



Qualification Specification

GA Level 3 Diploma in Business Administration (610/7126/2)

This qualification is subject to the GA Centre Assessment and Standards Scrutiny and General Moderation policy.

This GA qualification is delivered under an exclusivity agreement.

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Section 1: Qualification Overview

1.1 Introduction: About this Qualification

Gatehouse Awards (GA) qualifications are designed to give learners the skills to be active in the modern labour market and progress in their career and/or into higher level study.

This Qualification Specification covers the 60-credit sized GA Level 3 Diploma in Business Administration (610/7126/2).

This document provides centre staff, learners and employers with an overview of the qualification content as well as the assessment and quality assurance requirements for this qualification.

This qualification is regulated by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulations (Ofqual) in England and are part of the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).

All versions of this qualification are listed on the Register of Regulated Qualifications which is operated by Ofqual at <http://register.ofqual.gov.uk>.

This qualification is not designed to replace any existing qualifications.

1.2 Qualification Titles, Qualification Numbers and Important Dates

Qualification Title and Level	Qualification Number	Operational Start Date	Operational Review Date
GA Level 3 Diploma in Business Administration	610/7126/2	01/03/2026	March 2031

1.3 Qualification Aims and Objectives

This qualification is designed to develop learners' foundational understanding of how businesses operate and are managed effectively. The qualification focuses on the core knowledge and skills required to contribute confidently to business functions, including communication, organisational understanding, strategic awareness, marketing, people management, and business finance.

Learners explore the essential building blocks of business administration, examining how organisations are structured and led, how decisions are made and communicated, how people

and resources are managed, and how financial and marketing activities support organisational goals. Emphasis is placed on developing practical understanding that can be applied directly within a business administration context.

The qualification supports learners to:

- communicate effectively across a range of business contexts and audiences
- understand how organisations operate, make decisions, and set strategic direction
- explain how marketing activities support the achievement of organisational objectives
- understand the principles of people management and the role of HR within organisations
- apply foundational knowledge of business finance and accounting to support organisational decision making and business administration

1.4 Qualification Structure and Overview: Units, GLH, TQT and Credit Value

The structure of this qualification is as follows:

GA Level 3 Diploma in Business Administration (610/7126/2)					
Mandatory Units	Unit Reference	Level	Credits	GLH*	Study Time
1. Effective Business Communication	M/651/9724	3	10	60	40
2. How Organisations and Businesses Operate	R/651/9725	3	10	60	40
3. Management Practices within Organisations	T/651/9726	3	10	60	40
4. Marketing Practices	Y/651/9727	3	10	60	40
5. People Management Practices	A/651/9728	3	10	60	40
6. Business Finance and Accounting Practices	D/651/9729	3	10	60	40
			Total Credits 60	Total GLH* 360	TQT** (GLH + ST) 600

*Guided Learning Hours (GLH): Definition

The activity of a learner in being taught or instructed by – or otherwise participating in education or training under the immediate guidance or supervision of – a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.

**Total Qualification Time (TQT): Definition

The number of Guided Learning Hours assigned, plus an estimate of the number of study hours a learner will reasonably be likely to spend in preparation, study or any other form of participation in education or training, including assessment, which takes place as directed by – but, unlike Guided Learning, not under the immediate guidance or supervision of a lecturer, supervisor, tutor or other appropriate provider of education or training.

The number of study hours a learner is expected to undertake in order to complete each unit is expressed in the '**Study Time**' above. This, including the GLH, provides the Total Qualification Time, or TQT, and represents an estimate of the total amount of time that could reasonably be expected to be required in order for a learner to achieve and demonstrate the achievement of the level of attainment necessary for the award of the qualification.

The estimates for Guided Learning Hours and Total Qualification Time above have been produced with due regard to information gathered from those with experience in education and training and are in line with guidance published by Ofqual on the allocation and expression of Total Qualification Time and Guided Learning Hours.

Level

The qualification within this specification is designated at Level 3 on the Regulated Qualification Framework (RQF) according to the Level Descriptors for knowledge and understanding, which build on those used within the Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF) and the European Qualifications Framework (EQF). This means that the qualifications are considered by GA to lead to the outcome as follows:

Achievement at Level 3 reflects the ability to identify and use factual, procedural and theoretical knowledge and understanding of a subject or field of work to complete tasks and address problems that while well-defined, may be complex and non-routine, interpret and evaluate relevant information and ideas, and reflects an awareness of the nature of the area of study or work and different perspectives or approaches within the area of study or work.

1.5 Rules of Combination

In order to meet the rules of combination for the 60-credit sized GA Level 3 Diploma in Business Administration qualification, the learner must achieve all 6 mandatory units. The learner must achieve 60 credits.

Learners must successfully demonstrate their achievement of all learning outcomes and meet all qualification requirements in order to achieve the qualification.

There are no further rules of combination.

1.6 Intended Audience

This qualification is suitable for individuals who are new to, or in the early stages of, a career in business administration, as well as those currently working in administrative or business support roles who wish to formalise and extend their knowledge. It is also appropriate for learners returning to the workplace, those seeking a change in career direction, and individuals who want to develop a broader understanding of how businesses operate.

This qualification provides a strong foundation for progression to higher level study in business administration or related disciplines, and supports career development into more senior administrative, operational or business support roles.

This qualification also provides a robust foundation to support progression onto further or higher education.

1.7 Age and Entry Requirements

This qualification is intended for learners aged 16 and above.

The entry requirements for this qualification are:

- A full Level 2 qualification, for example a Level 2 vocational qualification, 5 GCSEs grade A*-C or Grade 5-9, or equivalent

OR

- 1 year+ work experience in a business environment.

Applicants must have appropriate language, literacy and numeracy, e.g., English and maths at GCSE levels A*- C / Grade 4 or above.

Where English is not the applicants' first language, an International English level of minimum B2 (CEFR) level, or equivalent, is required.

Centre recruitment and enrolment processes must be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced centre staff.

It is recommended that prior to commencing a programme of study leading to this qualification, learners receive detailed advice and guidance from the training provider in order to ensure the programme and qualification will meet their needs.

1.8 Recognition of Prior Learning and Transfer of Credits

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a method of assessing whether a learner's previous experience and achievements meet the standard requirements of a GA qualification, prior to the learner taking the assessment for the qualification, or part of the qualification, they are registered for.

Any prior learning must be relevant to the knowledge, skills and understanding which will be assessed as part of that qualification, and GA will subsequently amend the requirements which a learner must have satisfied before they are assessed as eligible to be awarded the qualification.

Where there is evidence that the learner's knowledge and skills are current, valid and sufficient, the use of RPL may be acceptable for recognising achievement of assessment criteria, learning outcome or unit(s), as applicable. The requirement for RPL in such instances must also include a consideration of the currency of the knowledge gained by the learner at the time they undertook the prior learning.

RPL cannot be guaranteed in instances where industry practice or legislation has significantly changed in the time since the prior learning was undertaken / a previous award was issued.

All RPL decisions and processes are subject to External Quality Assurance (EQA) scrutiny and must be documented in line with GA's quality assurance requirements.

No transfer of credits is permitted.

1.9 Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations

Assessment for this qualification is designed to be accessible and inclusive. The assessment methodology is appropriate and rigorous for individuals or groups of learners.

Please refer to the GA Candidate Access Policy, available on the GA website, which contains information about Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations. This policy document provides centre staff with clear guidance on the reasonable adjustments and arrangements that can be made to take account of disability or learning difficulty without compromising the achievement of the qualification.

1.10 Relationship to Other Qualifications and Progression Opportunities

Learners typically progress to this qualification from Level 2 qualifications in business administration, customer service, or related vocational areas, or may enter with relevant work experience in an administrative or business support role. Alternatively, learners may enter this qualification upon successful achievement of GCSEs or equivalent qualifications.

Upon successful completion of this qualification, learners may progress to the Level 3 Diploma in Business Administration (90 credits) to extend their studies, or to Level 4 qualifications in business, management or related disciplines.

Learners may also use achievement of this qualification to support progression to degree level studies in Further or Higher Education.

The qualification also supports career progression into more responsible administrative, operational or business support roles and may contribute towards recognition by relevant professional bodies.

1.11 Language of Assessment

This qualification is offered in English.

Further information concerning the provision of qualification and assessment materials in other languages may be obtained from GA.

1.12 Qualification Availability

This qualification is available in the UK and internationally.

If you would like further information on offering this qualification, please contact us. Our contact details appear on our website, www.gatehouseawards.org

Section 2: Qualification Delivery: Assessment, Quality Assurance Model and Administration

2.1 Teaching and Learning Requirements

Courses leading to this qualification may consist of e-learning courses or classroom-based courses, or a blended option.

Learners can therefore undertake learning and assessment on a flexible basis.

Learners must have suitable access to teaching and assessment staff as well as technical support. It is essential that the centre provides specialist staff, high quality learning materials and access to assessment opportunities.

2.2 Assessment & Quality Assurance Model

This qualification is a centre-assessed qualification. This means that it is internally assessed and internally moderated by centre staff who must clearly show where learners have achieved the learning outcomes, assessment criteria and qualification requirements.

Detailed Assessment Instructions for each component unit of this qualification is provided in Section 4 *Unit Specifications* below.

Assessment, internal moderation and quality assurance activities are subject to external moderation and quality assurance conducted by GA.

This qualification is subject to the GA Centre Assessment and Standards Scrutiny (CASS) and General Moderation Policy.

2.3 Assessment of Learners and Portfolio Requirements

All learners must complete assessment for all six mandatory units.

Assessment will enable learners to demonstrate understanding of core business administration principles and their practical application across a range of organisational contexts. Assessment will address effective business communication, how organisations operate and are structured, strategic management principles, marketing practices, people management practices, and the fundamentals of business finance and accounting practices.

Learners are expected to build a portfolio of evidence, clearly demonstrating where they have met the learning outcomes and qualification requirements.

To meet the assessment requirements, learners must:

- follow a suitable programme of learning.
- maintain and submit a portfolio of all coursework incorporating all materials related to assessment.

All evidence must be mapped against the learning outcomes and assessment criteria, reflecting the type of evidence supplied and indicating its location. Using portfolio reference numbers will enable the learner, assessor, IQA and EQA to quickly locate the evidence submitted.

Suitable sources of evidence may include the following:

- essays/assignments
- short questions and answers
- professional discussions
- workbooks
- reflective accounts
- records of questioning
- case studies

The centre must ensure that the learner's work is authentic.

Assurances that learner work is authentic can be gained via:

1. oral questioning to confirm knowledge and understanding.
2. written questions answered under controlled supervised conditions to compare the learner's writing style against their other work.

All knowledge and understanding evidence must be marked and assessed by centre assessors in line with the GA CRAVES requirement, clearly indicating where the learner has achieved the requisite knowledge and understanding.

Assessors are responsible for providing feedback and instructions for re-submission, where applicable.

All assessment decisions and internal moderation are externally quality assured by GA.

2.4 CRAVES Requirements

Assessors must ensure that all evidence within the learner's portfolio judged to meet GA's 'CRAVES' requirements is:

- **current:** the work is relevant at the time of the assessment
- **reliable:** the work is consistent with that produced by other learners
- **authentic:** the work is the learner's own work
- **valid:** the work is relevant and appropriate to the subject being assessed and is at the required level
- **evaluated:** where the learner has not been assessed as competent, the deficiencies have been clearly and accurately identified via feedback to the learner
- **sufficient:** the work covers the expected learning outcomes and any range statements as specified in the criteria or requirements in the assessment strategy

2.5 Resubmissions

GA recommends that the centre operates a policy of allowing learners to resubmit assessed work a maximum of two times. However, the acceptance and management of resubmissions of assessed work is at the discretion of the centre.

The decision regarding whether to permit a learner to resubmit work and/or attempt an assessment again will be based on an evaluation of how closely their previous attempts met the passing criteria. This evaluation will consider the extent to which the learner's work demonstrated progress towards meeting the required standards.

Resubmitted work will be assessed with the same rigour and adherence to standards as the initial submission.

If a learner does not pass after three attempts at submitting assessed work, the centre must consider the following course of action:

- Additional support – consider whether the learner could benefit from additional support, remedial guidance, or additional resources to help them understand the material better. This could involve providing extra teaching sessions, study materials, or one-on-one tutoring to address specific areas of difficulty. Sometimes, extending deadlines or providing additional time can alleviate pressure and allow for better comprehension and performance.

- Review and feedback - consider whether sufficient detailed feedback, which highlights areas that need improvement and provides specific guidance on how the learner can enhance their work, has been provided after each attempt.
- Alternative assessment methods - consider whether an alternative assessment method, such as the use of professional discussion, may provide opportunities for the learner to demonstrate their understanding. The centre should refer to the GA Candidate Access Policy for further information.
- Reconsideration of participation - assess whether the learner might need to take a break from the programme or whether, despite supportive measures and multiple attempts, the learner's progress is not indicative that they will meet the qualification requirements. They may be issued with a final 'Fail' grade or withdraw from the programme.

The centre must ensure that their policies and procedures regarding learner dismissal or failure are communicated clearly to learners to maintain fairness and transparency.

