



**BABCOCK
UNIVERSITY**
ILISHAN-REMO, NIGERIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

www.babcock.edu.ng

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

The Babcock University Department of Finance became a separate department in 2016 under the School of Management Sciences. Prior to that time Economics, Finance programmes had been offered at the Department of Accounting, Economics, Banking and Finance since the inception of Babcock University in April 1999, then under Economics, Banking and Finance from 2004.

The creation of the department was borne out of the University's unquenchable desire to provide an unrivalled and high-quality Christian academic, vocational and professional education in Finance with a view to meeting the qualitative manpower needs of both national and internal industries, public and private sector establishments and not-for-profit organisations through research and functional applications.

The Babcock University Department of Finance is presently situated in the School of Management Sciences along with the Department of Accounting, the Department of Business Administration and the Department of Information Resources Management. The Department offers Finance for undergraduate students and Finance for Postgraduate students. Both programs are credited by the Chartered Institute of Bankers (CIBN) and qualify our graduates to sit for the ACIB professional exams of the Institute.

Welcome address from the Head of the Department of Finance



I welcome you to the Department of Finance, School of Management Sciences, Babcock University (BU). The Department was carved out of the Department of Economics, Banking & Finance in 2016-2017 Academic Session.

The Department of Finance was at first, part of the Department of Accounting, Economics, Finance. Then Accounting Department later became independent while Finance become independent in 2016-2017.

I congratulate you for choosing (BU) because you are in a unique University. In our environment at BU, you will learn academics, morals, the way of life and the way of God.

The Department of Finance in Babcock University today, has embraced the core courses in Finance in line with international best practices obtainable in other leading Universities in the world. We offer in addition to the traditional courses in finance, some innovative courses which embraces newer concepts such as behavioural finance and financial technology.

The Department is staffed with very well qualified faculty who hold academic/professional qualifications both locally and internationally.

In addition, the Department has Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria which gives our students the opportunity to take only 6 subjects out of the 17 subjects offered at the professional level. This, therefore, means that upon graduation, the students are awarded the B.Sc. Degree in Finance and those who pass the 6 Subjects as outlined already, will obtain the ACIB professional banking qualification.

We have a beautiful environment, well stocked and conducive library and classrooms.

Your lecturers are dedicated, and are your fathers and mothers while here.

We welcome you to Babcock University and assure you of a rewarding stay here.

Ogbemor, Peter I. *Ph.D., M.Sc. MBA, FCA FCTI, ACS, CISA, CISM, CRISC*

Head of Department

OUR VISION STATEMENT

This Department which took off as a separate Department from the beginning of the 2004/2005 session is borne out of the University's unquenchable desire to provide an unrivalled and high-quality Christian academic, vocational and professional education in Economics and Finance with a view to meeting the qualitative manpower needs of both national and international industries, public and private sector establishments and not-for-profit organizations through research and functional applications.

OUR OBJECTIVES

The Department offers courses leading to the award of Bachelor of Science Degrees in the areas of Finance. The degrees can only be awarded with honours. The objective of our B.Sc. Degree Programme is to prepare students for careers in business organizations (including blue-chip and multinational organizations), Academic and Research. Students for these degrees are prepared for efficient and effective service in diverse areas in both the Public and Private sectors.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE DEPARTMENT

To train students to acquire knowledge in Finance and its subset such as Banking, Insurance and Investment, that will serve as tools to provide solutions to various economic and financial problems in the society both nationally and internationally.

UNDERGRADUATE OVERVIEW

We aim to provide an advanced education in finance that is both intellectual and professional. By the time you leave, you will not just know a lot about economic and finance, you will also be able to define and solve economic and finance problems and take part in the advancement of economic and finance ideas.

DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Students in this Department are required to complete 12 - 15 credits from the faculty in the areas of Business Communication, Business Management, Mathematics, etc.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates must have obtained 5 credits at not more than 2 sittings in 5 subjects including English Language, Mathematics, Economics, and any other 2 RELEVANT social science subjects (Commerce, Government, Financial Accounting or Geography) at SSCE or GCE Ordinary Level.

For the purpose of the minimum requirements in each Programme, the courses are categorized into three

- a. General Education Courses
- b. Core Courses
- c. Electives

Every student must take and pass each core (compulsory) course before he or she can be awarded a degree. General Education Courses are University courses outside the Department. Thus, students in the Department must take such courses outside the Department.

Elective courses will consist of a wide range of courses from which a student must select a given number of courses, which the student must pass before the award of a degree. Such would be additional and/or advanced courses that would not be required of all students, but from those specializing in such subject groups. Most of the electives however, would be outside the compulsory/required subject areas and could be from within or outside the Department and/or from within or outside the Faculty/School.

Cognate courses are to be taken from other Departments. For each course specified, the categories to which it belongs and weight (credits) attached are indicated. All courses are listed by the year in which they could be offered in the relevant programme. A credit in a course is defined as one contact hour of lecture/tutorial/seminar or three practical per week in a semester of 18 weeks.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

A: A minimum of 130 credits including all compulsory and specified number of elective courses.

B: A minimum of 24 credits in courses outside the Department

A minimum of 160 credits (for 4 years) is required before a student could graduate in the programme.

SUB-DIVISION OF COURSES INTO LECTURE-TUTORIAL-PRACTICAL:

It is important that tutorials be held for students in small groups. There must be at least one tutorial for two lecture hours. Thus, a course of one credit should comprise 12 hours of lecture and 6 hours of tutorial or seminar.

SUMMARY TABLE OF CREDIT LOADS

LEVEL	GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES	DEPARTMENTAL COURSES	NON- DEPARTMENTAL COURSES	TOTAL
100	11	25	0	36
200	10	33	0	43
300	8	32	0	40
400	3	38	0	41
TOTAL	32	128	0	160

B.Sc. (HONS) FINANCE

100 LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS Core/Elective	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 011	Citizenship Orientation	C	0	
BU-GST 012	Citizenship Orientation	C		0
GST 111	Communication in English	C	2	
GST 112	Nigerian People and Culture	C		2
BU-GST 105	Use of Library & Study Skills	C	2	
BU-GST 112	Health Principles	C		2
BU-GST 120	ICT Fundamentals and Office Productivity Management	C	1	
BU-GST 126	Life & Teachings of Christ the Messiah	C		3
AMS 101	Principles of Management	C	2	
AMS 102	Basic Mathematics	C		2
AMS 103	Introduction to Computers	C	2	
AMS 104	Fundamentals of Project Management	C		2
ACC 101	Introduction to Financial Accounting I	C	3	
ACC 102	Introduction to Financial Accounting II	C		3
ECO 101	Introduction to Economics	C	2	
ECO 102	Principles of Economics II	C		2
FIN 101	Introduction to Finance	C	3	
BU-FIN 102	Introduction to Money & Banking	C		2
BU-FIN 104	Introduction to Financial Technology (FinTech)	C		2
Total			17	20

B.Sc. (HONS) FINANCE

200 LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS	SEMESTER	
		Core/Elective	1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 021	Citizenship Orientation	C	0	0
BU-GST 022	Citizenship Orientation	C		0
GST 212	Philosophy, Logic, and Human Existence	C		2
BU-GST 221	Introduction to Agriculture	C	1	
BU-GST 290	Introduction to Data Analytics	C	1	
BU-GST 215	Adventist Heritage (AAA Course)	C	3	
BU-GST 200	Communication in French	C		1
BU-GST 220	Origins and Science	C		1
BU-FIN 201	SME Finance	C	2	
BU-FIN 205	Rural Development & Cooperative Finance	C	2	
BU-FIN 206	Financial Statistics	C		2
BU-FIN 208	Finance & Investment Regulations	C		2
ENT 211	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	C	2	
ECO 201	Introduction to Microeconomics I	C	2	
ECO 203	Introduction to Macroeconomics I	C	2	
ECO 202	Introduction to Microeconomics II	C		2
ECO 204	Introduction to Macroeconomics II	C		2
FIN 202	Principles of Insurance	C		2
FIN 204	Quantitative Analysis	C		2
FIN 209	Elements of Banking	C	3	
FIN 210	Banking Methods and Process	C		3

FIN 215	Applications of Computer in Finance and Banking	C	2	
FIN 216	Fundamentals of Deposit Insurance	C		2
FIN 217	Law of Banking	C	3	
Total			23	21

B.Sc. (HONS) FINANCE

300 LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS Core/Elective	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 031	Citizenship Orientation	C	0	
BU-GST 032	Citizenship Orientation	C		0
BU-GST 310 -	Data Analysis using Advanced Excel SPSS POWER BI TABLEAU	C	1	
BU-GST 317	Fundamentals of Christian Faith	C	3	
GST 312	Peace and Conflict Resolution	C		2
ENT 312	Venture Creation	C		2
BU-GST 312	Introduction to Family Life Education	C		1
BU-FIN 301	Agriculture Finance	C	2	
BU-FIN 302	Mortgage and Pensions Management	C		2
BU-FIN 306	Comparative Financial Systems	C		2
BU-FIN 307	Banking Ethics and Corporate Governance	C	2	
BU-FIN 309	Public Finance and Fiscal Policy	C	2	
BU-FIN 312	Financial Information Systems	C		2
FIN 303	Principles of Finance	C	3	
FIN 304	Development Finance	C		2
FIN 305	Financial Systems in Nigeria	C	2	
FIN 308	Bank Lending and Credit Administration	C		3
FIN 313	Financial Management	C	2	
FIN 315	Management of Financial Institutions	C	3	
FIN 316	Practice of Deposit Insurance	C		3
FIN 317	Entrepreneurship of Finance	C	2	
Total			22	19

B.Sc. (HONS) FINANCE

400 LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS Core/Elective	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 041	Citizenship Orientation	C	0	
BU-GST 042	Citizenship Orientation	C		0
BU-GST 400	E-Project Management and Simulation	C	1	
BU-GST 400	Religion and Social Ethics	C	3	
BU-FIN 401	Practice of Banking	C	2	
BU-FIN 402	Comparative Banking	C		2
BU-FIN 403	Risk Management in Financial Services	C	2	
BU-FIN 406	Infrastructure Finance	C		2
BU-FIN 407	International Banking and Finance	C	2	
BU-FIN 412	Strategic Management in Financial Industry	C		2
FIN 404	Research Project	C		6
FIN 408	Project Evaluation	C		2
FIN 409	Financial Technology (FINTEC)	C	3	
FIN 410	Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management	C	3	
FIN 411	Structure and Management of Insurance	C	3	
FIN 413	Quantitative Finance	C	3	
FIN 414	Marketing of Financial Services	C		2
FIN 416	International Trade and Finance	C		4
Total			22	20

Course Contents and Learning Outcomes

GST 111: Communication in English

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. identify possible sound patterns in English Language;
2. list notable Language skills;
3. classify word formation processes;
4. construct simple and fairly complex sentences in English;
5. apply logical and critical reasoning skills for meaningful presentations;
6. demonstrate an appreciable level of the art of public speaking and listening; and
7. Write simple and technical reports.

