



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY TEST 2 (ECONOMIC)

AUGUST 2026

AMENDED MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 60

These marking guidelines consist of 4 pages.

1.1. Match columns

- 1.1.1. Y
- 1.1.2. Y
- 1.1.3. X
- 1.1.4. Y
- 1.1.5. X
- 1.1.6. Y
- 1.1.7. Y
- 1.1.8. Y (8X1) (8)

1.2. Photographs A and B on Maize production in S.A

- 1.2.1. A
- 1.2.2. B
- 1.2.3. A
- 1.2.4. A
- 1.2.5. A
- 1.2.6. B
- 1.2.7. A (7X1) (7)

1.3. Platinum production in South Africa

- 1.3.1. 91% (1)
- 1.3.2. 5.3 million ounces. (1)
- 1.3.3. Limpopo (1)
 - North west (1)
 - Gauteng (1)
 - Free state (1)
 - Mpumalanga (1) [ANY ONE]
- 1.3.4. Shaft age and infrastructure decay (1)
 - Increasing mining depths (1)
 - ESKOM grid instability (1)
 - Mine closures (1) [ANY TWO]
- 1.3.5. 5,3 million ounces – 3,9 million ounces = 1,4 million ounces (2)
- 1.3.6. Creating partnerships/relationship (with communities/mine unions) regarding labour strikes/
 - Use renewable energy sources (accept examples) (2)
 - Provision of greater access to water and electricity to support mining activities (2)
 - More research relating to platinum mining (2)
 - Reduce investors fears of nationalisation/political instability (2)
 - Improve infrastructure (accept examples)
 - Ensure occupational safety of miners (accept examples) (2)
 - Educate miners on diseases (accept examples) (2)
 - More advanced technologies (2)
 - Upskilling of mine workers (2)
 - Tax incentives and subsidies to mines (2)
 - Impose heavy fines to illegal miners (2)
 - Enforce legislation on minimum wages of mine workers (2)

[ANY FOUR]

1.4. Coega IDZ

- 1.4.1. Purposely built industrial estates, linked to an international port or airport, which have been specifically designated for new investment by export-oriented industries and related services (2) [CONCEPT]
- 1.4.2. Eastern cape (1)
- 1.4.3. Availability of skilled workers (1)
Availability of good transport network (road,railway, air/water) (1)
Deep-water harbour/port (1)
Availability of flat lands/slopes (1)
Availability of renewable energy (wind turbines) (1) [ANY TWO]
- 1.4.4. Tax incentives for investors/ Subsidies (2)
Improve infrastructure such as roads, airport, harbour/port. (2)
Improve electricity supply/efficient/alternative forms of energy (2)
Provide skills training to ensure a skilled force (2)
Improve safety and security within the IDZ. (2)
Fast tracking approval of business VISAS and permits to investors (2)
Aligning labour laws with international standards (2) [ANY TWO]
- 1.4.5. Creates job opportunities for local people (2)
Inservice training can empower people to earn a better income. (2)
Creates opportunities for skills development for local people. (2)
Higher income will increase the spending power on goods and services in the local market. (2)
Encourage entrepreneurship in local communities (accept examples) (2)
Can results in development of link industries in the local area (accept examples)
Improves transport infrastructure (2)
Promotes industrial growths and exports (2)
Attracts local and foreign investments (2)
To earn foreign exchange through exports (2)
Influx of people may increase pressure on service delivery (2) [ANY THREE]

1.5. Informal trading

- 1.5.1. Unregistered businesses that do not pay tax. (2) [CONCEPT]
- 1.5.2. Organised, hygienic and economically viable environment for informal traders & consumers. (1)
 - Compliance with municipal by-laws (1)
 - Support and empower informal traders (1)
 - Integrate informal trading into urban planning (1) [ANY THREE]
- 1.5.3. Registered informal traders will have recognition, reducing harassment and eviction by law enforcement. (2)
 - Traders will be allocated designated trading spaces, reducing conflicts with municipal officials (2)
 - Clear regulations will improve cooperation between traders and authorities. (2)
 - Informal traders will enjoy greater security and confidence to operate their businesses. (2) [ANY TWO]
- 1.5.4. Creates job opportunities to unskilled people/reduces unemployment and poverty (2)
 - Provides affordable (cheap) goods and services to local people. (2)
 - Encourages entrepreneurship and small businesses development. (2)
 - Generates income for households and improve livelihoods. (2)
 - Informal traders contribute to VAT (2)
 - Permit/licence fees increases Polokwane municipal revenue collection (2)
 - Business activity promotes cash flow within the local economy (2) [ANY THREE]