

**GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY
ENUGU, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA**

www.gouni.edu.ng



B.SC. ACCOUNTING

**The Core Curriculum Minimum Academic
Standards (CCMAS)**

September, 2023.

Course Contents

Overview

The Core Curriculum Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS) for the B.Sc. Accounting programme is designed for the education and training of undergraduate students wishing to obtain first degrees in Accounting in the Nigerian University system. This section provides the basic operational elements that serve to define the core curriculum and the minimum academic standards required to achieve the cardinal goal of producing graduates in accounting with sufficient academic background to face the developmental challenges of in an increasingly globalized economy.

This curriculum has been put together after due consideration for various curriculum form similar environment globally which is expected to guide institutions in the design of their B.Sc. Accounting curriculum by stipulating the minimum requirements. As such, institutions are encouraged to take due cognizance of the CCMAS while bringing necessary innovation to the content and delivery of this programme towards achieving the overall goal of accounting education and training in this country within the framework of global best practices.

Philosophy

The general philosophy of undergraduate training in the accounting programme is to provide the students with quality education and training that will develop the mind, impart both theoretical and practical knowledge on the individual student, develop self-confidence, and help to be innovative and self-reliant in the field of accounting.

Objectives of the programme

The major objectives of a bachelor's degree programme in accounting are to:

- produce high level accounting personnel that can contribute to the development of accounting practice through research and publications;
- provide basic knowledge and skills needed for the understanding and analysis of problems relating to accounting in the management of industrial, commercial, public, and other human organizations;
- equip students with knowledge and skills of decision making, especially the analytical skills needed for recognizing, defining, and solving problems;
- develop in students, leadership and interpersonal relations skills in accounting/management;
- provide training aimed at improving and upgrading the existing and potential manpower needed for national development; and
- develop in students' entrepreneurial skills and competencies to adequately prepare them to be innovative in creating accounting jobs especially in this era of technological advancement and disruption.

Unique features of the programme

In the popular business world model of five (5) Ms of management, i.e. men, machines, methods, materials and money, it is no gainsaying that 'money management' is central to all others as availability of money will provide others making its management possible.

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Availability of money, essentially a financing function is insufficient for business success without its management in terms of record keeping and feedback (financial reporting): a major shift from the Traditional 'Desk' to 'Field' and 'Cloud' Accounting has been reflected in the new curriculum;

the New Core curriculum has included contemporary development in disruptive technologies affecting Accounting generally;

issues of Cloud Accounting are embedded in the new curriculum;

the new development in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Public sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) shifting Accounting Globally from just the 'Principle based' to the 'Rule based' has been accommodated;

the globally terminologies in the presentation of financial statements as reflected on the IFRS have been adopted in the new curriculum making comparability easy;

application of 21st Century Accounting softwares to transactions through practical learning in the Accounting Laboratory has been emphasized in the new curriculum; and

entrepreneurship in Accounting has also been introduced to equip graduates for basic consultancy engagement on graduation.

Employability skills

Over the centuries, accounting educators have identified the following employability skills: development of technical skills at the expense of generic employability skills as revealed by various curriculum for accounting programmes in the past;

the shift from the Traditional 'Desk' to 'Field' and 'Cloud' Accounting will equip graduates from this programme ready for contemporary financial reporting in the public and private sectors of the global economy;

a good understanding of basic accounting and strong analytical skills at the end of this programme will prepare the graduates for the Taxation and Auditing jobs currently needing a huge number as on daily advertisements; and

besides, exposure to details on the application of IFRS from 100L is a major key to cross boarder mobility of graduates of accounting which this new curriculum provides.

In addition, graduates of accounting after this programme would have been exposed to sources of accounting business opportunities and ideas such as setting up a financial accounting Bureau, Auditing, Taxation, forensic examination, Liquidation and insolvency practices.

21st Century skills

The programme would lead to the development/acquisition of the following 21st century skills by the students:

critical thinking;

communication skills;

creativity;

problem solving;

perseverance;

collaboration;

information literacy;

Course Contents

technology skills and digital literacy;
media literacy;
global awareness; and 11. self-direction.

Admission and Graduation Requirements

Admission Requirements

For a four-year course

Candidates are admitted into the degree programmes in any of the following two ways The University Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME). Direct Entry (DE).

UTME

In addition to UTME requirements, the prospective candidate for a 4-year degree programme is expected to have obtained credit passes in five Senior Secondary Certificate (SSC) subjects or its equivalent including English Language and Mathematics with any other three (3) from Principles of Accounting, Commerce, Economics and any other relevant WAEC/NECO commercial subjects at not more than two sittings.

Direct Entry Mode

For Direct Entry, a candidate must possess five SSC (or its equivalent) credit passes, two of which must be at the advanced level and one of which must be Principles of Accounting, Commerce and Economics.

Duration

A student will not be allowed to exceed an additional 50 per cent of the duration of the programme if he fails to graduate within the minimum number of years.

UTME: Four (4) academic sessions or eight (8) semesters)

Direct Entry: Three academic sessions or six (6) semesters.

In general, no student will be allowed to exceed an additional 50% of the normal duration of the programme.

Global Course Structure

100 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 111	Communication in English Language	2	C	15	45
GST 112	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	2	C	30	-
AMS 101	Principles of Management	2	C	30	-
AMS 102	Basic Mathematics	2	C	30	-

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AMS 103	Introduction to Computing	2	C	30	
AMS 104	Principles of Project Management	2	C	30	-
ACC 101	Introduction to Financial Accounting I	3	C	30	45
ACC 102	Introduction to Financial Accounting II	3	C	30	45
	Total	18			

200 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 212	Philosophy, Logic, and Human Existence	2	C	30	-
ENT 211	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	2	C	15	45
ACC 201	Financial Accounting, I	3	C	30	45
ACC 202	Financial Accounting II	3	C	30	45
ACC 203	Corporate Governance & Accounting Ethics	3	C	30	-
ACC 204	Cost Accounting	3	C	30	45
ACC 206	Accounting Laboratory	3	C	15	45
GOU-ACC 201	Rural Agricultural Finance & Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 203	Accounting in Entrepreneurship	2	Compulsory	15	45
GOU -ACC 204	Cooperative Accounting	2	Elective	30	0
GOU -ACC 205	Basics of oil and Gas Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
	TOTAL	27			

300 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 312	Peace and Conflict Resolution	2	C	30	-
ENT 312	Venture Creation	2	C	15	45
ACC 301	Financial Reporting, I	3	C	30	45
ACC 302	Financial Reporting II	3	C	30	45
ACC 303	Management Accounting	3	C	30	45
ACC 305	Taxation I	3	C	30	45
ACC 306	Taxation II	3	C	30	45
ACC 307	Auditing and Assurance I	3	C	30	45
ACC 308	Public Sector Accounting & Reporting	3	C	30	45
ACC 311	Entrepreneurship in Accounting	3	C	30	45
GOU -ACC 301	Business Development Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 303	Industrial Research Accounting 1	2	Compulsory	30	0

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GOU -ACC 304	Industrial Research Accounting II	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 309	Application Forensic Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 311	Tax Management Practices	2	Compulsory	15	45
GOU -ACC 313	Capital Market Studies	2	Compulsory	15	45
GOU -ACC 315	Accounting workshop and internship	2	Compulsory	15	45
GOU -ACC 321	Business associations and accounts	2	Elective	30	0
	TOTAL	44			

400 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
ACC 401	Advanced Financial Reporting	3	C	30	45
ACC 402	Corporate Reporting	3	C	30	45
ACC 403	Auditing and Assurance II	3	C	30	45
ACC 404	Financial Management	3	C	30	45
ACC 405	Bankruptcy & Liquidation	3	C	30	45
ACC 490	Project	6	C	-	270
GOU -ACC 401	Green Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 402	Cloud Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 403	Robotic Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 405	Statistical Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 407	Peace Accounting	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU -ACC 418	Community Development Accounting	2	Elective	30	0
	TOTAL	33			

Course Contents and Learning Outcomes

100 Level

GST 111: Communication in English

(2 Unit C: LH 15; PH 45)

Course Contents

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
identify possible sound patterns in English Language;
list notable Language skills;
classify word formation processes;
construct simple and fairly complex sentences in English;
apply logical and critical reasoning skills for meaningful presentations;
demonstrate an appreciable level of the art of public speaking and listening;
and
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:
analyse the historical foundation of the Nigerian culture and arts in pre-colonial times;
list and identify the major linguistic groups in Nigeria;
explain the gradual evolution of Nigeria as a political unit;
analyse the concepts of Trade, Economic and Self-reliance status of the Nigerian peoples towards national development;
enumerate the challenges of the Nigerian State towards Nation building;
analyse the role of the Judiciary in upholding people's fundamental rights;
identify acceptable norms and values of the major ethnic groups in Nigeria; and
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

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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:
demonstrate understanding of basic concepts related to management knowledge;
explain the roles, skills and functions of management;
identify organizational problems and the processes of decisions making;
describe the complexities associated with management of human resources in the organizations; and
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:
identify the basic concepts of mathematics;
demonstrate preliminary understanding of mathematical applications in the field of management;

Course Contents

- 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 MaClaren'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:
explain basic concept of computing and different programmes in computing science;
explain hardware and software, and the functional units of computer;
describe information processing and its roles in society;
illustrate how an operating system kernel. supports the execution of programmes;
write simple programme in a pure functional programming language and determine
the correctness of simple programmes; and
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:
define the concept and purpose of project management;

Course Contents

identify the processes and actors in project management;
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:
describe the nature and scope of accounting;
differentiate between bookkeeping and accounting;
discuss the objectives of financial accounting;
appreciate various branches of accounting; and methods of recording
accounting data using manual and electronic devices;
prepare basic accounting records from primary books to extraction of trial
balance;
correct basic posting errors; and
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 doubleentry 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:
explain the linkage between accounting and other information system;
define the conceptual framework for financial reporting;
identify the users and uses of financial statements/reports;
link the fundamental concepts and convention in financial accounting to
financial report preparation;
list the types of accounting errors and how to correct them;
explain suspense accounts and their uses;

Course Contents

prepare control accounts;
prepare accounts for not-for-profit organizations; 9. differentiate single entry and incomplete records.
prepare trading, profit or loss accounts of a sole trader, including adjustments; and 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.

