

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/33

Paper 3 Case Study

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 100

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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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		Mark		
1	Analyse to	Analyse the threats to CSP of the changes in the energy market and government policy					
	Level	Knowledge 3 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 5 marks			
	2	3 marks Good knowledge shown of threats/impact of them.	2 marks Points well applied to the case	4–5 marks Good use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the likely impact of threats			
	1	1–2 marks Knowledge shown of threats/impact of them.	1 mark Some application to the case	1–3 marks Some use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the likely impact of threats			
	0 No creditable content						
	Knowled Threa Defin	ats – external factors that	impact business negatively for example government su	-			
	 Application Use of information from text as to what this means for CS, green energy provider, solar panels, 'green' mission statement Increasing energy efficiency of electrical products Withdrawal of government grants from European governments Subsidies to individual and business customers have been reduced or removed 						
			e.g. governments will no lo crease productions costs. V				

Also credit references to technical developments, can CS afford to keep up?

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Refer to Appendix 1. Calculate:	2
	the operating profit margin for 2018	
	Units required for full marks OPM = Operating profit / sales revenue × 100 (1 mark if no relevant calculation)	
	2018: \$20 m / \$70 m × 100 [1] = 28.57% [2] Accept 28.6% and 29% 28.57 or 28.6 or 29 [1]	
	Forecast OPM: 10 / 72 × 100 = 13.9% [1]	
2(a)(ii)	the dividend yield for 2018. Units required for full marks	4
	Dividend Yield = Dividend per share / price per share × 100 [1] Dividend per share = total dividend / shares [1]	
	2018: Dividend per share $5 \text{ m} / 10 \text{ m} = (\$)0.50 \text{ per share}$ [2]	
	0.50 / \$6.50 × 100 [3] = 7.69% [4] 7.69 [3] OFR	

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Question			Aı	nswer		Marks		
2(b)	Refer to your results in 2(a) and any other information. Recommend to CSP'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 Good knowledge shown of factors	2 marks Points well applied to the case	3–4 marks Good use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the reasons for keeping/selling shares	3–4 marks Good judgement shown in answer and conclusion.			
	1	1 mark Knowledge shown of factors	1 mark Some application to the case	1–2 marks Some use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the reasons for keeping/selling shares	1–2 marks Some judgement shown in answer and conclusion.			
	0 No creditable content							
		lies for results.	AL if only use res	sults or other information	ı .			
	RoleImpoGene	of shareholders ortance of divide	and reasons for nds as returns an holding/selling sh or ratios	d link with profit				
	 Application Comparison of figures from Appendix 2/Use of results OPM 2018 \$20 m / \$70 m × 100 = 28.57% Forecast \$10 m / \$72 m = 13.89% OPM has decreased by 14.68% points or 14.68 / 28.57 × 100 = -51.38% change Dividend yield 2018 \$0.50 / \$6.50 × 100 = 7.69% Forecast \$0.30 / \$5 × 100 = 6% Dividend yield has decreased by 1.69% points or 1.69 / 7.69 = -21.98% change Dividend paid is forecast to fall by \$2 m Share price forecast to fall 							

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	 Reference to reasons for forecast falling share price, such as less grants and subsidies leading to lower forecast profit Tammy's strategies for growth Need for continuing future investment, may depress shareholder returns? 	
	Analysis	
	Impact on shareholders as stakeholders Page and any property for holding or calling including large to the property of t	
	 Reasoned arguments for holding or selling, including long term view Possible ethical objective of investors in CS 	
	Evaluation	
	Balance of evidence – for or against?	
	Are shareholders short term or long term investors?	
	Accuracy of forecast data?	
	 Long term future bright for greener energy? 	

