



Unit 2: Economic Environment

Delivery Guide

The Economic Environment

Unit Aim: Understand the function of the economy and measures of economic performance.

Unit Relevance to the Course: The unit introduces macroeconomic terms and concepts that will be applied in later units that explore the risks and rewards of assets and investments, as well as in chapter 11.

Learning Hours:

Scheduled – 0

Guided – 4

Independent - 2



Unit 2 Learning Outcomes

Learning Objective	Learning Outcomes	Chapter Section
2.1.1	Know the factors which determine the level of economic activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-controlled economies • Market economies • Mixed economies • Open economies 	2
2.1.2	Know the stages of the economic cycle and the roles of the government in determining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic policy • Fiscal policy • Monetary policy 	3
2.1.3	Know the function of central banks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bank of England including the Monetary Policy Committee • The Federal Reserve • The European Central Bank 	4
2.1.4	Understand the impact of the following economic data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation / deflation • Gross Domestic Product (GDP) • Balance of payments • Budget deficit/surplus • Level of unemployment • Exchange rates 	5

How to use this delivery guide

Throughout this delivery guide, look out for the different icons to support the learner experience:

Understand and learn – These **compulsory** sections will help learners to develop their knowledge and understanding of the assessed learning objectives. We have also integrated the CISI micromodules into this learning. These give learners key explanations of the themes in a short, digestible manner and can be found on the CISI learning platform.



Apply and practise – These sections allow the learners to practise and test their newly acquired learning by undertaking a range of **compulsory** activities to help them prepare for the multiple choice assessment at the end of the course.



Further your knowledge – These sections allow learners to consolidate their understanding of key concepts by reading and interacting with current, credible CISI resources to help further enhance their learning. These **optional** resources include the CISI professional refresher modules and CISI YouTube videos.



Extension Activities – Whilst these activities do not form part of the core learning, we have added lots of extension activities to enhance the learners understanding. These activities include videos and webinars from the CISI TV channel. These activities also provide help and support if learners feel that they might need an extra bit of guidance after completing the end of unit multiple choice assessments.

Understanding the UK economy

Before we look at the Unit 2 learning outcomes in more detail, let's take a look at the main areas that contribute to economic activity in the UK.

This ONS report brings together the latest data on employment, prices and trade to give an overview of the economy in the UK

In your notes, produce a summary of the key data and briefly **state** what impact the data has on:

1. **Consumers**
2. **Businesses**



Module Learning Outcome 2.1.1

Know the factors which determine the level of economic activity:

- State-controlled economies
- Market economies
- Mixed economies
- Open economies



Different types of economies

Read chapter 2 of the course workbook and **complete** the table in your workbook:

	Planned / State controlled / command economy	Mixed economy	Market economy
Who controls the economy?			
Examples of countries that operate this type of economy			
Key characteristics			
Advantages			
Disadvantages			



Open Economy

An open economy refers to a country's economic relationship with the rest of the world.

Make a list below of the key characteristics of an open economy:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Match terms to definitions

1. Open economy
 2. Protectionism
 3. World Trade Organisation
 4. Command economy
 5. Mixed economy
 6. Free market economy
- A – Supply and demand determine how resources are allocated
- B – when a country prevents other countries from trading freely
- C – promotes the growth of free trade between economies
- D – a country's economic relationship with outside countries
- E – combines market economy with some elements of state control
- F – The government decides what is produced and how it is distributed



Extension Activity – China’s transition from a planned to a market economy

In recent years a number of countries have transitioned from command economies to mixed / market economies. China’s transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-led economy represents one of the most remarkable economic transformations in modern history.

Read the [case study](#) and **consider**:

1. What factors led to the economic growth of China?
2. What are the key advantages and challenges for China’s economic transition?





Module Learning Outcome 2.1.2

Know the stages of the economic cycle and the roles of the government in determining:

- Economic policy
- Fiscal policy
- Monetary policy



Macroeconomic Objectives

Macroeconomic policies help the government manage and regulate the economy. The main macroeconomic objectives in the UK are to achieve:

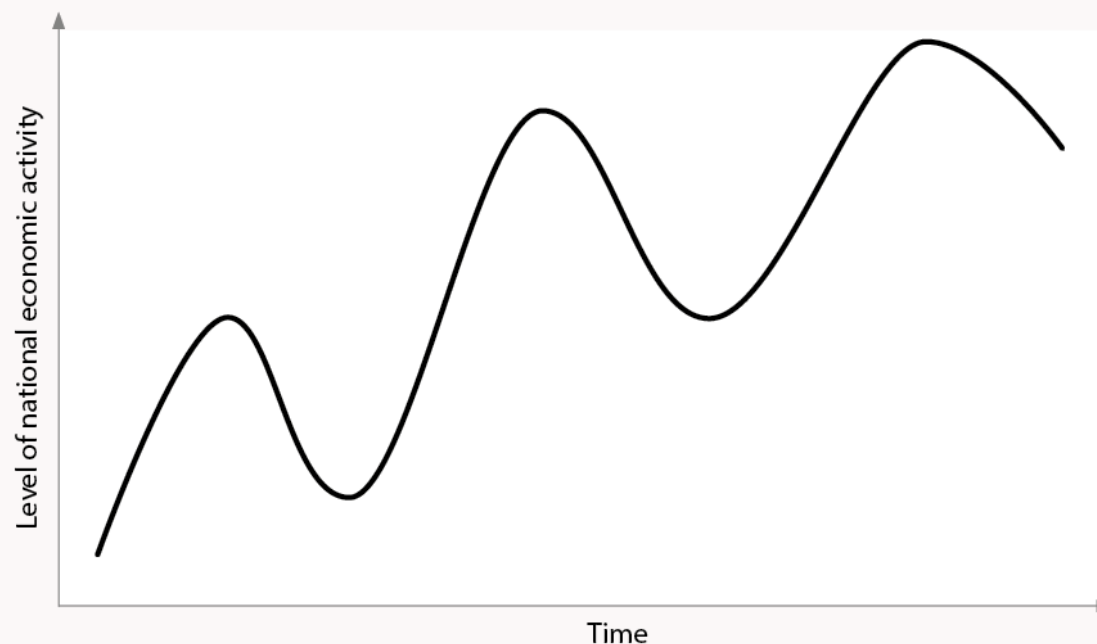
Objective	This means...

Use section 3 of your course workbook to help



The economic cycle

- **Read** about the economic cycle in the course workbook.
- **Label** the cycle and axes.
- **Place** the descriptions below in the right place on the cycle to indicate what economic activity occurs at each point.
- **Complete** the description for box D.
- What do you think GDP figures tell us?



- A**
- Consumers increase spending again
 - Business confidence begins to return
 - Businesses begin to invest and build stocks
 - Unemployment starts to decrease slowly

- B**
- GDP declines for a prolonged period
 - Weak consumer spending and business investment
 - Prices begin to fall and unemployment rises
 - Businesses are at a much higher risk of failing

- C**
- Falling levels of consumer spending and confidence
 - Two consecutive quarters of negative growth
 - Rising unemployment

- D**
- Write your own description in this box**



Fiscal Vs Monetary Policy

To achieve macroeconomic objectives, the government uses a variety of policies to manage and control the economy, using namely **fiscal** and **monetary** policies. **Summarise** the key characteristics of each policy below using section 3 of the course workbook.

Fiscal Policy	Monetary Policy



Fiscal or Monetary policy?

Choose which policy is correct for each statement:

	Monetary Policy	Fiscal Policy
Increase the personal tax allowance		
Decrease the base rate of interest		
Issue more notes and coins		
Increase the base rate of interest		
Increase the rate of VAT		
Re-introduce the 50p rate of tax		
Increase spending on the NHS		
Decrease spending on education		
Inject money into the economy - quantitative easing		



Module Learning Outcome 2.1.3

Know the function of central banks:

- The Bank of England including the Monetary Policy Committee
- The Federal Reserve
- The European Central bank



The role of central banks

Read about the role of central banks in section 4 of chapter 2 and using your knowledge from unit 1 about retail and investment banks, **decide** which activities are undertaken by each type of bank.

	Retail Banks	Investment Banks	Central Banks
Provides personal loans for customers			
Manages the national debt			
Provides credit cards for customers			
Issues notes and coins			
Acts as a banker to the government			
Currency exchange for people travelling			
Influences the value of a nation's currency			
Mortgage lending for people to buy homes			
Buy and sell financial assets to make a profit			



The role of central banks Continued...