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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:
know the basic features of philosophy as an academic discipline;
identify the main branches of philosophy & the centrality of logic in philosophical discourse;
know the elementary rules of reasoning;
distinguish between valid and invalid arguments;
think critically and assess arguments in texts, conversations and day-to-day discussions;
critically assess the rationality or otherwise of human conduct under different existential conditions;
develop the capacity to extrapolate and deploy expertise in logic to other areas of knowledge, and
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

Course Contents

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
explain the concepts and theories of entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship, opportunity seeking, new value creation, and risk taking;
state the characteristics of an entrepreneur;
analyze the importance of micro and small businesses in wealth creation, employment, and financial independence;
engage in entrepreneurial thinking;
identify key elements in innovation; describe stages in enterprise formation, partnership and networking including business planning;
describe contemporary entrepreneurial issues in Nigeria, Africa and the rest of the world; and
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:
appreciate the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements;
prepare simple financial statements of a limited liability company;
account for borrowing cost;
discuss accounting for government grants;
define relevant terms under IFRS 15 – Revenue;
account for inventory;
explain accounting policies; and
define relevant terms under IFRS 15 – Revenue.

Course Contents

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:

- explain the conceptual framework for financial reporting;
- prepare simple Partnership account;
- explain Joint arrangement under IFRS 11;
- account for goods on sale or return;
- 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:

- explain the theoretical framework for corporate governance;
- describe the codes of corporate governance;
- explain the governance structure of a company
- describe role of shareholders in corporate governance;
- explain the role of board of directors and board committees in corporate governance;
- discuss internal control and audit procedures;
- explain the role of governance in sustainability;
- list the Ethical codes by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, OECD and other Local and International agencies; and
- 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

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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:

- explain the nature and objective of a cost accounting system;
- describe the organisation of cost accounting department and its relationship with other departments;
- explain elements of cost, cost classification, estimation and behaviour;
- account for materials, labour and overhead in a cost accounting system;
- explain costing methods - specific order and process costing;
- familiarise with the treatment of process gains and losses;
- prepare integrated and interlocking accounts;
- discuss the concept of marginal and standard costing with simple variance analysis; and
- 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:

- use spreadsheets applicable for basic accounting functions and data analysis;
- demonstrate how to use cloud-based accounting software;
- apply cash management tools to solve accounting problems;

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illustrate the use of an audit software for basic audit exercise;
describe the use of a presentation software for report presentations; and
use a database management software for accounting and business data management; and
use software productivity tool for office services.

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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.

GOU-ACC 201: Rural Agricultural Finance & Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Shortage of capital and poor accounting methods has been identified as the first among the major problems militating against medium and large scale farming in the South-Eastern part of Nigeria, particularly Enugu State. Most individuals farm only at subsistent level essentially because they do not know where and how to source the required rural agricultural finance at affordable level. There is therefore the need to provide a course in rural agricultural finance and Accounting which deals with the acquisition, use and control of capital in agriculture. Rural agricultural finance includes all types of finance available to farmers. Training of students to become highly skilled in rural agricultural finance and accounting, especially in Enugu that is highly populated with farmers is in consonance with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many farming organizations and corporative societies. A course in rural agricultural accounting and finance will equip the graduates of Accounting and Finance with the necessary skills to become great farmers and to be able to play a significant part in assisting prospective farmers to acquire the essential knowledge that will be central to a successful rural medium and large scale farmers.

Overview

Engaging in managing medium and large scale agricultural farms is usually associated with so many uncertainties. Many farmers in Enugu State do not understand the steps to be taken to obtain the required rural agricultural finance necessity for putting up and managing medium and large scales of agricultural farms before commencing such projects. Many also do not possess the knowledge and skills in accounting. This has often times led to unexpected collapse of both medium and large scale farms in Enugu State. In addition, it has led to instilling fear on several agricultural – minded graduates in Enugu State in becoming large-scale farmers.

This course has been designed for use in rural agricultural finance training program to adequately expose students to basic requirements for obtaining rural agricultural finance and the skills required to obtain them. While the fundamentals of development finance and approaches in microfinance apply to rural finance, there are particular issues and characteristics that must be understood and taken into account in order to address rural, and in particular

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agricultural finance. The objectives and learning outcome of the course are developed to address these challenges.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the importance of rural agricultural accounting.
- Explain the five C's in rural agricultural accounting.
- Describe the key elements of rural agricultural ventures.
- State the critical role of innovations and product development.
- Identify the role of rural agriculture in poverty reduction.
- Describe the approaches to obtain finance for rural agriculture.
- Discuss different methods for accounting for rural agriculture cash flows.
- Analyze financial report for rural agriculture activities.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Identify the importance of rural agricultural accounting.
- Demonstrate the five C's in rural agricultural accounting.
- List the key elements of rural agricultural ventures.
- Identify the critical role of innovations and product development.
- Enumerate the role of rural agriculture in poverty reduction.
- Explain the approaches to obtain finance for rural agriculture.
- Compute different method for accounting for rural agriculture cash flows.
- Prepare financial report for rural agriculture activities.

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Concept of Rural Agricultural Finance. 5 C's in rural finance. Key elements of Rural Agricultural Finance. Rural and agriculture finance overview. Brief background of Rural Finance. Role of Rural Finance in poverty reduction leading to rural development. Sources of Rural Agricultural finance. Rural finance: approaches and actors involved. Approaches for obtaining Rural Agricultural Finance. Conditions for providing Rural Financial Services. Adapting to meet the challenges of Rural Agricultural Finance. Determinants of viable medium and large scale farming in the rural areas. Skills required for medium and large scale farming in the rural areas. Challenges associated with medium and large scale farming. Approaches for overcoming the challenges. Factors militating against medium and large scale farming in the rural areas. Accounting for Arable products, Plantation products, Livestock. Problems of live stock valuation, approaches to live stock valuation and stock in livestock enterprise. Main features of farm accounts. Departmental accounts like dairy, crop, fruits live stock rearing etc ledger account. Preparation of statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position at the end of a period.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of rural agricultural finance request formats. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of the Finance Act .2020 Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

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GOU-ACC 203: Accounting in Entrepreneurship (2 Units; Compulsory; LH =15; PH= 45)

Senate-Approved Relevance

The urgent need to develop the entrepreneurial aspects of every course in the academic programmes of Godfrey Okoye University has been at the centre of vision and mission of the University. The Senate believes that this will not only make her graduates employable in organizations, but they will also become employers of labour. The importance of this cannot be over-emphasized in a country with an overwhelming unemployment rate. This course on the Accounting in Entrepreneurship will enable Godfrey Okoye University graduates to stand out from the crowd in addition to the possession of the rare skills which industries require for sustainable growth.

Overview

Apart from the fact that accounting is a professional course, many believe that it has little or no entrepreneurial side. This course is meant to emphasize the latent entrepreneurial sides associated with accounting. With the incessant devaluation of the Naira and the worsening exchange rate, many young graduates no longer want to engage in white collar jobs. Many of them now prefer to own and manage their own businesses without having to wait to become professional accountants. Many of them in this category choose courses that would prepare them adequately to avoid failure. There is no gainsaying the fact that frequent failures of entrepreneurial engagements in Enugu State obviously act as disincentive to intending entrepreneurs. It is in a clear bid to meet the expectations of our students in this group that this course, accounting in entrepreneurship, is designed.

The course will help to equip students of Accounting with the necessary skills that are *sine qua non* for successful entrepreneurial engagements. Specifically, this course will expose students to basics of accounting for entrepreneurs. It will further make them to be at home with relevant financial management skills for entrepreneurs.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the meaning of accounting in entrepreneurship.
- Describe the basics of accounting for entrepreneurship.
- Explain accounting skills for entrepreneurship.
- Describe the importance of accounting to entrepreneurs.
- Describe financial management techniques in entrepreneurship.
- Explain the necessity for good financial management in entrepreneurship
- Demonstrate the practical entrepreneurship activities
- Identify entrepreneurship activities through the university Students Training in Entrepreneurship Programme (STEP).

Learning Outcomes

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

- Define the meaning of accounting in entrepreneurship
- Explain at least six basics of accounting for entrepreneurship
- Discuss at least five accounting skills for entrepreneurship
- Explain at least five importance of accounting to entrepreneurship
- List at least six financial management techniques in entrepreneurship
- Describe at least six necessities for good financial management in entrepreneurship
- Identify at least five entrepreneurship activities

Course Contents

Discuss at least three entrepreneurship activities in the university STEP Programme.

Course Content:

Concept of accounting in entrepreneurship. Basics of accounting for entrepreneurs. Importance of accounting to entrepreneurs. Reasons for entrepreneurship. Identification of viable entrepreneurship activities. Alternate sources of funding. Choice for a good funding source. Schemes for refund of fund. Accounting skills for entrepreneurship. Financial management techniques in entrepreneurship. General principles of financial management. Functions of financial management. Obstacles to successful entrepreneurship. Introduction to entrepreneurial activities. Sourcing of entrepreneurial materials. Engagement in entrepreneurial activities. Marketing of entrepreneurial products.

