



higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

**AGRIBUSINESS
NQF LEVEL 4**

22 November 2024

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	C✓	(5 × 1)	(5)
	1.1.2	A✓		
	1.1.3	B✓		
	1.1.4	C✓		
	1.1.5	C✓		
1.2	1.2.1	Participatory management✓	(5 × 1)	(5)
	1.2.2	Occupation/Qualification✓		
	1.2.3	cash in hand✓		
	1.2.4	yield✓		
	1.2.5	guarantees✓		
1.3	1.3.1	E	(5 × 1)	(5)
	1.3.2	G		
	1.3.3	A		
	1.3.4	B		
	1.3.5	C		
1.4	1.4.1	True✓	(5 × 1)	(5)
	1.4.2	False✓		
	1.4.3	False✓		
	1.4.4	True✓		
	1.4.5	True✓		
1.5	1.5.1	Gross profit✓	(5 × 1)	(5)
	1.5.2	Amortisation✓		
	1.5.3	Obligation✓		
	1.5.4	Extension officer✓		
	1.5.5	Stocking density✓		
1.6	1.6.1	human resources✓	(5 × 1)	(5)
	1.6.2	increases✓		
	1.6.3	income✓		
	1.6.4	cash-book✓		
	1.6.5	physical✓		
				[30]

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	Remuneration is the money that a business pays to an employee for work done.✓✓	(2)
	2.1.2	Workers' annual leave can be calculated at one day per 17 days worked✓✓ or one hour for every 17 hours worked.✓✓ (2 × 2)	(4)
2.2	2.2.1	• Ensure that working conditions on the farm are acceptable.✓ • Give workers recognition for their contributions.✓ • Get to know your workers.✓ • Reward hard work.✓ • Ensure that team building takes place.✓	(5)
	2.2.2	• Cash grants✓ • Tax incentives✓ Any correct alternative answer	(2)
2.3	2.3.1	Accounting is the process of keeping records of all business transactions.✓✓	(2)
	2.3.2	• Memory aid✓ • Valuable source of information for forward planning of the farm business✓ • To analyse current and past performance✓ • To control the physical and financial aspects of the business operations✓ • Necessary when applying for credit✓ • Source of information required for the completion of income tax returns✓ • Provides a relatively simple and quick means of determining the bank balance✓	(7)
	2.3.3	• Always keep cash secure in a lockable cash box or safe.✓ • One person should be responsible for the cash.✓ • The person handling the cash should be a different person from the one keeping the accounts.✓ • A person in a senior position in the business should count the cash regularly.✓ • A senior person should authorise any large or unusual payments. • Issue receipts for any income received or expenditure incurred.✓ • Insurance cover may be taken out to cover the holding of cash.✓ (Any 6 × 1)	(6)
2.4		• Cash- (analysis) book✓ • Petty cash✓	(2)

QUESTION 3

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|-----------------|
| 3.1 | 3.1.1 | 230✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.2 | 161✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.3 | 61✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.4 | 211✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.5 | 265✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.6 | 140✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.7 | 499✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.8 | 535✓ | (1) |
| | 3.1.9 | 910✓✓ | (2) |
| 3.2 | 3.2.1 | A payroll system is a computer software program that records employees' earnings.✓✓ (2) | |
| | 3.2.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saves time and effort✓ • Keeps a record of employees' earnings and deductions✓ • Helps the employer to consider all relevant legislations✓ • Used to make payslips✓ • Used to calculate leave days✓ • Records important details of an employee✓ | (Any 4 × 1) (4) |
| | 3.2.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of employer✓ • Name of employee✓ • Position held✓ • Job description✓ • Remuneration✓ • Deductions✓ • Working hours✓ • Lunch breaks✓ • Leave✓ • Disciplinary code✓ • Benefits✓ | (Any 8 × 1) (8) |
| | 3.2.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID number✓ • Deposit institute✓ • Account number✓ • Branch code✓ • Date✓ • Basic salary✓ • Bonus✓ • Deductions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medical✓ ○ Pension✓ ○ Tax✓ ○ UIF✓ • Net salary✓ | (Any 6 × 1) (6) |