2.6 Internal Moderation and Quality Assurance Arrangements

Internal Moderators (also known as Internal Quality Assurers or IQAs) ensure that assessors are assessing to the same standards, i.e., consistently and reliably, and that assessment decisions are correct. IQA activities will include:

- ensuring assessors are suitably experienced and qualified in line with the qualification requirements
- sampling assessments and assessment decisions
- ensuring that assessment decisions meet the GA 'CRAVES' requirements (Current, Reliable, Authentic, Valid, Evaluated and Sufficient)
- conducting standardisation and moderation of assessment decisions
- providing assessors with clear and constructive feedback
- supporting assessors and providing training and development where appropriate
- ensuring any stimulus or materials used for the purposes of assessment are fit for purpose.

Sampling of assessment will be planned and carried out in line with a clear IQA and moderation strategy, which takes into account the number of learners, number of assessors, and the experience and competency of assessors.

Centre IQAs may wish to refer to the guidance documents provided by GA to approved centres (available on the Ark) in order to formulate an appropriate Sampling Strategy.

2.7 Grading and Recording Achievement

All learning outcomes and assessment requirements must be met before a learner can be considered as having achieved the qualification.

This qualification is not graded on a scale. Learners are assessed as Pass or Fail.

The centre must ensure that regulations relating to the resubmission of work are adhered to.

2.8 Unit and Portfolio Sign Off

Upon completion, each unit must be signed off by the assessor and IQA to confirm the learner's achievement.

The content of the portfolio that contains all units the learners has achieved is subject to final portfolio sign off by the assessor and IQA to confirm that the specific qualification requirements and rules of combination have been met.

The learner is also required to sign an authenticity declaration, stating that the work contained in their portfolio is their own.

2.9 External Moderation and Quality Assurance Arrangements

Assessment and internal moderation and quality assurance activities are subject to external moderation and wider scrutiny and centre controls as per GA's quality assurance arrangements for centre-assessed qualifications.

All GA Approved Centres are entitled to two EQA visits per year. Additional visits can be requested, for which there may be an additional charge.

EQA activities will focus on the centre's continuing adherence to and maintenance of the GA *Centre Approval Criteria* and the criteria and requirements for the specific qualifications for which it holds approval. This will include:

- checking that the management of the centre and the management arrangements relating to the qualification are sufficient
- checking that resources to support the delivery of the qualification, including physical resources and staffing, are in place and sufficient
- ensuring that the centre has appropriate policies and procedures in place relevant to the organisation and to the delivery and quality assurance of the qualification

- the use of assessment materials and the arrangements in place to ensure that evidence for assessment is 'CRAVES' (Current, Reliable, Authentic, Valid, Evaluated and Sufficient)
- sampling assessment decisions against the qualification requirements across the range of levels, number of assessors and assessment sites, according to the number of learners
- the internal moderation and quality assurance arrangements
- sampling internal moderation records against the qualification requirements across the range of levels, number of assessors and assessment sites, according to the number of learners
- administrative arrangements
- ensuring that any actions from moderation and wider quality assurance activities have been carried out by the centre
- confirming any claims for RPL, reasonable adjustments or special considerations

Through discussions with centre staff, examining learner work, moderation of assessment, talking to learners and reviewing documentation and systems, the GA EQA will provide the centre with full support, advice and guidance as necessary.

2.10 Registering Learners and Unique Learner Numbers (ULNs)

Learners must be registered through the Ark, the GA online Learner Management System.

Owing to the Total Qualification Time of this qualification, the validity period of registrations made will be two years. Should a learner not have achieved in the timescale, a new registration is required.

Each approved GA centre is provided with a user account to allow approved staff access to the online system.

Where the Unique Learner Number (ULN) of a learners is known, this should be provided at the point of registration in order for GA to issue updates to the Learner Record Service.

2.11 ID Requirements

It is the responsibility of the centre to have systems in place to confirm each learner's identity.

Learners are required to declare that all work submitted for assessment is their own work.

2.12 Record Keeping

Records of learner details, their work and any records of Reasonable Adjustments, Special Considerations and records containing learners' personal details must be kept by the centre in line with the Data Protection Act 2018 (including GDPR and all relevant privacy regulations) for a minimum of 2 years.

The centre must operate a safe and effective system of care and comply with clinical and information governance requirements, with appropriate policies and procedures in place to maintain confidentiality, both related to patients and clients, staff and learners.

All records must be easily retrievable and made available to GA or the Regulator upon request.

Portfolios must be retained until the following External Quality Assurance visit to allow them to be sampled. Following external moderation and the award of a qualification by GA, the centre may return portfolios to learners.

Records of all internal quality assurance and moderation activity undertaken must be kept and made available to GA upon request.

2.13 Results and Certification

Centres may make claims for certification via the Ark when learners complete and the assessor and IQA have confirmed achievement. Claims for certification are subject to successful external quality assurance (EQA).

Following the EQA's confirmation of a learner's achievement, GA will authorise claims for the certification of learners, details of which will be visible to the centre in the centre's Ark account. Certificates are usually issued within 10 working days of the award of the qualification.

The qualification certificate will indicate both the title and the level at which the qualification is achieved.

Certificates will only be issued to learners who have achieved sufficient credits and met the rules of combination for the qualification they are registered for. If a learner has not achieved sufficient credits or failed to meet the rules of combination, the qualification certificate will not be issued.

Replacement certificates are available upon request.

Amendments to certificates are available upon request but may require the centre to provide evidence of the need for any amendment (e.g., learner proof of identification) and will involve the return of the original certificate. Replacements and amendments may incur an additional charge.

2.14 Direct Claims Status (DCS)

Direct Claim Status is not available for this qualification.

2.17 Appeals and Enquiries

GA has an appeals procedure in accordance with the arrangements for regulated qualifications.

General enquiries can be made at any time and should be directed to a GA Centre Administrator.

Section 3: Staff and Resource Requirements for Centres

In order to deliver this qualification, the centre must ensure that they meet the following requirements for staff and physical resources.

3.1 General Staff Requirements

It is the centre's responsibility to ensure that all staff involved in the delivery, assessment and internal quality assurance of this qualification are suitably qualified in line with the stipulations for teachers, assessors and Internal Quality Assurers (IQAs) detailed below.

The centre must ensure that they hold up-to-date and detailed information about the staff involved with the delivery and quality assurance of this qualification and must make records available to GA upon request. The information GA expects the course provider to hold for each member of staff includes, as a minimum:

- a current up to date CV
- copies of relevant qualification certificates
- relevant and up to date CPD (Continuous Professional Development) records

Centre staff must be familiar with the qualification requirements prior to offering the qualification or unit and planning the centre's assessment and moderation strategy.

