

## Y10 BTEC ENTERPRISE - CURRICULUM PLANNING SEQUENCE

Subject	Year	Term	Rig	Ideas	Topics	Subject Learning Checklist
Subject	- Cai	1	1 5.5	iucas	AI What is an enterprise?	Introduction to contrasting enterprises, how their provision fills a gap in the market
						and why they might succeed or fail
					A2 Types and characteristics of small and	Looking at a range of contrasting local enterprises to identify their characteristics:
					medium enterprises (SMEs)	
				ě		· size
				. <u>5,</u>		· location – physical, online or both.
				erp.		Looking at a range of contrasting local enterprises to identify their characteristics:
				Examine the characteristics of enterprises		type of ownership, and the people who run them the number of people employed.
				CS	A3 The purpose of enterprises	Looking at a range of contrasting local enterprises to identify their purpose and their
				isti		· aim(s)
				tē		· objectives.
				аç		Looking at a range of contrasting local enterprises to identify their purpose and the
				عة		range of products and services provided by each one.
				$\overline{c}$		Looking at the approaches to wider ethical responsibilities by a range of local
			S	þe		· social pressures
			J.S.	(a)		· political pressures.
		- 35hrs	Enterprises	.≝	A4 Entrepreneurs	Looking at a range of local entrepreneurs: reasons for starting own enterprise
		5h	E	Ē		· mind set
		m.		.X		· skills for success.
		<u>'</u>	50	Α̈́	A2 Types and characteristics of small and	Looking at a range of enterprises to see how both:
		Term I	Exploring	⋖	medium enterprises (SMEs)	
		E	<u> </u>		A4 Entrepreneurs	· the characteristics of an enterprise
		⊬	<del>Š</del>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the characteristics of an entrepreneur
			<u> </u>			contribute to its success or failure.
			∸		BI Customer needs	The importance of anticipating and identifying customer needs, and how local
			5	3 _		enterprises identify customer expectations regarding:
			ď	tito		· value
				교		· rapid response to enquiries
			ll la			· clear and honest information
				e pu		· after-sales service.
			ا	i st	BI Customer needs (Component 3 A2)	How the products and services of a range of enterprises can be linked to target
			۲	ᇐᇶᆲ		· demographic
			69	tresearchs and und behaviour		· geographic
			1 9	s an eha		· psychographic
			غ ا	ed a		· behavioural.
			Evilore how marker research helps enterprises to	. Explorer flow fillar feet research fleeps enter prises to meet customer needs and understand competitor behaviour	B2 Using market research to understand customers	How a range of enterprises conduct market research, using:
			غ ا	₫ ₫	customers	· primary research and its uses
			1 9	SID		· methods of collection.
			,	eet eet		How a range of enterprises conduct market research:
				Ë		secondary research and its uses
			↓	_		· methods of collection.
				B. Explore how market research helps enterprises to meet customer needs and understand competitor behaviour	B2 Using market research to understand	How a range of enterprises use the qualitative and quantitative data gathered to
					customers	ensure they meet customer needs
					B3 Understanding competitors	How a range of enterprises use the qualitative and quantitative data gathered to mal
				rket i et cu: mpeti		products competitive:
				w ma o mer id cor		· price
				B: Explore how enterprises to and understans		· quality · availability
						unique features and selling points (USP).
						· identifying competitors.
					C1 Internal factors	Analysing internal factors affecting a range of enterprises, their strengths and
				_		weaknesses (SWOT analysis), including:
به				r an	C3 Situational analysis	understanding their markets (competition and customers)
BTEC Enterprise				₽	C4 Measuring the success of an SME	keeping customers satisfied
<u>6</u>	0		$  \cdot  $	SS	(Component 3 A3)	· planning and financing effectively, and coping with unforeseen costs
Ĭ	Year 10		0	č		marketing and promoting the enterprise
щ	eal		Enterprises	ŭ		· unforeseen human resources costs.
()	×	ઈ		a)		How internal factors determine the success or failure of an enterprise.
쁘		30 hrs	l le l	Ę	C2 External factors	Analysing external factors affecting a range of enterprises, their opportunities and
ω.		30	<u>t</u>	0		threats (SWOT analysis), including:
			١١٠٠	e t	C3 Situational analysis	· competitors (new or existing)
		7	20	Ţ		· consumer confidence in the economy
		Term	Jr.	ntribu ise		· changes in consumer legislation, sales and labelling of products, and the misus
					1	of information.
		e.	ᅵᆸ	is. It		of information.
		Ter	Exp	cont pris	C2 External factors	Analysing external factors affecting a range of enterprises using PEST analysis:
		Ter	I: Exploring	hat contribute to the success nterprise	C2 External factors C3 Situational analysis	

	C: Investigate the factors t	C4 Measuring the success of an SME	Social – changing consumer behaviour, social trends, taste. Technological – automation, internet, rate of technological change. How external factors determine the success or failure of an enterprise. How internal and external factors can help or prevent an enterprise from meeting its business aims and methods of measuring success relating to: surviving making a living breaking even making a profit maintaining/increasing sales volume/value maintaining/increasing market share meeting customer needs maintaining/increasing customer satisfaction/reputation.
	u	A1 Elements of the promotional mix and their purposes	Different methods of promotion used by enterprises, their suitability for different sizes of enterprise, and the factors to consider when choosing the most appropriate, including:
	otio	A2 Targeting and segmenting the market	types of market – business to business (B2B), business to consumer (B2C)
	e A: Promotion	A3 Factors influencing the choice of promotional methods	size of enterprise     budgetary constraints     appropriateness for the product or service     effect of promotional incentives on gross and net profit.
9	or Enterprise	C1 Using cash flow data C2 Financial forecasting	Recap on target market and segmenting the market.  Using cash flow data and financial forecasting, including:  liquid assets of the business and bank balance plus cash  inflows and outflows  positive and negative liquidity  difference between sales and purchases
- 30 hrs	Finance for recasting		cash flow statements     the difference between forecasts and statements.
m	3: Promotion and Finance finance financial planning and forecasting	C3 Suggesting improvements to cash flow problems	Analysis of cash flow information, including:  considering changes in inflows and outflows over a period and how this affects the enterprise  considering differences between predicted and actual cash flow  cash flow problems — not having enough cash to pay employees and suppliers
	Promot	C4 Break-even analysis and break-even point	impact of timings of inflows and outflows     suggested solutions to problems.  Understanding break-even and break-even analysis, including:
	3:   : Financial	,	the break-even point, and factors that may cause it to change constructing and interpreting a break-even chart margin of safety limitations of break-even analysis.
	Ü	C5 Sources of business finance	Why enterprises may plan different sources of finance for different purposes or at different stages, including:  different sources of finance  the relevance of each source
			advantages and disadvantages of each source.