

ACCOUNTING PROGRAMME

COURSE SYNOPSIS /COURSE CONTENTS SPECIFICATION

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. Report writing.

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.

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.

UIL-ACC 103: Mathematics for Accounting (3 Units: Compulsory LH 45)

Learning outcomes

At the end of this course, (UIL ACC 103) students should be able to:

1. apply various interest concepts to financial planning;
2. explain bills of exchange and bill discounting;
3. differentiate three (3) types of bills;
4. calculate discounted values;
5. demonstrate the computation of various types of discounts on goods and services;
6. explain mark-ups and mark-downs in pricing decision and demonstrate their computation and application;
7. list and explain three (3) components of emolument and demonstrate the computation emolument types;
8. enumerate and explain the various types stocks and bond holdings and goodwill
9. explain and calculate values of stocks, bond and goodwill; and
10. list and explain five (5) each usage of accounting and business terms and 10 (10) each of documents and symbols.

Course contents

Introduction to Mathematics for Accounting. Computation of interest: periods of interests, methods of interest calculations. Financial Mathematics: Annuity, perpetuity, amortization, sinking-fund. Bills of Exchange: Discounting-notes and drafts. Consumer credit interest charges, unpaid balances and past due accounts. Discounts: trade and quantity. Cash trade: mark-ups and mark-downs. Cost and retail price. Payroll and income: personal taxes, National Provident Funds (NPF). Computation of Gross and Net Emolument. Computerization of Payroll. Scrip (or Stock) dividends and Interest. Valuation of goodwill. Valuation of shares/stocks and bonds. Accounting terms and Symbols. Business terms and symbols. Accounting and business documents.

UIL-ACC 106: Accounting Theory

(3 units: C; LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course (UIL-ACC 106), students should be able to:

1. Define theory
2. explain the nature theory
3. explain at least four (4) types of theory
4. Analyse at least three (3) levels of theory
5. Discuss two (2) approaches to theory development
6. appreciate accounting theory
7. explain the nexus between accounting theory and practice
8. analyse at least twelve (12) theories relevant for accounting research
9. discuss income determination in accounting; and
10. discuss income determination in economics

Course Contents

General meaning of theory. Types and nature of theory-Normative, Positive, Dogmas, grounded theories. Levels of theory- Grand range, middle range, and practice range. Approaches to theory development- inductive versus deductive. Definitions of accounting theory. Nexus between accounting theory and practice. Agency theory. Stakeholder theory. Decision-usefulness theory. Efficient market hypothesis. Institutional theory. Legitimacy theory. Signaling theory. Contingency theory. Tax based theory. Profit theory. Resource based theory. Resource dependency theory. Theory of income determination-accounting versus economic concepts, and capital maintenance concepts.

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; and
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.

UIL-ACC 207: Statistics for Accounting

(3units: C; LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course (UIL-ACC 207), students should be able to:

1. compute the various measures of central tendency
2. compute various measures of variation
3. enumerate various data collection methods and sampling techniques
4. explain randomness and compute expected value of a random variable
5. discuss normal distribution and its application to business
6. carry out hypothesis testing using parametric statistics
7. carry out hypothesis testing using non-parametric statistics
8. apply regression analysis to determine cause-effect relationship among variables and make predictions
9. apply index number
10. analyze time series for prediction

Course Contents

Measures of central tendency: computation of mean, median, mode, weighted mean for both population and sample. Measures of variation: range, variance, standard deviation for both population and sample. Data collection. Sampling techniques: probability and non-probability sampling. Randomness: random variables, expectation methods. Normal distributions: central limit theorem, application of normal distribution to business problems. Inferential statistics: point and interval estimation. Hypothesis testing using parametric tests such as t-test, z-test for mean and proportion, correlation test, ANOVA-test, chi-square-test, testing the difference between two means, variances, proportions. Sign tests. Run tests. Wilcoxon tests. Kruskal wallis test. Kendall tau test. Kolmogorov test. Spearman rank correlation. Regression analysis: high/low method, scatter diagram curve fitting,

method of least square. Index number: basic problem, Laspeyres, Paasche, chain and application. Time series analysis.

UIL-ACC 208: Quantitative Analysis

(3 Units: C; LH 30 PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course UIL-ACC 410, students should be able to:

1. explain two techniques of operational research;
2. compare two types of applications used in accounting research;
3. state three models used in decision making;
4. describe the origin, stages, uses and limitation of operations research;
5. list two stages of operation research in both public and private organizations;
6. compute Inventory control model like EOQ;
7. compare the graphical solution and simplex algorithm;
8. identify primal and dual problems and interpretations;
9. describe two ways of transportation models;
10. illustrate and solve three problems using Queuing process method;
11. describe four high level of content knowledge through the use and application games theory; and
12. develop three methods of linear programming formulation.

Course Contents

Techniques of operations research and applications in accounting and finance. Decision making models. Operations research origin, stages, uses and limitation. Inventory control model. EOQ applications and economic re-order point. Mathematical Programming. Linear programming formulation: graphical solution, simplex algorithm. Algebraic method. Primal and dual problems and interpretations. Transportation models: initialization by North West. Least-cost and penalty methods. Testing for optimality: stepping-stone algorithm. MODI method. Assignment problem: characteristics, formulation and solution. Queuing process features: type and solution. Games theory: characteristics, types and solution by algebraic. Linear programming formulation methods.

UIL-ACC 209: Business and Corporate Finance

(3 units: C; LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course (UIL-ACC 209), students should be able to:

1. explain the concept of business capital and two (2) types of capital;
2. identify at least five (5) sources of capital for small businesses and corporate organizations;
3. determine optimum capital structure of corporate businesses;
4. discuss risk management in relation to business financing;
5. discuss capital market;

6. analyse portfolio investments;
7. explain capital asset pricing models and efficient market hypothesis;
8. carry out working capital and financial ratio analysis;
9. determine cost of capital and apply it in investment decisions; and
10. explain dividend policy and firms' internal financing.

Course Contents

Definition of business capital. Types of capital-Equity capital and Loan capital. Sources of capital (short & long term, internal & external). Capital structure computation. Finance risk and methods of finance risk management. Capital market. Primary and secondary market. Institutional and individual investors. Nigerian capital market: Nigerian Exchange Group. Security and Exchange Commission. Capital assets pricing models. Portfolio investments. Efficient market hypothesis. Working capital management. Financial ratio analysis. Cost of capital and capital budgeting. Dividend policy and internal finance. Small businesses financing in Nigeria.

UIL-ACC 214: Industrial Experience

(1 Units: C; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, (UIL ACC 214) students should be able to:

1. explain five (5) accounting processes as learned from field of practice;
2. apply practical skill gained to case study and real-life business and non-profit accounting;
3. write a report of accounting procedure and process learned during training;
4. evaluate five (5) processes learned in the field training;
5. present and defend the procedures presented in IT report;
6. showcase the practical aspect learned during training;
7. demonstrate working as a team;
8. demonstrate working independently with little supervision;
9. add value in different working environment; and
10. value individual differences in a working environment.

Course contents

Practical bookkeeping. Receipt, invoice, weigh bill, cheque, teller, Voucher preparation. Reconciliation of Bank and Cash. Practical ledger posting. Practical payroll preparation. Retirement benefit computation. Practical stocktaking. Cash deposit and withdrawal. Receipt and payment Handling. Cash collection, disbursement, remittance, posting and balancing. Petty Cash handling and recording. Sales recording and reconciliation. Practical final accounting preparation. Real business capital budgeting. Practical cost analysis and costing decision. Real business budgeting. Government budgeting procedure. Filling of tax return.

Practical accounting computerization. Audit field work. Assessment of business and individual for taxation. Tax audit field work.

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.

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. Micro finance, personal savings, small business investment organizations and business plan competition. Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce. Principles of marketing, customer acquisition and retention. B2B, C2C and B2C models of ecommerce.

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 organizational 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 700 and ISA 705.

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. explain public procurement procedure – Public Procurement Act, 2007; and
14. 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. The generally accepted accounting principles (GAAPs) applicable to the public sector, 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.

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.

