



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

CAPRICORN NORTH DISTRICT

GRADE 11

BUSINESS STUDIES

CONTROLLED TEST 1

QUESTION PAPER

Marks: 100

Time: 1, 5 hours

TO BE ADMINISTERED ON THE 15th MARCH 2023 UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS

This paper consists of 7 pages

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of **THREE** sections and covers **TWO** main topics.

SECTION A: **COMPULSORY**

SECTION B: Consists of **THREE** questions

Answer **any TWO** of the three questions in this section.

SECTION C: Consists of **TWO** questions

Answer **any ONE** of the two questions in this section.

2. Read the instructions for each question carefully and take particular note of what is required.

Note that **ONLY** the first **TWO** questions in SECTION B and the **FIRST** question in SECTION C will be marked.

3. Number the answers carefully according to the numbering system used in this question paper. **NO** marks will be awarded for answers that are numbered incorrectly.
4. Except where other instructions are given, answers must be written in full sentences.
5. Use the mark allocation and nature of each question to determine the length and depth of an answer.
6. Use the table below as a guide for mark and time allocation when answering each question.

| SECTION | QUESTION | MARKS | TIME |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|------------|
| A: Objective type questions COMPULSORY | 1 | 20 | 18 Minutes |
| B: THREE direct/indirect Type questions CHOICE (Answer any TWO .) | 2 | 20 | 18 Minutes |
| | 3 | 20 | 18 Minutes |
| | 4 | 20 | 18 Minutes |
| C: TWO essay – type Questions CHOICE (Answer any ONE .) | 5 | 40 | 36 Minutes |
| | 6 | 40 | 36 Minutes |
| TOTAL | | 100 | 90 Minutes |

7. Begin the answer to **EACH** question on a **NEW** page, for example QUESTION 1 – new page, QUESTION 2 – new page, et cetera.
8. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
9. Write neatly and legibly

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.6 D.

1.1.1 ... company provides essential services such as water and electricity at reasonable prices.

- A personal liability
- B State-owned
- C public
- D private

1.1.2 ... may be classified under the tertiary sector

- A LMG BUS Hire
- B Bodikranse poultry Farm
- C Phalaphala Furniture Manufacturers
- D Venesia Platinum Mine

1.1.3 A business that experiences lower levels of productivity due to high employee absenteeism is affected by the... environment

- A external
- B market
- C macro
- D micro

1.1.4 Pinky Girls conducts an on-going research to investigate the general behavioural patterns. This is the example of dealing with...as a challenge c the market environment

- A shortage of supply
- B socio-cultural factors
- C change in consumer behaviour
- D competition

1.1.5 The agreement between Kholo Furniture and Khula Chairs to work together to achieve their objectives, is known as

- A Takeover
- B Mergers
- C Acquisition

D Alliance

(2×5) (10)

- 1.2 Complete the following statements by using the word(s) in the list below. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in your ANSWER BOOK.

partnership; lobbying; strike; micro; psychographics; networking;
go slow; trademark ; strategic alliance agreement; market; secondary;
macro; demographics

- 1.2.1 TDK employees decided to embark on a ... to avoid losing their salaries
- 1.2.2 Nkosana Eat and Braai is a ... as the business has unlimited liability.
- 1.2.3 James stationers studied the attitudes and tastes of their target market. This is an example of ...
- 1.2.4 Competitors is one of the components of the ...
- 1.2.5 The business has full control over the..... environment.

(2×5) (10)

TOTAL: SECTION A: [20]

SECTION B

Answer **ANY TWO** questions in this section.

NOTE: Clearly indicate the QUESTION NUMBER of each question that you choose. The answer to EACH question must start on a NEW page, e.g. QUESTION 2 on a new page, QUESTION 3 on a NEW page.

QUESTION 2:

2.1. Name any TWO types of ethical misconduct. (2)

2.2 Read the scenario below and answer the questions that follow

ZWANE MINES (ZM)

Zwane Mines extracts gold from nature and sells it to different customers. Karin Manufacturer buys gold from Zwane Mines to manufacture wedding rings.

