

Zimsec O Level Commerce Past Exam Papers

In Zimbabwe, trade has been a driver of economic growth, rising incomes, and progressive empowerment of Zimbabweans through rising standards of living and the promise of better jobs. Since 1980, through good years and bad years, increases in exports have been positively associated with increases in national income. Zimbabwe's location and resource base, together with a low-cost but relatively well educated labor force, have endowed it with a naturally high trade ratio built on a diversified base that facilitates using trade as an engine of growth. While trade volumes have rebounded smartly from the deep recession of 2007-2008, these do not offset other worrisome longer-term trends: • Export growth during the last decade has been lacklustre and failed to drive high growth. • Agricultural exports, other than tobacco, have lost their once dominant role in the region, and are no longer a source of diversification. • Manufacturing has withered in a continuing secular decline. • Zimbabwe's export basket has become less diversified and more dependent on a narrow range of mineral and, to a lesser extent, agricultural products. In short, exports have become less diversified, less-technologically sophisticated, and less labor-intensive - and ever more dependent on a few large mining activities to provide foreign exchange and employment. This report traces the roots of this poor performance to several policy issues: poor predictability of macroeconomic policy and economic governance has created an unfavorable climate for private investment and trade; a tariff structure that dampens export profitability; industrial policies - indigenization policy in particular - that undermine investor confidence and inhibits private investment; and finally, competition-limiting policies toward services that limit connectivity of Zimbabweans and raise trade costs. The good news arising from the study is that the remedies for these policy shortcomings lie in Zimbabwean hands. If the government were to adopt reforms that reconfigure economy-wide incentives and trade and industrial policies, it could promote sustained growth, economic diversification and empowerment of poor people.

"This book provides a discussion of the managerial aspects, solutions and case studies related to e-business, disseminating current achievements and practical solutions and applications"--Provided by publisher.

This interdisciplinary book provides a cross-sectoral and multi-dimensional exploration and assessment of the urban geography perspectives in Zimbabwe. Drawing on work from different disciplines, the book not only contributes to academia but also seeks to inform urban policy with the view of contributing to the national aspirations of Zimbabwe attaining middle-income status by 2030. Adopting a multi-dimensional assessment that transcends disciplines such as urban and regional planning, human and physical geography, urban governance, political science, economics and development studies, the book provides a background for co-production concerning urban development in the Global South. The book contributes into its analysis of the institutional and legislative framework that relates to the urban geography of Zimbabwe, as these are responsible for the evolution of the urban system in the country. The connections among different sectors and issues such as environment, economy, politics and the wider objectives of the SDGs, especially goal 11 aspiring to create sustainable communities by 2030, are explored. The success stories

relating to urban geography in Zimbabwe are identified together with the best possible practices that may inform urban planning, policy and management.

First published in 1994, this volume's seeks to evaluate the impact of trade restrictions and other forms of government intervention on the development of manufacturing industries in Zimbabwe in the 1980s. The study focuses on the period after independence in Zimbabwe up to 1989. The emphasis of the study is on (a) the extent and levels of effective protection afforded the industries by the system and (b) the efficiency of all industries created by the system of protection. This research seeks to assess the extent of protection created by managed trade and other forms of government intervention, and the resultant efficiency of manufacturing sector industries, using single period effective rate of protection (ERP) and domestic resource cost (DRC) estimates. The aim is to show the structure of incentives and efficiency implications of intervention for sample firms and the whole manufacturing sector.

In 1990 Zimbabwe embarked on economic liberalisation. The country's economic associations, notably that erstwhile proponent of protectionism, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, had successfully lobbied for gradual reform. While state autonomy has often been regarded as a vital condition for reform, in Zimbabwe societal groups have induced an initially recalcitrant government to reconsider its basic policies. After 1980 the government tried to limit political competition. However, because of the perceived need for racial reconciliation following the guerrilla war, it maintained dialogue with settler-dominated interest groups along the pattern of societal corporatism established in the 1930s. By contrast, African associations, particularly labour unions, have regularly been subjected to regimentation. The government, however, has listened more closely to the demands of African farmers, who want to preserve parastatal marketing and governmental determination of prices. In Zimbabwe key urban groups support liberalisation while key rural groups do not. Theories of urban bias must therefore be qualified.

"Supported by well researched historical narrative and economic data, Zimbabwe: the end of the first republic examines the triumphs and tribulations of the Zimbabwean national project leading to the adoption of a home-grown constitution and the July 31, 2013 elections"-- Cover. This second edition for Cambridge O Level Commerce syllabus (7100) is thoroughly updated for first examination from 2018. Written by an experienced author in an engaging and accessible style this Coursebook provides comprehensive coverage of the syllabus and contains lots of activities and practice questions to help students apply commercial theory, with up-to-date, real-life examples.

IFC Lessons of Experience Series No. 5. The project experience accumulated by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) provides a basis for analyzing the way in which the investment framework has changed over time in developing countries and the implications for the success and efficiency of foreign direct investment (FDI) ventures. This report discusses the growth of FDI in the world economy and its role in emerging markets, describes the role of IFC in providing policy advice related to FDI (and the IFC's experience as an investor alongside FDI in developing countries), and draws lessons for how to structure FDI projects and policies to attract such investments. Annexes present and describe global FDI flows, FDI projects involving IFC investment and FIAS advisory assignments, and FDI projects examined in

preparing this study. Also available: French (0-8213-4212-6) Stock No. 14212; Spanish (0-8213-4213-4) Stock No. 14213.

A comprehensive reference and easily accessed guide to the ways management is practiced in public and private sector organizations throughout Africa.

First published in 1980. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

South Africa's Apartheid regime saw Zimbabwean independence and black majority rule in 1980 as a major threat to its interests, security and regional hegemony. John Dzimba explains how and why Pretoria sought to destabilise Zimbabwe and other front line states, examining the successes and failures of destabilisation against Zimbabwe's economic and political vulnerabilities and attempted responses. He shows why P.W. Botha's crisis ridden regime had to drop the policy in 1989.

Test.

This collection offers comprehensive insights into pivotal areas of concern regarding developments in Zimbabwe since its independence. By disclosing the intra-elite competition, assessing the performance of Zimbabwe's economy and explaining how the country's natural resources have been managed, we can better understand the ruling ZANU-PF's increasing reliance on the so-called war veterans and the land reform issue for its political survival.

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