
BUSINESS STUDIES

7115/21

Paper 2 Case Study

May/June 2019

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

Published

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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of **14** printed pages.

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.

Question	Answer	Marks				
1(a)	<p>Identify and explain <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage to SA of starting to sell new products in a niche market</p> <p>Knowledge [2 × 1] Award one mark for each relevant advantage/disadvantage Analysis [2 × 1] Award one mark for a relevant explanation for each advantage/disadvantage Application [2 × 2] Award two application marks for each advantage/disadvantage</p> <p>Answers are likely to include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="327 689 1305 1245"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="327 689 549 936">Advantage</td> <td data-bbox="549 689 1305 936"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher price charged • Less competition • Meet specific needs of customers • Increase sales/market share • Spreads risk/diversification • Attracts new/different customers </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="327 936 549 1245">Disadvantage</td> <td data-bbox="549 936 1305 1245"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More expensive to produce the product – uses batch rather than flow production • Increased costs e.g. product development, new marketing strategy needed • Limited size of market/limited potential sales • Smaller market segment • Higher price does not match existing brand image for low priced soap </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indicative response: SA can sell specialist products that meets these specific customer needs (k) and SA wants to sell soap aimed at people with older skin. (ap) This means that there are likely to be few competitors in this market as it is smaller and less attractive for larger businesses making it easier to have a higher market share and higher profits. (an). As incomes are increasing in country Z, older people will be able to afford this soap. (ap)</p> <p>Possible application marks: Produces soap; existing soap sold in a mass market; bars or liquid soap; new factory/equipment will cost \$15m; 50 workers in the new factory; country Z is a growing economy; older skin; luxury soap; baby soap; medicated soap; low priced soap.</p> <p>There may be other examples in context that have not been included here.</p>	Advantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher price charged • Less competition • Meet specific needs of customers • Increase sales/market share • Spreads risk/diversification • Attracts new/different customers 	Disadvantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More expensive to produce the product – uses batch rather than flow production • Increased costs e.g. product development, new marketing strategy needed • Limited size of market/limited potential sales • Smaller market segment • Higher price does not match existing brand image for low priced soap 	8
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1(b)	<p>Consider the following <u>three</u> roles of packaging for SA's new products. Which is the most important role for the successful launch of these new products? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Relevant points might include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 450 1305 1025"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 450 531 651">Protection</td> <td data-bbox="531 450 1305 651"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So the soap does not get damaged in transit – however this might increase the costs of packaging • Easier to pack and store the soap in warehouses before sale– however this may take up more storage space </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 651 531 824">Brand image</td> <td data-bbox="531 651 1305 824"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes the soap stand out from other products on the shelves • Differentiates products from competitors' products • Images on package reinforces brand </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 824 531 1025">Information about the product</td> <td data-bbox="531 824 1305 1025"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal requirement – government protection for consumer • Customers need to know what is in the soap – may have a physical reaction e.g. allergies or ethical reaction e.g. animal testing </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Knowledge/Analysis/Evaluation – award up to 10 marks using the levels-based mark scheme below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 1167 1294 1765"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 1167 475 1229"></th> <th data-bbox="475 1167 1294 1229">Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1229 475 1496">Level 3</td> <td data-bbox="475 1229 1294 1496"> At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified conclusion as to which is the most important role of packaging to choose to successfully launch new products compared to the other roles. 7–8 marks for some limited judgement shown in conclusion as to which is the most important role of packaging to successfully launch new products. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1496 475 1630">Level 2</td> <td data-bbox="475 1496 1294 1630"> 4–6 marks Detailed discussion of the benefits and/or drawbacks of each role of packaging. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1630 475 1765">Level 1</td> <td data-bbox="475 1630 1294 1765"> 1–3 marks Outline of the benefits and/or drawbacks of each role of packaging. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So the soap does not get damaged in transit – however this might increase the costs of packaging • Easier to pack and store the soap in warehouses before sale– however this may take up more storage space 	Brand image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes the soap stand out from other products on the shelves • Differentiates products from competitors' products • Images on package reinforces brand 	Information about the product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal requirement – government protection for consumer • Customers need to know what is in the soap – may have a physical reaction e.g. allergies or ethical reaction e.g. animal testing 		Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation	Level 3	At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified conclusion as to which is the most important role of packaging to choose to successfully launch new products compared to the other roles. 7–8 marks for some limited judgement shown in conclusion as to which is the most important role of packaging to successfully launch new products.	Level 2	4–6 marks Detailed discussion of the benefits and/or drawbacks of each role of packaging.	Level 1	1–3 marks Outline of the benefits and/or drawbacks of each role of packaging.	12