Course Contents

Sound patterns in English Language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everyday life). Logical and critical thinking and reasoning methods (logic and syllogism, inductive and deductive argument and reasoning methods, analogy, generalisation, and explanations). Ethical considerations, copyright rules and infringements. Writing activities: Pre-writing, writing, post writing, editing and proofreading, brainstorming, outlining, paragraphing, types of writing, summary, essays, letter, Curriculum Vitae, report writing, note making, etc. Mechanics of writing). Comprehension strategies: Reading and types of reading, comprehension skills,). Information and Communication Technology in modern language learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening. Report writing.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. analyse the historical foundation of the Nigerian culture and arts in pre-colonial times;
2. list and identify the major linguistic groups in Nigeria;
3. explain the gradual evolution of Nigeria as a political unit;
4. analyze the concepts of trade, economic and self-reliance status of the Nigerian peoples towards national development;
5. enumerate the challenges of the Nigerian State towards nation building;
6. analyse the role of the Judiciary in upholding people's fundamental rights;
7. identify acceptable norms and values of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria; and
8. list and suggest possible solutions to identifiable Nigerian environmental, moral and value problems.

Course Contents

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture; peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria; Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914, formation of political parties in Nigeria, nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics; Nigerian civil war). Concept of trade and economics of self-reliance (indigenous trade and market system; indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigerian people, trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development. Law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms, and values. Basic Nigerian norms and values. Patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities; Indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices. Re-orientation, moral and national values. The 3R's – Reconstruction, rehabilitation and reorientation. Reorientation strategies. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War

Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

AMS 101: Principles of Management

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. demonstrate understanding of basic concepts related to management knowledge;
2. explain the roles, skills and functions of management;
3. identify organizational problems and the processes of decisions making;
4. describe the complexities associated with management of human resources in the organizations; and
5. apply the knowledge in handling management complexities.

Course Contents

Basic concepts in management. Management principles. Functions of the management (such as planning directing, coordinating etc.). Nature and Purpose of the organizing function, department, line and staff authority, staffing and directing, etc. Employee's selection, and Staff appraisal, management development, motivation, and leadership. Controlling: The control process, control technique, recent developments in the control function. The Nigerian environment. Management problems in Nigeria, Challenges of Indigenization, transferability of Management system. Introduction to decision making.

AMS 102: Basic Mathematics

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. identify the basic concepts of mathematics;

2. demonstrate preliminary understanding of mathematical applications in the field of management;
3. perform basic computations in algebra, differential and integral calculus;
4. develop problem-solving skills from the mathematical ideas learnt; and
5. distinguish basic mathematics principles and its application.

Course Contents

Number systems. Indices, Surds and logarithms. Polynomials. Remainder and factor theorems.

Polynomial equations. Rational functions. Partial fractions. Fields. Ordered fields.

Inequalities. Mathematical Induction. Permutations and combinations. Binomial theorem. Sequences and series. The quadratic equation and function. Relation between the roots and the coefficients. Complex numbers. Addition. Subtraction, multiplication and division. Argand diagram. De-Moivre's theorem, n-th roots of complex numbers. Elementary set theory. Venn diagrams and applications. De-Morgan's laws. Trigonometry. Elementary properties of basic trigonometric functions. Addition formulae and basic identities. Sine and cosine formulae. Half angle formulae. Area of a triangle. Solution of trigonometric equations. Inverse trigonometric functions. Functions. Concept and notation. Examples. Composition, exponential and logarithmic functions. Graphs and properties. Limits and continuity. Techniques for finding limits. The derivative. Calculation from first principles. Techniques of differentiation. Chain rule. Higher order derivatives. Extremum problems. Mean-value theorem. Applications. Indeterminate forms and L' Hospital's rule. Taylor's and MaClauren's series. Curve sketching. Integrations as the reverse of differentiation, as area, as limit of finite sums. Definite integrals. Properties of definite integrals. Applications.

AMS 103: Introduction to Computing

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain basic concept of computing and different programmes in computing science;
2. explain hardware and software, and the functional units of computer;
3. describe information processing and its roles in society;
4. illustrate how an operating system kernel. Supports the execution of programmes;
5. write simple programme in a pure functional programming language and determine the correctness of simple programmes; and
6. practical knowledge of software application and the internet.

Course Contents

Historical prospective of computing- characteristics of each programmes in computing. Hardware, software, and human ware. Application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. Laboratory assignment using PC's operating system, and severally commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and online resources, browsers, and search engines.

AMS 104 Principles of Project Management (2 units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. define the concept and purpose of project management;
2. identify the processes and actors in project management;
3. demonstrate a working knowledge of key project management methods;
4. describe the tools and techniques used in project management; and
5. identify projects bottle neck and possible solutions.

Course Contents

Concept of project management. purpose. processes of project delivery within any project management environment. Actors. The tools and techniques used in project management. Traditional and contemporary project management methods. projects bottle neck and possible solutions. project life cycle.

ACC 101: Introduction to Financial Accounting I (3 Units C: LH 30; PH 15)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. describe the nature and scope of accounting;
2. differentiate between bookkeeping and accounting;
3. discuss the objectives of financial accounting;
4. appreciate various branches of accounting; and methods of recording accounting data using manual and electronic devices;
5. prepare basic accounting records from primary books to extraction of trial balance;
6. correct basic posting errors; and
7. prepare bank reconciliation statements.

Course Contents

The nature and scope of accounting. Definition of bookkeeping and accounting. Differences and similarities between bookkeeping and accounting. Objectives of financial accounting, financial accounting cycle, various branches of accounting, methods of recording accounting data using manual and electronic devices. Source documents for Book-keeping and

Accounting, original/principal/prime books of entry/ledgers in accounting. Principles of double entry and accounting equation, the trial balance, bank reconciliation statement, classification of revenue/receipts and expenditure (current & capital).

ACC 102: Introduction to Financial Accounting II (3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the linkage between accounting and other information system;
2. define the conceptual framework for financial reporting;
3. identify the users and uses of financial statements/reports;
4. link the fundamental concepts and convention in financial accounting to financial report preparation
5. list the types of accounting errors and how to correct them;
6. explain suspense accounts and their uses;
7. prepare control accounts;
8. prepare accounts for not-for-profit organizations;
9. differentiate single entry and incomplete records.
10. prepare trading, profit or loss accounts of a sole trader, including adjustments; and
11. state the roles and functions of Accounting Standards setting bodies – Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) and International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

Course Contents

Accounting as information system within the organisation. Limitations of financial accounting, conceptual framework for financial reporting covering objectives. Elements, users and uses, qualitative characteristics of useful accounting information. Accounting concepts and conventions. Correction of errors, suspense/memorandum account, control account, characteristics of non-profit and not-for-profit organisations. Preparation of accounts from incomplete record/single entries, the trading, profit or loss account, and statement of financial position of a sole trader, including adjustments. Introduction to the evolution of accounting bodies and standards: NASB, FRCN, IASC, IASB, SAS, IAS, and IFRS.

ECO 101: Principles of Economics I (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. identify the basic concepts in economics including scarcity, choice and scale of preference; basic laws of demand and supply;
2. explain the nature of elasticity and its applications, as well as short and long run production functions; and
3. discuss pricing of factors of production and market structure consisting of perfect competitive market and imperfect competitive markets.

Course Contents

An introduction to the nature of economic science and its basic problem of scarcity and choice. The methodology of economics and major areas of specialization. Historical development of ideas from the classical, neoclassical, utilitarian and welfare economists. Major findings in the various areas of specialization and elementary principles of microeconomics, as well as partial equilibrium analysis. Demand and Supply; and their laws. Determinants and types in statement and graphical format. The firms and production functions, as well as market structure.

ECO 102: Principles of Economics II (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the basic concept of functions, index numbers and dependent and independent variables in functions, as well as national income accounting;
2. examine circular flow of income with simple two-sector model, and
3. explain elementary issues on consumption, savings, investment, and, government's revenue, expenditure and roles of domestic money and foreign exchange.

Course Contents

Treatment of Functions, Index numbers, variables and functional relationships. Basic concept of national income accounting. The circular flow of income, withdrawals and injections. National Income determination and analysis. Introduction to consumption, savings and investments.

Elementary understanding of government activities: taxation and government expenditure; money and the banking system. Aggregate supply, unemployment and inflation. The basic terminology in external economy such as exchange rates, balance of payment and global interdependence.

FIN 101: Introduction to Finance.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. analyze principles, techniques and major functions of finance in business and organizations;
2. work independently and with others of diverse backgrounds;
3. demonstrate proficiencies in reading, writing, listening, presentation, spreadsheet application and decision making;
4. rationalize and present solutions to problems using business knowledge and knowledge from other academic disciplines;
5. develop a sound ethical, philosophical and moral skill set necessary to succeed in business;
6. explain the concept of Time Value of Money;
7. Interpret simple financial statement using ratios; and 8. calculate interest on funds invested.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition of finance, risk and finance. Business organization. Scope of finance function. Sources of business finance. Financial statement analysis: Overview of financial statement. Users of financial statements. Concepts of financial statement. Analysis (ratios). Limitation of ratio analysis. Concepts of time value of money. Simple interest and compound interest.

