

Unit title	Personal and Business Finance
Guided learning hours	120
Number of lessons	60
Duration of lessons	55 minute lessons based in C301

Lesson	Торіс
1-2	Unit introduction
	Topic A.1 Functions and role of money
	• Functions of money and associated factors:
	o unit of account
	o means of exchange
	o store of value
	o legal tender.
	Role of money is affected and influenced by a number of factors:
	 personal attitudes towards risk and reward, borrowing, spending and saving
	 life stages (childhood, adolescence, young adult, middle age, old age), key features of each stage, financial needs and implications at each stage
	o culture including religious and ethical beliefs
	o life events can vary the personal life cycle from individual to individual
	o external influences/trends and the financial-related effects
	 interest rates, cost of borrowing versus reward of saving.



Lesson	Торіс	
3-4	Topic A.1 Functions and role of money	
	• Functions of money and associated factors:	
	o unit of account	
	o means of exchange	
	o store of value	
	o legal tender.	
	• Role of money is affected and influenced by a number of factors:	
	o personal attitudes towards risk and reward, borrowing, spending and saving	
	 life stages (childhood, adolescence, young adult, middle age, old age), key features of each stage, financial needs and implications at each stage 	
	o culture including religious and ethical beliefs	
	o life events can vary the personal life cycle from individual to individual	
	o external influences/trends and the financial-related effects	
	o interest rates, cost of borrowing versus reward of saving.	
5-6	Topic A.1 Functions and role of money	
	Planning expenditure, common principles to be considered in planning personal finances:	
	o to avoid getting into debt	
	o to control costs	
	o avoid legal action and/or repossession	
	o remain solvent	
	o maintain a good credit rating	
	o avoid bankruptcy	
	o to manage money to fund purchases	
	o generate income and savings	



Lesson	Торіс
	o set financial targets and goals
	o provide insurance against loss or illness
	o counter the effects of inflation.
7–9	Topic A.2 Different ways to pay
	• The use of money as a payment method, advantages and disadvantages of:
	∘ cash
	o debit card
	o credit card
	o cheque
	o electronic transfer
	o direct debit
	o standing order
	o pre-paid cards
	o contactless cards
	o charge cards
	o store cards
	o mobile banking
	Bankers' Automated Clearing Services (BACS) Faster Payments Service (FPS)
	Clearing House Automated Payment System (CHAPS).
10-11	Topic A.3 Current accounts
	• Different types, features, advantages and disadvantages, different services offered:
	o standard
	o packaged, premium
	o basic



Lesson	Торіс
	o student.
12-13	
12 13	Topic A.4 Managing personal finance
	Different types of borrowing, features, advantages and disadvantages:
	o overdraft
	o personal loans
	o hire purchase
	o mortgages
	o credit cards
	o payday loans.
14-15	Topic A.4 Managing personal finances
	Different types of saving and investment features, advantages and disadvantages:
	o individual savings accounts (ISAs)
	o deposit and savings accounts
	o premium bonds
	o bonds and gilts
	o shares
	o pensions.
	Risks and rewards of saving versus investment.



Lesson	Торіс
16-18	Topic A.4 Managing personal finances
	Different types of insurance products, features, advantages and disadvantages:
	o car
	o home and contents
	o life assurance and insurance
	o travel
	o pet
	o health.
19	Topic B.1 Features of financial institutions
	• Types of organisations and their advantages and disadvantages:
	o Bank of England
	o banks
	o building societies
	o credit unions
	National Savings and investments
	o insurance companies
	o pension companies
	o pawnbrokers
20	o payday loans.
20	Topic B.2 Communicating with customers
	Methods of interacting with customers, advantages and disadvantages:
	o branch
	o online banking
	o telephone banking
	o mobile banking



Lesson	Торіс
	o postal banking.
21	Topic B.3 Consumer protection in relation to personal finance
	• Function, role and responsibilities of:
	o Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)
	o Financial Ombudsmen Service (FOS)
	o Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS)
	o Office of Fair Trading (OFT)
	o legislation: consumer credit.
22	Topic B.4 Information guidance and advice
	• Function, role and responsibilities, advantages and disadvantages of:
	o Citizens Advice
	o independent financial advisor (IFA)
	o price comparison websites
	o money advice service
	o debt counsellors
	o Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVAs)
	o bankruptcy.
23	Recap, Revision and mock exam on personal finance
24-25	Topic C.1 Purpose of accounting
	Recording transactions.
	Management of business (planning, monitoring and controlling).
	Compliance (preventing fraud, compliance with law and regulations).
	Measuring performance.
	Control: assisting with the prevention of fraud, trade receivables and trade payables.



Lesson	Торіс
26-27	Topic C.1 Purpose of accounting
	Recording transactions.
	Management of business (planning, monitoring and controlling).
	Compliance (preventing fraud, compliance with law and regulations).
	Measuring performance.
	• Control: assisting with the prevention of fraud, trade receivables and trade payables.
28	Topic C.2 Types of income
	• Capital income:
	o loan
	o mortgages
	o shares
	o owner's capital
	o debentures.
	• Revenue income:
	o cash sales
	o credit sales
	o rent received
	o commission received
	o interest received
	o discount received.
29	Topic C.3 Types of expenditure
	• Capital expenditure:
	 non-current assets: tangible (land, buildings and premises, machinery and equipment, vehicles, fixtures and fittings)
	o intangible (goodwill, patents, trademarks, brand names).



