



BABCOCK UNIVERSITY
ILISHAN-REMO, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
BABCOCK UNIVERSITY
ILISHAN REMO
OGUN STATE
NIGERIA

WEBSITE: www.babcock.edu.ng

Bachelor of Science (BSc) Accounting Programme

2023 - 2028

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

The Accounting programme pre-dated the inauguration of Babcock University as one of the private Universities in Nigeria in 1999. The programme was offered under business administration as a minor programme for students then taking courses as major in Religion during the ACWA/ASWA era. By 1997/1998, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria's (ICAN) Accounting Technicians Scheme (ATS) programme was already in process, co-ordinated then by now Professor Luke Onuoha. Records indicate that some of the early products of that scheme are currently Fellows of ICAN and ACCA London.

However, the Accounting programme as presently constituted took off at the inception of Babcock University in 1999, with an initial enrolment of 100 students under the Department of Accounting, Economics and Banking and Finance headed by then Dr. P.O Didia. The first set of 110 graduands were produced in 2003. The department became autonomous, as a separate department in 2004 with now Professor S. A. Owolabi as its HOD. Since then, the department has made tremendous progress in all ramifications. The department currently offers both undergraduate and postgraduate (M.Sc., MPhil and PhD) programmes in Accounting. As at 2019/2020 session, the undergraduate students enrolment was 931 students. Currently, the department has collaborations with ICAN and ACCA London. The collaboration (MOU) with ICAN grants our students exemption to the Skills level; they write only the 5 papers at the professional level on graduation. The MOU with ACCA London also gives 8 papers exemption to our students, enabling them to write only 5 papers on graduation. The department also offers a two-year conversion programme for HND and ACA holders that have no bachelor's degree in Accounting.

Our students are introduced to the ATS (ATSWA) programme at the 100 level and this has enabled many of them to qualify as Chartered Accountants even before their graduation from the University. The performance of Babcock Accounting students at the ICAN professional level examinations has been very commendable as many of them win prizes in the examinations. In the 2018 May diet, a Babcock student, Eigbefoh Moysoreoluwa Adesua came overall best at the Professional level examination and won a total of six (6) prizes. This excellent performance was again achieved in the November 2023 professional examination where Akalezi, Chidinma Deborah, a 400 level student, in her first semester also came first and won four prizes. In the World of work, it is pertinent to mention that our graduates are visible in all sectors. Their presence in the workforce of the Big 4 Audit firms, both in Nigeria and outside Nigeria is glaring and encouraging.

The HOD and the entire faculty gladly welcome you to this unique department and family where young professionals are prepared and nurtured in the fear of God for service to humanity through functional, result-oriented and wholistic education. Be proud to belong.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING (B.Sc., Accounting)



Appolos Nwabuisi Nwaobia, Ph.D
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

List of Faculty

NAME	RANK	QUALIFICATIONS
NWAOBIA, Appolos N.	Professor	Ph.D, FCA, ACTI, M.Sc..MBA
AKINTOYE, Rufus I.	Professor	Ph.D, FCA,FCTI, M.Sc,MBA
ENYI, Patrick E.	Professor	Ph.D, FCA, MBA, RFC
ADEGBIE, Festus Folajimi	Professor	Ph.D, MPhil, FCA, FCIB, FCTI
OWOLABI, Sunday A.	Professor	Ph.D, MSc, FCA,
ONUOHA, Luke N.	Professor	Ph.D, DBA,FCA,MBA
DADA, Samuel O.	Professor	Ph.D, FCA, ACTI, M.Sc., B.Ed
OGUNDAJO, Grace A.	Assoc. Professor	Ph.D, ACA, ACTI, MBA
AKINTOLA, Abolade	Assoc. Professor	Ph.D. MSc, FCA
ALALADE Samson	Assoc. Professor	Ph.D, MSc
ADEBAWOJO, Oladipupo	Senior Lecturer	Ph.D, M.Sc., FCA
OBIDA, Solomon	Senior Lecturer	Ph.D, FCA
KWARBAI Jerry D	Senior Lecturer	PhD, MSc, ACA, ACTI
OLAYINKA, Ifayemi M.	Lecturer I	Ph.D, M.Sc., ACA
AJAYI-OWOEYE, Ayooluwa	Lecturer I	Ph.D, M.Sc., B.Sc., ACA
ALU, Chituru Nkechinyere	Lecturer I	Ph.D, M.Sc., B.Sc.
OWOLABI, Babatunde	Lecturer I	Ph.D, M.Sc., ACA
OLURIN, Oluwatoyosi T	Lecturer I	FCA, MBA, B.Sc.
AHANNAYA Chinedu G.	Lecturer I	Ph.D, M.Sc.,B.Sc., HND
IZANG Julia Ufuoma	Lecturer II	Ph.D, M.Sc., B.Sc., ACA
FATOKI, Toyin Victoria	Lecturer II	M.Sc., B.Sc.
ONU, Gift N.	Lecturer II	Ph.D, M.Sc., B.Sc.

DEPARTMENT'S VISION STATEMENT

The vision of the department is to produce world class accounting professionals and researchers through cutting edge research with spiritual alertness and the best of morals and proven integrity.

MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to produce globally competitive accounting researchers with solid academic and professional background through modern information dissemination, cutting edge research, functional application and ethical values required to meet the manpower needs of industry, public and private sectors as well as the not-for-profit organizations of Nigerian economy and the global environment.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE ACCOUNTING PROGRAMME

The philosophy of the Accounting programme is to strengthen the intellectual capacity of students in the accounting discipline with high ethical and Christian values so as to equip them with adequate knowledge needed for an understanding and analysis of the issues in the private and public sectors of Nigerian economy, while developing entrepreneurial spirit to create employment and add value to the global economy as a whole.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Accounting programme are: -

1. To equip and expose the students of the department to programmes in Accounting and allied disciplines.
2. To develop the students' sense of holistic judgment, and ability to prepare financial Statements and reports, analyze financial numbers in the decision process, and develop investment policies using generally acceptable accounting standards in the public and private sector of the global economy.
3. To create appropriate environment necessary for the students' intellectual development and develop the spirit of self-reliance in them.
4. To develop Students' ability for independent research work through library research, seminar, fieldwork and computer application in our Laboratory.
5. To enable the graduates of the department like others, within the School of Management Sciences fit into various sectors of the economy. The programme is such that our graduates would serve as Accountants, Auditors, Tax experts, Directors, Finance Managers, Policy Analysts, Lecturers, Investment analysts and Planning/Budget Officers,
6. To produce graduates that can fit into Postgraduate Programmes of MSc, MPhil and PhD in Accounting and allied fields

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates must have obtained five (5) credits at not more than two sittings in five subjects including English Language, Mathematics, Economics, and any other two subjects at SSCE, GCE and other recognized O’level examinations of recognized bodies. A pass in Economics may be considered provided the candidate has a credit pass either in accounting or Commerce.

For Direct Entry into the 200L, in addition to the O’Level requirements above, candidates must possess passes in three WAEC/GCE/Cambridge Advanced Level (A’Level) Certificate with a Minimum of C, which must include Accounting, Mathematics and Economics. In addition, ATS 3/ATSWA 3/Fundamental Level of Professional Examination/ACCA passes in F1, F2, F3, F4/OND-Minimum of Upper Credit/HND-Minimum of Lower Credit may be admitted into 200L of our accounting programme.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

- A. A minimum of 104 credits of Departmental Courses.
- B. A minimum of 18 credits in courses outside the department.
- C. A minimum of 35 general studies courses
- D. Complete, report and defend a search project supervised by a staff Project Supervisor.

A minimum of 157 credits is required before a student could graduate from the Accounting Program. For the purpose of the minimum standards in Accounting, the courses are categorized into two:

- 1. General Studies/courses
- 2. Core courses

A core (compulsory) course must be taken and passed by all students before they can be awarded a degree.

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 on the programme.

A credit of a course is defined as one contact hour of lecture/tutorial/seminar or three practical per week in a semester of 17 weeks.

Level	Dept. courses	GST Courses	Non Dept. Courses	Total
100	10	11	14	35
200	25	11	04	40
300	35	09	0	44
400	34	04	0	38
Total	104	35	18	157

Programmes

The department of Accounting runs the following academic programmes:

1. B.Sc Degree (in conjunction with ICAN) 4 years.
2. M.Sc Degree in Accounting (Minimum of 3 semesters for regular students and 6 semesters for elongated students).
3. MPhil Degree in Accounting (minimum of 4 semesters)
4. PhD Accounting (minimum of 6 Semesters)

SUBDIVISION OF COURSES INTO LECTURE, TUTORIAL/PRACTICAL

All students in the School of Management Sciences should take a minimum load of 16 credits per semester. It is important that tutorials beheld for students in small groups. There must be at least one tutorial to two lecture hours. Thus a course of one credit should comprise of 12hours of lecture and 6hours of tutorial or seminar.

B.Sc. (Hons.) ACCOUNTING(INTEGRATED WITH ACA AND ACCA)

100LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STAUS	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 011	Citizenship Orientation		0	
BU-GST 012	Citizenship Orientation			0
GST 111	Communication in English Language	C	2	
GST 112	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	C		2
BU-GST 105	Use of Library & Study Skills	C	2	
BU-GST 120	ICT Fundamentals & Office productivity management	C	1	
BU-GST 112	Health Principles	C		1
BU-GST 126	Life and Teachings of Christ the Messiah	C		3
AMS 101	Principles of Management	C	2	
BU – BUA 102	Principles of Management II	C		2
AMS 102	Basic Mathematics	C		2
AMS 103	Introduction to Computing	C	2	
AMS 104	Principles 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	Principles of Economics 1	C	2	
ECO 102	Principles of Economics II	C		2
BU-ACC 103	Principles of Financial Management	C	2	
BU-ACC 105	Introduction to Public Finance	C	2	
	TOTAL (35 Credits)		18	17

B.Sc. (Hons.) ACCOUNTING(INTEGRATED WITH ACA AND ACCA)

200LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
BU-GST 021	Citizenship Orientation		0	
BU-GST 022	Citizenship Orientation			0
GST 212	Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence	C		2
ENT 211	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	C	2	
BU-GST 221	Introduction to Agriculture	C	1	
BU-GST 290	Introduction to Data Analytics	C	1	
BU-GST 215	Adventist Heritage	C	3	
BU-GST 200	Communication in French	C		1
BU-GST 220	Origins and Science	C		1
ACC 201	Financial Accounting I	C	3	
ACC 202	Financial Accounting II	C		3
ACC 203	Corporate Governance & Accounting Ethics	C	3	
ACC 204	Cost Accounting	C		3
ACC 206	Accounting Laboratory	C		3
ECO 201	Introduction to Microeconomics I	C	2	
ECO 203	Introduction to Macroeconomics I	C	2	
BU-ACC 208	Business law	C		3
BU-ACC 212	Introduction to Business Analytics	C		2
BU-ACC 210	Introduction to Human Resource Accounting	C		2
BU-ACC 211	Accounting for Specialised Businesses	C	3	
	TOTAL (40 Credits)		20	20

B.Sc. (Hons.) ACCOUNTING(INTEGRATED WITH ACA AND ACCA)

300LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
			0	
BU-GST 031	Citizenship Orientation			
BU-GST 032	Citizenship Orientation			0
GST 312	Peace and Conflict Resolution	C		2
ENT 312	Venture Creation	C		2
BU-GST 310	Data Analysis using Advanced Excel/SPSS/power BI/Tableau	C	1	
BU-GST 317	Fundamentals of Christian Faith	C	3	
BU-GST 312	Family Life	C		1
ACC 301	Financial Reporting I	C	3	
ACC 302	Financial Reporting II	C		3
ACC 303	Management Accounting	C	3	
ACC 305	Taxation I	C	3	
ACC 306	Taxation II	C		3
ACC 307	Auditing Assurance I	C	3	
ACC 308	Public Sector Accounting & Reporting	C		3
ACC 311	Entrepreneurship in Accounting	C	3	
BU-ACC 304	Accounting Research Methods	C		2
BU-ACC 309	Business Analytics	C	2	
BU-ACC 310	Computer Applications & Mgt. Inform. Systems	C		2
BU-ACC 312	Accounting Theory	C		2
BU-ACC 313	Corporate Law	C	3	
	TOTAL (44 Credits)		24	20

B.Sc. (Hons.) ACCOUNTING(INTEGRATED WITH ACA AND ACCA)

400LEVEL COURSES

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	STATUS	SEMESTER	
			1 ST	2 ND
			0	
BU-GST 041	Citizenship Orientation			
BU-GST 042	Citizenship Orientation			0
BU-GST 440	E-Project Management and Simulation	C	1	
BU-GST 400	Religion and Social Ethics	C		3
ACC 401	Advanced Financial Reporting	C	3	
ACC 402	Corporate Reporting	C		3
ACC 403	Auditing and Assurance II	C	3	
ACC 404	Financial Management	C		3
ACC 405	Bankruptcy & Liquidation	C	3	
ACC 490	Research Project	C		6
BU-ACC 406	International Corporate Finance	C		2
BU-ACC 407	Performance Monitoring & Evaluation	C	2	
BU-ACC 408	Multidisciplinary case study	C		3
BU-ACC 409	Business Policy and Strategy	C	2	
BU-ACC 411	Environmental Accounting	C	2	
BU-ACC 413	Forensic Accounting	C	2	
	TOTAL (38 Credits)		18	20

COURSE CONTENTS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

100 Level

GST 111: Communication in English (2 Unit 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, 3RsQ). 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.

GST 112: Nigerian People and Culture

(2 Unit C: LH 30)

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. analyse 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 selfreliance (indigenous trade and market system; indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria 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 Nigeria 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 Re-orientation; 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 e.t.c). Nature and Purpose of the organizing function, department, line and staff, staffing, e.t.c. 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. Introduction to decision making.

BU-BUA 102

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning outcomes and course contents from BSAD/MKTG Dept.

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.

BU-ACC 103: Introduction to Financial Management

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Explain four (4) major functions of finance in business and organizations.
2. Explain the concept of 'time value of money'.
3. Interpret a simple financial statement using ratios.
4. Calculate the compound interest on funds invested.
5. Describe the concept of capitalization.
6. Compute simple cost of debt capital.
7. Discuss the concept of working capital.
8. Mention four (4) users of financial statements.

Course Contents

Definition of finance. Risk and finance. Types of business organizations. Scope of finance function. Sources of business finance. Financial statement analysis: Overview of financial statement. Users and uses of financial statements. Elements of financial statements. Financial statements analysis. Importance and limitations of ratio analysis. Capitalization. Causes of capitalisation. Leverage analysis. Basic concept of cost of capital. Computation of cost of capital.

Concepts of time value of money. Simple interest and compound interest. Basic concept of dividend and dividend decisions. Working capital management.

BU-ACC105 Introduction to Public Finance

(2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning outcomes

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

1. Explain the concept of public finance.
2. List four (4) differences between the private and public sectors of an economy.
3. Explain the rationale for government intervention in the economy.
4. State at least four (4) economic objectives and policies of the government.
5. State two (2) differences between external and internal public debt.
6. Explain the general causes and consequences of public debt.
7. Identify five (5) causes of Nigeria debt crisis.
8. Mention four (4) benefits and implications of public debt.
9. Define fiscal federalism in its different forms.
10. Identify three (3) elements of fiscal federalism.
11. Explain the basis for fiscal federalism and fiscal decentralation.
12. Prepare a simple federation account from a financial data.
13. Prepare a simple consolidated revenue fund account from a given, financial data.

Course contents

Principles of public finance. Constitutional provisions for sharing of revenue among the three tiers of government. The economic environment and role of the public sector. Monetary Policy and its instruments. Main sources of revenue and capital finance. Revenue collection agencies and their roles. Composition and functions of Federation Accounts Allocation Committee. Preparation of simple federation account. Preparation of Consolidated Revenue Fund Account. Sources of revenue and items of expenditure of the three tiers of government. Expenditure framework of public finance. Revenue framework of public finance. Meaning and classifications of public debt. Debt management strategies. Principles and practices of fiscal federalism. Inter-public sectoral fiscal relations. Nigeria's experience with revenue allocation. Monetary Policy and its instruments. The relationship between SDGs and public finance.

200 Level

GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

A student who has successfully gone through this course should be able to:

1. know the basic features of philosophy as an academic discipline;

2. identify the main branches of philosophy & the centrality of logic in philosophical discourse; 3. know the elementary rules of reasoning;
4. distinguish between valid and invalid arguments;
5. think critically and assess arguments in texts, conversations and day-to-day discussions;
6. critically assess the rationality or otherwise of human conduct under different existential conditions;
7. develop the capacity to extrapolate and deploy expertise in logic to other areas of knowledge, and
8. guide his or her actions, using the knowledge and expertise acquired in philosophy and logic.

Course Contents

Scope of philosophy; notions, meanings, branches and problems of philosophy. Logic as an indispensable tool of philosophy. Elements of syllogism, symbolic logic— the first nine rules of inference. Informal fallacies, laws of thought, nature of arguments. Valid and invalid arguments, logic of form and logic of content — deduction, induction and inferences. Creative and critical thinking. Impact of philosophy on human existence. Philosophy and politics, philosophy and human conduct, philosophy and religion, philosophy and human values, philosophy and character molding, etc.

ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

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; describe stages in enterprise formation, partnership and networking including business planning;
6. describe contemporary entrepreneurial issues in Nigeria, Africa and the rest of the world; and
7. 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 and 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

ACC 201: Financial Accounting I

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. appreciate the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements;
2. prepare simple financial statements of a limited liability company;
3. account for borrowing cost;
4. discuss accounting for government grants;
5. define relevant terms under IFRS 15 – Revenue;
6. account for inventory;
7. explain accounting policies; and
8. define relevant terms under IFRS 15 – Revenue.

Course Contents

IASB framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Introduction to IFRS 15 – Revenue and IAS 1. Presentation of Financial Statements. IAS 2. Accounting for inventories. Introduction to IAS 8 – Accounting policies, IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment, IAS 20 – Government Grants and IAS 23 – Borrowing Costs.

ACC 202: 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 conceptual framework for financial reporting;
2. prepare simple Partnership account;
3. explain Joint arrangement under IFRS 11;
4. account for goods on sale or return;
5. describe Revenue and Grants in accordance with the provision of the IFRS;
6. develop simple accounting policies; and
7. prepare final accounts.

Course Contents

Conceptual framework for financial reporting. The principles of Small and Medium-sized Entities' Guidelines on Accounting (SMEGA) and Level 3 guidance. Introduction to partnership – definitions, types of partners, deeds, partners' capital and current accounts, profit sharing ratio and appropriation account. Introduction to IFRS 11 – Joint arrangement, and account for substance of transactions under goods on sale or return.

ACC 203: Corporate Governance and Accounting Ethics

(3 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the theoretical framework for corporate governance;
2. describe the codes of corporate governance;
3. explain the governance structure of a company
4. describe role of shareholders in corporate governance;
5. explain the role of board of directors and board committees in corporate governance;
6. discuss internal control and audit procedures;
7. explain the role of governance in sustainability;
8. list the Ethical codes by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, OECD and other Local and International agencies; and
9. explain relevant ethical codes for professional accountants (IFAC Codes of ethics).

Course Contents

Concepts of corporate governance, theoretical platform for corporate governance, the practice of corporate governance, codes of corporate governance - National (FRCN code). International (OECD), other relevant codes. Governance structure of a company in relation to shareholders, board of directors and management team. Ethical codes for internal and external auditors, the roles of shareholders in corporate governance, covering: types and protection of shareholders' right, responsibilities of shareholders, general meetings of shareholders, roles of board of directors and board committees, in relation to: composition and responsibilities of different board committees. Internal control and internal audit procedures, covering responsibilities of audit committee, internal auditor, and external auditor. Corporate Governance code by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria and ethical codes for the professional accountants (IFAC code of ethics)

ACC 204: Cost Accounting

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the nature and objective of a cost accounting system;
2. describe the organisation of cost accounting department and its relationship with other departments;

3. explain elements of cost, cost classification, estimation and behaviour;
4. account for materials, labour and overhead in a cost accounting system;
5. explain costing methods - specific order and process costing;
6. familiarise with the treatment of process gains and losses;
7. prepare integrated and interlocking accounts;
8. discuss the concept of marginal and standard costing with simple variance analysis; and
9. explain functional budgets and cash budget.

Course Contents

Definition of cost and cost accounting. The need for and installation of a cost accounting system, objectives of a cost accounting system, organisation of a cost accounting department and its relationship with other departments, advantages and limitations of a cost accounting system. Differences between cost and financial accounting, and cost and management accounting. Classification and estimation of cost into variable and fixed elements. Account for materials, labour and overhead. Preparation of specific order costing (job, batch and contract), process costing, including treatment of process gains and losses in line with IAS 2, integrated and interlocking accounts, explain and apply costing techniques marginal costing, (break-even and CVP analysis), standard costing. Prepare and explain simple variance analysis, and explain and prepare functional budget and cash budget.

ACC 206: Accounting Laboratory

(3 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. use spreadsheets applicable for basic accounting functions and data analysis;
2. demonstrate how to use cloud-based accounting software;
3. apply cash management tools to solve accounting problems;
4. illustrate the use of an audit software for basic audit exercise;
5. describe the use of a presentation software for report presentations;
6. use a database management software for accounting and business data management; and
7. use software productivity tool for office services.

Course Contents

Use of spreadsheets applicable for accounting functions and data analysis. The use of cloudbased accounting software. Standard chart of accounts on ERP software. Use of accounting software such as SAGE, Peachtree, QuickBooks, oracle, SAP, cloud accounting Software, etc. to prepare financial statements, and use of audit software for data analysis. The features of the following productivity tools needed by present day accountants, such as word, note pad, google office suite. Project management tools, communication and collaboration tools, social media management

tools, note taking tools, electronic signature tools, to do list tools, file conversion tools, optical character recognition, scanner apps, grammar checker tools and file storage tools.

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 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.

BU-ACC 208 Business Law

(3 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Explain the functions and importance of law in any given society.
2. Discuss at least four (4) sources of business Law in Nigeria.
3. List four (4) essential elements of a valid contract.
4. Discuss the three (3) modes of discharge of contract.
5. Explain the law relating to agency relationships as applicable in Nigeria.
6. List four (4) remedies for breach of sale of goods contract.
7. Discuss contract of Sale of Goods in Nigeria
8. Compare the obligations of the owner and the hirer under Hire Purchase contract.
9. Describe the nature of banker/customer relationship.
10. Discuss the laws governing partnership agreement in Nigeria.
11. Explain three (3) types of negotiable instruments.

Course Contents

Importance of Law in the Society. Sources of Nigerian law. Nature and Forms of contracts. Vitiating Elements. Discharge of Contract. Remedies for Breach of Contract. Damages. Specific Performance Injunction. Equitable Remedy. Law of Tort. Agency Relationship. Contract of Sale of Goods. Hire Purchase contract. Banker/Customer Relationship. Negotiable Instruments. Quasi-Negotiable Instruments. Partnerships.

