higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION AND PLANNING N3

13 August 2021

This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Sole trader is a form of enterprise owned by one person✓ the owner. ✓

1.2 Partnership is a form of enterprise which two or more✓ people establish. ✓

1.3 Private company is a company with share capita✓ but the right to transfer shares from one person to another is limited. ✓

1.4 Close corporation is a legal person independent of its member✓ and its existence is unlimited except by deregistration or liquidation. ✓

1.5 Crossed cheque two parallel line drawn across its face✓ with or without the addition of certain words. ✓

1.6 An office is a place or a room or a building where the many clerical activities of the business is carried out✓ so as to provide control, direction and management of the enterprise. ✓

1.7 An index is a dictionary type listing✓ that shows all possible ways and word combinations by which material may be requested. ✓

1.8 Is a self - dependent subject (unit) which aims at gaining a profit from the capital invested by more or less individuals✓ constantly offering services or goods and by taking the capital risk involved in anticipation of the demand. ✓

1.9 It is the amount of work performed by the average worker in one hour. ✓ It is used in written “estimates” for estimation of the total amount of uninterrupted labour required to perform a task✓

1.10 Trade enterprises refer to enterprise that buy goods✓ with the aim of selling them again to the enterprises or people. ✓

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Credit cards eliminates the need to carry sums of cash.
- Most credit have programmes attached to it.
- If you are abroad, you can often receive a cash advance.
- Obtain to buy travellers cheques when travelling.
- Places that are suspicious of cheques would often take credit cards.
- Credit cards act as a short-term loan.
- It gives more purchasing power.
- Gets the best rate of exchange when travelling in the countries.
- Card can be used for purchasing or for drawing cash.
- Credit cards help coordinate receipts for fax purpose.
- You can have more than one credit card linked to the same bank account.
- Book keeping is easier with credit cards than with cheques. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

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2.2
- It is a medium of exchange✓ – it should be universally accepted in exchange for all commodities✓
- It is a measure of the standard of value✓ – it provides a means of comparing the value of other commodities✓
- It is a standard of deferred payment✓ – borrowing and lending becomes important features of the economy✓
- It is a liquid asset and a store of value✓ – money is the most liquid of all assets and because of its comparatively stable value, it is considered to be a good store of value✓ (4 × 2) (8)

2.3
- Can be established with minimum formalities required by law
- Only a licence is needed
- Termination is easy
- Owner makes all decisions himself
- Owner has sole right to profits
- He can act without outside interference
- Personal supervision avoids wasting time
- Personal knowledge of the customs helps the owner give better service
- Reduce misunderstanding in the business
- The entrepreneurship of owner is developed and expanded (10 × 1) (10)

[23]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- To assist in the accurate pricing of goods for cost evaluation purpose
- To reveal inactive stocks
- To relate goods held or an order to production and selling requirements
- To reduce stock losses and wastage
- To ensure that the goods are available when and where they are required
- To ensure that the most economical amount of each commodity is held
- To make the best use of non-invested stock by holding the right kind of goods (7 × 1) (7)

3.2 It is the systematic control over the variables✓ in the production process✓ which influences the standard of the end product✓ and the satisfaction on the consumer✓ (4 × 1) (4)

3.3
- Consensus
- Contractual capacity
- Legality
- Possibility of performance
- Contract formalities (5 × 1) (5)

3.4
- Positive malperformance
- Impossibility of performance
- Repudiation
- A Delay by the debtor (Mora Debitoris)
- Delay by the creditor (Mora Creditoris (5 × 1) (5)

3.5 1. **Total cost of production**✓
Production cost is made up of fixed cost and variable cost. ✓

2. **Unit cost of production**✓
A business is often interested in the average cost of making one unit of its product. ✓ The average cost is equal to the total cost divided by the number of units produced. ✓

3. **Calculating profit**✓
The profit of a business is equal to its total revenue minus the total cost of production✓

4. **Break even point**✓

It is the number of units at which the business makes neither a profit or a loss.✓
(4 × 2) (8)

3.6
- Alphabetical✓ (a b c …)✓
- Numerical✓ (1 2 3 …) ✓
- Numerical alphabetical✓ (1a 1b 1c 2a 2b …)✓
- Alphabetical numerical✓ (A1 B1 C1 A2 B2 C3 …)✓
- Chronology✓ (first second third …)✓ (5 × 2) (10)

[39]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Relative expensive
- Less reliable due to accidents and weather
- Goods are easily damaged
- High maintenances
- Damaged roads
- Relatively limited carriage capacity of vehicles (Any 4 × 2) (8)

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4.2
- Marketing area
- Raw materials
- Transport
- Labour
- Power/Energy/Fuel
- Water
- Climate
- Historical advantage
- Available space
- Local politics

(10 × 1) (10)

[18]

TOTAL: 100