

COURSE OUTLINE

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS ORGANISATION & MANAGEMENT FOR ENTREPRENEURS



Module 1 - The First Steps

What a business is What an entrepreneur is What products are: goods and services The "idea" for your business: considering skills, knowledge, experience converting a hobby into a living an invention - a new product dangers to avoid The Business Plan: reasons why one should be drawn up matters it should cover its important uses dangers of not producing one Capital for what money may be needed in starting a business: working assets, stocks/inventory, paying expenses Sources of capital: savings bank loans: the term, repayments, security or collateral, interest the loan agreement bank overdraft how it differs from a bank loan, dangers to note, interest business development organizations: advice and financial assistance Contribution to capital other than money

Module 2 - Ownership of Businesses

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The "profit motive"
  practical example of how profit arises
  the "factors of production"
  losses in business
Types of business ownership
  the sole-owner business:
     range of activities
     advantages and disadvantages of sole-ownership
     the meaning of unlimited personal liability
     registration
  business partnership firms:
     reasons why partnerships may be formed
     importance of having a partnership agreement
     raising capital:
        working and "sleeping" partners
     division of profits
     unlimited personal liability for losses
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advantages and disadvantages of business partnerships registration changing a sole-owner business into a partnership Limited liability companies: capital, shares and shareholders advantages of limited liability company formation and incorporation advantages of incorporation for sole-owner businesses and partnership firms shares held by proxy the importance of keeping control hidden dangers in losing control Franchises and concessions: possible advantages Licences and permits

Module 3 - The Business Environment, & the Location of Businesses

Types of businesses: industrial: extractive, processing, refining, manufacturing, construction trading and distributive: wholesaling and retailing service-providing Consumers as end-users of products Corporate buyers, buying on behalf of organizations Natures of products: necessities: staple products luxuries: add to the quality of life essential and nonessentials The "choice" factor The "market" for products Effects of competition Categories of customers Where to locate a business: working "from home" businesses which depend on "passing trade": where they are best located businesses which can be located in quieter areas or on town outskirts: business parks, trading or industrial estates narrowing down the choice of area High priced products versus low priced products Catering for customers' expectations Special facilities or needs of businesses Availability and cost of premises: the "compromise" Investigation and research



Module 4 - Buying or Taking Over an Existing Business

Reasons why "going concerns" might be bought Some business terms: assets, liabilities, debtors, creditors, credit, stock or inventory, accounts Why the business is "for sale" Its accounts Getting the "real" facts The "asking price" of the business: the make-up of its value: values of assets and liabilities stock valuation depreciated values of working assets the full extent or value of liabilities special attributes which help it do better than other businesses goodwill: how it arises; how its value may be assessed How the price is to be paid: options which might be possible, negotiation Assistance offered by the vendor(s): options which might be possible Avoiding competition from former owner(s) The sale agreement: what it should cover having it prepared and/or checked by your lawyer Buying into a partnership: buying out an existing partner buying into an extended partnership The premises: if they are included in the purchase price if they are rented or leased The lease or rental agreement: the danger of renting without a lease matters to look at in the lease: useable area, rent, dates, renewal, change of tenant, rent reviews or revisions, other payments in addition to rent Shareholding and share transfers The Board of directors how the board is elected duties and responsibilities of the board: the "watchdog" of shareholders' interests executive and non-executive directors company officials: managing director, chairman, company secretary directors fees Dividends: distribution, profit held "in reserve" Statutory obligations of the board: AGM and the annual return Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi.