Lesson	Topic
	Revenue expenditure:
	o inventory
	o rent
	o rates
	o heating and lighting
	o water
	o insurance
	o administration
	o telephone
	o postage
	o stationery
	o salaries
	o wages
	o marketing
	o bank charges
	o interest paid
	o straight-line depreciation
	o reducing balance depreciation
	o discount allowed.
30	Topic C.3 Types of Expenditure
	Capital expenditure:
	 non-current assets: tangible (land, buildings and premises, machinery and equipment, vehicles, fixtures and fittings)
	o intangible (goodwill, patents, trademarks, brand names).
	• Revenue expenditure:
	o inventory



Lesson	Торіс
	o rent
	o rates
	o heating and lighting
	o water
	o insurance
	o administration
	o telephone
	o postage
	o stationery
	o salaries
	o wages
	o marketing
	o bank charges
	o interest paid
	o straight-line depreciation
	o reducing balance depreciation
	o discount allowed.
31-32	Topic D.1 Sources of finance
	Advantages, disadvantages, short term and long term:
	• internal:
	o retained profit
	o net current assets
	o sale of assets.
	• external:
	o owner's capital



Lesson	Торіс
	o loans
	o crowd-funding
	o mortgages
	o venture capital
	o debt factoring
	o hire purchase
	o leasing
	o trade credit
	o grants
	o donations
	o peer to peer lending
	o invoice discounting.
33	Mock Exam
34-36	Topic E.1 Cash flow forecasts
	• Inflows/receipts:
	o cash sales
	o credit sales
	o loans
	o capital introduced
	o sale of assets
	o bank interest received.
	Outflows/payments:
	o cash purchases
	o credit purchases
	o rent



Lesson	Торіс
	o rates
	o salaries
	o wages
	o utilities
	o purchase of assets
	o Value Added Tax (VAT)
	o bank interest paid.
	• Prepare, complete, analyse, revise and evaluate cash flow.
	Use of cash flow forecasts for planning, monitoring, control, target setting.
	Benefits and limitations of cash flow forecasts.
37–39	Topic E.2 Break-even analysis
	• Costs:
	o variable
	o semi-variable
	o fixed
	o total.
	• Sales:
	o total revenue
	o total sales
	o selling price per unit
	o sales in value and/or units.
	• Calculation using/manipulating, break-even formula (units and/or sales value), completion of break-even chart, break-even point.
	• Identification of area of profit, area of loss.
	• Identify and calculate margin of safety (units and value).
	Calculation of total contribution, contribution per unit benefits and limitations.



Lesson	Торіс
	Use of break-even for planning, monitoring, control, target setting.
	Prepare, complete, analyse, revise and evaluate break-even.
40-42	Topic F.1 Statement of comprehensive income
	Purpose and use.
	• Completion, calculation and amendment to include gross profit (revenue, opening inventories, purchases, closing inventories, cost of goods sold), calculation of profit/loss for the year (expenses, other income).
	Adjustments for depreciation (straight-line and reducing balance).
	Adjustments for prepayments, accruals.
	• Interpretation, analysis and evaluation of statements.
43-45	Topic F.2 Statement of financial position
	Purpose and use.
	Completion, calculation and amendment of statement using vertical presentation to include:
	o non-current assets (tangible and intangible, cost, depreciation and amortisation, net book value)
	o current assets (inventories, trade receivables, prepayments, bank, cash)
	o current liabilities (bank overdraft, accruals, trade payables)
	o net current assets/liabilities
	o non-current liabilities (bank loan and mortgage)
	o net assets
	o capital (opening capital, transfer of profit or loss, drawings, closing capital).
	• Adjustments for straight line (cost x %), depreciation, reducing balance (cost – depreciation to date x %).
	Adjustments for prepayments, accruals.
	• Interpretation, analysis, and evaluation of statements.
46-47	Topic F.1/F.2 The statement together
48-49	Topic F.3 Measuring profitability
	Calculation, interpretation, analysis and evaluation of:



Lesson	Торіс
	• gross profit margin: (gross profit/revenue) × 100
	• mark-up: (gross profit/cost of sales) × 100
	• profit margin: (profit/revenue) × 100
	• return on capital employed (ROCE): (profit/capital employed) × 100.
50	Topic F.4 Measuring liquidity
	Calculation, interpretation, analysis and evaluation of:
	• current ratio: current assets/current liabilities
	• liquid capital ratio: (current assets – inventory)/current liabilities.
51	Topic F.5 Measuring efficiency
	Calculation, interpretation, analysis and evaluation of:
	• trade receivable days: (trade receivable/credit sales) × 365
	• trade payable days: (trade payables/credit purchases) × 365
	• inventory turnover: (average inventory/cost of sales) × 365.
52	Topic F.6 Limitations of Ratios
	Limitations of ratios when assessing business performance
53-58	Revision (including mock exam)
59-60	Exam