Minimum Academic Standards

Entrepreneurs registration documents from Corporate Affairs Commission, documents from STEP programme of the University. Other NUC –MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU-ACC 204: Cooperative Accounting (2 Units; Elective; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Cooperative societies, being another means of capital formation and sustenance of small and medium scale businesses, are readily available in almost all corporations and institutions in the south east. Such societies have assisted their member in various ways to achieve their desired financial goals. Enugu is densely populated with both small and medium scale enterprises that are in dire need of well managed cooperative society. Training accountants for such role as in the mission and vision of Godfrey Okoye University will not only provide employment for the graduates but also give them the opportunity of forming their own cooperative societies that will offer them the opportunity of quick capital formation to engage in any entrepreneurial venture.

Overview

Cooperatives accounting specifically provides professional training for understanding the dynamics of cooperative societies, process of its formation, management and necessary skills for sustainable small and medium scale enterprises. .

The course will provide the students with quality education and training that will develop the mind, impart both theoretical and practical knowledge on the individual student, motivate self-confidence and entrepreneurial spirit, and help them to be innovative and self-reliant in the field of cooperatives. Graduating from this program offers job opportunities as Lecturers, Consultants, Cooperative accountant, Cooperative Personnel Manager amongst others.

Objectives

The course objectives are to:

- Define the meaning and function of cooperative societies.
- Explain the formation of cooperative societies.
- Illustrate basic knowledge, understanding and analysis of problems related to the management and administration of cooperative organizations.
- Discuss the rules and regulations guiding cooperative societies.
- Explain leadership, interpersonal relations and entrepreneurial competencies to adequately prepare students to be innovative job creators.
- Distinguish financing strategies for cooperative societies
- Demonstrate different methods of managing cooperative societies.

Learning Outcomes

At the end, the students are expected to:

- Explain the meaning and enumerate the functions of cooperative societies.
- Analyse the formation of cooperative societies
- Identify the problems hindering the growth of cooperative societies
- Analyse the rules and guidelines of cooperative societies.
- Enumerate possible jobs opportunities from cooperative societies.
- Explore financing strategies of cooperative societies.
- Demonstrate the leadership skills in management of cooperative societies

Course Contents

Course Contents

Meaning and functions of Cooperative societies. Reasons for formation cooperative societies. Regulatory framework of cooperatives. History of cooperative societies in Nigeria. Features of a cooperative society. Management of cooperative societies. Functions and powers of cooperative societies. Cash budget of cooperative societies. Investment appraisal of cooperative societies. Membership benefits of cooperative societies. Problems of forming cooperatives in Nigeria. Membership of cooperatives in Nigeria. Benefits of members in a cooperative society. Methods of capital formation. Process of soft loan disbursements. Financial report of cooperative societies. Target groups in cooperative society. Scope of cooperative education.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of cooperative financial reports. Copies of regulatory bodies registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Other NUC –MAS requirement facilities.

GOU-ACC 205: Basics of Oil and Gas Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH= 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance.

Training of accountants that are highly skilled in oil and gas accounting and management especially in the South East and South South geopolitical zones that has great prospect for oil and gas production is in agreement with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many business organisations. Oil and gas accounting will equip our graduate accountants with the necessary professional skills to become great entrepreneurs and to be able to play a significant role in accounting for oil and gas which has been a major source of revenue to the nation.

Overview

Adequate training in oil and gas accounting will provide an opportunity for our graduates to become professionals and gainfully employed in multi-national companies. It will equally expose the students to the dynamics of oil and gas operation thereby paving way for the graduates to become consultants and become employers of labour.

The course is designed to adequately expose students to basic requirements for oil and gas accounting, exploration, management and the skills required of such activities in oil and gas. It will also enable students to acquire essential accounting skills for consultancy in oil and gas production. The course will also emphasize the need to comply with any statutory requirements guiding oil exploration and activities both in upstream and downstream sectors.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the concept oil and gas
- Determine the legal and regulatory frameworks underlying oil and gas accounting.
- Trace the history and development of oil and gas in Nigeria
- Evaluate social responsibility and social externalities

Course Contents

Differentiate between upstream and downstream sectors of oil and gas production
Analyse different methods of cost classifications
Explain different terms in Oil and gas exploration
Differentiate between different oil wells
Explain financial statement disclosures

Learning Outcomes

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

Explain the concept oil and gas
Discuss the legal and regulatory framework underlying oil and gas accounting.
Explain the history and development of oil and gas in Nigeria
List social responsibilities of oil and gas operation.
Distinguish between upstream and downstream sectors of the sector
Identify different methods of cost classifications
Explain different terms in Oil and gas exploration
Differentiate between different oil wells.
Prepare oil and gas operation's financial statement.

Course Content

History of oil exploration in Nigeria. Regulatory bodies. Corporate social responsibility and social externalities. Environmental, oil and gas accounting. Identification of cost elements in oil and gas operation. Successful and full cost methods. Types of well in oil and gas operation. Dry wells, stratigraphic well. Environmental accounting processes. Environmental oil and gas accounting. Historical evolution of accounting principles and practices. Accounting for unproved properties. Accounting for exploration. Drilling and development costs. Production accounting, accounting for joint interest arrangement. Sustainability/triple bottom line reporting. Accounting for production sharing and service contract agreements. Accounting for joint interest arrangement. Financial statement disclosures.

Minimum Academic Standards

Regulatory framework of oil and gas operation, Samples of feasibility studies.. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Other NUC –MAS requirement facilities.

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:
analyze the concepts of peace, conflict and security;
list major forms, types and root causes of conflict and violence;
differentiate between conflict and terrorism;
enumerate security and peace building strategies; and
describe roles of international organizations, media and traditional institutions
in peace building.

Course Contents

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:

describe the key steps in venture creation;

spot opportunities in problems and in high potential sectors regardless of geographical location;

state how original products, ideas, and concepts are developed;

develop business concept for further incubation or pitching for funding;

identify key sources of entrepreneurial finance;

implement the requirements for establishing and managing micro and small enterprises;

conduct entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce;

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

Course Contents

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 (IoT), 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:

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;
discuss joint arrangements under IFRS 11;
account for company formation: issue and redemption of shares, and debentures;
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;
identify different components of Income taxes;
distinguish between Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets; and
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:

analyse and interpret general purpose financial statements using ratio;
discuss the uses of earnings per share as a tool of ratio analysis (IAS 33);
write reports on the computed ratios drawing conclusion and making recommendations;

Course Contents

discuss the limitation of the use of ratios in the analysis and interpretation of general purpose financial statements;

discuss the provisions of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6 of 2011;

account for property, plant and equipment under IAS 16 and IAS 40.;

identify simple accounting for taxes under IAS 12;

list simple accounting for Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets under IAS 37;

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:

evaluate and apply appropriate budgeting and standard costing techniques to planning and control in business.;

discuss the behavioural aspect of budgeting and budgetary control;

discuss strategic performance management in evaluating and improving organisational performance;

evaluate and apply cost reduction and control techniques for efficiency of business operations;

discuss the use of spreadsheet applications in Performance Management;

discuss the underlying concepts in Performance Management;

prepare cost information for decision making, using relevant costs;

evaluate divisional performances and discuss different transfer pricing techniques;

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

Course Contents

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:

explain the administrative structure of tax system in Nigeria;

apply the tax rules and regulations in computing tax liabilities relating to individual and partnership; and

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:

discuss bases and computation of companies' income tax;

compute tax relating to small, medium-sized and large companies, including pioneer companies;

compute tax of specialised businesses, including digital economies;

file tax returns in respect of taxes relating to different transactions;

discuss the underlying concepts and principles of tax audit and investigation;

explain the principles of Transfer Pricing;

Course Contents

identify allowable and disallowable expenses for tax purposes; and 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:

discuss the objectives and scope of external auditing and assurance;

describe the legal and regulatory framework for auditing and assurance;

discuss the steps of audit process;

demonstrate skills in writing and communicating findings of audit report after the conclusion of the audit engagement;

apply appropriate auditing standards to auditing and assurance;

Distinguish between errors and fraud;

Explain the public expectation from audit and the gaps to date; and

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,

Course Contents

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:

- explain the underlying concepts and principles in public sector accounting;
- state the constitutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks of public sector accounting;
- discuss the process and responsibilities for planning and budgeting in the public sector;
- discuss Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Medium Term Sector Strategies (MTSS) and Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS);
- identify the underlying concepts, principles and framework for reporting and auditing in public sector organisations;
- discuss the roles of bodies set up for accountability and probity of public office holders;
- explain the objective and preparation of financial statements using the accrual basis method;
- discuss the objective and preparation of financial statements using Cash bases method;
- explain differences between Cash and Accruals Bases of Public Sector Accounting;
- identify and apply international public sector accounting standards;
- discuss auditing in the public sector covering - financial and internal controls, value for money audit, performance audit, etc;
- differentiate between financial reporting in the private sector and public sector (application of IFRS and IPSAS, IASB and IPSAB);
- explain public procurement procedure – Public Procurement Act, 2007; and
- 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

Course Contents

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:

discuss employment and employers;

identify inherent potential in accounting graduates to create self-employment and self actualization;

appreciate the nature and potential of small-scale enterprises;

acquire proper orientation between vision and mission in entrepreneurship;

familiarize with various aspect of accounting jobs that can be engaged in as graduates which will move from small to medium to large scale;

acquire exposure into the sources of finance available to accounting business owners; discuss the legal framework, documentation and registration of business enterprise; and

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.

Course Contents

GOU-ACC 301: Business Development Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH =30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Training of accountants that are highly skilled in business development for entrepreneurs especially in Enugu that is densely populated with both small and medium enterprises is in agreement with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many business organisations. Business development accounting will equip our graduate accountants with the necessary skills to become great entrepreneurs and to be able to play a significant role in assisting prospective entrepreneurs in acquiring the essential knowledge that will be central to a successful business engagement.

