



B. Sc. Accounting
STUDENT HANDBOOK

2023 – 2027

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PEN RESOURCE UNIVERSITY, GOMBE
Faculty of Communication, Management, and Social Sciences
Department of Accounting and Finance

Mission Statement of the University

The mission of Pen Resource University is “To advance the frontiers of knowledge by providing a right mix of human and material resources, cutting edge technology and the right leadership in teaching and research for the continuing development of mankind.

Vision Statement of the University

Pen Resource University envisions a citadel of learning where staff and students excel as development professionals with distinction in breaking new grounds and proffering solutions to Nigeria, Africa and global development challenges.

Motto: The motto of the Pen Resource University is “*Knowledge, Integrity and Excellence*”.

Principal Officers of the University

1. VICE-CHANCELLOR

Professor Yusuph Amuda Yahaya
B.Sc. (Illorin), M.Sc. (Jos), PhD. (Jos)

2. REGISTRAR

Hajjiya Hauwa Abubakar
B.Sc. (BUK), PGDM, MBA (AUN)

3. ACTING BURSAR

Mr. Sambo Mohammed
B.Sc., MBA, CNA

4. ACTING UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Dr. Andrew Temboge
BLS, M.Sc., PhD.

Academic Staff of the Department of Accounting and Finance

S/N	Name	Qualification	Area of Specialization	Designation
1.	Professor Shehu Usman Hassan	PhD. M.Sc., B,Sc.	Accounting	Professor
2.	Professor Mohammed Abba	PhD. M.Sc., B,Sc.	Accounting	Professor
3.	Dr. Lawal Lukman O.	PhD. M.Sc., B,Sc.	Accounting	Reader
4.	Dr. Abdurrahman Adamu Pantamee	PhD. (Sintok) M.Sc. (Sintok) B.Sc. (BUK)	Accounting	Senior lecturer and HOD
5.	Dr. Garba Auwal	PhD. M.Sc., B,Sc	Accounting	Lecturer I
6.	Mr. Umar Bello	PhD (in view). M.Sc., B,Sc.	Accounting	Lecturer I
7.	Mr. Saidu Usman	M.Sc. (2019) MBA (2014) B.Sc. (2010)	Accounting	Assistant Lecturer

Overview

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

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

The world of accounting and finance is fluid and ever-changing, with innovations and practice constantly evolving to deal with the major challenges the world is facing, locally and globally. To thrive in this industry, strong knowledge, intellectual imagination, integrity and up-to-date methods are essential. The PRU's B.Sc Accounting programme is designed to strengthen your existing knowledge, develop your skillset in accounting and finance for a sustainable business future, and prepare you for a successful global career. This course has been especially designed for students with a good first degree in accounting and finance who wish to further specialise in the area and get ready as a professional to meet new challenges in an interconnected global world, with complex but intellectually stimulating business problems to be solved. B.Sc Accounting of PRU is a four (4) years' programme.

Philosophy

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

Objectives

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

1. produce high level accounting personnel that can contribute to the development of accounting practice through research and publications;
2. provide basic knowledge and skills needed for the understanding and analysis of problems relating to accounting in the management of industries, commercial ventures, public enterprises, and other human organizations;
3. equip students with knowledge and skills for decision making, especially the analytical skills needed for recognizing, defining, and solving problems, data collection ie especially data gathering and analytical skills;
4. develop in students, leadership and interpersonal relations skills in accounting/management;
5. provide training aimed at improving and upgrading the existing and potential manpower needed for national development; and

6. develop in students' entrepreneurial skills and competencies to adequately prepare them to be innovative in creating accounting jobs especially in this era of technological advancement and progression..

Unique Features of the Programme

In the popular business world model of five (5) Ms of management, i.e. men, machines, methods, materials and money. It is no gainsaying that 'money management' is central to all others as availability of money will provide others making its management possible. Availability of money, essentially a financing function is insufficient for business success without its management in terms of record keeping and feedback (financial reporting):

1. a major shift from the Traditional 'Desk' to 'Field' and 'Cloud' Accounting has been reflected in the new curriculum;
2. the New Core curriculum has included contemporary development in progressive technologies affecting Accounting generally;
3. issues of Cloud Accounting are embedded in the new curriculum;
4. the new developments in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) shifting Accounting Globally from just the 'Principle based' to the 'Rule based' has been accommodated;
5. the inclusion of the new developments in International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs); shifting from 'Cash basis' to 'Accrual basis'.
6. the global terminologies in the presentation of financial statements as reflected on the IFRS have been adopted in the new curriculum making comparability easy;
7. application of 21st Century Accounting softwares to transactions through practical learning in the Accounting Laboratory has been emphasized in the new curriculum; and
8. entrepreneurship in Accounting has also been introduced to equip graduates for basic consultancy engagements on graduation.

Employability Skills

Over the centuries, accounting educators have identified the following employability skills:

1. development of technical skills at the expense of generic employability skills as revealed by various curriculum for accounting programmes in the past;
2. the shift from the Traditional analogue to digital, 'Desk' to 'Field' and 'Cloud' Accounting will equip graduates from this programme for contemporary financial reporting in the public and private sectors of the global economy;
3. a good understanding of basic accounting and strong analytical skills (acquired) at the end of this programme will prepare the graduates for financial consultancy and Auditing jobs currently needing a huge number (of employees) as on daily advertisements; and
4. besides, exposure to details on the application of IFRS from 100L is a major key to cross boarder mobility of graduates of accounting which this new curriculum provides.

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

21st Century Skills

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

1. critical thinking;
2. communication skills;
3. creativity;
4. problem solving;
5. perseverance;
6. collaboration;
7. information literacy;
8. technology skills and digital literacy;
9. media literacy;
10. global awareness; and
11. self-direction.ing

Admission and Graduation Requirements Admission Requirements

For a four-year course

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

UTME

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

Direct Entry Mode

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

Duration

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

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

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

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

Graduation Requirements

To be eligible for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting, a student must pass

minimum 120 credit units for those admitted through UTME and 90 units for Direct Entry, including all the compulsory courses of the Department, the Faculty courses namely A student admitted through UTME must complete the programme in 4 years (8 semesters), while a student admitted through Direct Entry must complete the programme in 3 years (6 semesters); both can be given extra two years (4 semesters) to complete their programme provided their CGPA is not below 1.0.

Global and 30% Institutional Addition Course Structure 100 Level
100 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Unit(s)	Status	LH	PH
GST 111	Communication in English Language	2	C	15	45
GST 112	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	2	C	30	-
AMS 101	Principles of Management	2	C	30	-
AMS 102	Basic Mathematics	2	C	30	-
AMS 103	Introduction to Computing	2	C	30	
AMS 104	Principles of Project Management	2	C	30	-
ACC 101	Introduction to Financial Accounting I	3	C	30	45
ACC 102	Introduction to Financial Accounting II	3	C	30	45
PRU-ACC 101	Professional Bodies and Career Development in Accounting	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 102	Financial modelling	2	E	15	45
PRU-ACC 103	Foundations of Accounting and Finance	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 104	Public Finance	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 105	Basic Accounting Equations and Models	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 106	Accounting Communication Skills	2	E	30	-
	Total	30			

Global and 30% Institutional Addition Course Structure for 200 Level

200 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Unit(s)	Status	LH	PH
GST 212	Philosophy, Logic, and Human Existence	2	C	30	-
ENT 211	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	2	C	15	45
ACC 201	Financial Accounting, I	3	C	30	45
ACC 202	Financial Accounting II	3	C	30	45
ACC 203	Corporate Governance & Accounting Ethics	3	C	30	-
ACC 204	Cost Accounting	3	C	30	45
ACC 206	Accounting Laboratory	3	C	15	45
PRU-ACC 201	Accounting Information Systems	3	E	30	45
PRU-ACC 202	Oil and Gas Accounting I	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 203	Forensic Accounting	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 204	Digital economy and Accounting	2	E	15	45
PRU-ACC 205	Professional Development	2	E	30	-
	Total	30			

Global and 30% Institutional Addition Course Structure for 300 Level

300 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Unit(s)	Status	LH	PH
GST 312	Peace and Conflict Resolution	2	C	30	-
ENT 312	Venture Creation	2	C	15	45
ACC 301	Financial Reporting, I	3	C	30	45
ACC 302	Financial Reporting II	3	C	30	45
ACC 303	Management Accounting	3	C	30	45
ACC 305	Taxation I	3	C	30	45
ACC 306	Taxation II	3	C	30	45
ACC 307	Auditing and Assurance I	3	C	30	45
ACC 308	Public Sector Accounting & Reporting	3	C	30	45
ACC 311	Entrepreneurship in Accounting	3	C	30	45
PRU-ACC 301	Research Methodology in Accounting	2	E	30	-
	Total	30			

Global and 30% Institutional Addition Course Structure for 400 Level

400 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
ACC 401	Advanced Financial Reporting	3	C	30	45
ACC 402	Corporate Reporting	3	C	30	45
ACC 403	Auditing and Assurance II	3	C	30	45
ACC 404	Financial Management	3	C	30	45
ACC 405	Bankruptcy & Liquidation	3	C	30	45
ACC 490	Project	6	C	-	270
PRU-ACC 401	Case Study Analysis	3	E	45	-
PRU-ACC 402	Environmental and Sustainability Accounting	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 403	GMAT	2	E	30	-
PRU-ACC 404	Oil and gas Accounting II	2	E	30	-
	Total	30			

Course Contents and Learning Outcomes

100 Level

GST 111: Communication in English

(2 Unit, C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Sound patterns in English Language (vowels and consonants, phonetics and phonology). English word classes (lexical and grammatical words, definitions, forms, functions, usages, collocations). Sentence in English (types: structural and functional, simple and complex). Grammar and Usage (tense, mood, modality and concord, aspects of language use in everydaylife). Logical and Critical Thinking and Reasoning Methods (Logic and Syllogism, Inductive and Deductive Argument and Reasoning Methods, Analogy, Generalisation and Explanations). Ethical considerations, Copyright Rules and Infringements. Writing Activities: (Pre-writing , Writing, Post writing, Editing and Proofreading; Brainstorming, outlining, Paragraphing, Types of writing, Summary, Essays, Letter, Curriculum Vitae, Report writing, Note making etc. Mechanics of writing). Comprehension Strategies: (Reading and types of Reading, Comprehension Skills, 3RsQ). Information and Communication Technology in modern Language Learning. Language skills for effective communication. Major word formation processes. Writing and reading comprehension strategies. Logical and critical reasoning for meaningful presentations. Art of public speaking and listening.

