

# TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT Specification

LEVEL

4

HNC

5

HND



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## **Edexcel, BTEC and LCCI qualifications**

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This specification is Issue 5. Key changes are sidelined. We will inform centres of any changes to this issue. The latest issue can be found on our website: [qualifications.pearson.com](http://qualifications.pearson.com)

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## **Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)**

## **Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)**

The Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF) was introduced to replace the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). It recognises achievement through the award of credit for units and qualifications, working at all levels between Entry level and level 8.

To accommodate the framework we took the opportunity to revise the academic level and size of the BTEC HNCs (Higher National Certificates). These are now at level 4 and are a minimum of 120 credits in size. They have been nested within the structures of the BTEC HNDs (Higher National Diplomas).

BTEC HNDs are level 5 qualifications. They are a minimum of 240 credits in size.

The qualifications remain as Intermediate level qualifications on the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ). Progression to BTEC Higher Nationals continues to be from level 3 qualifications. Progression from BTEC Higher Nationals will normally be to qualifications at level 6. Learners' progression routes do not necessarily involve qualifications at every level.

As a nested qualification the HNC is an embedded component of the HND. However, it can be taken as a stand-alone qualification.

If a learner enrolls for an HNC they would be eligible to gain a grade for the HNC. If they then move onto an HND, the learner is graded on their HND performance. The grade for the HND will include units from the previously achieved HNC.

If a learner opts to take an HND from the start, then on successful completion of the HND they will receive one grade for the HND achievement only.

If a learner opts to take an HND from the start but later chooses to revert to an HNC programme, then on successful completion of the HNC they will receive a grade for the HNC achievement only.

Existing NQF Higher National units achievement can count towards the QCF BTEC Higher Nationals. (See *Annexe D* for NQF to QCF unit mapping.)

## BTEC Higher Nationals within the QCF, NQF and FHEQ

QCF/NQF/FHEQ level	Progression opportunities and examples of qualifications within each level
<b>8</b>	PhD/DPhil Professional doctorates (credit based), e.g. EdD
<b>7</b>	Master's degrees Postgraduate diplomas Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)
<b>6</b>	Bachelor's degrees, e.g. BA, BSc Professional Graduate Certificate in Education Graduate certificates and diplomas
<b>5</b>	<b>BTEC HNDs</b> (Higher National Diplomas) Foundation Degrees, e.g. FdA, FdSc Diplomas of Higher Education (Dip HE)
<b>4</b>	<b>BTEC HNCs</b> (Higher National Certificates) Certificates of Higher Education (Cert HE) Level 4 National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs)
<b>3</b>	BTEC Level 3 Extended Diplomas BTEC Level 3 Diplomas BTEC Level 3 Subsidiary Diplomas BTEC Level 3 Certificates GCE Advanced Level Level 3 NVQs Advanced Diplomas

## **UNITS**

The units for the Pearson BTEC Higher Nationals in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) are on the CD ROM that accompanies this specification and on our website.

# **Contents**

<b>Qualification titles covered by this specification</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Qualification Numbers</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Structure of the qualification</b>	<b>2</b>
BTEC Level 4 HNC	2
BTEC Level 5 HND	2
<b>Rules of combination for BTEC Levels 4 and 5 Higher National qualifications</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Key features</b>	<b>6</b>
Progression from the BTEC Level 4 HNC	7
Progression from the BTEC Level 5 HND	7
National Occupational Standards	8
Qualification Frameworks for Higher National Diplomas	8
<b>Teaching, learning and assessment</b>	<b>9</b>
Unit format	9
Learning and assessment	11
Grading Higher National units	12
Calculation of the qualification grade	13
Recognition of Prior Learning	15
<b>Quality assurance of BTEC Higher Nationals</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Programme design and delivery</b>	<b>18</b>
Mode of delivery	19
Resources	19
Delivery approach	20
Meeting local needs	20

<b>Access and recruitment</b>	<b>21</b>
Restrictions on learner entry	21
Equality Act 2010 and Pearson equality policy	22
English language expectations	22
Professional body contact details	22
<b>Professional development and training</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Annexe A</b>	<b>25</b>
Qualification Requirements	25
<b>Annexe B</b>	<b>29</b>
National Occupational Standards (NOS)	29
<b>Annexe C</b>	<b>39</b>
Grade descriptors	39
<b>Annexe D</b>	<b>41</b>
Unit mapping overview	41
Unit mapping in depth	43
<b>Annexe E</b>	<b>49</b>
Calculation of the qualification grade	49

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# Qualification titles covered by this specification

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**Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)**

**Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)**

These qualifications have been accredited to the Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF). The Qualification Numbers (QNs) for these qualifications are listed below.

These qualification titles are as they will appear on learners' certificates. Learners need to be made aware of this when they are recruited by the centre and registered with Pearson. Providing this happens, centres are able to describe the programme of study leading to the award of the qualification in different ways to suit the medium and the target audience.

The Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) has produced guidelines for centres in preparing programme specifications (reference *Guidelines for preparing programme specifications*: UK Quality Code for Higher Education, Part A Chapter A3.)

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## Qualification Numbers

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The Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF) code is known as a Qualification Number (QN). Each unit within a qualification will also have a QCF unit code.

The QCF qualification and unit codes will appear on learners' final certification documentation.

The QNs for the qualifications in this publication are:

500/8335/1	Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)
500/8333/8	Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)

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# Introduction

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This specification contains the units and associated guidance for the Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) and the Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF).

Each unit sets out the required learning outcomes, assessment criteria and content and may also include advice regarding essential delivery and assessment strategies.

This document also contains details of the teaching, learning, assessment and quality assurance of these qualifications. It includes advice about our policies regarding access to our qualifications, the design of programmes of study and delivery modes.

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## Structure of the qualification

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### BTEC Level 4 HNC

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The Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) is a qualification with a minimum of 120 credits of which 30 are mandatory core.

The BTEC Level 4 HNC programme must contain a minimum of 65 credits at level 4.

### BTEC Level 5 HND

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The Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) is a qualification with a minimum of 240 credits of which 125 are mandatory core.

The BTEC Level 5 HND programme must contain a minimum of 125 credits at level 5 or above.



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# Rules of combination for BTEC Levels 4 and 5 Higher National qualifications

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The rules of combination specify the:

- total credit value of the qualification
- minimum credit to be achieved at the level of the qualification
- mandatory core unit credit
- specialist unit credit
- maximum credit that can be centre devised or imported from other QCF BTEC Higher National qualifications.

When combining units for a BTEC Higher National qualification it is the centre's responsibility to ensure that the following rules of combination are adhered to:

## **Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)**

- 1 Qualification credit value: a minimum of 120 credits. (A maximum of 55 credits may be at level 5.)
- 2 Minimum credit to be achieved at the level of the qualification (level 4): 65 credits.
- 3 Mandatory core unit credit: 30 credits.
- 4 Specialist unit credit: 90 credits.
- 5 A maximum of 30 credits can be centre devised or imported from other QCF BTEC Higher National qualifications to meet local needs. Level rules and mandatory core units must not be changed.

## **Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)**

- 1 Qualification credit value: a minimum of 240 credits. (A maximum of 30 credits may be at level 6.)
- 2 Minimum credit to be achieved at the level of the qualification (level 5) or above: 125 credits.
- 3 Mandatory core unit credit: 125 credits.
- 4 Specialist unit credit: 115 credits.
- 5 The requirements of the HNC have to be met.
- 6 A maximum of 60 credits can be centre devised or imported from other QCF BTEC Higher National qualifications to meet local needs. Level rules and mandatory core units must not be changed.