2.2.1 Identify TWO business sectors from the scenario above. Motivate your answer by quoting from the scenario. (6)

Use the table below as a GUIDE to answer QUESTION 1.2.1

| BUSINESS SECTOR | MOTIVATIONS |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |

2.2.2 Describe the relationship between the business sectors identified in QUESTION 2.2.1 (6)

2.3 Identify the socio-economic issues faced by SG traders in EACH statement below:

2.3.1 Some employees of SG cannot read letters and emails. (2)

2.3.2 SG uses water treatment recycling technologies due to lack of rain (2)

2.3.3 SG shifted to cheaper raw materials due to increase in costs (2)

(20)

QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the scenario below and answer the questions that follow.

ESASANE SUPERMARKET (ES)

The employees of Esesane Supermarket don't want to cooperate and work together as a team. Recently the management also could not find a regular provider of all the products they need.

Use the table below as a GUIDE to answer QUESTION 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 that follow.

| CHALLENGES (3.1.1) | BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS (3.1.2) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |

3.1.1 Quote **TWO** challenges from the scenario above that ES have to deal with. (2)

3.1.2 Classify EACH challenge quoted in QUESTION 3.1.1 according to the business environment. (4)

3.2 Recommend projects that can be undertaken by businesses as part of social responsibility. (4)

3.3 Advise businesses on any **TWO** aspects that must be included in the prospectus (4)

3.4 Outline the advantages of businesses that are involved in the macro environment. (6)

(20)

QUESTION 4: MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

4.1 Name **TWO** aspects that must be included in the notice of incorporation. (2)

4.2 Outline any **THREE** legal requirements of the name of the company. (6)

4.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions that follow:

MAMBA ENTERTAINMENT (ME)

Mamba Entertainment applied for a licence that will prevent other businesses from producing and sell their products. They also created a logo that identifies their products.

4.3.1 Identify **TWO** solutions to piracy that are applicable to the scenario above. Motivate your answer by quoting from the scenario. (6)

Use the table below as a GUIDE to answer QUESTION 4.3.1

| SOLUTIONS TO PIRACY | MOTIVATIONS |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |

4.4 Discuss the negative impact of piracy on businesses. (6)

(20)

TOTAL SECTION B: 40

SECTION C

Answer **ONE** question in this section.

NOTE: Clearly indicate the QUESTION NUMBER of each question chosen. The answer to the question must start on a NEW page, e.g. **QUESTION 5 on a NEW page or QUESTION 6 on a NEW page.**

QUESTION 5

Businesses usually lobby with government to influence policies and legislation. They also need to network with other businesses in order to acquire valuable information to stay relevant. Businesses need to also maintain relationships that allow them to influence other businesses to negotiate favourable transactions.

Write an essay on the following aspects:

- Elaborate on the meaning of lobbying and networking
- Explain the reasons why businesses lobby
- Discuss THREE types of lobbying
- Advise businesses on how they can use the following concepts to form power relationships.
 - Strategic alliance/Partnership agreements
 - Persuasion of large investors
 - Company representatives' influence

[40]

QUESTION 6:

Businesses employ people from communities and therefore they need to be aware of the socio-economic issues that affect them. Industrial relations play an important role in regulating good relations between businesses, employees and unions.

Write an essay on socio-economic issues and the Labour Relations Act in which you include the following aspects:

- Elaborate on the meaning of trade unions and industrial relations
- Outline the purpose of the Labour Relations Act.
- Discuss the functions of trade unions
- Advise businesses on the negative impact of the following socio-economic issues on businesses:
 - Strikes
 - Dumping

[40]

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

GRAND TOTAL: 100



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MARKING GUIDELINES

MARKS: 100

TIME: 1,5 hours

This paper consists of 16 pages

SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

QUESTION 1

1.1.1 B✓✓

1.1.2 A✓✓

1.1.3 D✓✓

1.1.4 C✓✓

1.1.5 D✓✓



(5x2=10)

1.2.1 Go-slow✓✓

1.2.2 Partnership✓✓

1.2.3 Psychographic ✓✓

1.2.4 Market✓✓

1.2.5 Micro✓✓

(5 x 2=10)

TOTAL SECTION A: [20]

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Types of ethical misconduct

- Sexual harassment ✓
- Corruption ✓
- Mismanagement of funds ✓

NOTE: Mark the first TWO only

(2x1) (2)

2.2.1 Business sectors from the scenario

| BUSINESS SECTOR | MOTIVATIONS |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Primary ✓✓ | Zwane Mines extracts gold from nature and sells it to different customers d. ✓ |
| 2. Secondary ✓✓ | Karin Manufactures buys gold from Zwane Mines to manufacturer wedding rings. ✓ |
| Submax (4) | Submax (2) |

NOTE: .1 Award marks for the business sector even if the motivation is incorrect.

