



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

SENIOR PHASE

GRADE 9

NOVEMBER 2016

**ECONOMIC AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 200

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

| | | |
|------|------|-------------|
| 1.1 | C ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.2 | B ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.3 | C ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.4 | A ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.5 | B ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.6 | A ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.7 | B ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.8 | B ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.9 | C ✓✓ | (2) |
| 1.10 | C ✓✓ | (2) |
| | | [20] |

QUESTION 2

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|
| 2.1 | business plan ✓✓ | (2) |
| 2.2 | current asset ✓✓ | (2) |
| 2.3 | consumers ✓✓ | (2) |
| 2.4 | original invoice ✓✓ | (2) |
| 2.5 | planned ✓✓ | (2) |
| | | [10] |

QUESTION 3

| | | |
|------|------|-------------|
| 3.1 | C ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.2 | M ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.3 | E ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.4 | A ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.5 | F ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.6 | K ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.7 | H ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.8 | B ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.9 | D ✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.10 | I ✓✓ | (2) |
| | | [20] |

QUESTION 4

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|
| 4.1 | Global economy ✓✓ | (2) |
| 4.2 | credit note ✓✓ | (2) |
| 4.3 | market ✓✓ | (2) |
| 4.4 | drawings ✓✓ | (2) |
| 4.5 | budget ✓✓ | (2) |
| | | [10] |

TOTAL SECTION A: 60

SECTION B: THE ECONOMY**QUESTION 5****5.1 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING**

A system where one person or a small group of people negotiate on behalf of a large group where are all trade union members. √√ (2)

5.2 Wages and working conditions. √√ (2)

5.3 Answers of learners may vary, but must include following key concepts:
 - The leaders are usually well vested with legislation that affect workers. √
 - The belief is that if workers √ negotiate as a large group, √ employers will be more willing √ to listen to them.
 - Trade unions are legally recognised. √ (Any 4 x 1) (4)

5.4 - 1922 major strike was started by white mineworkers is South Africa √
 - Blacks were not allowed to join trade unions by then. √
 - 1940–1946 ... increase in trade union strikes; there was a major strike by black mineworkers. √
 - 1955–1956 SACTU (South African Congress of Trade Unions) was formed) √
 - Council of Non-European Trade Unions also emerged √
 - These unions worked with ANC (African National Congress) √
 - 1973 Biggest strike in Durban led to Black Labour Relations Amendment Act of 1973. √
 - The Act served to prevent exploitation of Black workers. √
 - 1979 – The Black trade unions registered and were allowed to organise workers legally. √
 - 1982 NUM (National Union of Mine workers) was formed. √
 - 1985 – COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions) was formed and became a political force. √
 - The unions put pressure on the apartheid government to change. √ This action led to the unbanning of political organisations. √
 - 1990: COSATU, ANC and SACP (South African Communist Party) formed a tripartite alliance. √
 - 1994 elections led to the formation of NEDLAC (National Economic Development Labour Council). √
 - NEDLAC consisted of COSATU, FEDUSA and NACTU. √ (Any 8 x 1) (8)

5.5 During the apartheid era, from 1948 to 1994, trade unions played an important role in the economic and political struggle that brought about democracy. √ In 1985 many small trade unions joined together to form the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), √ which joined another organisation called the United Democratic Front (UDF). √ Together they part of the Mass Democratic Movement (UDM), which was a huge formation of groups opposed to apartheid. √ In August 1992, three million workers joined a strike action in support of peace and democracy. √ It was regarded as the biggest strike action ever in South Africa. √ (Any 2 x 1) (2)