BU-ACC 209: Introduction to Business Analytics

(2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Identify basic probability concepts and probability distributions as an aid to business decision making.
2. Mention two (2) types of variables.

3. State two (2) types of hypotheses.
4. Identify at least four (4) sampling techniques.
5. Compute simple descriptive statistics from given data set.
6. Conduct basic statistical procedures such as regressions analysis using real business data.
7. Apply statistical findings to solving business problems and decision making.

Course Contents

Introduction to statistics and statistical procedures. Statistical methods. Describing and summarizing data. Creating visual representations of data in Excel. Define and calculate descriptive statistics. Create scatter plots and calculate the correlation coefficient. The role of statistics in modern business environment. Sampling and Estimation. Inferential statistics. Data collection techniques. Meaning and types of variables. Scaling and Measurements. Probability concepts and probability distributions. Sampling and sampling techniques. Sampling distribution. Interval estimation. Meaning and types of hypothesis. Hypothesis testing. Correlation analysis. Regression analysis. ANOVA. Time series analysis. Panel data analysis. Case study analysis. Cross-sectional analysis.

Minimum Academic Standards

Accounting laboratory

BU-ACC 210 Introduction to Human Resource Accounting (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning outcomes

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

1. Explain the concept of human resource accounting.
2. Explain two (2) stages of the evolution of human resource accounting.
3. State two (2) significance of human resource accounting.
4. Describe three (3) human resource accounting practices in Nigeria.
5. Explain two (2) approaches of valuing human resource.
6. Discuss the five (5) processes of human resource audit.
7. Mention at least two (2) methods of human resource valuation.
8. Prepare a sample human resource valuation, based on a specified scenario.

Course Contents

Introduction to Human Resource (HR) Accounting. Historical development of human resource accounting. Criteria for employment of work force in organizations. Valuation of human resource. Cost approach of valuing human resource. Value approach to human resource valuation. Modern methods of valuing human resource. Benefits and limitations of human resource accounting. Reporting of human resource accounting. Human resource accounting practices in Nigeria. Reporting standards on human resource accounting. Statutory provisions governing HR accounts. Introduction to human resource audit. Benefits and limitations of HR audit. Need and significance

of HR audit. Process of HR audit. Approaches of HR audit. Principles of Effective HR Auditing. Role of HR auditor. Methods of Conducting HR audit (interview, workshop, observation and questionnaire). Components of HR audit. HR audit and workforce Issues. Workforce communication and employee relations. Performance management. Compensation system and teambuilding system. HR audit for legal compliance and safe business practices. Pre-employment requirements. Hiring process. New-hire orientation process. Workplace policies and practices. Issues in human capital measurement and reporting.

BU-ACC 211 Accounting for Specialized Businesses (3 Units; Core; LH = 30; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Describe five (5) features and peculiarities of specialized businesses.
2. Explain three (3) basic terminologies applicable to each specialized business as they are used in accounting.
3. Explain two (2) regulatory frameworks guiding the preparation of the accounts of each of the designated specialized businesses.
4. Apply the statutory regulations guiding the preparation of each of the designated specialized businesses' financial statements.
5. Apply two (2) relevant accounting standards to each of those specialized businesses.
6. Demonstrate the application of the regulatory frameworks in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements of the different specialized entities.

Course Contents

Consignment Accounting. Accounting for containers. Hire Purchase accounts. Royalties account. Accounting for insurance claims on loss. Farmers' account. Accounts of Cooperative Society & Thrift. Departmental accounts. Sinking Fund/Annuity. Accounts of insurance companies. Oil and Gas accounting. Leasing account. Voyage accounts. Solicitors' account. Pension Funds account. Unit Trust account. Underwriters' account. Building societies account.

300 Level

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. analyze 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' phenomena; boundary/boarder disputes; political disputes; ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic inequalities; social dispute. 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 and human development. Approaches to ease & conflict management - (religious, government, community leaders etc.). elements of peace studies and conflict resolution. Conflict dynamics assessment scales. Constructive and destructive, justice and legal framework. Concepts of social justice; the Nigerian legal system. Insurgency and terrorism. Peace mediation and peace keeping. Peace and Security Council (international, national and local levels). Agents of conflict resolution – conventions, treaties, community policing. evolution and imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Dialogue, arbitration, negotiation, collaboration, etc. Roles of international organizations in conflict resolution - (a). the United Nations (UN) and its conflict resolution organs; the African Union and Peace Security Council. ECOWAS in peace keeping. The media and traditional institutions in peace building. Managing post-conflict situations; refugees. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS). The role of NGOs in post-conflict situations.

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, etc. Entrepreneurial finance: venture capital, equity finance, crowd funding. Micro finance, personal savings, small business investment organizations and business plan competition. Entrepreneurial marketing and ecommerce. Principles of marketing, customer acquisition and 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. Negotiations and business communication: strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining. Traditional and modern business communication methods. Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations: business idea generation and presentations. Business idea contest, brainstorming sessions, idea pitching, etc. Technological Solutions: the concepts 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), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy, etc. Digital business and e-commerce strategies).

ACC 301: Financial Reporting I

(3 units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. prepare advanced partnership account involving: admission, retirement, dissolution, change of interest, treatment of goodwill on admission/retirement, conversion of partnerships to limited companies, and amalgamation of partnerships;
2. discuss joint arrangements under IFRS 11;
3. account for company formation: issue and redemption of shares, and debentures;
4. prepare and present general purpose financial statements in accordance with IAS 1 and IAS 7, incorporating the provisions of other standards such as IAS 8 and IAS 10;
5. identify different components of Income taxes;
6. distinguish between Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets; and
7. explain Related Party transactions in accounting.

Course Contents

Advanced partnership accounts involving admission, retirement, dissolution, change of interest. The treatment of goodwill on admission/retirement. Conversion of partnerships to limited companies, and amalgamation of partnerships. IFRS 11: Joint arrangements, company account, involving – formation, issue and redemption of shares, debentures, and preparation and presentation of final accounts of limited liability companies in line with relevant IAS (IAS 2, IAS 7, IAS 8, IAS 16, and IAS 40). Introduction to IAS 12 – Income taxes, introduction to IAS 37 – Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets. Introduction to IFRS 13 – Fair value. Introduction to IAS 24 – Related party transactions.

ACC 302: Financial Reporting II

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 15)

Learning Outcomes

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

- 1 analyse and interpret general purpose financial statements using ratio;
- 2 discuss the uses of earnings per share as a tool of ratio analysis (IAS 33);
- 3 write reports on the computed ratios drawing conclusion and making recommendations;
- 4 discuss the limitation of the use of ratios in the analysis and interpretation of general purpose financial statements;
- 5 discuss the provisions of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6 of 2011;
- 6 account for property, plant and equipment under IAS 16 and IAS 40.;
- 7 identify simple accounting for taxes under IAS 12;
- 8 list simple accounting for Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets under IAS 37;
- 9 appreciate simple accounting for Fair value in financial reporting under IFRS 13; and
- 10 explain simple accounting for related party transactions under IAS 24.

Course Contents

Analysis and interpretation of financial statements. The provisions of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6 of 2011. The provisions of the following standards: IAS 10 – Events after the reporting period, IAS 33 – Earnings per share, IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment, IAS 40 – Investment property, IAS 12 – Taxes, IAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, IFRS 13 - Fair value, and IAS 24 - Related party transactions.