GST 112: Nigerian People and Culture

(2 Unit, C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

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

AMS 101: Principles of Management

(2, Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Basic concepts in management. Management principles. functions of the management (such as planning directing, coordinating e.t.c). Nature and Purpose of the organizing function, department, line and staff, staffing, e.t.c. Employee's selection, and Staff appraisal, management development, motivation, and leadership. Controlling: The control process, control technique, recent developments in the control function. The Nigerian environment. Management problems in Nigeria. Introduction to decision making.

AMS 102: Basic Mathematics

(2, Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

AMS 103: Introduction to Computing

(2 Units, C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Historical 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:

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 101: Introduction to Financial Accounting I

(3 Units, C: LH 30; PH 15)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

The nature and scope of accounting. Definition of bookkeeping and accounting. Differences and similarities between bookkeeping and accounting. Objectives of financial accounting, financial accounting cycle, various branches of accounting, methods of recording accounting data using manual and electronic devices. Source documents for Book-keeping and Accounting, original/principal/prime books of entry/ledgers in accounting. Principles of double-entry and accounting equation, the trial balance, bank reconciliation statement, classification of revenue/receipts and expenditure (current & capital).

ACC 102: Introduction to Financial Accounting II

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Accounting as information system within the organisation. Limitations of financial accounting, conceptual framework for financial reporting covering objectives. Elements, users and uses, qualitative characteristics of useful accounting information. Accounting

concepts and conventions. Correction of errors, suspense/memorandum account, control account, characteristics of non-profit and not-for-profit organisations. Preparation of accounts from incomplete record/single entries, the trading, profit or loss account, and statement of financial position of a sole trader, including adjustments. Introduction to the evolution of accounting bodies and standards: NASB, FRCN, IASC, IASB, SAS, IAS, and IFRS.

PRU-ACC 101: Professional Bodies and Career Development in Accounting

(2 Units, E: LH 30)

Senate approved Relevance

The mission of Pen Resource University is to advance the frontiers of knowledge by providing a right mix of human and material resources, cutting-edge technology, and the right leadership in teaching and research for the continuing development of mankind. This is consistent with the training of premium graduates who are highly informed and knowledgeable in career development, ethics, and professionalism that enhance the advancement of accounting professionals in the private and public sectors in Nigeria and around the world. Relevance is demonstrated by PRU accounting graduates' knowledge of professional organizations and credentials that will support successful career development. It is also demonstrated by PRU's promotion of the development of the technical expertise, professional competence, ethical considerations, and practical experience that modern accountants need to operate in the corporate environment and the global arena.

Overview

The course helps students build a foundation for their careers by introducing them to professional bodies, associations, and tests. This enables them to have a fundamental understanding of the prerequisites for becoming professional, chartered, or certified accountants as such.

The goal of this course is to teach students about several professional accounting organizations, including how to join and what is expected of members. The course is also meant to help students do better on qualifying exams, move up in their careers, and improve their professional skills at the national, African, and global levels. The course is important because it has the potential to produce accountants who are ready for the future and in line with the goals of the international accounting profession. This will help the national economy be more productive and add value to the workplace.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Describe the bodies of accounting professionals.
2. Describe the conceptualization of career development and advancement in accounting.
3. Explain the overview of accounting professional bodies, among which are the Institute of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), the Association of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN), the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN), the Chartered Institute of Cost and Management Accountants (CICMA), the Nigerian Accounting Association (NAA), the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), the Pan African Federation of Accountants (PAFA), the Association of Accountancy Bodies in West Africa (ABWA), the Association of Accountancy Bodies in West Africa (ABWA) etc.

4. identify the challenges of the accounting profession and the employability skills of 21st century accountants.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Explain the concept of accounting professionals.
2. Explain the concept of career development and advancement in accounting.
3. Outline at least three (3) registered accounting professional bodies like ICAN, ANAN, CITN, etc. and the benefits of being a member.
4. State and explain the challenges of the accounting profession and at least five (5) employability skills of 21st-century accountants.
5. Register with at least one (1) professional body to facilitate pathway students' career development after graduation.

Course contents

The concept and overview of professional accountants. The concept and overview of career development and advancement in accounting. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN). Association of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN). Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN.) Chartered Institute of Cost and Management Accountants (CICMA). Nigerian Accounting Association (NAA). International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). Pan African Federation of Accountants (PAFA). Association of Accountancy Bodies in West Africa (ABWA). Chartered Accountants Worldwide (CAW). Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW). Others accounting professional bodies and associations (e.g Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy-CIPFA). Challenges of career development and advancement in accounting. Challenges of accounting profession and practice. Future prospect of accounting profession. Employability skills of a 21st century and savvy accountants. Professional skills development. Professional values, ethics and attitudes.

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As required in 70% developed CCMAS

PRU-ACC-102: Financial Modelling

(2 Units, E: LH 30; PH 45)

Senate approved Relevance

In line with PRU's mission of producing graduates with advanced frontiers of knowledge by providing a right mix of human and material resources, cutting-edge technology, and the right leadership in teaching and research for the continuing development of mankind, the university trains top graduates who are highly trained and informed in the use and application of accounting and auditing software. This course is similar to ACC 206, i.e., the Accounting Laboratory developed in CCMAS 70%. While the accounting laboratory aimed to train students on the sophisticated and up-to-date software used by accountants in high-profile companies, the financial modeling course will guide students on how to use simple Excel to do accounting tasks. The ability of PRU accountants to learn how Excel is used in accounting will provide them with the knowledge, skills, and competence required for improving professional productivity.

Overview

The use of the Excel package in doing accounting tasks is paramount today as most small and medium businesses cannot afford to purchase accounting software packages. As a result, they do deploy the use of the Excel package in maintaining their financial data. Financial modeling is the task of building an abstract representation of a real-world financial situation. This is a mathematical model designed to represent the performance of a financial asset or portfolio of a business, a project, or any other investment. This can help them learn the skills and abilities that will help them do their jobs more efficiently and effectively.

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the many types of decision models used for decision-making and financial analysis by people inside and outside of companies. The course will guide students on how to create a summary of a company's expenses and earnings in the form of a spreadsheet that can be used to calculate the impact of a future event or decision.

Objectives

The objectives of the course include:

1. To analyze how financial modeling is used for a company's operations.
2. Evaluate the use of financial models to estimate the valuation of a business or to compare companies to their industry competitors.
3. Analyze various assumptions in financial modeling.
4. Ability to use Excel functions in handling organization data

Learning outcomes

On the completion of the course, students are expected to:

1. Develop two (2) financial models that can be used to evaluate the company's operations.
2. State and describe at least five (5) financial models used to estimate the valuation of a business or to compare companies to their competitors in their industry.
3. State and explain all the assumptions of financial modeling. it.
4. Develop at least one (1) financial model for each of the financial models learned, which include capital raising, asset acquisition, budgeting, and capital allocation.

Course contents

The course content include different types of financial models with a wide range of uses which include: Modelling to raise capital (debt and/or equity). Making acquisitions (businesses and/or assets). Growing the business organically (e.g., opening new stores, entering new markets, etc.). Selling or divesting assets and business units. Budgeting and forecasting (planning for the years ahead). Capital allocation (priority of which projects to invest in). Valuing a business. Financial statement analysis/ratio analysis. Management accounting decisions using excel functions.

Minimum Academic Standard

Computer lab with full function excel package. 19

Senate approved Relevance

Training high-caliber graduates who have extensive knowledge of accounting and finance requires the requisite background knowledge on the subject matter. In line with PRU's mission to produce graduates who are forces for economic growth at the local and global levels. Relevance is shown by the fact that PRU accounting graduates will learn that the relationship between assets, liabilities, and equity is considered to be the foundation of the double-entry accounting system.

Overview

This module exposes students to the main concepts and areas of accounting in order to be able to deal with various accounting processes with the aim, scope, objectives, and success criteria for a successful career in the accounting sector.

The course also aims at equipping students with principles of accounting, including the accounting equation and the double entry system, and exposing them to financial statements, partnerships and accounting for partnerships, corporations and accounting for corporations, as well as introducing them to statements of cash flows.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Identify and describe the elements of an accounting equation.
2. To prepare the financial position using an accounting equation.
3. State and describe at least four financial environments, the role of the financial manager, and money market institutions.
4. Describe and evaluate the functions of basic accounting formulas.
5. Describe the nature of accounting standards.
6. Evaluate the roles in the accounting equation.

Learning outcomes

After completing the module, students should be able to:

1. Discuss the five (5) elements of the accounting equation.
2. Prepare the financial position using the accounting equation.
3. Evaluate eleven (11) basic accounting formulas.
4. Explain the most important equations in accounting.
5. Critically discuss seven (7) accounting standards.
6. Discuss the five (5) roles of the accounting equation.

Course contents

Accounting equation formula. Break-even point formula. Cash ratio formula. Cost of goods sold formula. Debt-to-equity ratio formula. Gross profit and gross profit margin formulas. Inventory shrinkage formula. Markup percentage formula. Net income formula. Return on investment formula, Straight-line depreciation formula

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As contained in 70% developed CCMAS

PRU-ACC-104: Public Finance

(2 Units, E: LH 30)

Senate approved Relevance

The strategic goal of the PRU is to produce graduates who are drivers of national development and helpers in reaching the SDGs. This goal is tied to the training of elite graduates who have well-developed skills in the public sector and minds that are focused on sustainable development. Relevance is shown by the fact that PRU accounting graduates know about public sector funding, are careful when bringing in money, and use public resources well to help Nigeria and Africa reach their goals for sustainable development.

Overview

Students learn about the basics of public finance and how taxes are split between the three branches of government. They also learn about how the role of states in national growth has changed in recent years.

In this course, students will learn about the wide range of public finance and how it has changed over time. They will also learn about the structure and growth of public spending, economic efficiency, and public policy. The course is also meant to help students learn how to handle national debt, monetary policy, and budgeting as a way to plan, control, and coordinate government spending. The value of the course is that it makes accountants who are ready for the future and who have a strong sense of caution when making money and using public resources. This tends to drive national growth and meet the Sustainable Development Goals by encouraging caution when using public resources.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. state the concept of public finance
2. describe the concept of public expenditure growth.
3. Explain and identify the primary causes of public expenditure growth.
4. state and describe sources of government revenue.
5. describe and evaluate public debt and management strategies

Learning outcomes

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

1. define and explain the concept of public finance.
2. describe and explain the concept of public expenditure.
3. State and explain at least five (5) causes of public expenditure growth.
4. Mention and describe four (4) main sources of government revenue.

5. identify and describe two (2) main public debt and management strategies.

Course contents

Principles of public finance. Constitutional provisions governing the sharing of revenue among the three tiers of government. Public debt and management strategies. Principles and practice of fiscal federalism. Budgetary principles and processes. The changing role of the States. Scope and development of public finance. Functions of Public Finance. Public Sector in economic accounts: circular flow and the national income accounts. Public Expenditure structure and growth. Public Expenditure growth and causes of expenditure growth. Economic efficiency and public policy. The concept of public goods. Budget as an Instrument of Planning, Control and Coordination. Balanced and deficit budgets. The role of the ministries, the treasury, the legislature and the public in control of government expenditure. Monetary Policy. The relationship between SDGs and public finance.

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As contained in 70% developed CCMAS

PRU-ACC-105: Basic Accounting Equations and Models

(2 Units, E: LH 30)

Senate approved Relevance

The training of top graduates with strong analytical skills, self-assurance, and self-reliance is in line with PRU's strategic goal of producing graduates with these qualities. These graduates will learn how to think critically, analyze data, communicate, be creative, solve problems, and take charge of their own lives. Making accountants with good analytical skills who can use accounting equations and models to solve management problems and boost productivity in Nigeria's private and public sectors shows relevance.

Overview

Students learn about basic accounting matrices and how to use accounting equations and models to solve management problems in a modern business setting. This gives them the chance to improve their analytical skills and learn how to make both the private and public sectors more productive.

In this course, students will learn about simple interest and interest that builds on itself, loan amortization, inventory control, stock value, forecasting, and goodwill. The course is designed to increase students' proficiency in applying the assignment model; a number of mathematical tools will be used, including the queue model, set theory, and linear programming model, to address business and accounting functions and decision-making processes. The course is important because it helps students learn how to apply accounting equations and models to solve accounting and business tasks and gives them a solid understanding of basic accounting calculations, which helps accounting students do well in school.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Identify and describe inventory models and stock valuation methods.
2. Describe and explain the concepts of simple and compound interest.
3. Describe loan amortization.
4. Identify and describe forecasting models.
5. Explain the applications of mathematical models to accounting and business functions.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Identify and perform at least three (3) basic computations on the inventory model and stock valuation.
2. Evaluate at least two (2) basic computations of simple and compound interest.
3. Prepare a loan amortization schedule.
4. Perform calculations on at least two (2) forecasting models.
5. Apply and demonstrate a basic understanding of at least three (3) mathematical models' application in the field of accounting and management.

Course contents

Inventory model. Stock valuation. Simple and compound interest. Loan amortization. Forecasting. Goodwill in accounting. Depreciation in accounting. Business application of linear programming. Business application of queuing model. Business application of assignment model. Business application of transportation model. Business application of mathematical functions. Business application of equations. Algebra of break-even analysis. Application of set theory in business. Application of indices in business. Business application of integration. Business application of differentiation.

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

Full functioning package of Microsoft excel

Senate approved Relevance

The promotion of effective communication among the academic community and workplaces is a strategic goal of PRU. By preparing graduates with the necessary professional and employability skills for 21st century business environments, as well as accountants who can effectively communicate, PRU produces business partners who will assist business owners in achieving business goals using effective communication tools. Relevance can be observed in PRU accountants' abilities to manage organizational communication issues and successfully convey research findings to improve knowledge, technological advancement, and wealth generation in Nigeria.

Overview

The course teaches students about the right ways to communicate in business, the effects of bad communication, and effective communication skills that can help them develop the ability to communicate well with all the people in an organization, which can increase productivity.

The goal of this course is to teach students different accounting and financial terms, how to communicate effectively through social media, how to make good business decisions, and the rules and mechanics of grammar that apply to how language should be used in businesses. Also, the course is meant to teach students how to write essays, letters, emails, speeches, and reports so that they can communicate better with their coworkers in the workplace. The value of the course lies in the ability of the graduate to communicate effectively both internally and externally and to deal with the problem of poor communication, which in Nigeria always leads to ineffective management, poor coordination, and management failure.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Analyze the concept of effective communication skills that the management can use to communicate with all the stakeholders of organizations.
2. expose students to various accounting and finance terminologies
3. promote informed management decisions through effective communication.
4. educate students on effective communication through social media
5. explain grammatical rules and mechanics that relate to good use of language, such as word classes, phrases, clauses, sentences, punctuation marks, spellings, figurative expressions, etc., and the structure and uses of the communication systems, models, and networks within and outside the organization.
6. educate the students on the different types of essays, correspondences/letters, emails, speeches, and reports and how to write them.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Explain the concept of effective communication skills that the management can use to communicate with all the stakeholders of an organization.
2. State and explain four (4) major accounting and finance terminologies.
3. Explain at least five (5) different communication channels or media for effective communication.
4. Discuss two (2) roles of technology in communication.
5. Discuss the grammatical rules and mechanics that relate to good use of language within and outside the organization.
6. Explain the benefits of using correspondences (letters), emails, speeches, and reports in business.

Course contents

Definition of communication. Elements of communication. Principles of communication. Oral, written and non-verbal communication. Language defined. Functions and settings of communication. Communication theories and models (Linear model, interactional model, transactional model etc). Writing and communication methods (Writing defined, stages of writing, other aspects of the writing process. Corporate and public communications. Commercial communication method and Letter writing. Process of meetings, conferences, seminars, symposium, and debates. Meeting defined, conduct, procedures, aims and benefits/disadvantages of meetings. Written rules affecting meetings, conference, seminar, symposium, and debates. Uses of words, sentences, and figurative expressions. Words and their meanings (Synonyms and antonym dynamism in words, and predication, suffixation, sentences/figurative expression). Accounting and finance terminologies. Reports and handover notes (Types of Reports, Components of Reports and Handover Notes). Organization communication (The concept of organizational communication, factors affecting effectiveness of organizational communication). Types of organizational communication. Public relations and marketing communication.

Minimum Academic Standards

As stated in the 70% CCMAS.

200 Level

GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence

(2 Units, C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. know the basic features of philosophy as an academic discipline;
2. identify the main branches of philosophy & the centrality of logic in philosophical discourse;
3. know the elementary rules of reasoning;
4. distinguish between valid and invalid arguments;
5. think critically and assess arguments in texts, conversations and day-to-day discussions;
6. critically assess the rationality or otherwise of human conduct under different existential conditions;
7. develop the capacity to extrapolate and ²⁵deploy expertise in logic to other areas of knowledge, and
8. guide his or her actions, using the knowledge and expertise acquired in philosophy and

logic.

Course Contents

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

ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation

(2 Units, C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 201: Financial Accounting I

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

Learning Outcomes

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

1. appreciate the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements;
2. prepare simple financial statements of a limited liability company;
3. account for borrowing cost;
4. discuss accounting for government grants; ²⁶
5. define relevant terms under IFRS 15 – Revenue;

6. account for inventory;
7. explain accounting policies; and
8. define relevant terms under IFRS 15 – Revenue.