- 5.6
- Learners to give their own examples. They are to mention that trade unions make for an educated workforce ✓ that is respected and encouraged to improve their skills. ✓ They ensure healthy dialogue between workers and employers ✓ in an environment where the rights of employers and employees are protected by law. ✓
 - By protecting the rights of employers and employees, trade unions contribute to sustainable growth and development. ✓ A business that exploits its workers, is not growing and developing sustainably. ✓ A business that respects its workers and develops their skills ✓ is creating a climate for sustainable growth and development. ✓
 - Large trade unions can put a lot of pressure on the government to spend money on projects and services that will bring growth and development. ✓ For example, spending more money on improving infrastructure will create many new jobs and help develop transport and communication networks, which are necessary for growth. ✓
 - They can urge the government to increase spending on skills training for workers. ✓ For example, the government has introduced a system called Skills Education and Training Authorities (SETA's), which help train workers in a variety of industries. ✓
 - They ensure that workers are paid fair wages for their work ✓ and this improves productivity in the workplace, ✓ which adds to growth. ✓
 - They ensure good working conditions and safety in the workplace ✓ and this also improves productivity. ✓
 - Through negotiations they can settle disputes in an orderly manner with employers. ✓ This reduces disruptions to work that would occur if workers were negotiating as individuals. ✓

(Any 8 x 1) (8)

5.7 5.7.1 Government ✓✓

5.7.2 Financial institutions ✓✓

5.7.3 Households ✓✓

5.7.4 Financial institutions ✓✓

5.7.5 Businesses ✓✓

5.7.6 Households ✓✓

5.7.7 Financial institutions ✓✓

(7 x 2) (14)

TOTAL SECTION B: 40

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Journals

6.1.1 CASH RECEIPTS JOURNAL OF ROSENBERG TRADERS FOR MAY 2015

| Doc. No. | Day | Details | Analysis of receipts | Bank | Sales | Cost of sales | Debtors Control | Sundry Amount | Accounts Details |
|----------|-----|-----------------|----------------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 446 | 01 | A. Rosenberg | 19 600 | | | | | 19 600,00 ✓ | Capital ✓ |
| 447 | | Duzi Properties | 1 200,00 | 20 800 ✓ | | | | 1 200,00 ✓ | Rent income ✓ |
| 448 | 10 | L. May | 2 614,80 | | | | 2 614,80 ✓ | | |
| 449 | | M. Solomon | 5 525,00 | 8 139,80 ✓ | | | 5 525,00 ✓ | | |
| CRR | 14 | Sales | 1 809,00 | | 1 809,00 ✓ | 1 340,00 ✓ | | | |
| 450 | | S. Fontana | 1 500,00 | 3 309,00 ✓ | | | 1 500,00 ✓ | | |
| | | | | 32 248,80 | 1 809,00 | 1 340 | 9 639,80 | 20 800 | |

(12)

6.1.2 CASH PAYMENTS JOURNAL OF ROSENBERG TRADERS FOR MAY 2015

| Doc. no. | Day | Details | Bank | Trading Stock | Wages | Creditors Control | Sundry Amount | Accounts Details |
|----------|-----|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 313 | 02 | Chowan | 6 653,00 ✓ | 6 600 ✓ | | | 53,00 ✓ | Stationery ✓ |
| 314 | 09 | Cash | 2 650,00 ✓ | | 2 650,00 ✓ | | | |
| 315 | 23 | C. Beku | 2 660,00 ✓ | | | 2 660,00 ✓ | | |
| 316 | 28 | Solo Insurers | 320,00 ✓ | | | | 320,00 ✓ | Drawings ✓ |
| 317 | 31 | City Council | 1 008,00 ✓ | | | | 356,00 ✓ | Water and electricity ✓ |
| | | | | | | | 652,00 ✓ ✓ | Drawings ✓ |
| | | | 13 291 | 6 600 | 2 650 | 2 660 | 1 381 | |

(16)

6.1.3 DEBTORS JOURNAL OF ROSENBERG TRADERS FOR MAY 2015

| Doc. No. | Day | Debtor | Fol. | Sales | Cost of Sales |
|----------|-----|------------|------|------------|---------------|
| 91 | 03 | L. May | D1 | 894 60 ✓ | 497 00 ✓ |
| 92 | 08 | S. Fontana | D2 | 1 429 20 ✓ | 794 00 ✓ |
| 93 | | L. May | D1 | 934 20 ✓ | 519 00 ✓ |
| 94 | 22 | M. Solomon | D3 | 1 548 00 ✓ | 860 00 ✓ |
| | | | | 4 806 00 | 2 670 00 |

(8 ÷ 2) (4)