2 Do not award marks for the motivations, if business sectors were incorrectly identified

Max (6)

2.2.2 The relationship between the primary and secondary sectors

- The secondary sector processes the raw materials ✓ obtained from the primary sector into more useful products. ✓
- The secondary sector depends on the primary sector ✓ for raw materials and products. ✓
- The secondary sector depends on other secondary industries ✓ e.g., Karin manufactures needs from polished diamond from another secondary sector player ✓
- Secondary sector needs the tertiary sector to sell their processed or manufactured goods ✓ and also for services such as banks, insurance, transport and communication. ✓
- The tertiary sector depends on the primary sector for raw materials ✓ that do not need processing by the secondary sector. ✓
- The sector depends on the secondary sector for manufactured goods ✓ such as office machines/office furniture/stationery etc. ✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the relationship between the primary and secondary sectors.

Max (6)

2.3 Socio-economic issues from given statements

2.3.1 Illiteracy ✓✓

2.3.2 Unavailability of natural resources ✓✓

2.2.3 Inflation ✓✓

(6)

[20]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Challenges and environments from the scenario

| CHALLENGES 3.1.1 | BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS 3.1.2 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The employees at Esesane Supermarket don't want to cooperate and work together as a team. ✓ | Micro ✓✓ |
| 2. Recently the management also could not find a regular provider of all the products they need. ✓ | Market ✓✓ |
| Sub max (2) | Sub max (4) |

NOTE: Do not award marks for the business environment, if the challenge was incorrectly identified. **Max. (6)**

3.2 Projects that can be undertaken by businesses as part of social responsibility

- Businesses must allow employees to get involved in social development. ✓✓
- Managers must protect the environment and participate in community-upliftment programs. ✓✓
- Environmental friendly campaigns ✓✓
- Making donations to charity organisations ✓✓
- Engaging in economic development ✓✓
- Charity community projects ✓✓
- Benefits for the business Increased sales due to customer loyalty. ✓✓
- HIV and Aids awareness programs. ✓✓
- Any other relevant answer related to projects that can be undertaken by businesses as part of social responsibility. **Max (4)**

3.3 Aspects that must be included in the prospectus

- Company overview, including the vision, mission and goals of a business ✓
- Product or service portfolio ✓
- Market analysis and strategy ✓
- Management team ✓
- The risk and potential of the business ✓
- Available financial and share information ✓
- Company's assets and liabilities ✓
- Financial position ✓
- Profits and losses ✓
- Cash flow ✓
- Prospects for growth ✓
- Pre-incorporation contracts that have been signed ✓
- Date of registration of the prospectus ✓
- The minimum subscription ✓
- Any other relevant answer related to aspects that must be included in the prospectus

NOTE: Mark the first FOUR (4) only.

(4x1) (4)

3.4 Benefits that the business may enjoy by being involved in the macro environment

- The business can more accurately predict ✓ future events, threats and opportunities that may arise ✓
- The business can contribute ✓ to a healthier, more skilled and productive workforce ✓
- It can protect natural resources and meet consumer needs ✓ in a sustainable way ✓
- The business can contribute ✓ to wealthier consumers ✓
- The business can reduce industrial conflict ✓ and increase productivity. ✓
- The business can accurately promote ✓ a cause that is a concern to the society. ✓
- The business can contribute its expertise ✓ and resources that can influence the public opinion. ✓ This is called advocacy. ✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the benefits that the business may enjoy by being involved in the macro environment.

Max (6)

[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Aspects that must be included in the notice of incorporation

- Type of company ✓
- Financial year-end ✓
- Numbers of directors ✓
- Incorporation date ✓
- Registered address ✓
- Company name ✓

NOTE: Mark the first TWO (2) only.