Course Contents

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

ACC 202: Financial Accounting II

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 203: Corporate Governance and Accounting Ethics

(3 Units, C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Concepts of corporate governance, theoretical platform for corporate governance, the practice of corporate governance, codes of corporate governance - National (FRCN code). International (OECD), other relevant codes. Governance structure of a company in relation to shareholders, board of directors and management team. Ethical codes for internal and external auditors, the roles of shareholders in corporate governance, covering: types and protection of shareholders' right, responsibilities of shareholders, general meetings of shareholders, roles of board of directors and board committees, in relation to: composition and responsibilities of

different board committees. Internal control and internal audit procedures, covering responsibilities of audit committee, internal auditor, and external auditor. Corporate Governance code by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria and ethical codes for the professional accountants (IFAC code of ethics).

ACC 204: Cost Accounting

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 206: Accounting Laboratory

(3 Units, C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

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

PRU-ACC-201 Accounting Information Systems

(3 Units E: LH 30; PH 45)

Senate approved Relevance

As the importance of technology in today's world cannot be overemphasized, there are a lot of technologies developed by professionals that aim to ease the work of accountants, among which are UBS, automation and machine learning, mobile accounting, financial forecasting, blockchain, etc. The introduction of these technologies influenced how accounting worked in the twenty-first century. Therefore, at Pen Resource University (PRU), a course named "Accounting Information Systems" is designed to equip students with theoretical and practical skills on the use of these technologies, thereby enabling the PRU to produce graduates with the requisite skills, experience, and qualifications to be employed by both national and multinational companies.

Overview

This course is designed to provide students with an overall basic knowledge of the accounting information systems for accountants and managers in organizational planning, controlling, and decision-making. Students would be equipped with the conceptual and practical understanding necessary to apply the basic usage of an accounting information system to support management in planning and decision-making in a variety of business contexts.

The aim of the course is to provide students with theoretical and practical knowledge of how technology affects modern businesses. AIS is a key component in streamlining the distribution and reporting of financial information to shareholders and executives without compromising security. These systems heighten fraud detection and can help businesses make sure their finances are running smoothly. It's a vital tool in guiding an organization's leaders to make the best decisions in terms of the overall health of their business. Since technology drives today's economy, most accounting is computer-based and offers either a specific service or a whole suite of services for the consultant professional or entire national or international businesses. However, a few very small businesses still use pencils and ledgers for their accounting processes. The AIS saves time for larger companies and doesn't always require a college graduate or expert experience to run. Therefore, students can learn how to work one of these systems with a single course of study or by earning a certificate with a focused set of courses and skip going to a university altogether.

Objectives

The objectives of the Accounting Information Systems course are:

1. To provide students with basic knowledge on the functions of a basic AIS system, data collection, and processing.
2. To guide students in understanding the concept of internal control systems (ICS), its weaknesses, and applicable solutions to improve internal controls for various accounting sub-systems in an organization.
3. to equip students with practical knowledge on how to use computerized accounting software.

4. To educate students with the knowledge of the system development life cycle and the ability to identify opportunities and problem-solve in the software development process.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Explain the functions of a basic AIS system, including data collection and processing.
2. Give five (5) ways to improve an organization's internal controls for its different accounting subsystems.
3. Create three relational databases with at least five records in each of the related tables.
4. Demonstrate at least five (5) growths in the system development life cycle and the ability to identify opportunities and problem-solving techniques in software development.

Course contents

The topic include: Overview of accounting information system. Overview of transaction processing and Enterprise Resource Planning Systems. Data entry, processing and management. Accounting software. Accounting controls and security measures. General ledger and financial reporting cycle. The revenue cycles. Business Intelligence vs Data Science in Accounting. System analysis, design and application development. A Communication Network. And System implementation and selection.

Minimum Academic Standards

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS.

PRU-ACC-202: Oil and Gas Accounting I

(2 Units E: LH 30)

Senate approved Relevance

In accordance with Pen Resource University's goal of becoming an intellectual hub in Africa, we produce graduates with the necessary knowledge, high entrepreneurial skills, patriotism, and expertise to contribute to the development efforts of the immediate environment, Africa, and the world. Through teaching and study, we are breaking new ground and offering fresh viewpoints on how to interpret and understand the world for the benefit of humanity. The course's applicability is related to the new oil discovery in Bauchi-Gombe State's Kolmani region. To be able to recognize the contributions of accountants in the oil and gas sector, accounting graduates from universities are therefore expected to be well-versed in oil and gas accounting.

Overview

This course is meant to teach students about the accounting system used in Nigeria's petroleum industry, with a focus on the system used in the upstream sector of the industry. Students will also be exposed to the various types of operating contracts in the industry and how they are accounted for.

The nature and relevance of the Nigerian petroleum industry; the differences between downstream and upstream sectors of the industry; accounting principles, practices, and procedures relevant to various phases of oil and gas operations; petroleum products pricing and marketing; types of operating contracts in the Nigerian petroleum industry—JV, PSC, and SC; financial and fiscal monitoring mechanisms; and accounting standards and auditing in the petroleum industry

Objectives

The objectives of this course include the following:

1. to develop an understanding of the nature and historical development of oil and gas accounting.
2. To develop an understanding of the basic characteristics and differences between the downstream and upstream sectors and their activities.
3. To develop an understanding of accounting principles, practices, and procedures relevant to various phases of oil and gas operations.

Learning outcomes

The learning objectives of this course include the following:

1. Critically discuss the historical development of oil and gas accounting.
2. Identify three (3) basic characteristics and differences between the downstream and upstream sectors and their activities.
3. Discuss the accounting principles, practices, and procedures relevant to various phases of oil and gas operations.

Course contents

History and Nature of Oil and Gas Operations. Definition of Petroleum and Origin of Petroleum. Industry Characteristic and Activities. The Nature of Petroleum Assets and the Process of Acquiring It. Accounting Dilemmas in Oil and Gas Accounting. The Upstream and the Downstream Sectors of the Nigerian Oil industry. NNPC and DPR and Their Roles. Oil Prospecting and Reserves Valuation. Steps in Prospecting for Oil and Gas. Types of Oil and Gas Wells. Estimation and Valuation of Oil and Gas Reserves. Classification of Reserves. Oil and Gas Reserves Estimation. Arrangements, Agreements and Contracts in the Nigerian Petroleum Industry.

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS

PRU-ACC-203: Forensic Accounting
Senate approved Relevance

(2 Units E: LH 30)

Training of elite graduates who are highly skilled and knowledgeable in the use of contemporary technologies in accounting practices, auditing, fraud prevention and detection, and enhancement of the culture of accountability and transparency in the private and public sectors in Nigeria and around the world, which is in line with PRU's mission of producing graduates with advanced frontiers of knowledge by providing a right mix of human and material resources, cutting edge technology, and the right leadership in teaching and research for the continuing development of mankind, Accountants from PRU demonstrate relevance by addressing the problems of corruption, reducing fraud, promoting accountability and transparency, and adhering to best practices.

Overview

The course teaches students about the parts of accounting that involve collecting, preparing, analyzing, and reporting data. This gives them the knowledge and skills to find, stop, and produce evidence in the case of a legal case.

In order to improve accountability and transparency and to safely direct national resources in order to support sustainable economic development, this course is meant to introduce students to a variety of financial fraud prevention and detection approaches. Additionally, the course is designed to increase students' proficiency in dealing with corruption in Nigeria, Africa, and the rest of the world. The importance of the course is in the mitigation of fraud and embezzlement of public funds, the promotion of accountability, and the checkmating of corruption, hence making resources available for the attainment of sustainable development goals (SDGs). To solve this difficulty, this course will guide students on the causes and solutions to corruption in Nigeria.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Experiment with the concept of forensic accounting.
2. Identify forensic accounting techniques, application challenges, and possible solutions in Nigeria.
3. Explain the primary causes and consequences of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement, and corruption.
4. Identify and explain types of fraud.
5. State and describe forensic accounting techniques.
6. Apply forensic accounting techniques in fraud prevention and detection.
7. Describe and evaluate forensic accounting and audit case studies.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Define and explain the concept of forensic accounting.
2. Identify five (5) challenges of forensic accounting technique application and possible solutions in Nigeria.
3. Critically discuss the concepts of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement, and corruption.

4. Identify and describe at least ten (10) types of fraud.
5. Describe types of forensic accounting techniques and methods.
6. Apply at least two (2) forensic accounting techniques or methods.
7. Evaluate at least two (2) case studies of forensic accounting and audit.

Course contents

The concept and overview of forensic science and accounting. Professional ethics and responsibilities of forensic accountants. Fundamental forensic elements: civil and criminal procedure, evidence, discovery, litigation services and engagement and practice management. The concepts of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption. Causes and consequences of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption in Nigeria. Financial investigation. Fraud examination. Fraud classification, occupational fraud and abuse. Fraud prevention, detection, and response. Fraud schemes and applications. Forensic accounting techniques and methods. Bankruptcy and related frauds. Fraud risk assessment structure. Digital forensics and data analytics. Financial statement misrepresentation. Economic damages. Valuation fundamentals. Valuation applications. Application of forensic knowledge to cases. Challenges of forensic accounting techniques application and possible solutions in Nigeria. The relationship between forensic accounting, accountability and transparency.

Minimum Academic Standards

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS

PRU-ACC-204: Digital Economy and Accounting

(2 Units, E: LH 15; PH 45)

Senate approved Relevance

The goal of PRU is to turn out graduates who can compete internationally and are the drivers of development and production. This mission is in line with training top graduates who are highly educated in the best accounting practices around the world. Accountants from PRU are relevant because they can solve problems like double taxation, tax avoidance, and tax evasion and improve how much money the government gets.

Overview

The course gives students an introduction to non-resident taxation, the different tax presences of non-resident businesses operating in Nigeria, and the tax effects of these businesses. This gives students the knowledge and skills they need to compete and do well in the global marketplace.

Students will learn about the taxation of the digital economy, tax treaties, transfer pricing, international tax policy, and steps taken to stop base erosion and profit shifting. All of this will help them fit in better around the world. The course is meant to help students learn more about current issues and new trends in international and digital taxation, as well as regional integration and trade blocs (like the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, and the North American Free Trade Agreement). The importance of the course lies in the students' ability to handle taxation in the global and digital economy, freeing up money for growth and achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. describe the concept of international and digital economies.
2. Explain and evaluate the key challenges of taxing digital goods and services and the existing legal and administrative framework for taxing digital transactions.
3. state and describe regional integration and trade blocs
4. describe and evaluate current issues and emerging trends.
5. test the concept of Blomberg

Learning outcomes

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

1. define and explain the concepts' of "international and digital economy."
2. state and explain at least five (5) key challenges of taxing digital goods and services and the existing legal and administrative framework for taxing digital transactions.
3. Mention and describe at least three (3) regional integration and trade blocs.
4. State and describe at least three (3) current issues and emerging trends.
5. Explain the application of Blomberg in accounting.

Course contents

The concept of digital economy. Key challenges of taxing digital goods and services. Legal/administrative framework for taxing digital transactions taking into consideration the provisions of the Finance Act, 2019. Finance Act, 2019 on digital services and other services in relation to significant economic presence (SEP) of a foreign entity and the SEP order signed by the Minister of Finance. Regional integration and trade blocs. Formation and fiscal policy objectives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). (b) Explain the application of ECOWAS common external tariffs. Regional trading blocs in Africa in comparison to the European Union (EU) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Current issues and emerging trends: Roles being played by inter-governmental and supranational organizations that shape tax policy. The effectiveness of global cooperation and assistance on tax matters.

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

Blomberg trading room.

PRU-ACC-205: Professional Development

(2 Units, E: LH 30)

Senate approved Relevance

Training highly empathetic students doesn't only require theoretical aspects of teaching but also providing opportunities for students to learn outside the academic arena. In this regard, PRU's university designed this course to enable its accounting students to be able to identify their respective strengths and weaknesses in an employment context, which is in line with PRU's mission to produce graduates who are forces for economic growth at the local and global levels.

Overview

This personal development course is designed to help students discover and achieve their goals through a focus on organizing and encouraging action to make the world a better place. Students will learn techniques that will increase their abilities in key areas of the accounting profession, including setting and achieving goals, communication skills, self-motivation, and a positive mental attitude. This course will help you develop your skills so that, every day, you will be able to get the best performance from yourself and others.

In addition, the course will provide students with a learning experience that will help them bridge the gap between their current academic life at PRU and their future professional life after graduation. As such, it seeks to make available to all students an opportunity that is already available in some programs. Students taking this course will be supported through a series of workshops that will help them prepare for the future and provide them with the opportunity to establish contacts with mentors. For the purposes of this course, five speakers from the public and private sectors would be invited to share their experiences with students. This explores PRU's student mindset about various contemporary issues and challenges that impede on the accounting profession, global businesses, and governments. Moreover, the course will provide students with the ability to identify future work in the accounting profession and viable business opportunities, thereby equipping them with analytical thinking to explore various career paths and opportunities available in the accounting profession.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Use the Leadership Training Day to help you figure out what might get in the way of you reaching your goals and how to get around them.
2. Identify your main strengths and weaknesses with respect to professional career development in order to shift your focus toward your real passions.
3. Utilize the speakers to grow internal motivation. You will watch some of the world's most successful motivational speakers discussing topics related to leadership, identifying goals, facing challenges, personal growth, and successfully transitioning from college to career.
4. Utilize the Success Networking Team meetings to create a personal support network. Bring together individuals that can assist you with peer or mentor coaching on achieving your personal goals.

Learning outcomes

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

1. In no more than 2,500 words, summarize the major activities that happened in the leadership training day. Identify three major obstacles that may interfere with obtaining your goals.
2. Critically discuss five (5) major strengths and weaknesses with respect to professional career development in order to shift your focus toward your real passions.
3. Identify three (3) of the world's most successful motivational speakers you know and summarize one (1) of their presentations.
4. To build a personal support network, you must attend at least three Success Networking Team meetings. You can discuss goals, desires, and expectations, set timelines, and hold each other accountable for achieving what you want.

Course contents

The orientation introduces you to the steps of the leadership development program and the schedule of events. The DISC activity helps you to identify and work on your communication style. Things to do: Review the website – is everything clear? Review the orientation video – is everything clear? Complete the questions, and submit online. Complete the Communication Styles Activity: Review the communication styles video – is everything clear? Complete the questions, and submit online. Complete the activity – save your results report. Review the Leadership Training Day packet, and the video – is everything clear?. Complete the questions, and submit online. Success Networking Team Sessions. The purpose of the SNT is to find time to focus on what you want in your life and create a strategy for achieving it. How could you go about assembling a team dedicated to supporting and holding you accountable to your commitments? I will serve as one of these individuals. I would like you to think of at least one other person you could include in these discussions. Sepakers' corner (bank, insurance, auditors, consultants, successful business men and women etc.)

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS.

300 Level

GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution

(2 Units, C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Concepts of peace, conflict and security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and theories of conflicts: ethnic, religious, economic, geo-political conflicts. Structural conflict theory, realist theory of conflict, frustration-aggression conflict theory. Root causes of conflict and violence in Africa: indigene and settlers' phenomena; boundary/boarder disputes; political disputes; ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic inequalities; social dispute. Nationalist movements and agitations. Selected conflict case studies – Tiv-Junkun; Zango Kartaf. Chieftaincy and land disputes, etc. Peace building, management of conflicts and security. Peace and human development. Approaches to ease & conflict management - (religious, government, community leaders etc.). elements of peace studies and conflict resolution. Conflict dynamics assessment scales. Constructive and destructive, justice and legal framework. Concepts of social justice; the Nigerian legal system. Insurgency and terrorism. Peace mediation and peacekeeping. Peace and Security Council (international, national and local levels). Agents of conflict resolution – conventions, treaties, community policing. evolution and imperatives. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Dialogue, arbitration, negotiation, collaboration, etc. Roles of international organizations in conflict resolution - (a). the United Nations (UN) and its conflict resolution organs; the African Union and Peace

Security Council. ECOWAS in peace keeping. The media and traditional institutions in peace building. Managing post-conflict situations; refugees. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS). The role of NGOs in post-conflict situations.

ENT 312: Venture Creation

(2 Units, C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Opportunity identification: sources of business opportunities in Nigeria, environmental scanning. Demand and supply gap/unmet needs/market gaps/market research. Unutilised resources, social and climate conditions and technology adoption gap. New business development: business planning, market research, etc. Entrepreneurial finance: venture capital, equity finance, crowd funding. Micro finance, personal savings, small business investment organizations and business plan competition. Entrepreneurial marketing and e-commerce. Principles of marketing, customer acquisition and retention. B2B, C2C and B2C models of e-commerce. First mover advantage, e-commerce business models and successful e-commerce companies. Small business management/family business. Leadership & management: basic book keeping, nature of family business and Family Business Growth Model. Negotiations and business communication: strategy and tactics of negotiation/bargaining. Traditional and modern business communication methods. Opportunity Discovery Demonstrations: business idea generation and presentations. Business idea contest, brainstorming sessions, idea pitching, etc. Technological Solutions: the concept of market/customer solution, customer solution and emerging technologies. Business Applications of new technologies: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual/Mixed Reality (VR), Internet of Things (IoTs), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Renewable Energy, etc. Digital business and e-commerce strategies).

ACC 301: Financial Reporting I

(3 units, C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes:

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

1. prepare advanced partnership account involving: admission, retirement, dissolution, change of interest, treatment of goodwill on admission/retirement, conversion of partnerships to limited companies, and amalgamation of partnerships;
2. discuss joint arrangements under IFRS 11;
3. account for company formation: issue and redemption of shares, and debentures;
4. prepare and present general purpose financial statements in accordance with IAS 1 and IAS 7,

- incorporating the provisions of other standards such as IAS 8 and IAS 10;
- 5. identify different components of Income taxes;
- 6. distinguish between Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets; and
- 7. explain Related Party transactions in accounting.

Course Contents

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

ACC 302: Financial Reporting II

(3 Units, C: LH 30; PH 15)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 303: Management Accounting (Performance Management) (3 units, C: LH30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. evaluate and apply appropriate budgeting and standard costing techniques to planning and control in business;
2. discuss the behavioural aspect of budgeting and budgetary control;
3. discuss strategic performance management in evaluating and improving organisational performance;
4. evaluate and apply cost reduction and control techniques for efficiency of business

- operations;
5. discuss the use of spreadsheet applications in Performance Management;
 6. discuss the underlying concepts in Performance Management;
 7. prepare cost information for decision making, using relevant costs;
 8. evaluate divisional performances and discuss different transfer pricing techniques;
 9. discuss various pricing strategies and calculate product prices using these strategies;
 10. discuss ethical principles relating to Performance Management; and
 11. discuss and evaluate topical issues in Performance Management.

