Business management

Pre-released statement: Mapping Tech Ltd

For use with specimen examination papers

Instructions to candidates

• Pre-released statement required for higher level paper 1 and standard level paper 1 business management examinations

This statement, released three months prior to the examination, notifies candidates of topics and terminology not in the Business management guide that will be in the case study in the final examination. Candidates are to spend a maximum of five hours researching these topics and learning the terminology. Topics in this statement build on those contained in the syllabus. The primary aim is to assess candidate's knowledge of important contemporary business topics that could not have been anticipated when the guide was written.

The case study for the specimen papers is related to:

- --precision agriculture
- -- the use of drones
- --software and hardware development and sales.

Candidates are expected to have some basic familiarity with these topics, rather than comprehensive or exhaustive knowledge.

Additional terminology that candidates may want to know includes:

- --aerial mapping y cloud-based licensed software
- --consultant
- --hardware
- --licensing agreement
- --multispectral camera
- -- patch (a software patch)
- --project manager/project management
- --software
- --software development.

The following page contains the first two paragraphs of the case study. Candidates should familiarize themselves with the context of the case study before the examination. Candidates will be given the full version of the case study in the examination, including these first two paragraphs

Mapping Tech Ltd. (MT)

Mapping Tech Ltd. (MT), owned by Jackie Beasley, was founded in 2010. MT originally wrote software to help farmers use drones for aerial mapping, which allows for precision agriculture. With the information gathered from aerial mapping, farmers can determine which areas of their farms need more (or less) 5 human attention, such as more (or less)
 fertilizer and what types of fertilizer to use. Through precision agriculture, farmers can increase yields, lower costs and reduce the environmental impact of farming. Later, MT began to manufacture hardware related to precision agriculture

Jackie founded MT when studying computer science at the University of Nebraska (UON), located in Lincoln, Nebraska, United States of America (USA). One major focus of UON is the use of drones for precision agriculture. Jackie saw the benefits of aerial mapping as well as the positive impact that precision agriculture has on the environment: with the world's population growing and humans' total ecological footprint increasing, she believed that precision agriculture could increase the food supply and reduce environmental impact. With her expertise in software mapping, Jackie felt a responsibility to advance the field of precision agriculture

Business management Higher / Standard level Paper 1

Mock Paper 1

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Read the case study carefully.
- Section A: answer all questions.
- Section B: answer one question.
- You are permitted access to a calculator for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [30 marks].

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MT's vision statement is, "Towards a more sustainable world and reduced hunger through drone-assisted precision agriculture". The company also has four ethical objectives: encouraging environmentally friendly practices, treating employees fairly, practicing corporate social responsibility (CSR), and being open in sharing information with stakeholders.

Although large companies created the hardware and software for precision agriculture,

Jackie believed that small businesses like MT had advantages in the field. MT grew rapidly in the USA and evolved from a software company to both a software and hardware company. This shift occurred when MT received a patent for what became its main product, MT Snap, a device that attaches to multispectral cameras mounted on drones.

- 25 The digital data collected with the camera and the device are then fed through cloud-based licensed software developed by MT. The software, MT Map, maps the data with coordinates, allowing farmers to identify the exact location of the images on the ground. MT Snap costs. \$6000, a multispectral camera costs \$5000, and the cloud-based software requires a \$3500 annual license fee. The licensing agreement that comes with the software gives MT the right to use the data for its own purposes, such as improving its devices and software or researching agriculture (comparing data from several farms).
- 30 MT owns an industrial building, without a mortgage or any other debt, where its workers manufacture MT Snap. This building, located in an industrial park, also holds stock of multispectral cameras. Software developers work in project teams, and they and other employees are based in leased office spaces in the city centre (downtown) of Lincoln. MT's

salespeople provide a personalized service to farm owners, which contributed to the company's rapid growth, and additional sales are generated from the company's website. Jackie attends conferences on precision agriculture to promote her company's products.

Although the number of MT employees has grown every year, Jackie knows each of them individually.

In 2020 and 2021, MT upgraded MT Map. However, the upgrade was expensive for MT to produce and for end-users to buy, and MT hired additional software developers and a full-time licensed project manager, Kumar, to oversee the software upgrade. During 2020 and 2021, despite strong revenue growth, MT was running out of cash because of the cost of the software upgrade

Initially, Kumar used democratic leadership to manage his team, but his style changed as the deadline that Jackie had set approached. Becoming increasingly autocratic, he pushed his team more and started testing the software less frequently. He wanted to meet the deadline, which his team did. However, when the software upgrade was finally released (rolled out), customers almost immediately began reporting problems MT decided that it must either:

- recall (roll back) the software upgrade and have customers use the old software while the new software was being fixed
- write a patch, which would take 60 days and thus require a shorter-term roll back
 Jackie contacted a software consultant, who determined that, although a patch could fix
 most of the issues caused by the software upgrade, the software upgrade itself had major
 problems that would take more than a year to fix. Jackie accepted the consultant's
 conclusions, removed Kumar from the job, and asked the consultant to manage the repairs
 to the software upgrade. The consultant agreed.

Nearly out of cash, MT would now have further expenses from another year's work on the software upgrade. Jackie also knew the entire incident had damaged MT's brand. At this time, KiltChem (KC), a multinational company (MNC) specializing in chemical fertilizers, approached Jackie with a proposition: it wanted to buy MT. KC had three interests:

- KC has access to overseas markets and operates in places where regulations regarding drones are less strict than in the USA. KC believes farmers around the world would adopt drone assisted precision agriculture.
 - KC predicted some synergy: MT's customers could purchase fertilizers from KC, and KC's customers could adopt drone-assisted precision agriculture.
- KC wanted access to all the data that MT's cloud-based software had collected Jackie allowed KC to see MT's annual revenue figures for the past five years, but she did not share the full financial statements: KC could not buy MT without her permission, so she would only release the full information when KC had made an offer. Jackie also did not tell KC about the problem with the newly released software upgrade.
- 70 Two days later, KC told Jackie it was prepared to pay her \$25 million in cash and \$20 million in KC shares, but KC would have to see five years' final accounts before finalizing the offer. Jackie knew that if the final offer was in the range of the preliminary offer, the sale of MT would make her financially secure for life. KC's only condition was that Jackie remain the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for three years. However, she also has concerns about the damage that KC's chemical fertilizers have on the environment.

SECTION A

Answer all questions from this section.

Define the term democratic leadership (line 42).	[2]	
Define the term <i>multinational company (MNC)</i> (line 58).	[2]	
Describe two elements of <i>MT's</i> marketing mix.	[4]	
Explain one advantage and one disadvantage for <i>MT</i> of being a small business (line 20).	[4]	
Explain why KC could only purchase MT if it had permission from Jackie (line 67)	[2]	
Explain one way in which Jackie is potentially meeting MT's ethical objectives		
(lines 16–18) and one way in which she is not.	[6]	
SECTION B		
swer one question from this section.		
Discuss two appropriate sources of finance that <i>MT</i> could use to pay for the fixing of the software upgrade.	[10]	
Discuss whether Jackie should accept or reject KC's offer to buy MT.	[10]	
	Define the term <i>multinational company (MNC)</i> (line 58). Describe two elements of <i>MT's</i> marketing mix. Explain one advantage and one disadvantage for <i>MT</i> of being a small business (line 20). Explain <i>why KC</i> could only purchase <i>MT</i> if it had permission from Jackie (line 67) Explain one way in which Jackie is potentially meeting <i>MT's</i> ethical objectives (lines 16–18) and one way in which she is not. SECTION B swer one question from this section. Discuss two appropriate sources of finance that <i>MT</i> could use to pay for the fixing of the software upgrade.	