
BUSINESS

9609/12

Paper 1 Short Answer/Essay

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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.

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1(a) | <p>Define the term ‘social enterprise’.</p> <p>A social enterprise is a business that has mainly social objectives (1); reinvests profits to benefit society (1); a business whose main focus is not necessarily the making or maximising of profits (1); that pursues the triple bottom line objectives (1); that engages in activities/social objectives such as creating work for the unemployed or producing in an environmentally friendly way (1).</p> <p>A definition that merits 2 marks will contain 2 of the 5 points listed above.</p> <p>A partial definition that merits just 1 mark will contain only 1 of the 5 points above.</p> <p>Sound definition (2 marks) Partial definition – limited understanding (1 mark) No creditable content (0 marks)</p> | 2 |
| 1(b) | <p>Briefly explain <u>two</u> aims of a social enterprise.</p> <p>NOTE: Questions 1(a) and 1(b) may well attract similar relevant points/information. Repeated material in 1(b) is perfectly acceptable and should be rewarded as long as it is explained or developed as evidence for a brief explanation of distinctive social enterprise aims.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a social enterprise may not focus on making profits or maximising profits like a normal business but rather seek to secure enough resources to provide services to the community • a social enterprise may seek to achieve a triple bottom line set of objectives rather than simply generate profits or maximise sales, or grow the business • a social enterprise may have as its primary purpose the provision of jobs to local disadvantaged citizens who may have difficulty in securing employment in traditional ways • a social enterprise may engage in business activities such as sustainable production to support and protect the environment • a social enterprise may seek to give employees a ‘living wage’ and a supportive working environment at the expense of maximising profits <p>Two distinct economic aims, two social aims or two environmental aims are worthy of full marks.</p> <p>Examples may be given but they are NOT required as part of an answer.</p> <p>Sound explanation of two social enterprise aims (3 marks) Sound explanation of one social enterprise aim or two partially explained (2 marks) Partial explanation of one social enterprise aim or a list of two (1 mark) No creditable content (0 marks)</p> | 3 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|----------|
| 2(a) | <p>Define the term ‘retained earnings’.</p> <p>Retained earnings (profit) is the profit left after all deductions, including dividends, have been made (1); this is ploughed back into the business as a source of finance (1). Part of the profit that is reinvested in the business (1) rather than distributed to shareholders. (1)</p> <p>A definition that merits 2 marks will contain 2 of the 4 points listed above.</p> <p>A partial definition could be ‘money put back in the business’ worth 1 mark or contains only 1 of the 4 points above.</p> <p>Sound definition given (2 marks) Partial definition given (1 mark) No creditable content (0 marks)</p> | 2 |
| 2(b) | <p>Briefly explain <u>two</u> uses of income statements for senior managers.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income statements record the revenue, costs and profit (or loss) of a business over a given time • provides information on the gross and operating profit of a company and shows how the operating profit is split between dividends to shareholders and retained profits • can be used to measure and compare business performance over time and with other companies (ratios can be calculated to help with this analysis) • used to see where costs could be reduced to increase profits • actual profit data can be compared with expected levels of profit • provide evidence for a bank loan • all this information is useful for senior managers as they review the health of the organisation and make corporate decisions • as important internal stakeholders they may well use the information of a strong set of figures in the income statement to push for improved rates of remuneration and/or propose changes in direction for the business • the information in the income statement will provide vital management information as senior managers review and plan for the future of the business <p>Sound explanation of two uses of income statements for senior managers Sound explanation of one use or partial explanation of two uses of income statements for senior managers (2 marks) Partial explanation of one use or a list of two uses for senior managers. (1 mark) No creditable content (0 marks)</p> | 3 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3 | <p>Explain the importance of workforce planning for the effective performance of a university.</p> <p>Definition – ‘<i>The analysis and forecasting of the numbers of workers and the skills of those workers that are required by an organisation to achieve its objectives</i>’.</p> <p>Some candidates are interpreting workforce planning in very general terms. Marks should be awarded only if the points made are clearly related to an accurate understanding of what workforce planning is said to involve.