custom clearance, cargo stuffing, carting and movement to port. (2 × 2) (4)

6.1.2
- United Arab Emirates
- Dubai
- Oman
- China (Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.1.3
- Lucerne
- Gold
- Coal
- Iron ore
- Platinum
- Chromium
- Motor vehicles (Any 5 × 1) (5)

Copyright reserved

6.1.4
- The currency in which the goods are purchased – Most goods purchased on international markets are priced in US dollars.
- Overall supply and demand – If supply is high and demand is low, prices may decreased and if the demand is high and supply is low, prices may be increased.
- The exchange rate of the currency – To pay for the imported goods, the Rand must be converted to US dollars.
- Import tariffs and levies raised by local customers – Levies and import tariffs are often used to protect local industries from cheap imports that may destroy local industry.
- Legislation that may require special permits and quality control – This will increase the price of the product.
- Seasonal factors – The price of fruit or produce that are sold in season is lower than when it is out of season.
- Fashion crazes – Fashions come and go and depending on the type of product, the demand for it in a specific period may be very high.

(Any 5 × 2) (10)

6.2
- Preventing lost or damaged cargo costs
- Improving recovery of lost misplaced containers
- Identifying if vehicles are in the wrong place
- Improving equipment maintenance schedules
- Reducing equipment inventories
- Increasing asset utilisation
- Monitoring driver behaviour to promote an effective driving style

(Any 2 × 2) (4)

6.3
- What can we do to improve our service?
- What surprised you as you started to use our product or service?
- What alternatives did you consider before choosing our offering?
- Where should we improve our product or service?
- Do you experience problems with our product or service?
- How can we solve this problem?
- Why do you use our product or service?

(Any 2 × 2) (4)

6.4 It refers to any point of contact between a customer and one of the company's employees. (2)

[32]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved