

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/32

Paper 3 Case Study March 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Published

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Cambridge International A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded positively:

marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate

marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do marks are not deducted for errors

marks are not deducted for omissions

answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question			Answer		Marks	
1	'The Government of country X has decided to end international trading agreements with neighbouring countries.' (Lines 15–16) Analyse the likely impact on AP of this decision.					
	Level	Knowledge 3 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 5 marks		
	2	3 marks Good knowledge shown of impacts.	2 marks Points well applied	4–5 marks Good use of reasoned argument or theory to explain the likely impacts.		
	1	1–2 marks Knowledge shown impacts.	1 mark Some attempt to apply points or one point well applied	1–3 marks Some use of reasoned argument or theory to explain likely impacts		
	0		No creditable cor	ntent		
	Economic slowdown – decrease in economic growth, rising unemployment, currency depreciation Benefits Depreciating currency – exports will be more competitive Slowdown – wage rates in country X will grow more slowly country X interest rates are likely to stay low					
	Limitations All imported materials will be more expensive, country X consumers will have less disposable incomes, Will AP need to increase prices? Costs of all overseas projects will increase General disadvantages around uncertainty, such as banks' attitude towards lending and investor nervousness.					
	Applicati Refe USA Impo beau Fallir may	ion rence to data in Table and Asia rted products, includi ty ingredients from o	e 1, e.g. may be abling processed raw reverseas will be more but are cosmetic p	roducts luxuries? Some		

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	Analysis New trade agreements could increase sales and market share in other countries/greater awareness Slowdown in Country X will weaken market conditions and sales but this could be offset by better sales elsewhere due to competitive prices Could this affect the decision to relocate more production overseas? Higher cost of raw materials could feed through into price rises	

Question		Answer		Marks	
2(a)	Refer to lines 34–41 and dividend yield from 2017		forecast change in the	6	
		2017 (actual)	2018 (forecast)		
	Revenue	550	580		
	Operating profit	56	60		
	Share price	\$4 per share	\$3.80 per share		
	Dividend per share	\$0.30 per share	\$0.28 per share		
	Retained profit 10 12				
	Dividend yield = (dividend per share/share price) · 100 (1 mark)				
	Dividend yield 2017: 0.30/	/4 · 100 = 7.5%	(2 marks)		
	Dividend yield forecast 20	18: 0.28/3.80 · 100 = 7.3	37% (2 marks)		
	Change in yield: 7.37 – 7.	5 – = – 0.13% (or 0.13/7.	5 · 100 = 1.73%) (6 marks)		
	Accept 7.36% therefore -0.14% (6)				
	Accept answer as decima	l i.e. 0.0737 (2), 0.075 (2)) and 0.0013 (6) etc.		

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uestion			Answer			Mar	
2(b)	Refer to your results to part (a) and other information from the case. Recommend to AP's shareholders whether they should sell their shares in the company.						
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 4 marks		
	2	2 marks At least two relevant points made	2 marks Points well applied	3–4 marks Good use of theory to answer the question	3–4 marks Good judgement shown		
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some attempt to apply points or one point well applied	1–2 marks Some use of theory to answer the question	1–2 marks Some judgement shown		
	0	No creditable content					
	Knowled Shar retur	n on shares, so o ion of figures/ratios o	ers of the plc are dividend yield is ir calculated from th	nportant			
	Detail of possible expansion plans into men's products/salons in hotels						
	Reasons to sell shares Share price is predicted to fall, sell before it falls further? Dividend yield is predicted to fall (but not significantly) Shareholder nervousness about future of company Recent fall in profit and dividends						
	Profi Inter Com Stror	est rates still low pany expansion ng track record o	ast to increase (10 so worse returns plans announced f increasing divide could be importar	from banks at AGM may be end			

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Analysis Share price fall decreases value of investment, may be reason to sell Dividend yield is not changing significantly, so returns may still be acceptable to some investors Long term view – company success in future potentially helped by new growth plans.	
	Evaluation Decision either way – sell or not How well has Mary communicated the company's expansion plans? Are shareholders in it for the long term or short term? Main factor for shareholders holding shares? Return or ethical considerations How are other investments performing?	