</p> <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • factors such as an ageing population, technological skill change, competition, changing consumer demands and expectations suggest the need for a relevant, agile and adaptable workforce. Some may well be important in a University • workforce planning is about deciding how many and what types of workers are required at any particular time in line with mission and strategy of an organisation • process of analysing current competencies, competencies needed in the future, building on relevant workforce is critical for business performance • workforce planning provides a strategic framework for making HRM decisions; it provides methods for addressing present and future workforce issues • it gives a focus to such issues as workforce demographics, retirement projections, skill changes, succession planning, new skills required, positions that need to be filled • organisational success and performance depends on having the right employees with the right competencies at the right time; workforce planning provides a method(s) of securing this situation • workforce planning is necessary; if a business/University does not have a sound workforce planning system, it will be reactive and suffer surprises • a University needs staff engaged in relevant research and teaching <p>Effective explanation of the importance of workforce planning for the effective performance of a University (4–5 marks) Limited explanation of the importance of workforce planning for the effective performance of a business/organisation (2–3 marks) Understanding of workforce planning. (1 mark) No creditable content (0 marks)</p> | 5 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|----------|
| 4(a) | <p>Define the term ‘product orientation’.</p> <p>Product orientation is said to be an inward-looking marketing approach (1) which has a focus on making products (1) and invests a high proportion of resources on product features rather than marketing (1). The product is made without carrying out market research (1) and then the business tries to find customers to buy it (1).</p> <p>A definition that merits 2 marks will contain 2 of the 5 points listed above.</p> <p>A partial definition worth 1 mark will contain only 1 of the 5 points above.</p> <p>Sound definition (2 marks) Partial definition (1 mark) No creditable content (0 marks)</p> | 2 |
| 4(b) | <p>Briefly explain <u>two</u> advantages of customer (market) orientation to a business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this is an outward-looking marketing approach where product decisions are based on customer demand as determined by market research. • it is said to be very important in fast-changing, volatile, consumer markets as it allows speedy response. • market research feedback allows production and marketing to be adapted to the needs of customers before competitors get there first. • it may well reduce number of market failures for newly-developed products. • it reduces high cost wastage of producing an unwanted product. • if business responds continually to customer preferences it is more likely to be a sustainable business. <p>Sound explanation of two advantages to a business of customer orientation. Sound explanation of one advantage to a business of customer orientation or partial explanation of two advantages. (2 marks) Partial explanation of one advantage to a business or list of two (1 mark) No creditable content (0 marks)</p> | 3 |

| Question | Answer | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-------|-------------|-------|---|--|-----|---|--|-----|---|---|-----|---|--|-----|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| 5(a) | <p data-bbox="296 248 1257 315">Analyse how a business might use a price discrimination strategy to increase profit.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="296 349 1331 752"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="296 349 408 398">Level</th> <th data-bbox="408 349 1216 398">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1216 349 1331 398">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 398 408 483">4</td> <td data-bbox="408 398 1216 483">Good analysis of how a business might use a price discrimination strategy to increase profit</td> <td data-bbox="1216 398 1331 483">7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 483 408 568">3</td> <td data-bbox="408 483 1216 568">Some analysis of how a business might use a price discrimination strategy to increase profit</td> <td data-bbox="1216 483 1331 568">5–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 568 408 654">2</td> <td data-bbox="408 568 1216 654">Some application of price discrimination to business pricing decisions.</td> <td data-bbox="1216 568 1331 654">3–4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 654 408 703">1</td> <td data-bbox="408 654 1216 703">Understanding of price discrimination.</td> <td data-bbox="1216 654 1331 703">1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 703 408 752">0</td> <td data-bbox="408 703 1216 752">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1216 703 1331 752">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="296 786 584 819">Answers may include:</p> <p data-bbox="296 853 1273 954">A definition of price discrimination – the charging of different groups of consumers different prices for the same product giving opportunities to increase profit (as opposed to a single price for all these different markets).</p> <p data-bbox="296 987 1286 1055">Conditions required for successful price discrimination policies may well be spelt out:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 1088 1315 1335" style="list-style-type: none"> • company must be able to identify different market segments. • different segments must have different price elasticities (PED). • market segments must be kept separate either by time, physical distance, or nature of use (e.g. Microsoft Office – available at a discount only to educational institutions). • there must be no seepage between the segmented markets. • the company must have some degree of monopoly power. <p data-bbox="296 1368 1257 1402">Examples of possible price discrimination policies to improve profit:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 1435 1257 1682" style="list-style-type: none"> • rail travellers sub-divided between commuter and casual travellers; • cinemas selling differently priced tickets for adults, children, students, seniors; • different prices for export market products from those sold in home country; • splitting a market between peak and off-peak use; • charging many different prices for airline travel. | Level | Description | Marks | 4 | Good analysis of how a business might use a price discrimination strategy to increase profit | 7–8 | 3 | Some analysis of how a business might use a price discrimination strategy to increase profit | 5–6 | 2 | Some application of price discrimination to business pricing decisions. | 3–4 | 1 | Understanding of price discrimination. | 1–2 | 0 | No creditable content | 0 | 8 |