	Retail Banks	Investment Banks	Central Banks
Holds the nation's gold and money supply			
Sets the official short-term rate of interest (base or bank rate)			
Advise businesses wanting to borrow money in bond markets (debt)			
Provides savings and current accounts for individuals			
Advise businesses wanting to issue shares (equity)			
Acts as a banker to the banking system i.e. Commercial banks			
Regulates the domestic banking system			
Controls the money supply			
Advise businesses on strategy and growth (Mergers and acquisitions)			
Provides a depositors' protection scheme			
Arranges overdraft facilities for customer accounts			



Questions

After reading the course workbook and the Bank of England resources, **answer** the following questions.

1. What are the two core purposes of the Bank of England?
2. Describe the concept of monetary stability and how it is achieved.
3. What is the inflation target set by the government and how does the Bank of England work towards meeting it?
4. Discuss the importance of financial stability and its relationship with monetary policy.
5. Explain the composition of the Monetary Policy Committee and the role of external members.



Questions Continued...

After reading the course workbook and the Bank of England resources, **answer** the following questions.

6. What is quantitative easing and how does it stimulate the economy?
7. Analyse the potential risks and benefits of quantitative easing.
8. Explain the purpose of the Financial Policy Committee and how does it influence regulatory bodies?
9. Describe the responsibilities of the Bank of England that extend beyond monetary and financial stability.
10. Who is responsible for managing the national debt and operating the depositors' protection scheme?

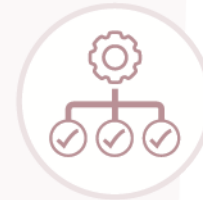


The Federal Reserve (FED) – The Central bank of USA

How does the Federal Reserve work and who owns it?

- Federal Reserve Board is an independent agency of the federal government and its decisions don't need approval from the president, legislators, or any elected officials
- The Fed is comprised of a government-appointed central board and 12 regional banks
- The Fed's primary function is to manage inflation
- The Fed is accountable to the public and Congress
- The Fed's funding comes from investments





The role of the European Central Bank (ECB)

Write a brief summary about the role of the ECB.

1. What is their role?

3. How does the ECB work?

2. What is the composition of the ECB?



Central Banks – True or False?

	True	False
Central banks operate independently of government control		
Central banks act as lenders of last resort in financial crises		
Central banks are responsible for regulating the domestic banking system		
The Bank of England manages the UK's foreign exchange and gold reserves		
The Bank of England is responsible for managing the national debt		
The Monetary Policy Committee is responsible for setting the UK's official interest rate		
The consists of nine members, including the Chancellor		
Quantitative easing (QE) involves the central bank buying government bonds to inject cash into the economy		
The Financial Policy Committee (FPC) monitors the stability and resilience of the UK financial system		
The FPC has the power to give binding instructions to banks and other financial institutions		
The Bank of England is responsible for managing the national debt		
The Federal Reserve in the US comprises 10 regional Federal Reserve Banks		
The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is responsible for setting monetary policy in the US		
The ECB has a supervisory role to monitor the financial stability of banks in Eurozone states		



Extension Activity – Bank of England (BoE)

To extend your learning, **The Bank of England website** includes a number of resources to help you learn about their role in managing the UK economy. Click on the link [here](#) to access. The website also explains [how it uses monetary policy](#), the [Monetary Policy Committee](#) and the [Financial Policy Committee](#)

The Bank of England YouTube Channel also includes a series of videos about how the bank operates and explores the [different policy committees](#) and how [quantitative easing](#) works





Module Learning Outcome 2.1.4

Understand the **impact** of the following economic data:

- Inflation/deflation
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Balance of payments
- Budget deficit/surplus
- Level of unemployment
- Exchange rates



Inflation

Inflation is a persistent increase in the general level of prices. Inflation can be caused by:

- Rising wages
- Increase in the cost of raw materials
- Increase in taxes
- Falling interest rates
- Excess demand in the economy
- Scarcity of resources
- Rapidly increasing government spending
- Imports becoming more expensive





The impact of inflation

Read the case study about Samir and his bakery, then **answer** the following questions:

1. Summarise the positive and negative effects of inflation on the Samir's business
2. The case study mentions that inflation has also affected Samir personally too. What impact might inflation have on him as a consumer?



Case Study – The impact of inflation on business

Samir runs a family bakery located in a busy market town. He and his family have been serving freshly based goods for over a decade. Due to recent economic factors, the rate of inflation has risen, affecting both the business success and Samir's personal finances.