[30]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 4.1.1 Quantity of produce that consumers are prepared to buy at a certain price✓✓ (2)
- 4.1.2 • Usefulness✓
• Price✓
• Quality/Grade✓
• Sizes✓
• Number of consumers✓
• Income/Buying power of consumers✓
• Taste of consumers✓ (Any 6 × 1) (6)
- 4.2 The amount over R305 850 = R400 000 – R195850✓
= R204 150✓

R35253✓ + (26/100 × R204 150)✓✓

Tax to pay = R35253 + R53079✓
= R88332✓ (without rebates)

Aka will pay tax of R88332 – (14 220 + R7 794)✓
= R95 039,50 – R22 014✓
= R66318✓

Minnie will pay a tax of R88332 – R14 220✓
= R74132✓ (12)
- 4.3 Capital gains is a tax payable on capital gains made on the disposal of assets (such as when you sell your house for more than you paid for it).✓✓ (2)
- 4.4 • The objective of your decision will be realised, e.g. you will be able to make a profit.✓✓
• The information on which you base your decision is reliable and as complete as possible.✓✓
• The costs you are working with are certain.✓✓
• The cost-behaviour patterns are known – in other words, you will know what costs you will save if you stop producing a certain crop.✓✓ (4 × 2) (8)
- [30]**

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 Year 1: Depreciation = $\frac{20}{100} \times R1\,500\,000 = R300\,000$ ✓
- Remaining value = $R1\,500\,000 - R300\,000 = R1\,200\,000$ ✓
- Year 2: Depreciation = $\frac{20}{100} \times R1\,200\,000 = R240\,000$ ✓
- Remaining value = $R1\,200\,000 - R240\,000 = R960\,000$ ✓
- Year 3: Depreciation = $\frac{20}{100} \times R960\,000 = R192\,000$ ✓
- Remaining value = $R960\,000 - R192\,000 = R768\,000$ ✓
- Year 4: Depreciation = $\frac{20}{100} \times R768\,000 = R153\,600$ ✓
- Remaining value = $R768\,000 - 153\,600 = R614\,400$ ✓
- Year 5: Depreciation = $\frac{20}{100} \times R614\,400 = R122\,880$ ✓
- Remaining value = $R614\,400 - R122\,880 = R491\,520$ ✓ (10)
- 5.1.2 $\frac{15}{100} \times R1\,500\,000 = R225\,000$ ✓
 $= R1\,500\,000 - R225\,000$ ✓
 $\frac{R1\,275\,000}{5} = R255\,000$ ✓ (3)
- 5.2 5.2.1 • Short-term credit✓
 • Medium-term credit✓
 • Long-term credit✓ (3)
- 5.2.2 • Short-term credit refers to credit that is normally repaid over a period of 12 months, such as a bank overdraft.✓
 • Medium-term credit refers to loans that are repaid over a period of 1 to 5 years, though the repayment period may be extended to 10 years.✓
 • Long-term credit refers to credit that is repayable over a period varying from 5 to 30 years or longer.✓ (3)

- 5.2.3
- Short-term credit is used to finance the farmer's domestic requirements and to provide for working capital, wages, seeds, fuel, repairs of machinery, fencing, etc.✓
 - Medium-term credit is used for purposes such as the preparation of land, planting of trees and pastures and purchases of livestock, machinery and implements.✓
 - Long-term credit is used for purchasing land, effecting permanent improvements and refinancing existing debts.✓
- (3)

- 5.3
- Consumer preferences: You must determine what customers want. You must produce what customers want. For example, if consumers want white maize, there is little point in producing yellow maize for that market.✓✓
 - Competitors: Assess your competitors. Who are they? How many are there? How will you compete with them?✓✓
 - Size of the market: The size of your market is your potential sales volume.✓✓
 - Proximity of the market: Business location affects sales.✓✓
 - Infrastructure: Can you access your market? Are there roads to the market and are they in good condition?✓✓
 - Demographic trends: Determine the demographic profile of a community. A wealthy community with many income earners is good for business, while an impoverished population that consists mainly of children and elderly people will not provide many sales for a business.✓✓
 - Population and income trends: Large populations with stable incomes are ideal targets for would-be entrepreneurs.✓✓
- (Any 4 × 2) (8)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION B: 120
GRAND TOTAL: 150