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Question	Answer							
3		_		that 'the greener energ cess of our solar panel		10		
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 4 marks			
	2	2 marks Good knowledge shown	2 marks Points well applied to the case	4–6 marks Good use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the likely importance	4–6 marks Good judgement shown in answer and conclusion			
	1	1 mark Knowledge shown	1 mark Some application to the case	1–3 marks Some use of theory/reasoned argument to explain likely importance	1–3 marks Some judgement shown in answer and conclusion			
	0		No	creditable content				
	Answers Knowled Miss orga Envir	may include Ige ion statement: a nization, or indiv	ı formal summary vidual tives as part of c	der marketing mix 4Ps of the aims and values orporate and marketing of the objectives, integrated m	of a company,			
	 Application CSP are involved in a 'green' industry Higher prices and less discounts compared to competitors due to longer guarantee period, but possible to still be 'green' and pay less References to consumer's reasons for choosing to install solar panels, but also reasons for buying solar phone chargers and lamps 							
	reas	 Analysis Development of why green objectives may be important or not – will it attract more customers? Do consumers really care? Are consumers willing to pay higher prices for green energy when subsidies disappear? 						

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Possible impacts on company image and reputation

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	 Evaluation Future use if green energy becomes the 'norm' Judgement as to how important 'green' may be – is price more important? Risks over long term as more competition in 'green' technology and need to stay 'ahead of the game' 	

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Question	Answer		Marks			
4(a)(i)	Refer to the table in Appendix 2 and lines 53–57. Calculate:					
	the change in capacity utilisation which will result if the special order	is accepted				
	Capacity utilisation = current capacity / maximum capacity × 100 [1 if no relevant	vant working]				
	Current CPU = 32 000 / 44 000 × 100 = 72.7%	[1]				
	With special order = 42000 / 44 000 × 100 = 95.45% Therefore change is 22.8% points or change is 22.8 / 72.7 = 31.4%	[1] [4] [4]				
	Allow range of answers 22–23% 22.8 31.4	[3] [3]				
4(a)(ii)	the change to CSP's profits if the special order is accepted.		4			
	Change to profits will be total contribution.					
	Total contribution = contribution per unit × extra output for special order OR					
	Contribution per unit = selling price – variable cost per unit [1 if no relevan	it calculation]				
	Variable unit cost = 4 + 1 + 1.50 = 6.50	[1]				
	Contribution per unit = $$7 - 6.50 = 0.50	[2]				
	Total contribution = \$0.50 × 10 000 = \$5000	[4]				
	If fixed costs included then $-\$0.50 \times 10000 = -\5000 negative contribution Profit for the year with special order $\$85000$ Profit for the year without special order $\$80000$	[3] [2] [1]				
	Some attempt	[1–2 marks]				

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Question			Δ	nswer		Marks		
4(b)			om <u>4(a)</u> and any special order fr	other information, recomm	end whether	12		
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 4 marks			
	2	2 marks Good knowledge shown of factors	2 marks Points well applied to the case	3–4 marks Good use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the advantages and disadvantages of special order.	3–4 marks Good judgement shown in answer and conclusion.			
	1	1 mark Knowledge shown of factors	1 mark Some application to the case	1–2 marks Some use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the advantages and disadvantages of special order	1–2 marks Some judgement shown in answer and conclusion.			
	0 No creditable content							
	OFR app will be no Knowled • Mea • Mea	olies for results. (egative). Answered dge uning of capacity aning of total con	(In this case if fix is may include utilisation and w	esults or other information. ed costs have been included to the second	then contribution			
	 App 	erence to results lication of chang	es to capacity ar oints from the te	nd profits xt, including nature of special	order			
	 Analysis Reasons for and against acceptance of special order For – addition to profit, better use of resources, could lead to more orders in future. Against – capacity utilisation over 95%, no spare capacity for other orders that may be at full price, will it dilute present sales of lamps from other retailers? If another order comes in this will put the company over capacity 							
	ShoIs it	ion ept or decline ord rt/long term? a 'one off' order' agement objecti	?					