ACC 303: Management Accounting (Performance Management) (3 units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. evaluate and apply appropriate budgeting and standard costing techniques to planning and control in business;
2. discuss the behavioural aspect of budgeting and budgetary control;
3. discuss strategic performance management in evaluating and improving organisational performance;
4. evaluate and apply cost reduction and control techniques for efficiency of business operations;
5. discuss the use of spreadsheet applications in Performance Management;
6. discuss the underlying concepts in Performance Management;
7. prepare cost information for decision making, using relevant costs;
8. evaluate divisional performances and discuss different transfer pricing techniques;
9. discuss various pricing strategies and calculate product prices using these strategies;
10. discuss ethical principles relating to Performance Management; and
11. discuss and evaluate topical issues in Performance Management.

Course Contents

Strategic management accounting techniques in performance management. Budget and budgetary control in relation to the following: forecasting, master and subsidiary budgets, including cash budget, and flexible budgets. The behavioural aspect of budgeting and budgetary control. Standard costing and analysis of variances. Cost reduction and control techniques in business operations. Spreadsheet applications in performance management. Decision making: identification of relevant cost based on given data and information for short term decision making, cost-volume-profit analyses (including single and multiple products) using both numerical and graphical techniques with relevant advice to management. Different pricing strategies. Dealing with uncertainty in decision-making. Application of learning and experience curve theory. Discuss performance management in relation to the following: definitions, nature and scope. Comparison between performance management and cost accounting. Comparison between performance management and financial accounting, cost information for decision making, using relevant costs. Divisional performance and different transfer pricing techniques; various pricing strategies and calculation of product prices using these strategies. Ethical principles relating to performance management. Topical issues in performance management, covering -Activity-Based Costing (ABC), Just-in-Time, Kaizen costing, target costing, lifecycle costing, backflush accounting, throughput accounting, advanced manufacturing techniques and balance scorecard.

ACC 305: Taxation I

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the administrative structure of tax system in Nigeria;
2. apply the tax rules and regulations in computing tax liabilities relating to individual and partnership; and
3. discuss the tax procedures covering assessments, appeals, collection and filing of tax returns.

Course Contents

The objectives, types, principles, and basic concepts of taxation. Nigeria system of income tax administration and policy. Roles, functions, compositions and powers of relevant tax authorities such as Local Government Revenue Committee, State Board of Internal Revenue, Joint State Revenue Committee, Federal Inland Revenue Service, Joint Tax Board and Tax Appeal Tribunal. Revised National tax policy, 2017, Tax Identification Number (TIN), and Voluntary Assets and Income Declaration Scheme (VAIDS). Tax procedures covering returns, assessments, collection and appeal with reference to necessary legislations. Taxation of employment income (PIT). Taxation of investment income, taxation of trusts, settlements and estates, taxation of a sole proprietor, taxation of partnership business.

ACC 306: Taxation II

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 15)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. discuss bases and computation of companies' income tax;
2. compute tax relating to small, medium-sized and large companies, including pioneer companies;
3. compute tax of specialised businesses, including digital economies;
4. file tax returns in respect of taxes relating to different transactions;
5. discuss the underlying concepts and principles of tax audit and investigation;
6. explain the principles of Transfer Pricing;
7. identify allowable and disallowable expenses for tax purposes; and
8. illustrate the use of stamp duties and its application to business transactions.

Course Contents

Computation of companies' income tax in relation to - principles and scope, commencement of business, change of accounting date and cessation of business. Allowable and disallowable expenses. Computation of income taxable and non-taxable income, loss relief, capital allowances. Computation of total profit, companies' income tax and tertiary education tax. Computation of taxes for small companies and pioneer companies. Criteria for reliefs, exemptions and tax computation. Computation of taxes for specialised businesses (e.g. extractive and mining industries). (Compute transaction taxes, such as stamp duties, luxury tax, land use charge, value added tax, withholding tax, customs and excise duties. Transfer pricing regulations, including Nigerian Income Tax Transfer Pricing Regulations (2012), Income Tax Transfer Pricing Regulations (2018), Transfer Pricing Guidelines of Organization. Tax audit and investigation, back duty investigation/additional tax liability.

ACC 307: Auditing and Assurance I

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. discuss the objectives and scope of external auditing and assurance;
2. describe the legal and regulatory framework for auditing and assurance;
3. discuss the steps of audit process;
4. demonstrate skills in writing and communicating findings of audit report after the conclusion of the audit engagement;
5. apply appropriate auditing standards to auditing and assurance;
6. Distinguish between errors and fraud;
7. Explain the public expectation from audit and the gaps to date; and

8. Identify the functions of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN).

Course Contents

Definitions, objectives, benefits, types, basic concepts of auditing. Differences between errors and frauds, audit expectation gap, true and fair view, auditors' independence. Concept of materiality (ISA 320), reasonable assurance, public interest and professional scepticism. The legal and regulatory frameworks for statutory audit and assurance in line with the provisions of - Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAEs) and other frameworks of professional accountancy bodies in Nigeria. Basic steps of audit and assurance process in relation to - nomination of auditors (CAMA 2020), and engagement and acceptance (ISA 210, ISA 510, ISA 300, ISA 320, ISA 520, and ISA 600). Audit planning and strategy, covering - analytical procedures, materiality, internal control assessments, reliance on internal audit, specialists and other auditors ISA 620, tests of control, and visits to locations, branches and departments (ISA 300, ISA 530, ISA 315, and ISA 220). Audit risk, covering - analysis and evaluation of audit risks, audit risk assessment (ISA 315 and ISA 320) and post audit client review. Discuss audit evidence covering - nature of audit evidence (ISA 500, 501, ISA 505 and ISA 520), management representations (ISA 580), cut-off procedures and documentary evidence (ISA 530), audit documentation (ISA 230), audit samples (ISA 530 and ISA 540). Management letter (ISA 260 and ISA 265) and the application of computer assisted audit techniques in audit evidence. Audit reporting, covering - statutory requirements for audit report (CAMA 2020), types of audit report, expectation gaps, professional liability and concept of key audit matters (KAM) – ISA 701; ISA 700; ISA 705 and ISA 706.

ACC 308: Public Sector Accounting & Reporting

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the underlying concepts and principles in public sector accounting;
2. state the constitutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks of public sector accounting;
3. discuss the process and responsibilities for planning and budgeting in the public sector;
4. discuss Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Medium Term Sector Strategies (MTSS) and Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS);
5. identify the underlying concepts, principles and framework for reporting and auditing in public sector organisations;
6. discuss the roles of bodies set up for accountability and probity of public office holders;
7. explain the objective and preparation of financial statements using the accrual basis method;
8. discuss the objective and preparation of financial statements using Cash bases method;
9. explain differences between Cash and Accruals Bases of Public Sector Accounting;
10. identify and apply international public sector accounting standards;
11. discuss auditing in the public sector covering - financial and internal controls, value for money audit, performance audit, etc;

12. differentiate between financial reporting in the private sector and public sector (application of IFRS and IPSAS, IASB and IPSAB);
13. recognize the concept of business model, its various elements, and how they are relevant to client's engagements analysis and reporting;
14. explain public procurement procedure – Public Procurement Act, 2007; and
15. discuss ethical issues relating to public sector accounting.