(2x1) (2)

4.2 The legal requirements of the name of the company

- The name of a company must be original and must not be misleading. ✓✓
- A company's name must appear on all company documents, e.g. on letterheads. ✓✓
- Names can be reserved for a period of 6 months by the CIPC. ✓✓
- The name must not be similar/same as any other company unless it is part of the group. ✓✓
- The name must not imply/suggest/mislead a person to believe that the company is part of another person/business/the state. ✓✓
- The name must not be offensive/promote violence/hatred and cause any harm. ✓✓
- The name must not be shortened and translated. ✓✓
- The name of a company must indicate the type of company as follows: The name of a public company must end with LTD. ✓✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the legal requirements of the name of the company.

Max (6)

4.3 Solutions to piracy from the scenario

| SOLUTIONS TO PIRACY | MOTIVATIONS |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Patent ✓✓ | ME applied for a licence to prevent other businesses from producing and selling their products. ✓ |
| 2 Trademark ✓✓ | They also created a logo that identifies their products. ✓ |
| Sub max (4) | Sub max (2) |

NOTE:1 Award marks for solutions to piracy issues even if the motivation is incomplete.

1 Do not award marks for the motivations if solutions to piracy issues were incorrectly identified

Max (6)

4.4 The negative impact of piracy on businesses

- It can undermine the music/movie industry✓ as they lose money.✓
- Drives up the prices of products✓ in order to compensate for the loss in sales.✓
- Leads to job losses✓ in the industry✓
- The music industry feel reluctant to develop new talents✓ as the element of risk is too high.✓
- May cause damage✓ to the value of the businesses.✓
- The businesses lose out on sales and income✓ which in turn threatens industry✓
- The business loses out on productivity✓ and profits.✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the negative impact of piracy on businesses

Max (6)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: [40]



SECTION C

QUESTION 5: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS

5.1 Introduction

- Businesses must engage in lobbying and networking to keep good relations with their stakeholders ✓
- This enables businesses to have a say in government policy ✓
- There are ways businesses can use to influence government decisions. ✓
- Power relationships enable businesses also strive to keep good relationships with other businesses ✓
- Any other relevant introduction related to lobbying/networking/power relationships.

Any (2x1) (2)

5.2 Meaning of lobbying and networking

Meaning of lobbying

- Lobbying refers to the process of trying to influence legislation ✓ or parliamentary decision making. ✓
- It involves acquiring public support for an issue such as children ✓ or animal rights. ✓
- It is an organised process where individuals, business and organisations use their influence ✓ to change government policy. ✓
- Lobbying specifically applies to law-makers and government officials ✓ and it is a participatory approach to government. ✓
- It is done by various people with similar motives, ✓ beliefs or commercial positions. ✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the meaning of lobbying

Submax (6)

Meaning of networking

- It refers to a coordinated activity where people who have a similar objective meet✓ and exchange information and ideas.✓
- The goal of networking is to reach as many people as possible✓ and to make every connection count.✓
- It is a tool that is used by businesses✓ to increase sales.✓
- Businesses can become a member of chambers of commerce and industry✓professional business clubs/ informal social groupings to meet new-contacts.✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the meaning of the market-environment

Submax (6)

Max (12)

5.3 Reasons why businesses lobby

- Businesses lobby their regulator or supervisory body in order to try influence prices, policies, regulations✓ and other decisions made by the regulator or the supervisory body✓
- Businesses or people lobby or change laws✓ like, child labour laws, clean air and water laws, municipal regulations, etc.✓
- Their views are important and heard, ✓ thus making a difference and giving solutions to business challenges.✓
- Lobbying advances business men's cause✓ and builds public trust.✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the reasons why businesses lobby.

Max (8)

5.4 Types of lobbying

Hedging against inflation✓✓

- Businesses use hedging to protect their financial investments✓ by spreading the risk.✓
- Businesses invest surplus fund ✓ so that its value grows at a faster rate than inflation.✓
- They can hedge against inflation by investing their surplus assets/money✓ in investments with intrinsic value e.g. gold/oil/property etc. ✓
- The business use hedging by buying bonds, shares, property or buying precious metals like gold✓ to protect capital from the effects of inflation.✓
- It is a method that businesses try to reduce the risk✓ when unsure about possible price fluctuations.✓
- Any other relevant answer related to hedging against inflation as a type lobbying.

