

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

www.gouni.edu.ng



B.SC. BANKING AND FINANCE

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

September, 2023.

Course Contents

Overview

The B.Sc. Finance/Banking and Finance programme is designed to prepare students for professional and academic careers in all the functional areas of the banking and financial services industry. The curriculum provides a broad-based, qualitative and analytical background deemed necessary for success in the professional, business and academic spheres of life.

The programme is structured to expose students work with businesses to streamline operations through financial planning, investing, problem-solving and budgeting. They learn how finance professionals are key to helping businesses and emerging trends in the finance field. The analysis of modern financial market data relies heavily on mathematical and statistical techniques. The four (4) year B.Sc. programme is designed to provide knowledge and skills applicable in the financial services industry.

Philosophy

The philosophy of the programme is the comprehensive development of the individual by impacting relevant theoretical and practical knowledge, self-discipline and reliance. This will equip the individual with the ability to identify and understand diversified financial problems and methods of financial analysis/operations in the financial, non-financial and banking institutions.

Objectives

Provide students with broad-based education in all functional areas of finance to be able to analyse financial issues at both micro and macro levels in our dynamic economy.

Educate, train and produce graduates that would have been sufficiently equipped to serve in private and public sectors of the Nigerian economy thereby, contributing to national growth.

Produce graduates that would have been sufficiently equipped to undertake further studies in the field of finance and banking at graduate level.

Produce graduates who can undertake entrepreneurial ventures.

Unique features of the programme

Several factors make this programme a unique one. Some of these unique features are:

online Finance Module now reflected - The Finance programme is not about classroom learning alone but in addition this CCMAS is structured for students to gain access to online finance modules to help them strengthen their skills in key areas;

analytical skills and the critical knowledge and thinking required to begin or enhance a career in the banking and financial sector worldwide;

Course Contents

the concepts and methodologies of modern banking practice made clear in the New curriculum;
inclusion of current and potential problems facing the financial industry;
reflection of more ethical approach to Finance; and
basic tool to analyzing economic reports, company accounts and financial forecasts now included.

Employability skills

Given the growing complex demands in our professional, personal and public lives, graduates are being rewarded for their creativity: graduates under this curriculum are equipped with complex problem-solving skills, quick on-the-job learning and comfort with technology in the job market;
the cross-boarder mobility will provide opportunity for graduate under this programme in this era of internalisation of financial services globally; and
the people and companies interface skills now transact in two dimensions; online and physical, our graduates will develop skill sets that enable a seamless transition into transacting in both realms making ready for the finance job market.

21st Century skills

Graduates of the programme should possess competencies such as:
critical thinking;
communication skills;
creativity;
problem solving;
perseverance;
collaboration;
information literacy;
technology skills and digital literacy;
media literacy;
global awareness; and
self-direction;

Admission Requirement

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

With the support of JAMB, Universities should be encouraged to meet a target threshold in the composition of their student intake. The Department should encourage admissions of international students.

Course Contents

UTME Entry Mode

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 and any of the following subjects: Economics, Geography, Chemistry, Physics, Computer Studies, Biology, Financial Accounting, Commerce, Business Methods and at not more than two sitting.

Direct Entry Mode

In addition to O'Level requirements stipulated above, applicants should possess at least 2 (two) A 'Level papers in relevant subjects.

ND in relevant discipline with at least upper credit grade in addition to the 5 (five) credit passes as stated under UTME entry mode above.

HND in relevant discipline with at least upper credit in addition to 5 (Five) credit passes as stated above.

Duration

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

UTME

4 (four) academic sessions or 8 (eight) semesters

Direct Entry

3 (three) academic sessions or 6 (six) 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	2	C	15	45
GST 112	Nigerian People and Culture	2	C	30	-
AMS 101	Principles of Management	2	C	30	-
AMS 102	Basic Mathematics	2	C	30	-
AMS 103	Introduction to Computers	2	C	30	-
AMS 104	Fundamentals of Project Management	2	C	30	-
FIN 101	Introduction to Finance	3	C	45	-
	Total	15			

Course Contents

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	30	-
FIN 202	Principles of Insurance	2	C	30	-
FIN 204	Quantitative Analysis	2	C	30	
FIN 209	Elements of Banking	3	C	45	-
FIN 210	Banking Methods and Process	3	C	45	-
FIN 215	Applications of Computer in Finance and Banking	2	C	30	-
FIN 216	Fundamentals of Deposit Insurance	2	C	30	-
FIN 217	Law of Banking	3	C	45	-
GOU-BAF 212	E-MONEY AND MANAGEMENT	2	C	30	0
GOU-BAF 213	FINANCIAL FREEDOM	2	C	30	0
GOU-BAF 214	POINT OF SALES MANAGEMENT	2	C	30	0
GOU-BAF 215	ASSET RENTING	2	E	30	0
GOU-BAF 216	CHATERING	2	E	30	0
	TOTAL	31			

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
FIN 303	Principles of Finance	3	C	45	-
FIN 304	Development Finance	2	C	30	-
FIN 305	Financial Systems in Nigeria	2	C	30	-
FIN 308	Bank Lending and Credit Administration	3	C	45	-
FIN 313	Financial Management	2	C	30	-
FIN 315	Management of Financial Institutions	3	C	45	-
FIN 316	Practice of Deposit Insurance	3	C	45	-
FIN 317	Entrepreneurship of Finance	2	C	30	-
GOU-BAF 306	ISUSU FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 307	BASICS OF PIONEERING FINANCE	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 308	RISK ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 309	RESEARCH METHODS IN BANKING AND FINANCE	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 310	OFF-BALANCE SHEET FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT	2	Compulsory	30	0

Course Contents

GOU-BAF 311	EQUITY CAPITAL FUNDING	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 312	BUSINES COMBINATIONS AND TAKEOVERS	2	Compulsory	30	0
	TOTAL	38			

400 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
FIN 404	Research Project	6	C	-	270
FIN 408	Project Evaluation	2	C	30	
FIN 409	Financial Technology (FINTEC)	3	C	45	-
FIN 410	Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management	3	C	45	-
FIN 411	Structure and Management of Insurance	3	C	45	-
FIN 413	Quantitative Finance	3	C	45	-
FIN 414	Marketing of Financial Services	2	C	30	-
FIN 416	International Trade and Finance	4	C	60	-
GOU-BAF 401	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE	2	Elective	30	0
GOU-BAF 402	RURAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 403	ANALYSIS OF FINANCE	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 404	WEALTH MANAGEMENT	2	Elective	30	0
GOU-BAF 405	INSTALLMENT CREDIT FINANCING	2	Compulsory	30	0
GOU-BAF 406	BUSINESS ASSET APPRAISAL	2	Compulsory	30	0
	TOTAL	38			

Course Contents and Learning Outcomes

100 Level

GST 111: Communication in English

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
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
7. write simple and technical reports.

Course Contents

Course Contents

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

GST 112: Nigerian Peoples and Culture

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. analyse the historical foundation of the Nigerian culture and arts in pre-colonial times;
 2. list and identify the major linguistic groups in Nigeria;
- explain the gradual evolution of Nigeria as a political unit;
- analyze 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 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

Course Contents

politics; Nigerian civil war). Concept of trade and economics of selfreliance (indigenous trade and market system; indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigerian people, trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development. Law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual, norms, and values. Basic Nigerian norms and values. Patterns of citizenship acquisition. Citizenship and civic responsibilities; Indigenous languages, usage and development. Negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices. Re-orientation, moral and national values. The 3R's – Reconstruction, rehabilitation and reorientation. Reorientation strategies. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption(WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

AMS 101: Principles of Management

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
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 authority, staffing and directing, 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, Challenges of Indigenization, transferability of Management system. Introduction to decision making.

AMS 102: Basic Mathematics

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

Course Contents

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

Course Contents

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

AMS 103: Introduction to Computing

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

Course Contents

Historical perspective 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;
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.

FIN 101: Introduction to Finance. (3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
analyze principles, techniques and major functions of finance in business and organizations;
work independently and with others of diverse backgrounds;
remonstrate proficiencies in reading, writing, listening, presentation, spreadsheet application and decision making;
rationalize and present solutions to problems using business knowledge and knowledge from other academic disciplines;
develop a sound ethical, philosophical and moral skill set necessary to succeed in business;
explain the concept of Time Value of Money;
interpret simple financial statement using ratios; and 8. calculate interest on funds invested.

Course Contents

Course Contents

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

200 Level

GST 212: Philosophy, Logic, and Human Existence.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

- analyse the concept of humanity, its origin, philosophy and cosmic environment;
- improve their logical and critical thinking skills;
- identify the basic roles of science and technology in human society;
- describe renewable and non-renewable environmental resources available in the Nigerian society;
- identify resource conservation tools and techniques for sustainable environment;
- analyse environmental effects of plastics, and other wastes;
- suggest possible management techniques and solutions to identifiable environmental challenges faced in different areas of the Nigerian society; and
- list and describe unethical behaviour patterns that are capable of hindering human societal growth and development.

Course Contents

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

ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

Course Contents

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, 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.

