

Cambridge International AS & A Level

BUSINESS

Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60 9609/21 October/November 2022

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 20 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.

Social Science-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

1	Co.	mponents using point-based marking: Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.
	Fro	m this it follows that we:
	a b	DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term) DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they
	С	are correct DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require <i>n</i> reasons (e.g. State two reasons).
	d e	DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.) DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all
		possibilities
	f	DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
	g	DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)
2	Pre • •	esentation of mark scheme: Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point. Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points. Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).
3	Cal • •	Iculation questions: The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown. Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages. Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

PREPARATION FOR MARKING

- 1 Make sure that you have completed the relevant training and have access to the *RM* Assessor *Guide*.
- 2 Make sure that you have read and understand the question paper, which you can download from https://support.rm.com/ca
- 3 Log in to RM Assessor then mark and submit the required number of practice and standardisation scripts. You will need to mark the standardisation scripts to the required accuracy in order to be approved for marking live scripts. You may be asked to re-mark them, or to mark a second sample, if you do not meet the required accuracy on your first attempt.

MARKING PROCESS

- 1 Mark strictly to the FINAL mark scheme, applying the criteria consistently and the general marking principles outlined on the previous page.
- 2 If you are in doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader.
- 3 Mark at a steady rate through the marking period. Do not rush, and do not leave too much until the end. If you anticipate a problem in meeting the deadline, contact your Team Leader immediately and the Examiners' Helpdesk.
- 4 Examiners will prepare a brief report on the performance of candidates to send to their Team Leader via email by the end of the marking period. The Examiner should note strengths seen in answers and common errors or weaknesses. Constructive comments on the question paper, mark scheme or procedures are also appreciated.

MARKING SPECIFICS

Crossed out work

- 1 <u>All</u> of a candidate's answers, *crossed out* or not, *optional* or not, <u>must</u> be marked.
- 2 The only response not to be marked is one that has been crossed out and <u>replaced</u> by another response for that <u>exact same</u> question.
- 3 Consequently, if a candidate has crossed out their response to an <u>optional</u> question and gone on to answer a <u>different</u> optional question then <u>both</u> attempts must be marked. The higher mark will be awarded by the system according to the rubric.

0 (zero) marks or NR (no response)

- 1 Award **NR** if there is <u>nothing</u> at all written in answer to that question (often the case for optional questions).
- 2 Award **NR** if there is a <u>comment which is not an attempt</u> at the question (e.g. 'can't do it' or 'don't know' etc.)
- 3 Award NR if there is a <u>symbol</u> which is <u>not an attempt</u> at the question, such as a dash or question mark.
- 4 Award **0** (zero) if there is any <u>attempt</u> at the question which <u>does not score marks</u>. This includes copying the question onto an Answer Booklet.

Annotation

- Every <u>question</u> must have <u>at least one</u> annotation e.g. <NAQ> if it is an NR and <X> or <seen> if 0 marks are awarded.
- 2 Every <u>page</u> of a script must have <u>at least one</u> annotation e.g. <BP> for a blank page.

Question		Answer		Marks
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'Computer Aid	ed Design (CAD)' (line 4).		2
	Knowledge		Marks	
	A correct definition		2	
	A partial, vague or unfocused de	efinition	1	
	No credible content		0	
	 A correct definition should cover The use of technology/software To improve the design proce 	Marks		
	The use of technology makes designing a product more flexible	Both elements covered	2	
	Using technology to speed up the design process	Both elements covered	2	
	Using technology to design a product	An understanding of computer aided (no expansion)	1	
	Using computers to speed up the design process	Only one element of the flow identified	1	
	Using computers to design a product	A generic answer	0	