Sub max (4)

Bargaining sessions between management and unions✓✓

- These sessions enable employees to negotiate with employers✓ as a group to protect employees' rights.✓
- Bargaining sessions prevent labour strikes✓ and provide critical information to people in power.✓
- Businesses make sure that their representatives are trained/skilled✓ to negotiate on their behalf.✓
- The purpose of bargaining sessions is to find a win-win situation for all parties.✓
- Management will try to convince the union to accept its proposal✓ and the union will try to persuade management to accept their demands.✓
- The outcome of a successful bargaining session can protect the business from the negative impact of strikes✓ caused by loss in productivity.✓
- Businesses need to be fair/transparent✓ to establish trust and good communication with unions.✓
- Any other relevant answer related to bargaining sessions between management and unions as a type lobbying.

Sub max (4)

Influencing supervisory body/regulators ✓✓

- There are large number of supervisory bodies and regulators ✓ who operate in the business environment. ✓
- Businesses take an active role ✓ in professional bodies. ✓
- Through their membership/advocacy/submissions they may be able to influence ✓ changes to existing regulations. ✓
- Business managers are involved in debates and discussions that shape public policies ✓
- Businesses influence and negotiate with these regulators to protect their own sustainability. ✓
- It is in the best of interest of businesses to adhere to the guidelines and restrictions ✓ of these bodies in order to stay in businesses ✓
- Any other relevant answer related to influencing supervisory body/regulators as a type lobbying. **Submax (4)**

NOTE: Mark the first THREE (3) only.

Max (12)

5.5 Ways in which the businesses can form power relationships

Strategic alliance/Partnership agreements

- Businesses form partnership agreements in order to benefit each in each other's involvement. ✓✓
- These partnership alliances help parties involved to benefit in infrastructure development and scarce skills. ✓✓
- These alliances are designed to build on the expertise of each partner and on the way and on the way in which they complement each other. ✓✓
- Any other relevant answer related to strategic alliance/partnership agreements as a way in which businesses can form power relations. **Submax (4)**

Persuasion of large investors

- Businesses gain credit more easily and better deals from suppliers. ✓✓
 - Businesses invite powerful influential people to sit on their board of directors in order to get advice from those people. ✓✓
 - Having such powerful as part of the business may have a positive influence on the reputation and image of the business. ✓✓
 - If a business has a large/powerful investor, the business can gain credit more easy/get better deals from suppliers. ✓✓
 - Any other relevant answer related to persuasion of large investors as a way in which businesses can form power relations. ✓✓
- Submax (4)**

Company representatives' influence

- The representatives fulfils an important function in trying to persuade investors to invest in a particular business practice. ✓✓
 - People will make decisions based on the company's image/personality, communication style and power of persuasion. ✓✓
 - Businesses must invest time and energy to recruit the right person for this job. ✓✓
 - Any other relevant answer related to company representatives' influence as a way in which businesses can form power relations. ✓✓
- Submax (4)**

Max (12)

5.6 Conclusion

- Businesses can benefit from strong relationships with government ✓✓
 - Businesses also benefit from good relationships with other businesses to keep abreast on recent legislation and government policies ✓✓
 - Any other relevant conclusion related to lobbying/networking/power relationships. ✓✓
- Any (1x2) (2)**

QUESTION 6**6.1 Introduction**

- Socio-economic issues affect people and the economy in a negative way. ✓
- Socio economic issues can influence the efficiency of the business/ the way products are marketed /distributed and the level of revenue collected ✓
- Socio-economic issues forces the entrepreneur and the business to make strategic management decisions that require the ability to understand the nature of these factors. ✓
- Businesses will succeed in their operations if they comply with certain legislation like the LRA. ✓
- Employees have a right to strike, however the strikes need to be legal ✓
- Any other relevant introduction related to trade unions/Labour Relations Act/socio-economic issue.