Course Contents

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

ACC 305: Taxation I

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 306: Taxation II

(3 Units, C: LH 30; PH 15)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 307: Auditing and Assurance I

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Definitions, objectives, benefits, types, basic concepts of auditing. Differences between errors and frauds, audit expectation gap, true and fair view, auditors' independence. Concept of materiality (ISA 320), reasonable assurance, public interest and professional scepticism. The legal and regulatory frameworks for statutory audit and assurance in line with the provisions of - Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAEs) and other frameworks of professional accountancy bodies in Nigeria. Basic steps of audit and assurance process in relation to - nomination of auditors (CAMA 2020), and engagement and acceptance (ISA 210, ISA 510, ISA 300, ISA 320, ISA 520, and ISA 600). Audit planning and strategy, covering - analytical procedures, materiality, internal control assessments, reliance on internal audit, specialists and other auditors ISA 620, tests of control, and visits to locations, branches and departments (ISA 300, ISA 530, ISA 315, and ISA 220). Audit risk, covering - analysis and evaluation of audit risks, audit risk assessment (ISA 315 and ISA 320) and post audit client

review. Discuss audit evidence covering - nature of audit evidence (ISA 500, 501, ISA 505 and ISA 520), management representations (ISA 580), cut-off procedures and documentary evidence (ISA 530), audit documentation (ISA 230), audit samples (ISA 530 and ISA 540). Management letter (ISA 260 and ISA 265) and the application of computer assisted audit techniques in audit evidence. Audit reporting, covering - statutory requirements for audit report (CAMA 2020), types of audit report, expectation gaps, professional liability and concept of key audit matters (KAM) – ISA 701; ISA 700; ISA 700 and ISA 705.

ACC 308: Public Sector Accounting & Reporting

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

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the underlying concepts and principles in public sector accounting;
2. state the constitutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks of public sector accounting;
3. discuss the process and responsibilities for planning and budgeting in the public sector;
4. discuss Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Medium Term Sector Strategies (MTSS) and Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS);
5. identify the underlying concepts, principles and framework for reporting and auditing in public sector organisations;
6. discuss the roles of bodies set up for accountability and probity of public office holders;
7. explain the objective and preparation of financial statements using the accrual basis method;
8. discuss the objective and preparation of financial statements using Cash bases method;
9. explain differences between Cash and Accruals Bases of Public Sector Accounting;
10. identify and apply international public sector accounting standards;
11. discuss auditing in the public sector covering - financial and internal controls, value for money audit, performance audit, etc;
12. differentiate between financial reporting in the private sector and public sector (application of IFRS and IPSAS, IASB and IPSAB);
13. recognize the concept of business model, its various elements, and how they are relevant to client's engagements analysis and reporting;
14. explain public procurement procedure – Public Procurement Act, 2007; and
15. discuss ethical issues relating to public sector accounting.

Course Contents

Concept of public sector accounting. The principles of government accounting in relation to professional pronouncements from - United Nations (UN) on government accounting. The International committee for public sector financial management. The constitutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks of public sector accounting covering - Finance (control and management) Act of 1958 (as amended), financial regulations for federal and state governments, financial memoranda for local government councils. Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2010 with emphasis on medium term expenditure framework (MTEF) and Public Procurement Act, 2007. Government planning and budgeting covering - Types of budgets, budgeting techniques, budget process and control, and roles of FAAC, RMAFC and IPSAS 24. Government accounting with emphasis on reporting and auditing, including - Uses of treasury cash book and transcripts, vouchers, bank reconciliation statements, subsidiary accounts, journal entries, vote book and expenditure control and revenue control procedures. Roles of Auditor-General for the Federation. Financial statements preparation according to - IPSAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements, IPSAS 2 – Cash flow statements, IPSAS 3 – Accounting policies, IPSAS 34 – Separate financial statements and IPSAS 35 – Consolidated financial statements. The functions and powers of selected bodies saddled with the responsibility of accountability and probity of public office holders, such as Economic and Financial

Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC), Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), Code of Conduct Tribunal (CCT) and Public Accounts Committee (PAC). Analysis and interpretation of public sector financial statements using relevant and appropriate techniques such as ratio analysis, variance analysis, budget performance indices and revenue and expenditure profiles. Accrual basis of accounting in the public sector, using appropriate International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) including definitions, applications, recognition, measurement and disclosures. Discuss ethical issues in public sector accounting. The theory and practice of business model; elements of business model- revenue streams, customers segments, and relationships, channels, major stakeholders, key resources, activities, partnerships, cost structure, value proposition and organisation culture.

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

Learning Outcomes

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

1. discuss employment and employers;
2. identify inherent potential in accounting graduates to create self-employment and self actualization;
3. appreciate the nature and potential of small-scale enterprises;
4. acquire proper orientation between vision and mission in entrepreneurship;
5. familiarize with various aspect of accounting jobs that can be engaged in as graduates which will move from small to medium to large scale;
6. acquire exposure into the sources of finance available to accounting business owners; discuss the legal framework, documentation and registration of business enterprise; and
7. appreciate partnership opportunities in accounting entrepreneurship.

Course Contents

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

PRU-ACC-301: Research Methodology in Accounting (2 Units, E: Elective; LH = 30) **Senate approved Relevance**

PRU's strategic goals of providing the right mix of human and material resources, cutting-edge technology, and the right leadership in teaching and research for the continuing development of mankind are in line with the training of top graduates who are highly skilled in contemporary accounting research methodology, appreciate and initiate research, and are effective in the translation and communication of research outcomes to the local and global communities to drive development. Instilling research capabilities in PRU accounting program graduates and providing a framework to address the issues of a research deficit in the university community and the national economy are considered relevant.

Overview

The course provides an overview of research, categorization of research, formulation of research titles, the preliminary pages of a research project, and the development of a research proposal. It also introduces students to a conceptual framework and methodology that will help them learn how to conduct scientific research, gather information, analyze it, and interpret it to solve problems related to business and organizational behavior in Nigeria.

In the research methodology class, students will also learn about the best ways to report research in the field of accounting, use research to learn more, and help the economy grow. The course is also meant to help students learn how to do scientific research, gather information, analyze and interpret data, find problems, and write academic reports. The course is important because it gives graduates of PRU's accounting program research skills. It also provides a framework for addressing Nigeria's lack of research and promoting research that focuses on development.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. analyze the concept of research and research methodology.
2. give an overview of research
3. identify and explain components of a research project report.
4. describe methodology and its application in research
5. state and describe data analysis methods and techniques in accounting research.
6. give an overview of academic writing
7. State how to develop the summary, conclusion, and recommendation of a report.

Learning outcomes

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

1. define and explain the concepts' research and define and research methodology.
2. State and explain at least five (5) types of scientific research.
3. identify and describe at least five (5) components of a research report.
4. Mention and describe at least four (4) components of the methodology section in a research report.
5. apply at least two (2) data analysis techniques or methods in research
6. define academic reading and writing
7. write a summary, conclusion, and recommendation of a project paper

Course contents

An overview of research. Classification of research. Formulation of research titles. Preliminary pages of a research. Research proposal. Introduction: Background of the Study, Statement of Problem, Objectives of the Study, Research questions, Statement of hypotheses, Significance of the study, Scope, Limitation, Operational definition of terms. Conceptual framework. Theoretical framework. Empirical review and summary of Review. Research design. Area of study. Method of data analysis. Source of data. Model specification. Summary of Findings. Conclusion. Recommendations. implication of the study and area for further study. Challenges of scientific research in Nigeria. Prospect of accounting research. Definition of academic writing and seminar presentation. Advantages of academic reading and writing. Purposes of academic writing. Elements of academic writing. Techniques of academic writing. Basic principles in writing an abstract. Features of a good introduction in a research paper. How to write the methodology of a research paper. Basic features in highlighting the result section of a paper. Writing the discussion of a research paper. How to write a good conclusion. How to extract the relevant elements of a paper for recommendation. Understanding impact factor and its implication in journal selection. Understanding academic writing software. key elements of a research proposal. distinguishing factors between research paper and proposal writing. Key components in the application for ethical clearance. Writing the proposal of a translational research. Definition of Statement of problem. Description of the key components of a Statement of problem. Description of components of PowerPoint presentation. Seminar presentation.

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS.

400 Level

ACC 401: Advanced Financial Reporting

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Preparation of simple group account of a direct subsidiary and an associate. Discuss and account for business combinations using IFRS 3 – Business combinations. Application of other applicable standards such as IFRS 10 – Accounting for consolidated financial statement, IAS 28 – Accounting for investments in associates, IFRS 12. Disclosure of interests in other entities and IFRS 13 – Fair value. Analysis and interpretation of simple group financial statements, IFRS 8 – Operating segments; and IFRS 11- Joint arrangements, IAS 24 – Accounting for related party disclosures, and discuss the following transformational and disruptive technologies and their impact on the accounting profession - Artificial

Intelligence (AI), cloud computing, big data analytics, block chain technology, virtual and augmented reality, digital currency, distributed ledger.