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Question			Answer			Marks
3	the most	t important facto	o's focus on corpor for the succes	s of the propos		16
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 6 marks	Evaluation 6 marks	
	2	2 marks At least two relevant points made	2 marks Points well applied	4–6 marks Good use of theory to answer the question	4–6 marks Good judgement shown	
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some attempt to apply points or one point well applied	1–3 marks Some use of theory to answer the question	1–3 marks Some judgement shown	
	0		No credital	ble content		
	conti A ma mark	ributions to socie	includes objective			
	payir explo (NB them exan Mark and Coul	commitment to going fair prices for it pitation of child or allow comments aselves in this wanples.) Keting strategy in USA.	girls' education in raw materials, not other very low control well known y, such as the Botthis case the object of worker exploitance.	t testing on animates ost labour. I businesses who ody Shop and care ective is to increa	als and no market ndidates' local ase sales in Asia	
	e.g. f Way cost Do c	s in which CSR n to 'ethical' consul s in which this co reasons, e.g. pay	mers. May enable uld also increase ying higher prices are? May not infl	e slightly higher p costs – pressure to suppliers.	e on price for	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	Evaluation Judgement on importance Other aspects of the marketing strategy that may be more important e.g. need to ensure that all parts of the company are run responsibly How do these aspects fit in with all aspects of the marketing strategy, for example to what extent does the company have a USP Issues of consumer attitude – to what extent do these aspects 'sell' products? Might consumers in some countries be more aware than in others? Cynically, do consumers actually care?	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	Refer to Table 3 and the network diagram.	7
	Calculate and enter on the network diagram the earliest start time (EST) and latest finish time (LFT) for each activity.	
	See diagram below:	
	H 4	
	1 0 A 2 8 B 3 10 C 4 11 E 5 15 F 6 18 1 7 19 D 6 3 3	
	1 mark per correct node 3 marks if all ESTs correct 3 marks if all LFTs correct OFR	
4(a)(ii)	Identify on the network diagram the critical path.	1
	Critical path is A,B,C,E,G,J	
	Note: It is not necessary to redraw the network diagram, but credit candidates who have included answers on their own drawn diagram.	

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Question			Answer			Marks
4(b)	Refer to your answer to part (a) and other information from the case. Assess the usefulness of critical path analysis (CPA) to AP when planning the new factory project.					
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 4 marks	
	2	2 marks At least two relevant points made	2 marks Points well applied	3–4 marks Good use of theory to answer the question	3–4 marks Good judgement shown	
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some attempt to apply points or one point well applied	1–2 marks Some use of theory to answer the question	1–2 marks Some judgement shown	
	0		No creditable cont	ent		
	information Answers	on may include				
	CPA ident Need time Usef May be ke	tifying which mands to be drawn under taken. May be to to work out work mean that resounce tor a long time.	gram is a way of sec y not be delayed wi up using expert info ime consuming to o hich activities may urces, are ordered was ne before use.	ithout delaying the semation and realisticarry out. be carried out at the when needed and contact the semantic series and contact the semantic series.	whole project. c estimates of e same time	
	dura Refe build Poss due	erence to particu tion, e.g. installa erence to reason ling work or unre sible lack of expe to lack of knowle	lar tasks which may ation of services suc s for delays, for exa eliable suppliers of l ertise in AP for plan edge of local condit ance of activities on	ch as water ample bad weather building materials ining this type of buildins in Africa.	delaying	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	Analysis Line of argument followed as to how a network diagram may help to plan and sequence activities, avoid waste of time and resources Line of argument as to why/how this may be difficult to predict and the consequences, if a critical activity is delayed, this will delay the whole project and lead to increased costs. Evaluation Only as accurate as information and expertise used to compile it. A useful tool, along with local knowledge, e.g. in African environment in this case.	

