

SPIRITAN UNIVERSITY NNEOCHI
ABIA STATE, NIGERIA

B.Sc. Finance/Banking and Finance
Students Handbook



Revised Edition

2023-2028

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Spiritan University Nneochi
Faculty of Arts, Management and Social Sciences
Department of Accounting and Finance

Mission Statement of the University

The mission of the Spiritan University is to produce knowledgeable and skillful graduates that are equipped, through functional education and value re-orientation, to effectively harness the environment and act as catalysts for the development of the Nigerian society and humanity at large.

Vision Statement of the University

The vision of the Spiritan University is to be a university that provides opportunities for the inculcation of academic excellence and positive value reorientation through acquisition, conservation, dissemination and application of knowledge for the production of globally competitive graduates. Our focus is on an all-round development of the individual member of the University community without discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity or religion. Students will receive quality education in line with international standards and will be ready to stand the challenges of work and life.

Motto: The Motto of Spiritan University is “learning for industry and dignity”.

Principal Officers of the University

1. **VICE CHANCELLOR**
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2. **AG. REGISTRAR**
Rev. Fr. Dr. Nwadike, Chinedu C.S.SP

3. **BURSAR**
Rev. Fr. Cyril Anene C.S.Sp

4. **AG. LIBRARIAN**
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5. **DIRECTOR OF ACADEMIC PLANNING**
Awusa, Peter Ewa FAMSSRN, FIMCN, CMC, CMS (UK)

Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS) 30% Addition University Senate Special Adhoc

Committee

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| 1. Awusa, Peter Ewa FAMSSRN, FIMCN, CMC, CMS (UK) | (DAP) | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. Arua Eke Arua | | Member |
| 3. Assoc. Prof. Ezeamama Martin .C. | | Member |
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| 12 Chief Olimah C. C | | Member |
| 13 Mr. Ihedinma Godfrey I. | | Member |
| 14 Mr. Francis O. Ojie | | Secretary |

Staff of the Department of Accounting and Finance

Table 1.1 Academic and Non-Academic Staff

S/N	Name	Qualification	Area of Specialization	Designation
1	Dr. Ezeamama Martin .C.	Ph.D. in International finance M.Sc. in Banking & finance B.Sc. in Banking & finance MBA in Business Administration in Banking and Finance	International Finance	Associate Professor (Head of Department)
2	Dr. Paschal Okolie Ilogbu	Ph.D in Finance M.Sc. in Banking and Finance B.Sc Accounting	Accounting and Finance	Visiting Professor
3	Dr. Okoye, Pius Vincent C.	Ph.D. in Accounting & Finance M.Sc. in Accounting & Finance MBA. In Banking and Finance B.Sc. in Accountancy	Accounting	Adjunct Professor
4	Mr Awusa Peter Ewa	Ph.D in Accounting & Finance (in view) M.Sc. in Accounting & Finance PGD in Education B.Sc. in Accountancy	Accounting and Finance	Lecturer I
5	Dr. Echefu Silas Chinweze	Ph.D in Accountancy (in view) M.Sc. in Accountancy B.Sc. in Accountancy Education	Accounting	Lecturer 1
6	Dr. Blessing Onyinye Agbo	Ph.D. in Accounting M.Sc. in Accounting BSc in Accounting	Accounting	Lecturer 1
7	Rev. Fr.Nnoje Andrew Izuchukwu, CSSP	Ph.D. in View M.A in Religious Studies M.Sc. in Banking & Finance B.Sc. in Banking & Finance B.A in Religious Studies	Banking and Finance	Lecturer 11
8	Ugwu, Agnes Nkeiruka	Diploma in Computer Operation NECO		Secretary

**Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS) 30% Institutional Addition
B.SC. Finance/Banking and Finance Programme Work Group (Committee)**

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Awusa, Peter Ewa FAMSSRN, FIMCN, CMC, CMS (UK) | Chairman |
| 2. Assoc. Prof. Ezeamama Martin .C. | Member |
| 3. Prof. Paschal Okolie Ilogbu | Member |
| 4. Rev. Fr.Nnoje Andrew Izuchukwu, CSSP | Member |
| 5. Dr. Echefu Silas Chinweze | Secretary |

Overview

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

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

Philosophy

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

Objectives

1. Provide students with broad-based education in all functional areas of finance to be able to analyse financial issues at both micro and macro levels in our dynamic economy.
2. Educate, train and produce graduates that would have been sufficiently equipped to serve in private and public sectors of the Nigerian economy thereby, contributing to national growth.
3. Produce graduates that would have been sufficiently equipped to undertake further studies in the field of finance and banking at graduate level.
4. Produce graduates who can undertake entrepreneurial ventures.
5. Provide students with broad-based education in all functional areas of finance to be able to analyse financial issues at both micro and MACRO levels in our dynamic economy.
6. Educate, train and produce graduates that would have been sufficiently equipped to serve in private and PUBLIC sectors of the Nigerian economy thereby, contributing to national growth.

Unique features of the programme

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

1. online Finance Module now reflected - The Finance programme is not about classroom learning alone but in addition this CCMAS is structured for students to gain access to online finance modules to help them strengthen their skills in key areas;
2. analytical skills and the critical knowledge and thinking required to begin or enhance a career in the banking and financial sector worldwide;
3. the concepts and methodologies of modern banking practice made clear in the New curriculum;
4. inclusion of current and potential problems facing the financial industry;
5. reflection of more ethical approach to Finance; and
6. basic tool to analyzing economic reports, company accounts and financial forecasts now included.

Employability skills

Given the growing complex demands in our professional, personal and public lives, graduates are being rewarded for their creativity:

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

21st Century skills

Graduates of the programme should possess competencies such as:

- critical thinking;
- communication skills;
- creativity;
- problem solving;
- perseverance;
- collaboration;
- information literacy;
- technology skills and digital literacy;
- media literacy;
- global awareness; and
- self-direction.

Admission Requirements

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

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

UTME Entry Mode

In addition to UTME requirements, the prospective candidate for a 4-year degree programme is expected to have obtained credit passes in five Senior Secondary Certificate (SSC) subjects or its equivalent including English Language and Mathematics and any of the following subjects: Economics, Geography, Chemistry, Physics, Computer Studies, Biology, Financial Accounting, Commerce, Business Methods and at not more than two sitting.

Direct Entry Mode

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

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

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

Duration

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

UTME

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

Direct Entry

3 (three) academic sessions or 6 (six) semesters. In general, no student will be allowed to exceed an additional 50% of the normal duration of the programme.

Course System

Credits are weights attached to a course. One credit is equivalent to one hour per week per semester of 15 weeks of lectures or three hours of laboratory/studio/workshop work per week per semester of 15 weeks.

Definition of Course System

This should be understood to mean a quantitative system of organization of the curriculum in which subject areas are broken down into unit courses which are examinable and for which students earn credit(s) if passed. The courses are arranged in progressive order of complexity or in levels of academic progress. Level 1 courses are for example 100 and 101; Level II courses are for example 200 and 202. The second aspect of the system is that courses are assigned weights allied to Units.

Units

Consist of specified number of student-teacher contact hours per week per semester. Units are used in two complementary ways: one, as a measure of course weighting, and the other, as an indicator of student workload. As a measure of course weighting for each Unit course (e.g. ACC 105, HTM 203, AVM 301, FIN 403 etc), the credit unit to be earned for satisfactorily completing the course is specified; e.g. a 2-credit unit course may mean two 1-hour lecture per week per semester or one 1-hour lecture plus 3-hour practical per week per semester.

As a measure of workload, "One Credit Unit" means one hour of lecture or one hour of tutorial per week per semester. For other forms of teaching requiring student teacher contact, the following equivalents may apply: two hours of seminar, three hours of laboratory or field work, Clinical practice/practicum, studio practice or stadium sporting activity, six hours of teaching practice; four weeks of industrial attachment where applicable.

Normally, in Course Credit System, courses are mounted all year round, thus enabling students to participate in examinations in which they are unsuccessful or unable to participate on account of ill health or for other genuine reasons. In such a system, no special provisions are made for re-sit examinations.

The minimum number of credit units for the award of a degree is 120 units, subject to the usual Department and Faculty requirements. A student shall therefore qualify for the award of a degree when he has met the conditions.

The minimum credit load per semester is 15 credit units. For the purpose of calculating a student's cumulative GPA(CGPA) in order to determine the class of Degree to be awarded, grades obtained in all the courses whether compulsory or optional and whether passed or failed must be included in the computation.

Even when a student repeats the same course once or more before passing it or substitutes another course for a failed optional course, grades scored at each and all attempts shall be included in the computation of the GPA. Pre - requisite courses must be taken and passed before a particular course at a higher level.

Grading of Courses

Grading of courses shall be done by a combination of percentage marks and letter grades translated into a graduated system of Grade Point as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Grade Point System

Mark %	Letter Grade	Grade Point
70 – 100	A	5
60 – 69	B	4
50 – 59	C	3
45 – 49	D	2
40 – 44	E	1
0- 39	F	0

Grade Point Average and Cumulative Grade Point Average

For the purpose of determining a student's standing at the end of every semester, the Grade Point Average (GPA) system shall be used. The GPA is computed by dividing the total number of Units x Grade Point (TUGP) by the total number of units (TNU) for all the courses taken in the semester.

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) over a period of semesters is calculated in the same manner as the GPA by using the grade points of all the courses taken during the period

Degree Classifications

Classes of degree are to be awarded depending on the cumulative GPA obtained. The classes of degrees that may be awarded are First Class Honours, Second Class Honours (Upper Division), Second Class Honours (Lower Division) and Third Class Honours (see Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Degree Classification

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)	Class of Degree
4.50 – 5.00	First Class
3.50 – 4.49	2 nd Class Upper
2.40 – 3.49	2 nd Class Lower
1.50 – 2.39	Third Class
1.00 – 1.49	Pass

Probation

Probation is a status granted to a student whose academic performances fall below an acceptable standard. A student whose Cumulative Grade Point Average is below 1.00 at the end of a particular year of study, earns a period of probation for one academic session.

Withdrawal

A candidate whose Cumulative Grade Point Average is below 1.00 at the end of a particular period of probation should be required to withdraw from the University. Where possible, consideration may be given to a student withdrawn from a programme of study for transfer to any other programme within the same university. Subject to the conditions for withdrawal and probation, a student may be allowed to repeat the failed course Unit(s) at the next available opportunity, provided that the total number of credit units carried during that semester does not exceed 24, and the Grade Points earned at all attempts shall count towards the CGPA.

Modes of Student Assessment

All courses taken must be evaluated and a final grade given at the end of the semester. To arrive at the final grade, the evaluation must be a continuous process consisting of some or all of the following where applicable:

- (i) Continuous Assessment

- (ii) Examinations
- (iii) External Examiner System
- (iv) Students' Evaluation of Courses

Continuous Assessment

Continuous assessment shall be done through quizzes, homework, tests and practical. Scores from continuous assessment shall normally constitute 30-40 per cent of the full marks for courses which are primarily theoretical.

Examinations

In addition to continuous assessment, final examinations should normally be given for every course at the end of each semester. All courses shall be graded out of a maximum of 100 marks comprising: Final Examination: 60% - 70% Continuous assessment (Quizzes, Homework, Tests and Practical):30% - 40%

External Examiner System

The involvement of external examiners from other universities is a crucial quality assurance requirement for all courses in Nigerian University System. In this regard, external examiner should go beyond mere moderation of examination questions to examining of examination papers to scope and depth of examination questions vis a vis the curricular expectation.

Students' Evaluation of Courses

There should be an established mechanism to enable students to evaluate courses delivered to them at the end of each semester. This should be an integral component of the course credit system to serve as an opportunity for feedback on the effectiveness of course delivery. Such an evaluation which should be undertaken by students at the end of each course, should capture, among others:

1. improvement in the effectiveness of course delivery;
2. continual update of lecture materials to incorporate emerging new concepts;
3. effective usage of teaching aids and tools to maximize impact of knowledge on students;
4. improvement in students' performance through effective delivery of tutorials, timely in; and
5. presentation of continuous assessment and high-quality examination.

It is very important that students' evaluation of courses be administered fairly and transparently through the use of well-designed questionnaires. The completed questionnaires should be professionally analyzed and results discussed with the course lecturer(s) towards improvement in course delivery in all its ramifications.