6.1.4 CREDITORS JOURNAL OF ROSENBERG TRADERS FOR MAY 2015

| Doc no | Day | Creditor | Fol. | Creditors Control | Trading Stock | Sundry accounts | | |
|--------|-----|----------|------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | Amount | Fol. | Details |
| 146 | 04 | C. Beku | C1 | 650,00√ | 650,00√ | | | |
| 147 | 12 | A. Botha | C2 | 1 800,00√ | 1 800,00√ | | | |
| 148 | 26 | A. Botha | C2 | 2 266,00√ | 1 334,00√ | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Packing Material√ |
| | | | | | | 932,00√ | | |
| | | | | 4 716 | 3 784 | 932,00 | | |

(8 ÷ 2) (4)

6.2 GENERAL LEDGER OF ROSENBERG TRADERS

BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS SECTION:

6.2.1

Dr CAPITAL (B1) Cr

| 2015 | | | | | 2015 | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|------|----|---------|-----|-------------|
| | | | | | May | 01 | Balance | b/d | 160 400,00√ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Bank | CRJ | 19 600,00√ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 180 000,00√ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

(3)

6.2.2

Dr TRADING STOCK (B2) Cr

| 2015 | | | | | 2015 | | | | |
|------|----|-------------------|------|---------|------|----|---------------|-----|------------|
| May | 01 | Balance | b/d | 34 354√ | May | 31 | Cost of sales | CRJ | 1 340,00√ |
| | 31 | Bank | CP J | 6 600√ | | | Cost of sales | DJ | 2 670,00√ |
| | | Creditors control | CJ | 3 784√ | | | Balance | c/d | 40 728,00√ |
| | | | | 44 738√ | | | | | 44 738,00 |
| 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jun | 01 | Balance | b/d | 40 728√ | | | | | |
| | | | | (ww) | | | | | |

(8)

6.2.3 Dr DEBTORS CONTROL (B3) Cr

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|-------------|-----------|------|----|---------|-----|-----------|
| 2015 | | | | 2015 | | | | |
| May | 01 | Balance b/d | 9 062,00√ | May | 31 | Bank | CRJ | 9 639,80√ |
| | 31 | Sales | 4 806,00√ | | | Balance | c/d | 4 228,20√ |
| | | | | | | | | 13 868,00 |
| | | | 13 868,00 | | | | | |
| 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| Jun | 01 | Balance b/d | 4 228,20√ | (ww) | | | | |

(5)

6.3 DEBTORS LEDGER OF ROSENBERG TRADERS

6.3.1 S.FONTANA (D2)

| Date | | Details/Document | Fol. | Debit(+) | | Credit(-) | | Balance | |
|------|----|-------------------|------|----------|-----|-----------|----|---------|-----|
| 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 01 | Account rendered√ | | | | | | 1 230 | 00√ |
| | 08 | Invoice no. 92√ | | 1 429 | 20√ | | | 2 659 | 20√ |
| | 14 | Receipt no. 450√ | | | | 1 500√ | 00 | 1 159 | 20√ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

(8 ÷ 2) (4)

6.4 CREDITORS LEDGER OF ROSENBERG TRADERS

6.4.1 A BOTHA (C2)

| Date | | Details/Document | Fol. | Debit(-) | | Credit(+) | | Balance | |
|------|----|-------------------|------|----------|--|-----------|----|---------|-----|
| 2015 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 01 | Account rendered√ | | | | | | 1 650 | 00√ |
| | 12 | Invoice no. 147√ | | | | 1 800 | 00 | 3 450 | 00√ |
| | 26 | Invoice no. 148√ | | | | 2 266 | 00 | 5 716 | 00√ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

(8 ÷ 2) (4)