Overview

Setting up businesses, especially medium and small enterprises, is usually associated with so many uncertainties. Many do not understand the necessity for business proposals before commencement of envisaged entrepreneurial activities in Enugu State. Even those that understand it find it absolutely difficult to develop one. This has often times led to unexpected collapse of both medium and small scale enterprises in Enugu State. The incessant collapse of this category of business enterprises in Enugu State to instill fear into a good number of entrepreneurial-minded graduates in Enugu State. There is no gainsaying the fact that understanding the business environment before starting any meaningful activity will go a long way in reducing probable environmental risks the business may have to contend with.

The course is designed to adequately expose students to basic requirements for business development, business proposal models and the skills required to prepare them. It will also enable students to acquire essential accounting skills for success in business. The course will also emphasize the need to comply with any statutory requirements both before and after commencement of the business. Business registration procedures as required by Corporate Affairs Commission will be highlighted.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Describe basic requirements for medium and small scale business development.
- Explain common reasons for incessant collapse of medium and small scale enterprises in Enugu State.
- Describe the meaning of business proposal in the context of medium and small scale enterprises.
- Explain the steps required to develop a good business proposal.
- Present different types of business proposals and their features.
- Describe key elements of business proposal.
- Distinguish business proposal from other business reports.
- Describe accounting skills for business success.
- Explain statutory requirements for commencement of a business.
- Describe corporate registration procedures.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Enumerate at least five requirements for medium and small scale business development.

Course Contents

Advise on how to avoid common reasons for collapse of medium and small scale businesses in Enugu State.

Describe meaning of business proposal in relation to medium and small scale enterprises.

Develop at least two good business plans.

Prepare at least five types of business proposal and explain their features.

Describe at least six key elements of business proposal.

Explain at least two differences between a business proposal and other business reports.

Identify at least seven accounting skills for business success.

Enumerate at least four requirements before commencement of any business.

Conduct corporate registration procedures.

Course Contents

Concept of business proposal. Types of business proposal. Features of business proposal. Analysis of business proposals from different enterprises. Adapting business skills to Enugu environment. Determinants of viable business options. Skills required for business proposal. Key elements of business proposal. Reasons for collapse of medium and small scale enterprises in Enugu State. Essential elements for success of medium and small scale businesses in Enugu. How to develop good business plans. Linkages with medium and small scale enterprises. Merits and demerits of business proposal. Basic requirements for business development. Accounting skills for business success. Statutory requirements for commencement of medium and small scale enterprises. Corporate registration requirements. Business registration procedures. Practical exposure to business registration procedures by Corporate Affairs Commission. Medium and small scale enterprises consultancy.

Minimum Academic Standard

Samples of business proposals. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Other NUC –MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU-ACC 303: Industrial Research Method for Accounting 1 (2 Units; Compulsory; LH= 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

A university is saddled with basic responsibility of teaching and research in various fields of life. In view of the above, a graduate of Accounting needs basic requirements of research so that he/she can cope in the task if he/she wants to pursue a life as an academic, help in solving the accounting problems of the business community and advancement of the profession. This course gives students the basic requirement for the research-based teaching and learning at Godfrey Okoye University. It is, therefore, a stepping stone toward being a researcher in accounting and other areas of life. A well groomed researcher will become a consultant to organisations and individuals in his field of specialization.

Overview

The world is dynamic and every profession is reacting to changes in the environment. Thus the concept of sustainability reporting. Also the technological changes come along with demanding changes in the normal. Thus the new normal requires innovation to adapt. Accountants can adapt to changes in technology most especially Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Also changing demand in companies has accounting implications.

The course is designed to expose the students to what research is about, identification of industrial problems and proffering solution through the application of research methods, the research design and methods of data collection and presentation of appropriate statistics for a given problem. Furthermore, the course highlights various methods of sampling. Also, various methods of data analysis and application of various statistical tools in data analysis.

Objectives

The course objectives are to:

- Explain industrial research approach.
- Identify the features of research, and its difference from research in non academic sense.
- Explain the procedure for identification of researchable industrial problems.
- Explain various research design.
- Describe methods of data collection.
- Distinguish various methods of data presentation.
- Identify and explain various techniques of sampling.
- Describe tools of data analysis.

Course Contents

Learning Outcome

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

- Identify key elements in industrial research definition.
- Explain five features of research which distinguishes it from research in non academic sense.
- List the steps for identification of researchable industrial problems.
- Explain at least four types of research designs
- Describe five methods of data collection
- Enumerate at least three methods of data presentation
- identify at least five techniques of sampling
- Describe six tools of data analysis

Course Content

Introduction to Research Methodology: Definitions of research, types of research, research in academic sense and non-academic sense. Characteristics of academic research. Selection of research topic (problem selection). Nature of researchable problem. Guidelines for topic selection. Pitfalls to avoid while selecting topic. Sources of research problem. Steps in topic selection. Research design: types of research design. Methods of data collection: questionnaire, observation, document, interview and measurement methods. Sample and sampling techniques. Measurement and scaling. Data presentation methods. Data analysis methods. Tools of data analysis. Application of basic statistical methodologies.

Minimum Academic Standards

Copies of materials of basic research. Copies of project report where these topics in the content were applied while writing the report. Other NUC –MAS requirement facilities.

GOU - ACC 304: Industrial Research Method for Accounting II (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

This course is the continuation of Industrial Research Method for Accounting I. It builds on this precedent in order to give the student the entire package of the research method and its report. At the end of every research, report is needed and usually written. There is also a format for presentation of the report of research carried out. In doing this course therefore, students will be guided on the methods of Industrial Research and Report writing. The course aligns with Godfrey Okoye university commitment to excellence, wholistic education and the production of graduates that are ready for the labour market.

Overview

Understanding the rudiments of research is one thing and being able to present a report is another thing. Report format varies at various circumstances. However, some basic things are expected in the research. The course is tailored towards equipping students with basic skills in

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project report writing which will help to satisfy the requirement for graduation and as bases for the student to successfully apply and submit a written grant.

Data presentation and analysis and interpretation of results will be explored by the end of the study. The student will be exposed to other aspects of research about in-text citations and references, as well as, appendices and oral defense.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the overview of research ethics.
- Discuss the content of a good abstract.
- Explain how write a good background of a study.
- Demonstrate a problem of study in concise and clear form.
- Explain how samples are determined and the sampling techniques.
- Describe how to select appropriate tool for data analysis.
- Explain the findings of a report in summarised manner.
- Draw conclusions and implications of findings.
- Explain the link between the findings and recommendations.
- Explain citation and reference authors in a work.

Learning Outcome

On completion of the course, the student would be able to:

- List at least three major research misconducts.
- Enumerate at least six content of a good abstract.
- Explain two approaches to writing background to a study.
- Enumerate four steps in problem statement writing.
- Explain at least four sampling techniques that can be used in a study.
- List at least five tools of data analysis.
- Prepare a summary of finding from a research report.
- Write at least one conclusion and implications of findings from a study.
- Explain at least one link between the findings and recommendations.
- Cite at least four authors and reference them correctly using APA style.
- Demonstrate oral defence of a research project written.

Course contents

Presentation of research reports. Research ethics. Preliminary page: cover page, title page, certification page, and approval page, table of contents, list of tables, and list of figures, abstract. Background to the Study. Statement of the Problem. Objectives of the Study. Research Questions. Research Hypotheses. Significance of the Study. Scope of the Study. Definition of Terms and Assumptions of the study. Review of related literature. Conceptual Review. Theoretical Review. Empirical Review. Summary of Literature Review/Gap. Methodology. Research Design. Area of Study. Sources of Data. Tools of Data Collection. Methods of Data Collection. Population of the Study. Sample and Sampling Technique. Reliability of Test Instrument(s). Validity of Test Instrument(s). Data Analysis Techniques and Limitations of the Study. Presentation and Analysis of Data. Testing the Research Hypotheses and Discussion of Findings.

Course Contents

Summary of Findings. Conclusion. Recommendations. Implications of Findings. Areas for further Studies.

Minimum Academic standard

Samples of a project and grant report. Sample of grant form. Other CCMAS requirement facilities.

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GOU - ACC 309: Applied Forensic Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Forensic accounting is a type of accounting that investigates financial information for potential evidence of crimes. Forensic accountants use accounting, auditing, and investigative skills to explain whether a person or company has committed financial misconduct, such as embezzlement or fraud. One unique aspect of forensic accounting — different from what a typical accountant does – is that forensic accountants use legal skills to determine if financial activity is illegal and often present their findings in court. The general educational background and skill set for general accountants/ and forensic accountants is often very similar, but a forensic accountant must have a more skeptical mindset, writing skill, interrogative skill and should have a general understanding of the legal system. This course meets Godfrey Okoye University's commitment to inter-disciplinary method of advancing holistic education.

Overview

In recent times, the importance of forensic accounting has been increasing rapidly. The landscape is being shaped by the rise of financial technology. Specialists in this field do not only work for law enforcement agencies, but can also be found in the compliance departments of business entities, at law firms, banks, and government agencies. The majority of forensic accountants are hired for compliance purposes; they make sure a company's finances are being kept safe and in good condition. However, in many companies sophisticated instances of fraudulent activity are becoming increasingly common, particularly in developing countries like Nigeria.

The goal of this course is to expose students of Accounting to the basic knowledge of forensic accounting. It will be conducted largely with intensive discussion given to contemporary issues in forensic accounting and fraud examination. The course will also enable students to acquire essential forensic accounting skills for success in business and emphasize the necessity for complying with any statutory requirements for acting as advisors in this field. Business registration procedures indicated by Corporate Affairs Commission will be explained.

Objectives

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

- Explain the basic concept of Forensic Accounting.
- Differentiate between forensic accounting, auditing, and investigation;
- Explain the importance of the roles of forensic accounting in fraud detection; investigation and fraud risk assessment in an organization.
- Explain the need for the adoption of forensic accounting techniques in resolving the problem of financial crimes and cyber-crime in Enugu State.
- Highlight the objective of forensic accounting.
- Discuss the procedure of forensic accounting, auditing and investigation.
- State the processes involved in carrying out a forensic audits.
- Highlight the processes involved in fraud investigation.
- Present forensic report writing and techniques.