The centre must also ensure that they have the management and administrative staffing arrangements in place which are suitable to support the registration of learners and the receipt of results and certificates.

The knowledge and experience of all staff involved in the teaching, assessment and internal quality assurance of this qualification will be considered during the approval and re-approval process and at External Quality Assurance Visits.

3.2 Requirements for Teachers and Assessors

Teaching staff include those who deliver teaching and learning content for knowledge and understanding elements and those who are involved in practical teaching and learning in the clinical environment.

The primary responsibility of an assessor is to assess a learner's performance and ensure that the evidence submitted by the learner meets the requirements of the qualification.

It is the centre's responsibility to select and appoint suitably qualified and experienced teachers and assessors.

The teacher and assessor may be the same person, subject to meeting the criteria below:

All teachers must:

- hold an appropriate qualification in a business administration related subject at Level 3 or above

AND

- hold, or be working towards, a recognised teaching or training qualification, e.g. Level 3 Award in Education and Training or equivalent*

*In the absence of a regulated teaching qualification, the teacher must ensure that they are able to demonstrate that they have delivered a minimum of 30 hours of teaching or assessing. They are then required to agree to update their training to an Ofqual-regulated teaching qualification within two years of commencing their role in order to continue to deliver the qualification. Trainee teachers MUST be mentored by a suitable qualified teacher.

All assessors must:

- hold an appropriate qualification in a business administration related subject at Level 3 or above

AND

- hold, or be working towards, a recognised assessor qualification or their recognised equivalent** e.g.,
 - Level 3 Award in Assessing Competence in the Work Environment
 - Level 3 Certificate in Assessing Vocational Achievement
 - A1 Assess Candidate Performance Using a Range of Methods
 - D32 Assess Candidate Performance and D33 Assess Candidate Using Differing Sources of Evidence.

**Assessors may be working towards a relevant equivalent qualification in assessing under the guidance of a suitably qualified and experienced Assessor and their IQA. Trainee assessors' decisions MUST be counter-signed by a suitably qualified, experienced assessor.

All teachers and assessors must also:

- be able to evidence relevant and up to date teaching/assessing experience.

- understand the qualification structure, unit learning outcomes and criteria related to the teaching and learning being delivered.
- have access to appropriate guidance and support.
- participate in continuing professional development in the specific subject they are teaching and/or assessing.

Further information about supporting staff members working towards required qualifications, including requirements for mentoring, counter-signatories and record-keeping, along with expectations for participation in centre-led standardisation activities and instructions for increased sampling and internal moderation activities are also detailed in the Centre Handbook.

3.3 Requirements for IQA (Internal Quality Assurers, also referred to as Internal Moderators).

IQAs are responsible for internal moderation and quality assurance of the qualification to ensure standardisation, reliability, validity and sufficiency of the assessor's assessment decisions.

It is the centre's responsibility to select and appoint IQAs.

All IQAs must:

- hold an appropriate qualification in a business administration related subject at Level 3 or above

AND

- hold, or be working towards^{***}, one of the following internal quality assurance qualifications or their recognised equivalent:
 - Level 4 Award in Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice
 - Level 4 Certificate in Leading the Internal Quality Assurance of Assessment Processes and Practice
 - V1 Conduct internal quality assurance of the assessment process
 - D34 Internally verify the assessment process

^{***}Internal Moderators may be working towards a relevant equivalent quality assurance qualification under the guidance of a suitably qualified and experienced IQA. Trainee IQA's decisions MUST be counter-signed by a suitably qualified, experienced IQA.

IQAs must also have a thorough understanding of quality assurance and assessment practices, as well as sufficient technical understanding related to the qualifications that they are internally quality assuring.

Each assessor may have one or several appointed IQAs.

Staff may undertake more than one role within the centre, e.g., teacher, assessor and IQA. However, members of staff must NOT IQA their own assessment decisions.

The knowledge and experience of tutors, assessors and IQAs will be considered during the centre and qualification approval process and at External Quality Assurance Visits.

3.4 CPD Requirements

All staff must ensure their role and subject-specific knowledge, understanding and competence is current and therefore must keep up to date with sector changes and developments.

Participation in continuing professional development in order to evidence contemporaneous proficiency must take place regularly. There is no set minimum number of hours of CPD required; however, the CPD activities must reflect contemporary standards and developments in the subject matter and content being delivered.

Records of CPD activities (both planned and those that have taken place) must be made available to GA at EQA visits or upon request.

3.5 Teaching, Learning and Assessment Resources

When devising teaching, learning and assessment materials for this qualification, the centre must:

- ensure teaching and learning materials directly address the learning outcomes and sufficiently prepare learners for assessment.
- structure materials to be accessible and engaging.
- use clear, unambiguous language appropriate for the level.
- align materials to the specific topics and content.
- pitch the level and depth of materials accurately based on the content to be delivered.
- ensure materials can be clearly attributed back to the centre.
- offer opportunities and resources for additional research and study, where appropriate.

- offer opportunity for learners to relate teaching and learning content to their own experience.
- ensure materials provide any relevant guidance to staff on consistent delivery.

Course programmes must be designed using the assessment requirements and unit specifications content below.

Teaching and learning resources must be relevant, up-to-date and of industry standard, in order to allow learners to adequately prepare for assessment. This will be considered at approval and during the on-going monitoring of the centre.

All delivery and assessment resources should be inclusive of the principles of equality and diversity and the safeguarding of learners.

3.6 Venue and Equipment Requirements

When training premises are used in the delivery of teaching and assessment of this qualification, centres should, wherever possible, provide suitable access in line with Disability Discrimination, Diversity & Equality law and regulations and any other regulations which apply.

The centre must ensure that all products and equipment used in the delivery and assessment of this qualification are confirmed as fit for purpose and compliant with current Health and Safety legislation and any other relevant regulations. This will be considered at approval and during the on-going monitoring of the centre.

Where specific products and equipment are required for the delivery and assessment of a GA qualification, the suitability of the products and equipment at the centre will be considered during the centre and qualification approval process and at External Quality Assurance Visits.

For this qualification, suitable equipment includes:

- access to library resources, academic journals, and relevant business and management literature
- IT facilities and systems to support research, presentations, and access to online learning materials
- case study materials or scenario-based resources relevant to business administration and operations and business organisational contexts
- a suitable environment for assessment activities, including facilities for presentations, examinations, or viva voce assessments where applicable
- a virtual learning environment (VLE) or online platforms to support blended or distance learning delivery models

3.7 Ongoing Support

There are a number of documents on the GA website that centres and learners may find useful: www.gatehouseawards.org. The website is updated regularly with news, information about GA qualifications, sample materials, updates on regulations and other important notices.