Samir has had to put his prices up as the cost of ingredients and his production costs have increased e.g. the cost of flour, price of electricity. He has also given his staff a wage increase to compensate for higher prices. Furthermore, his customers are now finding the price of his baked goods are much more expensive than supermarket own brands so sales have fallen, impacting on his profits. However as he owns his business premises, the value of the building and it's assets have also increased so he mindful that he could sell up and move to cheaper premises. He is also considering refinancing the property to help him with his cashflow and to protect the business if inflation continues to rise.

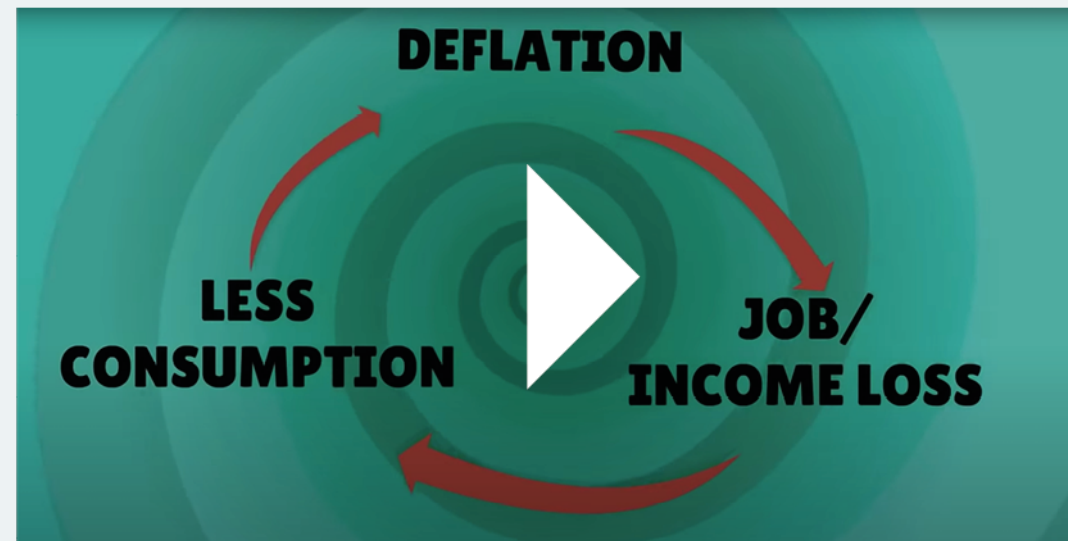




Deflation

Watch the video on deflation and **answer** the following questions:

- What is deflation?
- What are the positive and negative economic consequences on both consumers and businesses?



The CISI does not claim ownership over these videos



Measuring inflation

- Inflation is calculated by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) who produce a [monthly inflation report](#).
- To calculate changes in prices, the ONS tracks a “typical basket of goods” to determine how much the price of the basket has changed over time.
- Every month the ONS collects data on around 700 goods and services covering various categories such as food, clothing, housing and bills, transport and white goods.
- The ONS then work out how much prices have gone up or down using different measurements, including:
 - **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** – Cost of goods excluding mortgage interest payments and other housing costs
 - **Consumer Price Index including Housing (CPIH)** – includes all of the above plus housing costs
 - **Retail Price Index (RPI)** – due to be phased out by 2030

Using the [latest ONS report on inflation](#):

- What is the current rate of inflation?
- What is the current trend in inflation?
- What is the outlook for inflation?



Gross Domestic Products (GDP)

Read pages 37-40 about GDP and the [latest ONS report about GDP](#). **Summarise** the following:

- What is GDP?
- In your own words, explain the circular flow of income
- How is GDP calculated and measured?
- Using the ONS [GDP year on year growth chart](#), explain the recent trend in economic growth in the UK. What factors may be the cause of this trend?
- What is the impact of this for both consumers and businesses?



Balance of Payments

Match the terms to the definitions

1. The total value of goods and services that flow into and out of a country.
2. A summary of all the transactions between a country and the rest of the world.
3. International capital transactions related to investment in business and stocks.
4. The difference between the value of imported and exported goods and services.

The ONS publishes the [UK's balance of payments](#) quarterly. Read the [latest release UK trade report](#).

Explain the recent trend in the balance of payments in the UK. What economic factors may be the cause of this trend?

What is the impact of this for both consumers and businesses?