FIN: 202: Principles of Insurance

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course students should be able to:
explain the nature and functions of insurance;
discuss some classifications of risk;
identify the insurance market, and intermediaries and their functions;
describe major categories of general insurance business;
evaluate all types of life assurance contracts their uses and benefits;
explain the principle of contract as relate to insurance;

Course Contents

define insurance contract and the rules applying to insurance; and discuss the various principles of insurance.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 204: Quantitative Analysis

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

Course Contents

FIN209: Elements of Banking.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

After studying this course the student should be able to:
describe the concepts of banking and the financial system;
explain the principles of banking;
elucidate the broad functions of banks;
analyze and explain the basic *raison d'etre* for banks;
describe the components of the balance sheets of banks;
elucidate the liability and asset portfolio management "problem" of banks; and
discuss the roles of the Chartered Institute of Bankers and the CBN.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 210 Banking Methods and Process.

(3 Units C : LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
explain the concept and role of banking;
distinguish between banks and moneylenders;
discuss all forms of banking operations in Nigeria;
explain banker and customer relationship;
identify and discuss accounts and specialised accounts of customers;
list and discuss negotiable instruments;
list the duties of paying and collecting bankers;
mention and explain other services of banks;
discuss relationships with limited liability companies in relations to loans and advances;
discuss bankruptcy; and
mention and discuss securities for bank advances and loan recovery.

Course Contents

Banker and customer relationships. General and special relationship between banker and customer. Banker's right, e.g. lien, setoff.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 216 Fundamentals of Deposit Insurance. (2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, students should be able to:
discuss deposit insurance scheme in Nigeria;
explain the concept of deposit insurance system and the concept of financial safety;
list the mandate, powers and governance of the Nigeria deposit insurance corporation;
explain the inter-relationships among safety-net participants and cross border issues;

Course Contents

describe the Financial Stability Board (FSB);
discuss the key attributes of effective resolution regimes for financial institutions; 7. explain the activities of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI); and
8. mention the IADI core principles for effective deposit insurance system.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 217 Law of Banking.

(3Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:
comprehend the essential ingredients of banking law;
understand the way regulations impact corporate governance and how to handle instruments in the money and capital markets;
describe finance and banking transactional instruments;
explain finance and banking policies;
discuss the process of loan recovery in banks; and
define various types of debenture and other security instruments.

Course Contents

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

GOU-BAF 212: E-Money and Management (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

E-money or digital transformation is an operational and cultural shift towards integrating digital technology into all areas of the financial institutions. It brings about the optimization of

Course Contents

financial operations and value delivery to customers. When carried out successfully, digital transformation would improve the financial institution's ability to compete in an increasingly crowded market. Digital transformation of financial services brings improved operational efficiency and enhances revenue generation. It ensures the deployment of the right set of digital transformation tools and streamlines operational processes by automating manual tasks and integrating data. A course on E-Money and Management provides deeper insight on the steps to be taken in digitalizing financial services in banking and allied institutions. Producing graduates of banking and finance that are highly skilled in digital transformation of financial services, especially in Enugu State, is in tandem with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to several financial institutions.

Overview

Far too many people in the developing world lack access to even the most basic transaction account that would allow them to send and receive payments safely and easily, much less the savings, insurance and credit services that would help them expand their businesses, mitigate risks and plan for their futures. Digital transformation of financial services will enhance their access to affordable financial services which is a necessity for poverty reduction and economic growth. For poor people, especially those in Nigeria, access to and use of basic financial services can improve their incomes, increase their resilience and improve their lives. Digital financial services, powered by FINTECH, have the potential to lower costs by maximizing economies of scale, to increase the speed, security and transparency of transactions and to allow for more tailored financial services that serve the generality.

This course is designed to adequately expose students of banking and finance to the basic requirements for E-Money and Management and the skills required to carry it out. Although digital transformation of financial services is beneficial, it comes with risks and challenges which several managers of financial institutions usually lack the expertise and intellectual competence to confront. The objectives and learning outcomes of the course are developed to address these challenges.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the concept of E-Money and Management.
- Discuss the benefits of digital financial services.
- Describe how technology makes financial services modular and what it means for inclusion.
- Explain the major aspects of financial services provision that are being digitalized in several countries.
- Distinguish between manual and digital approaches for providing financial services.
- Explain what bank unbundling means for financial inclusion.
- Illustrate the evolution of the market structure for financial services.
- Discuss banks as the major types of financial institutions that are involved in the digital transformation of financial services.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Discuss the concept of E-Money and Management.
- Discuss four benefits of digital financial services.
- Illustrate how technology makes financial services modular and what it means for inclusion.

Course Contents

Identify the major aspects of financial services provision that are being digitalized in several countries.

Differentiate between manual and digital approaches for providing financial service.

Identify what bank unbundling means for financial inclusion.

Exemplify the evolution of the market structure for financial services.

Analyze banks as the major types of financial institutions that are involved in the digital transformation of financial services.

Course Content:

Concept of E-Money and Management. Benefits of digital financial services. Effect of technology on financial services modular. Meaning of inclusion. Major aspects of financial services provision digitalized in several countries. Fintech and Bank unbundling. Bank unbundling and financial inclusion. Evolution of market structure for financial service. Banks and digital transformation of financial services. Extent of digital transformation of financial services in Nigeria. Degree of openness for optimized value capture. Digital transformation concepts: markets, environment and structure. Tools of digital finance. Measuring efficiency in digital transformation of financial services. Major tools of digital transformation of financial services in Nigeria. Guidelines against information asymmetries. Risks and challenges of new types of services: legal and regulatory frameworks needed for confronting them. The COVID-19 pandemic Challenge. Relevant legal and regulatory frameworks for the digitalization of financial services in Nigeria.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of business proposals. Copies of Digital Financial Services Awareness Guidelines of Nigeria. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 as amended. Finance Act 2020. Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU-BAF 213: Financial Freedom (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Financial freedom means being financially independent. It connotes having sufficient income, savings, or investments to live comfortably for life and meet all of one's obligations without relying on a paycheck. That is the ultimate goal of a long-term financial plan. Financial freedom entails making one's life decisions without being overly stressed about the financial fallout of those decisions. That is because one is financially prepared for whatever life comes one's way—one has no debt, has money in the bank, and is investing for the future. A course on financial freedom will provide a guide to young beginners. Producing banking and finance graduates that are highly skilled in gaining financial freedom and educating young beginners in Enugu State that is densely populated with young and unemployed persons is in agreement with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also great entrepreneurs and consultants in various aspects of life.

Overview

Financial freedom happens when someone no longer needs to actively work to support a chosen lifestyle. When assets cover living costs, big or small. It is not the same as debt free. A financially free person can still have debt, and a debt free person is not necessarily financially free. It is possible to be both financially free and debt free, but being debt free is not a prerequisite to financial freedom. The importance of financial freedom goes well beyond the balance sheet. More choices, improved relationships, a fresh outlook, less stress, increased confidence – these are all benefits that go beyond the dollar amount. Attaining financial freedom in Nigeria especially is usually associated with so many difficulties and obstacles. Understanding financial freedom will enable young beginners to take the right steps towards becoming financially balanced and thereby minimize the incidence of criminality among them. The course will enable the students to acquire the required skills for becoming financially free, for consulting and for educating young entrepreneurs. The course will also emphasize the need for the students 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 explained.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the concept of financial freedom.
- Describe the characteristics of financial freedom.
- Explain how and when to reach financial freedom.
- Discuss the levels of financial freedom.
- Explain why financial freedom is so worth the effort to get there.
- Distinguish between financial freedom and financial independence.
- Explain the meaning of financial independence.
- Discuss how to set up an emergency account.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Explicate the concept of financial freedom.
- List four characteristics of financial freedom.
- Demonstrate how and when to reach financial freedom.
- Construct the levels of financial freedom.
- Discuss why financial freedom is so worth the effort to get there.
- Differentiate between financial freedom and financial independence.

Course Contents

Discuss the meaning of financial independence.

Itemize steps to set up an emergency account.

Course Contents

Concept of financial freedom. Characteristics of financial freedom. How and when to reach financial freedom. Levels of financial freedom. Necessity for financial freedom. Differences between financial freedom and financial independence. Concept of financial independence. Procedure for setting up an emergency account. Methods for increasing personal income. Procedure for setting up a personal business. How to make positive choices for using an unexpected windfall of money. Choosing a mortgage when making the decision to purchase a home. Protection of personal assets and dependents: estate plan or a will. Investing in stocks and bonds. How to ease one's way into investing through dollar. Modern methods of investing in retirement as different from traditional retirement investments. Acceptance of debt and designing a plan for overcoming the financial struggle. Calculation of personal net worth and cash flow.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of business proposals. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 as amended. Copies of the document on Financial Freedom: A Beginner's Guide. Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

GOU-BAF 214: Point Of Sales Management (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of bankers/financiers 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. Point of Sales Management will equip our graduate bankers/financiers 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. 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. This course is designed to adequately expose students to Better Inventory Management, Simple Invoicing, Quick Payments, Better Customer Management, Better Customer Orders, Better Purchasing and Supplier Order Management, Better Customer Satisfaction & Loyalty, and Enlargement of financial inclusion and deepening in Nigeria. 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.

Course Contents

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Describe basic requirements for medium 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 enterprise.
- Explain maximization of revenue with the help of a good POS software.
- Describe the operation's automation to maximize efficiency.
- Obtain the client's profile, identify the needs, and offer advice on financial matters accordingly.
- Maintain records of the business transactions as per the different rules and regulations.
- Explain statutory requirements for commencement of both medium and small scale businesses.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Explain basic requirements for medium scale business development.
- Identify common reasons for incessant collapse of medium and small scale enterprises in Enugu state.
- Define business proposal in the context of medium and small scale enterprise.
- Analyze maximization of revenue with the help of a good POS software.
- Explain the operation's automation to maximize efficiency.
- Advise the client on financial matters accordingly.
- Prepare records of the business transactions as per the different rules and regulations.
- Identify statutory requirements for commencement of both medium and small scale businesses.

Course Contents

Concept of Point of sales. Feasibility studies required in point of sales. Features of point of sales management. Analysis of point of sales management from different enterprises. Skills required in point of sales management. Determinants of viable business option. Reasons for collapse of many point of sales in Enugu state. Essential elements for success of point of sales businesses in Enugu. How to develop good business plans. Linkages with medium and small scale enterprises. Better Inventory Management. Simple Invoicing. Quick Payments. Better Customer Management. Better Customer Orders. Better Purchasing and Supplier Order Management. Better Customer Experience. Better Customer Satisfaction & Loyalty. Enlargement of financial inclusion and deepening in Nigeria. Basic requirements for business development. Statutory requirements for commencement of point of sales business: Corporate registration requirements. Business registration procedures. Practical exposure to business registration procedures by Corporate Affairs Commission. Medium and small business enterprises consultancy.

Minimum Academic Standards

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-BAF 215: Asset Renting (2 Units; Elective; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Asset renting or leasing is a contractual agreement between the owners of an asset (lessor) who grant the other party (lessee) the right to use the asset in return for a periodic payment. At the completion of the periodic payments of the agreed value of the asset (inclusive of interest), the full ownership of the assets reverts to the lessee. Leasing, speeds up capital formation for business expansion or further investments. Training of Banking and Finance graduates that are highly skilled in Banking and Finance development for entrepreneurs especially in Enugu that is densely populated with both small and medium scale enterprises is in agreement with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also great entrepreneurs and consultants to many business organizations.

Overview

Starting up fresh businesses, especially medium and small scale 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 businesses in Enugu State, which instills fear into a good number of entrepreneurially-minded graduates in Enugu State. It is not an over-statement that the knowledge of leasing is necessary in any medium and small scale enterprise

This course is designed to adequately expose Banking and Finance students to basic requirements for leasing in any Medium and Small Scale business venture, business proposal models and the skills required to prepare them. It will also enable students to acquire essential leasing 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:

- Explain the term 'Asset Renting'.
- Explain why asset renting is unpopular in Enugu.
- Prepare different types of Leasing proposals.
- Explain the prerequisites for Leasing contract.
- Describe key features of Leasing.
- Discuss the reasons for Leasing.
- Explain the parties involved in a leasing contract.
- Distinguish between operating lease and finance lease.

Course Contents

Learning Outcomes

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

Define Asset renting.

Identify factors militating against asset renting in Enugu.

List and explain different types of leasing proposals.

Explain the prerequisites for leasing contract.

Identify key features of Leasing.

Enumerate the reasons for Leasing.

Identify the parties involved in a leasing contract.

Differentiate between operating lease and finance lease.

Course Contents:

Concept of Asset Renting. Types of contracts. Properties of leasing contract. Leasing for different types of business. Applying Leasing skills to Enugu environment. The choices of Leasing as a viable alternative. The conditions to qualify for a Leasing contract. The major parties in a Leasing contract. The reasons for the low demand for Leasing contract in Enugu. Conditions to increase the demand for Leasing in Enugu, How to develop good leasing conditions or terms in Enugu. Relationship between Leasing and other medium and small scale business enterprises. Advantages and disadvantages of leasing. Legal conditions for the operation of leasing registration procedures. Lack of leasing contract awareness. Remedies for the unawareness of leasing facilities. Banking apathy towards Leasing. Rigid leasing maintenance regulations.

Minimum Academic Standards

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-BAF 216: Chartering (2 Units; Elective; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Chartering or Franchising is a form of marketing and distribution in which the owner of a business system (the franchisor) grants to an individual or group of individuals (the franchisee) the right or authority to run a business, to sell a product or provide a service using the franchisor's business system, brand name or trademark. Franchising is a well-known marketing strategy for business. The franchisee acts like a dealer. In return, the franchisee pays a one-time fee or commission to franchisor and some share of revenue. One major advantage to franchisees is that they do not have to spend money on training employees. Entrepreneurs in Enugu State need this kind of support from venture capitalists. Producing banking and finance graduates that are highly knowledgeable and skilled in venture financing 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 entrepreneurs. As a course, Venture capital financing will equip the graduates with the requisite 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 key to a successful business engagement.

Overview

Setting up businesses, especially medium and small enterprises, is usually associated with a lot of uncertainties and involve a lot of start-up costs. Many entrepreneurs in Enugu State are either not aware of the existence and importance of venture capital as an alternative source of finance or do not know the procedure for accessing it. Even those that understand the procedure find it absolutely difficult to develop a proposal in that respect.

This course is designed to adequately expose the students of banking and finance to basic requirements and processes of chartering. It will also enable the students to acquire essential skills for success in business. The course will also emphasize the need for compliance 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:

- Explain the concept of chartering.
- Explain the importance of chartering.
- Describe the basic requirements of chartering.
- Distinguish between the different types of chartering.
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of owning a franchise.
- Explain the legal issues in franchising.
- Describe the options that one has when beginning ones business.
- Discuss the criteria for selecting a franchise.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Define the concept of chartering.
- List four importance of chartering.

Course Contents

Identify the basic requirements of chartering.
Analyze different types of chartering.
List the advantages and disadvantages of owning a franchise.
Identify legal issues in franchising.
Explain the options that one has when beginning ones business.
Identify the criteria for selecting a franchise.

Course Contents

Concept of chartering. Importance of chartering. Basic requirements of chartering. Common franchise terms. Advantages and disadvantages of owning a franchise. Legal issues in franchising. Alternatives to franchising. Options available when beginning business. Investigating options. Investigating a charter. Criteria for selecting a franchise. Key subjects in the franchise agreement. Key items in the Disclosure Document. What a franchisee has to know about financial statements. Where a franchisee can get help. Types and forms of franchising. How franchising works. Forms and types of charter.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of Franchise Agreement. Samples of financial statements. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Finance Act 2020. 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:
analyse 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

Concepts of peace, conflict and security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and theories of conflicts: Ethnic, religious, economic, geo-political conflicts. Structural conflict theory. Realist theory of conflict. Frustration-aggression conflict theory. Root causes of conflict and violence in Africa: Indigene and settlers phenomenon, boundaries/boarder disputes, Political disputes, ethnic disputes and

Course Contents

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

ENT 312: Venture Creation

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

- 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). Entrepreneurial finance (venture capital, equity finance, micro finance, personal savings, small business investment organizations and business plan

Course Contents

competition). Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce (principles of marketing, customer acquisition & retention, B2B, C2C and B2C models of e-commerce, first mover advantage, e-commerce business models and successful e-commerce companies,). Small business management/family business. Leadership & management. Basic book keeping. Nature of family business and family business growth model. Negotiation and business communication (strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining, traditional and modern business communication methods). Opportunity discovery demonstrations (business idea generation presentations, business idea contest, brainstorming sessions, idea pitching). Technological solutions (the concept of market/customer solution, customer solution and emerging technologies, business applications of new technologies - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoT), block chain, cloud computing, renewable energy, etc. Digital business and e-commerce strategies).

FIN: 303 Principles of Finance.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Financial statements, cash flow and taxes with a look at key financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statements and cash flow statements. The course also deals with capital budgeting, risk and return, cost of capital and financial policy, planning and management. Also examined are the various financial ratios and the type of information that they convey to us with regard to the financial health of a business and the process of looking ahead and anticipating the

Course Contents

future. Financial statements analysis – P&L, balance sheet & cash flow. Taxes & depreciation. Basic theories, concepts, techniques and skills of financial management. Tools for measuring and analysing the financial performance of a firm. Financial planning and forecasting. The Financial environment: Markets, institutions, and interest rates. Risk and rates of return, Time value of money. Bonds and their valuation. Stocks and their valuation. Basics of capital budgeting. Introduction to global markets and their impacts on and linkages with the global markets. Application of the finance techniques by doing assignments on various financial topics utilizing MS excel (computer lab) and stock investing.

FIN: 304 Development Finance.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

Course Contents

alleviation. Sustainable financing and new financing initiatives. Human capital development and financing initiatives.