## Structure of the Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC in Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)

Unit number	Mandatory core units – all two units must be taken	Unit level	Unit credit
1	The Travel and Tourism Sector	4	15
2	Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	5	15
	<b>Specialist units – choose units with a total credit value of 90 credits</b>		
3	The Developing Manager	5	15
4	Research Project	5	20
5	Marketing in Travel and Tourism	4	15
6	Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	4	15
7	Sustainable Tourism Development	5	15
8	Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	5	15
9	Tourist Destinations	4	15
10	Business Health Check	5	15
11	Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	5	15
12	Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	4	15
13	Special Interest Tourism	5	15
14	Tour Operations Management	4	15
15	Resort Management	5	15
16	Passenger Transport Operations	4	15
17	Work-based Experience	5	15
18	Human Resource Management for Service Industries	5	15
19	Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management	4	15
20	Visitor Attraction Management	4	15
21	Incoming and Domestic Tourism	5	15
22	Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	5	15
23	Personal and Professional Development	5	15
24	Employability Skills	5	15

**The BTEC Level 4 HNC programme must contain a minimum of 65 credits at level 4.**

## Structure of the Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND in Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF)

Unit number	Mandatory core units – all eight units must be taken	Unit level	Unit credit
1	The Travel and Tourism Sector	4	15
2	Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	5	15
3	The Developing Manager	5	15
4	Research Project	5	20
5	Marketing in Travel and Tourism	4	15
6	Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	4	15
7	Sustainable Tourism Development	5	15
8	Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	5	15
<b>Specialist units – choose units with a total credit value of 115 credits</b>			
9	Tourist Destinations	4	15
10	Business Health Check	5	15
11	Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	5	15
12	Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	4	15
13	Special Interest Tourism	5	15
14	Tour Operations Management	4	15
15	Resort Management	5	15
16	Passenger Transport Operations	4	15
17	Work-based Experience	5	15
18	Human Resource Management for Service Industries	5	15
19	Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management	4	15
20	Visitor Attraction Management	4	15
21	Incoming and Domestic Tourism	5	15
22	Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	5	15
23	Personal and Professional Development	5	15
24	Employability Skills	5	15

**The BTEC Level 5 HND programme must contain a minimum of 125 credits at level 5.**

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## Key features

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BTEC Higher Nationals are designed to provide a specialist vocational programme, linked to professional body requirements and National Occupational Standards where appropriate.

They offer a strong, sector-related emphasis on practical skills development alongside the development of requisite knowledge and understanding.

The qualifications provide a thorough grounding in the key concepts and practical skills required in their sector and their national recognition by employers allows direct progression to employment.

A key progression path for BTEC HNC and HND learners is to the second or third year of a degree or honours degree programme, depending on the match of the BTEC Higher National units to the degree programme in question.

The Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma and Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) offer a progression route to the professional qualifications.

Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma and Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) have been developed to focus on:

- providing education and training for a range of careers in the travel and tourism sector
- providing opportunities for employees of travel and tourism facilities to achieve nationally recognised Levels 4 and 5 vocationally specific qualifications
- providing opportunities for learners to gain a nationally recognised vocationally specific qualification to enter employment in travel and tourism or to progress to higher education vocational qualifications such as a degree in a related area
- developing the knowledge, understanding and skills of learners in the field of travel and tourism
- providing opportunities for learners to develop a range of skills, techniques and attributes essential for successful performance in working life.

This qualification meets the needs of the above rationale by:

- equipping individuals with knowledge, understanding and skills for success in employment in the travel and tourism industries
- enabling progression to an undergraduate degree or further professional qualification in a related area
- providing opportunities for specialist study relevant to individual vocations and contexts
- supporting individuals employed or entering employment in the travel and tourism industries
- developing a range of skills and techniques, personal qualities and attributes essential for successful performance in working life, thereby enabling learners to make an immediate contribution to employment
- providing flexibility, knowledge, skills and motivation as a basis for future studies and career development in travel and tourism.

## **Progression from the BTEC Level 4 HNC**

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The Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) provides a specialist work-related programme of study that covers the key knowledge, understanding and practical skills required in the travel and tourism sector and also offers particular specialist emphasis through the choice of specialist units.

BTEC Level 4 HNC Diplomas provide a nationally recognised qualification offering career progression and professional development for those already in employment and opportunities to progress into higher education. The qualifications are primarily undertaken by part-time learners studying over two years. In some sectors there are opportunities for those wishing to complete an intensive programme of study in a shorter period of time.

This specification gives centres a framework to develop engaging programmes for higher education learners who are clear about the area of employment that they wish to enter.

The Pearson BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) offers a progression route for learners who are employed in the travel and tourism industries.

## **Progression from the BTEC Level 5 HND**

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The BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma provides greater breadth and specialisation than the BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma. BTEC HNDs are followed predominantly by full-time learners. They allow progression into or within employment in the travel and tourism sector, either directly on achievement of the award or following further study to degree level.

The Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) provides opportunities for learners to apply their knowledge and practical skills in the workplace. Full-time learners have the opportunity to do this through formal work placements or part-time employment experience.

The qualification prepares learners for employment in the travel and tourism sector and will be suitable for learners who have already decided that they wish to enter this area of work. Some adult learners may wish to make the commitment required by this qualification in order to enter a specialist area of employment in travel and tourism or progress into higher education. Other learners may want to extend the specialism that they followed on the BTEC Level 4 HNC programme.

Progression from this qualification may well be into or within employment in the travel and tourism sector where learners may work towards membership of the Tourism Society.

The Pearson BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) offers a progression route for learners who are studying the travel and tourism programme.

## National Occupational Standards

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There are currently no National Occupational Standards for travel and tourism at Levels 4 or 5. However, some units in the Higher Nationals in Travel and Tourism Management relate to Management NVQ units. Links to Management National Occupational Standards are indicated in each unit.

*Annexe B* contains mapping of the Higher National units in this specification against relevant Level 4 and 5 NVQs where appropriate.

## Qualification Frameworks for Higher National Diplomas

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In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, BTEC HNC and HND Diplomas may either be awarded by degree-awarding bodies under a licence from Pearson (which allows them to devise, deliver and award Higher National qualifications themselves), or they may be awarded directly by Pearson, as an awarding body regulated by Ofqual. The majority of BTEC HNC and HND Diplomas are awarded by Pearson. Only those HNC and HND Diplomas that are awarded by degree-awarding bodies are included on the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ) (because this framework comprises qualifications awarded by degree-awarding bodies.) BTEC HNC and HND Diplomas awarded directly by Pearson are regulated qualifications at Level 4 and Level 5 on the Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF) and the Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales (CQFW) and are subject to the academic standards and regulations of Pearson and the requirements of the QCF and CQFW.

The QCF level descriptors have been used to describe the relative intellectual demand, complexity, depth of learning and learner autonomy associated with the level 4 or 5 level of learning and achievement.

QAA subject and qualification benchmark statements have been used to provide points of reference for each level.

Employers and higher education providers can expect that typical learners studying for the Pearson BTEC Higher Nationals in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) should have developed certain higher level skills and abilities and studied a mandatory curriculum and selected optional specialist units. This detail is contained in the 'Qualification Requirements' in *Annexe A* of this specification.

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# Teaching, learning and assessment

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Learners must achieve a minimum of 120 credits (of which at least 65 must be at level 4) on their programme of learning to be awarded a BTEC Level 4 HNC and a minimum of 240 credits (of which at least 125 must be at level 5 or above) to be awarded a BTEC Level 5 HND.

The assessment of BTEC Higher National qualifications is criterion-referenced and centres are required to assess learners' evidence against published learning outcomes and assessment criteria.

All units will be individually graded as 'pass', 'merit' or 'distinction'. To achieve a pass grade for the unit learners must meet the assessment criteria set out in the specifications. This gives transparency to the assessment process and provides for the establishment of national standards for each qualification.

The units in BTEC Higher National qualifications all have a standard format which is designed to provide guidance on the requirements of the qualification for learners, assessors and those responsible for monitoring national standards.

## Unit format

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Each unit is set out in the following way.

*Unit title, unit code, QCF level and credit value*

The unit title is accredited on the QCF and this form of words will appear on the learner's Notification of Performance.

Each unit is assigned a level, indicating the relative intellectual demand, complexity and depth of study, and learner autonomy. All units and qualifications within the QCF will have a level assigned to them, which represents the level of achievement. There are nine levels of achievement, from Entry level to level 8. The level of the unit has been informed by the QCF level descriptors and, where appropriate, the National Occupational Standards (NOS) and/or other sector/professional benchmarks.

Each unit in BTEC Higher National qualifications has a credit value which specifies the number of credits that will be awarded to a learner who has achieved all the learning outcomes of the unit. Learners will be awarded credits for the successful completion of whole units.

*Aim*

The aim provides a clear summary of the purpose of the unit and is a succinct statement that summarises the learning outcomes of the unit.

*Unit abstract*

The unit abstract gives the reader an appreciation of the unit in the vocational setting of the qualification, as well as highlighting the focus of the unit. It gives the reader a snapshot of the unit and the key knowledge, skills and understanding gained while studying the unit. The unit abstract also highlights any links to the appropriate vocational sector by describing how the unit relates to that sector.