| Level | Description | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 3 | Some analysis of how a business might use a price discrimination strategy to increase profit | 5–6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Some application of price discrimination to business pricing decisions. | 3–4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Understanding of price discrimination. | 1–2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | No creditable content | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 5(b) | <p>Discuss why both the finance department and the operations department of a car manufacturing company should be involved in new product development.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="296 383 1329 920"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="296 383 416 432">Level</th> <th data-bbox="416 383 1214 432">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1214 383 1329 432">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 432 416 551">4</td> <td data-bbox="416 432 1214 551">Effective evaluation of why both the finance department and the operations department of a car manufacturing company should be involved in new product development.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 432 1329 551">9–12</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 551 416 669">3</td> <td data-bbox="416 551 1214 669">Limited evaluation of why both the finance department and the operations department of a car manufacturing company should be involved in new product development.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 551 1329 669">7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 669 416 788">2</td> <td data-bbox="416 669 1214 788">Analysis and some application of why new product development should involve the finance department and the operations department.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 669 1329 788">3–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 788 416 869">1</td> <td data-bbox="416 788 1214 869">Understanding of new product development and/or finance and/or operations.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 788 1329 869">1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 869 416 920">0</td> <td data-bbox="416 869 1214 920">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1214 869 1329 920">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answers may include:</p> <p>New product development clearly involves finance and the finance department will be involved in issues such as:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 1093 1318 1227" style="list-style-type: none"> • allocating resources for new product development. • major finance required for car design and development. • to support innovative technology, design and production. • cost and value management, financial planning for new product platforms. <p>New product development clearly is a concern of operations management and the operations department will be involved in issues such as:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 1339 1305 1574" style="list-style-type: none"> • significant investment likely to meet different customer demands e.g. fuel conservation, environmentally friendly vehicles. • respond to new competitive models. • cars have a relatively short product life-cycle and models may be at the decline stage. • A new focus on customer required performance in safety, reliability, fuel consumption, speed, driver and passenger experience. <p>Clearly there needs to be synergy between the operations and finance departments of a car manufacturing company if the company is to produce cars that match the demands of customers in a very competitive industry and which are cost effective and financially viable. There needs to be synergy between the engineers and the management accountants.</p> <p>Strong answers may well make an evaluative point that collaboration between more than these two departments is required e.g. role of marketing department.</p> | Level | Description | Marks | 4 | Effective evaluation of why both the finance department and the operations department of a car manufacturing company should be involved in new product development. | 9–12 | 3 | Limited evaluation of why both the finance department and the operations department of a car manufacturing company should be involved in new product development. | 7–8 | 2 | Analysis and some application of why new product development should involve the finance department and the operations department. | 3–6 | 1 | Understanding of new product development and/or finance and/or operations. | 1–2 | 0 | No creditable content | 0 | 12 |
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|----------|--|-------|-------------|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|-------|---|--|------|---|--|-----|---|-----------------------|---|----|