BU-FIN 102 Introduction to Money and Banking (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. Define money
2. Explain five (5) types of banks
3. List seven (7) functions of banking firms
4. State at least five (5) services offered by banks.
5. Explain the process through which banks create money.
6. Identify four (4) features of non-bank financial institutions.
7. List five (5) instruments of the money market
8. Mention five (5) instruments of the capital market.
9. Illustrate how the stock exchange works.
10. Explain how the international financial institutions operate.

Course Contents

Origin of Money. Definition of Money. Functions of Money. Types of Money. Origin of Banking. Definition of Bank. Who is a banker? Classification of Banks. Banking Services, Savings, and Investment. Money creation by Banks. Evolution and Structure of Nigerian Banking System. Types of Banking Institutions. Features of non-bank financial Institutions. Insurance Companies and similar institutions. Similarities among financial Institutions. Evolution and Structure of Financial Markets in Nigeria. The stock exchange and players in the stock market. Securities and Exchange Commission. The First and Second Tier markets. Requirements for listing in the markets. Evolution and Structure of International Financial Institutions. World Bank and its affiliates. International Monetary Funds and its conditionality. European Union. Economic Community of West African States. African Development Bank. African Bankers' Association. West African Clearing House.

BU-FIN 104 Introduction to Financial Technology (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. Describe the features of FinTech
2. Enumerate six (6) roles of FinTechs as payment service banks.
3. Mention four (4) differences between FinTechs and traditional financial institutions.

4. Explain how FinTech firms are regulated.
5. List at least four (4) contributions of FinTech to financial inclusion in Nigeria.

Course Content

Concept of Technology disruption. Emergence of FinTechs in Nigeria. Introduction to Financial Technology (FinTech). The Fintech landscapes. Innovation driving FinTechs. The finance services ecosystem. New generation consumers and the current financial environment. Finance theories relating to technological advances in banking. How FinTech ideas are generated. The forces behind technological changes in the industry. The disruptive methodologies of FinTechs. Application of Blockchain technology in FinTech. Business opportunities arising from disruptive technologies. Evaluation of FinTech. Types of innovation and disruptions that add value. The potential of FinTechs to reshape the legacy environment. The challenges and complexities in the process of FinTech innovation. Finance theories that explain the existence of FinTechs. The possibilities and boundaries of technology in Finance.

GST 212: Philosophy, Logic, and Human Existence. (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. analyse the concept of humanity, its origin, philosophy and cosmic environment;
2. improve their logical and critical thinking skills;
3. identify the basic roles of science and technology in human society;
4. describe renewable and non-renewable environmental resources available in the Nigerian society;
5. identify resource conservation tools and techniques for sustainable environment;
6. analyse environmental effects of plastics, and other wastes;
7. suggest possible management techniques and solutions to identifiable environmental challenges faced in different areas of the Nigerian society; and

8. list and describe unethical behaviour patterns that are capable of hindering human societal growth and development.

Course Contents

Concept of humanity, its origin, philosophy and cosmic environment. Concepts and techniques in logic and critical thinking. Science and technology in human society and services. Renewable and non-renewable environmental resources. Climate change and the principle of sustainable development. Environmental effects of plastics, and other waste products. Elements of environmental studies for productive, safe and healthy living. Environmental challenges - urbanization, environmental pollution and degradation, soil erosion, desert encroachment, soil degradation and flooding. National development plans towards sustainable environment.

Trends in global action towards environmental sustainability.

ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the concepts and theories of entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship, opportunity seeking, new value creation, and risk taking;
2. state the characteristics of an entrepreneur;
3. analyze the importance of micro and small businesses in wealth creation, employment, and financial independence;
4. engage in entrepreneurial thinking;
5. identify key elements in innovation;
6. describe stages in enterprise formation, partnership and networking including business planning;
7. describe contemporary entrepreneurial issues in Nigeria, Africa and the rest of the world; and
8. state the basic principles of e-commerce.

Course Contents

Concept of entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship/corporate entrepreneurship). Theories, rationale and relevance of entrepreneurship (Schumpeterian and other perspectives. Risk taking, necessity and opportunity-based entrepreneurship and creative destruction). Characteristics of entrepreneurs (opportunity seeker, risk taker, natural and nurtured, problem solver, change agent, innovator and creative thinker). Entrepreneurial thinking (critical thinking, reflective thinking, and creative thinking). Innovation: concept of innovation, dimensions of innovation, Change and innovation, knowledge and innovation). Enterprise formation, partnership and networking (basics of business plan, forms of business ownership, business registration and forming alliances and joint ventures). Contemporary entrepreneurship issues (knowledge, skills and technology, intellectual property, virtual office, networking). Entrepreneurship in Nigeria (biography of inspirational entrepreneurs, youth and women entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship support institutions, youth enterprise networks and environmental and cultural barriers to entrepreneurship). Basic principles of e-commerce.

ECO 201: Introductions to Microeconomics I (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss the division of economics into microeconomics and macroeconomics;
2. define the laws of individual and market demand and supply and their elasticities; and
3. explain the basic elements in microeconomics in terms of foundation subject matter of household consumer behaviour using indifference curves, elementary production and costs with isoquant and Isocost, treated in graphical form and simple mathematical capsules.

Course Contents

Introduction to microeconomics. The partial equilibrium analysis with respect to basic microeconomic variables like individual and market demand, individual and market supply. Shapes of the demand and supply curves. Price elasticity of demand. Arc and point elasticity of

demand. Income and cross elasticities. Consumer behaviour: Cardinalist, Ordinalist using indifference curves, their graphical and mathematical presentation and Partial derivative. Consumer surplus. Income and substitution effects in consumption. Cobweb analysis. Government price control. The production functions. Introductory theories of production and cost: Short- and Long-run production with laws of diminishing returns or variable proportion, marginal rate of technical substitution, Isocost, returns to scale, expansion path and factor substitution. Graphical and mathematical treatments of these.

ECO 203: Introduction to Macroeconomics I (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. distinguish elements of microeconomics which deal individual households, firms and market from elements of macroeconomics that is concerned with aggregates in terms of nature and scope;
2. discuss economic models, general equilibrium and disequilibrium
3. identify the goals of macroeconomics; gross domestic product's measurement and components; and
4. explain the basic theories of consumption, savings and investments in economic science as well as their determinants.

Course Contents

Distinction between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics in the context of partial and general equilibrium. The goals of macroeconomics. Nature and Scope of Macroeconomics. Concept of National Income Accounting, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, its calculation and derivatives. Gross National Product, GDP deflator and its uses, cost of living; consumer price index and National Income with its derivatives. Consumption and Savings theories and their determinants. The Multiplier and the relations between APC, APS, MPC, MPS. Also, the theories of investment and its determinants, as well as introduction to government roles within the context of a 3- Sector model.

ECO 202: Introduction to Microeconomics II (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. appreciate the basic concepts and the working of market mechanism within the context of theories of demand, supply, consumer behaviour, production in the short and long run;
2. identify distribution of incomes to factors of production, and
3. discuss the structure of markets within the context of perfect and imperfect markets.

Course Contents

Recapitulation of the short-run and long-run production periods. The short-run and long-run cost curves. Fixed costs, variable costs, average costs and marginal costs. Cobb Douglass production function. Technical progress and production. Market structure: Axioms and determination of prices and output in perfect markets and imperfect markets, such as perfect competitive market, monopoly and price discrimination, monopolistic competition, oligopoly and different types, duopoly. Pricing of factors of production such as, wages, rent, interest and profit. Elementary price theory and its applications.

ECO 204: Introduction to Macroeconomics II (2 Units C; LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss issues on the aggregate economy in relation to the functions and role of government with its policies;
2. identify the types of inflation and its positive and negative effects;
3. explain the types of unemployment and the Philips' curve; and
4. discuss the external sector activities, particularly the international trade and role of exchange rate in payment system.

Course Contents

Introduction to government: government spending, taxes, transfers, subsidy and output. Government sector multipliers; multiplier for model with income taxes. Money and its functions, the banking system and functions. Income and Trade policy measures. curve. The External sector: International trade, exchange rate regimes, international reserves and balance of payments.

FIN: 202: Principles of Insurance

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course students should be able to:

1. explain the nature and functions of insurance;
2. discuss some classifications of risk;
3. identify the insurance market, and intermediaries and their functions;
4. describe major categories of general insurance business;
5. evaluate all types of life assurance contracts their uses and benefits;
6. explain the principle of contract as relate to insurance;
7. define insurance contract and the rules applying to insurance; and
8. discuss the various principles of insurance.

Course Contents

Historical evolution of insurance. Its career prospects and institutional structure. The scope and schemes of insurance. Detailed analysis of the various classes of insurance. The insurance contract and analysis. Social insurance and pension schemes. Group insurance. The general principles of insurance. Insurable interest, utmost good faith, indemnity, subrogation, contribution and proximate cause. Insurance and wagering. The insurance markets. Insurers and insured, brokers and agents. Insurance association and organizations. Insurance in practice. Conceptual clarifications of risk and risk management. Peril and hazards. Premiums, renewal, claims and disputes in the practice of insurance. Insurance marketing and history of insurance legislation in Nigeria.

FIN: 204: Quantitative Analysis**(2 Units C: LH 30)****Learning Outcomes**

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. identify and use various criteria for solving problems in different decision situations;
2. discuss the decision tree and solve problems involving the general decision tree and the secretary problem;
3. explain the different approaches to decision analysis;
4. discuss the concept of system analysis and identify the various categories of systems;
5. define simulation and highlight the various types of simulation models;
6. solve different types of problems involving Linear Programming;
7. apply various techniques in solving gaming and inventory problems; and
8. identify and solve problems using the sequencing techniques.

