

ECS3704October/November 2013
Oktober/November 2013**PUBLIC ECONOMICS
OWERHEIDSEKONOMIE**Duration 2 Hours
Tydsduur : 2 Uur100 Marks
100 Punte**EXAMINERS / EKSAMINATORE :**FIRST / EERSTE : PROF TJ STEENEKAMP
SECOND / TWEEDE : PROF T VAN DER MERWE
EXTERNAL / EKSTERNE : DR NFK MONKAM**Closed book examination.
Toeboekeksamen.****This examination question paper remains the property of the University of South Africa and may not be removed from the examination venue.
Hierdie eksamenvraestel bly die eiendom van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika en mag nie uit die eksamenlokaal verwyder word nie.****This paper consists of 26 pages including 2 pages for rough work (pp 25 to 26) plus the special front page****Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 26 bladsye insluitende 2 bladsye vir rofwerk (pp 25 tot 26) plus die spesiale voorblad**

STUDENT NUMBER / STUDENTENOMMER									

This paper consists of 2 sections Section A consists of three questions ALL the questions in Section A must be answered Section A counts 40 marks Section B consists of five questions You must answer any THREE of the five questions in Section B Section B counts 60 marks**Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 2 afdelings Afdeling A bestaan uit drie vrae AL die vrae in Afdeling A moet beantwoord word Afdeling A tel 40 punte Afdeling B bestaan uit vyf vrae U moet enige DRIE van die vyf vrae in Afdeling B beantwoord Afdeling B tel 60 punte****[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]**

SECTION A / AFDELING A

You must answer **ALL** the questions in this section

U moet al die vrae in hierdie afdeling beantwoord.

QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

(a) State the conditions for a top-level equilibrium using a mathematical equation (2)

(a) Stel die voorwaardes vir 'n top-vlak gelyktydige-ewewig deur van 'n wiskundige vergelyking gebruik te maak (2)

(b) According to Nozick, redistribution of wealth is justified if one or both of two principles of justice have been violated. What are these principles? (2)

(b) Volgens Nozick kan herverdeling van rykdom geregverdig word indien een of beide van twee regverdigheidsbeginsels geskend word. Wat is hierdie beginsels? (2)

(c) There are potentially four tax bases including income and wealth. Name two other (1)

(c) Daar is potensieel vier belastingbasisse insluitende inkome en rykdom. Noem twee ander (1)

(d) Explain whether the following goods and services are private, public or mixed goods

(i) an uncongested inter-city highway

(ii) justice and correctional services

(2)

(d) Verduidelik of die volgende goedere en dienste privaat-, owerheids- of gemengde goedere is

(i) 'n tussen-stedelike deurpad met geen opeenhoping van verkeer

(ii) justisie en korrektiewe dienste

(2)

-
-
-
-
-
- (e) Use a diagram to illustrate a conditional matching grant (closed-ended) (3)
- (e) Gebruik 'n diagram om 'n gepaarde voorwaardelike oordrag (geslote) te illustreer (3)

[10]

QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

- (a) Analyse, with the aid of a diagram, why government should intervene when a positive externality occurs. Use the same diagram to show how government can internalise the externality (15)
- (a) Ontleed met behulp van 'n diagram waarom die owerheid moet inmeng wanneer positiewe eksternaliteite voorkom. Gebruik dieselfde diagram om aan te dui hoe die owerheid die eksternaliteit kan internaliseer (15)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

[15]

QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

- (a) Explain with the aid of a diagram why it would be efficient to rather tax goods with price-inelastic demands instead of price elastic goods (assume a horizontal supply curve) What are the implications for tax revenue and equity of this elasticity rule? (15)
- (a) Verduidelik met behulp van 'n diagram waarom dit doeltreffend is om eerder goedere waarvan die vraag prys-onelasties as prys elasties is, te belas (veronderstel 'n horisontale aanbodkromme) Wat is die implikasies vir belastinginkomste en billikheid van hierdie elastisiteitsreël? (15)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[15]

SECTION B / AFDELING B

Answer any **THREE** of the following five questions

Beantwoord enige **DRIE** van die volgende vyf vrae

QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

- (a) Assume two products are produced in the economy food and clothing Food is produced using labour-intensive techniques whereas clothing is produced using capital-intensive techniques Use the general equilibrium approach to explain the incidence of a selective tax on food (10)