ACC 402: Corporate Reporting

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 403: Audit and Assurance II

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

The internal audit department, covering scope of responsibilities, the role of internal audit in corporate governance, place in the organisational structure, comparison with external audit and outsourcing of internal audit function. Specialised investigations, involving investments or acquisition of a business, prospectus, special investigations, reports and other investigations. Audit of a computer-based accounting system including IT governance, IT control activities, IT risk assessments and disaster recovery. Impact of IT on audit environment using COBIT framework, cyber security in relation to audit and investigation,

web trust assurance, algorithm reviews in business, digital forensics, data protection regulation audit and robotic process automation in audit. Joint audits, covering meaning, circumstances under which a joint audit occurs, factors to consider in sharing audit work in joint audits and merits and demerits of joint audits. Auditor's duties in respect of other relevant laws and pronouncements such as professional codes of ethics for Auditors. Companies and Allied Matters Act (2020), Financial Reporting Act (2011), Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act (2020), Insurance Act (2003), and International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and guidelines.

ACC 404: Financial Management

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ACC 405: Bankruptcy & Liquidation

(3 Unit,s C: LH 30; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. demonstrate understanding of relevant concepts and procedures covering bankruptcy and liquidation;
2. discuss and prepare relevant statements of affairs in bankruptcy and receivership;
3. explain the procedures relating to executorship and prepare relevant statements of affairs;
4. differentiate between trust and trusteeship arrangements;
5. prepare Liquidation accounts;
6. explain deed of arrangements;

7. define basic concepts in executorship, wills and executor; and
8. distinguish Bankruptcy from Liquidation.

Course Contents

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

Minimum Academic Standards

Equipment

1. Tables with glass top.
2. Wall frames with glass (like notice boards), multimedia projectors.
3. Filing cabinets.
4. Traditional Accounting manual.
5. Electronic machines (calculators, adding machines, etc).
6. Sources of Accounting information (invoices, vouchers, local purchase order, receipts etc).
7. Traditional Accounting Books/papers (payroll, audit working papers, tax return forms, journals, asset registers, share registers etc).
8. Accounting documents needed from public and private sectors such as: cash analysis book, payment voucher, tax assessment forms, tax returns and store requisition voucher, and spread-sheets applicable for accounting functions.

PRU-ACC-401: Case Study Analysis **Senate approved Relevance**

(3 Units, E: Elective; LH = 45)

In line with PRU's strategic goal of providing the right mix of human and material resources, cutting-edge technology, and the right leadership in teaching and research for the continuing development of mankind, our graduates will demonstrate success in promoting the development of professional skills in accounting and business through assessments of professional capabilities and competence and are highly skilled in making professional judgments about complex business issues. Graduates of PRU's accounting program are relevant because of their comprehension of complex business challenges, capacity to analyze financial and nonfinancial data, use professional and ethical judgment, draw conclusions, and offer recommendations to improve management decisions and boost productivity.

Overview

The course introduces the students to industrial and economic experiences relating to accounting subject areas such as financial reporting, taxation, auditing, corporate governance, public sector accounting, management accounting, and environmental accounting. This is done through case study analyses and workshop practices that help connect accounting theories with accounting practice expectations. Because it allows for an

evaluation of the professional capabilities and competency of accounting students, the case study technique has demonstrated success in encouraging the development of professional skills in accounting and business. Case study analyses are vitally necessary to advance the development of professional advisory service capabilities.

The goal of the course is to teach students how to take an integrated approach to a subject by integrating and synthesizing different streams of knowledge and skills into an assessment method. Students will also learn about the challenges and opportunities that modern accounting issues present for financial and business advisors, the techniques and skills needed to understand and interpret financial and other business data, and how to explain the issues to their clients or employers. The goal of the course is to teach students how to add real value to a company and work in the public interest as well as in the interest of their employer or customer. The importance of the course lies in its ability to give graduates basic technical knowledge, analytical, evaluative, and integration skills, as well as practical application from a professional perspective that supports advisory, judging, and communication skills gained through real-world work experience. To meet this need, the course's objectives, learning objectives, and contents are offered.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. describe an individual situation (case);
2. identify the key issues of the case study;
3. analyze the case using relevant theoretical concepts of accounting;
4. recommend a course of action for these cases.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Critically discuss SWOT analysis from the given individual situation cases.
2. Identify five (5) key issues of the case study (what the case's question should tell you to focus on);
3. Analyze at least two (2) cases using relevant theoretical concepts of accounting.
4. Recommend two (2) courses of action from a given problem-solving case.

Course contents

An overview of case studies analyses and workshop practices. Complete and highly realistic scenario-based case studies on private sector. Scenario based case studies on public sector. Scenario based case studies on charitable sector entities. Scenario based case studies on current business environment. Scenario – based business report writing (executive summary, introduction, main body, conclusion and recommendation). Presentation of financial and non-financial information. Scenario-based financial and business analyses of information. Informed business judgement. Managerial judgement. Professional scepticism. Professional ethics. Business ethics. Risk assessment. Due diligence. Corporate social responsibility and governance. Social issues. Efficiency, economy and effectiveness. Managing shareholders' and other stakeholders' interest. Globalisation issues and business sustainability issues. Application of technology strategies (block chain; artificial intelligence and digital communications). Soft skills (originality and initiative, creative thinking, integrated thinking, persuasion and negotiation, cognitive flexibility, multiple capitals, leadership, emotional intelligence, social thinking, project management, and technology design, strategy and business

modelling). Ethical issues (professional issues, sustainability, social and environmental impact, regulations, regulatory oversight, professional duties, public interest and reputation). Application of professional scepticism and ethical judgement. Evaluation of issues and options. Financial statements analysis. Types and techniques of financial statements analysis. Ratios analyses including profitability ratios, liquidity ratios, efficiency ratios, long term solvency ratios, and investment ratios. Financial forecasting and budgeting techniques. Financial appraisal and reporting. Breakeven analysis, and cost-volume-profit (CVP) analysis. Product mix and profitability decisions. Project appraisal. Short-term and long-term decisions. Risk and uncertainty in decision making. Sensitivity analysis. Business valuation models. Business re-organisation and capital reconstruction. Operating and financial restructuring, and types of financial restructuring. Operational and strategic business analysis. Business trust and ethical awareness. Key performance indicators. Balanced scorecard. Field trip. Professional report writing.

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS

PRU-ACC-402: Environmental and Sustainability Accounting (2 Units E: Elective; LH = 30) Senate approved Relevance

PRU's strategic goal of fostering academic excellence that stimulates problem-solving abilities is aligned with the training of high-quality graduates who have the necessary skills in promoting the development of professional skills in accounting and business through assessment of professional capabilities and competence and are highly skilled in making professional judgments about complex business issues. The capacity of accounting graduates from PRU to comprehend complicated business issues, analyze financial and non-financial data, use professional and ethical judgment, draw conclusions, and make recommendations to improve management decisions and boost productivity are examples of their relevance.

Overview

Through the use of case studies, analyses, and workshop exercises, the course introduces students to the economic and industrial experience related to accounting subject areas such as financial reporting, taxation, auditing, corporate governance, public sector accounting, management accounting, and environmental accounting. This helps connect accounting theories with expectations for practice. Because it allows for an evaluation of the professional capabilities and competency of accounting students, the case study technique has demonstrated success in encouraging the development of professional skills in accounting and business. Case study analyses are vitally necessary to advance the development of professional advisory service capabilities.

The goal of the course is to teach students how to take an integrated approach to a subject by integrating and synthesizing different streams of knowledge and skills into an assessment method. Students will also learn about the challenges and opportunities that modern accounting issues present for financial and business advisors, the techniques and skills needed to understand and interpret financial and other business data, and how to explain the issues to their clients or employers. The goal of the course is to teach students how to add real value to a company and work in the public interest as well as in the interest of their employer or customer. The importance of the course lies in its ability to give graduates basic technical knowledge, analytical, evaluative, and integration skills, as well as practical application from a professional perspective that supports

advisory, judging, and communication skills gained through real-world work experience. To meet this demand, the course's objectives, learning objectives, and contents are offered.

Objectives

The following are the course's objectives:

1. develop case studies, analysis, and workshop procedures conceptually.
2. describe scenario-based case studies from the private sector.
3. evaluate case studies based on scenarios in the public sectors.
4. evaluate case studies with scenarios from nonprofit organization.
5. describe the scenario-based case studies in the present business environment and analyze them.

Learning outcomes

Students should be able to:

1. After the course is over, you will be able to describe and explain the case study analyses and workshop activities for each concept.
2. list and evaluate at least two (2) private sector case studies based on scenarios.
3. list and evaluate at least two (2) scenario-based public sector case studies.
4. Make a list of at least two (2) case studies that are based on situations in non-profit organizations and then evaluate them.
5. Write down and evaluate at least two (2) scenario-based case studies that are relevant to the business world today.

Course contents

Introduction. Measuring sustainability. Report audience and reporting needs. organizational and operational boundaries. Sustainability management systems. Data collection and preparation. Financing development initiatives. Financing social initiatives. Financing environmental initiatives. Calculation of GHG emissions. Sustainability reporting. Benchmarking and decision making. Summary and review.

Minimum Academic Standards

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS.

PRU-ACC-403: GMAT
Senate approved Relevance

(2 Units, E: Elective; LH = 30)

Although GST 111 (communication in English) and AMS 102 (basic mathematics) provide students with basic knowledge of mathematics and the ability to communicate English fluently, PRU's GMAT course is designed in the most comprehensive manner to remind students what they have learned in their first year and to prepare them for future challenges after national service. In line with PRU's strategic goal of providing the right mix of human and material resources, cutting-edge technology, and the right leadership in teaching and research for the continuing development of mankind, our graduates will be properly guided and educated on aptitude test skills. Thus, our students will be able to compete with other graduates on the labor market.