FIN: 305 Financial Systems in Nigeria

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, students should be able to:
discuss the financial system and explain the types and characteristics of financial assets;
explain international as well as Nigerian financial system;
discuss the operations of capital market in Nigeria;
explain operations of money market in Nigeria;
mention and discuss functions of Central Banking;
identify and explain functions of commercial banks, merchant banks, and development banks;
discuss the functions of investment companies and insurance companies; and
discuss comparative banking and financial system.

Course Contents

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

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

FIN: 308 Bank Lending and Credit Administration

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Course Contents

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 313 Financial Management

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

- define financial management and its objectives;
- explain some basic concepts such as right issue, preference share and commercial papers;
- understand the meaning of opportunity cost of capital and its usefulness;
- discuss the methods of evaluating capital budgeting;
- explain the various investment appraisal methods and its associated problems;
- explain the legal and regulatory considerations for mergers and acquisitions;
- describe the impact that the issue of dividends may have on a company's share price;
- explain the various theories of dividend policy and dividend decisions;
- explain valuation of shares and the various methods of valuing shares;

Course Contents

define risk, risk management and the various ways of dealing with financial risk; and explain the different capital structure theories.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:
explain the risks that must be managed in financial institutions;
discuss the issue of liquidity and performance management;
comprehend public relations management in the financial institutions/sector;
describe capital adequacy in Finance and banking transactions;
analyze the risk management processes involved in Financing; and 6.
comprehend the concept of credit management in financial institutions.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 316 Practice of Deposit Insurance (3 Units C: LH 45)

Course Contents

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 317 Entrepreneurship in Finance

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

- be more prepared to start up and successfully manage their own businesses;
- understand financial statements for small businesses;

Course Contents

grasp fundamental finance concepts such as net present value and risk management;

apply operational and interactive techniques for small business owners;

develop interpersonal communication skills through participation in class discussions and problem-solving exercises. Present arguments and findings. Objectively critique findings of fellow students;

acquire technology skills - individual/group research, using publicly available on-line sources. Excel proficiency in financial management;

appreciate cultural sensitivity and diversity - harness international and professional diversity of students in viewing issues and problems from different perspectives;

possess quantitative reasoning -students will learn how to prepare and apply financial models to appraise the value of a venture or better evaluate the market potential of an opportunity;

cultivate critical thinking - exercise the powers of inquiry, logical thinking and critical analysis. Interpret and evaluate theoretical arguments and empirical evidence;

evaluate and discuss challenges related to corporate governance, social responsibility and ethical and professional behavior;

attain a broad understanding of management principles and techniques – communication, reporting, motivation, conflict management, risk management, hire- fire decisions; and

develop skills to prepare and present a financially sound investment presentation to top management and/or investors.

Course Contents

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

GOU-BAF 306: *ISUSU* Finance and Management (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

A revolving loan scheme called *Isusu* is an age-long traditional savings and loans scheme boosting petty businesses in Africa. It helps to promote fiscal discipline among the traders, apprentices and other subscribers, as they are obliged to make the periodic contributions irrespective of sales dynamics and at the cost of personal comfort. Through the *Isusu* system, one can save huge sums of money to meet one's business and other needs. However, at present,

Course Contents

Isusu has also been affected by mismanagement, errors and loss of data from too much paper work. It is reasonable to provide a course that will guide its administration in an optimal and more civilized manner. The goal of this course aligns with the mission of Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many sole traders.

Overview

The extent of the economic development of a country rests largely on the proper funding and establishment of developmental projects which are most suitable for the nation. This explains the reason why financial institutions (either formal or informal) play a central role in the economy as they are the chief sources from which funds are mobilized for economic activities. These institutions play an intermediating role by channeling funds from the surplus unit of the economy to that of the deficit one. Today, many medium and small enterprises face the challenge of inadequate knowledge on how best to source finance to continue their entrepreneurial activities. In the past, many has resorted to sourcing fund from the *Isusu* cooperative units. It is therefore certain that enhancing the knowledge of the management and operations of the *Isusu* in Nigeria will not only foster the development of its financial system but also enhance financial inclusion in the country.

The course is designed to adequately expose students to basic requirements for *Isusu* finance and management and the skills required to engage in it. It will also enable students to acquire essential banking and finance skills for success in business.

Course Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the concept of revolving loan scheme (*Isusu*).
- Trace the history of *Isusu* finance and management in Nigeria.
- Describe the alternative sources of finance available to *Isusu* operators in Nigeria.
- Discuss the financial assistance available to the SMEs from the relevant agencies of Nigerian government.
- Explain the process for operating the *Isusu* system in Nigeria.
- Describe the skills required for managing and operating *Isusu*.
- Discuss the capital and risk management carried out by small businesses in Nigeria.
- Explain the challenges of small scale business in an economy.

Learning Outcomes

By meeting these objectives, the student should be able to:

- Discuss the concept of revolving loan scheme (*Isusu*).
- Explain the history of *Isusu* finance and management in Nigeria.
- List at least three alternative sources of finance available to *Isusu* operators in Nigeria.
- Enumerate four financial assistances available to the SMEs from the relevant agencies of Nigerian government.
- Identify the process for operating the *Isusu* system in Nigeria.
- Demonstrate the skills required for managing and operating the revolving loan scheme (*Isusu*).
- Identify the capital and risk management carried out by small businesses in Nigeria.
- List the challenges of small scale business in an economy.

Course Content:

Concept of revolving loan scheme (*Isusu*). History of *isusu* in Nigeria. Alternative sources of finance available to *Isusu* operators in Nigeria. Overview of financial assistance available to the SMEs from the relevant agencies of Nigerian government. Basic requirements for *Isusu* finance and management. Role of *Isusu* in fostering the development of the Nigerian financial system. Capital and risk management by small businesses in Nigeria. Challenges facing small

Course Contents

scale business in an economy. Problems encountered in accessing finance from relevant government agencies in Nigeria. *Isusu* cooperative as a means of extending social protection to the Nigerian informal economy. The role of the revolving loan scheme in developing the rural areas of Nigeria. The key elements of *Isusu* finance and management. Management and operations of *isusu*. The challenges confronting *Isusu* management in Nigeria. Measures for mitigating against the challenges confronting *Isusu* management in Nigeria. The uses of capital by small businesses in Nigeria. The promotion by *Isusu* of financial inclusion and small scale enterprises financing in Nigeria. Electronic approach for managing *Isusu* finance.

Minimum Academic Standards

Copies of Small and Medium Enterprises Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) Act; Micro Finance Act. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 as amended. Copies of the Finance Act 2020. Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU-BAF 307: Basics of Pioneering Finance (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved relevance

In Enugu State, many young people are quite innovative and entrepreneurial in their mind-sets. However, many of them that start one micro project or another get frustrated mid-way when they lack the knowledge concerning when, where and how to source the requisite finance. Again, some of the key issues faced by entrepreneurs are deciding on how much money to raised at each stage, when it should be raised, the reasonable valuation of the company and how funding, employment contracts, and exit decisions are to be structured. This course on the Basics of Pioneering Finance is intended to prepare banking and finance students for these decisions, both as entrepreneurs and as investors. The goal of the course is also to help managers to make better investment and financing decisions in entrepreneurial settings. The course is developed in response to the mission of Godfrey Okoye University to produce university graduates that are great entrepreneurs, employers of labour, consultants to several business firms, and successful business persons.

Overview

Setting up businesses, especially medium and small enterprises, is usually associated with so many uncertainties as investors. The goal of Basics of Pioneering Finance is to help managers to make better investment and financing decisions in entrepreneurial settings. Many entrepreneurs in Enugu State do not possess sufficient knowledge on the rudiments and procedures for obtaining and managing entrepreneurial finance which is key for business survival and growth. Even those that have little understanding on the procedure for obtaining entrepreneurial finance may prefer to restrict themselves to private equity. This has often times led to unexpected collapse of both medium and small scale enterprises in Enugu State. There is therefore the urgency to bridge this gap in the interest of averting incessant collapse of small and medium scale enterprises in Enugu State.

The course is designed to sufficiently expose the Banking and Finance students to basic requirements of pioneering finance. It will enable them to acquire requisite and essential skills for succeeding in business. This course will also lay emphasis on the need for complying with any appropriate statutory requirements both before and after commencement of the business. Business registration procedures as established by Corporate Affairs Commission will be highlighted.

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Explain the concept of pioneering finance.
- Discuss the importance of pioneering finance course.
- Describe the common problems of small scale industries.
- Explain the entrepreneurship process.
- Discuss the skills required for determining the financial needs of an entrepreneur.
- Discuss SME financing in Nigeria and Enugu State in particular.
- Explain how the firm can be reasonably valued and how funding, employment contracts, and exit decisions are to be structured.
- Explain the various ways of financing entrepreneurs in modern business.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Discuss the concept of pioneering finance.
- List six importance of pioneering finance course.

Course Contents

- Identify the common problems of small scale industries.
- Construct the entrepreneurship process.
- Discuss the skills required for determining the financial needs of an entrepreneur.
- Analyze SME financing in Nigeria and Enugu State in particular.
- Demonstrate how the firm can be reasonably valued and how funding, employment contracts, and exit decisions are to be structured.
- List five various ways of financing entrepreneurs in modern business.