Question		Answer					
1(a)(ii)	Explain	the term 'primary research' (line 15)).				
	Award one mark for each point of explanation						
	Point	Explanation		Marks			
	С	Example or some other way of showir understanding – e.g., questionnaires, marketing etc. Contrasts with seconda	focus groups, test	1			
	В	Carried out to produce information direbusiness.	ectly related to the	1			
	A Gathering new / first hand data / field research about 1 markets (size, trends, competitors, customers, likely sales etc.).						
		t research is research conducted by the		usuallv			
	Primary commis custome	t research is research conducted by the sions it to be done). It involves going di ers and prospective customers in a targ her information.	rectly to a source -				
	Primary commis custome and gat Exemp It mean about	t research is research conducted by the sions it to be done). It involves going di ers and prospective customers in a targ her information. blar ns a business can get new information likely sales relevant to the business, secondary research which is second	rectly to a source – et market – to ask o	questions			
	Primary commis custome and gat Exemp It mean about unlike hand contributed from the terms of term	t research is research conducted by the sions it to be done). It involves going di ers and prospective customers in a targ her information. blar ns a business can get new information likely sales relevant to the business, secondary research which is second	rectly to a source – et market – to ask o Rationale All three	questions Marks			
	Primary commis custome and gat Exemp It mean about unlike hand c Carried hand, a questio	t research is research conducted by the sions it to be done). It involves going di ers and prospective customers in a targ her information. blar ns a business can get new information likely sales relevant to the business, secondary research which is second lata d out to gather new information, first about customer tastes using	Rationale All three All three	Marks 3			
	Primary commis custome and gat Exemp It mean about unlike hand c Carried hand, a question	t research is research conducted by the sions it to be done). It involves going di ers and prospective customers in a targ her information. blar ns a business can get new information likely sales relevant to the business, secondary research which is second lata d out to gather new information, first about customer tastes using onnaires	Rationale All three elements	Marks 3 3			

Question	Answer						
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1.1. Calculate the total percentage of consumers who stated that 'ease of use' is either important or quite important.						
	Rationale						
	Correct answer (with	n or with	out working and/or %)	3			
	Correct answer for in	nportant	only or quite important only	2			
	Correct formula/iden	tifies corr	ect figures (ie 20 and 30)	1			
	No credible content			0			
	Number stated ease c	of use imp	portant + quite important = 20				
	Total = $\frac{20}{30} \times 100$ = 66.67% (0r 66.6 or 6	66.7 or 6 correct a	7) Note: % not required for full ma unswers for each of 'important' (60				
	66.67%	3	Correct answer				
	67						
	60%						
	6.67% 2 Quite important' only						
	Unimportant/total respondents × 100						
	20/30						
	20/150 × 100	1	Wrong denominator but formula	implied			

Question	Answer							
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u> possible limitation of the Marketing Director's primary research							
	Level	Knowledge and Appli	cation		Marks			
	2 (APP)	Explanation of one limi	tation in a	context	3			
	1b (KK)	Explanation of one limi	tation		2			
	1a (K)	Identification of one lim	ation of one limitation 1					
	0	No creditable content			0			
	Could • Does	bias answers dependin n't consider existing com	•	questionnaires, focus o	get market? proup?			
	ARA	re can DD compete in the	petition i		iroup?			
	ARA Exempla		petition i	n the market, price an i	iroup?			
	Exempla	ar Imple size of 30	petition in e market	n the market, price an i	iroup?			
	Exempla Small sa unreliabl Sample o	ar Imple size of 30	metition in e market? Mark	n the market, price an i	proup? mportant out not in			
	Exempla Small sa unreliabl Sample o knowledg	ar Imple size of 30 e chosen may not have ge of drones look at competition in	Mark 3	Rationale Limitation in context Limitation explained to context (referring to context)	proup? mportant out not in			

Question	Answer							
1(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> factors that could influence the leadership style used as DD moves into the production of Robodz.							
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks		Analysis (4 marks)	Marks		
	2b	Shows knowledge of two factors influencing leadership style <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4	АРР + АРР	Developed analysis of two factors influencing leadership style <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4	DEV + DEV	
	2a	Shows knowledge of one factor influencing leadership style <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	3	АРР	Developed analysis of one factor influencing leadership style <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	3	DEV	
	1b	Shows knowledge of two factors influencing leadership style	2	× + ×	Limited analysis of two factors influencing leadership style	2	AN + AN	
	1a	Shows knowledge of one factor influencing leadership style	1	¥	Limited analysis of one factor influencing leadership style	1	AN	
	0 No creditable content							
	Indicati	ve content						
	 AO1 Knowledge and understanding Depends on skills required Organisation Situation Individual leader/preference of the leader The team Environment AO2 Application Current style laissez faire Highly skilled workforce Already very motivated 							
	• Les	ater cooperation betw s opportunity for indivi- e automation	•		ents required			