Overview

The Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) is a computer-adaptive test that is used as a resource to analyze a student's analytical and quantitative credibility, along with language proficiency. The GMAT score is used as a key prerequisite for seeking admission in graduate management and business programs like the MBA, employment, and scholarships. The acceptability of GMAT scores is way more prevalent than any other aptitude test.

Therefore, it is expected that the course will provide students with basic knowledge on aptitude tests and the ability to attempt and answer aptitude test questions, which is ultimately most valuable to those without years of work experience. The GMAT syllabus will be split into 4 sections, namely: analytical writing assessment, integrated reasoning section, quantitative section, and verbal section.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. Identify categories of verbal integrated reasoning,
2. Evaluate the uses of the Analytical Writing Assessment.
3. Train students on various aptitude test questions.
4. Identify students' thinking skills and ability to analyze information.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Explain two (2) main categories of verbal integrated reasoning:
2. Practically demonstrate at least two (2) aspects of the reasoning of the analytical writing assessment.
3. Examine students on various aptitude test questions.
4. Identify three (3) main thinking skills and the ability to analyze information.

Course contents

GMAT Exam Syllabus Sections. GMAT Exam Pattern. GMAT Syllabus for Analytical Writing Assessment. GMAT Syllabus for Integrated Reasoning. GMAT Syllabus for Quantitative Reasoning. GMAT Syllabus for Verbal Reasoning Syllabus. GMAT Syllabus Preparation Tips. GMAT Quantitative Reasoning (Problem Solving and Data Sufficiency). GMAT Verbal Reasoning (Sentence Correction (SC), Critical Reasoning (CR), Reading Comprehension (RC). GMAT Analytical Writing Assessment, Analysis of an Argument). Integrated Reasoning (Table Analysis, Two-Part Analysis, Multi-Source Reasoning and Graphics Interpretation).

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS

PRU-ACC-404: Oil and Gas Accounting II **Senate approved Relevance**

(2 Units, E: Elective; LH = 30)

In accordance with Pen Resource University's goal of becoming an intellectual hub in Africa, we produce graduates with the necessary knowledge, high entrepreneurial skills, patriotism, and expertise to contribute to the development efforts of the immediate environment, Africa, and the world. Through teaching and study, we are breaking new ground and offering fresh viewpoints on how to interpret and understand the world for the benefit of humanity. The course's applicability is related to the new oil discovery in Bauchi-Gombe State's Kolmani region. To be able to recognize the contributions of accountants in the oil and gas sector, accounting graduates from universities are therefore expected to be well-versed in oil and gas accounting.

Overview

This course is meant to teach students about the accounting system used in Nigeria's petroleum industry, with a focus on the system used in the upstream sector of the industry. Students will also be exposed to the various types of operating contracts in the industry and how they are accounted for.

The nature and relevance of the Nigerian petroleum industry; the differences between downstream and upstream sectors of the industry; accounting principles, practices and procedures relevant to various phases of oil and gas operations, petroleum products pricing and marketing, types of operating contracts in the Nigerian petroleum industry – JV, PSC and SC, financial and fiscal monitoring mechanism, accounting standards and auditing in the petroleum industry.

Objectives

The objectives of this course include the following:

1. to develop an understanding of accounting for exploration, ditching, and development costs.
2. To develop an understanding of petroleum product pricing, accounting standards, and financial statement disclosures in the oil and gas industry.
3. to develop an understanding of the various types of operating contracts in the petroleum industry and how they are being accounted for.
4. To develop an understanding of petroleum product pricing and marketing.

5. To develop an understanding of financial and fiscal monitoring mechanisms, accounting standards, and auditing in the petroleum industry.

Learning outcomes

The learning objectives of this course include the following:

1. Critically discuss the processes of accounting for exploration, ditching, and development costs.
2. Evaluate the laws governing petroleum product pricing, accounting standards, and financial statement disclosures in the oil and gas industry.
3. Give five differences between the different types of operating contracts in the petroleum industry and how they are being accounted for.
4. State three main factors for determining petroleum product pricing and marketing.
5. Critically discuss the financial and fiscal monitoring mechanisms, accounting standards, and auditing in the petroleum industry.

Course contents

Types of Operating Contracts in the Petroleum Industry. Contract Arrangements in the Nigerian Petroleum Industry and their Operations. Financial and Fiscal Monitoring Mechanisms of Agreements in the Petroleum Industry. Accounting Principles and Standards in the Oil and Gas Industry. Application of GAAPs in the Oil and Gas Industry. Classification of Costs in the Oil and Gas Industry. Methods of Accounting in the Oil and Gas Industry. Accounting Standards in the Oil and Gas Industry. Procedures in Oil and Gas Accounting. Basic Accounting Transactions. Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization (DD & A). Accounting for Oil and Gas Exploration and Acquisition Costs. Accounting for Oil and Gas Development and Production Costs. Accounting for Crude Oil Refining, Petrochemical and Liquefied Natural Gas. Petroleum Products Pricing and Marketing. Typical Oil and Gas Financial Statements and Oil and Gas Accounting Disclosure

Minimum standard additional to CCMAS

As stated in 70% developed CCMAS.

Appendix I:
Contributors to the Global Course Structure

List of Reviewers

Title	Surname	First Name	Institution	Programme
Professor	MIKAILU	Aminu	Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto	Chairman
Professor	UGWUDIOHA	Ofilu	Nile University of Nigeria	Accounting
Professor	AKINTOYE	Rufus	Babcock University	Accounting
Dr.	OKWUOSA	Innocent	ICAN	Accounting
Professor	MAITURARE	Nasiru	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Actuarial Science
Professor	BARISUA	Nwinee F.	University of Port-Harcourt	Banking and Finance /Finance
Professor	ADEGBITE	Esther	University of Lagos	Banking and Finance /Finance
Professor	MAITURARE	Nasiru	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Business Administration
Professor	DUTSE	Abubakar Yusuf	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	Business information Technology
Professor	MADUEME	Ifeoma Stella	University of Nigeria Nsukka	Cooperatives and Rural Development
Professor	ONYEONURU	Ifeanyi Prinuel	University of Ibadan	Employment Relations and Human Resource Management
Professor	BANKOLE	Akanji	Lagos State University	Employment Relations and Human Resource Management
Professor	ABDULSALAM	Dauda	Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto	Employment Relations and Human Resource Management
Professor	SAGAGI	M.S.	Bayero University Kano	Entrepreneurship
Professor	OJO	Samson O.	University of Ibadan	Hospitality and Tourism Management

Professor	EPETIMEHIN	Festus M.	Joseph Ayo Babalola University	Insurance
Professor	MUKHTAR	Haliru	Bayero University Kano	Information Resource Management
Professor	ODOH	Adejoh	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Local Government and Development Studies
Professor	WORLU	Rowland	Covenant University	Marketing
Professor	AKIROR	Eseza	Lead City University	Office and Information Management
Professor	AKAOLISA	Casmir	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Petroleum Information Management
Professor	KUNYA	Sani	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	Project Management
Mr.	MBADIWE	Henry	Chartered Institute of Project Managers of Nigeria (CIPMN)	Project Management
Professor	HASSAN	Shehu	Federal University, KASHERE	Procurement, Logistic and Supply Chain Management
Professor	ALI	Ibrahim	Kaduna State University	Procurement, Logistic and Supply Chain Management
Professor	NYOR	Terzungwe	Nigerian Defense Academy	Procurement, Logistic and Supply Chain Management
Professor	OJOBO	James	University of Abuja	Public Administration
Professor	DUTSE	Abubakar	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	Security and Investment
Professor	OLURANKINSE	Felix	Adekunle Ajasin University Akungba	Taxation

Professor	IBE	Callistus	Federal University of Technology Owerri	Transport Management
Mr.	TOOGUN	Tope	Cognity Advisory	Entrepreneurship

List of NUC Representatives

Title	Surname	First Name	Programme
Mrs.	ODAMA	Itiemeka	Discipline Rep Information Resource Management/ project Management/Aviation Management/ Procurement
Mrs.	AKANBI	Zainab	Employment and Human Resource Management / Business Information Technology
Mrs.	KOLADE	Funmilayo	Finance
Mrs.	ILEMONA	Hauwa	Logistic and Supply Chain Management
Mr.	UKPONG	Inemesit	Office and Information Management
Mr.	ADELEKE	Adeyemi	Hospitality and Tourism
Mr.	RAIYANU	Garba	Actuarial Science
Mr.	IBRAHIM	Nasiru Liman	Business Administration
Mrs.	ALEGBELEYE	Grace	Cooperatives and Rural Development
Mr.	OLADOSU	Ariyo	Transport Management
Mr.	AIMIEN	Uhunoma	Local Government and DevelopmentStudies
Mr.	OMOZUSI	Osaro	Marketing
Mrs.	ABIAKAM	Chinwe	Employment Relations and HumanResource Management
Mr.	IHAYERE	Matthew E.	Employment Relations and HumanResource Management
Mrs.	ODIGWE	Esther	Taxation
Mr.	ABOH	Peter	Entrepreneurship
Mrs.	EZEUGO	Chinonyere mGrace	Security and Investment

Appendix II

Contributors to the 30% Addition to CCMAS (Pen Resource University)

Title	Surname	First Name	Programme
Dr.	Adamu Pantamee	Abdurrahman	Accounting