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1(b)	<p>Level 1 – 1 mark for each L1 statement (max of 3 marks) e.g. Information about the ingredients of the soap is necessary as some people might be allergic to the soap.</p> <p>Level 2 – 1 × L2 explanation can gain 4 marks and a further mark can be awarded for each additional L2 explanation (max 6 marks) e.g. Information about the ingredients of the soap is necessary as some people might be allergic to the soap. This might result in a poor reputation for the soap if customers put bad comments on social media about the soap giving them problems. If full information is provided then this should be avoided and only good comments about the soap should be posted. (L2 plus application for making reference to soap in the explanation)</p> <p>Level 3 – For L3 to be awarded there needs to be at least two L2 marks awarded and then a conclusion which is the most important role of packaging to successfully launch new products.</p> <p>Award up to 2 additional marks for relevant application.</p> <p>Possible application marks: produces soap; sold in a mass market; soap sold as bars or liquid soap; bottles; niche market soaps; allergies/allergic reaction; medicated soap; baby soap; soap for older skin; luxury soap; retailers; wholesalers.</p> <p>There may be other examples in context that have not been included here.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>Identify and explain how the following <u>two</u> stakeholder groups might be affected by SA's plans to expand.</p> <p>Knowledge [2 × 1] Award one mark for each effect Analysis [2 × 1] Award one mark for a relevant explanation for each effect Application [2 × 2] Award two application marks for each effect</p> <p>Examples might include:</p> <p>Shareholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher dividend if the expansion is successful – may be lower dividend is retained profit used • They might be asked to provide share capital – \$15m required • Change the market price of shares • Increased risk of their investment <p>Local community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment in the local area might fall/incomes in the local area might rise • More production jobs will be available • May cause environmental costs/damage/negative externalities <p>Indicative response: Shareholders – The cost of expansion is \$15m (ap) and they might be asked to provide share capital (k). This could reduce the market price of their shares in the soap company (ap) as it will take time for the new investment to lead to higher profits and possibly higher dividends (an).</p> <p>Possible application marks: Plc set up 20 years ago; produces soap; sold in a mass market; start selling niche market soaps; need a new factory/equipment; will cost \$15m; 50 workers.</p> <p>There may be other examples in context that have not been included here.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks														
2(b)	<p>Consider the following <u>three</u> benefits to SA of having well-motivated employees. Which benefit will be the most important to SA if it wants to increase profit? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Relevant points might include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="328 450 1303 913"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 450 501 613">Higher output</td> <td data-bbox="501 450 1303 613">More products available to sell – likely to increase revenue – increased profit as costs may not increase proportionately May increase productivity – lower unit/average costs</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 613 501 748">Fewer employees leaving</td> <td data-bbox="501 613 1303 748">Happier more satisfied employees less likely to leave for another employer – reduces recruitment costs/less need for training of new employees</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 748 501 913">Higher quality</td> <td data-bbox="501 748 1303 913">Fewer mistakes made – lower unit costs – improved gross profit – higher profits Gives a better reputation with regards to the product – may increase price/more customers attracted</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Knowledge/Analysis/Evaluation – award up to 10 marks using the levels-based mark scheme below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="328 1048 1303 1547"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="328 1048 501 1115"></th> <th data-bbox="501 1048 1303 1115">Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 1115 501 1350">Level 3</td> <td data-bbox="501 1115 1303 1350">At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified conclusion of the most important benefit that will lead to higher profit and why it is more important than the other two benefits. 7–8 marks for limited conclusion of the most important benefit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 1350 501 1451">Level 2</td> <td data-bbox="501 1350 1303 1451">4–6 marks Detailed discussion of each benefit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 1451 501 1547">Level 1</td> <td data-bbox="501 1451 1303 1547">1–3 marks Outline of each benefit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Level 1 – 1 mark for each L1 statement (max of 3 marks) e.g. Higher output likely to increase sales</p> <p>Level 2 – 1 × L2 explanation can gain 4 marks and a further mark can be awarded for each additional L2 explanation (max 6 marks) e.g. Higher output of soap is likely to lead to higher sales and may even lead to higher revenue. If costs do not increase in the same proportion as the increase in revenue then profit may also increase enabling SA to pay higher dividends. (L2 plus application for recognising that it is a company producing soap).</p> <p>Level 3 – For L3 to be awarded there needs to be at least two L2 marks awarded and then a conclusion which justifies which is the most important benefit.</p>	Higher output	More products available to sell – likely to increase revenue – increased profit as costs may not increase proportionately May increase productivity – lower unit/average costs	Fewer employees leaving	Happier more satisfied employees less likely to leave for another employer – reduces recruitment costs/less need for training of new employees	Higher quality	Fewer mistakes made – lower unit costs – improved gross profit – higher profits Gives a better reputation with regards to the product – may increase price/more customers attracted		Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation	Level 3	At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified conclusion of the most important benefit that will lead to higher profit and why it is more important than the other two benefits. 7–8 marks for limited conclusion of the most important benefit.	Level 2	4–6 marks Detailed discussion of each benefit.	Level 1	1–3 marks Outline of each benefit.	12
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2(b)	<p>Award up to 2 additional marks for relevant application.</p> <p>Possible application marks: Produces soap; sold in a mass market; niche market soaps; new factory and equipment that will cost \$15m; employs 100 production workers in the current factory; employ 50 workers in the new factory; luxury soap.</p> <p>There may be other examples in context that have not been included here.</p>	

