

# *ICAEW CFAB Syllabus and Technical Knowledge Grids*

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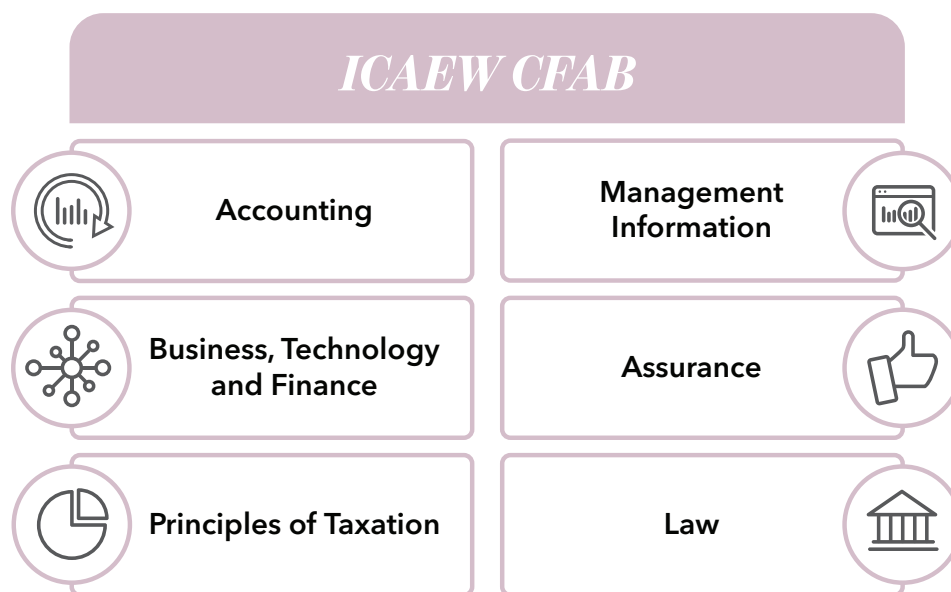
FOR EXAMS IN 2021

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# *ICAEW Certificate in Finance, Accounting and Business (ICAEW CFAB)*

The ICAEW Certificate in Finance, Accounting and Business (ICAEW CFAB) is an internationally recognised certificate that teaches essential knowledge in business, finance and accounting and provides the practical skills and knowledge needed for today's competitive business world.



## **ICAEW CFAB - HOW IT CAN HELP**

The ICAEW Certificate in Finance, Accounting and Business (ICAEW CFAB) has six modules which can be started at any time of year and can be studied on its own or gained alongside a college course, degree course or work commitments.

ICAEW CFAB consists of the same six exams as the first level of our world-leading chartered accountancy qualification, the ACA, which includes:

- Accounting
- Assurance
- Business, Technology and Finance
- Law
- Management Information
- Principles of Taxation

ICAEW CFAB is a standalone qualification, it also forms part of our Level 4 Professional Accounting Technician Apprenticeship.

## **ICAEW CFAB PRACTICAL SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE**

Having a good understanding of business, finance and accounting is highly valued in almost any role in any organisation around the world. The ICAEW Certificate in Finance, Accounting and Business (ICAEW CFAB) teaches practical skills and knowledge including:

- understanding of the key elements of finance, accounting and business;
- understanding of the wider business issues;
- helping individuals talk the language of finance;
- appreciating the main factors linked to business success or failure;

- understanding of the key decisions that businesses and management teams have to make on a day-to-day basis;
- how to monitor business risk and evaluate business performance; and
- providing the skills to help individuals write a business plan, prepare their own personal tax statements and manage their finances more confidently.

## **ASSESSMENT**

Each exam module is examined by a 1.5-hour computer-based exam, and can be sat throughout the year at an ICAEW approved test centre (subject to exam centre availability). The pass mark for each exam is 55%. Students have a maximum of four attempts at each exam.

## **ETHICS**

Ethics is embedded throughout the qualification and there are specific learning outcomes included in a number of the exam modules. The syllabus has been designed to ensure students understand the fundamental principles of ethics, can apply relevant ethical guidance and are able to recommend actions to resolve ethical issues.

## **CREDIT FOR PRIOR LEARNING**

Students who are studying, or those who already hold a degree with components of business, law or finance, may be eligible for exam credit against some of the ICAEW CFAB exam modules. The Accounting module is mandatory for all ICAEW CFAB students.

Please visit [icaew.com/cfabcppl](https://www.icaew.com/cfabcppl) for further information.

## **SYLLABUS**

This document presents the learning outcomes for each of the ICAEW CFAB exams. The learning outcomes in each exam should be read in conjunction with the relevant technical knowledge grid at the end of this document.

# *Certificate Level*

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# Accounting

## MODULE AIM

To ensure that students have a sound understanding of the techniques of double entry accounting and can apply its principles in recording transactions, adjusting financial records and preparing non-complex financial statements.

On completion of this module, students will be:

- proficient in the use of double entry accounting techniques and the maintenance of accounting records;
- able to identify and correct omissions and errors in accounting records and financial statements; and
- able to specify the components of financial statements and prepare and present non-complex financial statements for sole traders, partnerships and limited companies.

## METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The Accounting module exam is 1.5 hours long. 40% of the marks are allocated from the preparation of single company financial statements; either a statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position or a statement of cash flows, using a pro-forma template. The remaining 60% of the marks are from 24 multiple-choice, multi-part multiple choice or multiple-response questions. These questions will cover the areas of the syllabus in accordance with the weightings set out in the specification grid.

## ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

Ethics is an overarching requirement for the professional accountant and students will be expected to recognise that the exercise of judgement is required in applying fundamental accounting concepts. Students will learn about the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants – fundamental principles and the ICAEW Code of Ethics and consider the merits of a principles-based code. Specific questions on this area are included within the 'Maintaining financial records' weighting in the Specification Grid.

## SPECIFICATION GRID

This grid shows the relative weightings of subjects within this module and should guide the relative study time spent on each. Over time the marks available in the assessment will equate to the weightings below, while slight variations may occur in individual assessments to enable suitably rigorous questions to be set.

SYLLABUS AREA	WEIGHTING
1 Maintaining financial records	30%
2 Adjustments to accounting records and financial statements	25%
3 Preparing financial statements	45%

The following learning outcomes should be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of the technical knowledge grids at the end of this document.

## 1 MAINTAINING FINANCIAL RECORDS

Students will be proficient in the use of double entry accounting techniques and the maintenance of accounting records.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. specify why an entity maintains financial records and prepares financial statements;
- b. specify the ethical considerations for preparers of financial statements;
- c. identify the sources of information for the preparation of accounting records and financial statements;
- d. record and account for transactions and events resulting in income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity in accordance with the appropriate basis of accounting and the laws, regulations and accounting standards applicable to the financial statements;
- e. record and account for changes in the ownership structure and ownership interests in an entity; and
- f. prepare a trial balance from accounting records and identify the uses of the trial balance.

## 2 ADJUSTMENTS TO ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Students will be able to identify and correct omissions and errors in accounting records and financial statements.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify omissions and errors in accounting records and financial statements and demonstrate how the required adjustments will affect profits and/or losses;
- b. correct omissions and errors in accounting records and financial statements; and
- c. prepare journals for nominal ledger entry and to correct errors in draft financial statements.

## 3 PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Students will be able to specify the components of financial statements, and prepare and present non-complex accounts for sole traders, partnerships and limited companies.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the main components of a set of financial statements and specify their purpose and interrelationship;

- b. specify the key aspects of the accrual basis of accounting and the cash basis of accounting; and
- c. prepare and present a statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows (or extracts) from the accounting records and trial balance in a format which satisfies the information requirements of the entity.

# Assurance

## MODULE AIM

To ensure that students understand the assurance process and fundamental principles of ethics, and are able to contribute to the assessment of internal controls and gathering of evidence on an assurance engagement.

On completion of this module, students will be able to:

- explain the concept of assurance, why assurance is required and the reasons for assurance engagements being carried out by appropriately qualified professionals with an attitude of professional scepticism and the exercise of professional judgement;
- explain the nature of internal controls and why they are important, document an organisation's internal controls and identify weaknesses in internal control systems;
- select sufficient and appropriate methods of obtaining assurance evidence and recognise when conclusions can be drawn from evidence obtained or where issues need to be referred to a senior colleague; and
- understand the importance of ethical behaviour to a professional and identify issues relating to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, professional behaviour and independence.

## SPECIFICATION GRID

This grid shows the relative weightings of subjects within this module and should guide the relative study time spent on each. Over time the marks available in the assessment will equate to the weightings below, while slight variations may occur in individual assessments to enable suitably rigorous questions to be set.

SYLLABUS AREA	WEIGHTING
1 The concept, process and need for assurance	20%
2 Internal controls	25%
3 Gathering evidence on an assurance engagement	35%
4 Professional ethics	20%

The following learning outcomes should be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of the technical knowledge grids at the end of this document.

## METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The Assurance module exam is 1.5 hours long. The exam consists of 50 questions worth two marks each, covering the areas of the syllabus in accordance with the weightings set out in the specification grid. The questions are presented in the form of multiple choice, multi-part multiple choice, or multiple response.

## ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

The importance of ethics both as a knowledge area and as a behaviour to be demonstrated is reflected in the syllabus area below 'Professional ethics'. The learning outcomes cover a range of threats and dilemmas to be identified as well as safeguards and solutions to be resolved. Professional scepticism is included in the requirement for the syllabus area 'The concept, process and need for assurance' where students are also required to recognise the need for the exercise of professional judgement.



## 1 THE CONCEPT, PROCESS AND NEED FOR ASSURANCE

Students will be able to explain the concept of assurance, why assurance is required and the reasons for assurance engagements being carried out by appropriately qualified professionals.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. define the concept of assurance and compare the purposes and characteristics of reasonable and limited levels of assurance obtained from different assurance engagements;
- b. state why users desire assurance reports and provide examples of the benefits gained from them such as to assure the quality of an entity's published corporate responsibility or sustainability report;
- c. compare the functions and responsibilities of the different parties involved in an assurance engagement;
- d. identify the issues which can lead to gaps between the outcomes delivered by the assurance engagement and the expectations of users of the assurance reports, and suggest how these can be overcome;
- e. identify the steps involved in obtaining, accepting and agreeing the terms of an assurance engagement;
- f. identify the process of planning an assurance engagement, including risk assessment;
- g. define materiality and identify its role in the assurance engagement;
- h. identify how the assurance provider reports to the engaging party;
- i. recognise the need to plan and perform assurance engagements with an attitude of professional scepticism and the exercise of professional judgement; and
- j. recognise the characteristics of fraud and distinguish between fraud and error.

## 2 INTERNAL CONTROLS

Students will be able to explain the nature of internal controls and why they are important, document an organisation's internal controls and identify weaknesses in internal control systems.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. state the reasons for organisations having effective systems of control;

- b. identify the fundamental principles of effective control systems;
- c. identify the main areas of a business that need effective control systems;
- d. identify the components of internal control in both manual and IT environments;
- e. define and classify different types of internal control, with particular emphasis upon those which impact upon the quality of financial information and identify the difference between preventative and detective controls;
- f. show how specified internal controls mitigate risk, including cyber risks, and state their limitations;
- g. identify internal controls or internal control deficiencies for an organisation in a given scenario;
- h. identify the role of an internal audit function in an organisation; and
- i. identify, for a specified organisation, the sources of information which will enable a sufficient record to be made of accounting or other systems and internal controls.

## 3 GATHERING EVIDENCE ON AN ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENT

Students will be able to select sufficient and appropriate methods of obtaining assurance evidence and recognise when conclusions can be drawn from evidence obtained or where issues need to be referred to a senior colleague.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. state the reasons for preparing and keeping documentation relating to an assurance engagement;
- b. identify the different methods of obtaining evidence from the use of tests of control, substantive procedures, including analytical procedures and data analytics;
- c. recognise the strengths and weaknesses of the different methods of obtaining evidence;
- d. identify the situations within which the different methods of obtaining evidence should and should not be used;
- e. compare the reliability of different types of assurance evidence;
- f. select appropriate methods of obtaining evidence from tests of control and from substantive procedures for a given business scenario;

- g. recognise when the quantity (including factors affecting sample design) and quality of evidence gathered is of a sufficient and appropriate level, after taking account of sampling risk, to draw conclusions on which to base a report;
  - h. identify the circumstances in which written confirmation of representations from management should be sought and the reliability of such confirmation as a form of assurance evidence; and
  - i. recognise issues arising while gathering assurance evidence that should be referred to a senior colleague.
- 4 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**
- Students will be able to understand the importance of ethical behaviour to a professional and identify issues relating to integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, professional behaviour and independence.
- In the assessment, students may be required to:
- a. state the role of ethical codes and their importance to the profession and identify the key features of the system of professional ethics adopted by IESBA and ICAEW;
  - b. recognise the differences between a rules-based ethical code and one based upon a set of principles;
  - c. recognise how the principles of professional behaviour protect the public and fellow professionals;
  - d. identify the fundamental principles underlying the ICAEW Code of Ethics;
  - e. recognise the importance of integrity, objectivity and independence to professional accountants, identifying situations that may impair or threaten integrity, objectivity and independence;
  - f. suggest courses of action to resolve ethical conflicts relating to integrity, objectivity and independence;
  - g. respond appropriately to the request of an employer to undertake work outside the confines of an individual's expertise or experience;
  - h. recognise the importance of confidentiality, including compliance with GDPR, and identify the sources of risks of accidental disclosure of information;
  - i. identify steps to comply with GDPR and prevent the disclosure of information;
  - j. identify situations in which confidential information may be disclosed, including where reporting suspicions of money laundering;
  - k. identify the following threats to the fundamental ethical principles and the independence of assurance providers:
    - self-interest threat
    - self-review threat
    - management threat
    - advocacy threat
    - familiarity threat
    - intimidation threat;
  - l. identify safeguards to eliminate or reduce threats to the fundamental ethical principles and the independence of assurance providers; and
  - m. suggest how a conflict of loyalty between the duty a professional accountant has to their employer and the duty to their profession could be resolved.

# *Business, Technology and Finance*

## **MODULE AIM**

To provide students with an understanding of how businesses operate and how finance functions help businesses to achieve their objectives.

On completion of this module, students will be able to:

- identify the general objectives of businesses and the functions and tasks that businesses perform in order to meet their objectives;
- specify the nature, characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of different forms of business and organisational structure;
- identify the purpose of financial information produced by businesses, specify how finance functions support business operations, and identify sources and methods of financing for businesses;
- specify the role of the accountancy profession and why the work of the profession is important;
- identify the role that governance plays in the management of a business and specify how a business can promote corporate governance, sustainability, corporate responsibility and an ethical culture;

- specify the impact on a business of the external environment in which it operates; and
- identify key features, benefits and risks of different technologies.

## **METHOD OF ASSESSMENT**

The Business, Technology and Finance module exam is 1.5 hours long. The exam consists of 50 questions worth two marks each, covering the areas of the syllabus in accordance with the weightings set out in the specification grid. The questions are presented in the form of multiple choice, or multiple response.

## **ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM**

Ethical thinking will be required across all areas of the syllabus. A specific weighting is given in the syllabus areas 'Governance, sustainability, corporate responsibility and ethics' in the table below. The policies and procedures necessary to promote an ethical culture will be emphasized. Additionally, under the syllabus area 'External environment', students must demonstrate an awareness of the needs of different stakeholders. Students will be expected to apply professional scepticism and critical thinking.