Budget deficit / surplus

Read page 42 in the course workbook and the ONS latest data on [public sector finance](#).

1. What is the difference between government debt and budget deficit?
2. What is the current UK public sector net debt figure?
3. What percentage of GDP is national debt?
4. Why might national debt be rising?
5. What is the impact of increasing national debt on businesses and consumers?



Level of unemployment

Read the ONS' most recent [labour market review](#).
Summarise the trend in

- Employment / unemployment rate
- The inactivity rate

Using page 44 of the course workbook, how has the rise of the “gig economy” impacted on the UK labour market? What effect does this have on collection of income tax?



Exchange Rates

Read page 44 in the course workbook and answer the multiple choice questions.

1. What is an exchange rate?

END OF CHAPTER QUESTIONS

2. What characterises a fixed exchange rate system?

3. What is a floating exchange rate system?

4. What is another name for a managed float exchange rate system?



End of Unit 2 Multiple Choice Assessment



Test your knowledge

1. Protectionism refers to

When government expenditure is focused on defence

When a country preserves its domestic markets by preventing other countries from trading with it

When interest rates are increased to curb inflation

When two or more countries form a trade alliance

2. WTO stands for

World Trade Organisation

World Trading Opportunity

World Tourism Organisation

World Trade Offering



Test your knowledge

3. A market economy relies upon

- the government to allocate resources
- supply and demand to allocate resources
- central banks to allocate resources
- regulators to allocate resources

4. Managing the economy through taxation is an example of

- Monetary policy
- Protectionism
- Fiscal policy
- Capitalism



Test your knowledge

5. Which of the following is NOT a role of the Bank of England

Controlling the money supply

Acting as a banker to the banking system

Acting as a banker to the government

Managing the national debt

6. Inflation is most accurately described as

A persistent increase in a country's level of exports

A persistent increase in an organisation's profits

A persistent increase in a country's GDP

A persistent increase in the general level of prices



Test your knowledge

7. Which Bank of England Committee reviews and controls the base rate of interest?

Financial Policy Committee

Monetary Policy Committee

Fiscal Policy Committee

Base Rate Review Committee

8. How many Federal Reserve Banks are there?

8

12

25

50



Test your knowledge

9. Which of the following is a potential benefit of inflation for individuals?

The value of savings and future pensions may be difficult to assess

House prices are likely to rise

Interest rates are likely to decrease

Consumer goods will fall in price

10. Which of the following is NOT true about the RPI Index

It takes into account transport and entertainment goods

It takes into account mortgage and rent payments

It excludes mortgage interest payments

It is known as the 'headline' rate of inflation



Test your knowledge

11. Two consecutive quarters of negative economic growth is described as

- A recovery
- A recession
- A slump
- A depression

12. During an economic boom

- There is rising unemployment
- Businesses are at a much higher risk of failing
- Business confidence is low
- There is increased risk of high inflation



Test your knowledge

13. Which of the following is a risk associated with falling GDP

Inflation

Rising unemployment

An increase in government expenditure

A depreciation in the value of the domestic currency

14. A credit to the Balance of Payments current account occurs when

Income and transfers go abroad

Goods and services come into the UK from abroad

A country purchases foreign investment assets

Goods and services leave the UK



Test your knowledge

15. Why would increasing interest rates help to reduce a Balance of Payments deficit?

It would reduce the demand for imports

It would depreciate the value of a currency

It would encourage businesses to expand

It would encourage new business start-ups

16. Who manages the UK national debt?

The Bank of England

The IMF

The DMO

The WTO



Test your knowledge

17. The ECB is based in which of the following cities?

Frankfurt

Brussels

Paris

Berlin

18. The former Soviet Union was an example of which type of economy

Mixed economy

Open economy

Market economy

Planned economy



Test your knowledge

19. Which of the following is not a cause of inflation

Excess demand in an economy

Scarcity of resources in an economy

Rapidly increasing government spending in an economy

Increasing levels of unemployment

20. Greater inequality can occur as a result of which type of economy?

Market economy

Mixed economy

Planned economy

Open economy



Monitoring my progress – Unit 2

My multiple choice assessment mark is ___ / 20

I am happy with the progress that I made on the multiple choice assessment

___ Yes ___ No

To improve my knowledge and understanding, I now need to....

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Need more help?

If you feel that your multiple choice score can be improved further, complete the end of unit 2 multiple choice questions in the course workbook.