Course Content:

Concept of pioneering finance. Importance of entrepreneurial finance. Overview of entrepreneurship. Common problems of small scale industries. Entrepreneurship process. Determining the financial needs of an entrepreneur. SME financing in Nigeria: Focus on Enugu State. How the firm can be reasonably valued and how funding, employment contracts, and exit decisions are to be structured. Alternative means for financing entrepreneurs in modern business. Financial constraints of entrepreneurs. Framework for thinking about finance issues and developing experience in applying it to making useful business decisions. Financial issues confronting entrepreneurial ventures. Procedures for obtaining entrepreneurial finance in Nigeria. Sources of finance available to entrepreneurs and investors. Role and limitations of private equity in entrepreneurship financing. Past and present efforts made to finance SMEs in Nigeria. Basic requirements for small and medium scale business development. Common reasons for the incessant collapse of small and medium scale enterprises in Enugu state. Role of risk management system in preventing the collapse of small and medium scale enterprises in Enugu state

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of business proposals. 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.

GOU-BAF 308: Risk Analysis and Management (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of bankers/financiers 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. Risk analysis and management will equip our graduate bankers/financiers 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

This course is designed to adequately expose students to the process of identifying, assessing and controlling threats to an organization's capital and earnings. These risks stem from a variety of sources, including financial uncertainties, legal liabilities, technology issues, strategic management errors, accidents and natural disasters. It will also enable students to acquire essential financial skills to face the full range of risks and examine the relationship between risks and the cascading impact they could have on an organization's strategic goals.

The course will guide students to understand the business environment, what to do before starting any meaningful activity, and how to reduce probable environmental risks the business

Course Contents

may have to contend with. It 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 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 enterprise.
- Explain the steps required to develop a good business proposal.
- Describe awareness of risk across the organization.
- Explain risk factoring into strategy of the organisation.
- Explain more efficient compliance with regulatory and internal coordinated mandates of the organisation.
- Explain statutory requirements for commencement of both medium and small scale businesses

Learning Outcomes

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

- Explain basic requirements for medium scale business development.
- List five common reasons for incessant collapse of medium and small scale enterprises in Enugu state.
- Define business proposal in the context of medium and small scale enterprise.
- Explain the steps required to develop a good business proposal.
- Demonstrate awareness of risk across the organization.
- Analyse risk factoring into strategy of the organisation.
- Describe more efficient compliance with regulatory and internal coordinated mandates of the organisation.
- Identify statutory requirements for commencement of both medium and small scale businesses

Course Contents

Concept of risk analysis and management. 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 option. Skills required for 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. The reasons for risks in banking industry. Lists of risks faced by banks. Definition of credit risk. Credit risk analysis. Modern approach for assessing credit risk. Portfolio risk and return. Credit risk management.

Course Contents

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 business enterprises consultancy.

Minimum Academic Standards

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.

GOU-BAF 309: Research Methods in Banking and Finance (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

The banking and finance industry plays a crucial role in shaping any country's economic growth since it is related to everything financial, including money and how it is managed. There is a lot of value in this industry, in view of the fact that it can change how money is being regulated throughout an economy. Every operation at a banking organization, whether a marketing strategy or an internal audit, is analyzed by researchers just to ensure that data backs all their decisions. This is exactly why data analysis is such an essential part of everything that has to do with finance. A financial research, if well-organized, can actually help banking and financial organizations to understand their customers, their needs, and how their preferences are changing. Apart from that, it opens potential investment doors for rapidly growing organizations universally. In the absence of extensive research in the banking and finance industry, things can fall apart. As such, thorough banking and finance research not only helps to cater for the customers' changing needs but also helps to keep the industry going and flourishing. This course conforms to Godfrey Okoye University's commitment to excellence, provision of wholistic education and giving students the culture of entrepreneurship.

Overview

A well-organized financial research is one of the essential activities that enables banking and financial organizations to understand their customers, their needs, and how their preferences are changing. In addition, it opens potential investment doors for rapidly growing organizations. Lack of it has often times led to the absence of extensive data analysis that would lead to informed decision making in the system. It is therefore certain that enhancing the knowledge of banking and financial organizations and policy makers about researching in banking and finance in Nigeria will not only foster the development of its financial system but also help to cater for the customers' changing needs.

This course is designed to adequately expose students of Banking and Finance to the basic processes of researching in banking and finance. The course will also emphasize the necessity for complying with any statutory requirements for acting as financial consultants in this field. The business registration procedures indicated by Corporate Affairs Commission will be explained.

Objectives of the course

The objectives of the course are to:

- Describe the concept of research methods in Banking and Finance.
- Differentiate research methods in Banking and Finance from other research methods.
- Discuss how to apply and implement appropriate solutions to the problem.
- Explain the importance of researching in banking and finance.
- Explain how to organize and develop a strategy for achieving the research goal.
- Prepare different types of research paper.
- Describe the process for obtaining and analyzing research data.

Course Contents

Explain how to interpret research findings.

Learning Outcomes

By meeting these objectives, the student should be able to:

Explain the concept of research methods in banking and finance.

Identify four differences of research methods in Banking and Finance from other research methods.

Identify how to apply and implement appropriate solutions to the problem.

Discuss the importance of researching in banking and finance.

List the steps required in organizing and developing a strategy for achieving the research goal through organizing a sequence of steps.

Analyze different types of research paper.

Identify the process for obtaining and analyzing research data.

Interpret research findings.

Course Content

Concept of Research. Importance of Research. Types of Knowledge that research contributes to Education. Classification of four types of research based on different purposes. Importance of Research Methods Banking and Finance. Basic definitions of important terms and characteristics of research in general. Characteristics of Banking and Finance research. Analysis and Statement of the problem. Literature review. Development of research objectives. Elements of the Methods section of a research. Plan for and method of data collection. Model Specification. Pretest or Pilot Study. Plan for data processing and analysis. Discussion of findings. Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of published articles on banking and finance. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of Companies and Allied Matters Act 1990 as amended. Copies of the Finance Act 2020. Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

GOU-BAF 310: Off-Balance Sheet Finance and Management (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Off-Balance sheet Finance and Management, occasionally referred to as Project Financing, is managing project's financial aspects including its costs, revenue and profit. To this end, it brings together planning, estimating, budgeting, funding, managing project expenses and billing. The knowledge of this in Nigeria is grossly inadequate, hence the necessity to provide a course for this subject in this part of Nigeria – Enugu, which cannot be over-emphasized. Training of Banking and Finance graduates that are highly skilled in off-Balance sheet Finance and Management 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 organizations, in relation to the essential knowledge that will be central to a successful Project Financial Management.

Overview

Setting up new projects, especially by medium and small entrepreneurs, is usually associated with so many uncertainties. Many do not understand the necessity for business proposals before

Course Contents

commencement of envisaged projects in Enugu State. Even those that understand it find it at times difficult to develop one. This has often times led to unexpected collapse of the projects. There is no gainsaying the fact that understanding the environmental risks before starting any project will go a long way to reducing the inherent risks the project may have to contend with. The course is designed to adequately expose finance students to basic requirements for Off-Balance sheet Finance and Management proposal models and the skills required to prepare them. It will also enable students to acquire essential financing skills for success in the project. The course will also emphasize the need to comply with any statutory requirements both before and after commencement of the project. Business registration procedures as required by corporate Affairs Commission, will be highlighted.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Describe basic requirements for Off-Balance sheet Finance and Management.
- Explain common reasons for incessant collapse of medium and small scale projects in Enugu State.
- Describe the meaning of Off-Balance sheet Finance and Management proposal in the context of medium and small scale enterprise.
- Explain the steps required to develop a good Project Financing Management proposal.
- Prepare different types of Project proposals.
- Explain different features of Project Financing proposal.
- Describe key elements of Project Financing proposal.
- Describe financing skills for successful projects.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Explain basic requirements for Off-Balance sheet Finance and Management.
- Identify common reasons for incessant collapse of medium and small scale projects in Enugu State.
- Explain the meaning of Project Financing Management proposal in the context of medium and small scale enterprise.
- List five steps required to develop a good Project Financing Management proposal.
- Construct different types of Project proposals.
- Identify three features of Project Financing proposal.
- Analyze key elements of Project Financing proposal.
- Describe financing skills for successful projects.
- Identify statutory requirements for commencement of both medium and small scale projects.

Course Contents

Concept of Off-Balance sheet Finance and Management. Types of project financing proposal. Features of project financing management. Analysis of project financing proposals from different enterprises. Adapting project financing skills to Enugu environment. Determinants of viable project financing option. Skills required for Project Financing Management. Key elements of Project Financing Management. Reasons for collapse of medium and small scale projects in Enugu State. Essential elements for the success of medium and small scale projects in Enugu. How to develop good project financing plans. Linkages with medium and small scale enterprises. Merits and demerits of project financing proposal. Basic requirements for project financing development. Financing skills for successful projects. Statutory requirements for commencement of medium and small scale projects. Corporate registration requirements. Project financing registration procedures. Practical exposure to project financing registration

Course Contents

procedures by Corporate Affairs Commission. Medium and small business enterprises consultancy.