Within the centre, a named Examinations Officer is responsible for ensuring that all information and documents provided to centre staff and learners are correct and up to date.

GA must be kept up to date with contact details of all changes of personnel so the centre can be provided with the best level of support and guidance.

At the time of approval, the centre is assigned a designated Centre Administrator who is their primary point of contact for all aspects of service or support.

Learners should always speak to a member of staff at the centre for information relating to GA and our qualifications prior to approaching GA directly.

Contact details for GA can be found on the GA website www.gatehouseawards.org.

Section 4: Unit Specifications

4.1 Mandatory Unit 1: Effective Business Communication

Mandatory Unit		GLH	Credits	Level	Unit Reference
1	Effective Business Communication	60	10	3	M/651/9724
<p>In this unit, the learner will develop their understanding of communication within a business environment and enables them to apply effective verbal, non-verbal, written, and digital communication methods.</p> <p>Learners will explore the communication process, identify barriers to effective communication, and develop the skills required to communicate clearly and professionally in a range of business contexts.</p>					
<p>Assessment Instructions and Guidance</p> <p>There are no specific instructions or guidance for this unit.</p> <p>Indicative Content (IC) is provided against each individual Assessment Criteria in the table below.</p>					

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria
The learner will	The learner can
1. Understand communication within a business environment	1.1 Explain the key elements of the communication process in a business context
	<i>IC: Purpose of communication in business; sender and receiver roles; message creation and interpretation; verbal, non-verbal and written forms of communication; common communication channels including face to face, telephone, email and digital platforms; importance of clear language, tone and message structure; role of feedback in confirming understanding; internal and external communication; formal and informal communication within organisations.</i>

	<p>1.2 Analyse common barriers to effective communication in the workplace</p> <p><i>IC: Physical barriers such as noise and poor working environments; language barriers including jargon and differing levels of understanding; cultural and social differences; emotional barriers including stress or lack of confidence; organisational barriers such as unclear roles or poor communication systems; time pressures and workload demands; limitations of digital communication, including lack of clarity or misinterpretation of tone.</i></p> <p>1.3 Explain methods used to overcome communication barriers in business settings</p> <p><i>IC: Use of clear and appropriate language; avoiding jargon where possible; adapting communication style to suit the audience; active listening and questioning to confirm understanding; use of feedback to check messages are understood; choosing suitable communication channels; use of visual aids or written follow-up where appropriate; promoting inclusive and respectful communication within organisations.</i></p>
<p>2. Understand the use of verbal and non-verbal communication in business</p>	<p>2.1 Explain the features of verbal and non-verbal communication used in business situations</p> <p><i>IC: Verbal communication features including spoken language, clarity, tone, pace and choice of words; non-verbal communication features including body language, facial expressions, eye contact, posture and gestures; role of listening in verbal communication; importance of consistency between verbal and non-verbal messages; use of verbal and non-verbal communication in different business situations such as meetings, presentations and customer interactions.</i></p> <p>2.2 Analyse the importance of verbal and non-verbal communication in achieving effective workplace interactions</p> <p><i>IC: Role of verbal communication in sharing information and instructions; importance of non-verbal cues in supporting or reinforcing spoken messages; impact of tone, body language and listening on understanding and relationships; role of verbal and non-verbal communication in teamwork, meetings and customer interactions; consequences of mismatched or ineffective communication on workplace interactions.</i></p>

	<p>2.3 Explain how verbal and non-verbal communication techniques can be adapted to suit different business scenarios</p> <p><i>IC: Adapting language, tone and level of formality to suit different audiences; adjusting non-verbal communication such as posture, eye contact and gestures; differences between internal and external communication; adapting communication for situations such as meetings, presentations, customer interactions and team discussions; awareness of cultural, professional and situational expectations when communicating in business.</i></p>
<p>3. Be able to produce effective written and digital business communication</p>	<p>3.1 Describe common written and digital communication methods used in business</p>
	<p><i>IC: Written communication methods including letters, reports, memos and meeting notes; digital communication methods including emails, instant messaging, video conferencing and online collaboration tools; use of internal and external communication systems; differences between formal and informal written and digital communication; typical business contexts in which different written and digital methods are used.</i></p>
	<p>3.2 Explain the importance of clear, accurate, and professional written communication in business contexts</p>
	<p><i>IC: Importance of clarity in written communication to support understanding; accuracy of information and avoidance of errors; professional tone and appropriate language use; role of written communication in representing the organisation; impact of poor written communication on efficiency, decision making and organisational reputation.</i></p>
	<p>3.3 Produce written and digital communications that are appropriate for different business purposes and audiences</p>
<p><i>IC: Different business purposes such as informing, requesting, reporting or persuading; consideration of audience needs, expectations and level of formality; appropriate choice of written or digital communication methods; use of clear structure, tone and layout; suitability of communication for internal and external business contexts.</i></p>	

4.2 Mandatory Unit 2: How Organisations and Businesses Operate

Mandatory Unit		GLH	Credits	Level	Unit Reference
2	How Organisations and Businesses Operate	60	10	3	R/651/9725
<p>In this unit, the learner will develop their understanding of how organisations operate within different business contexts.</p> <p>Learners will develop an understanding of organisational objectives, the importance of customers and customer service, and how organisational structures and legal forms influence how businesses function.</p> <p>The unit provides a foundation for understanding how operational decisions are shaped by purpose, structure, and external requirements.</p>					
<p>Assessment Instructions and Guidance</p> <p>There are no specific instructions or guidance for this unit.</p> <p>Indicative Content (IC) is provided against each individual Assessment Criteria in the table below.</p>					

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria
The learner will	The learner can
1. Understand organisational objectives and influences on decision making	1.1 Explain the differences between operational, tactical, and strategic objectives
	<i>IC: Meaning of organisational objectives; characteristics of operational objectives linked to day-to-day activities; characteristics of tactical objectives focused on departmental or short to medium term planning; characteristics of strategic objectives linked to long term direction and organisational goals; differences in timescales, responsibility and level of decision making; relationship between operational, tactical and strategic objectives within organisations.</i>
	1.2 Analyse factors that influence the objectives of profit and non-profit organisations