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3(a)	<p>Identify and explain <u>two</u> ways SA could use lean production in its factory.</p> <p>Knowledge [2 × 1] Award one mark for each relevant way Analysis [2 × 1] Award one mark for an explanation for each way Application [2 × 2] Award two application marks for each way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just-in-time/JIT – inventory arrives at production line when wanted/ no warehousing of inventory • Kaizen – continuous improvement/eliminates waste/ better layout of factory improves flow of production • Cell production – small team working/responsible for complete unit of work • Kanban – inventory arrives at production line only when inventory has been used/reduces the holding of inventory <p>Indicative response: Just-in-time (k) means that inventory is reduced to no or very low levels held in storage. (an) This reduces the need for having warehouse space to hold the ingredients to make soap. (ap) SA will need to have good relationships with its suppliers to ensure that the flow production line is not interrupted by inventory running out. (ap)</p> <p>Possible application marks: Produces soap; sold in a mass market; wants to start selling niche market soaps; employs 100 production workers; flow production; batch production.</p> <p>There may be other examples in context that have not been included here.</p>	8

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3(b)	<p>Consider <u>three</u> leadership styles the Operations manager could use in the new factory. Recommend which leadership style should be used to improve decision-making. Justify your answer</p> <p>Relevant points might include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 416 1311 1447"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="316 416 497 479"></th> <th data-bbox="497 416 903 479">Advantages</th> <th data-bbox="903 416 1311 479">Disadvantages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 479 497 819">Autocratic</td> <td data-bbox="497 479 903 819"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear instructions given by manager/quick decision making • Less likely to make mistakes if clear what to do • Some employees like having no responsibility to make any decisions </td> <td data-bbox="903 479 1311 819"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not allow worker involvement/one way communication • May be demotivating for some employees as feel less involved in the business </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 819 497 1294">Democratic</td> <td data-bbox="497 819 903 1294"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivating as workers feel they can contribute to the decision making • Feel they are being listened to and views respected/two way communication • May have some good ideas for how to improve the work flow as they are the ones working on the production line </td> <td data-bbox="903 819 1311 1294"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More time consuming to make decisions as time taken consulting the employees before decisions made </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1294 497 1447">Laissez-faire</td> <td data-bbox="497 1294 903 1447"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivating as workers feel in control </td> <td data-bbox="903 1294 1311 1447"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some workers will not like this responsibility </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Advantages	Disadvantages	Autocratic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear instructions given by manager/quick decision making • Less likely to make mistakes if clear what to do • Some employees like having no responsibility to make any decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not allow worker involvement/one way communication • May be demotivating for some employees as feel less involved in the business 	Democratic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivating as workers feel they can contribute to the decision making • Feel they are being listened to and views respected/two way communication • May have some good ideas for how to improve the work flow as they are the ones working on the production line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More time consuming to make decisions as time taken consulting the employees before decisions made 	Laissez-faire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivating as workers feel in control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some workers will not like this responsibility 	12