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	 AO3 Analysis New situation requires new skill. Less scope for individuality. Therefore, more direction/control needed? Currently laissez faire. OK since workforce is highly skilled and motivated and will lead to better motivation Greater integration of different areas required (drones/photography) which means that needs more direct control To ensure smooth workflow between departments. Some kind of democratic management would suit skills/attitude of work force but there needs to be strong guidance/coordination 	

Question	Answer							
1(d)	Recommend a suitable marketing mix for the Robodz. Justify your recommendation.							
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Annotation	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	Annotation		
				Justified judgement(s) that follows on from a discussion based on an integrated marketing mix for DD	7	EVAL + EVAL +		
				Recommendation(s) that follows on from a balanced argument relevant to DD	6	EVAL + EVAL		
				A simple recommendation based on a balanced argument relevant to DD	5	EVAL		
	Shows knowledge of two elements of the marketing mix <i>in context</i>	4	АРР + АРР	A balanced argument based on analysis of more than one element of the marketing mix with context	4	DEV + DEV		
	Shows knowledge of one element of the marketing mix <i>in context</i>	3	АРР	Argument based on analysis of one element of the marketing mix with context	3	DEV		
	Shows knowledge of two elements of the marketing mix	2	Х + Х	Limited analysis of two elements of the marketing mix	2	AN + AN		
	Shows knowledge of one element of the marketing mix	1	×	Limited analysis of one element of the marketing mix	1	AN		
	No creditable content	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		0			

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Note: marketing mix could be 4Ps or 4Cs	
	Indicative content	
	AO1 Knowledge and understanding	
	4Ps	
	Price	
	Product	
	Place	
	Promotion	
	4Cs	
	Consumer wants	
	• Cost	
	Convenience	
	Communication	
	AO2 Application	
	 Niche market? Used for sport events and area photography, mainly in the 30–45 year age group 	
	 Competition? Few competitors in a growing market. 	
	 Performance and ease of use more important than price – price skimming? 	
	Innovative product, innovative price?	
	• Internet or shop sales. Direct selling? Special events e.g. at sport venues.	
	• Promotion issues e.g. Media - specialist sport or photography magazines.	
	 Target market? Sport enthusiasts in 30–45 year age group. Property owners trying to sell (aerial photography). 	
	Reference to Table1.1/answer to 1(b)(i)	
	AO3 Analysis	
	 Pricing strategy to maximise revenue e.g. price skimming at launch of a new product 	
	Promotion needs to be cost effective	
	Consider target markets	
	 Niche markets so need to consider distribution so convenient to the customer 	
	 New product so important to communicate features clearly 	
	 Product should be suitable for customer wants/needs 	
	 Quality important in a product like this – must be reliable 	
	AO4 Evaluation	
	Evaluation will come from justified recommendations on two or more elements of the marketing mix applied to the product	

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Question		Answer		Marks
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'corporate object	ctives' (line 3).		2
	Knowledge		Marks	
	Reference to long term goals/ove focus/direction or helps form stra SMART	2		
	Reference to goals/aims/targets		1	
	No credible content		0	
	 The (long term) goals of a cor Give focus and direction to the Exemplar	Marks		
	The long-term goals of a company	Two elements covered	2	
	Goals of a company giving direction to employees	Two elements covered	2	
	Gives focus to a business	A simple statement	1	
	Company goals	An understanding but too vague	1	
	Aims	Vague but alternative for objectives	1	

Question	Answer					
2(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'internal growth' (line 3).					
	Award one mark for each point of explanation					
	Point	Knowledge		Marks		
	С		way of showing good ns of opening new branches, sts with external (takeovers,	1		
	В	From within – organic		1		
	А	Expansion of a firm/busir	ness.	1		
	itself an	d increase the capital.	Rationale	Marks		
	Increas (A), fro	se of the business scale om within (B), does not e external parties such as	All three elements	3		
	within, compa	sion of a business, from which can be slow when ired with external growth h a merger	All three elements	3		
	Expansion of a business, from within, which requires investment to open new branches		All three elements	3		
	within,	sion of a business, from which can take a long nd requires investment	A and B	2		
	Slow growth of a business.		B only	1		
	Expan	sion of a business	Identified key themes only, no real understanding	1		
		se market employees	Not necessarily growth as e.g. market share could increase because of successful promotion without growth	0		