UIL-ACC310: Research Methodology

(3 Units: C; LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

After completing UIL-ACC 310 course, students should be able to:

1. explain fundamentals of research design and methodology;
2. identify at least six (6) multiple sources of information for literature review ;
3. explain five (5) data collection methods;
4. discuss ethical aspects of doing applied research;
5. explain at least three (3) components of academic writing;
6. explain the art of proposal writing;
7. explain the nature of the problem to be studied and solved;
8. explain at least ten (10) appropriate tools for analyzing data that will emanate; from the field;
9. explain at least four (4) various methods of data presentation;
10. discuss challenges and prospects of business research in Nigeria;
11. explain at least four (4) research methods and process;
12. discuss how to formulate problems;
13. Develop hypothesis and how to test hypothesis;
14. describe at least six (6) research design and sample design; and
15. explain the outcome of the data analysed

Course contents

Basic concepts in scientific inquiry: scientific research, meaning and basic steps. Basic and applied research concepts. Theories, laws and hypothesis. Research design. Choosing a research topic. Problem analysis. Literature review. Model building/conceptual framework. Proposal writing. Sampling and data collection techniques. Data types: primary and secondary. Strategies of data collection: surveys, experiments, content analysis. Data collection instruments: observation, interview and questionnaire. Data measurement, analysis and interpretation. Measurements: scaling, validity, reliability analysis. Statistical data presentation: tables, charts, cross tabs, etc. Report writing: audience, types and length. Mechanical aids: footnotes, maps, charts, etc. Business research in Nigeria: scope, problems and possibilities.

UIL-ACC 313: Business Law

(2 Units: C; LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of end of this course (UIL-ACC 313), students should be able to:

1. describe the legal framework in which businesses operate;

2. describe the Nigerian legal system;
3. identify and describe the elements of a valid contract;
4. identify and discuss the content and enforceability of a contract;
5. identify and describe the various commercial relations between persons;
6. identify and describe five types of legal forms of business;
7. make informed decisions;
8. identify potential legal problems and implement preventive or corrective measures including taking professional advice;
9. explain the legal implications of their actions; and
10. develop skills in dispute management and resolution.

Course Contents

Overview of (UIL-ACC 313): society, business and the law. Definition, function, scope, sources and classifications of law. Structure of Nigerian government. Nigerian legal system and hierarchy of Nigerian courts. Elements of contract: concept of assent, offer, acceptance, intention to create legal relations, and consideration, capacities or parties to a contract. Promissory estoppel and privity of contract. Commercial relations between persons: agency, partnership and companies. Sales of goods and hire purchase. Unfair competition, assign off and trade libel. Contents of contract (terms): terms and representations, types of terms, statutory implied terms, parol evidence rule, exemption clauses. Enforceability of contract (vitiating factors). Illegality (common law and statutory). Incapacity, misrepresentation, other vitiating factors. Discharge of contract: discharge vs rescission, performance, breach, agreement (novation; waiver) and frustration. Remedies for breach of contract: distinction between common Law and equitable remedies. Actions for damages, causation and remoteness, assessment, mitigation and liquidated damages, equitable damages (Specific performance and Injunction). The law of tort: overview of the law of tort, tort of negligence, negligent misstatement, other torts, vicarious liability. Intellectual property protection: trademarks, patents, registered designs, copyright. Business organisations: overview of types of legal forms for business, sole proprietorships, general partnerships, limited liability partnerships (LLP), limited partnerships, companies. Dispute management and resolution.

UIL-ACC 314: Company Law

(3 Units: C; LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course (UIL-ACC 314), students should be able to:

1. appreciate companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2004 as amended;

2. describe how companies and partnerships are formed, financed, managed and wound-up;
3. explain the difference between a company and a partnership from the way both are formed, financed, managed and wound up;
4. explain the appointment, duties and removal of directors and company secretaries;
5. describe the content of Memorandum and Article of association;
6. explain the Memorandum and Article of association;
7. describe the Ultra Vires Doctrine;
8. describe process of winding up a company; and
9. describe at least three measures to protect minority shareholders.

Course Contents

Company membership and securities. Transfer of company shares. Debentures/Charges. Appointment, duties and removal of directors. Appointment, duties and removal of company secretaries. Nature, types, notice and procedures of company meetings. Company resolutions. Majority rule and minority protection. Profits and dividends. Financial statements. Financial audit. Audit committee. Appointment, duties, remuneration, tenure and removal of external auditors. Business reconstructions, mergers, takeovers and defunct companies. Winding up by the court and voluntary winding up. Winding up subject to court supervision. Major officers of the winding up. Formation and terms of partnerships. Relationship between partners and third parties. Dissolution of partnership.

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; and
8. identify and appraise financial instruments.

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.

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.

UIL-ACC 407: Advanced Management Accounting (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 organizational 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

This course deals 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. Quality and Cost of Quality.

UIL-ACC 409: Management Information System (3 Units: C; LH 30 PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course (UIL ACC 408), students should be able to:

1. explain the history of data processing and list four functions of data processing;
2. state at least three methods and three importance of electronic data processing in an organization;
3. describe the seven stages of organization and development of Management Information System (MIS);
4. describe at least six essential attributes and types of Information system needed by public and private organizations in Kwara state and in Nigeria;
5. compare the practical application of at least three accounting software;

6. describe the use of at least three accounting software including Advanced Excel, QuickBooks and SAGE 50;
7. identify at least four challenges to the development and installation of accounting software in organizations;
8. prepare financial statement report including statement of financial position, statement of compressive income and cash flowing advance excel;
9. demonstrate high level of content knowledge through the use and application of AI in both public and private organizations in Kwara state particular and in Nigeria generally;
10. evaluate and mention six principles of systems design and documentation; and
11. explain five managerial uses of information output and information needs of management.

Course Contents

History and fundamentals of data processing. Conventional data processing: manual, mechanized and electronic methods. System Concept. Classification of systems and their relative merits, closed and open loop systems. Organization of MIS including using mechanical and electronic accounting machines, flow charting. Information System. Data processing and Management Information System (MIS): the organisation of MIS including the use of mechanical and electronic accounting machines and flow charting. Principles of systems design and documentation. Managerial uses of information output. Information needs of management. Design of MIS. Management Information systems and E-Government. Computer application in MIS. Business systems. Hierarchical structures of organization and sub-optimization issue. Introduction to common computer programming languages used in business: COBOL and FORTRAN, SPSS and BASIC etc. Introduction to Accounting software packages such as Advanced Excel and QuickBooks. SAGE 50. Challenges to the development of Artificial Intelligent (AI).

UIL-ACC410: Data Science & Analytics for Accounting (3 units: E; LH 30; PH45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. define and explain the concepts analytics and data science;
2. identify and explain at three (3) emerging technologies in data science;
3. identify and describe at least five (5) strategic management tools;
4. Identify and explain at least five (5) critical success factors for business;
5. identify and describe at least five (5) performance management tools;
6. state and explain at least two (2) tools that can be used with management information;
7. identify and describe at least two (2) short term decisions tools;
8. describe and evaluate at least five (5) financial engineering assessment tools;
9. identify and explain at least two (2) key types of business risks; and

10. identify and describe at least five (5) business valuation techniques.

Course contents

An overview of analytics and data science. Nature and objectives of business analytics. Data trend and recognition. Data summarization. Strategic management tools: PESTEL, SWOT, Porter's five forces, Benchmarking, Porter's value chain analysis, Porter's generic strategies, Porter's diamond, Boston consulting group model (BCG), Ansoff's matrix, gap analysis, business capacity analysis, resource audit, Boston and business process model. Performance management tools: critical success factors (CSF), key performance indicators (KPIs), balanced scorecard, value for money, economic value added (EVA). Tools to analyse a basic set of financial statements consisting of statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and supporting notes such as trend analysis, ratio analysis and common size analysis. Tools that can be used with management information such as budgets and forecasts. Tools that can be used for management short term decisions such as marginal costing and contribution analysis. Financial engineering assessment tools. Business valuation tools. Analyses and evaluation of key types of business risks and assessment of their implications within a given scenario. Appraisal and evaluation of financial reconstruction proposals in a given scenario. Dividend yield based valuation techniques. Price earnings ratio based valuation techniques. Discounted cash flow based valuation techniques and free cash flow models. Asset-based measures of value. Option-based techniques. Shareholder value analysis Short and long term growth rates and terminal values. Cash flow return on investment. Total shareholder return. Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) and practical considerations in the values of shares. R packages for Accounting. Blockchain. Smart Contracts in Accounting Concentration.

UIL-ACC 411: Investigative and Forensic Accounting (2 Units: C; LH 30)

Learning outcomes

At the end of this course, (UIL-ACC 411) students should be able to:

1. explain five (5) roles of Forensic Accounting and Fraud Investigation as against Financial Accounting and Financial Audit;
2. describe and classify five (5) different Fraud Schemes that are prevalent in organizations;
3. explain computer crime and five (5) of its various categories;
4. enumerate five (5) appropriate controls to recommend in the deterrence of computer crime;
5. explain five (5) red flags, three (3) Fraud Detection Model and apply three (3) Financial Analysis calculations to detect fraud;
6. explain five (5) best practices in fraud prevention and five (5) fraud prevention controls;
7. apply financial statement analysis techniques to demonstrate the existence of fraud;
8. list and explain five (5) the roles of Cyber Forensics in gathering digital data to support Financial Forensic investigations;

9. explain how to obtain and evaluate Non-financial Evidence; and
10. describe expert testimony and interview theory, conduct fraud interviews, evaluate deception and elicit admission.