Learning Outcomes

If the objectives above are met, the student should be able to:

Course Contents

Analyse the basic concept of Forensic Accounting.
List the differences between forensic accounting, auditing, and investigation.
Describe the importance of the roles of forensic accounting in fraud detection, investigation and fraud risk assessment in an organization.
Explain the need for the adoption of forensic accounting techniques in resolving the problem of financial crimes and cyber-crime in Enugu State.
Present the objective of forensic accounting.
Discuss the procedure of forensic accounting auditing and investigation.
State the processes involved in carrying out a forensic audits.
Identify the processes involved in fraud investigation.
Analyse forensic report writing and techniques.

Course Contents

Basic concept of forensic accounting. Differences between forensic accounting, Auditing, and investigation. Importance and roles of forensic accounting in fraud detection, investigation and fraud risk assessment in an organization. Forensic accounting techniques. Forensic accounting techniques in resolving the problem of financial crimes and cyber-crime in Enugu State. Objectives of forensic accounting. Justifications for adopting forensic accounting. Procedures of forensic accounting auditing and investigation. Evidence handling techniques. Contemporary issues in forensic accounting and fraud examination. Forensic accounting and fraud detection, investigation and fraud risk assessment in an organization. Concept of digital forensics. Processes of forensic audits. Aspects of money laundering. Forensic accounting operation. Processes of fraud investigation. Concept of creative accounting. Forensic report writing and techniques.

Minimum Academic Standards

Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of companies and allied matters Act 1990 as amended. Copies of International Financial Reporting Standards. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of the Finance Act 2020. Other CCMAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOUNI-ACC 311: Tax Management Practices (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Senate-Approved Relevance

A tax consultant provides tax advice and support to individuals, businesses, and organizations on various tax issues. The work of tax consultants typically involves preparing and submitting tax returns, researching tax laws, advising on tax planning, and representing clients in disputes with the tax authorities. Their role may grow and shift as they mature in the position and become more involved in tax planning and management. They could also specialize in tax research to advise team members and other stakeholders. They primarily ensure that clients pay the correct amount of taxes. Quite often, tax payers in Enugu State have the need to plan their business activities and records such as would enable them to minimize their tax liabilities by taking advantage of the tax shelters available in the relevant tax laws of Nigeria. However, most of them lack the knowledge and expertise to do so. There is therefore the need for them to seek the services of tax consultants. The training of accounting students to make them highly skilled in tax consultancy is in consonance with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many tax payers. The knowledge of tax consultancy will equip our accounting graduates with the necessary skills to become great entrepreneurs and to be able to play a significant role in assisting the tax payers in Enugu State.

Overview

Tax consultants navigate complex tax regulations to minimize tax liability and address client objectives. Tax consultants advise and guide clients on tax-related matters. They work with individuals and organizations to ensure they comply with tax laws and help to minimize potential tax liability. Typically, they have a deep understanding of tax law and accounting principles. This role might be a good fit for detail-oriented, analytical individuals who enjoy working with numbers. Organizations that employ tax consultants include accounting firms, law firms, banks, and real estate organizations.

This course is intended to adequately expose accounting students to the basic requirements and processes of tax consultancy and the skills required for obtaining it. The course will also emphasize the need to comply with any statutory requirements for business registration as required by Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 as amended.

Course Objectives

The course objectives are to:

1. Explain the concept of tax consultancy.
2. Explain the role of accounting knowledge and skill in tax consultancy.
3. Illustrate process for the preparation and filling of tax returns.
4. Explain the procedure for researching tax laws and regulations.
5. Explain the role of tax consultants in representing clients in tax audits.
6. Construct tax planning module for clients.
7. Calculate financial Analysis for the customer.
8. Analyze tax law critical to providing accurate advice to clients.
9. Prepare tax liability for the clients.

Learning Outcomes

If the objectives above are met, the student should be able to:

1. Explain the concept of tax consultancy.
2. Explain the role of accounting knowledge and skill in tax consultancy.

Course Contents

3. Objectively advice clients on how to prepare and file tax returns.
4. Carry out research on tax laws and regulations.
5. Itemize the roles of tax consultants.
6. Prepare tax planning for the clients.
7. Prepare tax financial analysis.
8. Educate clients on tax laws.
9. Prepare necessary tax returns for the clients.

Course Contents

Concept of tax consultancy. Role of accounting knowledge and skill in tax consultancy. Procedure for preparing and filing tax returns. Procedure for researching tax laws and regulations. Role of tax consultants in representing clients in tax audits. How to provide tax advice. How to assist clients with tax planning. Objectives and principles of taxation. Procedure for carrying out financial analysis. How to analyze tax law critical to providing accurate advice to clients. Communicating with clients, coworkers, and leadership in writing and through speech. Launching and tracking multiple projects to meet deadlines and deliver quality results. Necessity for attending to detail: noticing minor details and discrepancies in records. Ethics of tax consultancy profession in Nigeria. Concept and process of tax management. Difference between tax administration and tax consultancy. Duties of care and skill required of a tax consultant.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of companies and allied matters Act 1990 as amended. Copies of International Financial Reporting Standards. Copies of the document containing tax consultancy ethics. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of the Finance Act 2020. Other CCMAS requirement facilities.

GOU-ACC 313: Capital Market Studies (2 Units; Compulsory; LH= 15; PH=45)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Development of accounts with skill in capital market operations is essential in south East Nigeria where business activities are carried out by almost all the families. It is in line with Godfrey Okoye University's mission of producing students that are not only employable in the labour market but are also consultants to many firms. The student will be equipped with the skill to become a stock broker, underwriter and consultant to persons/firms who wish to be involved in buying and selling of shares. Thus, the student is exposed to long term source of fund for business which could enhance his/her venture into various businesses and also act as consultant (stock broker) for those who want to utilize the services of the Nigerian Exchange Group.

Overview

Course Contents

Finance is highly essential in the life of business. This essential commodity is usually limited in supply. Many business organisations and individuals are not fully aware of the full functions and opportunities provided by the Nigerian Capital market, and by extension the Nigerian Exchange Group. The capital market primarily is involved in mobilization of fund from surplus unit to deficit unit for investment purposes. In effect capital market will provide the much needed capital, thus reducing the limitations of business growth due poor fund. This brings about the establishment of new businesses and expansion of existing ones.

The course will expose the student to what capital market is about, the requirement in trading in Nigerian Exchange Group, the procedure for selling and buying of instruments in the market, as well as, the regulatory activities of the Security and Exchange Commission. The student will also acquire the skill to evaluate shares of businesses that would enhance decisions on whether to buy or off load shares and other instruments.

Objectives

The Course has the objectives to:

- Describe the features of Nigerian Capital Market
- Explain the functions of Nigerian Capital Market
- Describe different methods of issue of shares in the Nigerian Capital Market.
- Describe the instruments used in the trading in the Nigerian Capital Market.
- Evaluate shares and bonds being traded on in the Nigerian Capital Market.
- Present Underwriting account and stock brokerage account
- Calculate portfolio returns and risk
- Describe the regulatory roles of SEC and CBN

Learning Outcomes

It is expected that by the end of the course, the students should be able to:

- Describe at least three features of Nigerian Capital Market
- Explain two functions of Nigerian Capital Market
- Describe five methods of issue of shares in the Nigerian Capital Market.
- Enumerate at least three the instruments used in the trading in Nigerian Capital Market.
- Evaluate of shares and bonds being traded on in the Nigerian Capital Market using present value method.
- Prepare a stock brokerage contract account and an underwriting account showing income from commissions on sale and purchase of shares at the end of an accounting period and commission from underwriting.
- Calculate portfolio returns and risk from investment using NPV
- Describe at least five regulatory roles of SEC and CBN as contained in the act establishing them.

Course Content

Overview of Nigerian Financial Market. Historical development of Nigerian capital market. Objectives, functions and significance of Nigerian Capital Market. Procedure for public issue in Nigerian Capital Market. Methods of issue of securities. Participants/players in Nigerian Capital Market. Capital Market Instruments. Qualities of a good Capital Market. Efficient Market Hypothesis. Challenges of Nigerian Capital Market. Recent developments in Nigerian Capital Market. Valuation of Shares and Bond. Stock Brokerage account. Underwriting Account. Capital Market Theory. Portfolio Theory and Asset Pricing Models. Calculation of

Course Contents

Portfolio Return and Risk. The Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX group) and regulation from Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).

Minimum Academic Standards

Copies of SEC and CBN acts with respect to capital market/ Nigerian Exchange Group and Samples of Stock brokerage account and underwriting account. Other NUC –MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOUNI -ACC 315: Accounting Workshop and Internship (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 15; PH = 45)

Senate- Approved Relevance

Training of accountants that are highly practical oriented in application and demonstration of knowledge acquired in accounting theories is in agreement with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many business entities. Accounting workshop and internship will equip our graduate accountants with the practical skills to become great entrepreneurs and to be able to play a significant role in assisting prospective entrepreneurs in acquiring the essential knowledge that will be central to a successful business engagement.

Overview

There is always a gap between the theory and application of accounting knowledge if not properly complimented. Ignorance or inability of graduates to apply the theories learnt to the real business world seems to render the period of training as being useless.