### *Learning outcomes*

The learning outcomes identify what each learner must do in order to pass the unit. Learning outcomes state exactly what a learner should 'know, understand or be able to do' as a result of completing the unit. Learners must achieve all the learning outcomes in order to pass the unit.

### *Unit content*

The unit content identifies the breadth of knowledge, skills and understanding needed to design and deliver a programme of learning to achieve each of the learning outcomes. This is informed by the underpinning knowledge and understanding requirements of relevant National Occupational Standards (NOS) where appropriate.

Each learning outcome is stated in full and then the key phrases or concepts related to that learning outcome are listed in italics followed by the subsequent range of related topics.

The information below shows how unit content is structured and gives the terminology used to explain the different components within the content.

- Learning outcome: this is given in bold at the beginning of each section of content.
- Italicised sub-heading: it contains a key phrase or concept. This is content which must be covered in the delivery of the unit. Colons mark the end of an italicised sub-heading.
- Elements of content: the elements are in roman text and amplify the sub-heading. The elements must also be covered in the delivery of the unit. Semi-colons mark the end of an element.
- Brackets contain amplification of elements of content which must be covered in the delivery of the unit.
- 'e.g.' is a list of examples used for indicative amplification of an element (that is, the content specified in this amplification that could be covered or that could be replaced by other, similar material).

It is not a requirement of the unit specification that all of the content is assessed.

### *Learning outcomes and assessment criteria*

Each unit contains statements of the evidence that each learner should produce in order to receive a pass.

### *Guidance*

This section provides additional guidance and amplification related to the unit to support tutors/deliverers and assessors. Its subsections are given below.

- *Links* – sets out possible links between units within the specification. Provides opportunities for the integration of learning, delivery and assessment. Links to relevant National Occupational Standards and Professional Bodies Standards will be highlighted here.
- *Essential requirements* – essential, unique physical and/or staffing resources or delivery/assessment requirements needed for the delivery of this unit are specified here.
- *Employer engagement and vocational contexts* – this is an optional section. Where relevant it offers suggestions for employer contact to enhance the delivery of the unit.



These subsections should be read in conjunction with the learning outcomes, unit content, assessment criteria and the generic grade descriptors.

The centre will be asked to ensure that essential resources are in place when it seeks approval from Pearson to offer the qualification.

## Learning and assessment

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The purpose of assessment is to ensure that effective learning has taken place of the content of each unit. Evidence of this learning, or the application of the learning, is required for each unit. The assessment of the evidence relates directly to the assessment criteria for each unit, supported by the generic grade descriptors.

The process of assessment can aid effective learning by seeking and interpreting evidence to decide the stage that learners have reached in their learning, what further learning needs to take place and how best to do this. Therefore, the process of assessment should be part of the effective planning of teaching and learning by providing opportunities for both the learner and assessor to obtain information about progress towards learning goals.

The assessor and learner must be actively engaged in promoting a common understanding of the assessment criteria and the grade descriptors (what it is they are trying to achieve and how well they achieve it) for further learning to take place. Therefore, learners need constructive feedback and guidance about how they may improve by capitalising on their strengths and clear and constructive comments about their weaknesses and how these might be addressed.

Assessment instruments are constructed within centres. They should collectively ensure coverage of all assessment criteria within each unit and should provide opportunities for the evidencing of all the grade descriptors.

It is advised that assessment criteria and contextualised grade descriptors are clearly indicated on each assessment instrument to provide a focus for learners (for transparency and to ensure that feedback is specific to the criteria) and to assist with internal standardisation processes. Tasks/activities should enable learners to produce evidence that relates directly to the assessment criteria and grade descriptors.

When centres are designing assessment instruments, they need to ensure that the instruments are valid, reliable and fit for purpose, building on the application of the assessment criteria. Centres are encouraged to place emphasis on practical application of the assessment criteria, providing a realistic scenario for learners to adopt, making maximum use of work-related practical experience and reflecting typical practice in the sector concerned. **The creation of assessment instruments that are fit for purpose is vital to achievement.**

## Grading Higher National units

The grading of BTEC Higher National qualifications is at the unit and the qualification level.

Each successfully completed unit will be graded as a pass, merit or distinction.

A pass is awarded for the achievement of all outcomes against the specified assessment criteria.

Merit and distinction grades are awarded for higher-level achievement. The generic merit and distinction grade descriptors listed in *Annexe C* are for grading the total evidence produced for each unit and describe the learner's performance over and above that for a pass grade.

Each of the generic merit and distinction grade descriptors should be amplified by use of **indicative characteristics** which exemplify the merit and distinction grade descriptors. These give a guide to the expected learner performance, and support the generic grade descriptors. The indicative characteristics should reflect the nature of a unit and the context of the sector programme.

The indicative characteristics shown in the table for each of the generic grade descriptors in *Annexe C* **are not exhaustive**. Consequently, centres should select appropriate characteristics from the list **or construct others** that are appropriate for their sector programme and level.

It is important to note that each assessment activity does not need to incorporate all the merit and/or distinction grade descriptors.

### Contextualising the generic grade descriptors

The generic merit and distinction grade descriptors need to be viewed as a qualitative extension of the assessment criteria for pass within each individual unit. The relevant generic grade descriptors must be identified and specified within an assignment and the relevant indicative characteristics should be used to place the required evidence in context.

Additional guidance on contextualisation of grade descriptors can be found in HN Delivery Guides on the website.

### Summary of grades

In order to achieve a <b>pass</b> in a unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>all learning outcomes and associated assessment criteria have been met</li></ul>
In order to achieve a <b>merit</b> in a unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>pass requirements achieved</li><li>all merit grade descriptors achieved and all prescribed indicative characteristics.</li></ul>
In order to achieve a <b>distinction</b> in a unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>pass and merit requirements achieved</li><li>all distinction grade descriptors achieved and all prescribed indicative characteristics.</li></ul>

## Calculation of the qualification grade

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### Pass qualification grade

Learners who achieve the minimum eligible credit value specified by the rule of combination will achieve the qualification at a pass grade (see section *Rules of combination for the BTEC Level 4 and 5 Higher National qualifications*). The Rules of combination have been summarised below:

#### BTEC HNC Diplomas

To achieve the qualification a learner must:

- achieve at least 120 credits at or above the level of the qualification (a maximum of 55 credits may be at Level 5)
- achieve a minimum of 65 credits at Level 4
- complete a valid combination of units.

#### BTEC HND Diplomas

To achieve the qualification a learner must:

- achieve at least 240 credits at or above the level of the qualification
- achieve a minimum of 125 credits at Level 5 or above.

The best valid combination of units is used to calculate the overall grade, e.g. if a learner has completed more than the minimum number of optional units at the appropriate level the best performance from these will be used.

All learners will receive a Notification of Performance showing all unit grades whether or not they were included in the calculation for the overall grade.

### Qualification grades above pass grade

#### BTEC HNC Diplomas

Calculation of the BTEC HNC qualification grade is based on the learner's best performance in units at or above the level of the qualification to the value of 75 credits:

- The best 75 credits must come from a maximum of 120 credits as a valid rule of combination
- The units from which the best 75 credits are selected come from the whole qualification including the mandatory core credit.

This means that credit from some mandatory core units is likely to form part of the best 75 credits in most programmes (the mandatory core credit units will automatically be included in the calculation once the maximum amount of credit for optional specialist units for the rule of combination is used up.)

It is the responsibility of a centre to ensure that a correct unit combination is adhered to.

## Qualification grades

Learners will be awarded a pass, merit or distinction qualification grade using the points gained through the 75 best credits based on unit achievement.

### Unit credit points available for specified unit grades, for either Level 4 or Level 5 units

Unit points per credit		
Pass	Merit	Distinction
0	1	2
Example for level 4 or level 5 unit of 15 credits		
Pass	Merit	Distinction
0	15	30

### BTEC Level 4 HNC overall qualification grades

Points range	Grade	
0–74	Pass	P
75–149	Merit	M
150	Distinction	D

### BTEC HND Diplomas

The grade achieved in units from an appropriate HNC may contribute to an HND grade.

If a learner moves from HNC to HND, credits at Level 5 or above from both the HNC and HND can contribute to the best 75 credits of the overall HND grade. Note that for HND learners, level 4 units do not count towards the qualification grade.