Course Contents

The goals of quantitative analysis are Problem solving with practical, authentic application problems. Analyses, interpretation, and questioning of results. In-depth understanding of mathematical concepts of beginning algebra and geometry to gain an appreciation of mathematics. Students will work as teams on major projects to: Determine the reasonableness of results, interpret results, use critical thinking skills to analyse results. Organize and present information graphically, numerically, symbolically, and verbally. Quantitative analysis theory, techniques, and tools to support and facilitate managerial decision-making. This includes financial, statistical, and operational modelling.

FIN209: Elements of Banking.**(3 Units C: LH 45)****Learning Outcomes**

After studying this course the student should be able to:

1. describe the concepts of banking and the financial system;

2. explain the principles of banking;
3. elucidate the broad functions of banks;
4. analyze and explain the basic raison d'etre for banks;
5. describe the components of the balance sheets of banks;
6. elucidate the liability and asset portfolio management "problem" of banks; and
7. discuss the roles of the Chartered Institute of Bankers and the CBN.

Course Contents

The business of banking. The development of money. Historical development of banking. The Central Bank of Nigeria. The Nigeria banking structure, savings and investment. The Nigerian money market. Bank's balance sheet. Organizational structure of clearing banks, Bills of exchange. Cheques. Methods of payment through the banking system. Bank customers. Bank accounts services for the exporters and importers. Bank lending. Interpreting the accounts of customers. The Banker's Institute (The Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN).

FIN: 210 Banking Methods and Process.

(3 Units C : LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the concept and role of banking;
2. distinguish between banks and moneylenders;
3. discuss all forms of banking operations in Nigeria;
4. explain banker and customer relationship;
5. identify and discuss accounts and specialized accounts of customers;
6. list and discuss negotiable instruments;
7. list the duties of paying and collecting bankers;
8. mention and explain other services of banks;
9. discuss relationships with limited liability companies in relations to loans and advances;
10. discuss bankruptcy; and
11. mention and discuss securities for bank advances and loan recovery.

Course Contents

Banker and customer relationships. General and special relationship between banker and customer. Banker's right, e.g. lien, setoff. Appropriation of payment, etc. banker's duties with emphasis on duty of secrecy. Customer's right and obligations. Special relationship arising out of banker's opinions, indemnities, power of attorney, mandates, standing orders and direct debits, safe custody, etc. Opening and conduct of accounts for all customers, especially personal customers including minors, joint account customers, executors, administrators and trustees, solicitors, clubs and societies, religious organizations, partnerships and limited liability companies and procedure for closing accounts.

FIN: 215 Applications of Computers in Finance and Banking. (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the program students should be able to:

1. apply critical thinking and analytical skills in financial decision making and problem solving;
2. understand and apply financial principles to prepare financial statements;
3. develop an understanding of the law and the legal environment as it relates to financial operations, including its ethical implications;
4. identify the basics of information technology and apply software applications to enhance efficiency of financial function;
5. create effective oral and written business communications utilizing modern communication technologies;
6. demonstrate knowledge of basic economic and financial concepts and how they affect the financial services industry; and
7. apply the use of computer to solving some financial problems.

Course Contents

Introduction to computer. Computer application in storage control. Computer application in financial analysis. Computer application in financial control. Computer application in quality control. Computer application in decision making and in investment.

FIN: 216 Fundamentals of Deposit Insurance.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. discuss deposit insurance scheme in Nigeria;
2. explain the concept of deposit insurance system and the concept of financial safety;
3. list the mandate, powers and governance of the Nigeria deposit insurance corporation;
4. explain the inter-relationships among safety-net participants and cross border issues;
5. describe the Financial Stability Board (FSB);
6. discuss the key attributes of effective resolution regimes for financial institutions;
7. explain the activities of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI); and
8. mention the IADI core principles for effective deposit insurance system.

Course Contents

Deposit insurance scheme in Nigeria. The concept of deposit insurance system, the concept of financial safety, the concept of funding & fund management. The mandate, powers and governance of the corporation. Membership of the deposit insurance scheme. Scope and level of deposit insurance coverage. The methods adopted by the corporation to gauge effective public awareness. The challenges encountered by the corporation on public awareness. The inter-relationships among safety-net participants and cross border issues. The Financial Stability Board (FSB). The key attributes of effective resolution regimes for financial institutions. The activities of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI). The IADI core principles for effective deposit insurance system

FIN: 217 Law of Banking.

(3Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. comprehend the essential ingredients of banking law;
2. understand the way regulations impact corporate governance and how to handle instruments in the money and capital markets;
3. describe finance and banking transactional instruments;
4. explain finance and banking policies;
5. discuss the process of loan recovery in banks; and
6. define various types of debenture and other security instruments.

Course Contents

Negotiable instruments. Securities of banker's advances. Principal-agent relationship in banking. Law relating to partnership, Bankruptcy and procedures. Essentials of contract. Banker/customer relationship, Duties of the paying bankers, corporate governance regulations. Securities and loans recovery. Land and security. Life policies and stock/shares. Guarantees, debentures and other securities.

BU-FIN 201 SME FINANCE (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. identify the different financing options available for SMEs.
2. evaluate the merits and demerits of each financing option.
3. analyze the factors that affect financing decisions for SMEs.
4. describe the process of accessing financing for SMEs.
5. evaluate the regulatory framework that governs SME financing.

Course Content

Introduction to Small and Medium Enterprises Financing. Debt Financing for SMEs. Bank Loans as a source of financing. The Private Equity alternative. Venture Capital. Factoring. Equity Financing for SMEs. Angel Investors. Crowdfunding. Government Support for SME. Financing through Grants. Tax Incentives. Factors that Affect SME Financing Decisions. The Financing Process for SMEs. Loan Applications. Loan appraisal. Pitching to Investors. The Regulatory Framework for SME Financing. Raising fund through private placement. Going public. The second-tier securities market. Securities Laws. Disclosure Requirements.

BU-FIN 205 Rural Development & Cooperative Finance (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to explain the:

1. explain the basic concepts and components of rural development.
2. describe the process and agents of rural development.
3. recommend solutions to the problems of rural development.
4. describe relevance of women and youth involvement in rural development.
5. trace the history and types of cooperative financing agencies.
6. explain the concept and basis for rural finance.
7. conduct financial analysis methodologies and associated interpretations.

Course Contents

The concept of rural development. Components of rural development. Agents of rural development. Cooperatives and rural development. Rural base mapping: Strategies to obtain rural community needs and community based natural resources identification techniques. Specific strategies of rural development in Nigeria. Co-operatives and rural development. Problems of rural development. Solutions of problems and their application to rural social systems. Women and youth programs and their relevance to rural community development. Local economic development and program planning. Appropriate rural technologies for development. Institutional

framework for women and youth programs in Nigeria. The concepts of rural finance and financial services. Importance of rural finance. Comparisons between William Raiffeison and Schultze Delitzsch credit societies. The concept of thrift and savings scheme. The structure of term loans in rural areas. The concept of rural banking. Credit unions in advanced economies. Credit institutions in rural areas. Operational strategies and limitations. Payment platforms. Crypto currencies and other modes of payments for transactions. The primary and other forms of cooperative credit societies. Cooperative banks and financing agencies. New paradigm in rural finance. Evaluating Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for credit linkage. Financial sustainability of SHGs. Rural-finance products development. Rural financial literacy and contents. Digital financial services and rural dwellers. Government credit financial programs and policies for rural dwellers.

BU-FIN 206 FINANCIAL STATISTICS (2 Units; Core; LH 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. collect and handle statistical data from diverse sources.
2. conduct sampling of sample populations using appropriate sampling techniques.
3. identify the various errors in sampling and deal with them.
4. employ the different methods of data collection using appropriate tools of data collection.
5. describe the process of tabulation and the classification of data tabulation.
6. develop the skills for the representation of data.

Course Content

Nature and types of statistics. Importance of statistics in finance. Handling and collecting statistical data. Types of data. Sampling and sampling methods. Errors and accuracy. Types of errors. Biased and unbiased errors. Product and quotient. Tabulation and classification of data tabulation. Types of charts. Standard deviation. Coefficient of variation. Quartiles and quartiles deviation. Skewness and estimation of quartiles. Descriptive statistical tools and application in finance. Inferential statistical tools and application in finance. Statistical analyses and application in finance. Sampling in financial analysis. Statistical reports in finance.

BU-FIN 208 Finance and Investment Regulations (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. identify the finance and investment regulations in Nigeria.
2. enumerate the benefits of the regulations to companies and governments.
3. explain the roles of the regulators in enhancing finance and investment decisions in firms.
4. present the workings of the SEC.
5. understand the concept of self-regulatory agencies in the financial system

Course Content

Finance and investment decisions in companies. The importance of regulations to the finance and investment decisions. The role of regulators in enhancing the finance and investment decisions in companies. The finance regulation in Nigeria. The investment regulation in Nigeria. The role of the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMoF). The role of the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC). Financial institutions' role in the flow of finance and investment in the country. How SEC operates. The operations of the FMoF. The benefits of regulation of finance and investment to companies in Nigeria. Regulation as infrastructural pillar in the financial sector. Evaluation of the relevant regulations in Nigeria. Comparison of finance and investment regulations in Nigeria with other emerging economies. The costs and burden of regulation. The challenges faced by the regulators in Nigeria. Evaluation of the implementation of the regulations. Finance theories that explain the regulation of finance and investment. The possibilities and boundaries of regulation in finance and investment.

GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. analyse the concepts of peace, conflict and security;
2. list major forms, types and root causes of conflict and violence;
3. differentiate between conflict and terrorism;
4. enumerate security and peace building strategies; and

5. describe roles of international organizations, media and traditional institutions in peace building.