The course, Accounting Workshop and Internship, is therefore designed to equip the graduates with the application of accounting services which includes tax planning and return services, Audit & Investigation services, investigating frauds and making appropriate recommendations, Book keeping & Accounting, Treasury Management, Secretarial Services, Liquidation & Receivership, Executorships and Trusteeship services among many other specialized in house training for clients' staff.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Demonstrate Tax planning and return services.
- Illustrate Audit & Investigation services.
- Analyse Bookkeeping & Accounting Service.
- Demonstrate Treasury management.
- Analyse Secretarial services.
- Demonstrate Liquidation & Receivership Services.
- Describe key elements of business proposal.
- Analyse Executorships and Trusteeship Serv.
- Compute financial analysis.
- Identify Recruitment & training Consulting.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Demonstrate Tax planning and return services
- Demonstrate Audit & Investigation services
- Prepare Bookkeeping & Accounting Services
- Demonstrate Treasury management
- Execute Secretarial services
- Analyse Liquidation & Receivership Services
- Describe key elements of business proposal
- Demonstrate Executorships and Trusteeship Services.
- Compute Financial analysis
- Identify Recruitment & training Consulting

Course Contents

Course Contents

Tax planning and return services. Audit & Investigation services. Investigating frauds and making appropriate recommendations. Bookkeeping & Accounting Services. Writing up the books and accounts of clients. Treasury management. Secretarial services. Registration of companies. Rendering of returns to the CAC. The share capital. Minutes-Taking and Reports. Liquidation & Receivership Services. Winding up of limited liability Company in liquidation. Running and handing over a company. Executorships and Trusteeship. Management of the estate of a deceased Person. Acting as trustees for not for profit organization. Financial analysis. Client Advising. Carrying out feasibility studies of proposed projects. Recruitment & training Consulting. Specialized in house training for staff. Computing services. Use of appropriate software. Installation of accounting software.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of tax returns documents. Copies of financial statements from different entities, audit report of companies. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Other NUC –CCMAS requirement facilities.

GOU-ACC 321: Business Associations' Laws and Accounts (2 Units; Elective; LH =30; PH = 0)

Senate- Approved Relevance

For graduates of accountancy from Godfrey Okoye University to operate well in various business associations that abound in Enugu State, they need to understand the different laws that guide different business associations and their accounting implications on corporate financial reports especially the ones that have to do with return on capital employed. The introduction of this course is in line with the University's mission and vision of producing graduates that can be useful to the local business associations in the state in terms of proper interpretation of the necessary laws as well as their applications in the preparation of financial statements.

Overview

The increasing rate of business associations in Enugu State appears to be a good development that must be welcome with open arms. However, it does appear that accounting for the resources of the business associations is becoming a herculean task. Many point to the fact that accountants who prepare the books of accounts of such business associations appear not to be grounded in the basic laws and accounting principles of such enterprises. This unfortunate development is already causing panic and acting as a disincentive to many intending business associates in Enugu State. Some of the business men seem to be disengaging from business associations and retiring into the primordial sole proprietorship which does not guarantee reasonable employment.

The course, business associations' laws and accounts, will equip students with all the necessary knowledge and skill that will enable them to handle the resources of business associations creditably. It will also help to strengthen corporate growth and consequential employment. The

Course Contents

course will expose students to memorandum and articles of association, scope of contractual effects, ultra vires and agency, limited liability and corporative veil, among others.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Describe memorandum of association.
- Explain articles of association.
- Describe the scope of contractual effect.
- Explain limited liability and corporative veil.
- Describe legal distribution of power.
- Explain minority protection and majority rule.
- Describe the functions of Corporate Affairs Commission.
- Explain the functions of Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Describe insider trading.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Draft memorandum of association.
- Draft articles of association.
- Explain the scope of contractual effect.
- Describe limited liability and corporative veil.
- Explain legal distribution of power.
- Describe minority protection and majority rule.
- Explain at least five functions of Corporate Affairs Commission.
- Describe at least five functions of Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Explain insider trading.

Course Content:

Memorandum of Association. Article of Association. Scope of contractual effect. Ultra vires and agency. Limited liability and corporative veil. Types of Companies. Processes and consequences of incorporation. Raising and maintenance of capital. Legal distribution of power. Duties of Directors, Auditors and Promoters. Corporate governance. Minority protection and majority rule. Corporate Social Responsibilities. Certain Regulatory Bodies: Corporate Affairs Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Nigeria Exchange Group. Insider trading. Take overs and Mergers. Winding up.

Minimum Academic Standard

Copies of memorandum of Association. Copies of articles of Association. Other NUC – CCMAS requirement facilities.

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:
prepare simple group account of one subsidiary and an associate;

Course Contents

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;
account for non-controlling interest at fair value, goodwill, and acquisition during the year;
account for adjustment for intra-group transactions including sales, unrealised profit, transfer of assets, debenture, loans, current account, fair value adjustment, dividends, etc;
discuss related party transactions under IAS 24;
discuss operating segments under IFRS 8;
analyse and interpret financial statement of a simple group involving one subsidiary and an associate; and
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:
prepare group financial statements involving fellow subsidiaries;
discuss and evaluate non-financial reporting initiatives on corporate performance measures;
prepare and analyse cash flows statement;
discuss creative accounting and aggressive earnings management;
apply provisions of IFRS to the preparation of financial statements;
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 –

Course Contents

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:

- discuss the structure, responsibilities and reliance on internal audit functions;
- explain specialised investigation and joint audit;
- appreciate audit in a computerised environment;
- apply the relevant regulatory pronouncements and standards to the conduct of audit;
- review data protection laws and regulations;
- describe the functions of auditors and joint auditors;
- explain digital forensics, data protection regulation audit and robotic process automation in audit; and
- 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:

- evaluate the management of working capital in organisations;
- analyse and interpret financial statements;
- assess and advise on business combination and restructuring such as mergers, takeovers, reconstruction, and re-organisation;

Course Contents

assess and justify different valuation methods covering assets, liabilities and shares;
evaluate and advise on management of financial risks;
discuss international financial management instruments and processes;
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:
demonstrate understanding of relevant concepts and procedures covering bankruptcy and liquidation;
discuss and prepare relevant statements of affairs in bankruptcy and receivership;
explain the procedures relating to executorship and prepare relevant statements of affairs;
differentiate between trust and trusteeship arrangements;
prepare Liquidation accounts;
explain deed of arrangements;
define basic concepts in executorship, wills and executor; and
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

Course Contents

property by wills and letters of administration; and prepare accounts relating to the administration of insolvent estates and trusteeship.

GOU-ACC 401: Green Accounting (2 Units: Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Accountants must be able to consider environmental resources and vicissitudes in them. They must be able to integrate the results into the system of national account in order to provide quality information that will serve as a foundation for planning and making policy for integrated sustainable development, and by extension, growth of the nation. The decisions should address the challenges of mining and drilling the natural resources with the objective of protecting the state, the nation, continent and the globe at large. Godfrey Okoye University is committed to leading this determination by producing accountants who can understand the need to prevent pollution and adopt the primary choice of environmental management by firms and industries until the costs of non-preventive methods and economic values of the prevention of pollution could be seen by managers and business decision making bodies.

Overview

The environmental pollution in Africa remains a concern that hampers the transformation of the economy of the African nations. Yet, businesses are the driver of several elements of the needed transformation. Hence, the understanding of the need to prevent pollution and adopt the primary choice of environmental management by firms and industries especially those in Enugu State, is fundamental to the radical changes in any economy.

The course is designed to effectively address that challenge by producing broad based accountants who are conversant in green accounting. The learning outcomes will inspire students to be ahead in dreaming about solutions that will be innovative and enable them to link with the other courses that have been so designed in the entire program curriculum. They will be able to see themselves at the intersection of knowledge and practice, expressed through the use of case studies and well-integrated research work.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

Identify the problems in Green Accounting.

Enumerate the problem-solving skills/techniques in Green Accounting.

Explain the segregation and elaboration of all environment-related flows and stocks of traditional accounts.

Describe the physical resource and monetary environmental accounts linkage.

Describe how to assess the environmental implication.

Enumerate the methods of accounting for the preservation of tangible wealth.

Elaborate the measurement of key indicators of environmentally modified products and revenue.

Learning Outcomes

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

List at least five problems in Green Accounting.

Describe the problem-solving skills/techniques in Green Accounting.

Course Contents

List five ways of the segregation and elaboration of all environment-related flows and stocks of traditional accounts.

Identify at least four ways of linking the physical resource and monetary environmental accounts.

List at least five steps in the assessment of the environmental implication.

Identify five methods of accounting for the preservation of tangible wealth.

Present key indicators of environmentally modified products and revenue.

Course Content

Disclosure of environmental information. Environmental costs. The Process from Recognition to disclosure of environmental information. Environmental awareness. Environmental damages, protection and protection. Production of Eco-friendly Products. Environmental friendly logistics. Human population, electronic waste, recycled paper, smartphone users, pulp and paper industry, plastics, fast-moving consumer goods, new climate economy, water, energy-smart washing machine. Environmental friendly business activity. Sustainable fashion. Subsistence agriculture. Native landscaping business. Local floristry. Organic beauty products. Environmental efforts in corporate management. Environmental performance reports. Occupational health and safety. Environmental policy statements. Environmental management system. Performance reporting. Sustainable economy. Longevity of vital human ecological support systems. The planet's climatic system. Systems of agriculture. Industry. Forestry. Fisheries. Increasing pressure by human communities and their consumption patterns.

Minimum Academic Standard

Copies of memorandum of Association. Copies of environmental reporting laws. Sustainability reporting laws. Other NUC –CCMAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU-ACC 402: Cloud Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Accountants must be able to make initiatives that recognize that cloud accounting software, infrastructure and platform delivered as on-demand services can offer strategic advantages in terms of scalability and cost-effectiveness. This will make systems to scale energetically to put up points in demand rather than be built for usage set-ups that rarely arise. It also helps managers to reallocate their limited resources to grow their business. Investing in cloud accounting leaves the company with more capital, people and time making its response to negative shifts and competitive pressures more agile. Cloud accounting allows businesses to adapt to changing technologies without the cost of having an on-site data center. Cloud accounting allows its users to do business from anywhere there is an internet connection. This is one of the benefits of cloud accounting. This course fulfills the mission of Godfrey Okoye University to train graduates who not only excel in character and knowledge but also in the efficient delivery of services. Cloud services help sustain efficiency in staffing by allowing the outsourcing of major technology, and technology staff in order to save the business more cost.