	<p><i>IC: Differences between profit-making and non-profit organisational purposes; influence of stakeholders including owners, members, funders and service users; financial considerations including profit targets, funding and resource availability; legal and regulatory requirements; social, ethical or community objectives; impact of external factors such as economic conditions, competition and government policy on organisational objectives.</i></p>
<p>2. Understand the importance of customers and customer service to organisations</p>	<p>2.1 Explain how customers influence organisational priorities and decision making</p>
	<p><i>IC: Customer needs, expectations and preferences; influence of customer demand on products, services and pricing; role of customer feedback and complaints in shaping decisions; impact of customer satisfaction on organisational reputation and performance; use of customer information to inform planning, resource allocation and service improvement.</i></p>
	<p>2.2 Analyse how effective customer service contributes to organisational performance and reputation</p> <p><i>IC: Relationship between customer service and customer satisfaction; impact of repeat business and customer loyalty on organisational performance; role of positive customer experiences in building reputation; influence of customer service on word of mouth and reviews; consequences of poor customer service for organisational performance and public image.</i></p>
<p>3. Understand organisational structures and legal forms of business</p>	<p>3.1 Explain different organisational structures used by businesses</p>
	<p><i>IC: Common organisational structures including hierarchical, flat, functional and matrix structures; key features of different structures; roles and responsibilities within organisational structures; lines of authority and communication; suitability of different structures for different sizes and types of organisations.</i></p>
	<p>3.2 Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of organisational structures in relation to efficiency and decision making</p> <p><i>IC: How different organisational structures affect speed of decision making; impact of clear roles and lines of authority on efficiency; advantages of flatter structures for communication and flexibility; disadvantages of hierarchical structures such as slower decision</i></p>

	<p><i>making; influence of organisational structure on coordination, accountability and information flow.</i></p>
	<p>3.3 Explain how different legal forms of business affect ownership, liability, and financial responsibilities</p>
	<p><i>IC: Common legal forms of business including sole traders, partnerships, limited companies and charities; differences in ownership and control; levels of personal and organisational liability; responsibility for debts and financial risk; treatment of profits or surplus funds; basic financial and legal responsibilities linked to different legal forms.</i></p>

4.3 Mandatory Unit 3: Management Practices within Organisations

Mandatory Unit		GLH	Credits	Level	Unit Reference
3	Management Practices within Organisations	60	10	3	T/651/9726
<p>In this unit, the learner will examine key aspects of strategic management within organisations.</p> <p>Learners will develop an understanding of how organisational vision, mission, and objectives shape strategic direction, why strategic planning is important for managing growth and change, and how managers use information and decision-making models to support effective decision making.</p> <p>This unit provides a foundation for understanding how organisations plan, respond to change, and operate strategically.</p>					
<p>Assessment Instructions and Guidance</p>					
<p>There are no specific instructions or guidance for this unit.</p> <p>Indicative Content (IC) is provided against each individual Assessment Criteria in the table below.</p>					

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria
The learner will	The learner can
1. Understand the role of vision, mission, and objectives in organisations	1.1 Explain the purpose of organisational vision and mission statements
	<i>IC: Meaning of organisational vision and mission statements; purpose of vision statements in setting long term direction; purpose of mission statements in defining organisational purpose and values; differences between vision and mission statements; role of vision and mission in guiding organisational strategy and decision making; communication of vision and mission to internal and external stakeholders.</i>
	1.2 Explain how vision and mission are translated into organisational objectives

	<p><i>IC: Relationship between vision, mission and organisational objectives; role of objectives in turning strategic intent into measurable aims; use of short-, medium- and long-term objectives to support vision and mission; alignment of departmental and team objectives with overall organisational direction; role of planning and management in setting and reviewing objectives; importance of clear objectives in supporting strategic focus.</i></p>
	<p>1.3 Explain how organisational objectives guide strategic direction</p>
	<p><i>IC: Role of organisational objectives in setting priorities and focus; use of objectives to guide planning and decision making; influence of objectives on resource allocation and organisational activities; role of objectives in monitoring progress and performance; relationship between objectives, strategic plans and long-term organisational direction.</i></p>
<p>2. Understand the importance of planning for organisational growth and change</p>	<p>2.1 Explain reasons why organisations plan for growth and development</p>
	<p><i>IC: Need to respond to market changes and competition; desire to increase market share, income or impact; planning for sustainability and long-term success; managing risks associated with growth; responding to changes in customer needs, technology or regulation; importance of planning to support controlled and achievable growth.</i></p>
	<p>2.2 Outline common planning approaches used by organisations</p>
	<p><i>IC: Use of short-, medium- and long-term planning; top-down and bottom-up planning approaches; use of internal and external information to inform planning; setting strategic priorities and action plans; role of management in reviewing and updating plans; use of strategic plans to guide organisational activities.</i></p>
	<p>2.3 Explain how planning supports organisations in managing change</p>
	<p><i>IC: Role of planning in preparing for change; identifying priorities and actions during periods of change; supporting coordinated and controlled implementation; role of planning in managing risks and uncertainty; use of plans to communicate change and monitor progress; importance of reviewing and adapting plans as change occurs.</i></p>

3. Understand how managers use information to support decision making	3.1 Describe different types of information used by managers in organisations
	<i>IC: Internal and external sources of information; quantitative and qualitative information; financial and non-financial information; operational, market and performance data; formal and informal information; importance of accurate, timely and relevant information for managerial decision making.</i>
	3.2 Outline common decision-making models used by managers
	<i>IC: Structured and unstructured decision-making approaches; rational decision-making models; intuitive decision making; use of problem-solving stages; role of risk and uncertainty in decision making; use of simple frameworks to support consistent and informed decisions.</i>
	3.3 Explain how information supports managerial decision making
	<i>IC: Use of information to identify problems and opportunities; supporting evaluation of options and potential outcomes; role of information in reducing uncertainty and risk; importance of accurate and timely information in decision making; use of information to justify, communicate and review decisions.</i>

4.4 Mandatory Unit 4: Marketing Practices

Mandatory Unit		GLH	Credits	Level	Unit Reference
4	Marketing Practices	60	10	3	Y/651/9727
<p>In this unit, the learner will develop their understanding of marketing practice within organisations.</p> <p>Learners will develop an understanding of the role, purpose, and limitations of marketing, including the elements of the marketing mix.</p> <p>The unit explores how market research and customer segmentation support marketing decision making and enables learners to apply the marketing mix to support organisational goals.</p> <p>This unit provides a foundation for understanding how marketing activities contribute to organisational performance and competitiveness.</p>					
<p>Assessment Instructions and Guidance</p>					
<p>There are no specific instructions or guidance for this unit.</p> <p>Indicative Content (IC) is provided against each individual Assessment Criteria in the table below.</p>					

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria
The learner will	The learner can
1. Understand the role, purpose, and limitations of marketing within organisations	1.1 Explain the purpose of marketing within organisations in relation to customer needs and organisational objectives
	<i>IC: Purpose of marketing in identifying and meeting customer needs; role of marketing in creating awareness of products and services; relationship between marketing activities and organisational objectives; importance of understanding customer needs, expectations and preferences; role of marketing in supporting sales, growth and organisational performance; contribution of marketing to competitive positioning.</i>