Global course structure

100 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 111	Communication in English Language	2	C	15	45
GST 112	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	2	C	30	-
AMS 101	Principles of Management	2	C	30	-
AMS 102	Basic Mathematics	2	C	30	-
AMS 103	Introduction to Computing	2	C	30	-
AMS 104	Principles of Project Management	2	C	30	-
FIN 101	Introduction to Finance	3	c	45	-
SUN-FIN 103	Introduction to Mobile Banking Apps and Cashless Economy	3	C	30	45
SUN- FIN 104	Financial Acts and Anti Financial Crimes Agencies in Nigeria	3	E	45	-
SUN- FIN 105	Basic Finance Matrix and Application of Mathematical Models in Business	3	C	30	45
SUN- FIN 106	Currency Redesign, Swap and Ethical Banking	3	E	30	15
SUN- FIN 107	Introduction to Contemporary Approaches in Public Finance	3	C	30	15
	Total	30			

200 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 212	Philosophy, Logic, and Human Existence	2	C	30	-
ENT 211	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	2	C	30	-
FIN 202	Principles of Insurance	2	C	30	-
FIN 204	Quantitative Analysis	2	C	30	-
FIN 209	Elements of Banking	3	C	45	-
FIN 210	Banking Methods and Process	3	C	45	-
FIN 215	Applications of Computer in Finance and Banking	2	C	30	-
FIN 216	Fundamentals of Deposit Insurance	2	C	30	-
FIN 217	Law of Banking	3	C	45	-
SUN- FIN 207	Real Estate Development and Mortgage Finance	2	C	30	15
SUN- FIN 208	Analytics in Finance	3	C	30	45
SUN- FIN 211	Basic Statistics in Finance	2	C	30	45
SUN- FIN 212	Business Development and Growth in Finance	2	E	30	-
	Total	30			

300 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
GST 312	Peace and Conflict Resolution	2	C	30	-
ENT 312	Venture Creation	2	C	15	45
FIN 303	Principles of Finance	3	C	45	-
FIN 304	Development Finance	2	C	30	-
FIN 305	Financial Systems in Nigeria	2	C	30	-
FIN 308	Bank Lending and Credit Administration	3	C	45	-
FIN 313	Financial Management	2	C	30	-
FIN 315	Management of Financial Institutions	3	C	45	-
FIN 316	Practice of Deposit Insurance	3	C	45	-
FIN 317	Entrepreneurship of Finance	2	C	30	-
SUN- FIN 312	Research Methodology and Academic Writing in Finance	3	C	30	45
SUN- FIN 314	Oil and Gas Finance	3	C	30	15
	Total	30			

400 Level

Course Code	Course Title	Units	Status	LH	PH
FIN 404	Research Project	6	C	-	270
FIN 408	Project Evaluation	2	C	30	-
FIN 409	Financial Technology (FINTEC)	3	C	45	-
FIN 410	Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management	3	C	45	-
FIN 411	Structure and Management of Insurance	3	C	45	-
FIN 413	Quantitative Finance	3	C	45	-
FIN 414	Marketing of Financial Services	2	C	30	-
FIN 416	International Trade and Finance	4	C	60	-
SUN- FIN 407	Forensic Finance and Financial Crimes Investigation	2	C	30	15
SUN- FIN 412	International Finance, Banking and Digital Economy	2	C	30	45
	Total	30			

100 Level

GST 111: Communication in English

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

GST 112: Nigerian People and Culture

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Nigerian history, culture and art up to 1800 (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo peoples and culture; peoples and culture of the ethnic minority groups). Nigeria under colonial rule (advent of colonial rule in Nigeria; Colonial administration of Nigeria). Evolution of Nigeria as a political unit (amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914; formation of political parties in Nigeria; Nationalist movement and struggle for independence). Nigeria and challenges of nation building (military intervention in Nigerian politics; Nigerian Civil War). Concept of trade and economics of selfreliance (indigenous trade and market system; indigenous apprenticeship system among Nigeria people; trade, skill acquisition and self-reliance). Social justices and national development (law definition and classification. Judiciary and fundamental rights. Individual,

norms and values (basic Nigeria norms and values, patterns of citizenship acquisition; citizenship and civic responsibilities; indigenous languages, usage and development; negative attitudes and conducts. Cultism, kidnapping and other related social vices). Re-orientation, moral and national values (The 3R's – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Re-orientation; Reorientation Strategies: Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), Green Revolution, Austerity Measures, War Against Indiscipline (WAI), War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC), Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), National Orientation Agency (NOA). Current socio-political and cultural developments in Nigeria.