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Question	Answer						
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2.1. Calculate the forecast profit margin for year one.						
	Rationale						
	Correct answer (with or with	out formı	ula or %)	3			
	Correct calculation of profit			2			
	Correct formula			1			
	No credible content						
	Profit = $110 - (50+20)$ = 40 $\frac{40}{110}$ = 36.36% allow 36, 36.3, 36.4 Common answers	4 (3)					
	Answer	Mark	Rational	е			
	36.3%	6.3% 3 Correct answer					
	110-70 = 40	n of profit					
	40/110	2	Correct of	alculatio	n of profit		
	Profit/sales revenue × 100	1	Correct for	ormula			
	Profit/sales revenue	0	Incorrect	formula	(no × 100)		

uestion	Answer						
2(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u> method MW could use to improve its cash flow.						
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks				
	2 (APP)	Explanation of one method to context	3				
	1b (K+K)	Explanation of one method to	2				
	1a (K)	Identification of one method to	1				
	0	No creditable content	0				
	Increase	ng costs – to reduce outflow sing revenue – to increase inflov verdraft actoring	V				
	 Increase Bank o Debt fa Context is live The time Higher 	sing revenue – to increase inflov verdraft	ng revenu	le			
	 Increase Bank o Debt fa Context is listered of the time The time Higher Take a 	sing revenue – to increase inflov verdraft ictoring ikely to come from: ne between booking and receivin costs due to inefficiency in sys deposit at the time of booking	ng revenu	Rationale			
	 Increase Bank o Debt fa Context is li The tim Higher Take a ARA Exemplar Take a de 	sing revenue – to increase inflov verdraft ictoring ikely to come from: ne between booking and receivin costs due to inefficiency in sys deposit at the time of booking	ng revenu tems	Ι	n context		
	 Increase Bank o Debt fa Context is li The tim Higher Take a ARA Exemplar Take a de move to in 	sing revenue – to increase inflow verdraft actoring ikely to come from: ne between booking and receivin costs due to inefficiency in sys deposit at the time of booking	ng revenu tems Mark	Rationale			

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Question	Answer							Mark
2(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> benefits to MW of introducing process innovation to update its information systems.							
	Level	Knowledge and application	Annotation	Marks	Analysis	Marks		
	2	Understanding of two benefits of process innovation <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	APP + APP	4	Developed analysis of two benefits of process innovation <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4	DEV + DEV	
		Understanding of one benefit of process innovation <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	АРР	3	Developed analysis of one benefit of process innovation <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	3	DEV	
	1	Knowledge of two benefits of process innovation	X + X	2	Limited analysis of two benefits of process innovation	2	AN + AN	
		Knowledge of one benefit of process innovation	×	1	Limited analysis of one benefit of process innovation	1	AN	
	0	No creditable conte	nt			0		
	ARA Indicative content							
	 Info Tim Incr Rec 	owledge and under prmation – keep up-to le saved rease cash flow duce costs		-				
	IncrEast	rease quality rease efficiency se of access to inform	ation					
	• Wa	pplication nts to achieve interna ny locations in countr	-	wth				

- Many locations in country Q
- Successful business
- Growth affecting cash flow

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	 Want to locate to other countries Want to achieve cost savings Current system uncoordinated Use paper customer records 3 different computer-based systems Records not kept up to date Need to improve cash flow 	
	 AO3 Analysis Information – keep up-to-date, easier to co-ordinate Time saved – quickly find the correct information Increase cash flow – Decrease the time between booking and receiving revenue Reduce costs – improve profit/help fund expansion 	