Overview

Diversification of business focus, lack of business agility, increased capital expenditures, remote access and staffing inefficiency in Africa remain a concern that hampers the transformation of the economy of the African nations. Yet, businesses are the driver of several elements of the needed transformation. Hence, the understanding of the need for real-time information updating, accessibility to all accounting information, security of financial information, team-wide availability, immediate fixes and automatic data back-up and restoration are fundamental to the radical changes in any economy.

The course is designed to effectively address that challenge by producing broad based accountants who are conversant with cloud accounting. The learning outcomes will inspire students to be ahead in dreaming about solutions that will be innovative and enable them to link with the other courses that have been so designed in the entire program curriculum. They will be able to see themselves at the intersection of knowledge and practice, expressed through the use of case studies and well-integrated research work.

Objectives of the Course

The objectives of the course are to:

- Identify the problems in Traditional Accounting.
- Enumerate the problem-solving skills/techniques in Traditional Accounting.
- Itemize the steps in the automation of accounting processes.
- Describe the adaptation to changing technologies.
- Explain how to reduce the capital expenditures.
- Describe how to access the accounting information.
- Explain how to sustain staffing efficiency.
- Identify the business opportunities of Cloud Accounting.

Learning Outcomes

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

- List and explain at least five problems in Traditional Accounting.
- List five problem-solving skills/techniques in Traditional Accounting.
- Identify six steps to automate the accounting processes.
- Identify five ways to adapt to changing technologies.
- Demonstrate five possible ways to reduce the capital expenditures.

Course Contents

- Identify five major ways to access accounting information.
- Describe five ways to sustain the staffing efficiency.
- Enumerate ten business opportunities of Cloud Accounting

Course Content

Concept of Traditional Accounting. Tradition Accounting *versus* Modern Cloud Accounting. State of Cloud Accounting in Nigeria. Infrastructural development. Security of data and government policies. Constraints to the adoption of cloud technology. Constant internet connection. Security, software updates. Financial data ownership. Availability, recovery and cloud ERP. Cloud Accounting as a different business tool. Display of current information. Revolutionary accounting applications. Forms of Cloud Accounting Services: software, platform, infrastructure, cloud network and traditional network all as services. Models of cloud technology: private cloud, public cloud, community cloud and hybrid cloud. The Consequence of Cloud Accounting. Resistance to change. Loss of job. Lower fees. Efficiency and profitability improvement.

Minimum Academic Standard

Copies of memorandum of Association. Copies of environmental reporting laws. Sustainability reporting laws. Other NUC –CCMAS requirement facilities.

GOU-ACC 403: Robotic Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved Relevance

Accountants must be able to automate the workflow, infrastructure, and labor-intensive back-office processes. The software bots (automated programs) can interact with the in-house application, website, user portal, etc. Robotic Processes Accounting (RPA) is a software program that runs on the end-user personal computer, laptop, or mobile device. It automates the human resource tasks, including on boarding and off boarding, updating employee information, and the submission process of timesheets. There is a need for the automation of low-value monotonous human activities. Robotic Process Automation is used for obtaining automating order processes and payments, monitoring inventory levels, and tracking shipments. Accountants who are already professionals in these business operations can take advantage of their knowledge to prepare, monitor, and optimize robot operation and act as RPA consultants or managers. It is the mission of Godfrey Okoye University to produce graduate of Accounting who are the best source of expertise and who have a perfect understanding of all the nuances of the tasks in the accounting field.

Overview

Robotic Process Automation which can deliver significant improvement in risk coverage, productivity, and cost is rapidly gaining popularity as an efficient enterprise tool. Robots can boost business productivity, build consistent quality, and assist operations scale. The adoption of RPA can deliver as much as a 75 percent cost-effectiveness against traditional BPO (Business Process Outsourcing). Business insecurity and shallow risk coverage remain a concern that hampers the transformation of the economy of the African nations. Hence, the understanding of the need for business security and wider risk coverage are fundamental to the radical changes in any economy.

The course is designed to effectively address that challenge by producing broad based accountants who are conversant in robotic accounting. The learning outcomes will inspire

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students to be ahead in dreaming about solutions that will be innovative and enable them to link with the other courses that have been so designed in the entire program curriculum.

Objectives of the Course

The objectives of the course are to:

- Identify the problems in and advantages of Robotic Accounting.
- Enumerate the problem-solving skills/techniques in Robotic Accounting.
- Describe ways to automate the accounting reports.
- Explain the ways of reducing the gap between Systems.
- Identify ways of assuring quality of accounting reports.
- Explain the ways of cross-checking of accounting information at all levels.
- Explain ways to migrate data from one location to another.
- Describe revenue forecasting models.
- Describe the digitization of the accounting processes.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Explain five problems in Robotic Accounting.
- List five problem-solving skills/techniques in Robotic Accounting.
- Demonstrate five different ways to automate the accounting reports.
- Identify at least five ways of reducing the gap between Systems.
- Explain four ways of assuring quality of accounting reports.
- Explain the six ways of cross-checking of accounting information at all levels.
- Develop three ways to migrate data from one location to another.
- Demonstrate four ways to accurately forecast revenue models.
- Conduct the digitization of the accounting processes in an organization.

Course Content

General uses of Robotic Process Accounting. Automating the report. Reducing the gap between Systems. Quality assurance. Cross-checking the information. Migration of data. Forecasting of revenue and virtual system integration industry purpose RPA usage. Comparison between test automation and RPA. Testing tool acquisition. Automated testing. Introduction process test. Program review and assessment. Execution and management of test. Test planning decision and development. Decision to automate the testing. Analysis development. Testing deployment and maintenance. Benefits of Robotic Process Accounting. RPA in accounting operations: Non-invasive application. Personalized workflow. Nonstop performance. Consistency and reduced errors in work. Major lifting. Ease and speed of installation. Audit trail and Right shoring. The application of RPA in Accounting and Finance. Treating accounts payable. Controller function. Finance and accounting cost allocation. Closure of financial reports. Reconciliation of accounts. RPA and the place for human careers in Accounting. Loss of jobs. Professional expertise acquisition. Informed decision making. Interpretation and application of accounting standards. Managing robots. Implementing other emerging automation solutions for accounting tasks.

Minimum Academic Standard

Copies of memorandum of Association. Copies of environmental reporting laws. Sustainability reporting laws. Other NUC –CCMAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU- ACC 405: Statistics for Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH= 30; PH=0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Accounts with skill in statistics and data analysis would be highly useful as data analysis brings out hidden information needed for decision making. This is in line with Godfrey Okoye University mission of producing not only employable graduates but graduates who are employers of labour through consultancy activities in analysis of economic data. This will help firms for effective forecasting and planning. Thus understanding the trajectory of businesses in an industry through analysis of data in the industry would put a firm in a competitive advantage over her competitors. Firms pays much in form of consultancy to acquire such information.

Overview

Data analysis is a very vital aspect in business as it helps in planning and forecasting future prospects of the firm and also to survive in this competitive business world. Basic statistics required by accountants and analytical tools are embedded in the course content to prepare the student for the task they would face on graduation.

The course is designed to cover frequency distribution, measures of central tendency and dispersion for the analyst to ascertain when an organization is operating within the industrial average and how far they are from the mean. Some areas of probability like binominal, Poisson distribution and normal distribution would be explored. Hypotheses testing with the aid of computer software were equally covered.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Prepare and present frequency distribution table.
- Distinguish between discrete and continuous variables.
- Compute 'or more' cumulative frequency or 'less than' cumulative frequency.
- Calculate mean, mode, median, mean deviation, variance and standard deviation
- Describe the axioms of probability.
- Enumerate the parameters of binominal distribution and conditions for Poisson distribution.
- Demonstrate the use of computer software in data analysis.
- Measure the normality of data distribution using skewness and kurtosis.

Learning Outcome

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

- Prepare a frequency distribution table.
- Distinguish between a discrete and a continuous variables using examples.

Course Contents

Prepare at least one 'or more' cumulative frequency and one 'less than' cumulative frequency.

Demonstrate the calculation mean, mode, median, mean deviation, variance and standard deviation from at least one set of data.

List at least three axioms of probability

Enumerate three parameters of binominal distribution and three conditions for Poisson distribution.

Demonstrate the use of at least SPSS and E-view computer software in test of hypotheses t-test, z-test, chi-square, correlation and regression.

Measure at least the normality of distribution of a set of data, using skewness and kurtosis.

Course Content

Frequency distribution. Summation sign. Discrete and continuous variable. Construction of a group frequency distribution. Cumulative frequency distribution. Graphical representation of a frequency distribution. Measures of central tendency and dispersion: mean mode, and median, standard deviation, variance, mean deviation, range, quartile, percentiles, and deciles, histogram, frequency polygon and ogive, relationship between standard deviation. Mean deviation and quartile deviation. Relationship between the standard deviation and normal distribution. Probability: basic probability rules, mutually exclusive, independent and conditional events. Time series and index number. Probability distribution- binominal. Poisson distribution, normal distribution. Test of hypotheses. Use of computer software- SPSS, E-view, Strata etc for analysis of data. t-test z- test, Chi-square, analysis of variance analysis of covariance. Measures of association using correlation analysis. Regression analysis- types, least square regression etc diagnostic tests during data analysis being highlighted. Measures of skewness and measures of kurtosis.

Minimum Academic Standard

Samples of prepared frequency distribution table, demonstration of data analysis using software packages. Other NUC –MAS requirement facilities.