Calculation of the BTEC HND qualification grade is based on the learner's best performance in units at or above the level of the qualification – i.e. **only units at level 5** can be counted towards the value of 75 credits:

- The best 75 credits must come from a maximum of 240 credits as a valid rule of combination
- The units from which the 75 best credits are selected come from the whole qualification including the mandatory core credit, but must be level 5 units or above.

This means that credit from some mandatory core units is likely to form part of the best 75 credits in most programmes (the mandatory core credit units will automatically be included in the calculation once the maximum amount of credit for optional specialist units for the rule of combination is used up.)

It is the responsibility of a centre to ensure that a correct unit combination is adhered to.

## Qualification grades

Learners will be awarded a pass, merit or distinction qualification grade using the points gained through the 75 best credits based on unit achievement.

### Unit credit points for specified unit grades at Level 5 only

Unit points per credit		
Pass	Merit	Distinction
0	1	2

### BTEC Level 5 HND overall qualification grades

Points range	Grade	
0–74	Pass	P
75–149	Merit	M
150	Distinction	D

Annexe E gives examples of how qualification grades are calculated.

## Recognition of Prior Learning

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) is a method of assessment (leading to the award of credit) that considers whether a learner can demonstrate that they can meet the assessment requirements for a unit through knowledge, understanding or skills they already possess and so do not need to develop through a course of learning.

Pearson encourages centres to recognise learners' previous achievements and experiences whether at work, home and at leisure, as well as in the classroom. RPL provides a route for the recognition of the achievements resulting from continuous learning.

RPL enables recognition of achievement from a range of activities using any valid assessment methodology. Provided that the assessment requirements of a given unit or qualification have been met, the use of RPL is acceptable for accrediting a unit, units or a whole qualification. Evidence of learning must be valid and reliable.

For full guidance about Pearson's policy on RPL, please see our *Recognition of Prior Learning Policy and Process* on our website.

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# Quality assurance of BTEC Higher Nationals

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Pearson's quality assurance system for all BTEC higher-level programmes on the QCF at Levels 4–7 will ensure that centres have effective quality assurance processes to review programme delivery. It will also ensure that the outcomes of assessment are to national standards.

The quality assurance process for centres offering BTEC higher-level programmes on the QCF at Levels 4–7 comprises three key components.

## **1) Approval process**

Centres new to the delivery of this programme will be required to seek approval through the existing qualification and centre approval process. Prior to approval being given, centres will be required to submit evidence to demonstrate that they:

- have the human and physical resources required for effective delivery and assessment
- understand the implications for independent assessment and agree to abide by these
- have a robust internal assessment system supported by 'fit for purpose' assessment documentation
- have a system to internally verify assessment decisions, to ensure standardised assessment decisions are made across all assessors and sites.

Such applications have to be supported by the head of the centre (principal, chief executive etc) and include a declaration that the centre will operate the programmes strictly as approved and in line with Pearson requirements.

## **2) Monitoring of internal centre systems**

Centres will be required to demonstrate ongoing fulfilment of the centre approval criteria over time and across all programmes. The process that assures this is external examination, which is undertaken by External Examiners. Centres will be given the opportunity to present evidence of the ongoing suitability and deployment of their systems to carry out the required functions. This includes the consistent application of policies affecting learner registrations, appeals, effective internal examination and standardisation processes. Where appropriate, centres may present evidence of their operation within a recognised code of practice, such as that of the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education. Pearson reserves the right to confirm independently that these arrangements are operating to Pearson's satisfaction.

Pearson will affirm, or not, the ongoing effectiveness of such systems. Where system failures are identified, sanctions (appropriate to the nature of the problem) will be applied in order to assist the centre in correcting the problem.

### **3) Independent assessment review**

The internal assessment outcomes reached for all BTEC higher-level programmes on the Qualifications and Credit Framework at Levels 4-7 are subject to an independent assessment review by a Pearson-appointed External Examiner.

The outcomes of this process will be to:

- confirm that internal assessment is to national standards and allow certification
- or
- make recommendations to improve the quality of assessment outcomes before certification is released

or

- make recommendations about the centre's ability to continue to be approved for the qualifications in question.

### **Additional arrangement for ALL centres**

Regardless of the type of centre, Pearson reserves the right to withdraw either qualification or centre approval when it deems there is an irreversible breakdown in the centre's ability either to quality assure its programme delivery or its assessment standards.

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# Programme design and delivery

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BTEC Higher National qualifications consist of mandatory core units and specialist units. The specialist units are designed to provide a specific focus to the qualification. Required combinations of specialist units are clearly set out in relation to each qualification in the defined qualification structures provided in this document.

In BTEC Higher National qualifications each unit's credit value usually consists of multiples of 5 credits. Most units are 15 credits in value. These units have been designed from a learning time perspective. **Each 15-credit unit approximates to a learning time of 150 hours.**

It is expected that these BTEC Level 5 HNDs, accredited onto the Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF), will also require approximately 960 guided learning hours (GLH).

Consequently, using the above approach, the BTEC Level 4 HNCs, are half the size of the BTEC Level 5 Higher National Diplomas which will require approximately 480 GLH.

Within the information relating to these units on the QCF, each 15-credit unit has been allocated a figure of 60 GLH to help guide centres (other units with smaller or larger credit values have figures calculated on a pro rata basis). Centres delivering these qualifications are required to use their professional expertise in their design and delivery within the overall guided learning hours for the qualification.

Guided learning hours are defined as all the time when a tutor, trainer or facilitator is present to give specific guidance towards the learning aim being studied on a programme. This definition includes lectures, tutorials and supervised study in, for example, open learning centres and learning workshops.

Learning time is defined as the time taken by learners at the level of the unit, on average, to complete the learning outcomes of the unit to the standard determined by the assessment criteria. It should address all learning (including assessment) relevant to the learning outcomes, regardless of where, when and how the learning has taken place. It does not include time spent by staff in day-to-day marking of assignments where the learner is not present.

Centres are advised to consider this definition when planning the programme of study associated with this specification.

*Annexe D* provides information for centres and learners who wish to compare, for teaching and learning purposes, the units of the Pearson Level 5 BTEC Higher Nationals in Travel and Tourism Management (NQF) with the new units of the Pearson BTEC Higher Nationals in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF).



## Mode of delivery

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Pearson does not define the mode of study for the BTEC Higher National qualifications. Centres are free to offer the qualification(s) using any mode of delivery that meets the needs of their learners. This may be through traditional classroom teaching, open learning, distance learning or a combination of these. Whatever mode of delivery is used, centres must ensure that learners have appropriate access to the resources identified in the specification and to the subject specialists delivering the units. This is particularly important for learners studying for the qualification through open or distance learning.

Our 'Distance Learning' and 'Distance Assessment' policies are given on our website.

Learners studying for the qualification on a part-time basis bring with them a wealth of experience that should be utilised to maximum effect by tutors and assessors. Assessment instruments based on learners' work environments should be encouraged. Those planning the programme should aim to enhance the vocational nature of the BTEC Higher National qualification by:

- liaising with employers to ensure that the course is relevant to learners' specific needs
- accessing and using non-confidential data and documents from learners' workplaces
- including sponsoring employers in the delivery of the programme and, where appropriate, in the assessment
- linking with company-based/workplace training programmes
- making full use of the variety of experiences of work and life that learners bring to the programme.

## Resources

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BTEC Higher National qualifications are designed to prepare learners for employment in specific industry sectors.

Physical resources need to support the delivery of the programme and the proper assessment of the outcomes and, therefore, should normally be of industry standard.

Staff delivering programmes and conducting the assessments should be familiar with current practice, legislation and standards used in the sector concerned.

Centres will need to meet any specialist resource requirements when they seek approval from Pearson.

Please refer to the *Essential requirements* section in individual units for specialist resource requirements.

## Delivery approach

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It is important that centres develop an approach to teaching and learning that supports the specialist vocational nature of the BTEC Higher National qualification. Specifications contain a balance of practical skill development and knowledge requirements, some of which can be theoretical in nature. Tutors and assessors need to ensure that appropriate links are made between theory and practice and that the knowledge base is applied to the sector. This will require the development of relevant and up-to-date teaching materials that allow learners to apply their learning to actual events and activities within the sector. Maximum use should be made of the learner's experience.

## Meeting local needs

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Centres should note that the qualifications set out in these specifications have been developed in consultation with centres, employers and relevant professional organisations.

The units are designed to meet the skill needs of the sector and the specialist units allow coverage of the full range of employment within the sector. Centres should make maximum use of the choice available to them within the specialist units to meet the needs of their learners, as well as the local skills and training needs.