Answer							
Evaluate the factors that John needs to consider before opening the new location in country P.							
Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Annotation	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	Annotation		
			A justified judgement on the importance of each factor	7	EVAL + EVAL + EVAL		
			A judgement on the importance of each factor	6	EVAL + EVAL		
			An evaluation statement of the given arguments of two factors in context	5	EVAL		
Understanding of two factors <i>in context</i>	APP + APP	4	Developed analysis of two or more factors in context	4	DEV + DEV		
Understanding of one factor <i>in context</i>	АРР	3	Developed analysis of one factor in context	3	DEV		
Knowledge of two factors	+ * ×	2	Limited analysis of two factors	2	+ V V V V		
Knowledge of one factor	×	1	Limited analysis of one factor	1	AA		
No creditable comme	0	•					
Indicative content AO1 Knowledge and understanding Language barriers, Costs, Opportunities, Competition, Available resources Infrastructure							
	new location in court Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Understanding of two factors in context Understanding of two factors in context Understanding of one factor in context Knowledge of two factors Knowledge of two factors Knowledge of one factor No creditable comme Indicative content AO1 Knowledge and Language barriers Costs, Opportunities, Competition, Available resource	new location in country P. Knowledge and Application (4 marks) site output Understanding of two factors in context + Understanding of two factors in context + Understanding of one factor in context + Understanding of one factor in context + Knowledge of two factors + Knowledge of one factor + No creditable comment + Indicative content AO1 Knowledge and under AO1 Knowledge and under - Costs, - Opportunities, - Competition, - Available resources - Infrastructure -	Evaluate the factors that John need new location in country P. Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Git of the second se	Evaluate the factors that John needs to consider before new location in country P. Knowledge and Application (4 marks) c Marks Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks) Knowledge and Application (4 marks) c A justified judgement on the importance of each factor A judgement on the importance of each factor A judgement on the importance of each factor Understanding of two factors in context A n evaluation statement of the given arguments of two factors in context Understanding of one factor in context 4 Developed analysis of two or more factors in context Understanding of tactors a 3 Developed analysis of two arguments of two factors in context Understanding of one factor in context a 4 Developed analysis of two arguments of two factors in context Understanding of factors a 3 Developed analysis of two arguments of two factors in context Understanding of factors a 1 Limited analysis of two factors Knowledge of two factors ± 2 Limited analysis of one factor Knowledge of one factor ± 1 Limited analysis of one factor No creditable comment Indicative content AO1 Knowledge and understanding Language barriers,	Evaluate the factors that John needs to consider before opening new location in country P. Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Barks Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks) Marks Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Image: Construct of the given and the importance of each factor 7 Image: Construct of the given arguments of the given arguments of two factors in context An evaluation statement of the given arguments of two factors in context 5 Image: Construct of the given arguments of two factors in context 3 Developed analysis of two or more factor in context 4 Image: Context Image: Context of the given arguments of two factors in context 3 Developed analysis of two factors in context 4 Image: Context Image: Context of the given arguments of two factors in context 1 1 1 Image: Context Image: Context of the given arguments of two factors in context 3 0 2 Image: Context Image: Context of the given arguments of two factors in context 1 1 1 Image: Context Image: Context of the given arguments of two factors in context 3 0 2 Image: Context Image: Context of the given arguments of two factors in context 1 1 1 Image	Evaluate the factors that John needs to consider before opening the new location in country P. Knowledge and Application (4 marks) 5 Marks Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks) Marks 0 <t< td=""></t<>	

Question	Answer	Marks				
2(d)	AO2 Application					
(-)	Growth in housing demand in other countries.					
	Business successful in the past					
	Decline in sales in country Q					
	Fewer people moving in country Q					
	Each city location made a loss last year					
	Requires good transport infrastructure					
	 Tracking vehicles requires a good communication system 					
	AO3 Analysis					
	• Expensive to set up operations in another country, can MW afford it?					
	 Might be a competitive market so hard to break into 					
	 Might be legal barriers such as licence requirements 					
	 Will require employees in the new country adding to expense 					
	• Important to consider culture of new country – will it be a good fit for MW?					
	AO4 Evaluation					
	 Inefficient operation – should they expand internationally if own business inefficient 					
	 Will need to spend a lot on infrastructure in another country, can they 					
	afford it if made losses last year					
	 Inefficient systems could be a major issue when trying to coordinate 					
	internationally					
	But declining market in country Q					
	 Need to research carefully before making a decision 					
	Will take a long time to establish					
	ARA					