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Module 5 - Furnishing & Equipping the Premises, Insurance Principles

Factors which dictate the needs of businesses Layout of the premises: planning the layout, multi-room and open plan layouts Regulations Electrical fittings, plug sockets and lighting Telephone installation and connection Computers: siting, electrics, network cabling Walls and ceilings: painting, colours Floor coverings: carpeting or other materials Heating and/or cooling Furniture and counters Machinery & equipment Ways of paying over a period:

Ways of paying over a period: hiring, renting or leasing, hire purchase (HP) Working assets: depreciation - wear and tear Doors and windows: security The outside: signs - licences to erect Window displays: attracting favourable attention designing and creating, planning, building maintaining attraction displays for services Internal displays: safety considerations, security against "shoplifting" Insurance: what is involved: risks faced, indemnity risks against which businesses may insure compulsory insurance why some risks are not insured against

loss of profits insurance

Module 6 - Suppliers, Ordering and Storing Stock Items

Wholesale businesses: what they do and what they seek in products Retail businesses: what they do and what they seek in products Groups of wholesalers and retailers Buying:

orders and ordering, finding suppliers catalogues and price lists, quotations and estimates Choosing suppliers: factors to consider in addition to price



trade discount, quantity discount, credit terms Sizes and frequency of orders Planning: practical example Order forms: why they are used, and what information they contain

Receipt of deliveries:

action to be taken Storage of stock items: why stores are needed Costs associated with stores Location of stores or warehouses Stores doorways and other openings Stores floors Heating and/or cooling requirements Stores layout: factors to be considered Stores equipment: for the storage of items: shelving and cabinets for moving items: manual and powered equipment, pallets Stock (inventory) control: prevention of theft, prevention of pilfering protection of items in the store: major causes of damage and deterioration fire precautions stock records: reasons for keeping, accuracy stock levels: factors to consider, types of stock levels stocktaking and spot checks

Module 7 - Principles of Selling

The meaning of "persuasion" Salesmanship in business: importance of effective selling overcoming competition Buyers: consumers and corporate buyers: differences in buying motives Necessities and luxuries: distinguishing between them how they can differ from customer to customer The "choice" factor Benefits of products: relationship between benefits and buying motives selling benefits rather than products themselves Competition and competitors Raw materials and end products Ingredients of a sale: seller or vendor



products for sale buyer or customer Methods of selling: personal selling self-selection mail-order and direct marketing unsolicited telephone selling the Internet and websites The selling transaction: the five "steps" Product knowledge Demonstration of products: when it is necessary types of products which might be demonstrated handling or operating products the stages in a demonstration practical examples Advertising: primary aims product advertising: major reasons why it may be carried out advertising media: choosing the best media types of advertising: indirect and direct Sales promotion: how it differs from advertising circumstances in which it might be organised special offers point of sale competitions and games trading or discount stamps Direct mail: what it might involve advantages and disadvantages Holding "sales" to reduce stocks Public relations (PR): how it differs from advertising discretion in product selection marketing communications public relations in practice marketing public relations (MPR)

Module 8 - The Human Resource

Why people are a "resource" of a business The business person as a "people manager"



How businesses expand: practical example the need for "delegation" delegating in the right way: matters to observe, attitudes to avoid practical examples Organisational structures of businesses: organisation charts Managing people Recruitment: filling job vacancies internal recruitment: personnel already employed transfers and promotion external recruitment: new personnel from outside the business introductions of new personnel job analysis job descriptions employee specifications seeking suitable applicants for vacancies: advertising in the press advertising on the Internet Dealing with applications received **Employee interviews:** important aims adequate preparation effective conduct for best results: how best to treat candidates obtaining and giving information selection tests Selection: the successful candidate: terms & conditions of employment trial or probationary period unsuccessful candidates Induction: information needed by a newcomer introduction to: the team or work group the work area and environment Training: on-the-job training Responsibilities of the employer: health and safety rates of pay: time rates piece rates commission employee benefits: paid holiday or leave Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi. P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569 Website: www.masterconsultants.co.ke

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sickness benefit pension deductions from pay for PAYE, etc

Module 9 - Financial Matters

The need for control over finances Forecasting: what is involved its relationship with planning guidance for the future anticipating sales Budgets and budgeting: definitions the purposes of budgeting: how much money will be needed, and when comparison with income Overheads: fixed and semi-fixed expenses Working capital: circulation of values of current assets and liabilities the composition of working capital: the need for "balance" Importance of liquidity Limiting factors Financial accounting: the need for complete and accurate accounting practical example of: a receipts and payments statement a revenue and expenditure statement including all the facts and figures Profit and loss: the difference between them why the profit or loss made must be known final accounts: the profit & loss account: what it contains net profit or loss the balance sheet: what it contains what it shows the trading account: why it might be prepared: what it contains what it shows Credit and credit control: how allowing credit helps: businesses customers Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi.