Where centres identify a specific need that cannot be addressed using the units in this specification, centres can seek approval from Pearson to use units from other BTEC Higher National qualifications on the QCF. Centres will need to justify the need for importing units from other specifications and Pearson will ensure that the vocational focus of the qualification remains the same.

Applications must be made **in advance** of delivery by 31 January in the year of registration (see the website for details).

The flexibility to import standard units from other QCF BTEC Higher National specifications is **limited to a maximum of 30 credits in a BTEC HNC qualification and a maximum of 60 credits only in any BTEC HND qualification**. This is an overall maximum and centres should check the 'Rules of Combination' information for the specific qualification to confirm the actual requirements. These units cannot be used at the expense of the mandatory core units in any qualification nor can the qualification rules of combination level rules be compromised. The centre must ensure that approved units are used only in eligible combinations.

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# Access and recruitment

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Pearson's policy regarding access to our qualifications is that:

- qualifications should be available to everyone who is capable of reaching the required standards
- qualifications should be free from any barriers that restrict access and progression
- there must be equal opportunities for everyone wishing to access the qualification.

Centres are required to recruit learners to BTEC Higher National qualifications with integrity. This will include ensuring that applicants have appropriate information and advice about the qualifications and that the qualification will meet their needs. Centres should take appropriate steps to assess each applicant's potential and make a professional judgement about their ability to successfully complete the programme of study and achieve the qualification. This assessment will need to take account of the support available to the learner within the centre during their programme of study and any specific support that might be necessary to allow the learner to access the assessment for the qualification.

Centres will need to review the profile of qualifications and/or experience held by applicants, considering whether this profile shows an ability to progress to level 4 or level 5 qualifications. For learners who have recently been in education, the entry profile is likely to include one of the following:

- a BTEC Level 3 qualification in Travel and Tourism
- a GCE level profile that demonstrates strong performance in a relevant subject or an adequate performance in more than one GCE subject. This profile is likely to be supported by GCSE grades at A\* to C
- other related level 3 qualifications
- an Access to Higher Education Certificate received from an approved further education institution
- related work experience.

Mature learners may present a more varied profile of achievement that is likely to include extensive work experience (paid and/or unpaid) and/or achievement of a range of professional qualifications in their work sector.

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## Restrictions on learner entry

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BTEC Higher National qualifications are accredited on the QCF for learners aged 18 years and over.

## **Equality Act 2010 and Pearson equality policy**

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Equality and fairness are central to our work. Our equality policy requires all learners to have equal opportunity to access our qualifications and assessments, and our qualifications are required to be awarded in a way that is fair to every learner.

We are committed to making sure that:

- learners with a protected characteristic (as defined by the Equality Act 2010) are not, when they are undertaking one of qualifications, disadvantaged in comparison with learners who do not share that characteristic
- all learners achieve the recognition they deserve for undertaking a qualification and that this achievement can be compared fairly to the achievement of their peers.

You can find details on how to make adjustments for learners with protected characteristics in the policy document *Access Arrangements, Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations*, available on our website.

An adjustment may not be considered reasonable if it involves unreasonable costs and/or timeframes or affects the security or integrity of the assessment.

There is no duty on awarding organisations to make any adjustment to the Assessment Objectives being tested in an assessment.

## **English language expectations**

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Centres delivering BTEC level 4 to 7 programmes are expected to ensure that all learners who are non-native English speakers or who have not studied the final two years of school in English, can demonstrate capability in English at a standard commensurate with:

- IELTS 5.5, with a minimum of 5.0 being awarded on individual sections for a level 4 or 5 qualification
- IELTS 6.5 for a level 6 or 7 qualification

Pearson's Standard Verifiers (EE) will expect centres to demonstrate that their learners meet these expectations.

## **Professional body contact details**

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Tourism Society  
Trinity Court  
34 West Street  
Sutton, Surrey SM1 1SH

Telephone: 020 8661 4636  
Fax: 020 8661 4637  
Email: [membership@tourismsociety.org](mailto:membership@tourismsociety.org)  
Website: [www.tourismsociety.org](http://www.tourismsociety.org)

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# Professional development and training

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Pearson supports UK and international customers with training related to BTEC qualifications. This support is available through a choice of training options offered on our website at: [qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/training-from-pearson-uk](http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/training-from-pearson-uk)

The support we offer focuses on a range of issues, such as:

- planning for the delivery of a new programme
- planning for assessment and grading
- developing effective assignments
- building your team and teamwork skills
- developing learner-centred learning and teaching approaches
- building in effective and efficient quality assurance systems.

The national programme of training we offer is on our website. You can request centre-based training through the website or you can contact one of our advisers in the Training from Pearson UK team via Customer Services to discuss your training needs.

## **BTEC training and support for the lifetime of the qualifications**

**Training and networks:** our training programme ranges from free introductory events through sector-specific opportunities to detailed training on all aspects of delivery, assignments and assessment. We also host some regional network events to allow you to share your experiences, ideas and best practice with other BTEC colleagues in your region.

**Regional support:** our team of Curriculum Development Managers and Curriculum Support Consultants, based around the country, are responsible for providing advice and support in centres. They can help you with planning and curriculum developments.

To get in touch with our dedicated support teams please visit our website [qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/contact-us](http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/contact-us)



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# Annexe A

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## Qualification Requirements

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### Rationale

The Pearson BTEC Higher Nationals in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF) should be developed to focus on:

- providing education and training for a range of careers in travel and tourism
- providing opportunities for those already involved in travel and tourism to achieve a nationally recognised Level 5 vocationally specific qualification
- providing opportunities for full-time learners to gain a nationally recognised vocationally specific qualification to enter employment in travel and tourism or to progress to higher education vocational qualifications such as a full-time degree in travel and tourism or related area
- developing the knowledge, understanding and skills of learners in the field of travel and tourism
- providing opportunities for learners to focus on the development of higher-level skills in travel and tourism contexts
- providing opportunities for learners to develop a range of skills and techniques and attributes essential for successful performance in working life.

### Aims of the qualification

The qualification should meet the needs of the above rationale by:

- equipping individuals with knowledge, understanding and skills for success in employment in the travel and tourism industry
- enabling progression to an undergraduate degree or further professional qualification in travel and tourism or a related area
- providing opportunities for specialist study relevant to individual vocations and contexts
- supporting individuals employed or entering employment in the travel and tourism industry
- developing the individual's ability in the travel and tourism management industry through effective use and combination of the knowledge and skills gained in different parts of the programme
- developing a range of skills and techniques, personal qualities and attributes essential for successful performance in working life, thereby enabling learners to make an immediate contribution to employment
- providing flexibility, knowledge, skills and motivation as a basis for future studies and career development in travel and tourism.

## Mandatory curriculum

**History and structure:** beginnings, growth and trends; organisations and their structure; transport; tourism services.

**Political and economic environment:** government; national policies, structure and change; macro and micro economics; economic and political policy, planning.

**Planning, development and impacts:** scale; stages; limitations; sustainability; economic impacts; environmental impacts; social and cultural impacts; trends; development approaches.

**Legal aspects of travel and tourism:** legal and regulatory framework; employment and health and safety law/legislation; consumer/customer-related law/legislation; transport/transportation-related law/legislation.

**Operations and finance:** structure, organisation and culture; theories and styles; decision making, quality control; human resources; planning and budgets; profit and loss; currency.

**Marketing:** concepts and principles; planning and research; marketing mix; promotional mix.

## Optional curriculum

Optional specialist units can be developed to address the following curriculum within a travel and tourism context.

**Geography:** destinations; routes; transport; cultures; weather/climate, landscape and features/characteristics; sustainability.

**Travel operations:** retail/leisure travel; business travel; tour operations; customer focus; products and services; resort management/operations.

**International, incoming and domestic tourism:** public and private sector; trends and statistics; promotion, marketing and management; characteristics; impacts; planning; development.

**Visitor attractions:** range and importance of attractions; visitor types; development of attractions; operational functions.

**People/personnel management:** processes and procedures; working relationships; industrial relations and legislation; appraisals and rewards; strategy and processes.

**Quality management:** quality management and assurance, the function and value of quality, application as a management tool, adoption, introduction and maintenance of quality systems.