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3(b)	<p>Knowledge/Analysis/Evaluation – award up to 10 marks using the level levels-based mark scheme on the next page</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="328 349 1302 1014"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="328 349 504 414"></th> <th data-bbox="507 349 1302 414">Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 418 504 748">Level 3</td> <td data-bbox="507 418 1302 748"> <p>At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified recommendation as to which leadership style will be most effective in improving decision making and why the other leadership styles will be less effective.</p> <p>7–8 marks for some limited judgement shown in the recommendation as to which leadership style will be most effective in improving decision making.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 752 504 880">Level 2</td> <td data-bbox="507 752 1302 880"> <p>4–6 marks Detailed discussion of the benefits and/or drawbacks of each leadership style.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 884 504 1014">Level 1</td> <td data-bbox="507 884 1302 1014"> <p>1–3 marks Identifies style of leadership and/or identifies features of leadership style</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Level 1 – 1 mark for each L1 statement (max of 3 marks) e.g. Autocratic leadership style (L1) – will lead to clear instructions being given by the manager for workers to follow (L1).</p> <p>Level 2 – 1 x L2 explanation can gain 4 marks and a further mark can be awarded for each additional L2 explanation (max 6 marks) e.g. Autocratic leadership style will lead to clear instructions being given by the manager. This means production workers will always know what to do and know what is expected of them. However, they will not feel they can contribute or make any comments if they feel something could be improved. (L2)</p> <p>Level 3 – For L3 to be awarded there needs to be at least two L2 marks awarded and then a recommendation which leadership style should be used to ensure there is an improvement in decision making.</p> <p>Award up to 2 additional marks for relevant application.</p> <p>Possible application marks: Produces soap; selling niche market soaps; employs 100 production workers in the current factory; 50 workers in the new factory; 150 combined workforce; directors of SA disagree about leadership style; some managers not involved in important decisions; well-motivated employees are important.</p> <p>There may be other examples in context that have not been included here.</p>		Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation	Level 3	<p>At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified recommendation as to which leadership style will be most effective in improving decision making and why the other leadership styles will be less effective.</p> <p>7–8 marks for some limited judgement shown in the recommendation as to which leadership style will be most effective in improving decision making.</p>	Level 2	<p>4–6 marks Detailed discussion of the benefits and/or drawbacks of each leadership style.</p>	Level 1	<p>1–3 marks Identifies style of leadership and/or identifies features of leadership style</p>	
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4(a)	<p>Identify and explain two opportunities and two threats for businesses in country Z from globalisation.</p> <p>Award one mark for each opportunity/threat (max 4) plus one additional mark for an explanation of each opportunity/threat</p> <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New markets – increased revenue • Increased brand awareness • Increased sales –higher profit • Saturated home markets – new markets to develop • Spread risks – over more markets/products • New products developed – for new markets with different tastes • Higher incomes in growing economies – increased disposable income leading to higher sales • Free trade agreements – may allow domestic companies easier access to overseas market/Easier to export • Access to cheaper supplies/cheaper labour – lowers costs <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased competition in the home market – lose market share – may need to reduce prices • Free trade agreements – may allow foreign companies easier access to domestic market • Jobs lost in industries that cannot compete with cheaper foreign competition • Workers may choose to work for MNC which pays better wages – losing workers • Pressure to increase wage rates due to match MNC pay • Easier for exploitation by MNCs e.g. labour/natural resources • May be more vulnerable to external shocks e.g. recession in main export markets <p>Indicative response: Country Z has signed a trade agreement (1) which provides opportunities for businesses in country Z to sell in new markets abroad and increase revenue (1).</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks												