	<p>1.2 Explain the elements of the marketing mix used by organisations</p> <p><i>IC: Core elements of the marketing mix including product, price, place and promotion; purpose of each element within marketing activities; relationship between the elements of the marketing mix; use of the marketing mix to meet customer needs and support organisational objectives; adaptation of the marketing mix for different products, services or markets.</i></p> <p>1.3 Outline how marketing activities support the achievement of organisational objectives</p> <p><i>IC: Role of marketing in increasing awareness and demand; contribution of marketing to sales and income generation; supporting customer acquisition and retention; role of marketing in building brand awareness and reputation; use of marketing activities to support growth, market expansion and organisational performance.</i></p> <p>1.4 Explain how marketing is used to reach and engage target markets in different organisational contexts</p> <p><i>IC: Identification of target markets and customer groups; use of appropriate marketing channels and methods to reach different audiences; adapting marketing messages to suit different customer needs and organisational contexts; role of digital and traditional marketing in engagement; importance of consistent messaging and brand communication across different markets.</i></p> <p>1.5 Describe limitations, risks, and ethical considerations associated with marketing activities in organisations</p> <p><i>IC: Financial and resource limitations affecting marketing activities; risks of ineffective or poorly targeted marketing; potential damage to organisational reputation; ethical considerations including honesty, transparency and responsible messaging; legal and regulatory requirements affecting marketing; importance of avoiding misleading or inappropriate marketing practices.</i></p>
<p>2. Understand how market research and customer segmentation support marketing decision making</p>	<p>2.1 Explain the purpose of market research in supporting marketing decision making</p> <p><i>IC: Purpose of market research in understanding customers, markets and competition; use of research to identify customer needs and preferences; role of market research in reducing risk and uncertainty; use of research findings to inform marketing planning and decisions;</i></p>

	<p><i>importance of accurate and reliable information in marketing decision making.</i></p>
	<p>2.2 Compare different marketing research methods and the types of information they provide</p>
	<p><i>IC: Differences between primary and secondary market research; qualitative and quantitative research methods; examples of common research methods such as surveys, interviews, focus groups and desk research; types of information provided by different methods; strengths and limitations of different research approaches in supporting marketing decisions.</i></p>
	<p>2.3 Explain the principles of customer segmentation, targeting, and positioning</p>
	<p><i>IC: Purpose of customer segmentation in grouping customers with similar needs or characteristics; common bases for segmentation such as demographic, geographic, behavioural and psychographic factors; meaning of targeting and selection of appropriate customer segments; purpose of positioning in creating a clear image or perception in the market; relationship between segmentation, targeting and positioning in marketing decision making.</i></p>
	<p>2.4 Explain how marketing research and segmentation are used to support marketing decisions</p>
	<p><i>IC: Use of market research findings to identify customer needs and preferences; application of segmentation data to target specific customer groups; role of research and segmentation in selecting appropriate marketing strategies; use of information to support decisions on products, pricing, promotion and distribution; importance of evidence-based decision making in marketing.</i></p>
<p>3. Be able to develop and apply a marketing mix to support organisational goals</p>	<p>3.1 Identify the elements of the marketing mix relevant to a product or service</p>
	<p><i>IC: Elements of the marketing mix including product, price, place and promotion; relevance of each element to different products or services; consideration of customer needs and organisational objectives when selecting elements of the marketing mix; suitability of different marketing mix elements for different market contexts.</i></p>
	<p>3.2 Apply the elements of the marketing mix to meet customer needs and organisational goals</p>

	<p><i>IC: Application of product, price, place and promotion to meet identified customer needs; alignment of marketing mix decisions with organisational objectives; consideration of market conditions and customer expectations when applying the marketing mix; consistency between marketing mix elements; role of the marketing mix in supporting effective marketing outcomes.</i></p>
	<p>3.3 Produce a marketing mix for a given product or service</p>
	<p><i>IC: Selection of appropriate product, price, place and promotion elements for a specific product or service; consideration of customer needs, target market and organisational objectives; use of market research or segmentation information to inform choices; coherence and consistency across the marketing mix; suitability of the marketing mix for the chosen market context.</i></p>
	<p>3.4 Adapt the marketing mix to suit different customer groups or market contexts</p>
	<p><i>IC: Modification of product, price, place and promotion for different customer groups; adjusting the marketing mix in response to customer needs, preferences and behaviours; adapting marketing decisions for different market conditions or organisational contexts; use of segmentation and market research information to inform changes; demonstrating flexibility in responding to changing customer or market requirements.</i></p>

4.5 Mandatory Unit 5: People Management Practices

Mandatory Unit		GLH	Credits	Level	Unit Reference
5	People Management Practices	60	10	3	A/651/9728
<p>In this unit, the learner will examine key aspects of people management within organisations.</p> <p>Learners will develop an understanding of workforce planning, employee motivation, and performance management, as well as how organisations support effective working relationships.</p> <p>The unit provides a foundation for understanding how people management practices support organisational effectiveness and positive workplace outcomes.</p>					
<p>Assessment Instructions and Guidance</p>					
<p>There are no specific instructions or guidance for this unit.</p> <p>Indicative Content (IC) is provided against each individual Assessment Criteria in the table below.</p>					

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria
The learner will	The learner can
1. Understand factors that influence workforce planning in organisations	1.1 Explain internal factors that influence workforce planning within organisations
	<i>IC: Organisational objectives and business plans; current workforce size, skills and experience; staff turnover and retention levels; organisational structure and job roles; performance levels and productivity; use of internal data such as absence, skills audits and succession planning information.</i>
	1.2 Explain external factors that influence workforce planning within organisations

	<p><i>IC: Labour market conditions and availability of skilled workers; economic conditions and changes in demand; legal and regulatory requirements affecting employment; technological developments influencing job roles and skills needs; industry trends and competition; demographic changes affecting workforce supply.</i></p>
	<p>1.3 Explain how organisations identify the skills, knowledge, and competencies required for different job roles</p>
	<p><i>IC: Use of job descriptions and person specifications; analysis of organisational objectives and workforce needs; role requirements linked to tasks and responsibilities; use of skills audits and performance reviews; consideration of legal, professional or regulatory requirements; alignment of role requirements with organisational structure and future planning.</i></p>
<p>2. Understand how organisations motivate and engage employees</p>	<p>2.1 Describe different approaches organisations use to motivate and engage employees</p>
	<p><i>IC: Financial rewards such as pay, bonuses and incentives; non-financial rewards including recognition, praise and development opportunities; training and career progression; employee involvement and participation; supportive management and leadership approaches; work-life balance initiatives; role of positive workplace culture in motivation and engagement.</i></p>
	<p>2.2 Analyse how motivation and engagement can influence employee performance</p>
	<p><i>IC: Relationship between motivation, engagement and productivity; impact of motivation on employee effort, commitment and quality of work; influence of engagement on attendance, retention and teamwork; effects of low motivation on performance and morale; link between motivated employees and achievement of organisational objectives.</i></p>
	<p>2.3 Explain how employee motivation contributes to organisational effectiveness</p>
	<p><i>IC: Contribution of motivated employees to productivity and quality of work; impact of motivation on staff retention and reduced turnover; role of motivation in supporting positive workplace culture; link between employee motivation and achievement of organisational objectives; contribution of motivated employees to customer satisfaction and organisational performance.</i></p>