**Hospitality, conferences and exhibitions:** roles and functions; strategic planning.

**Specialist/special interest tourism:** adventure tourism; rural tourism/diversification; heritage tourism.



## **Professional body recognition**

Learners studying for these qualifications will be able to seek membership of the Tourism Society.

## **Entry prerequisites**

There are no particular entry requirements for this qualification. Learners who enter with at least one of the following are likely to benefit more readily from a travel and tourism programme:

- a BTEC National, Advanced GNVQ or AVCE in a related subject (e.g. Travel and Tourism, Business, Hospitality)
- at least one GCE A-level pass in a relevant subject with appropriate supporting passes at GCSE
- an Access to Higher Education Certificate awarded by an approved further education institution
- appropriate work experience.

## **Higher-level skills and abilities**

Learners will be expected to develop the following skills during the programme of study:

- cognitive skills of critical thinking, analysis and synthesis
- effective problem solving and decision making using appropriate quantitative and qualitative skills, including identifying, formulating and solving problems
- effective communications, oral and in writing, using a range of media widely used in travel and tourism, e.g. the preparation and presentation of reports
- numeric and quantitative skills, including data analysis, interpretation and extrapolation; the use of models of travel and tourism problems and phenomena
- effective use of communication and information technology for travel and tourism applications
- effective self-management in terms of time, planning and behaviour motivation, self-starting, individual initiative and enterprise
- developing an appropriate learning style
- self-awareness, openness and sensitivity to diversity in terms of people, cultures and travel and tourism management issues
- effective performance within a team environment, including leadership, team building, influencing and project management skills
- interpersonal skills of effective listening, negotiating, persuading and presentation
- abilities to conduct research into travel and tourism management issues.



# Annexe B

## National Occupational Standards (NOS)

### Mapping against the level 4 NVQ in Management

The grid below maps the knowledge covered in the level 4 NVQ in Management against the underpinning knowledge of the Pearson BTEC Higher Nationals in Travel and Tourism Management (QCF).

HNC/D titles	Unit 1: The Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 2: Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 3: The Developing Manager	Unit 4: Research Project	Unit 5: Marketing in Travel and Tourism	Unit 6: Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	Unit 7: Sustainable Tourism Development	Unit 8: Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 9: Tourist Destinations	Unit 10: Business Health Check	Unit 11: Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	Unit 12: Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 13: Special Interest Tourism	Unit 14: Tour Operations Management	Unit 15: Resort Management	Unit 16: Passenger Transport Operations
	NVQ unit titles															
A1: Manage your own resources			✓								✓					
A2: Manage your own resources and professional development			✓	✓		✓					✓					
A3: Develop your personal networks			✓								✓					
B1: Develop and implement operational plans for your area of responsibility					✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		



HNC/D titles NVQ unit titles	Unit 1: The Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 2: Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 3: The Developing Manager	Unit 4: Research Project	Unit 5: Marketing in Travel and Tourism	Unit 6: Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	Unit 7: Sustainable Tourism Development	Unit 8: Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 9: Tourist Destinations	Unit 10: Business Health Check	Unit 11: Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	Unit 12: Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 13: Special Interest Tourism	Unit 14: Tour Operations Management	Unit 15: Resort Management	Unit 16: Passenger Transport Operations
	C1: Encourage innovation in your team		✓							✓						
C2: Encourage innovation in your area of responsibility			✓							✓						
C4: Lead change			✓													
C5: Plan change			✓													
C6: Implement change			✓													
D1: Develop productive working relationships with colleagues			✓													
D3: Recruit, select and keep colleagues																
D6: Allocate and monitor the progress and quality of work in your area of responsibility														✓		
D7: Provide learning opportunities for colleagues																
E1: Manage a budget		✓														

HNC/D titles																
	NVQ unit titles															
	Unit 1: The Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 2: Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 3: The Developing Manager	Unit 4: Research Project	Unit 5: Marketing in Travel and Tourism	Unit 6: Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	Unit 7: Sustainable Tourism Development	Unit 8: Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 9: Tourist Destinations	Unit 10: Business Health Check	Unit 11: Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	Unit 12: Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 13: Special Interest Tourism	Unit 14: Tour Operations Management	Unit 15: Resort Management	Unit 16: Passenger Transport Operations
E2: Manage finance for your area of responsibility		✓														
E3: Obtain additional finance for the organisation		✓														
E5: Ensure your own action reduce risks to health and safety								✓							✓	
E6: Ensure health and safety requirements are met in your area of responsibility								✓							✓	
F1: Manage projects				✓		✓										
F3: Manage business processes													✓		✓	✓

HNC/D titles NVQ unit titles	Unit 1: The Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 2: Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 3: The Developing Manager	Unit 4: Research Project	Unit 5: Marketing in Travel and Tourism	Unit 6: Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	Unit 7: Sustainable Tourism Development	Unit 8: Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 9: Tourist Destinations	Unit 10: Business Health Check	Unit 11: Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	Unit 12: Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	Unit 13: Special Interest Tourism	Unit 14: Tour Operations Management	Unit 15: Resort Management	Unit 16: Passenger Transport Operations
	F4: Develop and review a framework for marketing				✓									✓	✓	
F5: Resolve customer service problems															✓	✓
F6: Monitor and solve customer service problems															✓	✓
F7: Support customer service improvements													✓		✓	✓
F8: Work with others to improve customer service			✓										✓		✓	✓
F9: Build your organisation's understanding of its market and customers					✓						✓		✓			
F11: Manage the achievement of customer satisfaction															✓	

HNC/D titles NVQ unit titles	Unit 17: Work-based Experience	Unit 18: Human Resource Management for Service Industries	Unit 19: Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management	Unit 20: Visitor Attraction Management	Unit 21: Incoming and Domestic Tourism	Unit 22: Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	Unit 23: Personal and Professional Development	Unit 24: Employability Skills
	A1: Manage your own resources	A2: Manage your own resources and professional development	A3: Develop your personal networks	B1: Develop and implement operational plans for your area of responsibility	B2: Map the environment in which your organisation operates	B5: Provide leadership for your team	B6: Provide leadership in your area of responsibility	
	✓				✓			
						✓		



HNC/D titles	Unit 17: Work-based Experience									
	NVQ unit titles	Unit 18: Human Resource Management for Service Industries	Unit 19: Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management	Unit 20: Visitor Attraction Management	Unit 21: Incoming and Domestic Tourism	Unit 22: Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	Unit 23: Personal and Professional Development	Unit 24: Employability Skills		
	B8: Ensure compliance with legal, regulatory, ethical and social requirements	✓								
	B9: Develop the culture of your organisation									
	B11: Promote diversity in your area of responsibility	✓								
	C1: Encourage innovation in your team									
	C2: Encourage innovation in your area of responsibility									
	C4: Lead change									
	C5: Plan change									
	C6: Implement change									
	D1: Develop productive working relationships with colleagues									



HNC/D titles NVQ unit titles	Unit 17: Work-based Experience	Unit 18: Human Resource Management for Service Industries	Unit 19: Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management	Unit 20: Visitor Attraction Management	Unit 21: Incoming and Domestic Tourism	Unit 22: Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	Unit 23: Personal and Professional Development	Unit 24: Employability Skills
E6: Ensure health and safety requirements are met in your area of responsibility								
F1: Manage projects	✓							
F3: Manage business processes								
F4: Develop and review a framework for marketing					✓			
F5: Resolve customer service problems								
F6: Monitor and solve customer service problems						✓		
F7: Support customer service improvements				✓				
F8: Work with others to improve customer service						✓		

HNC/D titles NVQ unit titles	Unit 17: Work-based Experience	Unit 18: Human Resource Management for Service Industries	Unit 19: Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management	Unit 20: Visitor Attraction Management	Unit 21: Incoming and Domestic Tourism	Unit 22: Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	Unit 23: Personal and Professional Development	Unit 24: Employability Skills
	F9: Build your organisation's understanding of its market and customers F11: Manage the achievement of customer satisfaction			✓	✓			

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# Annexe C

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## Grade descriptors

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### Pass grade

A **pass grade** is achieved by meeting all the requirements defined in the assessment criteria for pass for each unit.