GOU - ACC 407: Peace Accounting (2 Units; Compulsory; LH= 30; PH=0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Peace is vital in a family, community and the society at large. Training the student in accounting tailored towards promotion and sustenance of peace would bring about economic growth as there would be less conflict in the family, community and general public. This would precipitate to good investment climate. This course is in line with the mission of the university which emphasizes dialogue and peace. Furthermore, one of the things that make a worker happy and productive is being able to manage income. The student would be equipped with necessary skills to manage family and community finances. Also, accounting for financial resources of the community and government promotes peace. Corporate social responsibility accounting and environmental accounting are all incorporated in the course.

Overview

Peace is not only absence of conflict. It entails other mechanisms put in place for promotion and building of peace. Peace promotes economic growth through provision of stable and investment friendly climate. In a highly volatile environ, capital flight occur. There is also brain drain. This is due to the fact that investors seek for the security of their investment. Massive movement of human capital (brain drain) is another feature. By the end of the course, the student would be equipped with basic skills in managing family, community and government

Course Contents

resources in such a way that peace prevail. This is also applicable to those in the corporate world and government establishments.

The course covers such areas such as family accounting by including family revenue, budgeting and application of Management by objective (MBO) in family financial management. This brings in the participatory democratic approach to budgeting and build confidence. The students would be exposed to community accounting which comprise community revenue and accounts. A close look would be given to accountability in governance and its implication to peace building. The course also covers accounts of not- for-profit organisations which help to promote the wellbeing of the citizens were also covered; receipt and payment accounts and income and expenditure account; and the social and environmental aspect of corporate firms which significantly affect many organizations.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Describe the concept of peace and of peace accounting.
- Explain the concept of family peace.
- Demonstrate the management of family income for a peaceful family.
- Analyse Family budget process and MBO in a family.
- Evaluate community accounts for its income and expenditure.
- Identify sources of state and local government funds.
- Explain accountability in governance and peace building.
- Prepare government accounts.
- Analyse Accounting in not-for-profit organisations.

Learning Outcome

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

- Explain the concept of peace and peace accounting in Nigeria.
- Discuss the concept of family peace.
- Mention at least four sources of revenue to a family.
- Prepare a family budget through family budget process and MBO.
- List four books of account for a community.
- Enumerate at least ten sources of revenue to local, state and federal government.
- Describe accountability in governance and peace building in Nigeria.
- Prepare the account of a local government.
- Prepare receipt and payment accounts and income and expenditure accounts in not-for-profit organisations.

Course Content

Concept of peace and peace accounting. Family peace: components of family. Sources of family revenue. Management of family income. Family budget. Family budget process. Bottom up approach and application of concept of Management by Objectives (MBO) in family. Community finances and account. Government revenue, sources of revenue to the local, state and federal government. Government budget and budgetary control. Government expenditures for peace. Accountability in governance and peace building. Performance evaluation in government and value for money. Preparation of government accounts. Not-for-profit organisations finances and accounts. Receipt and payment account. Income and expenditure account. Corporate social responsibility accounting and environmental accounting.

Minimum Academic standards

A copy of International Public sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and International Financial reporting Standards (IFRSs). Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU-ACC 418: Community Development Accounting (2 Units; Elective; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Community development financing is part of the efforts made to support, encourage and catalyze the expansion of local communities through public and private investment in physical development, redevelopment and/or business. Quite often, communities have the need to engage in some crucial infrastructural development projects by themselves especially when the relevant arm of government appears not to be forthcoming or has been waited for over a long period in vain. This would involve huge sums of money which may subject the communities to going cap in hand and getting frustrated. Even when levies are imposed on the residents, compliance may be poor while non- accountability for the much finance raised may become a challenge. Training of Accounting students to make them highly skilled in consulting on how to obtain finance for community development especially in Enugu that has a large number of autonomous communities is in consonance with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many organizations.

Overview

In recent years, Community Development tends to be involving local communities seeking and taking advantage of opportunities, identifying and using their assets or working together to solve problems. Many autonomous communities in Enugu State lack the knowledge on how to go about obtaining development finance when the need arises. Also, the management and utilization of development finance obtained often fall in wrong hands and end with issues related to corruption. This has often times led to unexpected abandonment of development projects in Enugu State communities. It is a fact that adequate knowledge on the process of obtaining and managing development finance will fast-track the execution of autonomous community development projects in Enugu State.

This course is intended to adequately expose Accounting students to the basic requirements of community development finance and the skills required for obtaining it. The course will also emphasize the need to comply with any statutory requirements for business registration as required by Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 as amended.

Course Objectives

This course objectives are to:

1. Explain the concept of community development accounting.
2. Describe the various sources of finances for development.
3. Discuss the role and structure of development banks.
5. Describe the skills required for obtaining development finance.
6. Describe the role of the financial system to the development of a country.
7. Explain the various methods and techniques used in project appraisal.
8. Discuss the role of microfinance institutions and devolved funds in development.

Learning Outcomes

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

1. Discuss the concept of community development accounting.

Course Contents

2. List at least five sources of finances for development.
3. Analyze the role and structure of development banks.
5. Demonstrate the skills required for obtaining development finance.
6. Explore the role of the financial system to the development of a country.
7. Discuss the various methods and techniques used in project appraisal.
8. Analyze the role of microfinance institutions and devolved funds in development.

Course Content:

Concept of development finance. Sources of finances for development. Management process and control of development process. Role and structure of development banks. Concept of project management. Role of the financial system to the development of a country. Methods and techniques used in project appraisal. Role of microfinance institutions and devolved funds in development. Role of monitoring and evaluation in projects. Requirements for obtaining development finance. Applying for development finance on behalf of an autonomous community. Role of town union executive in obtaining community development finance. Role of the traditional ruler in handling development projects of his town. Challenges in sourcing development finance through local levies and donations. Procedures for obtaining development finance. Challenges encountered in handling community development finance. Effect of corruption on the success of community development projects. How to avoid common reasons for collapse of community development projects.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of development finance Act. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of companies and allied matters Act 1990 as amended. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of the Finance Act 2020. Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

Minimum Academic Standards

Equipment

Tables with glass top.

Wall frames with glass (like notice boards), multimedia projectors.

Filing cabinets.

Traditional Accounting manual.

Electronic machines (calculators, adding machines, etc).

Sources of Accounting information (invoices, vouchers, local purchase order, receipts etc).

Traditional Accounting Books/papers (payroll, audit working papers, tax return forms, journals, asset registers, share registers etc).

Accounting documents needed from public and private sectors such as: cash analysis book, payment voucher, tax assessment forms, tax returns and store requisition voucher, and spread-sheets applicable for accounting functions.

Staffing

Academic Staff

Course Contents

Academic staff requirements are in terms of three criteria: number, structure, and qualifications (appointments and promotions).

Staff-Student Ratio

Determination of the number of academic staff required for an academic programme is contingent on the approved staff-student ratio for each discipline. The approved staff-student ratio in administration and management sciences is 1:30.

Staff-Mix by Rank

Academic staff in the Universities are broadly classified into three categories; Professorial (Professor/Reader) Senior lectureship and Lecturers Grade I and below. The Professorial cadre should constitute a maximum of 20 percent of the staff strength while the remaining two should constitute 35 and 45 percent respectively.

Library

Universities should leverage on available technology to put in place rich databases and other electronic/digital library and information resources. In addition, well stock and current hardcopies of reference and other textual materials should be provided centrally at the level of the faculty. A well network digital library should serve the entire university community. Availability of wireless facilities (Wi-Fi) with adequate bandwidth should enhance access to these electronic resources.

In any case, there should be internet ready workstations available in the library for least 25% of the total student enrolled in each academic programme. The funding of the library should be in line with NUC guidelines.

Classrooms, laboratories, workshops, and offices

Classroom Space

The NUC standard requirement of 0.65m² per full-time student is maintained. Thus the minimum total space requirement of a Faculty or Department shall be the product of its total full time equivalent student enrolment (FTE) and the minimum space requirement per fulltime equivalent i.e. (FTE) 0.65m².

The total space requirement shall be met by a combination of classrooms and lecture theatres of varied capacities. These should however include the following:

A lecture theatre, equipped with a public address system, capable of accommodating at least 250 students or at least ¼ of all FTE in the Faculty, whichever is higher.

At least two large classrooms, with a public address system, capable of accommodating from 100 – 150 students, and

One computer room capable of accommodating at least 50% of total student population at any given time as well as adequate number of internet ready personal computers, word processors.

Each classroom should be furnished with comfortable chairs and desks befitting of a university. The classroom should be equipped with smart boards and multimedia projectors.

Course Contents

Office accommodation

In this respect, each academic staff should have an office space of at least 25 square meters taking into cognizance the status/cadre of the staff

In addition, there should be for the faculty, a dean's office and for each department a Head of Department's office with attached offices for their supporting staff as specified below:

	Office (m²)	Sec.'s Office (m²)	Typing Pool (m²)	Store (m²)	Office Equipment (m²)	File Room (m²)
Dean of Faculty	40	25	20	20	30	30
Heads of Department	35	25	20	20	25	None

The Faculty Officer should be accommodated in an office of 20 square metres and with an adjoining secretary's room of about 15sq metres.

Laboratory

Equipment and furniture needed in the traditional Accounting

Laboratory 1. computers at least 50.

2. hands-on application of accounting software such as Peachtree complete accounting (best software), QuickBooks online (intuit), audit commander SPSS and other statistical software Packages such as: sage, Peachtree.

NOTE: Accounting laboratory should be handled by an Accounting Technician with either BSc or HND in accounting.

Staff-student common room

In order to promote both social and academic interaction among staff and between staff and students, there should be a common room of about 35m² equipped with a kitchenette where staff and students could interact in an informal atmosphere.