Course Contents

Concepts of peace, conflict and security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and theories of conflicts: Ethnic, religious, economic, geo-political conflicts. Structural conflict theory. Realist theory of conflict. Frustration-aggression conflict theory. Root causes of conflict and violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers' phenomenon, boundaries/boarder disputes, Political disputes, ethnic disputes and rivalries, economic inequalities, social disputes, nationalist movements and agitations. Selected Conflict Case Studies – Tiv-Junkun; Zango Kartaf, chieftaincy and land disputes, etc. Peace building, management of conflicts and security: Peace & human development. Approaches to peace & conflict management --- (religious, government, community leaders, etc.). Elements of peace studies and conflict resolution: Conflict dynamics assessment scales: Constructive & destructive conflicts. Justice and legal framework. Concepts of social justice. The Nigeria legal system. Insurgency and terrorism. Peace mediation and peace keeping. Peace & security council (international, national and local levels). Agents of conflict resolution – Conventions, treaties community policing: Evolution and Imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR. (a) Dialogue b). Arbitration, c). Negotiation d). Collaboration, etc. Roles of International Organizations in Conflict Resolution. (). The United Nations, UN and its conflict resolution organs. (b). The African Union & Peace Security Council (c). ECOWAS in Peace Keeping. Media and traditional institutions in peace building. Managing post-conflict situations/crisis: Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The role of NGOs in post-conflict situations/crisis

ENT 312: Venture Creation

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students, through case study and practical approaches, should be able to:

1. describe the key steps in venture creation;

2. spot opportunities in problems and in high potential sectors regardless of geographical location;
3. state how original products, ideas, and concepts are developed;
4. develop business concept for further incubation or pitching for funding;
5. identify key sources of entrepreneurial finance;
6. implement the requirements for establishing and managing micro and small enterprises;
7. conduct entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce;
8. apply a wide variety of emerging technological solutions to entrepreneurship; and
9. appreciate why ventures fail due to lack of planning and poor implementation.

Course Contents

Opportunity identification (sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, environmental scanning, demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/market research, unutilised resources, social and climate conditions and technology adoption gap). New business development (business planning, market research). Entrepreneurial finance (venture capital, equity finance, micro finance, personal savings, small business investment organizations and business plan competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (principles of marketing, customer acquisition & retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of e-commerce, first mover advantage, e-commerce business models and successful e-commerce companies,). Small business management/family business. Leadership & management. Basic book keeping. Nature of family business and family business growth model. Negotiation and business communication (strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity discovery demonstrations (business idea generation presentations, business idea contest, brainstorming sessions, idea pitching). Technological solutions (the concept of market/customer solution, customer solution and emerging technologies, business applications of new technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), block chain, cloud computing, renewable energy, etc. Digital business and e-commerce strategies).

FIN: 303 Principles of Finance.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

On the successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the concept of financial management and roles of a financial manager;
2. discuss the aims of finance functions;
3. list and discuss the short-term and long-term sources of funds;
4. discuss the methods of issuing the instruments of debt;
5. prepare and explain the 'sources of funds' and 'uses of funds' for the company using information from the balance sheet;
6. explain and apply financial resources management in firms and its challenges;
7. explain the concept of working capital and working capital management;
8. discuss cash management techniques and preparation a cash budget;
9. identify and explain domestic/external sources of capital formation;
10. explain time value of money; and
11. list and explain types of leasing agreements.

Course Contents

Financial statements, cash flow and taxes with a look at key financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statements and cash flow statements. The course also deals with capital budgeting, risk and return, cost of capital and financial policy, planning and management. Also examined are the various financial ratios and the type of information that they convey to us with regard to the financial health of a business and the process of looking ahead and anticipating the future. Financial statements analysis – P&L, balance sheet & cash flow. Taxes & depreciation. Basic theories, concepts, techniques and skills of financial management. Tools for measuring and analysing the financial performance of a firm. Financial planning and forecasting. The Financial environment: Markets, institutions, and interest rates. Risk and rates of return, Time value of money. Bonds and their valuation. Stocks and their valuation. Basics of capital budgeting. Introduction to global markets and their impacts on and linkages with the global markets. Application of the finance techniques by doing assignments on various financial topics utilizing MS excel (computer lab) and stock investing.

FIN: 304 Development Finance.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. discuss the relationships existing between finance and growth;
2. discuss the effects of financial fragility on economic growth;
3. evaluate the effects of financial liberalization on the working of financial systems;
4. explain the level of economic development on the design of financial systems;
5. discuss the globalization of capital flows as it affects the design of financial systems;
6. have a thorough understanding of specific aspects of development finance, recognizing that finance-related issues are increasingly important in development;
7. equip the students with the necessary skills to make a meaningful contribution to policy formulation and implementation, by focusing on financial development policy and financial management, with specific reference to developing countries;
8. apply different approaches to the collection, analysis and presentation of data, as well as critically evaluating specific issues of development, and gathering, organizing and using evidence and information from a wide variety of sources; and
9. obtain a detailed knowledge of the key issues and debates in various aspects of economic development, familiarity with theoretical approaches concerning development problems and an appreciation of the diversity of development policies.

Course Contents

Introduction to development finance. Development finance and finance-development nexus. Entrepreneurship financing and technological innovation. Development finance institutions and their role in development. Small and Medium Enterprises finance in emerging economies. Microcredit and micro financing and poverty alleviation. Sustainable financing and new financing initiatives. Human capital development and financing initiatives.

FIN: 305 Financial Systems in Nigeria

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. discuss the financial system and explain the types and characteristics of financial assets;
2. explain international as well as Nigerian financial system;
3. discuss the operations of capital market in Nigeria;
4. explain operations of money market in Nigeria;
5. mention and discuss functions of Central Banking;
6. identify and explain functions of commercial banks, merchant banks, and development banks;
7. discuss the functions of investment companies and insurance companies; and
8. discuss comparative banking and financial system.

Course Contents

The course has been designed to inculcate an understanding of the relationship between the financial and non-financial sectors of the Nigerian economy as well as the nature and functions of different types of financial institutions/inter-mediators in the economy. These institutions include The Central Bank, commercial banks, merchant banks, development banks, investment companies and insurance companies, etc. their role, function, evolution, structure and performance. Rural banking, marketing of bank services. Financial markets, role, functions, structure and performance. Comparative banking and financial systems. International financial system. Universal banks.

Overview of the financial sector: Nature and functions of different types of financial institutions. Classification of financial institution. Financial structure. Financial development and real development. Banks and non-banks as financial intermediates. The financial intermediation function. Role of money and finance in economic development. Financial intermediaries and the saving-investment processes on banks, financial intermediaries and effectiveness of monetary policy. The evolution and structure of the Nigerian financial system. Evolution, structure and function of financial market in Nigeria. Instruments of the financial markets. Current trends in the banking industry. International and economic development institutions - ADB, NEXIM, SME, NERFUND, Trade Bank, IMF, Nigeria Trust Fund.

FIN: 308 Bank Lending and Credit Administration**(3 Units C: LH 45)****Learning Outcomes**

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the concepts of financial statements;
2. identify financial statements as the basis for financial analysis of an enterprise;
3. identify financial ratios as standard tools of financial analyses in businesses;
4. apply simulation to working capital decision making;
5. use linear programming in choice of business and opportunity cost of production;
6. analyze pricing, profit and good programming; and
7. describe cash budget and other financial projections.

Course Contents

Definition and concept of credit administration. The need for administration and control system or process/step of credit administration and control. Loans (advances): Types of loan, personal/individuals, partnership corporate, short-term, medium-term, long-term. Credit administration and control. Loan approval and draw down. Loan applications, appraisals, assessment /interviews – roles of financial statements in loan appraisals – assessing the strength and weakness of customer through analysis of balance sheet, P/L accounts, cash budget and financial projections including preparation and analysis of cash

FIN: 313 Financial Management**(2 Units C: LH 30)****Learning Outcomes**

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. define financial management and its objectives;
2. explain some basic concepts such as right issue, preference share and commercial papers;
3. understand the meaning of opportunity cost of capital and its usefulness;
4. discuss the methods of evaluating capital budgeting;

5. explain the various investment appraisal methods and its associated problems;
6. explain the legal and regulatory considerations for mergers and acquisitions;
7. describe the impact that the issue of dividends may have on a company's share price;
8. explain the various theories of dividend policy and dividend decisions;
9. explain valuation of shares and the various methods of valuing shares;
10. define risk, risk management and the various ways of dealing with financial risk; and
11. explain the different capital structure theories.

Course Contents

The nature, scope and purpose of financial management. Management of working capital: cash, inventory, receivables, marketable securities, etc., Analysis and interpretation of basic financial statements. Financial forecasting and planning. Capital budgeting/investment decisions under conditions of certainty and uncertainty. Determinants and implications of dividend policy. Valuation of shares, assets and enterprises. Fixed income securities. Capital structure theories. Sources and cost of capital. Capital rationing. Mergers, acquisition, reconstruction and organization. Risk in finance and methods of avoiding them.

FIN 315: Management of Financial Institutions (3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. explain the risks that must be managed in financial institutions;
2. discuss the issue of liquidity and performance management;
3. comprehend public relations management in the financial institutions/sector;
4. describe capital adequacy in Finance and banking transactions;
5. analyze the risk management processes involved in Financing; and
6. comprehend the concept of credit management in financial institutions.

Course Contents

The course covers the practice of bank management as well as the more important aspect of financial management in other financial institutions such as insurance companies, pension funds, mortgage banks, and other finance houses. The course deals with the regulatory and institutional framework and the implications for the management of financial institutions. Other topics include the relationship between finance and economic development. An analysis of source and uses of funds. Corporate planning and control in financial institutions. Bank capital adequacy. Risk management: Assets and liability management in banks and nonfinancial institutions. The course also covers credit management, competition in the provision of financial services. Management information systems in the bank, the problems of public relations in banking and the system of industrial relations in banks. Manpower training and development in the financial industry.

FIN: 316 Practice of Deposit Insurance

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. describe the practice of Deposit Insurance Scheme (DIS) in Nigeria and the rationale for the establishment of the Deposit Insurance Scheme;
2. discuss the mandate, functions and public policy objectives of the NDIC;
3. mention the supervisory activities of the NDIC and accompanying changes;
4. describe the recent developments in banking supervision and the legal framework for Deposit Insurance Scheme (DIS) in Nigeria;
5. mention the factors determining Deposit Insurance Scheme (DIS) coverage level adequacy in Nigeria;
6. explain the level of compliance of the IADI core principles by the NDIC;
7. describe the differential premium assessment system of the NDIC and its fund investment policy;
8. bank failure resolution options of the NDIC; and
9. compare and contrast deposit insurance practices in Nigeria with other selected countries.