### Merit grade

Merit grade descriptors	Exemplar indicative characteristics
	<b>Centres can identify and use other relevant characteristics. This is NOT a tick list.</b>
In order to achieve a <b>merit</b> the learner must:	The learner's evidence shows for example:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• identify and apply strategies to find appropriate solutions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• effective judgements have been made</li><li>• complex problems with more than one variable have been explored</li><li>• an effective approach to study and research has been applied</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• select/design and apply appropriate methods/techniques</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• relevant theories and techniques have been applied</li><li>• a range of methods and techniques have been applied</li><li>• a range of sources of information has been used</li><li>• the selection of methods and techniques/sources has been justified</li><li>• the design of methods/techniques has been justified</li><li>• complex information/data has been synthesised and processed</li><li>• appropriate learning methods/techniques have been applied</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• present and communicate appropriate findings</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the appropriate structure and approach has been used</li><li>• coherent, logical development of principles/concepts for the intended audience</li><li>• a range of methods of presentation have been used and technical language has been accurately used</li><li>• communication has taken place in familiar and unfamiliar contexts</li><li>• the communication is appropriate for familiar and unfamiliar audiences and appropriate media have been used.</li></ul>

## Distinction grade

Distinction grade descriptors	Exemplar indicative characteristics  Centres can identify and use other relevant characteristics. This is NOT a tick list.
In order to achieve a <b>distinction</b> the learner must:	The learner's evidence shows for example:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use critical reflection to evaluate own work and justify valid conclusions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conclusions have been arrived at through synthesis of ideas and have been justified</li> <li>• the validity of results has been evaluated using defined criteria</li> <li>• self-criticism of approach has taken place</li> <li>• realistic improvements have been proposed against defined characteristics for success</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• take responsibility for managing and organising activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• autonomy/independence has been demonstrated</li> <li>• substantial activities, projects or investigations have been planned, managed and organised</li> <li>• activities have been managed</li> <li>• the unforeseen has been accommodated</li> <li>• the importance of interdependence has been recognised and achieved</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrate convergent/lateral/creative thinking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ideas have been generated and decisions taken</li> <li>• self-evaluation has taken place</li> <li>• convergent and lateral thinking have been applied</li> <li>• problems have been solved</li> <li>• innovation and creative thought have been applied</li> <li>• receptiveness to new ideas is evident</li> <li>• effective thinking has taken place in unfamiliar contexts.</li> </ul>

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## Annexe D

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### Unit mapping overview

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QCF versions of the BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma and Level 5 HND Diploma units in Travel and Tourism Management (specification start date 01/09/2010) are mapped against the NQF BTEC Higher National units in Travel and Tourism Management (specification end date 31/12/2010), in the following tables:

Unit number	QCF unit title	Maps to NQF unit number	Level of similarity between units
1	The Travel and Tourism Sector	1	F
2	Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	3	F
3	The Developing Manager	10	F
4	Research Project	5	P
5	Marketing in Travel and Tourism	6	F
6	Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	7	P
7	Sustainable Tourism Development	8	F
8	Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	4	F
9	Tourist Destinations	9	F
10	Business Health Check	11	F
11	Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	12	F
12	Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	13	F
13	Special Interest Tourism	14	F
14	Tour Operations Management	15	F
15	Resort Management	16	F
16	Passenger Transport Operations	17	F
17	Work-based Experience	18	P
18	Human Resource Management for Service Industries	19	F
19	Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management	21	F
20	Visitor Attraction Management	22	F
21	Incoming and Domestic Tourism	23	F

Unit number	QCF unit title	Maps to NQF unit number	Level of similarity between units
22	Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	25	F
23	Personal and Professional Development	N/A	N
24	Employability Skills	N/A	N

#### KEY

P – Partial mapping (some topics from the old unit appear in the new unit)

F – Full mapping (topics in old unit match new unit exactly or almost exactly)

X – Full mapping + new (all the topics from the old unit appear in the new unit, but new unit also contains new topic(s))

N – New unit



## Unit mapping in depth

QCF versions of the BTEC Level 4 HNC Diploma and Level 5 HND Diploma units in Travel and Tourism Management (specification start date 01/09/2010) are mapped against the NQF BTEC Higher National units in Travel and Tourism Management (specification end date 31/12/2010).

New QCF units		NQF units		Mapping / comments (new topics in <i>italics</i> )
Number	Name	Number	Name	
1	The Travel and Tourism Sector	1	The Travel and Tourism Environment	Topics that remain the same: history and structure of the travel and tourism sector; the influence of local and national governments and international agencies on the travel and tourism sector; the effects of supply and demand on the travel and tourism sector; the impacts of tourism.
N/A		2	Management Perspectives in Travel and Tourism	
2	Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Sector	3	Finance and Funding in the Travel and Tourism Industry	Topics that remain the same: the importance of costs, volume and profit for management decision making in travel and tourism; the use of management accounting information as a decision-making tool in travel and tourism businesses; interpreting financial accounts to assist decision making in travel and tourism businesses; sources and distribution of funding for public and non-public tourism development.
3	The Developing Manager	10	The Developing Manager	Topics that remain the same: principles and practices of management behaviour; reviewing own potential as a prospective manager; showing managerial skills within a business and services context; creating a career development plan for employment within a business and services context.

New QCF units		NQF units		Mapping/comments (new topics in <i>italics</i> )
Number	Name	Number	Name	
4	Research Project	5	Research Project	Topics that remain the same: how to formulate a research specification; implementing the research project within agreed procedures and to specification; evaluating the research outcomes; presenting the research outcomes.
5	Marketing in Travel and Tourism	6	Marketing in Travel and Tourism	Topics that remain the same: concepts and principles of marketing in the travel and tourism sector; the role of marketing as a management tool in travel and tourism; the role of the marketing mix in the travel and tourism sector; using the promotional mix in travel and tourism.
6	Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	7	Contemporary Issues in Travel and Tourism	Topics that remain the same: current issues in the travel and tourism sector; current trends in the travel and tourism sector; how the travel and tourism sector responds to change; the impacts of change on the travel and tourism sector.
7	Sustainable Tourism Development	8	Tourism Development Planning	Topics that remain the same: the rationale for planning in the travel and tourism industry; different approaches to tourism planning and development; the need for planning for sustainable tourism; current issues related to tourism development planning; the socio-cultural, environmental and economic impacts of tourism in developing countries and emerging destinations.

New QCF units		NQF units		Mapping/comments (new topics in <i>italics</i> )
Number	Name	Number	Name	
8	Legislation and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Sector	4	Law and Ethics in the Travel and Tourism Industry	Topics that remain the same: the legal and regulatory framework in the travel and tourism sector; legislation and regulations relating to health, safety and security in the travel and tourism sector; consumer protection legislation in relation to the travel and tourism sector; the role of business ethics in the travel and tourism sector.
9	Tourist Destinations	9	Tourism Destinations	Topics that remain the same: scope of key UK and worldwide tourist destinations; cultural, social and physical features of tourist destinations; how the characteristics of destinations affect their appeal to tourists; issues likely to affect the popularity of tourist destinations.
10	Business Health Check	11	Business Health Check	Topics that remain the same: the focuses of the business; developing plans for businesses; evaluating and developing skills of management and staff.
11	Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	12	Travel and Tourism Entrepreneurs	Topics that remain the same: skills and characteristics of a travel and tourism entrepreneur; the development of enterprises in the travel and tourism sector; preparing a business start-up plan for a niche market within a travel and tourism context.
12	Hospitality Provision in the Travel and Tourism Sector	13	Hospitality Management	Topics that remain the same: role of the hospitality industry within the travel and tourism sector; impact of integration within the hospitality industry; planning the development of hospitality businesses.

New QCF units		NQF units		Mapping/comments (new topics in <i>italics</i> )
Number	Name	Number	Name	
13	Special Interest Tourism	14	Special Interest Tourism	Topics that remain the same: the nature and development of special interest tourism; diversity of customers, products and services within special interest tourism; appeal and motivation of special interest tourism for customers; management needs and issues of special interest tourism.
14	Tour Operations Management	15	Tour Operations Management	Topics that remain the same: tour operators industry within the travel and tourism sector; stages involved in creating holidays; reviewing brochures and methods of distribution used to sell holidays; strategic and tactical decision making for tour operators.
15	Resort Management	16	Overseas Resort Management	Topics that remain the same: function and structure of resort operations; role and impact of quality systems and procedures; management issues relating to incidents.
16	Passenger Transport Operations	17	Passenger Transport Operations	Topics that remain the same: appeal, motivational factors and variables behind travel decisions; management of passenger systems and nodes; factors of competition between transport operators; effects of developments and issues on transport operations.
17	Work-based Experience	18	Industry Experience	Topics that remain the same: negotiating industry experience; specific requirements of the placement; undertaking work experience as identified; monitoring and evaluating own performance and learning.