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Question			Answei	•		Marks
5	Discuss the importance of human resource management to the success of the new African factory.					
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 5 marks	Evaluation 5 marks	
	2	2 marks At least two relevant points made	2 marks Points well applied	4–6 marks Good use of theory to answer the question	4–6 marks Good judgement shown	
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some attempt to apply points or one point well applied	1–3 marks Some use of theory to answer the question	1–3 marks Some judgement shown	
	0		No credita	ble content		
	Knowle Hur mot Wit wor Car sub Red Invo	tivating the workforthin HRM – workforkforce needs of the full planning will assequent running cruitment issues – blyement and morgets (MBO?) Kaiz all cultural issues	orce proce planning – as the business, both be needed for bo and managemen getting the right tivation of workfor	ssessing and pro now and in the th the factory set t. people for the jo rce in decision m	future. t-up and	
	plai Co- cou Dis- gro Dis- teai	s is a project that ning expertise wordination may be ntry X who are secussion of skills rups and related pussion of productions work issues	is being set up 'fi ill be needed to s e difficult between ent to set up the f equired, both for oints. etion targets as a	et up and equip to local managers actory new systems and	the new factory. and those from d for kaizen	
	arg goir The and The	ective HRM will be uments of how sung motivation and impact of local is unsuitable' staff.	ssues, such as po unication barriers	g, recruitment, tra may not lead to t essible redundan	aining and on- he success of the fa cy of 'unskilled	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5	Evaluation Successful set up and running will need workforce to operate as a cohesive team Communication will be essential within the factory and with AP in country X Well motivated workforce should lead to more willingness to learn new skills, but issues of education and expertise Expertise and training issues – how will modern techniques be introduced? Might it be difficult to find local managers with expertise?	

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Question	Answer	Marks
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Questions 6 and 7 use this marking grid

Level	Knowledge 3 marks	Application 3 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 10 marks	
3				7–10 marks Good judgement shown throughout with well supported conclusion/ recommendation, focused on the business in the case	
2	3 marks Good under- standing shown	3 marks Good application to the case	3–4 marks Good use of reasoned argument or use of theory to explain points made	4–6 marks Some judgement shown in the main body of the answer and an attempt to support conclusion/ recommendation, focused on the business in the case OR effective and well supported conclusion/ recommendation, focused on the business in the case	
1	1–2 marks Some under- standing shown	1–2 marks Some application to the case	1–2 marks Limited use of reasoned argument or use of theory to support points made	1–3 marks Limited attempt to show judgement either within the answer OR a weakly supported conclusion/ recommendation with some focus on the business in the case	
0	No creditable content				

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Question	Answer	Marks
6	Evaluate the usefulness of strategic choice techniques to AP's directors to help them decide between the two options for growth.	20
	L1 Skills maximum if just making a choice based on data rather than focussing on usefulness of techniques	
	Answers may include:	
	Knowledge/definitions Strategic choice techniques – Ansoff, Force Field analysis, Decision trees and how they might be used in this case to weigh up the options Option A is selling the same products but in a different market, but also a new direction into service sector. Option B is developing a new range of related products, for a market that AP has limited knowledge of. Balance of costs and risk Would either option prove a disaster for the company in the case of failure?	
	Application Reference to data in table 4 and other information as it applies to techniques Detail of two options applied to strategic choice techniques	
	Analysis Use of techniques to weigh up data – cost and risk, followed through with affordability to AP Comparison between techniques, given the data available.	
	Evaluation Limitations of techniques Need to use other information Dynamic nature of markets concerned Which option is favoured by Directors?	
	Examiner's note: maximum L1 Analysis and Evaluation, if only the choice between options is addressed rather than techniques.	

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Question	Answer	Marks		
7	Assume that AP's directors choose option A. Evaluate how this strategy may be successfully implemented.	20		
	L1 maximum if implementation based only on one functional area.			
	Answers may include:			
	Knowledge/definitions Strategic implementation follows strategic analysis and strategic choice. It means putting a strategy into effect in a planned way, with the purpose of achieving an identified objective. This is a major decision involving significant change and resources, including an entry into the service sector. Corporate and contingency planning will be needed Benefits of business planning in this context Resources and finance? Use of retained profit?			
	Application AP knows a lot about production of products but not running salons Maintaining supplies of beauty products to salons and hotels How to plan for seasonality – flexible staffing for salons? Will staff be employed/recruited by AP or the hotels? Issues of working together with hotel group in different countries Will there be a 'pilot' project to try this out in a few hotels first? – may help to iron out difficulties If hotel group runs into business problems, this will be out of AP's control but will have a negative impact			
	Analysis Possible consequences of issues identified and how they may be successfully managed Followed through chain of argument of the importance of aspects such as seasonality, business planning, entry into service sector. Followed through chain of arguments about the importance of corporate planning/contingency planning.			
	Evaluation Planning will be essential Success will also depend on success of the hotel group, this could increase risk There is a 30% chance of failure – what could this look like? How easy might it be to withdraw if the project fails? Communication will be essential			

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