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monthly accounts fixed period of credit dangers of allowing credit credit limits: setting reasonable limits how they work in practice controlling credit limits checks on creditworthiness

Module 10 - Business Documents

Issuing and receiving documents Descriptions and contents of: invoices - illustration credit notes - illustration statements of account - illustration receipts delivery notes Designing documents: manual and computer completion what information is really needed presentation in logical sequence sizes of spaces left in printed documents sensible arrangement of information allowance for filing

Bank Accounts

Why banks are used by businesses Common types of bank accounts: current accounts savings accounts deposit accounts: fixed term or call accounts interest paid and charged by banks penalties for early withdrawal Cheques: written instructions to the bank the features of cheques information they contain parties to a cheque: drawer or payer, bank, payee counterfoils: their purposes and what they record cheque security, crossing Telephone banking: passwords and customer verification services available transactions which may be effected by telephone Online banking: passwords and customer verification Westcom Point, 2nd Floor, Mahiga Mairu Avenue, Westlands, Nairobi. P.O.Box 23833-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 202659865, +254 784 777 662, +254 746 749 569 Website: www.masterconsultants.co.ke

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services available transactions which may be effected online

Other methods of paying through banks: bank transfers/giros bank drafts/money orders Method by which customers may pay: cash cheques: cheque cards checking the information credit and debit cards: manual and electronic methods travellers cheques foreign currency: rates of exchange Banking: the paying-in or deposit slip: information it contains the counterfoil or copy Checking and passing bills for payment: the meaning of "bills" why bills must be checked carefully to ensure: items charged for were received prices charged are correct discounts have been deducted calculations are correct they have not already been paid values of payments and credit notes have been deducted Issuing/drawing cheques: the need for accuracy: date, amount, payee cheque security: steps to be taken to reduce fraud open cheques and crossing cash cheques: withdrawing cash from the bank

Module 11 - Recording Transactions

The need for complete and up to date records recording each and every transaction Principles of bookkeeping and accounting: accounts records books and accounting packages entries abbreviations the ledger and what it records ledger accounts: the receiving and giving aspects



entries in a specimen account examined balancing subsidiary books and what they record: cash book, purchases book, sales book, returns books, journal the trial balance computerised bookkeeping & accounting: the advantages over manual bookkeeping a computerised account examined sales account: recording cash sales and credit sales The trial balance and final accounts: sundry debtors and creditors Stocktaking: why it is carried out and what it involves the stock list discrepancies: possible reasons Stock valuation Work in progress: valuation Producing the final accounts Adjustments: giving a true and complete picture prepayments, payments in advance, accruals depreciation effects of adjustments: Drawings: what they are how they are shown in the accounts when to take them Rate of stock turnover Petty cash: the basic method and the imprest method, the float petty cash book with analysis columns petty cash vouchers Module 12 - Export and Import Business Diversification Expansion

Expansion Reasons why businesses export Becoming involved in exporting International trade: on what it is based visible trade and invisible trade balance of payments: effects of a deficit government action: import controls, tariffs, quotas and trade bans exchange controls rates of exchange customs duties Selecting export markets:



research into:

local demand, social customs, religious beliefs social and economic standards, advertising transport, packaging and insurance costs the final price on the overseas market Import Business: types of businesses involved in importing: buying agents export houses overseas agents or representatives import considerations: import licences or permits foreign exchange and controls customs clearance and delays research into and assessment of volume of local demand types of products to import: industrial, consumer, speciality, intangible trade marks and patents the "true" cost of importing raising funds for importation risks to consider in importing sourcing reliable overseas suppliers: negotiating prices, discounts, credit terms, guarantees, warranties, costs of transport and insurance, customs requirements Suggestions for further studies