New QCF units			NQF units		Mapping/comments (new topics in <i>italics</i> )
Number	Name		Number	Name	
18	Human Resource Management for Service Industries		19	Human Resource Management for Travel and Tourism	Topics that remain the same: human resource management; effect of employee relations and employment law on service industries businesses; recruitment and selection process; training and development in service industries businesses.
N/A			20	Travel Services	
19	Heritage and Cultural Tourism Management		21	Heritage and Cultural Management	Topics that remain the same: growth and development of the heritage and cultural industry within travel and tourism; purpose of heritage and cultural attractions within the travel and tourism sector; roles, responsibilities and ownership of organisations in the heritage and cultural industry; role of methods of interpretation within the heritage and cultural industry.
20	Visitor Attraction Management		22	Visitor Attraction Management	Topics that remain the same: scope and importance of visitor attractions; visitor types, impacts and tourist motivation theories; issues affecting the development process in visitor attraction management; the application of management techniques and their impact on sustainability.
21	Incoming and Domestic Tourism		23	Incoming and Domestic Tourism	Topics that remain the same: tourist product and its appeal; interpreting visitor trends, visitor types and their motivations; ways in which incoming and domestic tourism is promoted and managed; structure and role of public sector organisations in supporting incoming and domestic tourism.

New QCF units		NQF units		Mapping/comments (new topics in italics)
Number	Name	Number	Name	
N/A		24	Tourism in Developing Countries	
22	Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	25	Public Relations and Promotions in Travel and Tourism	Topics that remain the same: role and importance of effective public relations for travel and tourism businesses; applying public relations and promotions skills within a travel and tourism context; use of media in public relations applied to travel and tourism; creating a public relations plan in a travel and tourism context.
23	Personal and Professional Development	N/A		
24	Employability Skills	N/A		

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# Annexe E

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## Calculation of the qualification grade

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### Pass qualification grade

Learners who achieve the minimum eligible credit value specified by the rule of combination will achieve the qualification at pass grade (see section *Rules of combination for BTEC Levels 4 and 5 Higher National qualifications*).

### Qualification grades above pass grade

Learners will be awarded a merit or distinction qualification grade by the aggregation of points gained through the successful achievement of individual units. **The graded section of both qualifications is based on the learner's best performance in units at the level or above of the qualification to the value of 75 credits.**

The number of points available is dependent on the unit grade achieved and the credit size of the unit (as shown in the table below).

### Points available per credit at specified unit grades

Points per credit		
Pass	Merit	Distinction
0	1	2

So a 15 credit unit awarded a merit grade will gain 15 points.

### Qualification grades

#### BTEC Level 4 HNC

Points range	Grade	
0-74	Pass	P
75-149	Merit	M
150	Distinction	D

#### BTEC Level 5 HND

Points range	Grade	
0-74	Pass	P
75-149	Merit	M
150	Distinction	D

These are some examples of how the HNC Diploma grades are calculated:

**Example 1: Achievement of a BTEC HNC Diploma with Pass grade**

		Level	Credit	Grade	Grade points	Points per unit (weighting × credit points)
Unit 1	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	0	
Unit 2	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	0	
Unit 3	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 4	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 15	Specialist unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 17	Specialist unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 18	Specialist unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 12	Specialist unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 14	Specialist unit	4	10	D	2	20
	<b>Qualification total requirement 120</b>		<b>130</b>			<b>60</b>

Unit 14 is not included as it is an additional unit on top of the 120 credit qualification

The learner can only include the points from the best 75 out of 120 credits in a valid combination.

**Example 2: Achievement of a BTEC HNC Diploma with Merit grade**

		Level	Credit	Grade	Grade points	Points per unit (weighting × credit points)
Unit 1	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 2	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	0	
Unit 3	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 4	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	0	
Unit 15	Specialist unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 9	Specialist unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 18	Specialist unit	4	15	M	1	15
Unit 12	specialist unit	4	15	M	1	15
	<b>Qualification total requirement 120</b>		<b>120</b>			<b>75</b>

The best 75 credits include both core and optional units.

The learner has sufficient points for a merit.



### Example 3: Achievement of an HNC Diploma with Distinction grade

		Level	Credit	Grade	Grade points	Points per unit (weighting x credit points)
Unit 1	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	1	(15)
Unit 2	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	0	
Unit 3	Mandatory core unit	4	15	D	2	30
Unit 4	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	0	
Unit 15	Specialist unit	4	15	D	2	30
Unit 17	Specialist unit	4	15	D	2	30
Unit 9	Specialist unit	4	15	D	2	30
Unit 12	Specialist unit	4	15	D	2	30
	<b>Qualification total requirement- 120</b>		<b>120</b>			<b>150</b>

The learner has grade points in more than 75 credits. The best performance is used to calculate the grade.

These can be level 4/5 for the HNC

The learner has enough points for a Distinction from 75 credits.

## Examples for the HND Diploma:

The tables below give examples of how the overall grade is determined.

**Only points from units at or above the level of the qualification can be counted towards the grade.**

**Examples used are for illustrative purposes only. Other unit combinations are possible.**

### Example 1: Achievement of an HND Diploma with a pass grade

		Level	Credit	Grade	Grade points	Points per unit (weighting × credit points)
Unit 1	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	X	(15)
Unit 2	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 3	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	30
Unit 4	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 5	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 6	Mandatory core unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 7	Mandatory core unit	5	15	M	1	15
Unit 8	Mandatory core unit	5	20	P	0	
Unit 20	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	15
Unit 21	Specialist unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 23	Specialist unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 25	Specialist unit	4	15	P	X	
Unit 26	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	15
Unit 29	Specialist unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 33	Specialist unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 35	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	15
	<b>Qualification grade totals</b>	<b>Min 125 at level 5</b>	<b>245</b>			<b>60</b>

Count the points from level 5 units for the best 75 credits

X these units are **below** the level of the HND Diploma so not counted for grading

The learner has sufficient points for a pass grade.

## Example 2

### Achievement of an HND Diploma with a Merit grade

		Level	Credit	Grade	Grade points	Points per unit (weighting × credit points)
Unit 1	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	X	
Unit 2	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 3	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 4	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 5	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 6	Mandatory core unit	5	15	M	1	15
Unit 7	Mandatory core unit	5	15	D	2	30
Unit 8	Mandatory core unit	5	20	D	2	40
Unit 20	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	15
Unit 21	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	(15)
Unit 23	Specialist unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 25	Specialist unit	4	15	P	X	
Unit 26	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	(15)
Unit 29	Specialist unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 33	Specialist unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 35	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	(15)
Unit 36	Specialist unit	5	10	D	2	20
	<b>Qualification grade totals</b>	<b>Min 125 at level 5</b>	<b>260</b>			<b>105</b>

The learner can be considered for a merit: only count the points from **the best 75** credits from a valid combination of 240 credits

X these units are **below** the level of the qualification so **cannot** be counted for grading

The best 75 credits include both mandatory core and optional units  
( ) these units are not counted in the overall score

The learner has sufficient points for a merit grade.

### Example 3

#### Achievement of an HND Diploma with a distinction grade

		Level	Credit	Grade	Grade points	Points per unit (weighting × credit points)
Unit 1	Mandatory core unit	4	15	P	X	
Unit 2	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 3	Mandatory core unit	4	15	D	X	
Unit 4	Mandatory core unit	4	15	D	X	
Unit 5	Mandatory core unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 6	Mandatory core unit	5	15	D	2	30
Unit 7	Mandatory core unit	5	15	D	2	30
Unit 8	Mandatory core unit	5	20	D	2	30
Unit 20	Specialist unit	5	15	D	2	30
Unit 21	Specialist unit	5	15	D	2	30
Unit 23	Specialist unit	5	15	P	0	
Unit 25	Specialist unit	4	15	P	X	
Unit 26	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	(15)
Unit 29	Specialist unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 33	Specialist unit	4	15	M	X	
Unit 35	Specialist unit	5	15	M	1	(15)
Unit 36	Specialist unit	4	15	P	X	
	<b>Qualification grade totals</b>	<b>Min 125 at level 5</b>	<b>245</b>			<b>150</b>

The learner can be considered for a distinction: only count the points from level 5 units for the best 75 credits from a valid combination of **240** credits  
( ) these units are not counted in the overall score  
X not counted as **below the** level of the qualification.

The learner has sufficient points for a distinction grade.

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