- (b) Use a production possibility curve and social indifference curves to illustrate and explain the possibility of a trade-off between equity and efficiency (10)

[20]

- (a) Neem aan dat twee produkte in die ekonomie geproduseer word voedsel en klere Voedsel word met arbeidsintensiewe tegnieke en klere met kapitaalintensiewe tegnieke geproduseer Gebruik die algemene ewewigsbenadering om die vestiging van 'n selektiewe belasting op voedsel te verduidelik (10)

- (b) Gebruik 'n produksiemoontlikheidskromme en gemeenskapsonsydigheidskrommes om die afruiling tussen doeltreffendheid en billikheid te illustreer en te verduidelik (10)

[20]

QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

- (a) Analyse, with the aid of a diagram, the tax incidence of a unit tax levied on the suppliers of bread (an essential product) Assume a 'normal' supply curve that increases from left to right. (10)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (b) Peter drives a new BMW (light motor vehicle) and pays R40 toll at the Robme toll road plaza. Lizzy drives a battered VW Beetle (light motor vehicle) and also has to pay R40. Peter earns R100 000 per month and Lizzy earns R2 000 per month. Discuss the structure of the toll fee considering

- (i) fairness in terms of the benefit principle of taxation
- (ii) fairness according to ability-to-pay principle
- (iii) proportionality/progressivity/regressivity of the toll fee when

- the vehicle weight is the tax base
- personal income is the tax base

(10)
[20]

- (a) Ontleed met behulp van 'n diagram die vestiging van 'n eenheidsbelasting wat op die verskaffers van brood ('n noodsaaklike produk) gehef word. Veronderstel 'n 'normale' aanbodkromme wat van links na regs styg

(10)

- (b) Peter bestuur 'n nuwe BMW ('n ligte motorvoertuig) en betaal R40 tolgeld by die Besteelmy-tolhek. Lizzy bestuur 'n ou VW Kewer ('n ligte motorvoertuig) en moet ook R40 betaal. Peter verdien R100 000 per maand en Lizzy verdien R2 000 per maand. Bespreek die struktuur van die tolheffing deur die volgende in ag te neem

- (i) billikheid in terme van die voordeel-belastingbeginsel
- (ii) billikheid volgens die vermoë-om-te-betaal-beginsel
- (iii) proporsionaliteit/progressiwiteit/regressiwiteit van die tolheffing wanneer

- die gewig van die voertuig die belastingbasis is
- persoonlike inkomste die belasting basis is

(10)

[20]

QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

- (a) Explain with the use of a diagram what the effect of a cash transfer is on work effort. How does the funding of the cash transfer using a personal income tax, impact on work effort?

(15)

- (b) "Redistribution of income is Pareto inefficient." Discuss this statement critically

(5)

[20]

- (a) Gebruik 'n diagram om die effek van 'n kontantoordrag op werkpoging te verduidelik. Hoe sal die finansiering van so 'n oordrag met persoonlike inkomstebelasting, werkpoging raak?

(15)

- (b) "Inkomeherverdeling is Pareto ondoeltreffend." Bespreek hierdie stelling krities

(5)

[20]

QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (a) Explain, with the aid of a diagram, the excess burden of a personal income tax on labour income. (You may leave out the discussion of the income and substitution effects of the tax) (10)
- (b) Derive the equilibrium position for public goods with the aid of supply and demand curves. Give one reason why the private sector will not provide public goods at this equilibrium (10)
- [20]**
- (a) Verduidelik met behulp van 'n diagram, die oormatige belastinglas van 'n persoonlike inkomstebelasting op arbeidsinkome (U mag die bespreking van die inkom- en substitusie-effekte van die belasting ignoreer) (10)
- (b) Lei die ewewigsposisie vir 'n owerheidsgoed af met behulp van vraag en aanbod krommes. Gee een rede waarom die privaatsektor nie owerheidsgoedere by hierdie ewewig sal voorsien nie (10)
- [20]**