Any (2x1) (2)**6.2 The meaning of trade unions and industrial relations****6.2.1 The meaning of trade unions**

- A trade union is an organisation that protects and lobbies for the rights of workers ✓ and represent their interest in negotiations with employers. ✓
- It is a group of employees who associate together in a particular industry such as mining/steelworks/etc. ✓ with the purpose of protecting the rights of their members. ✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the meaning of trade unions.

Submax (4)**6.2.2 The meaning of industrial relation**

- Industrial relations refer to the relationship between the employer and employees.
- It influences the way in which businesses are guided by the Labour Relations Act.
- Any other relevant answer related to the meaning of industrial relations.

Submax (4)**Max (8)**

6.3 Purpose of the Labour Relations Act (LRA)

- Provides a framework where the employees, trade unions and employers work together to discuss matters relating to employment, e.g. wages, conditions of employment.√√
- Promotes orderly negotiations and employee participation decision making in the workplace.√√
- Promotes resolution of labour disputes.√√
- Promotes fair employment practices.√√
- Outlines the relationship between employees and employers.√√
- Provides simple procedures for the registration of trade unions and employers' organizations.√√
- Regulates the rights of trade unions and facilitates collective bargaining.√√
- Regulates the effectiveness of bargaining councils and statutory councils.√√
- Establishes workplace forums to promote the interest of all employees in the workplace whether they belong to the trade union or not.√√
- Allows workplace forums where employees may participate in decision making.√√
- Establishes the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) to resolve labour disputes through statutory conciliation, mediation and arbitration.√√
- Endorses the right to strike against retrenchments, and facilitates labour disputes.√√
- Clarifies the transfer of contracts of employment procedures.√√
- Establishes Labour Courts and Labour Appeal Courts to deal with labour issues.√√
- Any other relevant answer related to the purpose of the Labour Relations Act (LRA)

Max (12)

6.4 Functions of trade unions

- Improves conditions √ of employment.√
- Ensures that all employees are treated equally√ in the workplace√
- Representing the interest of general society and minority groups√ through media and negotiations.√
- Influencing government decisions.√
- Representing employees corporately√ and individually.√
- Improving material benefits√ of their members.√
- Establishing minimum economic and legal conditions/influencing economic policy and law.√

- Playing a role as moral institutions that will uplift the weak and oppressed✓ and give them the dignity and justice they deserve.
- Protecting workers from unfair labour practices and unfair dismissal.✓
- Take legal action on behalf of members✓ when necessary.✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the functions of trade unions.

Max (12)

6.5 Negative impact of strikes and dumping on businesses

6.5.1 Negative impact of strikes on businesses

- Strikes scares off potential investors. ✓✓
- Businesses may be forced to close down especially those located in townships. ✓✓
- May results in losses of production as employees stay absent from work during strikes. ✓✓
- Many businesses suffer losses as a result of damage to property. ✓✓
- They can lead to violence/assaults/looting/destruction of property and intimidation of workers who do not strike. ✓✓
- Employees can lose their pay for all the days that they strike.
- Economy can be jeopardised since production is lost. ✓✓
- Expense of increased salaries and wages is often passed on to the consumer, which causes inflation. ✓✓
- Businesses loose income because productivity is low. ✓✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the negative impact of strikes on businesses.

Submax (6)

6.5.1 Negative impact of dumping on businesses

- Loss of profits as some local producers cannot compete with cheaper prices. ✓✓
- Businesses may lose revenue and be forced to shut down their operations. ✓✓
- Can lead to a decrease in local production and loss of jobs. ✓✓
- Local businesses are unable to produce the same products at an equal or lower price. ✓✓
- Any other relevant answer related to the negative impact of dumping on businesses

Submax (6)

Max (12)

6.6 Conclusion

- Businesses need to be aware of the socio-economic issues and be able to deal with them. ✓✓
- Piracy is a form of stealing and a legal infringement. ✓✓
- Businesses will succeed in their operations if they constantly scan the risk of having their products duplicated. ✓✓
- Businesses will only succeed if they know all the laws that can protect them from all risks in the environment they operate in ✓✓.
- Any other relevant conclusion related to trade unions/Labour Relations Act/socio-economic issue.

Any (2x1) (2)

TOTAL SECTION C: 40

GRAND TOTAL: [100]

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