Minimum Academic Standards

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

GOU-BAF 311: Equity Capital Funding (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved relevance

Equity capital Funding or Venture capital comprises investments received from wealthy individuals or companies who offer their money to a firm to manage their investment portfolios for them and to invest in high-risk start-ups in exchange for equity. It is a form of private equity and a type of financing that investors provide to startup companies and small businesses that are believed to have long term growth potential. It is an important tool or method to encourage entrepreneurship, the reason being that on one side, the venture capital encourages the innovators to establish the industries/ and on the other side small and medium entrepreneurs are also encouraged. A course on Equity Capital Funding or Venture Capital Financing will create more awareness on the benefits of such finance to young entrepreneurs in this part of Nigeria. At the end of the course, the graduate will be equipped with the necessary skills to become great entrepreneurs, in line with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to play a significant role in assisting prospective entrepreneurs in acquiring the essential knowledge which will be key to a successful business engagement.

Overview

Equity capital is a very appropriate business financing alternative in Enugu State especially this period that a lot of highly talented and educated young graduates are in dire need of take-off capital and a lot of entrepreneurs are almost going out of business for capital inadequacy. In addition, setting up businesses, especially medium and small enterprises, is usually associated with so many uncertainties. It is a financing tool for companies and an investment vehicle for institutional investors and wealthy individuals. It promotes entrepreneurship, promotes products, encourages customers, brings out latent talents, promotes exports, acts as catalyst, and creates more employment opportunities for educated unemployed to take up new ventures which have not been attempted so far. Further it is known to be capable of bringing financial viability, helping technological growth, helping sick companies, assisting in the development of backward areas as well as promoting the growth of economy.

This course is designed to adequately expose Godfrey Okoye University banking and finance students to basic requirements of equity capital financing. It will also enable them to acquire the requisite skills for success in business as consultants in this field.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

Explain the concept of business start-up, management, growth and development.

Explain the basic concepts and principles of business entity creation and management.

Course Contents

- Explain the meaning of venture.
- Discuss equity capital.
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of equity capital financing.
- Describe the types of venture capital.
- Distinguish between equity capital and angel investors.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Define the concept of business start-up, management, growth and development,
- Analyze the basic concepts and principles of business entity creation and management.
- Define the meaning of venture.
- Differentiate equity capital from other forms of capital.
- List five advantages and five disadvantages of equity capital financing.
- Identify different types of venture capital.
- Differentiate between venture capital and angel investors.

Course Contents

Concept of business start-up, management, growth and development. Basic concepts and principles of business entity creation and management. Meaning of venture. Meaning of equity capital. History of venture capital. Advantages and disadvantages of venture capital financing. Types of venture capital. Comparison between venture capital and angel investors. Prospects of venture capital financing in Enugu State. Methods of venture capital financing. Risks attached to venture capital financing. Venture capital financing process Main features of venture capital. Trends in venture capital financing. Key stages of venture capital financing. Screening potential of venture capital investments and deciding on companies to invest in. Monitoring venture-financed companies and providing value-added services for them. Exiting investments in venture-financed companies by selling stake to public markets or to another buyer.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of venture capital financing proposals. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of Finance Act 2020. Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

GOU-BAF 312: Business Combinations and Takeovers (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-Approved Relevance

A business combination or merger occurs when two separate entities combine forces to create a new, joint organization. Takeover, on the other hand, refers to the acquisition of one entity by another. Mergers and Takeovers may be completed to expand a company's reach or gain market share in an attempt to create shareholder value. The two terms have become increasingly blended and used in conjunction with one another. Typically, mergers are done to reduce operational costs, expand into new markets, and boost revenue and profits. Providing a course on business mergers and acquisitions should become a welcome idea especially in this part of the country that is outstanding in entrepreneurship. It is Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to several

Course Contents

business firms and highly skilled in mergers and acquisitions especially in Enugu that is densely populated with both small and medium enterprises.

Overview

Business combinations and takeovers has become not only a method of external corporate growth, but also a strategic choice of the firm enabling further strengthening of core competence. A number of motivations for merger and acquisition are proposed in the literature. This has been mostly drawn directly from finance theory. The current state of economy in Nigeria has put a number of ailing small and medium businesses under the threat of possible extinction, and many of such firms do not understand the advantages and processes involved in negotiating to merge with one another.

This course is designed to adequately expose the banking and finance students to basic requirements and processes of mergers and acquisitions. It will enable the students to acquire essential skills in this field for success in business. The course will equally 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 stated.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the concepts of business combinations and takeovers.
- Discuss corporate governance on Consolidation policy.
- Explain the concept of corporate strategy.
- Discuss forms of strategy.
- Explain business combinations and takeovers in Nigeria.
- Explain merger procedures for Small, Large and Intermediate enterprises.
- Explain documentation for required business combination transactions.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Define the concepts of business combinations and takeovers.
- Explain corporate governance on Consolidation policy.
- Identify the concept of corporate strategy.
- List three forms of strategy.
- Analyze features of business combinations and takeovers in Nigeria.
- Identify merger procedures for Small, Large and Intermediate enterprises.
- List necessary documentation for required business combination transactions.

Course Contents

Concepts of business combinations and takeovers. Corporate governance on Consolidation policy. Concept of corporate strategy. Forms of strategy. Product development theories. Mergers and acquisitions in Nigeria. Merger procedures for Small, Large and Intermediate enterprises. Documentation for required business combination transactions. Relationship between various forms of corporate strategies. Issues and challenges in mergers and acquisitions. Disclosure of negotiations in mergers and acquisitions. Key company initiatives for corporate development. Techniques for corporate development. Advantages of mergers and acquisitions. Roles as corporation perform. Types of mergers. Legal framework for Banks consolidation in Nigeria.

Course Contents

Minimum Academic Standards

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.

400 Level

FIN: 404 Research Project.

(6 Units C: PH 270)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 408 Project Evaluation.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Course Contents

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

FIN: 409 Financial Technology (FINTECH).

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

understand global Fintech landscape and describe the role of banks and financial service providers in shaping and responding to innovation and disruption;

describe banking and finance ecosystem and the role of consumers in shaping up current environment;

link behavioral finance theories to technological advances in banking;

think holistically and generate FinTech ideas;

understand the forces behind technological changes in the industry and apply disruption methodologies to practical case studies. Disruption is opportunity not a threat;

evaluate FinTech proposals;

recognize what type of innovation and disruption is value added with a potential to reshape legacy environment;

appreciate various challenges and complexities in the process of FinTech innovation;

possess the ability to critically discuss and present realistic proposal from idea generation to implementation;

gain introductory programming skills in the context of finance theory and application using python platform; and

appreciate the possibilities and boundaries of technology.

Course Contents

Banking in the 21st century will be technologically driven.

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

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

Course Contents

Overview of electronic banking arena. Hardware and software requirements in electronic banking, retail banking, electronic delivery channels and products such as: ATM, Telephony, Internet, Mobile, TV Banking. Banking Products: Traditional products, The new banking products and Segmentation. Banking systems for electronic delivery, Front-end and Presentation, Middleware and messaging, Back-end and the business rules. Security: a) Encryption b) Firewalls c) Authentication. Banking Organisation for electronic delivery: Future Trends i) Breakdown of geographic barriers ii) Commoditization of banking products and new competitors iii) New competitive strategies for banks iv) Banking technology: a) Customer Relationship Management (CRM) b) Virtual banks c) Data mining d) Intelligent agents e) Biometrics f) Mobile wireless access devices: 1. Risk management for electronic banking. Risks in computer and electronic banking. Electronic money, Electronic cash. Internet Communication Technology. Electronic Payment Systems. Fundamentals of FinTech: (i) Audit of electronic banking activities. Financial Technologies (ii) financial innovations and their disruptive effects. (iii) Block-chain technologies and application in the finance industry. (iv) Concept of digital currency and operation of crypto currencies (v) FinTech operation and implications on commerce and agriculture. vi) Regulatory implications and role of government.

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

The course is designed to acquaint students with various investment opportunities and traditional methods of investment appraisal. The

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the program students should be able to:

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

Course Contents

Nature, development and structure of insurance. Functional operation of insurance companies. Role of government, laws and regulations of insurance. Management of insurance organizations. The insurance markets and marketing of services. Competition in the insurance industry. Management of assets and liabilities. Management of insurance funds and investment. Insurance pricing and premium claim management. Insurance management and public policy and Social responsibility. Frauds in the insurance industry. Reinsurance and the economy. Development trends and performance analysis. International insurance problems.