Course Contents

The practice of Deposit Insurance Scheme (DIS) in Nigeria. The rationale for the establishment of the Deposit Insurance Scheme. The design and structure of the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC): The public policy objectives of the corporation, the mandate and functions of the corporation, the supervisory activities of the corporation and accompanying changes. The recent developments in banking supervision. The legal framework for Deposit Insurance Scheme (DIS) in Nigeria. Factors determining Deposit Insurance Scheme (DIS) coverage level adequacy in Nigeria. The level of compliance of the IADI core principles by the corporation. Sources of funding and fund management. Differential premium assessment system of the corporation. The Fund investment policy of the corporation, various public awareness (PA) initiatives and policy of the corporation. Bank failure resolution options of the corporation. NDIC collaboration with other stakeholders. Compare and contrast deposit insurance practices in Nigeria with other selected countries.

FIN: 317 Entrepreneurship in Finance

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. be more prepared to start up and successfully manage their own businesses;
2. understand financial statements for small businesses;
3. grasp fundamental finance concepts such as net present value and risk management;
4. apply operational and interactive techniques for small business owners;
5. develop interpersonal communication skills through participation in class discussions and problem-solving exercises. Present arguments and findings. Objectively critique findings of fellow students;
6. acquire technology skills - individual/group research, using publicly available on-line sources. Excel proficiency in financial management;
7. appreciate cultural sensitivity and diversity - harness international and professional diversity of students in viewing issues and problems from different perspectives;

8. possess quantitative reasoning -students will learn how to prepare and apply financial models to appraise the value of a venture or better evaluate the market potential of an opportunity;
9. cultivate critical thinking - exercise the powers of inquiry, logical thinking and critical analysis. Interpret and evaluate theoretical arguments and empirical evidence;
10. evaluate and discuss challenges related to corporate governance, social responsibility and ethical and professional behaviour;
11. attain a broad understanding of management principles and techniques – communication, reporting, motivation, conflict management, risk management, hire- fire decisions; and
12. develop skills to prepare and present a financially sound investment presentation to top management and/or investors.

Course Contents

Overview of the entrepreneurial process. Developing the business idea. Organizing and financing a new venture. Preparing and using financial statements for horizontal, vertical and ratio analysis. Evaluating operating and financial performance. Forecasting definitions and formulas. Managing cash flow and current working capital management. Types and costs of financial capital. Valuing early-stage ventures, venture capital valuation methods, real estate investment ventures, risk management, investment strategies. Pension planning and estate planning.

BU-FIN 301 AGRICULTURAL FINANCE (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the Course, students should be able to:

1. explain the importance of agriculture in national development
2. describe the nature, characteristics, and financing problems of agricultural enterprises.
3. enumerate the various ways of financing agriculture in different countries.
4. compare the financing of agriculture in Nigeria with other countries.
5. describe the financing problems faced by small, medium, and large-scale agricultural enterprises in Nigeria.
6. recount the identified financing problems with a view to proffering possible solutions.

7. evaluate the past financing policies/programmes of public and private sectors for agriculture in Nigeria.
8. appraise the current financing efforts for agriculture in Nigeria.

Course Content

Nature and characteristics of agricultural activities or enterprises. The role of agriculture in national development. The role of agriculture in reducing unemployment levels. Constraints to agriculture as business enterprise. The origin and nature of the financing problems in agriculture. Risks to agricultural financing. The need for government intervention. The form of government intervention. Food security. The role of credit and finance in agriculture. Private sector financing sources. Financial instruments for agricultural finance in Nigeria. Past public sector financing support policies/programmes for agriculture in Nigeria. Problems associated with past public sector financing policies/programmes for agriculture in Nigeria. Current public sector financing support policies/programmes for agriculture in Nigeria. The role of finance in agricultural mechanization programmes in Nigeria. The extent of government financing of agriculture in Nigeria. The Anchor borrowers programmes in Nigeria.

BU-FIN 302 MORTGAGE AND PENSIONS MANAGEMENT (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

On the successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the meaning and types of mortgages;
2. describe the process of creating mortgages;
3. explain the strategies of the FMBN and the PMIs;
4. explain the meaning and types of pensions;
5. discuss the process of establishing pensions;

6. explain the strategies of PFAs and PFMs; and
7. discuss personal pensions plan or pensions scheme.

Course Contents

The meaning of mortgages and mortgage finance. Types of mortgages. Legal and equitable. Differences between legal and equitable mortgages. Powers of legal and equitable mortgagees. The process and procedures of creating mortgages. The workings of the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria. Housing security. Advantages and Disadvantages of formal pension institutions in Nigeria. Problems of housing deficits in Nigeria. Primary Mortgage Institutions. Meaning of pensions and the Pensions Act 2004 and 2014. National Pensions Commissions. Pensions Fund Administrator. Pension Fund Custodians/Managers and their processes. Personal pensions plan or pensions scheme. Contributory Pension Scheme and other types of pension schemes. Pension as a form of social insurance.

BU-FIN 306 COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL SYSTEMS (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the universality as well as the role of financial markets in the development process.
2. assess the historical evolution, structure, functions, and regulatory framework of the financial markets of selected countries
3. relate the development and operations of the financial markets of other countries to the Nigerian financial markets with a view to appreciating the similarities and differences.

Course Content

Role of Financial Markets in the Saving-Investment Process. The place of finance in the development process. Theoretical concepts on financial intermediation and economic development. Money and capital markets in Nigeria. Impeding and impelling factors for financial market development in Nigeria and other developing economies. Evolution of financial markets. Stock Markets in the United States of America. Structure and operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Structure and operations of New York Stock Exchange. Over-the-Counter Markets. Financial Markets in the European Union. European financial markets. Structure and operations of London Money Market. Structure and operations of London Stock Exchange. Discount and Acceptance Houses in the UK. Complementary Money Markets in the UK. Stock Markets in Japan. Structure and operations of Tokyo Stock Exchange. Other stock exchanges in Japan. Capital Markets in Emerging Market Economies. Definition and characteristics of EMEs. Malaysian Bourse. Mumbai Stock Exchange. Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

BU-FIN 307 BANKING ETHICS & CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

On the successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. describe the Ethical codes in banking in Nigeria, OECD and other Local and International agencies;
2. explain relevant ethical codes for finance professionals.
3. explain the theoretical framework for corporate governance;
4. describe the codes of corporate governance;
5. explain the governance structure of a company
6. describe role of shareholders in corporate governance;
7. explain the role of board of directors and board committees in corporate governance;
8. explain the role of governance in organizations;

Course Contents

Nature of Ethics. Moral responsibility. Ethical standards and business effectiveness. Ethical decision-making and assumptions. Developing ethical awareness. The concept and canons of ethics. Special Responsibilities of the Manager. Responsibilities of the firm. Social responsibility to the customers and other stakeholders. The Ethical Banker. Conflict of interest. Acceptance of gifts. Insider trading. Honesty and Confidentiality. Whistle blowing and loyalty duties. Instilling Ethical Standards in Organizations. Banking codes of ethics. Inter-bank transactions. CIBN professional code of Conduct and professional discipline. Offences and penalties under BOFID and NDIC Act. Advance fee fraud. Economics and Financial Crimes Commission Act. Concepts of corporate governance. Theoretical basis for corporate governance. The practice of corporate governance. Codes of corporate governance. National (CBN, FRCN, SEC codes). International (OECD). Other relevant codes. Governance structure of a company in relation to shareholders. Board of directors and management team. Ethical codes for compliance officers. The roles of shareholders in corporate governance. Types and protection of shareholders' rights. Responsibilities of shareholders. General meetings of shareholders. Roles of board of directors. Board committees. Composition and responsibilities of different board committees.

BU-FIN 309 PUBLIC FINANCE & FISCAL POLICY (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, the students should be able to:

1. discuss issues on government sources of revenue, particularly various types/relevance of taxes and objects/structure of expenditure.
2. discuss issues on fiscal relationship between and among the federating units of the economy (fiscal federalism).
3. explain issues relating to national debts and its consequences for debt management and national development.
4. discuss global debt issues, debt forgiveness and economic dependence and development.

5. differentiate between fiscal and monetary objectives
6. public budgeting systems.
7. deficit budgeting and public debt
8. concept of National Planning and Economic development.

Course Contents

Government revenues sources. Taxes. Distinction between the taxation of income and taxation of capital. Personal Income Tax. The law and practice of income tax relating to individuals and corporate entities. Exemptions. The principles and scope of company tax. Small company provisions. Computation and exemptions. Government expenditure. Debt issues. Ricardian Equivalence and fiscal responsibility. Nigerian system of income tax administration. Structure and procedures. Filing of returns and self assessments. Tax Appel Tribunal and structure. Cannons of Taxation. Tax Administration in Nigeria. The issue of double taxation. The role of the public sector in economic development. Analysis of selected public policies. Public service in Nigeria. Public debt management.

BU-FIN 312 FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

On the successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the meaning of financial information system.
2. describe the use and function of financial information systems (FIS).
3. explain the strategic value of information systems in the organization.
4. demonstrate a basic understanding of FIS basics.
5. identify the impact of information systems on the next generation of financial firms.

Course Contents

Introduction to Financial Information Systems. Fundamentals of data processing. Brief history. Conventional data processing methods. Manual methods. Mechanized methods. Classification of systems. Relative merits of systems. FIS basics. Hardware and software. Networking and security. Closed loop and open loop systems. Effect of time-lag and online real time. The total system approach and objectives. Total systems and subsystems. Information Systems and organization strategy. Information Systems development. Information Systems in firms. Information Systems in society. Information Systems in the world. Enterprise wise systems. The concept of paperless offices.

FIN: 404 Research Project.