4(b)	<p>Using Appendix 3 and other information, consider SA's financial position, using liquidity ratios. Recommend whether the bank manager should give a loan to SA for the new factory. Justify your answer.</p> <p>Relevant points might include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="325 450 1305 1171"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="325 450 788 757">L2 Liquidity ratios/L2 points</td> <td data-bbox="788 450 1305 757"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current ratio = 3:1 (3) in 2018 • Acid test ratio = 1:1 (1) in 2018 • Acid test ratio has stayed the same • Explanation that shows understanding of the meaning/significance of the ratio figures in 2017 and/or 2018 </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="325 757 788 1171">L1 Basic statements</td> <td data-bbox="788 757 1305 1171"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory has increased by \$5m between 2017–18 • Bank loan has increased by \$10m between 2017–18 • Liquidity formulas • Non-current assets has remained the same • Simple calculations e.g. current assets in 2018 = \$15m • Revenue in 2018 for low priced soap is \$60m </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Award up to ten marks using the levels-based mark scheme below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="333 1272 1297 1904"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="333 1272 453 1339"></th> <th data-bbox="453 1272 1297 1339">Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="333 1339 453 1574">Level 3</td> <td data-bbox="453 1339 1297 1574">At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified recommendation whether or not the bank manager should give a loan to SA for the new factory 7–8 marks for some limited judgement shown in recommendation as to whether the bank manager should give a loan to SA for the new factory</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="333 1574 453 1709">Level 2</td> <td data-bbox="453 1574 1297 1709">4–6 marks Liquidity ratios correctly calculated. Explanation of meaning and significance of liquidity ratios.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="333 1709 453 1904">Level 1</td> <td data-bbox="453 1709 1297 1904">1–3 marks Outline of financial position without liquidity ratios calculated. Identifies the change in the figures from Appendix 3 Formula for liquidity ratios Makes financial calculation from figures in Appendix 1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	L2 Liquidity ratios/L2 points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current ratio = 3:1 (3) in 2018 • Acid test ratio = 1:1 (1) in 2018 • Acid test ratio has stayed the same • Explanation that shows understanding of the meaning/significance of the ratio figures in 2017 and/or 2018 	L1 Basic statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory has increased by \$5m between 2017–18 • Bank loan has increased by \$10m between 2017–18 • Liquidity formulas • Non-current assets has remained the same • Simple calculations e.g. current assets in 2018 = \$15m • Revenue in 2018 for low priced soap is \$60m 		Knowledge/Analysis/ Evaluation	Level 3	At least 2 × Level 2 + 9–10 marks for well justified recommendation whether or not the bank manager should give a loan to SA for the new factory 7–8 marks for some limited judgement shown in recommendation as to whether the bank manager should give a loan to SA for the new factory	Level 2	4–6 marks Liquidity ratios correctly calculated. Explanation of meaning and significance of liquidity ratios.	Level 1	1–3 marks Outline of financial position without liquidity ratios calculated. Identifies the change in the figures from Appendix 3 Formula for liquidity ratios Makes financial calculation from figures in Appendix 1	12
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4(b)	<p>Level 1 – 1 mark for each L1 statement (max of 3 marks) e.g. The inventory has increased by \$5m (L1) as the inventory was \$5m in 2017 and \$10m in 2018 (1 × Ap).</p> <p>Level 2 – 1 x L2 explanation can gain 4 marks and a further mark can be awarded for each additional L2 explanation (max 6 marks) e.g. The acid test ratio in 2018 is 1:1. (L2)</p> <p>Level 3 – For L3 to be awarded there needs to be at least two correct L2 liquidity calculations and then a recommendation as to whether or not the bank manager should give a loan to SA for the new factory.</p> <p>Award up to 2 additional marks for relevant application.</p> <p>Possible application marks: 2017 current ratio was 2:1; 2017 acid test ratio was 1:1; any other relevant use of financial data from Appendix 3 e.g. bank loan is now \$20m; produces soap; new factory and equipment that will cost \$15m; 50 workers in the new factory; country Z is a growing economy.</p> <p>There may be other examples in context that have not been included here.</p>	