3. Understand how organisations manage and improve employee performance	3.1 Explain the purpose of performance management within organisations
	<i>IC: Purpose of performance management in setting expectations and standards; role of performance management in monitoring and reviewing employee performance; link between individual performance and organisational objectives; use of performance management to identify development needs; role of performance management in supporting improvement and accountability.</i>
	3.2 Outline common performance management processes used to monitor and review employee performance
	<i>IC: Use of performance objectives and targets; regular performance reviews or appraisals; supervision and one to one meetings; observation of work activities; use of feedback from managers, colleagues or customers; recording and reviewing performance information; role of performance monitoring in identifying strengths and areas for improvement.</i>
	3.3 Explain how feedback and support are used to improve employee performance
	<i>IC: Role of feedback in recognising strengths and identifying areas for improvement; use of constructive and timely feedback to support performance improvement; importance of clear communication and agreed actions; role of training, coaching and development support; use of support and feedback to encourage motivation, confidence and continuous improvement.</i>
4. Understand how organisations promote effective working relationships	4.1 Explain how communication and employee involvement support effective working relationships
	<i>IC: Role of clear and open communication in building understanding and trust; importance of sharing information and expectations; employee involvement in decision making and problem solving; use of consultation and teamwork to encourage cooperation; impact of effective communication and involvement on morale, engagement and working relationships.</i>
	4.2 Describe the role of organisational culture in promoting cooperation and positive employee relations
	<i>IC: Meaning of organisational culture and shared values; influence of culture on behaviour, attitudes and ways of working; role of organisational culture in encouraging respect, trust and cooperation;</i>

	<p><i>impact of positive workplace culture on teamwork and employee relations; importance of inclusive and supportive cultural practices in promoting positive working relationships.</i></p>
	<p>4.3 Explain the role of leadership in supporting collaboration and effective teamwork</p>
	<p><i>IC: Role of leaders in setting clear expectations and direction; importance of leading by example and modelling positive behaviours; use of leadership to encourage communication, cooperation and trust; role of leaders in resolving conflict and supporting inclusive teamwork; contribution of leadership to motivating teams and supporting effective working relationships.</i></p>

4.6 Mandatory Unit 6: Business Finance and Accounting Practices

Mandatory Unit		GLH	Credits	Level	Unit Reference
6	Business Finance and Accounting Practices	60	10	3	D/651/9729

In this unit, the learner will develop their understanding of the foundations of business finance and accounting practices within organisations.

Learners will develop an understanding of key financial principles, financial records, and financial statements, as well as how organisations manage and record financial transactions.

The unit also introduces basic costing, budgeting, and investment appraisal techniques used to support financial decision making.

This unit provides a foundation for understanding how financial information supports effective business management and administration.

Assessment Instructions and Guidance

There are no specific instructions or guidance for this unit.

Indicative Content (IC) is provided against each individual Assessment Criteria in the table below.

Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria
The learner will	The learner can
1. Understand business finance and accounting principles	1.1 Explain the purpose of maintaining financial records in organisations
	<i>IC: Purpose of financial records in tracking income and expenditure; importance of accurate and up to date records; role of financial records in monitoring financial performance; use of records to support decision making and planning; legal and regulatory requirements for record keeping; role of financial records in accountability and transparency.</i>

	<p>1.2 Analyse different sources of finance available to businesses at different stages of development</p> <p><i>IC: Internal and external sources of finance; use of personal savings and retained profits; bank loans and overdrafts; grants and funding schemes; investment from owners, partners or shareholders; suitability of different sources of finance at start up, growth and maturity stages; advantages, limitations and risks associated with different sources of finance.</i></p> <p>1.3 Describe the main types of financial and management accounting statements used by organisations</p> <p><i>IC: Purpose and basic content of financial statements including income statements, statements of financial position and cash flow statements; use of management accounting information such as budgets, cost reports and performance reports; differences between financial and management accounting statements; role of accounting statements in monitoring performance and supporting decision making.</i></p>
<p>2. Be able to record and manage financial transactions</p>	<p>2.1 Apply the double-entry accounting system to record basic financial transactions</p> <p><i>IC: Debit and credit entries; recording transactions such as sales, purchases, income and expenses; use of simple accounts or ledgers; importance of accuracy and balance in recording financial transactions.</i></p> <p>2.2 Prepare straightforward bank reconciliations to support accurate financial records</p> <p><i>IC: Comparing bank statements with internal cash records; identifying differences such as outstanding payments, receipts or bank charges; adjusting records to reflect accurate balances; correcting basic errors or omissions; confirming final reconciled balances; importance of accuracy and regular reconciliation in maintaining reliable financial records.</i></p> <p>2.3 Identify and correct basic errors in accounting records</p> <p><i>IC: Identifying common errors such as incorrect entries, omissions or duplication; checking balances and totals within accounts or ledgers; tracing errors through basic records; correcting errors using</i></p>

	<i>appropriate adjustments; importance of accuracy and attention to detail in maintaining reliable accounting records.</i>
3. Understand how financial practices support business decision making	3.1 Explain how costing methods are used to support decision making
	<i>IC: Purpose of costing in understanding costs of products or services; use of costing information to set prices and control costs; distinction between fixed and variable costs; role of costing in comparing options and supporting decision making; importance of accurate cost information in planning and financial control.</i>
	3.2 Explain the role of budgeting in financial planning and control
	<i>IC: Purpose of budgets in planning income and expenditure; role of budgeting in allocating resources; use of budgets to monitor performance and control spending; comparison of planned and actual figures; role of budgeting in identifying variances and supporting corrective action; importance of budgeting in supporting financial stability and informed decision-making.</i>
	3.3 Outline how investment appraisal techniques are used to support capital investment decisions
	<i>IC: Purpose of investment appraisal in assessing potential investments; consideration of costs, benefits and risks; use of simple appraisal techniques to compare options; role of appraisal in supporting informed capital investment decisions; importance of considering affordability, timescales and expected returns when evaluating investment options.</i>

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