| 6 | <p>A hospital requires employees to work ‘long and often unsociable hours’. Discuss <u>why</u> and <u>how</u> the hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="296 383 1331 931"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="296 383 416 432">Level</th> <th data-bbox="416 383 1214 432">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1214 383 1331 432">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 432 416 517">5</td> <td data-bbox="416 432 1214 517">Effective evaluation of why and how a hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 432 1331 517">17–20</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 517 416 633">4</td> <td data-bbox="416 517 1214 633">Good analysis and limited evaluation of why and how a hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 517 1331 633">13–16</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 633 416 719">3</td> <td data-bbox="416 633 1214 719">Analysis of why and how a hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 633 1331 719">11–12</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 719 416 835">2</td> <td data-bbox="416 719 1214 835">Limited analysis with application of why and/or how a hospital/organisation should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 719 1331 835">5–10</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 835 416 884">1</td> <td data-bbox="416 835 1214 884">Some understanding of the work-life balance concept.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 835 1331 884">1–4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 884 416 931">0</td> <td data-bbox="416 884 1214 931">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1214 884 1331 931">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answers may include:</p> <p>Work-life balance is where employees choose to and are allowed to attain a good balance between the time and effort given to work and that given to life outside of work e.g. family, leisure etc.</p> <p>Why –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a duty of care for a business. • to protect staff from over-stress and mental health issues. • it is about employee morale and welfare. • in a more positive way it is the practice of caring for staff. • this may well lead to more loyalty, productivity and commitment. • this increases employee efficiency. • it requires investment but can reap rewards. <p>How –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • company will need to regularly review structures and processes that put too much pressure on employees. • introduce more flexible working e.g. more working from home; job sharing; sabbaticals. • regular consultation with employees. • ensure management support for employees. <p>Evaluative comments could be: A significant role for HRM but WLB cannot be achieved by company action alone (though this may be very helpful and necessary). It also requires individual employee recognition of the dangers of working too hard and too long. It may well be a shared responsibility.</p> <p>Good context discussion will recognise that the nature of this organisation often requires long and unsocial hours and high stress levels can result from hospital work. Hence an HRM department should have real policies to encourage WLB.</p> | Level | Description | Marks | 5 | Effective evaluation of why and how a hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance. | 17–20 | 4 | Good analysis and limited evaluation of why and how a hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance. | 13–16 | 3 | Analysis of why and how a hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance. | 11–12 | 2 | Limited analysis with application of why and/or how a hospital/organisation should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance. | 5–10 | 1 | Some understanding of the work-life balance concept. | 1–4 | 0 | No creditable content | 0 | 20 |
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| 5 | Effective evaluation of why and how a hospital should assist its employees to achieve a good work-life balance. | 17–20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1 | Some understanding of the work-life balance concept. | 1–4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|----------|---|-------|-------------|-------|---|--|-----|---|--|-----|---|---|-----|---|---------------------------------------|-----|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| 7(a) | <p data-bbox="296 248 1217 315">Analyse the importance of corporate objectives and departmental objectives to the success of a business.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="296 349 1331 741"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="296 349 416 398">Level</th> <th data-bbox="416 349 1217 398">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1217 349 1331 398">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 398 416 479">4</td> <td data-bbox="416 398 1217 479">Good analysis of the importance of corporate and departmental objectives to the success of a business.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 398 1331 479">7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 479 416 560">3</td> <td data-bbox="416 479 1217 560">Some analysis of the importance of corporate and departmental objectives to the success of a business.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 479 1331 560">5–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 560 416 640">2</td> <td data-bbox="416 560 1217 640">Some application of the importance of corporate and/or departmental objectives.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 560 1331 640">3–4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 640 416 689">1</td> <td data-bbox="416 640 1217 689">Understanding of business objectives.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 640 1331 689">1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 689 416 741">0</td> <td data-bbox="416 689 1217 741">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1217 689 1331 741">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="296 779 1297 846">Corporate objectives: objectives that transfer mission and aims into clearer guidelines for management action at the business level.