Course contents

Introduction to Forensic Accounting and Fraud Investigation. Forensic Accounting and Related Disciplines. The Forensic Accounting Profession. Common Fraud Schemes. Fraud and the Computer - Accounting Systems. Computer Forensic Tools. CyberForensics. Symptoms of Fraud. Fraud Risk Assessment. Fraud Prevention Techniques. Fraud Detection Techniques. Fraud Response Techniques. Gathering of Evidence. Non-Financial Evidence. Forensic Report Writing. Expert Witness and testimony. Ethical Issues in Forensic Accounting.

UIL-ACC412: Sustainability Accounting and Reporting (2 units: C; LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course (UIL-ACC 412), students should be able to:

1. define and explain the concept of sustainability accounting and reporting;
2. describe the objective of the firm as a social institution;
3. identify and explain at least six (6) corporate stakeholders and stakeholders management;
4. discuss the internal and external environments of organizations;
5. discuss the corporate social responsibility policies and practices of organizations;
6. give at least two (2) paragraphs overview of environmental and sustainability accounting;
7. identify and describe at least six (6) social and environmental accounting processes;
8. identify and describe at least two (2) roles on social and environmental accounting information; disclosure in decision making;
9. state and explain at least two (2) impact of practices and information of social and environmental responsibility on the performance and value of the company; and
10. state and evaluate at least two (2) sustainability accounting useful tools to for social and environmental risks assessment

Course Contents

Overview of sustainability accounting and reporting. Objective of the firm as social institution. Trade-offs, benefits and costs of accounting for sustainability. Triple bottom line accounting. Sustainability reporting and auditing. Social and environmental accounting processes. The roles of social and environmental accounting information disclosure in decision making. Impact of practices and information on social and environmental responsibility on the performance of companies. Impact of practices and information on

social and environmental responsibility on the value of the companies. Social and environmental risks assessment tools. Identification of resource efficiency and cost savings measures for sustainability. Global reporting initiatives (GRI) framework. Corporate Stakeholders and stakeholders management. Internal and external environments of organizations. Corporate social responsibility policies and practices of organizations. Challenges of environmental and sustainability accounting practices in Nigeria. Measuring sustainability. Bench marking and decision making.

UIL-ACC414: Human Resource Accounting & Reporting (2 units: C; LH 30)

Learning outcomes

On completion of the course (UIL-ACC 414), students should be able to:

1. define and explain the concept human resource;
2. define and explain the concept human resource accounting;
3. give at least two (2) paragraphs overview on evolution of human resources accounting;
4. state and discuss at least two (2) significance of human resource accounting at national and international level;
5. identify and describe at least three (3) human resource accounting practices in Nigeria and across the globe;
6. state and explain at least two (2) process and approaches of human resources accounting and audit;
7. state and evaluate at least in two(2) paragraphs the significance of human resource auditing as a tool of human resource valuation;
8. mention and explain at least two (2) methods of human resource valuation;
9. identify and explain at least three (3) challenges of human resources accounting in Nigeria; and
10. discuss human resource reporting.

Course Contents

Introduction to Human Resource (HR) Accounting (meaning, need and objectives of HR Accounting). Historical development of human resource accounting. Cost of human resource (acquisition Cost, training and development cost and additional Cost). Benefits and limitations of human resource accounting. Reporting of human resource accounting at national Levels. Disclosures at international level. Methods and human resource accounting practices in Nigeria (cost of production approach – concept, historical cost model, replacement cost model and opportunity cost). Capitalized earnings Approach (economic value mode and capitalisation of salary). Statutory provisions governing HR accounts. Human Resource Accounting Practices in Nigeria and across the globe. Human resource audit (meaning, features, objectives of HR 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 team building system). HR audit for legal compliance and safe business practices. Pre-employment requirements. Hiring process. New-hire orientation process. Workplace policies and practices. Effectiveness of human resource development audit as an Intervention. Human resource audit and business linkages. Human resource auditing as a tool of human resource valuation (introduction, rationale of human resource valuation and auditing). Valuation of human resources, Issues in human capital and reporting.