QUESTION 8 / VRAAG 8

- (a) Use a diagram to explain why it may be necessary for government to intervene in electricity provision. What are the policy options at the disposal of government to address this issue? (15)
- (b) Distinguish between tax evasion and tax avoidance. Give examples of each. How can these phenomena be minimised? (5)
- [20]**
- (a) Gebruik 'n diagram om te verduidelik waarom dit nodig mag wees vir die owerheid om met elektrisiteitsvoorsiening in te meng. Wat is die beleidsopsies wat die owerheid beskikbaar het om die probleem aan te spreek? (15)
- (b) Onderskei tussen belastingvermyding en belastingontduiking. Gee voorbeelde van elk. Hoe kan hierdie verskynsels beperk word? (5)
- [20]**

* * * * *

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (b) Use a production possibility curve and social indifference curves to illustrate and explain the possibility of a trade-off between equity and efficiency. (10)
- (b) Gebruik 'n produksiemoontlikheidskromme en gemeenskapsonsydigheidskrommes om die afruiling tussen doeltreffendheid en billikheid te illustreer en te verduidelik (10)

[20]

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

(a) Analyse, with the aid of a diagram, the tax incidence of a unit tax levied on the suppliers of bread (an essential product) Assume a 'normal' supply curve that increases from left to right. (10)

(a) Ontleed met behulp van 'n diagram die vestiging van 'n eenheidsbelasting wat op die verskaffers van brood ('n noodsaaklike produk) gehef word Veronderstel 'n 'normale' aanbodkromme wat van links na regs styg (10)

[illegible]

(b) Peter drives a new BMW (light motor vehicle) and pays R40 toll at the Robme toll road plaza. Lizzy drives a battered VW Beetle (light motor vehicle) and also has to pay R40. Peter earns R100 000 per month and Lizzy earns R2 000 per month. Discuss the structure of the toll fee considering:

- (i) fairness in terms of the benefit principle of taxation
- (ii) fairness according to ability-to-pay principle
- (iii) proportionality/progressivity/regressivity of the toll fee when

- the vehicle weight is the tax base
- personal income is the tax base

(10)

(b) Peter bestuur 'n nuwe BMW ('n ligte motorvoertuig) en betaal R40 tolgeld by die Besteelmy-tolhek. Lizzy bestuur 'n ou VW Kewer ('n ligte motorvoertuig) en moet ook R40 betaal. Peter verdien R100 000 per maand en Lizzy verdien R2 000 per maand. Bespreek die struktuur van die tolheffing deur die volgende in ag te neem

- (i) billikheid in terme van die voordeel-belastingbeginsel
- (ii) billikheid volgens die vermoe-om-te-betaal-beginsel
- (iii) proporsionaliteit/progressiwiteit/regressiwiteit van die tolheffing wanneer

- die gewig van die voertuig die belastingbasis is
- persoonlike inkomste die belasting basis is

(10)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

[20]

QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

- (a) Explain with the use of a diagram what the effect of a cash transfer is on work effort. How does the funding of the cash transfer using a personal income tax, impact on work effort? (15)
- (a) Gebruik 'n diagram om die effek van 'n kontantoorlog op werkpoging te verduidelik. Hoe sal die finansiering van so 'n oordrag met persoonlike inkomstebelasting, werkpoging raak? (15)

**[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]**

(b) "Redistribution of income is Pareto inefficient " Discuss this statement critically

(5)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

(b) "Inkomehverdeling is Pareto ondoeltreffend " Bespreek hierdie stelling krities

(5)

[20]

QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (b) Derive the equilibrium position for public goods with the aid of supply and demand curves. Give one reason why the private sector will not provide public goods at this equilibrium. (10)
- (b) Lei die ewewigsposisie vir 'n owerheidsgoed af met behulp van vraag en aanbod krommes. Gee een rede waarom die privaatsektor nie owerheidsgoedere by hierdie ewewig sal voorsien nie. (10)

(a) Use a diagram to explain why it may be necessary for government to intervene in electricity provision. What are the policy options at the disposal of government to address this issue? (15)

(a) Gebruik 'n diagram om te verduidelik waarom dit nodig mag wees vir die owerheid om met elektrisiteitsvoorsiening in te meng. Wat is die beleidsopsies wat die owerheid beskikbaar het om die probleem aan te spreek? (15)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- (b) Distinguish between tax evasion and tax avoidance. Give examples of each. How can these phenomena be minimised? (5)
- (b) Onderskei tussen belastingvermyding en belastingontduiking. Gee voorbeelde van elk. Hoe kan hierdie verskynsels beperk word? (5)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

ROUGH WORK / ROFWERK

ROUGH WORK / ROFWERK