</p> <p data-bbox="296 882 584 913">Answers may include:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 949 1297 1227" style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that each business unit is compatible with others in the business portfolio. • concerned with long-term business performance and priorities. • see that all sections of a business contribute to corporate success. • set the framework for departmental objectives. • corporate objectives in a single business company might include growth, profit maximisation, market share increase. • they are all overall strategic objectives. <p data-bbox="296 1263 1310 1361">Departmental objectives: each department of a business will be constrained by the corporate objectives and will set departmental objectives that will specifically support and sustain the corporate objectives.</p> <p data-bbox="296 1397 584 1429">Answers may include:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 1464 1318 1637" style="list-style-type: none"> • marketing may have a departmental objective to improve sales through more effective sales promotions. • finance may have an objective of reducing long-term borrowing by 5% or reducing costs by 10%. • operations may have an objective of introducing a new product each year. <p data-bbox="296 1673 1326 1800">Each functional department will develop functional level strategies that make processes and the value chain more efficient through clearly defined objectives and thus support and sustain the corporate objectives and the success of the business.</p> | Level | Description | Marks | 4 | Good analysis of the importance of corporate and departmental objectives to the success of a business. | 7–8 | 3 | Some analysis of the importance of corporate and departmental objectives to the success of a business. | 5–6 | 2 | Some application of the importance of corporate and/or departmental objectives. | 3–4 | 1 | Understanding of business objectives. | 1–2 | 0 | No creditable content | 0 | 8 |
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| 0 | No creditable content | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|-------------|-------|---|---|------|---|---|-----|---|--|-----|---|--|-----|---|------------------------|---|----|
| 7(b) | <p data-bbox="296 248 1262 282">Discuss why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="296 315 1331 719"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="296 315 416 365">Level</th> <th data-bbox="416 315 1214 365">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1214 315 1331 365">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 365 416 450">4</td> <td data-bbox="416 365 1214 450">Effective evaluation of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 365 1331 450">9–12</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 450 416 535">3</td> <td data-bbox="416 450 1214 535">Limited evaluation of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 450 1331 535">7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 535 416 620">2</td> <td data-bbox="416 535 1214 620">Analysis and some application of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 535 1331 620">3–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 620 416 669">1</td> <td data-bbox="416 620 1214 669">Understanding of corporate objectives.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 620 1331 669">1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="296 669 416 719">0</td> <td data-bbox="416 669 1214 719">No creditable content.</td> <td data-bbox="1214 669 1331 719">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="296 752 600 786">Answers could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 819 1331 1406" style="list-style-type: none"> • corporate objectives of a bank (if a PLC) might well be to maximise profits; grow; reduce the competition; develop new products/services; pay employees significant salaries/bonuses; expand into new markets; manipulate markets and ignore regulations. • these objectives may change for a number of reasons: new government regulations may require significant change; to curtail marginal potentially unethical activities so costs may increase. • competition might increase from more ethical banks, credit unions; social enterprise. • may be urged to pay more attention to small and medium enterprises. • if a government has a shareholding, a bank may be required to withdraw from some highly profitable activities and pay more taxes or be subject to extra taxes. • new senior managers may have different views on what the corporate objectives should be. • the economy may change requiring a bank to play a much more social role in pumping money into an economy through a more liberal lending policy. <p data-bbox="296 1440 1331 1541">Strong and evaluative answers will recognise that the corporate objectives of a bank may change as a result of internal and external forces and that banks that fail to be adaptive and flexible may well fail.</p> | Level | Description | Marks | 4 | Effective evaluation of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time. | 9–12 | 3 | Limited evaluation of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time. | 7–8 | 2 | Analysis and some application of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time. | 3–6 | 1 | Understanding of corporate objectives. | 1–2 | 0 | No creditable content. | 0 | 12 |
| Level | Description | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Effective evaluation of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time. | 9–12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Limited evaluation of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time. | 7–8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Analysis and some application of why a bank might change its corporate objectives over time. | 3–6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Understanding of corporate objectives. | 1–2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | No creditable content. | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |