



NEXT GENERATION ACA SYLLABUS HANDBOOK

2027



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FOR EXAMS IN 2027

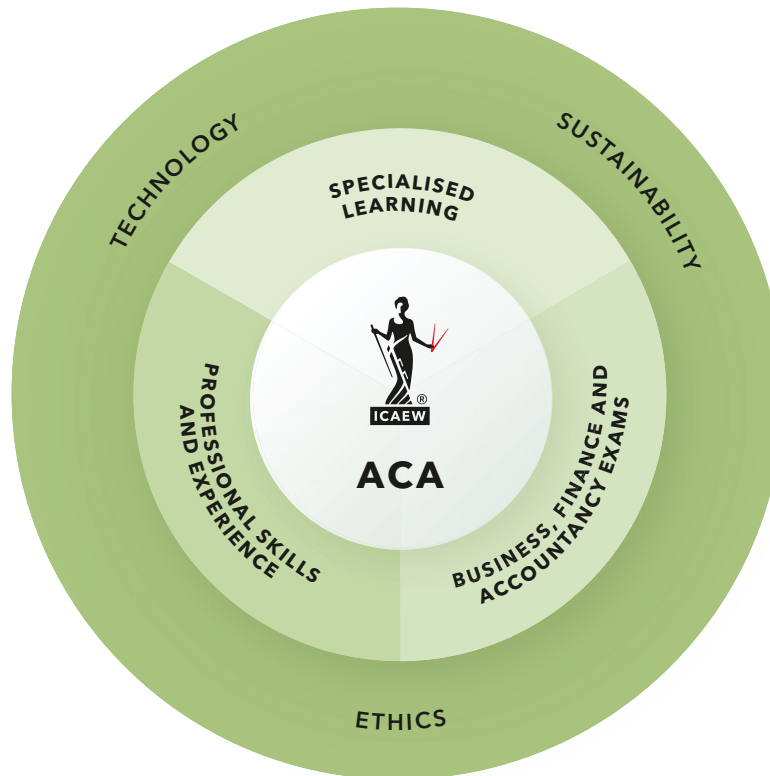
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ACA overview

The ICAEW chartered accountancy qualification, the ACA, is one of the most advanced learning and professional development programmes available. Its integrated components provide an in-depth understanding across business, finance and accountancy. Combined, they help build the technical knowledge, professional skills and practical experience needed to become an ICAEW Chartered Accountant.

Each component is designed to complement the other, which means that students can put theory into practice and can understand and apply what they learn to their day-to-day work.



ICAEW constantly reviews the content of the ACA qualification to reflect real life business challenges. Over the next decade, sustainability, technology and ethics will be the three key themes impacting every accountant and business they serve. We work closely with employers, tuition providers, academics and examiners to ensure that the ACA equips the chartered accountants of the future with the skills and knowledge they need to meet these challenges and to be successful. Sustainability, technology and ethics have been integrated throughout the qualification, delivering forward-thinking business leaders ready for the challenges of tomorrow's world.

THE ACA QUALIFICATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Finance and accounting professionals need to move beyond simply measuring and reporting the impact of climate change, environmental regulation, supply chain pressure and rising energy costs. They must focus on understanding these and other emerging sustainability-related implications, integrating them into financial management and strategic business planning. ICAEW has been at the forefront of this movement over the past decade and has adapted the ACA qualification to reflect that. We see its role as not simply integrating knowledge and understanding the broader implications of environmental, social and governance issues into organisations, but also seeding this thinking into the mindset of our members.

Our syllabus, Specialised Learning and professional skills framework contribute toward creating ICAEW Chartered Accountants who recognise that sustainability is at the core of what they do and are capable of actively using their business skills to analyse how to make the new sustainable economy work for their business.

Sustainability is an integrated element from assurance and corporate reporting to strategic business planning and management reporting, providing transparent information for users. It's an embedded element across the ACA qualification with its beginnings at the newly developed Sustainability and Ethics module at Certificate Level through to the Strategic Case Study at Advanced Level. The new Specialised Learning and professional skills framework provides the opportunity to create and update content rapidly which will be invaluable for sustainability conversations to remain relevant.

There is much that is closely related to the skills and experience of ICAEW Chartered Accountants; for example, the identification and management of risks, corporate governance, compliance with laws and regulations, design and operation of management control systems, measurement of liabilities and impaired assets, information reporting and assurance, and new forms of taxation. Where the technical issues extend beyond an accountant's reach, working with other experts is already recognised as good practice.

THE ACA QUALIFICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Changes in technology have automated many routine aspects of accountancy. But with changes in technology also come complexity and risk. Accountants need to adapt and develop new skills to manage these changes.

While there are many new technology capabilities that have broad application across the business and consumer environment, there are several trends that have the greatest potential to transform the accountancy profession (ABCD): **A**rtificial intelligence, **A**utomation, **B**lockchain, **C**yber security, **C**loud computing, and **D**ata and **D**igital Transformation.

These and other innovations are likely to have a significant impact on the way that accountants access information, transact and manage business finances. Technology tools can provide information more quickly and often more accurately than humans, but they cannot replicate human intelligence, critical thinking and quality decision making, or effective communication of the output of analysis. Chartered accountants continue to hold key roles such as validating the source of the data, evaluating the risks, interpreting and analysing the outputs, and ensuring the tools support effective management of the organisation. As automation continues to expand understanding the interconnectivity between systems will be fundamental.

As routine and compliance work reduces, there is greater focus on the development of skills which equip professionals to work with the outputs of automated processes, with other specialists, and in a changing world. The skill set needed by accountants is changing as technological advances are made; it's the ability to adapt and rapidly respond to these changes that will be key.

We believe that skills such as analysis, interpretation, professional scepticism, communication, collaboration, adaptability, resilience and commerciality are essential for tomorrow's business leaders; these are embedded throughout the ACA exams and professional skills framework.

THE ACA QUALIFICATION AND ETHICS

Culture and values are central to long-term success. How a business adopts an ethical approach towards its staff, shareholders, customers, regulators and other stakeholders, as well as within its own operations, has a bigger impact than any performance measure or operational improvement.

Demonstrating a clear commitment to ethical behaviour is one of the main drivers of better performance; it delivers an advantage when recruiting, it adds value to a brand, and it instils trust and confidence in partners, suppliers and others that the organisation is well run and resilient.

Achieving that is not a matter of simple knowledge. Few ethical challenges will have simple right or wrong responses. They require technical understanding, critical appraisal, and application of professional scepticism and judgement with skilful handling. Accountants must have the necessary skills to apply professional judgement, have a curious mindset and take into account what has been learnt as an ACA student about their ethical responsibilities as a chartered accountant.

There will be unique ethical challenges throughout any chartered accountant's process of learning and career. They serve a variety of masters: senior management, external stakeholders, regulators and above all the public interest responsibility of their profession. Because of the rigorous and effective training and continual professional development as part of their lifelong learning, chartered accountants can speak up and take a lead. None of this can happen without one critical element: professionalism. That goes beyond merely knowing the Code of Ethics; it means embodying the right behaviours and values and having the ability and willingness to push back against those who might compromise the integrity of the business.

Ethics and professionalism are embedded throughout the ACA qualification, from understanding and applying knowledge of the Code of Ethics and developing safeguards, to adopting a curious mindset and applying professional judgement. We build ethical and professional confidence in our qualification as it prioritises not only technical knowledge of the ethical framework but also challenges accountants with scenarios that accurately reflect the ethical dilemmas a chartered accountant may face in business.

ACA components

SPECIALISED LEARNING

Our 14 business, finance and accountancy modules cover the core technical knowledge and application of skills for all ICAEW Chartered Accountants. However, we recognise each student's unique journey to membership and have therefore built Specialised Learning into the core of the ACA qualification.

Specialised Learning provides tailored learning opportunities and therefore forms a key element of the ACA qualification. Students will have access to an e-learning platform that hosts a wide range of content relevant to students working across different sectors and specialisms. This content will be brought to life in a practical and engaging way and will cover both technical and non-technical skills.



Students will need to complete a minimum of 30 units of Specialised Learning. Each unit will roughly equate to an hour of learning. By having access to different content students and employers will be able to personalise the experience to fit with a student's individual learning needs and role.

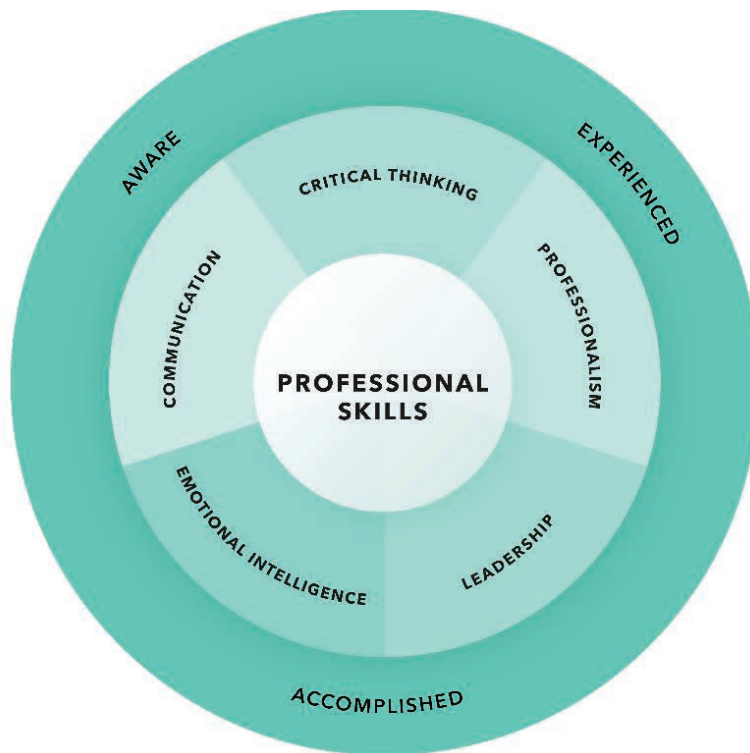
PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

The ACA features 25 professional skills split across five key competency areas. A three-stage proficiency model will guide students to develop their unique skills portfolio.

Professional development prepares students to successfully handle a variety of different situations that they encounter throughout their career. Building in professional development as part of the ACA qualification recognises that this is the start of a student's lifelong learning journey.

The skills development framework is set around core competencies and skills. These recognise that clear effective communication is at the heart of all that we do, and is balanced with developing critical thinkers, who are resilient and inclusive and are underpinned by professionalism. We want to develop leaders who can be authentic and remain true to their personal values.

With diversity and inclusion being one of our key strategic pillars it is important that these skills encompass collaboration and inclusion whilst celebrating diversity rather than having a 'one size fits all model'.



WORK EXPERIENCE

Professional work experience is undertaken as part of a training agreement with an authorised training employer or principal. Students need to complete at least 450 days, which normally takes between three and five years. The knowledge, skills and experience they gain as part of their training are invaluable, giving them the opportunity to put what they're learning into practice.

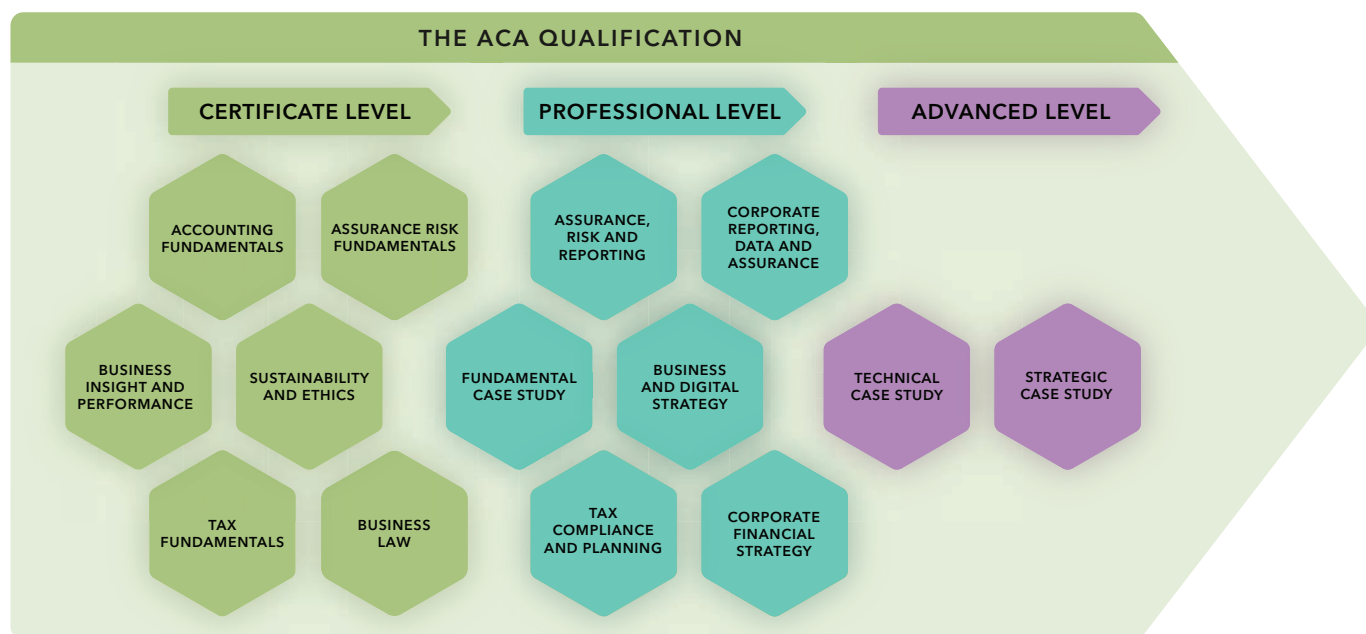
Student professional work experience should:

- include responsibility levels that increase in depth and scope as the student progresses through their training;
- be recorded throughout their training agreement; and
- expose them to as many different practical assignments, finance functions and/or clients in as many different sectors as possible.

14 BUSINESS, FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY EXAMS

Students gain in-depth knowledge across a broad range of topics in business, finance and accountancy. The exams are designed to complement their professional work experience, so they constantly progress through the qualification providing an integrated learning experience.

There are 14 modules over three levels – Certificate, Professional and Advanced. Flexibility allows each student journey to membership to be unique to them.



CERTIFICATE LEVEL

There are six exams at this level that introduce the fundamentals of business, finance and accountancy. Students may be eligible for credit for some exams if they have studied a qualification we recognise. Find out more at icaew.com/cpl.

The Certificate Level exams are either 1.5 or 2 hours long, have a 55% pass mark and can be sat in any order throughout the year.

PROFESSIONAL LEVEL

The next six exams build on the fundamentals and test students' understanding and ability to use technical knowledge in real-life scenarios. The exams can be taken in March, June, September and December.

The Professional Level exams are 2.5 hours long, except for Assurance, Risk and Reporting and Tax Compliance and Planning which are 3 hours long. Each exam has a 55% pass mark.

Permitted texts are available for Assurance, Risk and Reporting, Corporate Reporting, Data and Assurance and Tax Compliance and Planning. Fundamental Case Study is open book.

The Professional Level exams are flexible and can be taken in any order to fit with a student's day-to-day professional experience. The Fundamental Case Study aims to bring together technical knowledge gained by studying the Certificate Level material with professional work experience and professional skills and can therefore be seen as an excellent transition from Certificate to Professional Level. Equally students are likely to find the Corporate Reporting, Data and Assurance and Business and Digital Strategy exams in particular as helpful stepping stones to progress to the Advanced Level.

ADVANCED LEVEL

There are two case studies at Advanced Level that test students' understanding and strategic decision making at a senior level. The case studies present real-life scenarios, with increased complexity from the Professional Level exams. Advanced Level challenges students' ability to problem solve, apply critical thinking, identify ethical implications and provide effective solutions.

The Advanced Level exams can be taken in July and November. They are fully open book,

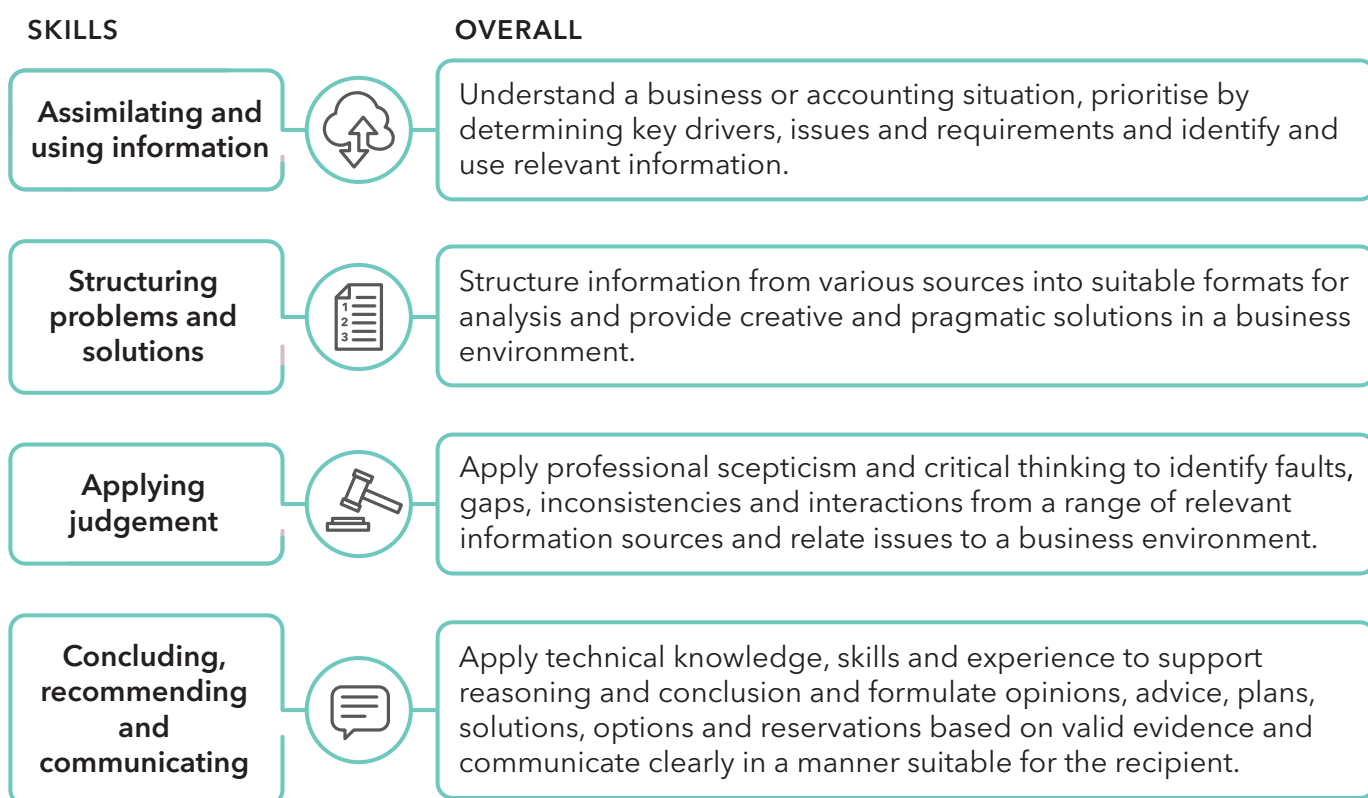
so they replicate a real-life scenario where all the resources are at their fingertips and include advance information.

Technical Case Study and Strategic Case Study are both 4 hours long. Each has a 50% pass mark.

For more information, guidance and support on exams, visit the exam resources area on our website at [icaew.com/studyresources](https://www.icaew.com/studyresources).

Skills progression through the ACA exams

Specialised Learning is an integrated component of the ACA qualification, with a core competency framework setting out the skills essential to equip ICAEW Chartered Accountants of tomorrow. A subsection of these skills are embedded in the 14 exams and assessed in exams. The following skills are present throughout the 14 business, finance and accountancy exams:



The level of skill required to pass each exam increases as ACA trainees progress upwards through each Level of the ACA exams. The skills progression embedded throughout the ACA qualification ensures ACA trainees develop the knowledge and skills to successfully operate in the modern workplace and which are expected by today's forward-thinking employers.

Skills	Certificate Level		Professional Level		Advanced Level
	Assurance and Risk Fundamentals, Business Law, Sustainability and Ethics	Accounting Fundamentals, Business Insight and Performance, Tax Fundamentals	Fundamental Case Study, Assurance, Risk and Reporting, Corporate Financial Strategy	Business and Digital Strategy, Corporate Reporting, Data and Assurance, Tax Compliance and Planning	Technical Case Study, Strategic Case Study

Assimilating and using information

Understanding the situation and requirements	Objective testing	Objective testing and simple scenarios	Scenarios		Complex business scenarios
Identifying and using relevant information	Information as provided		Single information source provided	Several information sources provided	Multiple information sources provided
Identifying and prioritising key issues	Issues given		Issues included in scenarios		Issues included in complex scenarios

Structuring problems and solutions

Structuring data	Specified techniques		Specified techniques	Extends to techniques inferred by nature of problem	Techniques inferred by the nature of problem
Developing solutions	Highly specified tasks	Specified problems	Specified problems		Defined output with implicit, although unspecified problems

Applying judgement

Applying professional scepticism and critical thinking	Objective testing		Specified requirement in simple scenario	Specified requirement in scenario	Specified requirement in complex scenario
Relating issues to the broader business environment, including ethical issues	Objective testing	Objective testing and issues in simple scenarios	Issues in scenarios		Issues in complex scenarios

Concluding, recommending and communicating

Concluding and recommending	Objective testing Not assessed	Specified conclusions and recommendations in simple scenarios			Conclusions and reasoned recommendations supported by own evidence
Communicating	Prescribed exam format		Exam requirements, including some professional presentation		Professional presentations and reports including reasoned recommendations

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS ASSESSED IN THE ACA EXAMS

ASSIMILATING AND USING INFORMATION

Understand the situation and the requirements:	Identify and use relevant information:	Identify and prioritise key issues and stay on task:
• Demonstrate understanding of the business context. • Recognise new and complex ideas within a scenario. • Identify the needs of customers and clients. • Explain different stakeholder perspectives and interests. • Identify risks within a scenario. • Identify elements of uncertainty within a scenario. • Identify ethical issues including public interest and sustainability issues within a scenario.	• Interpret information provided in various formats. • Evaluate the relevance of information provided. • Use multiple information sources. • Filter information provided to identify critical facts. • Identify and interpret information in data analytics software.	• Identify business and financial issues from a scenario. • Prioritise key issues. • Work effectively within time constraints. • Operate to a brief in a given scenario.

STRUCTURING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Structure data:	Develop solutions:
• Structure information from various sources into suitable formats for analysis. • Identify any information gaps. • Frame questions to clarify information. • Use a range of data types and sources to inform analysis and decision-making. • Structure and analyse financial and non-financial data to enhance understanding of business issues and their underlying causes. • Present analysis in accordance with instructions and criteria. • Use spreadsheets to assimilate, structure and analyse data.	• Identify and apply relevant technical knowledge and skills to analyse a specific problem. • Use structured information to identify evidence-based solutions. • Identify creative and pragmatic solutions in a business environment. • Identify opportunities to add value. • Identify and anticipate problems that may result from a decision. • Identify a range of possible solutions based on analysis. • Identify ethical dimensions of possible solutions. • Select appropriate courses of action using an ethical framework. • Identify the solution which is the best fit with acceptance criteria and objectives. • Define objectives and acceptance criteria for solutions.

APPLYING JUDGEMENT

Apply professional scepticism and critical thinking:	Relate issues to the environment:
• Recognise bias and varying quality in data and evidence. • Identify assumptions or faults in arguments. • Identify gaps in evidence. • Identify inconsistencies and contradictory information. • Assess interaction of information from different sources. • Exercise ethical judgement.	• Appreciate when more expert help is required. • Identify related issues in scenarios. • Assess different stakeholder perspectives when evaluating options. • Retain an overview of the business issue or scenario. • Appraise corporate responsibility and sustainability issues. • Appraise the effects of alternative future scenarios. • Appraise ethical, public interest and regulatory issues.

CONCLUDING, RECOMMENDING AND COMMUNICATING

Conclusions:	Recommendations:	Communication:
• Apply technical knowledge to support reasoning and conclusions. • Apply professional experience and evidence to support reasoning. • Use valid and different technical skills to formulate opinions, advice, plans, solutions, options and reservations.	• Present recommendations in accordance with instructions and defined criteria. • Make recommendations in situations where risks and uncertainty exist. • Formulate opinions, advice, recommendations, plans, solutions, options and reservations based on valid evidence. • Make evidence-based recommendations which can be justified by reference to supporting data and other information. • Develop recommendations which combine different technical skills in a practical situation.	• Present a basic or routine memorandum or briefing note in writing in a clear and concise style. • Present analysis and recommendations in accordance with instructions. • Communicate clearly to a specialist or non-specialist audience in a manner suitable for the recipient. • Prepare the advice, report, or notes required in a clear and concise style.

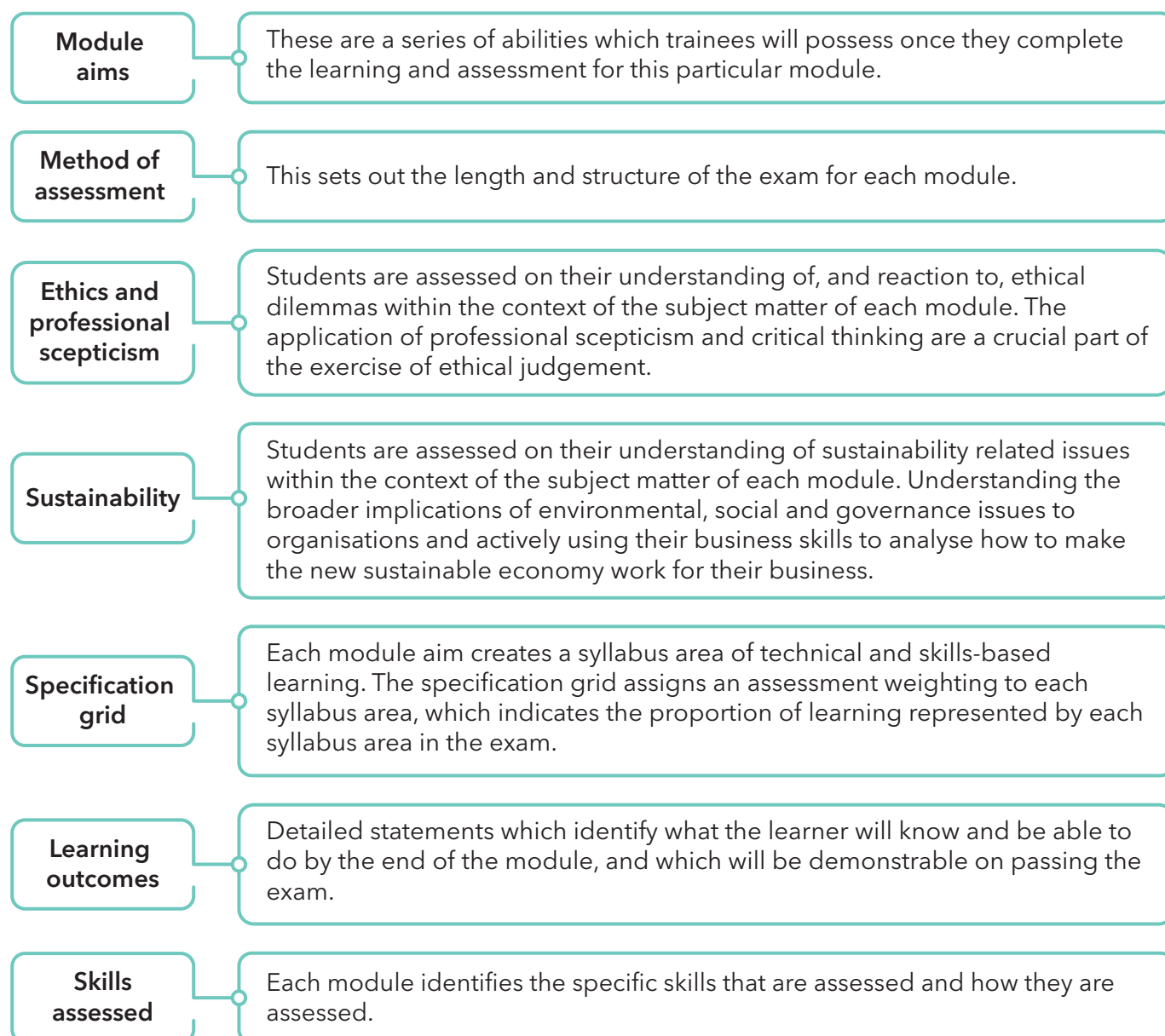
ACA Syllabus

The ACA syllabus is updated annually. The aim of the annual update is to ensure that the syllabus remains fit for purpose and can include amendments to cater for technical changes, clarification of learning outcomes, inclusion of new areas of knowledge impacting ICAEW Chartered Accountants, and removal of content for subject areas where there is duplication, repetition or content no longer relevant within the qualification. The process includes consultation with all key stakeholder groups and covers the skills, learning outcomes and technical knowledge grids of each module.

This document presents the learning outcomes for each of the ACA exams at Certificate, Professional and Advanced Levels. The learning outcomes in each exam should be read in conjunction with the relevant technical knowledge grids and, where applicable, the skills development grid.

UNDERSTANDING THE SYLLABUS FOR EACH MODULE

Each module has the following syllabus components:



Technical knowledge grids

The technical knowledge grids show the technical knowledge in the disciplines of assurance and audit, business analysis, ethics codes and standards, financial reporting, and taxation covered in the ACA syllabus by module. For each technical area, the level of knowledge required is indicated by a letter from A to D, as follows:

- Level A - thorough knowledge with a solid understanding
- Level B - working knowledge with a broad understanding
- Level C - general knowledge with a basic understanding
- Level D - awareness of the scope of the standard

Certificate Level

Sustainability and Ethics

MODULE AIM

To provide students with an understanding of the fundamentals of sustainability and ethics and how they are relevant to the work of the professional accountant.

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

- define sustainability, understand key sustainability concepts and challenges, and recognise situations where these apply;
- understand the three pillars of sustainability (environmental, social and economic) and understand the main challenges to them;
- understand the impact of regulation, guidance and other forces for change on sustainability;
- understand corporate sustainability and key models of sustainability for business;
- identify key areas in which sustainability challenges affect the role and work of the professional accountant;
- understand the meaning of ethics and recognise its importance in society as well as its role underpinning the accountancy profession;
- recognise the importance of public trust in the accountancy profession, understand the professional skills used by a professional accountant to uphold it and identify the relevant ethical codes;
- understand the five fundamental ethical principles for professional accountants;
- recognise threats to the fundamental principles and suggest safeguards that may be used to eliminate or reduce such threats; and
- recognise the principles of data ethics, the importance for the professional accountant of challenging data and information, and the ethical issues, opportunities and threats arising from the development, use and impact of technology

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The Sustainability and Ethics exam is 1.5 hours long. The exam consists of 50 questions, each carrying equal marks, 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

Ethics is about principles, values and beliefs which influence judgement and behaviour. It goes beyond obeying laws, rules and regulations – it is doing the right thing in the circumstances. Sound ethical decision making is at the centre of the professional accountant's work, regardless of business area or stage of career. The ethical concepts and principles introduced in this module will underpin learning throughout the ACA qualification. ICAEW's Code of Ethics applies to all members, students, affiliates and employees of member firms in all their professional and business activities.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is balancing resources with needs. Sustainability goals are the key challenges of our time. Knowledge of core sustainability concepts is a requirement for the professional accountant. A grasp of the over-arching principles of sustainability and an appreciation of why sustainability is strategically significant and financially material to businesses are requirements for the professional accountant. Understanding how the ICAEW Chartered Accountant can assist in managing sustainability risks and opportunities is fundamental to understanding the context of sustainability throughout the ACA qualification.

Sustainability and ethics are related to each other. Ethics can be applied in all aspects of sustainability planning. Ethical business practices will contribute to the sustainability of an organisation by anticipating risks which could threaten the business or the wider environment in the long term. A responsible approach to sustainability is part of behaving in a way that is ethically sound.

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 Concepts and significance of sustainability	10%
2 Pillars of sustainability	10%
3 Regulation on sustainability	6%
4 Sustainability in business	14%
5 The role of the professional accountant in sustainability	10%
6 Concept of ethics and its significance for the accountancy profession	8%
7 Ethics and public trust	14%
8 The fundamental ethical principles	14%
9 Threats and safeguards	6%
10 Data ethics and the impact of technology	8%

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 CONCEPTS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SUSTAINABILITY

Students will be able to define sustainability, understand key sustainability concepts and challenges, and recognise situations where these concepts apply.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- define sustainability and understand the significance of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs);
- understand key sustainability concepts, including:
 - the Anthropocene
 - planetary boundaries
 - different forms of capital
 - economic and social concepts eg, doughnut economics, circular economy
 - the difference between approaches to economic growth and degrowth;
- identify sustainability challenges and trends that have an effect on a global scale, including but not limited to:

- climate change, pollution, waste and species decline
 - population changes, urbanisation and migration
 - economic inequality; and
- recognise the key stakeholders in sustainability.

2 PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY

Students will be able to understand the three pillars of sustainability (environmental, social and economic) and understand the main challenges to them.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- identify the three pillars of sustainability;
- understand challenges to environmental sustainability and the impact of actions and inactions on the environment;
- understand challenges to social sustainability and the impact of actions and inactions on society;
- understand challenges to economic sustainability and the impact of actions and inactions on the economy; and
- understand the interconnection between the three pillars of sustainability.

3 REGULATION ON SUSTAINABILITY

Students will be able to understand the impact of regulation, guidance and other forces for change on sustainability.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the roles of regulation, policy and guidelines in sustainability and the advantages and disadvantages of each approach;
- b. identify the role of international organisations in driving sustainability changes and key international sustainability agreements;
- c. identify the role and importance of governmental organisations in driving sustainability changes and key sustainability regulation;
- d. identify the roles and importance of non-governmental and other organisations in driving sustainability changes and their impact;
- e. understand the trend from less prescriptive sustainability guidance towards more codified regulation; and
- f. recognise areas where sustainability goals have been codified, eg CSRD.

4 SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESS

Students will be able to understand corporate sustainability and key models of sustainability for business.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the role and responsibilities of businesses in driving sustainability changes and influences on sustainable strategy and operations;
- b. identify barriers to progress in corporate sustainability;
- c. understand how business activities lead to sustainability-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, and how these affect enterprise and social value;
- d. understand the characteristics of sustainable finance for business;
- e. understand the importance for businesses of assessing their environmental impact using a life cycle assessment (LCA) approach;
- f. understand how corporate sustainability is measured against environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, including the measurement of GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions;

- g. understand the meaning and consequences of communicating about sustainability, including the importance of transparency eg avoiding greenwashing; and
- h. understand the importance of emerging sustainability challenges.

5 THE ROLE OF THE PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT IN SUSTAINABILITY

Students will be able to identify key areas in which sustainability challenges affect the role and work of the professional accountant.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. identify the role of corporate sustainability reporting and the key sustainability reporting requirements for business;
- b. recognise key sustainability regulations and policies applicable to the work of the professional accountant, including corporate reporting;
- c. recognise the role of the professional accountant in sustainability assurance;
- d. understand the role of accountancy bodies and professional accountants in driving sustainability; and
- e. understand the importance of a sustainable approach within a professional accountant's own workplace and practices, and the benefits of economic sustainability for stakeholders.

6 THE CONCEPT OF ETHICS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION

Students will be able to understand the meaning of ethics and recognise its importance in society as well as its role underpinning the accountancy profession.

In the assessment, students may be required to:

- a. define personal, business and professional ethics and recognise the role of ethics in society;
- b. understand key ethical concepts including:
 - objectivism
 - relativism
 - teleological (consequential impact) ethics
 - deontological (rule-defined, non-consequential) ethics
 - utilitarianism;

- c. understand the inter-relationships between ethics and law, and ethics and sustainability;
- d. recognise the importance of stakeholder interests in ethical decision making;
- e. understand why it is important for organisations to promote and maintain an ethical culture and how this can be achieved;
- f. understand the role and importance of ethics within the accounting profession and in the concept of social responsibility; and
- g. understand the importance of the relevant ethical requirements to all professional activities undertaken by professional accountants, including sustainability engagements.

7 ETHICS AND PUBLIC TRUST

Students will be able to recognise the importance of public trust in the accountancy profession, understand the professional skills used by a professional accountant to uphold it and identify the relevant ethical codes.

In the assessment students may be required to:

- a. understand public interest and public trust and why they are important, and recognise how principles of professional behaviour protect the public and fellow professionals;
- b. define accountability, transparency and governance and understand why they are important;
- c. understand the role of ethics in relation to business and good governance;
- d. understand professional scepticism and professional judgement and why they are important;
- e. understand the need for recognising and reducing bias in solving problems, informing judgements, reaching informed conclusions and communicating with stakeholders;
- f. recognise the consequences of unethical behaviour for the individual, the organisation, the accounting profession and the public;
- g. understand ICAEW's regulatory role in the maintenance of public trust and recognise the measures ICAEW has in place to support this;
- h. recognise the differences between a rules-based code and a principles-based code; and

- i. recognise the role and application of relevant ethical codes and understand the relationship between:
 - the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code of Ethics
 - the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) Ethical Standard and
 - the ICAEW Code of Ethics.

8 THE FUNDAMENTAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Students will be able to understand the five fundamental ethical principles for professional accountants.

In the assessment students may be required to:

- a. understand the structure of the ICAEW Code of Ethics;
- b. understand the fundamental principles underlying the ICAEW Code of Ethics:
 - integrity
 - objectivity
 - professional competence and due care
 - confidentiality
 - professional behaviour;
- c. identify the risks arising from a breach of confidentiality or accidental disclosure of information;
- d. identify situations when confidential information may be disclosed;
- e. recognise the responsibility of professional accountants to detect and to help prevent criminal activities eg money laundering, tax evasion, bribery, fraud and modern slavery;
- f. recognise the importance of independence for the professional accountant; and
- g. identify situations when a conflict of interest may arise and recognise the ethical issues that this can create.

9 THREATS AND SAFEGUARDS

Students will be able to recognise threats to the fundamental principles and suggest safeguards that may be used to eliminate or reduce such threats.

In the assessment students may be required to:

- a. identify situations that may threaten compliance with the fundamental principles;
- b. identify how to apply the conceptual framework from ICAEW's Code of Ethics to identify and evaluate threats to compliance with the fundamental principles;

- c. recognise safeguards that may be used to eliminate a threat to a fundamental principle, or reduce it to an acceptable level;
- d. recognise the ways in which threats relevant to accountants working in business may differ from threats relevant to accountants working in practice;
- e. recognise situations when there may be pressure to breach ethical principles; and
- f. understand the concept of whistleblowing or speaking out and specify the potential impact on an individual.

10 DATA ETHICS AND THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY

Students will be able to recognise the principles of data ethics, the importance for the professional accountant of challenging data and information, and the ethical issues, opportunities and threats arising from the development, use and impact of technology.

In the assessment students may be required to:

- a. specify the principles of data ethics;
- b. understand why it is important for a professional accountant to challenge the selection, capture, analysis and use of data and information, including data bias;
- c. recognise the need for a professional accountant to maintain an enquiring mind when collecting and assessing data and information from a variety of sources and perspectives;
- d. understand the regulations protecting personal data and commercially sensitive information; and
- e. identify the ethical issues, opportunities and threats relating to the development, use and impact of technology, including artificial intelligence (AI).

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	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL				ADVANCED LEVEL
	ASSURANCE AND RISK FUNDAMENTALS	FUNDAMENTAL CASE STUDY	ASSURANCE, RISK AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING, DATA AND ASSURANCE	
The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board			D	D	C
The Authority Attaching to Standards Issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board			C	B	A
The Authority Attaching to Practice Statements Issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board					A
FRC Scope and Authority of Audit and Assurance Pronouncements (March 2023)	B	B	A	A	→
Discussion Papers					C
Working Procedures					C

International Standards on Quality Management (ISQMs) (UK)

1 Quality Management for Firms That Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements (Updated September 2025)				C	B
2 Engagement Quality Reviews (Updated September 2025)				C	B

International Standards on Auditing (UK)

200 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK)	B	B	A	A	→
210 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements			B	B	B
220 (Revised July 2021) (Updated September 2025) Quality Management for an Audit of Financial Statements				B	B
230 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Audit Documentation	C	C	B	B	A
240 (Revised May 2021) (Updated September 2025) The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements	C	C	B	B	A
250 Section A (Revised November 2019) (Updated September 2025) Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements			B	B	A
250 Section B (Revised November 2019) The Auditor's Statutory Right and Duty to Report to Regulators of Public Interest Entities and Regulators of Other Entities in the Financial Sector					C
260 (Revised November 2019) (Updated September 2025) Communication with Those Charged with Governance				B	A

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL				ADVANCED LEVEL
	ASSURANCE AND RISK FUNDAMENTALS	FUNDAMENTAL CASE STUDY	ASSURANCE, RISK AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING, DATA AND ASSURANCE	
265 (Updated September 2025) Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance and Management				B	A
300 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Planning an Audit of Financial Statements	B	B	A	A	→
315 (Revised July 2020) (Updated September 2025) Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement	B	B	A	A	→
320 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit	C	C	B	A	→
330 (Revised July 2017) (Updated September 2025) The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks	C	C	B	B	A
402 (Updated September 2025) Audit Considerations Relating to an Entity Using a Service Organization					C
450 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Evaluation of Misstatements Identified During the Audit	C	C	B	A	→
500 (Updated September 2025) Audit Evidence	B	B	A	A	→
501 (Updated September 2025) Audit Evidence - Specific Considerations for Selected Items				B	A
505 (Updated October 2025) External Confirmations	B	B	B	B	A
510 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Initial Audit Engagements - Opening Balances	C	C	C	B	A
520 (Updated September 2025) Analytical Procedures	B	B	B	A	A
530 (Updated September 2025) Audit Sampling	B	B	B	B	A
540 (Revised December 2018) (Updated September 2025) Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures	C	C	C	B	A
550 (Updated September 2025) Related Parties			B	B	A
560 Subsequent Events (Updated September 2025)				B	A
570 (Revised September 2019) (Updated September 2025) Going Concern			B	A	A
580 (Updated September 2025) Written Representations	C	C	B	B	A
600 (Revised September 2022) (Updated September 2025) Special Considerations - Audits of Group Financial Statements (including the Work of Component Auditors)				C	A

	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL				ADVANCED LEVEL
TOPIC	ASSURANCE AND RISK FUNDAMENTALS	FUNDAMENTAL CASE STUDY	ASSURANCE, RISK AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING, DATA AND ASSURANCE	
610 (Revised June 2013) (Updated September 2025) Using the Work of Internal Auditors	C	C	B	B	A
620 (Revised November 2019) (Updated September 2025) Using the Work of an Auditor's Expert			B	B	A
700 (Revised November 2019) (Updated September 2025) Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements	B	B	A	A	→
701 (Revised November 2019) (Updated September 2025) Communicating Key Audit Matters in the Independent Auditor's Report				B	A
705 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report			B	A	→
706 (Revised June 2016) (Updated September 2025) Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report				A	→
710 (Updated September 2025) Comparative Information – Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements					B
720 (Revised November 2019) (Updated September 2025) The Auditor's Responsibility Relating to Other Information				B	A
800 (Revised) (Updated September 2025) Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Statements prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks					C
805 (Revised) (Updated September 2025) Special Considerations – Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement			C	B	A
International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAEs) (UK)					
3000 (July 2020) Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information	C	C	C	C	B
International Standards on Auditing					
810 (Revised) Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements					B
International Standard on Auditing for Audits of Financial Statements of Less Complex Entities					B
International Auditing Practice Note (IAPN)					
1000 Special Considerations in Auditing Financial Instruments					B

	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL				ADVANCED LEVEL
TOPIC	ASSURANCE AND RISK FUNDAMENTALS	FUNDAMENTAL CASE STUDY	ASSURANCE, RISK AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING, DATA AND ASSURANCE	
International Standards on Review Engagements (ISREs)					
2400 (Revised) Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements				C	B
International Standards on Review Engagements (UK)					
2410 (Revised May 2021) Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity				C	B
International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAEs)					
3400 The Examination of Prospective Financial Information				C	A
3402 Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation				C	B
International Standards on Related Services (ISRSs)					
4400 Agreed-upon Procedures Engagements (Revised)					B
4410 Compilation Engagements (Revised)					B
Other Guidance					
Bulletin (August 2021): Illustrative Auditor’s Reports on UK Private Sector Financial Statements			B	B	→
ISSA (UK) 5000 General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements			B	B	→

Business and Finance

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

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	BUSINESS INSIGHT AND PERFORMANCE	SUSTAINABILITY AND ETHICS	CORPORATE FINANCIAL STRATEGY	BUSINESS AND DIGITAL STRATEGY	

COST ANALYSIS FOR DECISION MAKING

Costing

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

Pricing

Pricing decisions	B			A	→
Transfer pricing	B			A	→

Decision making techniques

Expected values			B	B	A
Relevant cash flows				B	A
Sensitivity analysis			B	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	C		A		→
IRR	C		A		→
MIRR					A
Payback	C		A		→
Relevant cash flows			A		→
Tax and inflation			A		→
Replacement analysis			A		→
Capital rationing			A		→
Adjusted present value (APV)			B		→

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	BUSINESS INSIGHT AND PERFORMANCE	SUSTAINABILITY AND ETHICS	CORPORATE FINANCIAL STRATEGY	BUSINESS AND DIGITAL STRATEGY	

Assessing risk

Project appraisal and risk			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			B		A
Splitting convertibles into equity and debt elements					A
Equity instruments			B		A

Portfolio theory and CAPM

Portfolio theory			B		A
CAPM			B		A
Asset pricing models			C		B
CAPM and cost of capital			B		A
International cost of capital					A

Bonds and fixed interest securities

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

Data analytics

Spreadsheet functions (per published list)			A	A	→
Sensitivity analysis			B	B	A
Scenario analysis			B	B	A
Data distributions			B	B	A
Data bias	B		A	A	→
Data visualisation	C		B	B	A

Quantitative methods

Standard deviation			C	C	B
Co-efficient of variation			C	C	B
Probabilities			B	B	A
Correlation	C		C	C	B
Z-score					B
Confidence intervals					B

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	BUSINESS INSIGHT AND PERFORMANCE	SUSTAINABILITY AND ETHICS	CORPORATE FINANCIAL STRATEGY	BUSINESS AND DIGITAL STRATEGY	

SOURCES OF FINANCE AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

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

Foreign exchange

Currency forward contracts			B		A
Currency money market cover			B		A
Currency options			B		A
Currency swaps			B		A
Managing currency risk			B		A
Determinants of foreign exchange rates			B		A

Option value

Valuing call and put options			C		B
Black Scholes option pricing model					B
Binomial Option Pricing Model					B
Real options			C		B

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVELS				ADVANCED LEVEL
	BUSINESS INSIGHT AND PERFORMANCE	SUSTAINABILITY AND ETHICS	CORPORATE FINANCIAL STRATEGY	BUSINESS AND DIGITAL STRATEGY	

SUSTAINABILITY IN BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Types of sustainability (environmental, social, economic)	C	C	B	A	→
ESG	C	C	B	A	→
Corporate responsibility, sustainability and climate change		C		B	A
Green finance		C	B		A
Measurement and metrics in sustainability	C	C		B	A
Reporting on sustainability (mandatory and non-mandatory)		C			A
Risk management and sustainability		C	B		A
Regulation of sustainability		C			B
Sustainability and ethics		C	B	B	A

Ethics Codes and Standards

ETHICS CODES AND STANDARDS	LEVEL	MODULES
IESBA International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (October 2025 Handbook version) (parts 1, 2 and 3 and Glossary) ICAEW Code of Ethics (effective from 1 July 2025) FRC Revised Ethical Standard (January 2024) and Glossary of Terms - Ethics and Auditing (Updated December 2024)	Certificate Level	
	C/D	Accounting
	B	Assurance and Risk Fundamentals
	D	Business Law
	C	Business Insight and Performance
	A	Sustainability and Ethics
	C	Tax Fundamentals
	Professional Level	
	B	Fundamental Case Study
	A	Assurance, Risk and Reporting
	B	Business and Digital Strategy
	B/C	Corporate Financial Strategy
	A	Corporate Reporting, Data and Assurance
	B	Tax Compliance and Planning
	Advanced Level	
	A	Technical Case Study
	A	Strategic Business Management
	Certificate Level	
	B	Assurance and Risk Fundamentals
	A	Sustainability and Ethics
	Professional Level	
	A	Assurance, Risk and Reporting
	A	Corporate Reporting, Data and Assurance
	Advanced Level	
	A	Technical Case Study
	A	Strategic Case Study

Financial Reporting - IFRS

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL				ADVANCED LEVEL
	ACCOUNTING FUNDAMENTALS	FUNDAMENTAL CASE STUDY	ASSURANCE, RISK AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING, DATA AND ASSURANCE	
Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards			A	A	→
Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	B	B	A	A	→
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements					
IAS 2 Inventories	B	B	A	A	→
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows			B	A	→
IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements	B	B	B	A	→
IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period				A	→
IAS 12 Income Taxes			C	B	A
IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment	B	B	A	A	→
IAS 19 Employee Benefits		-			A
IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance				A	→
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates			B	B	A
IAS 23 Borrowing Costs				A	→
IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures			B	A	→
IAS 26 Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans					
IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements				B	A
IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures				B	A
IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics					
IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation			B	B	A
IAS 33 Earnings Per Share				B	A
IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting					A
IAS 36 Impairment of Assets			B	A	→
IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	C	C	B	A	→
IAS 38 Intangible Assets	C	C	A	A	→
IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (Hedging only) (Note 1)					A
IAS 40 Investment Property (Note 1)					A
IAS 41 Agriculture					
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS					C
IFRS 2 Share-based Payment					A
IFRS 3 Business Combinations				B	A
IFRS 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations		-	B	B	A