FIN: 413 Quantitative Finance. (3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

- demonstrate mastery of econometric techniques required in order to analyse issues in asset pricing and market finance;

Course Contents

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

Course Contents

Basic calculus for finance. Functions and graphs, equations and roots. Differentiation and Integration. Analysis of financial returns. Functions of several variables. Taylor expansion. Linear algebra for finance. Matrix algebra and its mathematical applications. Eigen vectors and Eigen values: Applications to linear portfolios. Matrix decomposition. Principal component analysis. Probability and Statistics. Basic concepts of probability. Univariate distributions. Multivariate distributions. Statistical inferences. Maximum likelihood estimation. Stochastic processes in discrete and continuous time. Linear programming. Linear regression. Simple linear regressions; Properties of OLS estimators. Multivariate linear regression. Autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity. Applications of linear regression in finance. Numerical method in finance. Iterations. Interpolations and extrapolations. Optimization. Finite difference approximations. Binomial lattices. Monte Carlo simulations. Portfolio theory: Utility theory, portfolio allocation, theory of asset pricing. Risk adjusted performance measures. Value at Risk (VAR) models: VAR for single assets, portfolios and derivatives. Forecasting financial markets. Technical analysis. Wave theory. Market microstructure modeling.

FIN: 414 Marketing of Financial Services

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course, students should be able to:
understand the distinctive characteristics of financial services;
identify the problems and issues in marketing of financial services;
apply the marketing framework for developing a marketing strategy for financial services;
4. acquire the skills and techniques in analyzing problems in real life settings; and
5. develop the communication and critical thinking skills required by the manager for effective and efficient performance.

Course Contents

Course Contents

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

FIN: 416 International Trade and Finance.

(4 Units C: LH 60)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

Course Contents

environments. Balance of payments structure interpretations and problems of definition. Causes of imbalance and methods of adjustment. Analysis of intervention. Stabilization funds and exchange controls. Payments abroad. The theory and practice of foreign exchange. Nostro and Vostro accounts. Payment methods. Risk management and decision. Identification and elimination of risks. Collections: Clean collection, parties involved in collection. Sight and term bills of exchange. Tariffs: Argument for tariff or protection. Tariff and national income. Quotas and quantitative restrictions. Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments.

GOU-BAF 401: Community Development Finance (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. It is the act of contributing to a project or deal which causes that project or deal to materialize in a manner that benefits the long-term health of the community. 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. There is therefore the need for providing a course that will streamline the best practice for sourcing and managing community finance in Nigeria. In compliance with the mission of Godfrey Okoye University, this course is intended to equip students of banking and finance with the necessary skills to become great entrepreneurs and to be able to play a significant role in assisting the autonomous communities in Enugu State and to enhance infrastructural development.

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. Under the bottom up approach, low-income communities whether in urban or rural areas needs certain basic facilities that are difficult or impossible to acquire, either due to poverty or other constraints. Recently, due to the delay or failure by governments in providing these basic facilities, new approaches have been adopted to improve the situation by encouraging people to become involved in community decision making with respect to their needs. However, these would often involve huge sums of money which are difficult to obtain through the imposition of local levies and voluntary donations.

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 banking and finance students to the basic requirements of community development finance and the skills required for obtaining it.

Objectives

This course objectives are to:

- Explain the concept of development finance.
- Describe the various sources of finances for development.
- Discuss the role and structure of development banks.
- Describe the skills required for obtaining development finance.

Course Contents

- Describe the role of the financial system to the development of a country.
- Explain the various methods and techniques used in project appraisal.
- Discuss the role of microfinance institutions and devolved funds in development.

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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.

GOU-BAF 402: Rural Agricultural Finance (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Shortage of capital 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. Many farmers farm only at subsistent level essentially because they do not know where and how to source the required rural agricultural credit at affordable level. There is therefore the need to provide a course in rural agricultural credit which deals with the acquisition and use of capital in agriculture. Rural agricultural credit includes all types of finance available to farmers. Training of students to become highly skilled in rural agricultural finance 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 successful farmers and employers of labour but

Course Contents

also consultants to many farming organizations and corporative societies, and to 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 credit necessary for putting up and managing medium and large scales of agricultural farms before commencing of such projects. 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 credit 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 agricultural finance. The course is arranged in eighteen sections each of which should take approximately two hours to deliver.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the most critical issues, both for the client and in managing financial intermediaries: liability management and savings mobilization.
- Explain thoroughly the challenges and issues in rural finance.
- Describe the main characteristics of “remittances” focusing the attention on the special issues related to rural and agricultural finance (RAF), always in the perspective of diversifying the sources of funds.
- Discuss the skills required for obtaining rural agricultural credit.
- Summarize what really matters for a good implementation of RAF, taking into account the role of innovation.
- Describe basic requirements for rural agricultural credit in Enugu State.
- Describe the meaning of rural agricultural credit in the context of medium and large scale agriculture in the rural areas.
- Explain the steps required to develop a good proposal for medium and large scale agriculture in the rural areas.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Discuss the client and managing financial intermediaries: liability management and savings mobilization.
- Identify the challenges and issues in rural finance.
- List six characteristics of “remittances” focusing the attention on the special issues related to rural and agricultural finance (RAF).
- Demonstrate the skills required for obtaining rural agricultural finance.
- Identify what really matters for a good implementation of RAF, taking into account the role of innovation.
- Itemize basic requirements for rural agricultural credit in Enugu State.
- Explain the meaning of rural agricultural credit in the context of medium and large scale agriculture in the rural areas.
- Develop a good proposal for medium and large scale agriculture in the rural areas.

Course Content:

Course Contents

Introduction. Concept of Rural Agricultural Credit. 5 C's in rural finance. Key elements of Rural Agricultural Credit. Rural and agriculture credit overview. Brief background of Rural Credit. Role of Rural Finance in poverty reduction leading to rural development. Rural finance history. Sources of Rural Agricultural Credit. 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 in Enugu State. Approaches for overcoming the challenges. Factors militating against medium and large scale farming in the rural areas of Enugu State. Collapse of medium and small scale enterprises in Enugu State. Essential elements for success of medium and small scale businesses in Enugu State.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of rural agricultural credit request formats. Copies of the Finance Act 2020 Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU--BAF 403: Analysis of Finance (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Analysis of finance or financial analysis is the process of evaluating businesses, projects, budgets, and other finance-related transactions to determine their performance and suitability. Typically, financial analysis is used to analyze whether an entity is stable, solvent, liquid, or profitable enough to warrant a monetary investment. It is important for evaluating the profitability (earning capacity) of the business, make comparisons within the firm (intra-firm) and with other firms (inter-firm), finding out the business's capability of paying interest, dividend, etc and judging the performance of the management. Producing banking and finance graduates that are highly skilled in analysis of finance especially in Enugu that is densely populated with prospective investors and small and medium scale entrepreneurs, is in agreement with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to several business organizations.

Overview

To be effective as an entrepreneur, there is a certain body of knowledge and skills that one must master. Otherwise, one will be at a distinct disadvantage in operating a going concern. Understanding the informational content of financial statements is one such area. The goal of analysis of finance is to investigate whether an entity is stable, solvent, liquid, or profitable enough to warrant a monetary investment. It is used to evaluate economic trends, set financial policy, build long-term plans for business activity, and identify projects or companies for investment.

This course is designed to adequately expose the Godfrey Okoye University banking and finance students to the basic requirements and processes of financial analysis. It will equally enable students to acquire the essential skills required for success in analyzing and interpreting financial statements. Many entrepreneurs and investors in Enugu State do not understand the importance and necessity of financial analysis before engaging in monetary investment. Some lack of the required knowledge and skill. It is therefore advisable to close this knowledge gap especially in Enugu state that is densely populated with prospective investors.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the concept and importance of analysis of finance.
- Discuss accounting and reporting concepts and policies.
- Describe company accounts and financial reports.
- Identify the users of accounting information.
- Demonstrate financial statement as a tool for management decisions.
- Discuss the skills required in interpreting the different types of financial ratios.
- Explain the different types of financial ratios.
- Explain how to interpret the different types of financial ratios.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Discuss the concept and importance of analysis of finance.
- Explain accounting and reporting concepts and policies.
- Analyze company accounts and financial reports.
- List six users of accounting information.
- Analyze financial statement as a tool for management decisions.
- Demonstrate the skills required in interpreting the different types of financial ratios.

Course Contents

Compute the different types of financial ratios.

Analyze different types of financial ratios.

Course Content:

Concept and importance of analysis of finance. Accounting and reporting concepts and policies. Company accounts and financial reports. Users of accounting information. Financial statement as a tool for management decisions. Basic elements of statement of financial position. Income statement: usage and limitations. Statement of Cash flow and its basic elements. Types of financial ratios and their usage. Computation of the types of financial ratio. Interpretation of financial ratios. Meaning and importance of working capital management. Steps to cash management. Method for linking sensitivity analysis to cash management. Simulation approach to working capital management. Goal of an organization. Organizational goal programming. Opportunity cost concept: its usefulness in decision making.

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of business proposals. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Copies of Companies and Allied matters Act 1990 as amended. Other NUC-MAS requirement facilities.

Course Contents

GOU-BAF 404: Wealth Management (2 Units; Elective; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of bankers/financiers that are highly skilled in the act of wealth management and 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. The course, Wealth Management, will equip our graduate bankers/financiers 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

This course is designed to adequately expose students to the basics of wealth acquisition and management, business proposal, creation of blueprints, and a multitude of services like financial counselling, tax and accounting related advice. It will also enable students to design plans and give recommendations to High Net Worth Individuals (HNIs) regarding investments. 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.