Course Contents

Concept of public sector accounting. The principles of government accounting in relation to professional pronouncements from - United Nations (UN) on government accounting. The International committee for public sector financial management. The constitutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks of public sector accounting covering - Finance (control and management) Act of 1958 (as amended), financial regulations for federal and state governments, financial memoranda for local government councils. Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2010 with emphasis on medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) and Public Procurement Act, 2007. Government planning and budgeting covering - Types of budgets, budgeting techniques, budget process and control, and roles of FAAC, RMAFC and IPSAS 24. Government accounting with emphasis on reporting and auditing, including - Uses of treasury cash book and transcripts, vouchers, bank reconciliation statements, subsidiary accounts, journal entries, vote book and expenditure control and revenue control procedures. Roles of Auditor-General for the Federation. Financial statements preparation according to - IPSAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements, IPSAS 2 – Cash flow statements, IPSAS 3 – Accounting policies, IPSAS 34 – Separate financial statements and IPSAS 35 – Consolidated financial statements. The functions and powers of selected bodies saddled with the responsibility of accountability and probity of public office holders, such as Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), Code of Conduct Tribunal (CCT) and Public Accounts Committee (PAC). Analysis and interpretation of public sector financial statements using relevant and appropriate techniques such as ratio analysis, variance analysis, budget performance indices and revenue and expenditure profiles. Accrual basis of accounting in the public sector, using appropriate International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) including definitions, applications, recognition, measurement and disclosures. Discuss ethical issues in public sector accounting. The theory and practice of business model; elements of business model- revenue streams, customers segments, and relationships, channels, major stakeholders, key resources, activities, partnerships, cost structure, value proposition and organisation culture.

ACC 311: Entrepreneurship in Accounting Education (3 Units C: LH 30; PH 15)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. discuss employment and employers;
2. identify inherent potential in accounting graduates to create self-employment and self actualization;
3. appreciate the nature and potential of small-scale enterprises;

4. acquire proper orientation between vision and mission in entrepreneurship;
5. familiarize with various aspect of accounting jobs that can be engaged in as graduates which will move from small to medium to large scale;
6. acquire exposure into the sources of finance available to accounting business owners; discuss the legal framework, documentation and registration of business enterprise; and
7. appreciate partnership opportunities in accounting entrepreneurship.

Course Contents

Principle of entrepreneurship. Vision and mission defined, compared and contrasted. Sources of accounting business opportunities and ideas in accounting, auditing, taxation, forensic examination, liquidation and insolvency practices. Feasibility studies into accounting business opportunities. Preparation of business plans. Overview of small business in the Nigerian economy, definition of small business, state and trend of small business; financial and administrative control, future of small business, and legal dimensions in the management of small business. Entrepreneurial discussions regarding the key business areas of finance, accounting, marketing and management regarding small business will be considered. Sources of venture capital for accounting entrepreneurs. Articleship and internship in accounting education. Certification and registration process in accounting businesses. Partnership in accounting education. Accounting information Bureau. Setting up a mini accounting office. Place of mentoring in accounting entrepreneurship.

BU-ACC 304 Accounting Research Methods

(2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Describe ten (10) critical approaches to research.
2. Relate the background to the study with the statement of the problem.
3. Explain the link between research problem, research objectives, research questions, research hypotheses, functional relationship and researcher's conceptual model.
4. Review five (5) aspects of literature for a new study.
5. Identify three (3) theories that will underpin a specific research topic in accounting.
6. Present two (2) types of methodology that can be adopted for a specified research topic in accounting.
7. Develop three (3) predictive operating models for a specified study.
8. Analyze the data, interpret the data and discuss the findings of a specific study.
9. Identify one (1) research problem, conduct the study and prepare research report for defense before a panel.

Course Contents

Introduction to accounting research. A critical approach to accounting research. Types of research. Overview of basic research process. The philosophy of accounting research. Identifying research problem. Research topic. Background to research work. Statement of the problem. Objectives of the study. Research questions. Research hypotheses. Justification and significance of research.

Operationalization of variables. Definition of operational terms. Literature review. Conceptual review, Theoretical review and theoretical framework. Empirical review. Gaps in literature and missing links. Researcher's conceptual model. Types of variables. Research design. Methods of data analysis. Model specification. Meaning, types and measurements of variables. Testing of hypotheses. Interpretation of results. Discussion of findings. Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendations. Contribution to knowledge. Suggestion for further studies. Writing of research reports. Preliminary reports.

Minimum Academic Standards

Accounting Laboratory

BU-ACC 309 Business Analytics (2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Identify at least five (5) data Analytic tools.
2. Discuss at least three (3) pungent business decisions.
3. Interpret data using at least five (5) relevant data analytical tools for making business decisions in varying scenarios.
4. Identify five (5) financial data sources for business decisions.
5. Identify trends, detect outliers and summarize data sets.
6. Analyze five (5) relationships between variables.
7. Craft sound survey questions and draw conclusions from population samples. and
8. Demonstrate regression analysis and other analytical techniques in Excel.

Course Contents

Nature and objectives of business analytics. Data trend and outlier recognition. Data summarization. Variable relationships analysis. Sampling and Estimation. Hypothesis Testing. Single variable linear regression. Multiple regression. Matrix computations. Linear Programming. Decision Tree. Stock & Inventory control models. Network Analysis. Linear programming. Critical path analysis (CPA). Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques (PERTS), Replacement analysis. Transportation model. Queuing model. Markov process. Other Modern Business Analytics tools. Case studies in Business Analytics.

Minimum Academic Standards

Accounting Laboratory

BU-ACC 310 Computer Applications & Management Information Systems (2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Describe five (5) natures of management information systems in accounting environment.
2. Identify three (3) methods of data processing.
3. Apply spreadsheets for basic accounting functions, data analysis and decision making with respect to final accounts.
4. Explain five (5) usefulness of accounting software in financial reporting.
5. Apply three (3) cash management tools to solve accounting problems.
6. Describe three uses of presentation software for report presentations.
7. Demonstrate the use of database management software for accounting and business data presentation.
8. Describe software productivity tool for office services.

Course Contents

Accounting software. Excel. QuickBooks. SAGE 50. New company set up. Design/customization of charts of account (GL configuration). Data security. Assigning of access rights and other controls. Inventory management. Fixed asset management. Depreciation. Customer management and invoicing. Vendor management/account payables. Payroll and payroll liability management. Job costing and Bill of Materials (BOM). Banking and account reconciliation. Reports and analysis. Power BI and Financial Modeling; Business systems. Organizational structure. Sub-optimization Challenges. Data processing and management information systems. Uses of information generated for financial reporting and control. E-commerce. Internet and world-wide applications.

Minimum Academic Standards

Accounting Laboratory

BU-ACC 312 Accounting Theory (2 Units; Core; LH = 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Define accounting theory
2. Explain the application to at least two (2) contemporary issues in accounting.
3. Assess the developing of accounting standards in Nigeria with the establishment of Nigerian Accounting Standard Board.
4. Analyze at least five (5) roles of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria in enforcing the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards.

5. Explain at least three (3) importance of the application of standards in accounting practices.
6. State at least five (5) differences between Nigeria Statement of Accounting Standards (SAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
7. Establish the link between GAAP and accounting practices.
8. Describe the measurement bases for tangible assets, intangible assets, current liabilities and contingent liabilities;
9. With reference to IFRS 15, outline any five (5) of the income recognition criteria.
10. Describe the requirements of IAS 28 when accounting for investments in Associates

Course Contents

Foundation and evolution of Accounting Theory. Structure of Accounting Theory; Hypotheses and Theories; Framework of Accounting Theory; Financial Statement and its objectives. Postulates of Accounting. Theoretical concepts of Accounting. Users of accounting data and reports. The future of accounting. Approaches to the formulation of accounting theory. Accounting standards and its evolution in Nigeria. Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020; Nigerian Accounting Standard Board (NASB). Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN). Historical Background of Accounting Profession in Nigeria. The Nigerian Accounting Standards Board. Qualitative characteristics of Financial Reporting. Compare the erstwhile local accounting standards with international standards. Sources of Accounting Standards in Nigeria. Statement of Accounting Standards (SAS). International Accounting Standard Committee (IASC). International Accounting Standard Board (IASB). Evolution of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Harmonization of accounting standards. Reasons for convergence to IFRS; The Approach adopted by Nigeria towards converging to IFRS. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Conceptual Consideration in Financial Reporting. Objective of Financial Reporting. Developing a Financial Reporting Framework. Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria and its roles; Criteria for the selection of Income Measurement (IFRS 15). Relationship between provisions and contingencies (IAS 37). Assets classification and the evaluation; Nature and characteristics of Intangible Assets (IAS38); Measurement and valuation of Inventory (IAS2). Investment in Associates and Joint Venture (IAS 28). Depreciation of Assets (IAS 16).

BU-ACC 313 Corporate Law

(3 Units; Core; LH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Describe the evolution of companies.
2. Explain three (3) legal and regulatory framework guiding company activities.
3. Assess three (3) legal basis for corporate power structure.
4. Explain six (6) key stakeholders of companies and the legal processes for the alignment of their interests within the company.
5. Enumerate five (5) principles and procedures for the liquidation of companies.
6. Describe three (3) procedures for the issue of company shares and debentures.

7. Discuss five (5) duties and liability of company directors.
8. Explain the procedures and merits of company mergers and acquisitions.

Course Contents

Types of Business. Formation of companies. Memorandum of Association. Articles of Association. Prospectus. Remedies for Misrepresentation. Regulation procedures of company matters. Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Company securities, shares and debentures. Membership and cessation of membership of a company. Appointments and removal of Directors. Meetings and resolutions. Majority powers and minority rights. Prevention of oppression and mismanagement. Privatization. Partnership contract. Reconstruction and reorganization. Winding up of companies.

400 Level

ACC 401: Advanced Financial Reporting (3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. prepare simple group account of one subsidiary and an associate;
2. understand the provisions of relevant accounting standards on preparation of group account, such as IAS 28, IFRS 3, IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IFRS 13;
3. account for non-controlling interest at fair value, goodwill, and acquisition during the year;
4. account for adjustment for intra-group transactions including sales, unrealised profit, transfer of assets, debenture, loans, current account, fair value adjustment, dividends, etc;
5. discuss related party transactions under IAS 24;
6. discuss operating segments under IFRS 8;
7. analyse and interpret financial statement of a simple group involving one subsidiary and an associate; and
8. discuss the impact of technology on the accounting profession.

Course Contents

Preparation of simple group account of a direct subsidiary and an associate. Discuss and account for business combinations using IFRS 3 – Business combinations. Application of other applicable standards such as IFRS 10 – Accounting for consolidated financial statement, IAS 28 – Accounting for investments in associates, IFRS 12. Disclosure of interests in other entities and IFRS 13 – Fair value. Analysis and interpretation of simple group financial statements, IFRS 8 – Operating segments; and IFRS 11- Joint arrangements, IAS 24 – Accounting for related party disclosures, and discuss the following transformational and disruptive technologies and their impact on the accounting profession - Artificial Intelligence (AI), cloud computing, big data analytics, block chain technology, virtual and augmented reality, digital currency, distributed ledger.

ACC 402: Corporate Reporting

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. prepare group financial statements involving fellow subsidiaries;
2. discuss and evaluate non-financial reporting initiatives on corporate performance measures;
3. prepare and analyse cash flows statement;
4. discuss creative accounting and aggressive earnings management;
5. apply provisions of IFRS to the preparation of financial statements;
6. explain the differences between integrated and sustainability reporting;
7. interpret financial statements using ratios; 8. identify and appraise financial instruments; and 9. 'discuss the role of corporate governance and sustainability reporting on corporate performance'

Course Contents

Prepare group account involving direct subsidiaries, excluding indirect and joint subsidiaries. Non-financial reporting such as management commentaries, social and environmental accounting and reporting, sustainability accounting and reporting, and integrated reporting. Analysis and interpretation of financial statements including cash flows. Earnings management and effect on corporate reporting. Application of IAS 32 – Financial instruments presentation, IFRS 2 – Share-based payment; IFRS 7 – Financial instruments, disclosures, IFRS 9 – Financial instruments Recognition and measurement, IFRS 12 – Disclosure of interests in other entities, IFRS 13 – Fair value measurement, and IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts. Corporate governance, sustainability reporting

ACC 403: Audit and Assurance II

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

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

1. discuss the structure, responsibilities and reliance on internal audit functions;
2. explain specialised investigation and joint audit;
3. appreciate audit in a computerised environment;
4. apply the relevant regulatory pronouncements and standards to the conduct of audit;
5. review data protection laws and regulations;
6. describe the functions of auditors and joint auditors;
7. explain digital forensics, data protection regulation audit and robotic process automation in audit; and
8. apply IT skill to audit and risk assessment

Course Contents

The internal audit department, covering scope of responsibilities, the role of internal audit in corporate governance, place in the organisational structure, comparison with external audit and outsourcing of internal audit function. Specialised investigations, involving investments or

acquisition of a business, prospectus, special investigations, reports and other investigations. Audit of a computer-based accounting system including IT governance, IT control activities, IT risk assessments and disaster recovery. Impact of IT on audit environment using COBIT framework, cyber security in relation to audit and investigation, web trust assurance, algorithm reviews in business, digital forensics, data protection regulation audit and robotic process automation in audit. Joint audits, covering meaning, circumstances under which a joint audit occurs, factors to consider in sharing audit work in joint audits and merits and demerits of joint audits. Auditor's duties in respect of other relevant laws and pronouncements such as professional codes of ethics for Auditors. Companies and Allied Matters Act (2020), Financial Reporting Act (2011), Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (2020), Insurance Act (2003), and International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and guidelines.

ACC 404: Financial Management

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. evaluate the management of working capital in organisations;
2. analyse and interpret financial statements;
3. assess and advise on business combination and restructuring such as mergers, takeovers, reconstruction, and re-organisation;
4. assess and justify different valuation methods covering assets, liabilities and shares;
5. evaluate and advise on management of financial risks;
6. discuss international financial management instruments and processes;
7. discuss the usefulness of spreadsheets in financial modelling;
8. evaluate capital budgeting and investment appraisal; and
9. discuss budgeting and budgetary controls.

Course Contents

The nature, scope and purpose of financial management. Sources and costs of short, medium and long-term finance. Sources and problems of new financing, capital budgeting and investment appraisal. Management of working capital. Analysis and interpretation of financial statements. Business mergers and take-overs. Determinants and implications of dividend policy, valuation of shares. Capital structure of firms. Cost of capital, mergers and acquisitions. Introduction to Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and portfolio theory. The capital structure. Budgeting & budgetary control. Introduction to financial derivatives and issues in international financial management. Management of financial risks including foreign currency risks, hedging, options, futures and other derivative instruments. International financial management. Application of spreadsheets in financial modelling.

ACC 405: Bankruptcy & Liquidation

(3 Units C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. demonstrate understanding of relevant concepts and procedures covering bankruptcy and liquidation;
2. discuss and prepare relevant statements of affairs in bankruptcy and receivership;
3. explain the procedures relating to executorship and prepare relevant statements of affairs;
4. differentiate between trust and trusteeship arrangements;
5. prepare Liquidation accounts;
6. explain deed of arrangements;
7. define basic concepts in executorship, wills and executor; and
8. distinguish Bankruptcy from Liquidation.

Course Contents

Bankruptcy: covering basic concepts, causes of bankruptcy and liquidation procedures. Deeds of arrangement in relation to scheme of arrangement and property available for distribution. The roles of official receiver, trustee and classes of creditors. Process of lodging and payment of debt in bankruptcy and liquidation. Preparation of statements of affairs, deficiency/surplus accounts and liquidators' accounts. Executorships including description and basic concepts, wills and executor. Trust covering definition, relevant concepts, board of trustees and committee of inspection. Administration of insolvent estates, trusts and estates of deceased person. Deeds of arrangements, disposition of property by wills and letters of administration; and prepare accounts relating to the administration of insolvent estates and trusteeship.

