

Кеу Торіс	Content to be Revised	0	<u>••</u>	\sim
	Topic 2.1 Growing the Business	—	-	~
2.1.1 Business Growth Methods of business growth and their impact:				
	 Internal (organic) growth ine products (innovation, 			
	research and development) new markets (through			
	changing the marketing mix or taking advantage of			
	technology and/or expanding overseas)			
	 External (inorganic) growth: merger, takeover. 			
	The types of business ownership for growing businesses:			
	Public Limited Company (PLC)			
	Sources of finance for growing and established businesses:			
	 internal sources: retained profit, selling assets 			
	• external sources: loan capital, share capital, including stock			
	• market flotation (public limited companies).			
2.1.2 Changes in	Why business aims and objectives change as businesses evolve:			
business aims and	 in response to - market conditions, technology, 			
objectives	performance, legislation, internal reasons.			
	How business aims and objectives change as businesses evolve:			
	focus on survival or growth			
	entering or exiting markets			
	 growing or reducing the workforce 			
	 increasing or decreasing product range 			
2.1.3 Business and	The impact of globalisation on businesses:			
Globalisation	• imports: competition from overseas, buying from overseas			
	 exports: selling to overseas markets 			
	changing business locations			
	multinationals.			
	Barriers to international trade:			
	tariffs			
	trade blocs			
	How businesses compete internationally:			
	 the use of the internet and e-commerce 			
	changing the marketing mix to compete internationally.			
2.1.4 Ethics, The	The impact of ethical and environmental considerations on			
Environment and	businesses:			
Business	How ethnical considerations influence business activity:			
	possible trade-offs between ethics and profit.			
	How environmental considerations influences business			
	activity: possible trade-offs between the environment and			
	sustainability.			
	• The potential impact of pressure group activity on the			
	marketing mix.			



	Topic 2.2 Marking Marketing Decisions		
2.2.1 Product	The design mix:		
	Function, aesthetics, cost		
	The Product life cycle:		
	• The phase of the product life cycle		
	Extension strategies		
	The importance to a business of differentiating a product and		
	The importance to a business of differentiating a product and service.		
2.2.2 Price	Price:		
	Pricing Strategies		
	 Influences: technology, competition, marketing segments, 		
	product life cycle.		
2.2.3 Promotion	Promotion:		
	appropriate promotion strategies for different market		
	segments: advertising, sponsorship, product trials, special		
	offers, branding		
	• the use of technology in promotion: targeted advertising		
	online, viral advertising via social media, e-newsletters.		
2.2.4 Place	Place:		
	 methods of distribution: retailers and e-tailers (e- 		
	commerce)		
2.2.5 Using the	 How each element of the marketing mix can influence athen elements 		
Marketing Mix to make business	other elements.		
decisions	 Using the marketing mix to build competitive advantage. How an integrated marketing mix can influence competitive 		
	advantage.		
	Topic 2.3 Making Operational Decisions	LI	1
2.3.1 Business	The purpose of business operations:		
Operations	to produce goods		
	to provide services.		
	Production processes:		
	different types: job, batch, flow		
	 the impact of different types of production process: 		
	keeping productivity up and costs down and allowing for		
	competitive prices.		
	Impacts of technology on production:		
<u> </u>	balancing cost, productivity, quality and flexibility		
2.3.2 Working with	Managing stock:		
Suppliers	 interpretation of bar gate stock graphs the use of just in time (IIT) stock control 		
	 the use of just in time (JIT) stock control. The role of procurement: 		
	 relationships with suppliers: quality, delivery (cost, speed, 		
	reliability), availability, cost, trust		
	 the impact of logistics and supply decisions on: costs, 		
	 reputation, customer satisfaction 		
2.3.4 The Sales Process	 Product knowledge, speed and efficiency of services, 		
	customer engagement, responses to customer feedback,		
	post sales service.		



	Topic 2.4 Making Financial Decisions	
2.4.1 Business	The concept and calculation of:	
Calculations	• gross profit	
	 net profit 	
	Calculation and interpretation of:	
	gross profit margin	
	 net profit margin 	
	 average rate of return. 	
2.4.2 Understanding	The use and interpretation of quantitative business data to	
Business Performance	support, inform and justify business decisions:	
Business renormance	 information from graphs and charts 	
	 financial data 	
	marketing data	
	market data.	
	The use and limitations of financial information in	
	The use and limitations of financial information in:	
	understanding business performance	
	making business decisions	
2 F 1 Orreniestienel	Topic 2.5 Making Human Resource Decisions	
2.5.1 Organisational	Different organisational structures and when each are	
Structures	appropriate:	
	hierarchical and flat	
	 centralised and decentralised. 	
	The importance of offective communication.	
	The importance of effective communication:	
	• the impact of insufficient or excessive communication on	
	efficiency and motivation	
	barriers to effective communication.	
	Different ways of working	
	Different ways of working:	
	part-time, full-time and flexible hours	
	permanent, temporary, and freelance contracts	
	 the impact of technology on ways of working: efficiency, 	
2.5.2.5%	remote working	
2.5.2 Effective	Different job roles and responsibilities:	
Recruitment	 key job roles and their responsibilities: directors, senior 	
	managers, supervisors/team leaders, operational and support stoff	
	support staff.	
	How businesses recruit people:	
	 documents: person specification and job description, application form, CV 	
	needs (internal and external recruitment)	
2 E 2 Effective Training	(internal and external recruitment)	
2.5.3 Effective Training	How businesses train and develop employees:	
and Development	 different ways of training and developing employees: formal and informal training, calf learning, engaing training 	
	formal and informal training, self-learning, ongoing training	
	for all employees, use of target setting and performance	
	reviews.	



	Why businesses train and develop employees:	
	 the link between training, motivation and retention 	
	retraining to use new technology.	
2.5.4 Motivation	The importance of motivation in the workplace:	
	attracting employees, retaining employees, productivity.	
	How businesses motivate employees:	
	financial methods: remuneration, bonus, commission,	
	promotion, fringe benefits	
	non-financial methods: job rotation, job enrichment,	
	autonomy.	