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2019

Question			A	nswer		Marks		
5		Evaluate the possible benefits to CSP of the close involvement of employees and the ECE trade union in the workplace.						
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 4 marks			
	2	2 marks Good knowledge shown	2 marks Points well applied to the case	4–6 marks Good use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the likely impact of TU involvement	4–6 marks Good judgement shown in answer and conclusion			
	1	1 mark Knowledge shown	1 mark Some application to the case	1–3 marks Some use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the likely impact TU involvement	1–3 marks Some judgement shown in answer and conclusion			
	0		No	creditable content				
	Knowled Role Role Role Role Role Role Knowled	o what it may modge of HRM bloyee participation of TU in HRM ortance of collect	ean for the busion tive bargaining ble of linking pay	eact on employees then the iness. with profits (profit sharing)				
	 Application CSP production staff are likely to be relatively unskilled 							
		y are currently in ard suggestions.		on making through the TU a	and can also put			
	som high							
		at may be TU obj losses? Possibi		ise? s paid on piece rate at pres	sent			

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Question	Answer	Marks
5	 Analysis Impacts on CSP as a company, such as de-motivated insecure staff Benefits of collective bargaining in this case Impact on labour costs – may decrease, but may need to recruit more workers who are more skilled, so more costs 	
	 Evaluation Long/short term impacts References to economic factors, e.g. falling unemployment Management of change issues Relationship with TU issues 	

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Questions 6 and 7 use the following marking grid.

Level	Knowledge 3 marks	Application 3 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 10 marks
3				7–10 marks Good judgement throughout with well supported conclusion/recommendations focused on the case
2	3 marks Good knowledge shown of factors	3 marks Points well applied to the case	3–4 marks Good use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the advantages and disadvantages or uses.	4–6 marks Some judgement shown in the main body of the answer and an attempt to support conclusion. OR Well supported conclusion/recommendation focused on the case.
1	1–2 marks Knowledge shown of factors	1–2 marks Some application to the case	1–2 marks Some use of theory/reasoned argument to explain the advantages and disadvantages or uses.	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 c	ontent

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Question	Answer	Marks
6	Discuss the usefulness of strategic choice techniques for the directors of CSP when making a choice between options A and B.	20
	Note: Limit to L1 if no knowledge of specific techniques	
	 Knowledge Meaning of strategic choice Ansoff, force field analysis, decision trees as SC techniques Investment appraisal techniques: payback, ARR & NPV as SC techniques Link with other aspects of strategic management SWOT and PEST, Porters 5 forces, Boston Matrix, Core competencies, vision and mission statements, as strategic analysis techniques when preparing for choice (Note: not rewardable as SC techniques) 	
	 Application Option A is potentially market development but accept market penetration Option B product development/diversification Use of the techniques/factors for two options Comparison of options using the techniques. For instance comparison of likely risks/returns Probability of success for B is lower EMV for B is higher Understanding of driving forces 	
	 Analysis How techniques may be used and the advantages and disadvantages Decision trees – estimation of probability difficult. Use of probability aims to take account of uncertainty resulting in better decision making Ansoff's Matrix – focus on risk of different strategic options Force field analysis – subjective. Encourages consideration of a range of factors Managers may manipulate to favour one option Investment appraisal. NPV allows time value of money to be taken into account so business can see if project covers costs and makes a return Payback important to businesses that face cash flow problems ARR. Key metric for judging business success is profitability 	
	 Evaluation Limitations of techniques, e.g. role of estimation Very dynamic nature of this market. Link to probabilities could be made and their likely accuracy Other information that could be useful? Qualitative information needed Impact of management objectives and attitudes Long and short term impacts 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
7	Evaluate the importance of contingency planning for CSP.	20
	Knowledge	
	What is contingency planning?	
	How CP as part of strategic implementation fits with strategic choice and analysis	
	Application	
	Contingency planning for CSP as above – allow broad interpretations, including problems caused by related products such as lamps and phone chargers	
	How might these risks be assessed?	
	Comment on recent changes such as government policy and market changes	
	Comment on risks such as fire due to faulty installation – more of a risk as company grows?	
	The fast developing market and associated risks	
	Analysis	
	How contingency planning may be used and advantages and disadvantages	
	Predictable versus unpredictable risks	
	Associated financial implications	
	Development and impact of APP points	
	Evaluation	
	 Will there need to be a significant change? Have risks been assessed over the years? 	
	What are the main factors that could lead to successful CP?	
	Other factors such as external factors that need to be considered	

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