## **SPECIFICATION GRID**

This grid shows the relative weightings of subjects within this module and should guide the relative study time spent on each. Over time the marks available in the assessment will equate to the weightings below, while slight variations may occur in individual assessments to enable suitably rigorous questions to be set.

<b>SYLLABUS AREA</b>	<b>WEIGHTING</b>
1 Business objectives and functions	15%
2 Business and organisational structures	10%
3 The role of finance	20%
4 The role of the accountancy profession	10%
5 Governance, sustainability, corporate responsibility and ethics	15%
6 External environment	15%
7 Technology	15%

The following learning outcomes should be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of the technical knowledge grids at the end of this document.

## 1 BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

Students will be able to identify the general objectives of businesses and the functions and tasks that businesses perform in order to meet their objectives.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. state the general objectives of businesses;
- b. state the general objectives of strategic management and specify the strategic management process and interrelationship between a business's vision, mission and strategic objectives;
- c. identify the functional areas within businesses (marketing, operations/production, procurement, HR, IT and finance) and show how the functions help the achievement of business objectives;
- d. identify the nature and functions of management, and show how this is influenced by human behaviour;
- e. identify the relationship between a business's overall strategy and its functional strategies;
- f. identify the nature and purpose of strategic plans, business plans and operational plans;
- g. specify how a strategic plan is converted into fully-integrated business and operational plans;
- h. identify the main components of the risk management process and show how they operate; and
- i. identify the key issues in relation to risk and crisis management, business resilience, business continuity planning and disaster recovery.

## 2 BUSINESS AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES

Students will be able to specify the nature, characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of different forms of business and organisational structure.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the differences between businesses carried out by sole traders, partnerships, limited liability partnerships, companies, alliances and groups, and show the advantages and disadvantages of each of these business structures; and
- b. identify different organisational structures and specify their advantages and disadvantages.

## 3 THE ROLE OF FINANCE

Students will be able to identify the purpose of financial information produced by businesses, specify how finance functions support business operations, and identify sources and methods of finances for businesses.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. specify the role of financial information prepared by businesses in:
  - providing for accountability of management to shareholders and other stakeholders, including business partnering
  - reflecting business position and performance
  - supporting users in making decisions;
- b. specify how finance functions support businesses in pursuit of their objectives, including business partnering;
- c. identify the main considerations in establishing and maintaining accounting and financial reporting functions and financial control processes;
- d. identify, in the context of accounting and other systems, key aspects of:
  - information processing
  - information security
  - information management;
- e. specify why the management of a business require information about performance measurement including sustainability management, natural capital and climate change;
- f. identify the accountant's role in preparing and presenting information for the management of a business;
- g. specify the relationship between a business and its bankers and other providers of financial products;
- h. identify the characteristics, terms and conditions and role of alternative short, medium and long-term sources of finance available to different businesses;
- i. identify the processes by which businesses raise equity, capital, green finance and other long-term finance; and
- j. identify appropriate methods of financing exports, including:
  - bills of exchange
  - letters of credit
  - export credit insurance.

#### **4 THE ROLE OF THE ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION**

Students will be able to specify the role of the accountancy profession and why the work of the profession is important.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the importance to the public interest of high quality, accurate financial reporting and assurance;
- b. specify the rationale for key parts of the profession's work and the links between the public interest, technical competence and professional responsibility, including accounting principles, accounting standards and sound business management; and
- c. specify the key features of the structure of the accountancy profession, the regulatory framework within which professional accountants work (including the basics of how anti-money laundering requirements affect them) and the ways in which the accountancy profession interacts with other professions.

#### **5 GOVERNANCE, SUSTAINABILITY, CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY AND ETHICS**

Students will be able to identify the role that governance plays in the management of a business and specify how a business can promote corporate governance, sustainability, corporate responsibility and an ethical culture.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. state the reasons why governance is needed and identify the role that governance plays in the management of a business;
- b. identify the key stakeholders and their governance needs for a particular business;
- c. identify and show the distinction between the roles and responsibilities of those charged with corporate governance and those charged with management, including the basics of the UK's corporate governance code;
- d. specify how differences in legal systems and in national and business cultures affect corporate governance;
- e. identify the roles and responsibilities of the members of the executive board, any supervisory board, the audit committee and others charged with corporate governance, internal audit and external audit;

- f. identify the roles and responsibilities of those responsible within a business for internal audit and for the external audit relationship;
- g. specify the nature of ethics, business ethics, sustainability and corporate responsibility; and
- h. specify the policies and procedures a business should implement in order to promote an ethical culture.

#### **6 EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT**

Students will be able to specify the impact on a business of the environment in which it operates including the potential effects of sustainability issues.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. specify the signalling, rewarding and allocating effects of the price mechanism on business (including the concept of price elasticity);
- b. specify the potential types of failure of the market mechanism and their effects on business;
- c. identify the key macro-economic factors that affect businesses;
- d. specify the principal effects of national and international regulation upon businesses; and
- e. show how the needs of different stakeholders in a business (eg, shareholders, the local community, employees, suppliers, customers) impact upon it.

#### **7 TECHNOLOGY**

Students will be able to identify key features, benefits and risks of different technologies.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the characteristics of big data and the different types and sources of data;
- b. specify uses of data science and data analytics by organisations;
- c. specify different types of cyber risk and attack and the steps organisations can take to improve cyber security;
- d. specify the features and uses of cloud accounting, the internet of things, digital assets and distributed ledger technology; and
- e. identify the effect of technology developments, including those relating to automation and intelligent systems, on the accountancy profession.

# Law

## MODULE AIM

To provide students with an understanding of the principles of English law.

On completion of this module, students will be able to:

- explain the nature of contractual agreements, the agency relationship and the consequences of negligence;
- understand the legal implications of incorporation, including the roles of shareholders and directors, and the main implications of insolvency law;
- identify instances of criminal behaviour that may be encountered by professional accountants; and
- identify other key areas in which the law affects the role and work of the professional accountant.

## METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The Law module exam is 1.5 hours long. The exam consists of 50 questions worth two marks each, covering the areas of the syllabus in accordance with the weightings set out in the specification grid. The questions are presented in the form of multiple choice or multi-part multiple choice.

## ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

The consideration of ethical decision-making is intrinsic to the study of law. In this module, students will examine the impact of criminal law on business and professional services, focussing on fraud, bribery and money laundering. They will also explore the relationships and interaction between legal principles, legislation, case law, ethics and ethical codes.

## SPECIFICATION GRID

This grid shows the relative weightings of subjects within this module and should guide the relative study time spent on each. Over time the marks available in the assessment will equate to the weightings below, while slight variations may occur in individual assessments to enable suitably rigorous questions to be set.

SYLLABUS AREA	WEIGHTING
1 The impact of civil law on business and professional services	35%
2 Company and insolvency law	40%
3 The impact of criminal law on business and professional services	10%
4 The impact of law in the professional context	15%

The following learning outcomes should be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of the technical knowledge grids at the end of this document.

## 1 THE IMPACT OF CIVIL LAW ON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Students will be able to explain the nature of contractual agreements, the agency relationship and the consequences of negligence.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

### CONTRACT

- a. recognise when a legally binding contract exists between two parties and how a contract may be enforced;
- b. identify the circumstances under which a contract can be terminated and possible remedies for breach of contract;

### AGENCY

- c. identify the role of agents, their duties and rights, and their authority to enter contracts on behalf of principal;
- d. identify the nature of a partnership and the authority given to partners;

### NEGLIGENCE AND LIABILITY

- e. identify instances and consequences of negligence (particularly negligent misstatement) in a given scenario; and
- f. identify instances and consequences of vicarious liability in a given scenario.

## 2 COMPANY AND INSOLVENCY LAW

Students will be able to understand the implications of incorporation, including the roles of shareholders and directors, and the main implications of insolvency law.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the differences between unincorporated businesses (sole traderships and partnerships), limited liability partnerships and companies, show the advantages and disadvantages of incorporation and recognise the circumstances when the veil of incorporation can be lifted;
- b. identify the procedures required to form a registered company or a limited liability partnership, including any practical considerations, and the nature and contractual force of a company's memorandum and articles of association and identify the advantages and disadvantages of off-the-shelf companies;

- c. identify the administrative consequences of incorporation or the formation of a limited liability partnership including requirements regarding statutory books, accounts, meetings and the role of the company secretary;
- d. identify the procedures for the issue of shares, including issues at a premium and pre-emption rights;
- e. identify the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 in respect of companies' statutory accounts and audit, including the exemptions for small and medium-sized companies and micro-entities;
- f. identify aspects of capital maintenance including:
  - reduction of capital
  - redemption and purchase of a company's own shares
  - financial assistance for the purchase of a company's own shares
  - distribution of profits;
- g. identify share transfer requirements and disclosure requirements;
- h. recognise how a shareholder can influence the management of a company through meetings and resolutions, including shareholders' rights to requisition a meeting;
- i. identify the various statutory rights of shareholders to challenge the management of the company under the Companies Act 2006 and the Insolvency Act 1986;
- j. identify the rights and duties which a member of a limited liability partnership possesses;
- k. identify the ways in which a director may be appointed and removed;
- l. identify directors' duties, explaining the consequences of any major breach;
- m. identify the powers of directors and in what circumstances they will bind the company in a contract with third parties;
- n. identify the nature of fixed and floating charges and the procedures for registering them;
- o. identify the nature and function of:
  - company voluntary arrangements
  - administration orders
  - receivership
  - compulsory and voluntary liquidation (including relevance of secured debt); and

- p. identify the main implications of insolvency law, including:
- the principal means of termination of companies or other business entities
  - the priorities on a liquidation of the distribution of assets including rights of creditors and employees (including secured assets)
  - bankruptcy and other responses to personal insolvency.

### **3 THE IMPACT OF CRIMINAL LAW ON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

Students will be able to identify instances of criminal behaviour that may be encountered by professional accountants.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- identify instances of money laundering and the obligations on professional accountants to detect and help prevent money laundering;
- identify offences and their consequences under the anti-money laundering legislation, and select appropriate courses of action to protect professional accountants from criminal liability;
- identify instances and consequences of bribery;
- identify instances and consequences of fraud in a given scenario, including:
  - the effect of the Fraud Act 2006
  - threats to consumers through cybercrime
  - offences created under the Computer Misuse Act 1990
  - fraudulent trading
  - insider dealing;
- recognise the relationships and interaction between legal principles, legislation, case law, ethics and ethical codes; and
- identify circumstances where accountants will be protected from dismissal and victimisation if they raise concerns about malpractice in the workplace.

### **4 THE IMPACT OF LAW IN THE PROFESSIONAL CONTEXT**

Students will be able to identify other key areas in which the law affects the role and work of the professional accountant.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

### **INFORMATION AND ITS LEGAL ENVIRONMENT**

- identify the key requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018, on the use of personal information and how the Act can affect the manner in which information systems are used by businesses;
- recognise the requirements of protecting intellectual property, including digital contexts;

### **EMPLOYMENT LAW AND SOCIAL SECURITY LAW**

- identify who is an employee and the main legal consequences of employment status;
- identify the key features of employment contracts and recognise circumstances in which an employment contract may be terminated and the consequences arising;
- identify when dismissal constitutes:
  - a wrongful dismissal
  - an unfair dismissal;
- identify the circumstances where an employee can claim a statutory redundancy payment; and
- identify employers' obligations under social security law.



# Management Information

## MODULE AIM

To enable students to prepare essential financial information for the management of a business.

On completion of this module, students will be able to:

- establish the costs associated with the production of products and provision of services and use them to determine prices;
- select appropriate budgeting approaches and methods and prepare budgets;
- identify key features of effective performance management systems, select appropriate performance measures and calculate differences between actual performance and standards or budgets; and identify the key features, risks and benefits of a range of approaches to management information operations; and
- identify and calculate relevant data for use in management decision making.

## METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The Management Information module exam is 1.5 hours long. 20% of the marks are allocated in one scenario-based question. This will cover a single syllabus area, either: costing and pricing; budgeting and forecasting; performance management; or management decision-making. The remaining 80% of the marks are from 32 multiple choice, multi-part multiple choice or multiple response questions. The 33 questions cover the areas of the syllabus in accordance with the weightings set out in the specification grid.

## ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

Ethics is fundamental to the sound provision of management information upon which basis sustainable business decisions can be made. This will form a backdrop to an overall culture of business trust as well as business efficiency. It is treated as ingrained across the syllabus with a weighting of marks being given within the 'Costing and Pricing' syllabus area.

## SPECIFICATION GRID

This grid shows the relative weightings of subjects within this module and should guide the relative study time spent on each. Over time the marks available in the assessment will equate to the weightings below, while slight variations may occur in individual assessments to enable suitably rigorous questions to be set.

SYLLABUS AREA	WEIGHTING
1 Costing, Pricing and Ethics	25%
2 Budgeting and forecasting	25%
3 Performance management and management information operations	25%
4 Management decision-making	25%

The following learning outcomes should be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of the technical knowledge grids at the end of this document.

## 1 COSTING AND PRICING

Students will be able to establish the costs associated with the production of products and provision of services and use them to determine prices.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. recognise the use of cost information for different purposes;
- b. classify costs as fixed, variable, direct or indirect;
- c. calculate overhead absorption rates, unit costs and profits/losses from information provided, using:
  - marginal costing
  - absorption costing and reconcile the differences between the costs and profits/losses obtained;
- d. select the most appropriate method of costing for a given product or service;
- e. calculate the sales price for a given product or service using cost based pricing; and
- f. calculate transfer prices for specified sales to internal customers which take account of appropriate costs.

## 2 BUDGETING AND FORECASTING

Students will be able to select appropriate budgeting approaches and methods and prepare budgets.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. apply forecasting techniques to help management in performance measurement and planning;
- b. identify how data analytics can be used in budgeting and forecasting;
- c. prepare budgets, or budget extracts from information supplied;
- d. select the most appropriate of the following budgeting approaches and methods, taking into account their advantages and disadvantages for planning, control and motivation:
  - bottom-up and top-down approaches to generating and managing budgets
  - activity-based, responsibility-based and product-based budget structures
  - zero-based and incremental budgeting;
- e. prepare a cash budget for a business which highlights the quantity and timing of cash surpluses and deficits;

- f. calculate the cash cycle for a business and recognise its significance;
- g. identify the constituent elements of working capital and treasury and specify the methods by which each element can be managed to optimise working capital and cash flows; and
- h. recognise how a business manages surpluses and deficits predicted in cash budgets.

## 3 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION OPERATIONS

Students will be able to identify key features of effective performance management systems, select appropriate performance measures and calculate differences between actual performance and standards or budgets, and identify the key features, risks and benefits of a range of approaches to management information operations.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the reasons for, and key features of, effective performance management systems;
- b. select appropriate financial and non-financial performance measures which effectively encourage the business as a whole to meet its objectives;
- c. calculate differences between actual performance and standards or budgets in terms of price and volume effects and identify possible reasons for those differences;
- d. identify the features of cloud accounting and its associated risks and benefits; and
- e. identify the features of shared service centres and their relative merits for the provision of management information.

## 4 MANAGEMENT DECISION MAKING

Students will be able to identify and calculate relevant data for use in management decision making.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. calculate the breakeven point, contribution and margin of safety for a given product or service;
- b. allocate scarce resource to those products or services with the highest contribution per limiting factor;
- c. calculate the net present value, internal rate of return, payback period or accounting rate of return for a given project; and

- d. identify the advantages and disadvantages of the investment appraisal techniques specified in 4(c) above.

## **5 ETHICS**

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify and explain ethical issues relating to the preparation, presentation and interpretation of financial information for the management of a business.

# Principles of Taxation

## MODULE AIM

To enable students to understand the general objectives of taxation and to calculate income tax, national insurance contributions, capital gains tax, corporation tax and VAT in straightforward scenarios.

On completion of this module, students will be able to:

- explain the general objectives of taxation, the influences upon the UK system of taxation, the different types of tax in the UK;
- recognise the ethical issues arising in the course of performing tax work;
- identify the obligations the UK system of taxation imposes on taxpayers and the implications of non-compliance;
- calculate the amount of income tax owed by or owed to individuals and the amount of national insurance payable;
- calculate the amount of capital gains tax payable by individuals and the chargeable gains subject to corporation tax;
- calculate the amount of corporation tax payable by companies; and
- calculate the amount of VAT owed by or owed to businesses.

## SPECIFICATION GRID

This grid shows the relative weightings of subjects within this module and should guide the relative study time spent on each. In each assessment, the marks available will equate to the weightings below.

SYLLABUS AREA	WEIGHTING
1 Objectives, types of tax and ethics	10%
2 Administration of taxation	20%
3 Income tax and national insurance contributions	26%
4 Capital gains tax and chargeable gains for companies	10%
5 Corporation tax	14%
6 VAT	20%

The following learning outcomes should be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of the technical knowledge grids at the end of this document.

## METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The Principles of Taxation module exam is 1.5 hours long. 20% of the marks are allocated to two scenario-based questions. These will each cover a single syllabus area: income tax and NIC, and corporation tax. The remaining 80% of the marks are from 40 multiple choice, multi-part multiple choice, multiple response or numeric entry questions. These questions will cover the remaining areas of the syllabus in accordance with the weightings set out in the specification grid.

The tax tables included in the ICAEW learning materials are provided to students on-screen in the exam.

## ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

The importance of ethics is fundamental to professional accountants working in the area of taxation. Learning outcomes relating to ethics and integrity are included within the syllabus area 'Objectives, types of tax and ethics' as shown in the table below. Students are required to identify the objectives of taxation; ethical principles, along with threats and safeguards as well as issues such as conflicts of interest, money laundering, tax avoidance and tax evasion.

## 1 OBJECTIVES, TYPES OF TAX AND ETHICS

Students will be able to explain the general objectives of taxation, the influences upon the UK system of taxation, the different types of tax in the UK, and will be able to recognise the ethical issues arising in the course of performing tax work.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the objectives of digitalisation of tax;
- b. identify the objectives of taxation in general terms of economic, social justice and environmental issues, the range of tax opportunities open to the government and the relative advantages of different types of tax in meeting the government's objectives;
- c. recognise the impact of relevant external influences on UK tax objectives and policies;
- d. classify entities as individuals, partnerships, or companies for tax purposes and state how they are taxed;
- e. identify who is liable for the following taxes, how the taxes apply to income and transactions, identify the government bodies responsible for the taxes, and determine when an individual or entity comes within the scope of the taxes:
  - capital gains tax
  - corporation tax
  - income tax
  - national insurance
  - VAT;
- f. recognise the importance of the budget cycle, tax year and the following sources of UK tax law and practice:
  - legislation
  - case law
  - HMRC manuals, statements of practice, extra-statutory concessions and press releases;
- g. identify the five fundamental principles given in the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and ICAEW Code of Ethics, and the guidance in relation to a tax practice with regard to:
  - the threats and safeguards framework
  - ethical conflict resolution; and
- h. identify the following:
  - conflicts of interest
  - money laundering
  - tax avoidance and tax evasion.

## 2 ADMINISTRATION OF TAXATION

Students will be able to identify the obligations the UK system of taxation imposes on taxpayers and the implications for taxpayers of non-compliance.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the records which companies and individuals must retain for tax purposes and state the periods for which the records must be retained;
- b. identify the key features of the PAYE and national insurance system and calculate PAYE tax codes for employees;
- c. identify the key features of the self-assessment system for both companies and individuals;
- d. determine, in straightforward cases, due dates for:
  - companies', sole traders', partnerships' and individuals' tax returns, tax payments and payments on account
  - businesses' VAT returns and payments
  - employers' PAYE and national insurance returns and payments;
- e. identify and calculate the interest and penalties due for:
  - late submissions of and/or incorrect returns
  - late and/or incorrect payments of tax; and
- f. identify the periods within which HMRC can enquire into a taxpayer's returns or other information and tax liabilities and recognise the taxpayer's right of appeal and the process for dealing with disputes.

## 3 INCOME TAX AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

Students will be able to calculate the amount of income tax owed by or owed to individuals and the amount of national insurance payable.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. recognise the main sources of taxable and non-taxable income;
- b. calculate the personal allowance available to an individual according to personal circumstances including the marriage allowance;
- c. calculate assessable employment income for an employee or director, including taxable and exempt benefits;

- d. recognise the badges of trade;
- e. allocate given items of business expenditure as allowable or disallowable for tax purposes and calculate the adjusted trading profits after capital allowances on plant and machinery of a sole trader or partnership using either the accruals basis or cash basis of accounting;
- f. allocate the tax adjusted profits of a partnership to each partner and calculate the tax assessable profits for each partner for any given tax year;
- g. calculate the assessable trading profits for a new unincorporated business and identify the overlap profits on the commencement of trade;
- h. calculate the assessable trading profits for a continuing business;
- i. calculate the final assessable trading profits for an unincorporated business ceasing to trade;
- j. calculate total taxable income and the income tax payable or repayable for individuals; and
- k. calculate the total national insurance contributions payable by employees, employers and self-employed individuals.

#### **4 CAPITAL GAINS TAX AND CHARGEABLE GAINS FOR COMPANIES**

Students will be able to calculate the amount of capital gains tax payable by individuals and the chargeable gains subject to corporation tax.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. classify persons, assets and disposals as either chargeable or exempt for capital gains purposes;
- b. calculate the chargeable gains and losses on the disposal of assets, including indexation where appropriate;
- c. calculate total taxable gains for both individuals and companies; and
- d. calculate the capital gains tax payable by individuals.

#### **5 CORPORATION TAX**

Students will be able to calculate the amount of corporation tax payable by companies.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify accounting periods for a company;

- b. recognise the interaction of having one or more related 51% group companies with corporation tax payment dates;
- c. allocate given items of business expenditure as allowable or disallowable for tax purposes and calculate the adjusted trading profits after capital allowances on plant and machinery; and
- d. calculate the taxable total profits and the corporation tax payable for a company resident in the UK which has a period of account of 12 months or less.

#### **6 VAT**

Students will be able to calculate the amount of VAT owed by or owed to businesses.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. classify supplies in given straightforward situations as exempt, zero-rated, standard-rated, subject to a reduced rate of 5%, or outside the scope of VAT;
- b. recognise the implications of supplies being classified as reduced-rated, standard-rated, zero-rated or exempt;
- c. identify when a business could or should register or deregister for VAT and state the time limits;
- d. determine the tax point for a supply of goods or services;
- e. state the principles of VAT payable or repayable on the supply of goods or services by a taxable person and calculate the monthly, quarterly or annual VAT payable or repayable by a business; and
- f. state the alternative schemes for payment of VAT by businesses and calculate the VAT payable or repayable for a business using these.

# *Technical knowledge*

The tables contained in this section show the technical knowledge in the disciplines of financial reporting, audit and assurance, business analysis, ethics and taxation covered in the ACA syllabus by module.

For each individual standard the level of knowledge required in the relevant Certificate and Professional Level module and at the Advanced Level is shown.

The knowledge levels are defined as follows:

## **LEVEL D**

An awareness of the scope of the standard.

## **LEVEL C**

A general knowledge with a basic understanding of the subject matter and training in its application thereof sufficient to identify significant issues and evaluate their potential implications or impact.

## **LEVEL B**

A working knowledge with a broad understanding of the subject matter and a level of experience in the application thereof sufficient to apply the subject matter in straightforward circumstances.

## **LEVEL A**

A thorough knowledge with a solid understanding of the subject matter and experience in the application thereof sufficient to exercise reasonable professional judgement in the application of the subject matter in those circumstances generally encountered by chartered accountants.

## **KEY TO OTHER SYMBOLS:**

→ The knowledge level reached is assumed to be continued

# Assurance and Audit

TOPIC	ASSURANCE	AUDIT AND ASSURANCE	ADVANCED LEVEL
The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board		D	C
The Authority Attaching to Standards Issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board		C	A
The Authority Attaching to Practice Statements Issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board			A
Discussion Papers			C
Working Procedures			C
<b>International Standards on Auditing (UK)</b>			
200 (Revised June 2016) (Updated January 2020) <i>Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK)</i>	B	A	→
210 (Revised June 2016) (Updated July 2017) <i>Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements</i>		B	→
220 (Revised November 2019) <i>Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements</i>		B	→
230 (Revised June 2016) (Updated January 2020) <i>Audit Documentation</i>	C	B	A
240 (Revised June 2016) (Updated January 2020) <i>The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements</i>	C	B	A
250 A (Revised November 2019) <i>Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements</i>		B	A
250 B (Revised November 2019) <i>The Auditor's Statutory Right and Duty to Report to Regulators of Public Interest Entities and Regulators of Other Entities in the Financial Sector</i>			C
260 (Revised November 2019) (Updated January 2020) <i>Communication with Those Charged with Governance</i>		B	A
265 <i>Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance and Management</i>		B	A
300 (Revised June 2016) <i>Planning an Audit of Financial Statements</i>	B	A	→
315 (Revised June 2016) <i>Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement Through Understanding of the Entity and its Environment</i>	B	A	→
320 (Revised June 2016) <i>Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit</i>	C	A	→
330 (Revised July 2017) <i>The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks</i>	C	B	A
402 <i>Audit Considerations Relating to an Entity Using a Service Organisation</i>		C	B
450 (Revised June 2016) (Updated July 2017) <i>Evaluation of Misstatements Identified during the Audit</i>	C	A	
500 (Updated January 2020) <i>Audit Evidence</i>	B	A	→
501 <i>Audit Evidence - Specific Considerations for Selected Items</i>		B	A
505 (Updated July 2017) <i>External Confirmations</i>	B	B	A
510 (Revised June 2016) <i>Initial Audit Engagements - Opening Balances</i>	C	B	A
520 <i>Analytical Procedures</i>	B	A	A
530 <i>Audit Sampling</i>	B	B	A
540 (Revised December 2018) <i>Auditing Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures</i>	C	B	A
550 <i>Related Parties</i>	C	B	A
560 <i>Subsequent Events</i>		B	A
570 (Revised September 2019) <i>Going Concern</i>		A	→
580 <i>Written Representations</i> (Updated January 2020)	C	B	A
600 (Revised November 2019) <i>Special Considerations - Audits of Group Financial Statements (including the Work of Component Auditors)</i>		C	A



TOPIC	ASSURANCE	AUDIT AND ASSURANCE	ADVANCED LEVEL
610 (Revised June 2013) <i>Using the Work of Internal Auditors</i>	C	B	A
620 (Revised November 2019) <i>Using the Work of an Auditor's Expert</i>		B	A
700 (Revised January 2020) <i>Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements</i>	B	A	→
701 (Revised January 2020) <i>Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report</i>		B	A
705 (Revised June 2016) <i>Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report</i>		A	→
706 (Revised June 2016) <i>Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report</i>		A	→
710 <i>Comparative Information - Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements</i>		B	A
720 (Revised November 2019) <i>The Auditor's Responsibility Relating to Other Information</i>		B	A
800 (Revised) <i>Special Considerations - Audits of Financial Statements prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks</i>		B	A
805 (Revised) <i>Special Considerations - Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or items of a Financial Statement</i>		B	A
<b>International Standards on Auditing</b>			
810 (Revised) <i>Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements</i>			B
<b>International Auditing Practice Note (IAPN)</b>			
1000 <i>Special Considerations in Auditing Financial Instruments</i>			B
<b>International Standards on Review Engagements (ISREs)</b>			
2400 (Revised) <i>Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements</i>		C	B
<b>International Standards on Review Engagements (UK &amp; Ireland)</b>			
2410 <i>Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity</i>		C	B
<b>International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAEs)</b>			
3000 (Revised) <i>Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information</i>		C	B
3400 <i>The Examination of Prospective Financial Information</i>		C	A
3402 <i>Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation</i>		C	B
3410 <i>Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements</i>		C	→
<b>International Standards on Related Services (ISRSs)</b>			
4400 <i>Engagements to Perform Agreed-upon Procedures Regarding Financial Information</i>			B
4410 (Revised) <i>Compilation Engagements</i>			B
<b>Other Standards</b>			
ISQC (UK)1 (Revised November 2019) <i>Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements</i>		C	B
<b>Other Guidance</b>			
Bulletin (October 2016): <i>Compendium of Illustrative Auditor's Reports on United Kingdom Private Sector Financial Statements for periods commencing on or after 17 June 2016</i>		B	B
FRC Briefing Paper <i>Professional Scepticism - establishing a common understanding and reaffirming its central role in delivering audit quality</i>		B	B

# Business Analysis

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCE	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	BUSINESS STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY	
<b>STRATEGIC ANALYSIS</b>					
<b>Environmental and market analysis tools</b>					
PESTEL analysis		C		A	→
Porter's five forces		C		A	→
Product life cycle		C		A	→
Boston consulting group matrix		C		A	→
Prices and markets		C		A	→
Competitor analysis		C		A	→
<b>Positional and other analysis tools</b>					
Resource audit		C		A	→
Resource-based strategy		C		A	→
Value chain analysis		C		A	→
SWOT analysis		C		A	→
Gap analysis		C		A	→
Marketing analysis		C		A	→
Competitive advantage		C		A	→
Benchmarking		C		A	→
Directional policy matrix					B
Business process analysis				B	A
Strategic risk analysis				A	→
Balanced scorecard		C		A	→
<b>STRATEGIC CHOICE</b>					
Strategy formulation, evaluation and choice		C		A	→
Business risk management		C		A	→
Financial analysis and data analysis				A	→
Stakeholder analysis		C		A	→
Objectives and stakeholders' preferences		C		A	→
Corporate responsibility, sustainability and climate change		C		B	A
<b>STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
Business plans		C		A	→
Organisational structure		C		A	→
Information management		C		B	A
Change management				A	→
Project management					A
<b>BUSINESS MANAGEMENT</b>					
Performance management				C	A
Strategic marketing and brand management				B	A
Corporate governance		C		B	A
Information strategy				B	A
Human resource management		C		B	

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCE	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	BUSINESS STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY	

## COST ANALYSIS FOR DECISION MAKING

### Costing

Cost classification	A			→	→
Costing systems - direct, marginal, absorption	B			→	→
Activity based costing (ABC)	C			→	B
Break even analysis	B			→	A
Multi-product break even analysis					B
Budgeting and performance management	B			→	A

### Pricing

Pricing decisions	B			A	→
Transfer pricing	B			A	→
Decision making techniques					
Expected values				B	A
Relevant cash flows				B	A
Sensitivity analysis				B	A

## BUSINESS AND SHAREHOLDER VALUE

### Valuation Techniques

Income - dividend yield			B		A
Income - P/E			B		A
Income - discounted cash flow			B		A
Asset based measures			B		A
Options approach					B

