CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Pre-U Certificate

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MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

9771 BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

9771/02 Paper 2 (Strategic Decisions), maximum raw 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.

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

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Section 1

1 Using the financial statements as at 26 February 2011:

(a) (i) Calculate the asset turnover ratio for HRG

[3]

Formula: Turnover/Net assets (1)

Turnover £5,851.9m/Net assets £2,741.2m (1)

= 2.13(3)

Correct answer only = 3 marks

(ii) Calculate the acid test ratio for HRG

[3]

Formula: Current assets – inventories/current liabilities (1)

Current assets £1,898.7m – inventories £1,016.8m = £881.9m (1)

/Current liabilities £1,118.5

= 0.79(3)

Negative answer = -1 mark

Correct answer only = 3 marks

(b) With reference to part (a) comment on the usefulness of <u>one</u> of these ratio values to HRG

Knowledge AO1 2 marks	Application AO2 4 marks	
2 marks Candidate shows precise knowledge of the ratio. Two distinct points.	4–3 marks Candidate uses two contextual points	
1 mark Candidate shows limited knowledge of the ratio. One point explained.	2–1 marks Candidate uses one contextual point	

Asset turnover

Measures the productivity of assets

How much turnover is generated by the assets employed?

2011 v 2010 comparison 2.13 v 2.10 (marginal improvement)

For every £1 invested in net assets £2.13 of turnover was generated

Industry specific/benchmark required

Increasing turnover using the same or fewer assets will improve this ratio

If HRG close the less profitable stores this could improve the ratio

ARA

Acid test

Also known as the quick ratio

A more severe test of liquidity than the current ratio because of the exclusion of stocks as a liquid asset

Stock for HRG may be considered relatively liquid (stock turnover ratio)

0.79 means that currents assets minus stock do not cover current liabilities

Industry specific

A ratio less than 1 is typical of retailers

2011 v 2010 comparison 0.79 v 1.0

ARA

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(c) Using any <u>two</u> elements of Porter's Five Forces model, analyse the competitive position of HRG [13]

	Knowledge AO1 2 marks	Application AO2 5 marks	Analysis AO3 6 marks
Level 3		5 marks Candidate fully engages with the case context.	6–5 marks Candidate fully develops analytical points.
Level 2	2 marks Candidate shows clear and precise knowledge of Porter's model. Two aspects of Porter's 5 forces used.	4–3 marks Candidate links case material to his answer.	4–3 marks Developed analysis of arguments.
Level 1	1 mark Candidate shows a vague understanding of Porter's model. One aspect of Porter's 5 forces used.	2–1 marks Candidate makes a limited attempt to apply knowledge to the case study.	2–1 marks Weak analysis of ideas, failure to develop points.

1 Bargaining power of suppliers

Likely to be low because of excess capacity in the economic downturn HRG have numerous suppliers available Globalisation has increased possible suppliers and reduced supplier power Vast competition between suppliers

2 Bargaining powers of buyers

Online purchasing has increased the power of buyers Price comparison sites have increased buyer power Number of potential retailers to choose from has increased buyer power

Threat of new entrants/barriers to entry Tesco entry into the online market Entry barriers through economies of scale advantage exist

4 The threat of substitutes

This could affect Argos TV sales if consumers use mobiles or iPads

5 Competitive rivalry among existing firms

Amazon

Tesco

Ebay

ARA

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Section 2

	Knowledge AO1 3 marks	Application AO2 6 marks	Analysis AO3 8 marks
Level 3		6–5 marks Arguments are consistently based upon clear and relevant case context.	8–6 marks Candidate fully develops analytical points.
Level 2	3–2 marks Candidate shows detailed knowledge.	4–3 marks Candidate makes a good attempt to apply knowledge to the specific case scenario.	5–3 marks Developed analysis of arguments.
Level 1	1 mark Candidate shows some knowledge.	2–1 marks Candidate makes very limited attempt to apply knowledge to the specific case study.	2–1 marks Weak analysis of the ideas, failure to develop points.

	Evaluation Descriptor AO4	Marks
High	Extensive reasoned judgement in answer and conclusion	8–6
Mid	Good judgement shown in the answer and conclusion or extensive judgement in answer or conclusion	5–3
Low	Weak judgement shown in answer or conclusion.	2–1

2 Evaluate how HRG could respond to the continued prospect of volatile exchange rates

[25]

- Definition of exchange rate
- Interpretation of volatile
- Likely duration of the volatility
- Refer to fig. 3
- Only 33% of products are imported. This means 66% are domestically sourced. Could this figure be increased?
- Use fixed exchange rate contracts with suppliers
- Increase flexibility of suppliers. Perhaps import from different countries. Realistic?
- Volatility can work in HRG's favour if the £ appreciated v the US\$
- Currency cost is only one factor to be considered. Lead times, quality and other issues are significant
- Use currency hedging
- HRG also exposed to Euro and other currencies
- ARA

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3 Evaluate whether current director remuneration packages are appropriate given the performance of HRG [25]

- See Table 3
- How is 'appropriate' defined?
- Current performance of HRG is very average
- See chart for underperformance of HRG v FT350 index
- Performance related pay
- What does pay include (fringe benefits)?
- Pay differential between directors and shop floor workers
- Are the companies that HRG benchmarks pay against comparable?
- Do employees get fringe benefits and perks such as share options?
- The link between pay and motivation (theorists)
- Should the pay reflect higher unemployment and a reduction in real incomes?
- The 'shareholder spring' highlights a growing resentment of director salaries
- If directors are not well paid, they may leave
- It could be difficult to attract excellent directors if pay is not comparable with industry norms
- Ethical considerations
- ARA

4 Recommend and justify a strategy which could enable Argos to improve profitability [25]

- Cost reduction strategy: This could involve the non-renewal of leases. Possibly store closures
 especially underperforming stores. Store closures could be costly.
- Try and renegotiate leases
- Consider shutting one store in a location that has two stores (decision depends on performance)
- Improve the product offering and/or alter the product offering to reflect consumer tastes, margins and group position (see Table 1)
- Increasing the prices is unlikely to be successful given the level of competition and the weak consumer demand
- Continued focus on its key competitive advantages of price and convenience
- Is improving profitability realistic in the current economic climate? Perhaps maintaining profits or survival is more realistic
- 2011 ROCE 8.31% v 2010 9.08% (falling ROCE)
- 2011 Gross profit margin 32.15% v 2010 32.67%
- 2011 Net profit margin 4.29% v 2010 4.81% (suggests large overheads and cost of sales
- ARA