TOTAL SECTION C: 60

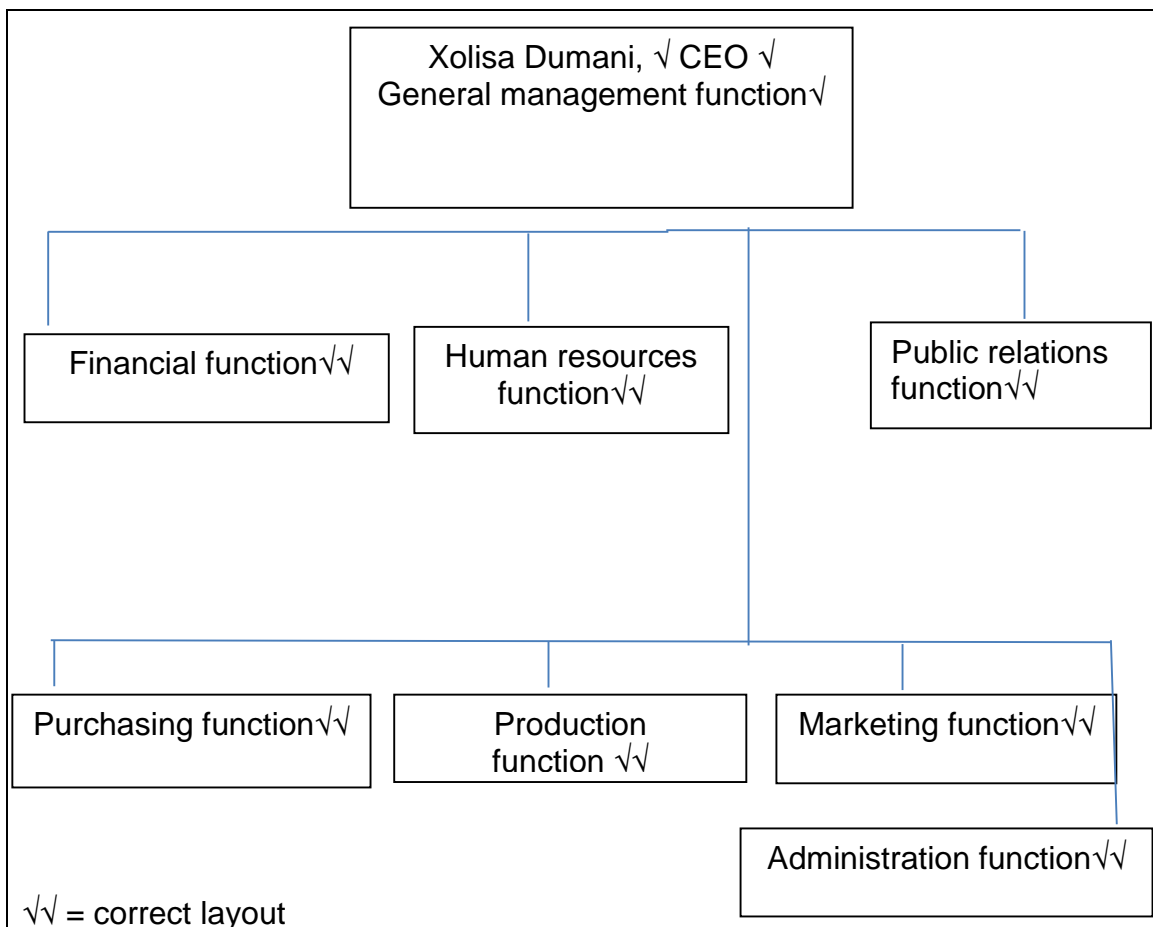
SECTION D: ENTREPRENEURSHIP**QUESTION 7**

- 7.1 7.1.1 Marketing ✓
 7.1.2 Public relations ✓
 7.1.3 General management ✓
 7.1.4 Human resources ✓
 7.1.5 Administration ✓
 7.1.6 Purchasing ✓
 7.1.7 Production ✓
 7.1.8 Finance ✓

NOTE: The learner's answers must be in the correct order.

(8)

7.2 Organisation chart showing the XD Clothing Company business functions



- 7.3 Risk management ✓✓ (2)
- 7.4 Working parents ✓ with young children ✓ at home. This consumer market can afford ✓ to spend money on good quality children's clothing. Grandparents might be a significant portion of the target market. ✓ (4)
- 7.5 7.5.1 Public Relations ✓ – the company makes clothes for children. ✓ (2)
- 7.5.2 So this a good Public Relations opportunity ✓ as early childcare is a critical development stage in young children ✓ and targeting this area ✓ is a good social investment strategy for XD Clothing Company. ✓ (4)

TOTAL SECTION D: 40
GRANDTOTAL: 200