(6 Units C: PH 270)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. carry out a substantial research-based project;
2. demonstrate capacity to improve student achievement, engagement and retention;
3. demonstrate capacity to lead and manage change through collaboration with others;
4. demonstrate an understanding of the ethical issues associated with practitioner research;
5. analyze data and synthesize research findings;
6. report research findings in written and verbal forms; and
7. use research findings to advance financial education theory and practice.

Course Contents

The project is undertaken during the second semester in the fourth year of study and is equivalent to one course unit. This is a systematic field research on a current finance topic approved by a project supervisor. A satisfactory report of reasonable and acceptable length and quality must be completed and marked by the supervisor(s) and the external examiner, and presented in a final oral examination. The project shall be graded independently out of a maximum of 100 marks distributed as follows: 70% for project report and 30% for oral presentation.

FIN: 408 Project Evaluation.**(2 Units C: LH 30)****Learning Outcomes**

At the end of this course, you should be able to:

1. discuss the totality of project evaluation;
2. prepare simple project plans/business plans;
3. evaluate projects submitted to you for consideration;
4. analyze the profit ratio and social profit of a project;
5. distinguish between risks and uncertainties; and 6. explain basic steps involved in project management.

Course Contents

Projects: Concept and dimensions. Project cycle. Techniques of project identification. Elements of project analysis: Assessment of private profitability. Cash flow dimensions; Analysis of risk and uncertainty. Project Evaluation and Review Techniques (P.E.R.T.). Project implementation assessment of social profitability. Cost and benefit analysis.

FIN: 409 Financial Technology (FINTECH).**(3 Units C: LH 45)****Learning Outcomes**

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. understand global Fintech landscape and describe the role of banks and financial service providers in shaping and responding to innovation and disruption;
2. describe banking and finance ecosystem and the role of consumers in shaping up current environment;
3. link behavioral finance theories to technological advances in banking;
4. think holistically and generate FinTech ideas;
5. understand the forces behind technological changes in the industry and apply disruption methodologies to practical case studies. Disruption is opportunity not a threat;

6. evaluate FinTech proposals;
7. recognize what type of innovation and disruption is value added with a potential to reshape legacy environment;
8. appreciate various challenges and complexities in the process of FinTech innovation;
9. possess the ability to critically discuss and present realistic proposal from idea generation to implementation;
10. gain introductory programming skills in the context of finance theory and application using python platform; and
11. appreciate the possibilities and boundaries of technology.

Course Contents

Banking in the 21st century will be technologically driven. Globalization, disintermediation, competition, emerging markets and technology will be the challenges of the future of banking. Electronic banking is a must to survive in the banking arena. Automated Teller Machines (ATM), Point of Sales Terminals (POS), Electronic Fund Transfer systems (EFT), Call Centres, Telephone Banking, Internet Banking, Digital Television Banking, GSM Mobile Banking and Virtual Banking are the new tools used in giving banking services to the corporate and individual customers. Electronic banking course will cover all the new e-banking concepts. Innovations and implementations of these technologies will be required for banks to survive

in the 21st century. The course will cover the following topics:

Overview of electronic banking arena. Hardware and software requirements in electronic banking, retail banking, electronic delivery channels and products such as: ATM, Telephony, Internet, Mobile, TV Banking. Banking Products: Traditional products, The new banking products and Segmentation. Banking systems for electronic delivery, Front-end and Presentation, Middleware and messaging, Back-end and the business rules. Security: a) Encryption b) Firewalls c) Authentication. Banking Organization for electronic delivery: Future Trends i) Breakdown of geographic barriers ii) Commoditization of banking products and new competitors iii) New competitive strategies for banks iv) Banking technology: a) Customer Relationship Management (CRM) b) Virtual banks c) Data mining d) Intelligent agents e) Biometrics f) Mobile wireless

access devices: 1. Risk management for electronic banking. Risks in computer and electronic banking. Electronic money., Electronic cash. Internet Communication Technology. Electronic Payment Systems.

Fundamentals of FinTech: (i) Audit of electronic banking activities. Financial Technologies (ii) financial innovations and their disruptive effects. (iii) Block-chain technologies and application in the finance industry. (iv) Concept of digital currency and operation of crypto currencies (v) FinTech operation and implications on commerce and agriculture.vi) Regulatory implications and role of government.

FIN: 410 Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management (3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this course students should be able to:

1. show a systematic knowledge, understanding and critical awareness of the theory;
2. show a comprehensive understanding of the complex techniques applicable to solve problems;
3. appreciate recent developments and methodologies in investment analysis and the links between the theory and their practical application and to critically evaluate such methodologies;
4. demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the complex current issues relevant to the investment market;
5. show an ability to understand, select and apply appropriate methods in portfolio management;
6. research the investment environment, different types of financial investment instruments and financial institutions; and
7. analyse and evaluate the investment purposes, the efficiency of key stages of the investment process.

Course Contents

The course is designed to acquaint students with various investment opportunities and traditional methods of investment appraisal. The assets include bonds, preferred shares and common shares. The possible rates of return and risk inherent in the assets will be evaluated. The present value concept and investment appraisal techniques are used to determine investment values. The market and environment in which investment management operations are undertaken will be studied with the regulations. Portfolio theory and portfolio management performance evaluation e.g. Treynor, Sharpe.

FIN: 411 Structure and Management of Insurance (3Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the program students should be able to:

1. describe the categories of risk, steps in the risk management process and the methods of handling risk;
2. explain the structure and operations of an insurance company;
3. explain rate making;
4. describe the role of reinsurance;
5. describe the roles of the actuary, underwriter and claims adjuster;
6. explain the historical development of insurance regulation and reasons for regulation;
7. describe the general nature of property-casualty, life, health insurance, and retirement planning;
8. describe the types of policy provisions found in an insurance policy and briefly explain the purpose of each;
9. describe the relationship between insurance rates, exposure units, and insurance premiums;
10. explain how to evaluate each major type of insurance coverage

Course Contents

Nature, development and structure of insurance. Functional operation of insurance companies. Role of government, laws and regulations of insurance. Management of insurance organizations. The insurance markets and marketing of services. Competition in the insurance industry.

Management of assets and liabilities. Management of insurance funds and investment. Insurance pricing and premium claim management. Insurance management and public policy and Social responsibility. Frauds in the insurance industry. Reinsurance and the economy. Development trends and performance analysis. International insurance problems.

FIN: 413 Quantitative Finance.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course successfully, students should be able to:

1. demonstrate mastery of econometric techniques required in order to analyse issues in asset pricing and market finance;
2. demonstrate familiarity with recent empirical findings based on financial econometric models;
3. understand and have gained valuable insights into the functioning of financial markets;
4. understand some of the practical issues in the forecasting of key financial market variables, such as asset prices, risk and dependence;
5. develop strong understanding of key concepts in finance;
6. analyze data with advanced statistical and econometric techniques;
7. apply computer programming and statistical software to analysis of data;
8. think critically about financial problems and provide potential solutions; and
9. develop the ability to manipulate and analyze large financial datasets.

Course Contents

Basic calculus for finance. Functions and graphs, equations and roots. Differentiation and Integration. Analysis of financial returns. Functions of several variables. Taylor expansion. Linear algebra for finance. Matrix algebra and its mathematical applications. Eigen vectors and Eigen values: Applications to linear portfolios. Matrix decomposition. Principal component analysis. Probability and Statistics. Basic concepts of probability. Univariate distributions. Multivariate distributions. Statistical inferences. Maximum likelihood estimation. Stochastic processes in discrete and continuous time. Linear programming. Linear regression. Simple linear regressions;

Properties of OLS estimators. Multivariate linear regression. Autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity. Applications of linear regression in finance. Numerical method in finance. Iterations. Interpolations and extrapolations. Optimization. Finite difference approximations. Binomial lattices. Monte Carlo simulations. Portfolio theory: Utility theory, portfolio allocation, theory of asset pricing. Risk adjusted performance measures. Value at Risk (VAR) models: VAR for single assets, portfolios and derivatives. Forecasting financial markets. Technical analysis. Wave theory. Market microstructure modeling.

FIN: 414 Marketing of Financial Services

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. understand the distinctive characteristics of financial services;
2. identify the problems and issues in marketing of financial services;
3. apply the marketing framework for developing a marketing strategy for financial services;
4. acquire the skills and techniques in analysing problems in real life settings; and
5. develop the communication and critical thinking skills required by the manager for effective and efficient performance.

Course Contents

The concepts of Marketing” and financial services. Marketing review and the role of marketing in the service industry. Consumer behaviour and decision process. Segmentation, targeting, positioning, etc. Service and customer orientation. Financial services development and management. Marketing channels and the effects of technology. Pricing. Profitability. Decision Making. Integrated Marketing Communications (IMC): Advertising, branding, sales promotion, sponsorships, events in the financial services industry. Building marketing staff retention and loyalty. Competitive strategies in the financial services industry. Globalisation: External environmental factors and their impact on the financial services industry.

FIN: 416 International Trade and Finance.

(4 Units C: LH 60)

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of the course students should be able to:

1. summarize international business management and the main drivers of international business strategies;
2. discuss the main entry strategies into foreign markets;
3. identify export and import sources of financing;
4. describe the importance of financial planning in international trade;
5. describe the process of exporting goods with an emphasis on the payment and documentation circuits;
6. describe the forms of international finance and payment mechanisms;
7. explain the nature and use of export credit insurance in reducing risk;
8. describe the main international and multilateral institutions related with international trade operations; and
9. discuss the importance of adequate planning relative to the financial aspects of international trade.