Many businesses have collapsed especially because of lack of the required knowledge and skills to manage and grow wealth. In Enugu State, many medium and small scale enterprises have gone extinct for this very reason. There is no gainsaying the fact that understanding the business environment before starting any meaningful activity will go a long way to reducing probable environmental risks the business may have to contend with.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain basic requirements for wealth acquisition and management.
- Explain common reasons for sudden liquidation of enterprises in Enugu state.
- Describe basic business proposal required in wealth management.
- Explain the steps required in wealth diversification.
- Distinguish different options in wealth management.
- Explain different sources of wealth creation.
- Explain required record in wealth management

- Explain statutory and ethical requirements in wealth management.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Define and differentiate between wealth acquisition and management.
- Identify five reasons for incessant collapse of enterprises in Enugu state.
- Analyse business proposal required in wealth management.
- List five steps required in wealth diversification.
- Identify two different options in wealth management.
- List at least four different sources of wealth creation.
- Identify necessary records in wealth management.
- Analyse the statutory and ethical requirements in wealth management.

Course Contents

Course Contents

Define wealth creation and wealth management. Types of wealth creation. Features of wealth creation. Business proposals for wealth creation. Sources of wealth creation. Different options in wealth creation. Skills required in wealth creation. Case Study of Business Enterprises in Enugu. Reasons for collapse of enterprises in Enugu State. Essential elements of wealth. How to develop good business plans for wealth creation. Linkages with wealth creation and business enterprises. Meaning of portfolio management. Different forms of portfolio management. Record keeping in wealth creation. Preparing financial reports on wealth created. Factors detrimental to wealth creation. Appraisal methods on wealth identification.

Minimum Academic Standards

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

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT: BANKING AND FINANCE

B.Sc BANKING & FINANCE

GOU– BAF 405: Installment Credit Financing (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0

Senate-approved relevance

Installment Credit Financing or Hire Purchase is a type of transaction whereby goods are purchased and sold on such terms as namely: (a) Payment for the goods is on installment mode. (b) The buyer takes immediate possession of the goods. (c) The ownership of the goods remains with the vendor until the last installment is paid. Hire purchase relieves the buyer of some financial burden of lump-sum payment. This course is important because it will equip graduates with the necessary skills to run a transaction that is part of the everyday life of the people. This is in agreement with Godfrey Okoye University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also reference points to many business organizations towards achieving a successful business engagement.

Overview.

Establishing an installment credit financing business, especially medium and small enterprises, is usually linked with so many uncertainties. Many are unaware of the need for the knowledge of Hire Purchase Financing before commencement of envisaged entrepreneurial activities in Enugu State. Even those that understand it often times run into financial problems inherent in the intricacies of the operations of the Hire Purchase Financing.

This course is designed to adequately expose students to basic requirements for the development of Installment credit financing business. It will also enable students to acquire essential Hire Purchase skills for success in business. The course will also emphasize the need to comply with the statutory requirements both before and after commencement of the business. The registration procedures of Hire Purchase Financing business, as required by the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), will be highlighted.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Describe basic requirements for Installment credit financing firms.
- Explain common reasons for incessant collapse of some hire purchase financing firms in Enugu State.
- Describe the meaning of Installment Credit Financing business proposal in general business context.
- Explain the prerequisites for the development of a good hire purchase financing business proposal.
- Present and discuss different types of hire purchase financing proposals.
- Explain different properties of hire purchase financing business proposals.

Course Contents

Distinguish hire purchase financing business proposal from other business proposals.

Describe Banking and Finance skill for hire purchase financing business success.

Learning Outcomes

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

Identify basic requirements for Installment Credit Financing firms.

List five common reasons for incessant collapse of some hire purchase financing firms in Enugu State.

Define Installment Credit Financing business proposal in business context.

Identify the prerequisites for the development of a good hire purchase financing business proposal.

Identify different types of hire purchase financing proposals.

Construct a hire purchase financing business proposals.

Differentiate hire purchase financing business proposal from other business proposals.

List at least four skills for hire purchase financing business success.

Course Contents:

Concept of Installment Credit Financing. Types of Hire Purchase Financing proposal. Features of Hire Purchase Financing proposal. Analysis of Hire Purchase Financing proposals from different enterprises. Adapting Hire Purchase Financing skills to Enugu environment. Determinants of viable Hire Purchase Financing business option. Skills required for Hire Purchase Financing business proposal. Key elements of Hire Purchase Financing business proposal. Reasons for collapse of Hire Purchase Financing business in Enugu State. Essential elements for success of Hire Purchase Financing business in Enugu. How to develop good Hire Purchase Financing business plans. Linkages with medium and small scale proposal. Basic financial skills required for successful Hire Purchase Financing business. Statutory requirements for commencement of Hire Purchase Financing business. Corporate registration requirements. Hire Purchase Financing registration procedures. Practical exposure to business registration procedures by Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). Hire Purchase Financing business enterprises consultancy.

Minimum Academic Standards

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.

GOU-BAF 406: Business Asset Appraisal (2 Units; Compulsory; LH = 30; PH = 0)

Senate-approved relevance

Business Asset Appraisal or valuation is the process of determining the current value of a company's assets, such as stocks, buildings, equipment, brands, goodwill, etc. This process often happens as part of a wider business valuation, or before an asset is bought, sold or insured. Asset valuation helps to identify the right price for an asset, especially when it is offered to be bought or sold. It is beneficial to both the buyer and the seller because the former will not mistakenly overpay for the asset, nor will the latter erroneously accept a discounted price to sell the asset. Introducing a course on business asset valuation would provide a means of enhancing the knowledge base of some categories of valuers in Enugu State: registered valuers

Course Contents

on the basis of assets class, land & building valuers, plant & machinery valuers and securities or financial assets valuers. The need to host this course 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 organizations.

Overview

Business asset appraisal is one of the most important things that need to be done by companies and organizations as it helps to identify the right price for an asset, especially when it is offered to be bought or sold. Also, in the event that two companies are merging, or if a company is to be taken over, asset valuation helps both parties to determine the true value of the business. As important as this activity is, not many firms in Enugu state understand the necessity and processes for engaging in asset evaluation from time to time.

This course is designed to adequately expose Godfrey Okoye University banking and finance students to the basic requirements and procedure for asset appraisal and to enable them to acquire the requisite skills for carrying it. The course will also emphasize the need for the students 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 stated.

Course Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

- Explain the concept of business asset appraisal.
- Discuss the valuation of tangible and intangible assets.
- Describe the methods of asset appraisal.
- Explain the importance of asset appraisal.
- Discuss the alternative reasons for engaging in asset appraisal.
- Describe the skills required for asset appraisal.
- Explain DCF valuation modeling.
- Explain how to calculate the cost of the buildings and site improvements of specialized property.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Define the concept of asset appraisal.
- Compute the value of tangible and intangible assets.
- Identify the methods of asset appraisal.
- List four importance of asset appraisal.
- Identify the alternative reasons for engaging in asset appraisal.
- List the skills required for asset appraisal.
- Discuss DCF valuation modeling.
- Calculate the cost of the buildings and site improvements of specialized property.

Course Contents

Concept of Business Asset Appraisal. Valuation of tangible and intangible assets. Methods of asset valuation. Importance of asset valuation. Alternative reasons for engaging in asset valuation. Perspectives of asset valuation. DCF valuation modeling. Calculating the cost of the buildings and site improvements of specialized property. Valuation of non-property Assets (other than infrastructure assets). Steps used in calculating asset value. Relationship of asset valuation to accounting standards. Scope of equity valuation. Valuation concepts and models. Equity valuation process. Discounted dividend valuation approach. Free cash flow valuation model. Market-based valuation approach. Residual income valuation method.

Course Contents

Minimum Academic Standards

Samples of business proposals. Copies of International Financial Reporting Standard on asset valuation. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures. Finance Act 2020. Other NUC-MAS requirement.

Minimum Academic Standards

Equipment

Computers for at least 50 (fifty) students for practical sessions.

Computer tables with chairs. Multimedia projector. Fire proof filing cabinets, notice boards, internet services with router.

Basic well-known financial applications aimed at solving money management and investment tasks like Quiken, Mint, You need a Budget (YNAB), Mvelopes, TurboTax, Future Advisor, Prosper, etc.

A financial calculator app with the most comprehensive option when it comes to telling the financial numbers — for retirement, a loan, a small business, investments, amortization, currency converter and much more.

Basic statistical software programmes used for teaching courses and used in research in the management sciences like MATLAB, R Studio, Microsoft Excel, SPSS, SAS and Python.

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.

Course Contents

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 students 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 a university. The classroom should be equipped with smart boards and multimedia projectors.

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 (m ²)	Sec.'s Office (m ²)	Typing Pool (m ²)	Store (m ²)	Office Equipment (m ²)	File Room (m ²)
Dean of Faculty	45	20	15	20	50	30
Heads of Department	35	15	20	15	None	None

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

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.

Laboratory

Banking and finance Laboratory

Course Contents

Entrepreneurial
Development
Laboratory

Course Contents