BU-ACC 406 International Corporate Finance (2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Explain international business management.
2. Discuss three (3) drivers of international business strategies.
3. Explain four (4) main entry strategies into foreign markets.
4. Identify three(3) export and import sources of financing.
5. Describe the importance of financial planning in international trade.
6. Summarize the process of exporting goods with an emphasis on the payment and documentation circuits.
7. Describe at least three(3) forms of international finance and payment mechanisms.
8. Explain the use of export credit insurance in reducing risk.
9. Describe the main international and multilateral institutions related with international trade operations.

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. National income. Prices and trade balance. The Foreign Exchange markets (FOREX). International business environments. 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-ACC 407 Performance Monitoring & Evaluation (2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Explain the concepts – performance, monitoring and evaluation.
2. Discuss four (4) principles of performance measurement.
3. Identify performance measurement in different sectors.
4. Explain at least five (5) business financial performance evaluation techniques.
5. State at least three (3) business financial performance monitoring processes.
6. List three (3) differences between financial performance evaluation and financial performance monitoring.
7. Describe at least five (5) business financial performance pitfalls.
8. Demonstrate critical path to successful business performance evaluation and monitoring.
9. Produce simple financial performance evaluation template.
10. Prepare simple financial performance monitoring template.

Course Contents

Principles of Financial Planning. Evaluation and monitoring. Objectives of financial evaluation and monitoring. Project cash flow forecasts. Operational budget. Cash budget. Profit or loss accounts budget. Balance sheet Budget. Capital budgeting. Expenditure control. Responsibility accounting. Overview of monitoring performance and reporting. Performance evaluation in a decentralized organization. Standard costing: Advanced variance analysis. Working back variances. Operational and planning variances. Control ratios and profit analysis. The use of models in decision making. Performance management systems. Performance analysis in not-for-profit organizations and the public sector. Autonomy and Responsibility. Linear programming (LP) as a resource allocation tool. Network Analysis. Critical path analysis (CPA) and Programme Evaluation and Review Techniques (PERTS). Replacement analysis. Transportation model. Queuing model and its applications in business. Markov process.

BU-ACC 408 Multidisciplinary Case Study (3 Units; Core; LH = 30; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Define multidisciplinary case study and identify its scope.
2. Explain business lifecycle.
3. Mention at least four (4) macro-economic variables that may affect the business.
4. Apply three (3) analytical tools for corporate and strategic analysis.
5. Analyze the financial performance of a firm using four (4) categories of ratios.
6. Describe at least two (2) financial statements analyzes techniques.

Course Contents

Meaning of multidisciplinary case study. Financial statement Analysis. Financial data analysis. Ration Analysis. Financial Statement analysis. Financial data analysis. Financial forecasting and budgetary techniques. Financial appraisal and reporting. Breakeven and profit volume analysis for pricing decisions. Break even analysis. Cost-Volume-Profit CVP analysis. Product Mix and Profitability decisions. Risks and Uncertainty decision in decision making. Business re-organization. Capital reconstruction. Corporate restructuring. Financial restructuring. Capital re-organization. Capital reduction. Business Analysis. Strategic Analysis tools. Strategic and performance management tools. PESTEL. SWOT. Porter's five forces, Porter's value. Chain analysis. Benchmarking. Boston Consulting Group(BCG). Ansoff's matrix. Gap analysis. Ethics and accountants. Writing professional reports. Assessment procedures. Technology tools for business. Soft skills for accountants.

Minimum Academic Standards

Accounting Laboratory

BU- ACC 409 Business Policy & Strategy (2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Define the concept of business policy in profit making organizations.
2. Set strategies and implement them in business organizations.
3. Assess the Nigerian business environment.
4. Determine at least four (4) corporate social responsibility practices that will enhance performance of business.
5. Determine the types of strategy and formulate them for the business organizations.
6. Craft business vision, mission and objectives for various types of business organizations.
7. Assess the linkage between vision, mission and objectives in business organizations.
8. Evaluate the application of SWOT in competitive analysis in business organizations.

9. Analyze the merging and acquisition of organizations using strategic management techniques.

Course Contents

Nature, dynamics and significance of corporate strategy and policy. The Nigerian business environment. Corporate social responsibilities. Formulation, evaluation and implementation of corporate strategy. Organization structure. Case studies in general management. Overview of the essential aspects of business policy and strategic management. Strategic dilemma and practice strategy tools. Scanning of the business environment. Strategy analysis. Formulation of strategies at different levels of the organization. Strategy implementation. Strategy evaluation and control. The purpose of organizations. Corporate Governance and role towards shareholders, stakeholders and society in general.

BU-ACC 411 Environmental Accounting (2 Units, Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Describe the concepts of environmental accounting.
2. Explain the procedures for integrating environmental accounting into the national account.
3. Explain the three (3) environmental conservation cost
4. Explain the three (3) the benefits for sustainability of business.
5. Discuss environmental sustainability in business.
6. Explain environmental accounting disclosure and sustainable report.
7. Discuss the role of Global Reporting Initiatives in environmental reporting practices.
8. Evaluate four (4) contributions of corporate social responsibility in environmental accounting practices
9. Describe five (5) roles of environmental accounting in creating value for stakeholders.
10. Discuss environmental law in Nigeria.

Course Contents

Meaning of environmental accounting. Sub-fields of environmental accounting. Reasons for incorporating environmental accounting into national accounts. Functions and roles of environmental accounting. Stakeholders concern in environmental accounting. Basic dimensions of environmental accounting. Valuation of natural resources. Environmental impact on natural resources. Environmental accounting elements. Environmental conservations costs and the benefits for business sustainability. Environmental cost accounting. Environmental friendly business. Business case for sustainable business. Sustainable development in business. Environmental accounting disclosure. The Global Reporting Initiatives. Environmental disclosure practices. Environmental financial reporting. The position and application of policies in environmental accounting. Benefits of environmental accounting. The role of environmental accounting in creating shareholder value. Environmental accounting and corporate governance. Disclosure of environmental accounting information. Environmental law in Nigeria Environmental accounting and corporate social responsibility. Role of corporate social responsibility on environmental sustainability.

BU-ACC 413 Forensic Accounting (2 Units; Core; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Learning outcomes

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

1. Describe the concept 'forensic accounting.'
2. Explain the concepts: fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption.
3. Explain at least five (5) causes and consequences of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption.
4. Write at least two (2) paragraphs history of forensic science and accounting.
5. Explain and apply fraud theories (Fraud triangle theory, Fraud diamond theory, Fraud pentagon theory) to practical situations.
6. Explain five (5) functions of fraud control bodies in Nigeria (EFCC, ICPC).
7. Describe at least four (4) forensic accounting techniques/methods.
8. Apply at least two (2) forensic accounting techniques/methods solving specified financial crime scenarios.
9. Evaluate at least two (2) case studies of forensic accounting and audit.
10. Identify at least five (5) challenges of forensic accounting techniques application and possible solutions in Nigeria.
11. Explain the relationship between forensic accounting, accountability and transparency.

Course contents

Forensic science and accounting. Professional ethics and responsibilities of forensic accountants. Fundamental forensic elements. The concepts of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption. Causes and consequences of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption in Nigeria. Financial investigation. Fraud examination. Fraud classification. Occupational fraud and abuse. Fraud prevention. Fraud detection and response. Fraud Theories. Establishments and functions of fraud control bodies in Nigeria (EFCC, ICPC). Fraud schemes and applications. Forensic accounting techniques and methods. Bankruptcy and related frauds. Fraud risk assessment structure. Digital forensics and data analytics. Financial statement misrepresentation. Economic damages. Valuation fundamentals. Valuation applications. Application of forensic knowledge to cases. Challenges of forensic accounting techniques application and possible solutions in Nigeria. The relationship between forensic accounting, accountability and transparency.