Course Contents

Introduction: The concept of international business. Classical trade theory: Introduction, mercantilism and nation building. Free trade. Theory of absolute advantage. Theory of comparative advantage. The basis of trade: The theory of comparative costs and comparative advantages. Impediments to trade. The assumptions of classical trade theory. Modern trade theory: Factor proportions and factor intensity. Offer curves – reciprocal demand and supply. Dynamic factors. Changing the basis of trade. Terms of trade measures, and the effects of tariff. International finance. Balance of payments accounting – credits, debits, and current account. Balance of payment accounting – the financing accounts. National income. Prices and trade balance. The Foreign Exchange markets (FOREX). Relatively fixed rate system. The gold and gold exchange standard. International business environments. Balance of payments structure interpretations and problems of definition. Causes of imbalance and methods of adjustment. Analysis of intervention. Stabilization funds and exchange controls. Payments abroad. The theory

and practice of foreign exchange. Nostro and Vostro accounts. Payment methods. Risk management and decision. Identification and elimination of risks. Collections: Clean collection, parties involved in collection. Sight and term bills of exchange. Tariffs: Argument for tariff or protection. Tariff and national income. Quotas and quantitative restrictions. Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments.

BU-FIN 401 PRACTICE OF BANKING (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, students should be able to:

1. define the concept and scope of the banker-customer relationship;
2. understand the environment of banking and other banking services;
3. identify the various types of bank accounts and banking products;
4. explain the main elements of the payments system;
5. understand the workings of the bankers' clearing system;
6. describe the events that can terminate the banker-customer relationship; and
7. explain the social aspects of banking.

Course Content

Banker Customer Relationship. General and special relationship between banker and customer. Banker's rights and duties. Duty of secrecy. Customer's rights and obligations. Special relationship between bankers and customer. Types of Account Holders. Opening and conduct of account for customers. The payments system. Payment and collection of cheques and other payment instruments. Banking and mechanism. Methods of payment. Evolution of Banking methods and processes. The Bankers clearing system. The clearing houses. Protection given to Bankers under the law. Termination of bankers' authority to pay customers cheques in various situations. Funds transfer system. Termination of Banker-Customer Relationship. Action to take on death and

mental disorder/bankruptcy of customers. Dissolution of partnership. Winding up of corporate customers. Receipts of garnishee order or summons. The social aspect of Banking Processes.

BU-FIN 402 COMPARATIVE BANKING (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, students should be able to:

1. explain the concept and function of financial intermediation;
2. understand banking under different political, economic, and religious systems;
3. discuss the history and development of banking in different nations and times;
4. explain Nigeria's experience under different types of banking models; and
5. compare banking under the different regulatory regimes in Nigeria.

Course Content

The nature and functions of financial intermediation. Political economics of banking. Banking under Capitalism and similar governance systems such as Communism and Socialism. Banking, and religion. History and development of banking system. Banking systems in different jurisdictions. Islamic Banking Systems. Political economy of banking. Banking structures. The role of banks in financial intermediation. Universal banking. Inter- country comparison of regulations and conduct of banks. Inter temporal comparison of banking in Nigeria. Banking products and services. Complete and incomplete contracts. Complete and income markets. International payment systems. The nature of deposit money banks. Micro finance banks and their characteristics. Domestic systemically important banks. The concept of too big to fail. Basel Accords. Composite risks in Banking.

BU-FIN 403 RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of course, students should be able to:

1. identify the different types of risks faced by financial institutions.
2. explain the potential impact risks on the institutions.
3. enumerate the regulatory requirements related to risk management in the financial services industry.
4. apply risk assessment techniques to identify and prioritize potential risks faced by financial institutions.
5. develop strategies to mitigate potential risks faced by financial institutions, such as diversification, hedging, and insurance.
6. analyse the effectiveness of risk management practices in mitigating potential risks and meeting regulatory requirements.
7. discuss the importance of effective risk governance and risk culture in the financial services industry.
8. evaluate the impact of emerging technologies on risk management practices in the financial services industry.
9. discuss the role of risk management in enhancing business performance and identifying new opportunities for growth.
10. demonstrate the ability to communicate effectively about risk management practices and strategies to different stakeholders, such as investors, customers, and regulators.
11. apply knowledge and skills gained in the course to pursue a career in risk management or related fields in the financial services industry

Course Contents

Introduction to Risk Management in Financial Services Industry. Types of Risks in Financial Institutions. Risk Assessment and Risk Measurement Techniques. Credit Risk Management. Market Risk Management. Liquidity Risk Management. Operational Risk Management. Reputational Risk Management. Risk Governance and Risk Culture. Regulatory Compliance and the Basel Accord requirements. Capital Adequacy and Risk-Weighted Assets. Risk Transfer Mechanisms. How to use financial derivatives to hedge risks. Enterprise Risk Management. Emerging Risks due to technology adoption. Stress Testing and Scenario Analysis. Risk Reporting and Communication. Risk Management and Business Performance Enhancement.

BU-FIN 406 INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. identify and explain the different sources of funding for infrastructure projects.
2. evaluate the suitability of different financing instruments and mechanisms for specific infrastructure projects.
3. analyse the risks and challenges involved in infrastructure financing and develop strategies to mitigate these risks.
4. apply the knowledge and skills gained in the course to real-world infrastructure financing scenarios.
5. demonstrate an understanding of the importance of infrastructure financing in promoting economic growth and development.

Course Content

Introduction to infrastructure financing. Overview of the importance of infrastructure in economic development. The types of infrastructure projects. The key stakeholders involved in infrastructure financing. Project finance. The structuring of financing for specific infrastructure projects. The risks and returns associated with each project. Financing public infrastructure development through the capital market. Public-private partnerships (PPPs). The collaborative arrangement between the public and private sectors to develop and operate infrastructure projects. The key features of PPPs. The benefits and challenges of PPP. The legal and regulatory framework for PPPs. Infrastructure investment funds. The overview of infrastructure investment funds. The structure and types of infrastructure assets investment. The key factors that investors consider when investing in infrastructure funds such as risk and return analysis. Infrastructure debt. The use of debt instruments to finance infrastructure projects. The key features of infrastructure debt. The role of credit rating agencies in assessing infrastructure debt. Public finance and PPP. Overview of the role of governments in financing infrastructure projects. Sources of government funding for infrastructure. The key challenges and opportunities in infrastructure finance. Case studies of successful and unsuccessful infrastructure projects towards providing practical insights into PPPs. The challenges and opportunities in infrastructure financing.

BU-FIN 407 International Banking and Finance (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. identify various International Banking Operations.
2. enumerate the benefits of Correspondent Banking and Off-shore Banking.
3. describe Foreign Exchange Systems and Policy; Foreign Exchange Management and Controls.
4. explain the roles of the International Financial Organizations
5. understand international trade finance gaps
6. understand the puzzle of trade costs in international finance

Course Content

International Trade Mechanism. International Banking Operations. History of International monetary systems. Financial liberation and trade openness. International Monetary Systems. Correspondent Banking. Off-shore Banking. Foreign Exchange Systems and Policy. Foreign Exchange Management and Controls. Foreign Exchange Market and Rates Determination. Foreign Exchange Services and Risk Exposure. Global Monetary Systems and Reserve. Monetary Policies. Prevention of Money Laundering. Terrorism Financing. International Investments through foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio investment. Global Banking and Financial Regulations. International Financial Markets and Centres. Global Financial Securities and Instruments. Financial Inclusion and Deepening. International Financial Organizations.

BU-FIN 412 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN FINANCIAL INDUSTRY (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. explain the nature of change, strategy, and strategic management.
2. identify the strategic management process in the finance services industry
3. undertake environmental scanning, internal analysis, and position assessment.

4. formulate vision and mission statements
5. obtain strategic information and formulate organizational strategies and functional policies.
6. develop work programmes and time tables.
7. synthesize the various types of strategic management models.

Course Content

The nature of change. Role of strategic management. Types of financial management strategies. Financial strategy and strategic management. Strategic management process in financial institutions. Strategic financial management pyramid/model. Strategic versus other types of financial planning. Developing work programmes and time tables for financial decision making. Environment scanning for financial decision making. Internal analysis and position assessment in financial institutions. Mission and vision statements of financial firms. Strategy formulation in financial organizations. Strategy evaluation in banking and other financial firms. Strategic information management systems in financial institutions. Strategic thinking of financial managers. Strategic management practices in financial institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
ACADEMIC STAFF

S/N	Faculty Name, Qualifications and Discipline	Academic Rank
1.	Owualah, S. I. DBA, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Finance)	Professor
2.	Rufus I. Akintoye, Ph.D., FCA (Strategic Fin. Mgt.)	Professor
3.	P. O. Olanrewaju. Ph.D., FCIB (Fin. Regulation & Supervision)	Professor
4.	Johnson A. Egwakhe, Ph.D. (Mgt. & Entrepreneurship)	Professor
5.	Yimka S. A. FCIA Alalade, Ph.D. MBA, HCIB (Finance)	Associate Professor
6.	Andy T. Okwu, Ph.D. (Financial Analysis & Econometric)	Associate Professor
	Abolade F. Akintola, Ph.D., M.Sc. FCIB, FCA (Finance)	Associate Professor
8.	Peter I. Ogbemor, Ph.D., M.Sc. MBA, FCA, FCTI, ACS, CISA, CISM, CRISC (Finance)	Senior Lecturer
9.	Wale-Awe, O. Isaac, JP, Ph.D., M.Sc. PGD, B.Sc., FCA (Finance)	Senior Lecturer
10.	Ogboi, Charles, Ph.D., M.Sc. B.Sc., FCIB (Finance)	Senior Lecturer
11.	Folorunso I. Akande, Ph.D., M.Sc., MBF, FCIB, FCA (Finance)	Lecturer I
12.	Ajibade, T. Ayodeji, PhD, ACA, ACTI (Entrepreneurship, International Accounting, Quantitative Techniques).	Lecturer I
13.	Kwarbai, D. Jerry, PhD, ACA, ACTI (Audit and Forensic Accounting)	Lecturer I
14.	Omosebi, Tolulope R., Ph.D., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Finance)	Lecturer II
15.	Akande Omowunmi C. Ph.D., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Finance)	Lecturer II
16.	Olasode, Esther M., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Finance)	Assistant Lecturer
17.	Adefala. Femi. M.Sc., B.Sc. (Finance) ACA	Assistant Lecturer
18.	Alabi, Ebenezer M.Sc., B.Sc. (Finance) ACA	Assistant Lecturer
19.	Ajila, Funmilayo E. HND. (Secretarial)	Admin Assistant