### Shareholder value

Value based management (VBM)					B
Value drivers			B		A
Shareholder value analysis (SVA)			B		A
Short and long term growth rates and terminal values					A
Economic profit					A
Cash flow return on investment (CFROI)					A
Total shareholder return (TSR)					A
Market value added (MVA)					A

## INVESTMENT APPRAISAL AND RISK ANALYSIS

### Project appraisal

NPV	B		A		→
IRR	B		A		→
Payback	B		A		→
Relevant cash flows			A		→
Tax and inflation			A		→
Replacement analysis			A		→
Capital rationing			A		→
Adjusted present value (APV)			A		→

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCE	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	BUSINESS STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY	

### Assessing risk

Project appraisal and sensitivity analysis			B		A
Project appraisal and simulation			B		A
Expected values			B		A
Scenario planning					A
Gap analysis				B	→
Continuous vs event risk				B	→

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

#### Cost of capital

Cost of equity			B		A
Cost of debt			B		A
Cost of preference shares			B		A
Cost of bank loans			B		A
Weighted average cost of capital (WACC)			B		A
Effective interest rates					A
Splitting convertibles into equity and debt elements					A
Equity instruments					A

#### Portfolio theory and CAPM

Portfolio theory			B		A
CAPM			B		A
APT and MCPM					A
CAPM and cost of capital			B		A
International cost of capital					A

#### Bonds and fixed interest securities

Bond pricing using NPV					A
Yields to maturity					A
Duration and price volatility					A
Convexity					A
Term structure of interest rates					A
Corporate borrowing and default risk					A

### SOURCES OF FINANCE AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

Short, medium and long term sources of finance		C			A
Green finance		C	B		A
Loan agreement conditions (warranties; covenants; guarantees)			B		A
Raising capital		C			A
Gearing and capital structure			A		→
Loan agreements and covenants			A		→
Dividend policy			A		→
Financing reconstructions (eg, group reconstruction, spin off, purchase of own shares, use of distributable profits)			B		A

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	BUSINESS, TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCE	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	BUSINESS STRATEGY AND TECHNOLOGY	
Treasury and working capital management	C				A
Small and medium company financing					B
History of finance					C

## FINANCIAL ENGINEERING

### Futures, options and swaps

Options			B		A
Interest rate futures			B		A
Interest rate options			B		A
Interest forward rate agreements (FRAs)			B		A
Interest rate swaps			B		A

### Foreign exchange

Currency forward contracts			B		A
Currency money market cover			B		A
Currency options			B		A
Currency swaps			B		A
Operational techniques for managing currency risk			B		A
Theoretical determinants of foreign exchange rates			B		A

### Option value

Value of a call and put option			C		B
Black Scholes option pricing model					B
Binomial option pricing model					B
Real options			C		B

# Ethics Codes and Standards

ETHICS CODES AND STANDARDS	LEVEL	MODULES
IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (parts A, B and C and Definitions)  ICAEW Code of Ethics	<b>Certificate Level</b>	
	C/D	Accounting
	B	Assurance
	C/D	Business, Technology and Finance
	D	Law
	C	Management Information
	C	Principles of Taxation
	<b>Professional Level</b>	
	A	Audit and Assurance
	B	Business Strategy and Technology
	B	Financial Accounting and Reporting
	B/C	Financial Management
	B	Tax Compliance
	B	Business Planning
	<b>Advanced Level</b>	
	A	Corporate Reporting
	A	Strategic Business Management
A	Case Study	
<b>FRC Revised Ethical Standard (December 2019)</b>	B	Assurance
	A	Audit and Assurance
	<b>Advanced Level</b>	
	A	Corporate Reporting
	A	Strategic Business Management
A	Case Study	

# Financial Reporting – IFRS

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		ADVANCED LEVEL
	ACCOUNTING	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING
Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards		A	A
Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Note 1)	B	A	A
IAS 1, <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	A	A	A
IAS 2, <i>Inventories</i>	B	A	A
IAS 7, <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>	B	A	A
IAS 8, <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>	B	A	A
IAS 10, <i>Events after the Reporting Period</i>		A	A
IAS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i>		C	A
IAS 16, <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>	B	A	A
IAS 19, <i>Employee Benefits</i>		-	A
IAS 20, <i>Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance</i>		A	A
IAS 21, <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>		C	A
IAS 23, <i>Borrowing Costs</i>		A	A
IAS 24, <i>Related Party Disclosures</i>		B	A
IAS 26, <i>Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans</i>		-	D
IAS 27, <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>		B	A
IAS 28, <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>		B	A
IAS 29, <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics</i>		-	D
IAS 32, <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i>		B	A
IAS 33, <i>Earnings Per Share</i>		C	A
IAS 34, <i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>		-	A
IAS 36, <i>Impairment of Assets</i>		B	A
IAS 37, <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>	C	A	A
IAS 38, <i>Intangible Assets</i>	C	A	A
IAS 39, <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (Hedging only)</i> (Note 1)		-	A
IAS 40, <i>Investment Property</i> (Note 1)		-	A
IAS 41, <i>Agriculture</i>		-	D
IFRS 1, <i>First-time Adoption of IFRS</i>		-	C
IFRS 2, <i>Share-based Payment</i>		-	A
IFRS 3, <i>Business Combinations</i>		B	A
IFRS 4, <i>Insurance Contracts</i> (Note 1)		-	D
IFRS 5, <i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>		B	A
IFRS 6, <i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>		-	D
IFRS 7, <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>		C	A
IFRS 8, <i>Operating Segments</i>		-	A
IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i> (Note 1)		C	A
IFRS 10, <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>		B	A
IFRS 11, <i>Joint Arrangements</i>		B	A
IFRS 12, <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>		B	A
IFRS 13, <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>		C	A
IFRS 14, <i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts</i>		-	C

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		ADVANCED LEVEL
	ACCOUNTING	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING
IFRS 15, <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	C	B	A
IFRS 16, <i>Leases</i> (Note 1)		B	A
IFRS 17, <i>Insurance Contracts</i> (Note 1)		-	C
IFRS for SMEs		-	A

**Note 1:** Business Planning Banking and Business Planning: Insurance cover IAS 39 and IFRS 9 in more detail than in the Financial Accounting and Reporting syllabus at Professional Level. Business Planning: Insurance also covers IFRS 4, IFRS 17 and IAS 40 which are not part of the Financial Accounting and Reporting syllabus at Professional Level.



# Taxation

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		
	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION	TAX COMPLIANCE	BUSINESS PLANNING: TAXATION
<b>LEGAL AND ETHICAL FRAMEWORK</b>			
Anti-money laundering guidance	C	B	A
Base erosion and profit-shifting (BEPS) project			C
Disclosure of tax avoidance schemes (DOTAS)			A
Extent of tax legislation to England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland		C	B
General anti-abuse rule			A
HMRC	B	→	→
Objectives of taxation	C	→	→
Professional Conduct in Relation to Taxation (PCRT)		C	B
Tax planning, evasion and avoidance	C	B	A
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>			
Administration	B	→	→
Appeals	C	→	→
Apprenticeship levy		C	→
Digital accounts	B	→	→
PAYE/NIC	B	→	→
Payments	B	A	→
Penalties and interest	B	→	→
Self-assessment	B	A	→
<b>CAPITAL GAINS TAX</b>			
Chargeable gains			
Annual exempt amount	B	A	→
Capital gains tax for trusts			C
Chargeable assets	C	B	→
Chargeable disposals	C	B	→
Chargeable persons	C	B	→
Chattels: wasting and non-wasting	B	→	→
Connected persons		A	→
Converted trading losses		B	→
Costs of acquisition and disposal	C	B	→
Leases			A
Nil gain/nil loss transfers		A	→
Part disposals		B	→
Qualifying corporate bonds		B	→
Rate of tax	B	A	→
Relief for capital losses		A	A
Reorganisations and reconstructions			A
Shares and securities (including bonus and rights issues)		B	→
<b>Chargeable gains reliefs</b>			
Business assets disposal relief		B	A
Gift relief		B	A
Incorporation relief			A
Investors' relief		B	A

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		
	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION	TAX COMPLIANCE	BUSINESS PLANNING: TAXATION
Letting relief		A	→
Private residence relief		A	→
Reinvestment relief under EIS/SEIS			B
Roll-over relief		B	A
<b>Overseas aspects of capital gains tax</b>			
Arising basis		B	A
Deemed domicile		B	A
Domicile		B	A
Double tax relief		A	→
Gains on foreign assets		B	A
Remittance basis		B	A
Residence		C	A
Temporary absence			A
UK taxation of non-domiciled individuals		B	A
<b>INCOME TAX</b>			
<b>Trading profits</b>			
Adjustments to profits	B	A	→
Badges of trade	B	A	→
Capital allowances	B	A	→
Cash basis of accounting	B	A	→
Foreign currency transactions			A
Pension contributions		A	→
Pre-trading expenditure		A	→
Patent royalties			B
<b>Owner-managed businesses</b>			
Basis of assessment – current year basis	B	A	→
Change of accounting date		A	→
Commencement and cessation of trade	B	A	→
Overlap profits	B	A	→
Partnerships	B	A	→
Trading losses		A	→
Treatment of opening year losses		A	→
Treatment of terminal losses		A	→
<b>Employment income</b>			
Allowable deductions against employment income		A	→
Employment income	B	A	→
Share schemes			A
Statutory Mileage Rates Scheme		A	→
Taxable and exempt benefits	B	A	→
Termination payments			B
Other income/expenditure			
Dividends from UK companies	B	A	→
Enterprise Investment Scheme			B
Investment income	B	A	→
ISAs	B	→	→
Miscellaneous income		A	→

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		
	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION	TAX COMPLIANCE	BUSINESS PLANNING: TAXATION
Property income	C	B	A
Savings income	B	A	→
Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme			B
Venture Capital Trusts			B
<b>Overseas aspects of income tax</b>			
Arising basis		B	A
Deemed domicile		C	A
Domicile		C	A
Double tax relief		A	→
Income on foreign assets and income from foreign employment		B	A
Remittance basis		B	A
Residence		C	A
UK taxation of non-domiciled individuals		B	A
<b>Income tax computation</b>			
Exempt income	B	A	→
Gifts of assets and cash to charity	B	A	→
Income tax liability and income tax payable	B	A	→
Income tax charge on child benefit		B	→
Independent taxation and jointly owned assets		B	A
Income tax for trusts			B
Limit on income tax reliefs		A	→
Marriage allowance	B	A	→
Pension contributions – provisions for retirement		B	A
Pension contributions – tax reliefs		B	A
Personal allowances	B	A	→
Qualifying interest payments		B	→
Rates of taxation	B	A	→
Taxable persons	C	A	→
<b>INHERITANCE TAX</b>			
<b>Fundamental principles of inheritance tax</b>			
Chargeable persons		A	→
Chargeable property		A	→
Excluded property		B	→
Inter-spouse transfers		A	→
Rates of taxation		A	→
Related property		B	→
Seven-year accumulation period		A	→
Transfers of value		A	→
Trusts		C	B
Valuation		A	→
Inheritance tax on lifetime transfers			
Relevant property trusts		A	→
Potentially exempt transfers		A	→
<b>Inheritance tax on death</b>			
Death estate		A	→
Deeds of variation			B

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		
	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION	TAX COMPLIANCE	BUSINESS PLANNING: TAXATION
Lifetime transfers		A	→
<b>Overseas aspects of inheritance tax</b>			
Deemed domicile		C	A
Domicile		C	A
Double tax relief		A	→
Lex-situs rules		A	→
Reliefs and exemptions from inheritance tax			B
Agricultural property relief		C	B
Annual exemption		A	→
Business property relief		B	A
Fall in value relief		A	→
Gifts to charities and political parties		A	→
Gifts with reservation of benefit			A
<b>Pre-owned assets</b>			
Inter-spouse transfers		A	→
Marriage/civil partnership exemption		A	→
Normal expenditure out of income		A	→
Quick succession relief		B	→
Small gifts exemption		A	→
Taper relief		A	→
<b>NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS</b>			
Class 1			
- calculation	A	→	→
- directors		B	→
- earnings	C	B	→
- employment allowance	A	→	→
Class 1A			
- calculation	A	→	→
- earnings	C	B	→
Class 1B		B	→
Class 2	A	→	→
Class 4			
- calculation	A	→	→
- earnings	C	B	→
Maximum contributions		C	→
<b>CORPORATION TAX</b>			
<b>Chargeable gains</b>			
Chargeable assets	C	B	→
Chargeable disposals	C	B	→
Chargeable persons	C	B	→
Chattels: wasting and non-wasting	B	→	→
Costs of acquisition and disposal	C	B	→
Indexation	B	A	→
Leases			A
Nil gain/nil loss transfers		A	→
Part disposals		B	→

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		
	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION	TAX COMPLIANCE	BUSINESS PLANNING: TAXATION
Purchase of own shares			A
Qualifying corporate bonds		B	→
Relief for capital losses		A	→
Reorganisations and reconstructions			A
Shares and securities (including bonus and rights issues)		B	→
Substantial shareholding exemption		C	A
<b>Trading profits</b>			
Adjustments to profits	B	A	→
Badges of trade	B	A	→
Capital allowances	B	A	→
Foreign currency transactions			A
Long periods of account	C	A	→
Pension contributions		B	A
Patent royalties			B
<b>Taxable total profits</b>			
Chargeable gains	B	A	→
Intangible assets		B	A
Loan relationships	B	B	A
Loan relationships - corporate interest restriction			A
Miscellaneous income	B	A	→
Patent box			B
Property income (including lease premiums)		B	A
Qualifying donations	B	A	→
Research and development expenditure		A	→
Research and development expenditure credits (RDEC)		B	A
Trading losses		B	A
Trading profits	B	A	→
Use of deficit on non-trading loan relationships		B	A
<b>Corporation tax computation</b>			
Accounting periods	C	B	A
Close companies			A
Corporation tax liability	B	A	→
Distributions		B	→
Diverted profits tax			B
Double tax relief (including underlying tax and withholding tax)		B	→
Liquidation			A
Provision of services through a company			A
Rates of taxation	B	A	→
Residence	C	B	→
Tax treaties and the OECD Model Tax Convention	A		C
<b>Groups</b>			
Capital gains groups		B	A
Change in group structure			A
Change in ownership			A
Consortium relief			A
Controlled foreign companies			A

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL		
	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION	TAX COMPLIANCE	BUSINESS PLANNING: TAXATION
Degrouping charges		B	A
Group loss relief		B	A
Group relationships		A	→
Non-coterminous accounting periods			A
Overseas companies and branches			B
Pre-acquisition gains and losses			A
Related 51% group companies		B	A
Roll-over relief		B	A
Transfer of assets		B	A
Transfer pricing			A

#### STAMP TAXES

Basic principles		B	→
Chargeable occasions		B	→
Exemptions		B	→
Stamp taxes for groups		B	→

#### VAT

Capitals goods scheme		B	→
Classification of supplies		B	→
Distinction between goods and services		C	→
Overseas aspects (excluding EU)		A	→
Group aspects		A	→
Input VAT	A	→	→
Output VAT	A	→	→
Partial exemption		B	→
Payments	A	→	→
Penalties and interest	A	→	→
Property transactions		B	A
Registration and deregistration	A	→	→
Single and multiple supplies		B	→
Small business reliefs	A	→	→
Taxable person	A	→	→
Taxable supplies	A	→	→
Transfer of a business as a going concern			A
VAT records and accounts	A	→	→