TOPIC	CERTIFICATE AND PROFESSIONAL LEVEL				ADVANCED LEVEL
	ACCOUNTING FUNDAMENTALS	FUNDAMENTAL CASE STUDY	ASSURANCE, RISK AND REPORTING	CORPORATE REPORTING, DATA AND ASSURANCE	
IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources					
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures				C	A
IFRS 8 Operating Segments					A
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments			C	B	A
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements				B	A
IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements				B	A
IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities					A
IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement			C	C	A
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts					
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	C	C	B	B	A
IFRS 16 Leases			B	B	A
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts					C
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	A	A	A	A	→
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosure					A
IFRS for SMEs					C
IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	C	C	C	B	A
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	C	C	C	B	A

Taxation

TOPIC	TAX FUNDAMENTALS	TAX COMPLIANCE AND PLANNING
LEGAL AND ETHICAL FRAMEWORK		
Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing guidance	C	B
Devolution of taxes		C
General anti-abuse rule (GAAR)		C
HMRC	B	→
Objectives of taxation	C	→
Professional Conduct in Relation to Taxation (PCRT)	C	B
Tax planning, evasion and avoidance	C	B
ADMINISTRATION		
Administration	B	A
Appeals	C	→
Apprenticeship levy		B
Digital accounts and digital record keeping	B	→
PAYE/NIC	B	A
Payments	B	A
Penalties and interest	B	→
Self-assessment	B	A
CAPITAL GAINS TAX		
Chargeable gains		
Annual exempt amount	B	A
Chargeable assets	C	B
Chargeable disposals	C	B
Chargeable persons	C	B
Chattels: wasting and non-wasting	B	→
Connected persons	B	A
Converted trading losses		B
Costs of acquisition and disposal	C	B
Nil gain/nil loss transfers		A
Part disposals		B
Qualifying corporate bonds		B
Rate of tax	B	A
Relief for capital losses		A
Shares and securities (including bonus and rights issues)		B
Chargeable gains reliefs		
Business asset disposal relief		B
Gift relief		B
Incorporation relief		B
Investors' relief		B
Letting relief		A
Private residence relief		A
Roll-over relief		B

TOPIC	TAX FUNDAMENTALS	TAX COMPLIANCE AND PLANNING
Overseas aspects of capital gains tax		
Arising basis		B
Deemed domicile		B
Domicile		B
Double tax relief		A
Gains on foreign assets		B
Remittance basis		B
Residence		C
UK taxation of non-domiciled individuals		B
INCOME TAX		
Trading profits		
Accrual basis of accounting	B	A
Adjustments to profits	B	A
Badges of trade	B	A
Capital allowances	B	A
Cash basis of accounting	B	A
Pension contributions		A
Pre-trading expenditure		A
Unincorporated businesses		
Basis of assessment	B	A
Partnerships	B	A
Trading losses		A
Treatment of terminal losses		A
Employment income		
Allowable deductions against employment income		A
Close company implications		A
Deemed employment payments		A
Employment income	B	A
Statutory Mileage Rates Scheme		A
Taxable and exempt benefits	B	A
Termination payments		B
Other income/expenditure		
Dividends from UK companies	B	A
Investment income	B	A
ISAs	B	→
Miscellaneous income		A
Property income	C	B
Savings income	B	A
Overseas aspects of income tax		
Arising basis		B
Deemed domicile		B
Domicile		B
Double tax relief		A
Income on foreign assets and income from foreign employment		B
Remittance basis		B
Residence		B
UK taxation of non-domiciled individuals		B

TOPIC	TAX FUNDAMENTALS	TAX COMPLIANCE AND PLANNING
Income tax computation		
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
Limit on income tax reliefs		A
Marriage allowance	B	A
Pension contributions – provisions for retirement		B
Pension contributions – tax reliefs		B
Personal allowances	B	A
Qualifying interest payments		B
Rates of taxation	B	A
Taxable persons	C	A
INHERITANCE TAX		
Fundamental principles of inheritance tax		
Chargeable persons	B	A
Chargeable property	B	A
Excluded property	B	B
Inter-spouse transfers	B	A
Rates of taxation	B	A
Related property		B
Seven-year accumulation period	B	A
Transfers of value	B	A
Trusts		C
Valuation	B	A
Inheritance tax on lifetime transfers	B	A
Relevant property trusts	B	A
Potentially exempt transfers	B	A
Inheritance tax on death		
Death estate	B	A
Deeds of variation		B
Lifetime transfers	B	A
Overseas aspects of inheritance tax		
Deemed domicile		C
Domicile		C
Double tax relief		A
Lex-situs rules		A
Reliefs and exemptions from inheritance tax		
Annual exemption	B	A
Business property relief		B
Fall in value relief		A
Gifts to charities and political parties	B	A
Gifts with reservation of benefit		A
Inter-spouse transfers	B	A
Marriage/civil partnership exemption	B	A
Normal expenditure out of income	B	A
Quick succession relief		B

TOPIC	TAX FUNDAMENTALS	TAX COMPLIANCE AND PLANNING
Small gifts exemption	B	A
Taper relief	B	A
NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS		
Class 1		
- calculation	A	→
- directors		B
- earnings	C	B
- employment allowance	A	→
Class 1A		
- calculation	A	→
- earnings	C	B
Class 1B		B
Class 4		
- calculation	A	→
- earnings	C	B
Maximum contributions		C
CORPORATION TAX		
Chargeable gains		
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		A
Nil gain/nil loss transfers		A
Part disposals		B
Purchase of own shares		A
Qualifying corporate bonds		B
Relief for capital losses		A
Rollover relief		B
Shares and securities (including bonus and rights issues)		B
Substantial shareholding exemption		C
Trading profits		
Adjustments to profits	B	A
Badges of trade	B	A
Capital allowances - plant and machinery	B	A
Capital allowances - structures and buildings		A
Long periods of account	C	A
Pension contributions		B
Taxable total profits		
Chargeable gains	B	A
Intangible fixed assets		C
Loan relationships	B	B
Miscellaneous income	B	A
Property income (excluding lease premiums)		B
Qualifying donations	B	A
Research and development expenditure		A
Trading losses - post April 2017		B

TOPIC	TAX FUNDAMENTALS	TAX COMPLIANCE AND PLANNING
Trading profits	B	A
Use of deficit on non-trading loan relationships - post April 2017		B
Corporation tax computation		
Accounting periods	C	B
Close companies		B
Corporation tax liability	B	A
Distributions		B
Double tax relief (including underlying tax and withholding tax)		B
Liquidation		B
Provision of services through a company		B
Rates of taxation	B	A
Residence	C	B
Groups		
Associated companies	C	B
Capital gains groups		B
Degrouping charges		B
Group loss relief		B
Group relationships		A
Non-coterminous accounting periods		B
Overseas companies and branches		C
Pre-acquisition gains and losses		B
Roll-over relief		B
Transfer of assets		B
STAMP TAXES		
Basic principles	C	B
Chargeable occasions	C	B
Exemptions	C	B
Stamp taxes for groups		B
VAT		
Capitals goods scheme		B
Classification of supplies		B
Distinction between goods and services		C
Overseas aspects		A
Group aspects		A
Input VAT	A	→
Output VAT	A	→
Partial exemption		B
Payments	A	→
Penalties and interest	A	→
Property transactions		B
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		B
VAT records, accounts and digital reporting	A	→

