



Diploma in Finance

Finance is the most encompassing of all business enterprises. To understand finance one must know about the entire business, indeed the entire economy. The Financial system (or the economy) is composed of consumers, manufacturers, distributors. These groups need money to purchase products and services. One way of looking at finance is it is a process of getting the money to purchase these goods and services. Many economists assume that households have excess money and corporations need money. This is obviously a gross simplification. At any given point some individuals have excess money to invest where others need to borrow. The same is true for corporations and other organisations.

Why does the course exist – It takes money to make money, and every small business needs money to get started, to operate, and to expand and grow. Why do businesses need finance? This course was designed to answer this question. It is important to clearly identify the purpose of the funds. Business finance is generally used to acquire assets which are employed to help the business achieve its profit-making objectives, such as: to purchase capital items (fixed assets) e.g., plant, equipment, land or buildings, motor vehicles; to increase holdings of trading stock and supplies; to fund research and development; to expand distribution or develop new markets.

How does it fit into the larger programme – A finance career is often confused with accounting, but it involves a significantly different set of positions, skills, and qualities. The finance qualification allow candidates to become decision makers for organisations including government agencies, stockholders, and other financial organisations. A finance career involves understanding a client's goals and finding resources to reach them.

For who it was designed – The course is designed for holders of Certificate in Business Studies or equivalent qualifications, interested in learning finance.

How it will benefit candidates – A finance career begins with a formal qualification, and there are many opportunities available for candidates in the field.

Subjects:

- Financial Management
- Public Finance
- Corporate Governance
- Financial Markets & Investments
- Financial & Managerial Accounting

Financial Management - Financial Management is the management of the finances of a business / organisation in order to achieve financial objectives. Financial management is the system by which the financial aspects of an organisation's business are directed and controlled to support the corporate goals.

Public Finance - is that part of finance which hovers around the central question of allocation of resources subjected to the budget constraint of the government or public entities. It is that branch of

economics which identifies and appraises the means and effects of the policies of the government. Public sector finance tries to examine the effects and consequences of different types of taxation and expenditures on the economic agents (individuals, institutions, organisations, etc.) of the society and ultimately on the entire economy. Public finance also analyses the effectiveness of the policies aimed at certain objectives and consequently to the development of procedures and techniques for increasing the effectiveness of the policy.

Corporate Governance - a corporation is a congregation of various stakeholders, namely, customers, employees, investors, vendor partners, government and society. A corporation should be fair and transparent to its stakeholders in all its transactions. This has become imperative in today's globalised business world where corporations need to access global pools of capital, need to attract and retain the best human capital from various parts of the world, need to partner with vendors on mega collaborations and need to live in harmony with the community. Unless a corporation embraces and demonstrates ethical conduct, it will not be able to succeed. Ethics is based on broad principles of integrity, fairness and focuses on internal stakeholder issues such as product quality, customer satisfaction, employee wages and benefits, local community and environmental responsibilities issues that a company can actually influence.

Financial Markets & Investments - markets are interrelated, and a problem in one market can have its source in a different market. This finding is a starting point for macroeconomics. To limit the number of markets they must explore, economists conventionally lump together or aggregate the vast number of markets in a modern economy into only four: markets for goods and services, financial assets, money balances, and resources.

Financial & Managerial Accounting - Financial accounting is comprised of information that companies make available to the general public: stockholders, creditors, customers, suppliers, and regulatory commissions. Management accounting deals with information that is not made public; information such as salary costs, cost of goods produced, profit targets, and material control information. The knowledge supplied by management accounting is for the use of department heads, division managers, and supervisors to help them make better decisions about the day-to-day operations of the business.