AMS 101: Principles of Management

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

AMS 102: Basic Mathematics

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

Integrations as the reverse of differentiation, as area, as limit of finite sums. Definite integrals. Properties of definite integrals. Applications.

AMS 103: Introduction to Computing

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Historical prospective of computing- characteristics of each programmes in computing. Hardware, software, and human ware. Application in business and other segments of society. Information processing and its roles in society. Laboratory assignment using PC's operating system, and severally commonly used application software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentations, graphics and other applications. Internet and online resources, browsers, and search engines.

AMS 104: Principles of Project Management

(2 units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Concept of project management. Purpose. Processes of project delivery within any project management environment. Actors. The tools and techniques used in project management. Traditional and contemporary project management methods. Projects bottle neck and possible solutions. Project life cycle.

FIN 101: Introduction to Finance

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. analyze principles, techniques and major functions of finance in business and organizations;
2. work independently and with others of diverse backgrounds;
3. demonstrate proficiencies in reading, writing, listening, presentation, spreadsheet application and decision making;
4. rationalize and present solutions to problems using business knowledge and knowledge from other academic disciplines;
5. develop a sound ethical, philosophical and moral skill set necessary to succeed in business;
6. explain the concept of Time Value of Money;
7. interpret simple financial statement using ratios; and

8. calculate interest on funds invested.

Course Contents

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

SUN-FIN 103: Introduction to Mobile Banking Apps and Cashless Economy (3 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=45)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of premium graduates who are highly skilled and ICT driven in creativity and problem solving approaches aligned with SUN's strategic objective of producing graduates who are drivers of productivity and economic development through innovations and modern technology-based approaches and SGDS 9 (increase industry, innovation, and infrastructure). The banking industry in Nigeria is introducing significant changes to conventional banking by developing digital methods of accessing financial and non-financial services. Instant payment technologies and other innovations have greatly accelerated the expansion of online and mobile banking. Leading banks in Nigeria have released very engaging and cutting-edge mobile banking apps with functionalities centered on users' satisfaction. The relevance of the course is seen in producing finance graduates who are promoters and drivers of cashless economy; and who have strong ICT skills and highly knowledgeable in cutting-edge mobile banking apps with functionalities centered on users' satisfaction which enhances the graduates competitiveness and enable them to drive productivity and customers satisfaction in the banking sector in Nigeria through mitigation of effect of undue customers queue in banks facilities. .

Overview

The course introduces the students to digital methods of accessing financial and non-financial services. Instant payment technologies, innovations and cutting-edge mobile banking apps with functionalities centered on users' satisfaction which promote cashless economy, mitigate the problem of unwarranted customers queue in banking facilities and enhances the ease of doing business in the contemporarily business environment.

This course is designed to expose students to internet banking (online banking), mobile banking apps, benefits of using mobile banking apps, risks of using mobile banking apps, personal banking, corporate banking, current account opening, savings account opening, business Services, loans, e-business solutions, personalized money tracking and card solutions through effective applications of mobile banking apps. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in digital banks operation and cashless economy fundamentals which help to enhance the ease of doing business and drive productivity, economic growth and development. The importance of the course lies in students' capacity building on cashless economy, the use of mobile banking apps to mitigate queue in banking facilities and drive customers satisfaction; and the facilitation of achievement of SDGs 8 and 9 (create decent work and economic growth and increase industry, innovation, and infrastructure).

Objectives

The objectives of the course include:

1. conceptualise online banking
2. conceptualise digital bank, POS banking, mobile banking app and cashless economy
3. describe types of mobile banking apps in Nigeria
4. State the benefits of using mobile banking apps in Nigeria
5. Identify the risks and challenges of using mobile banking in Nigeria
6. describe types of digital banks
7. identify features of a digital banks
8. give an overview of cashless economy
9. state benefits/economic impact of cashless economy in Nigeria
10. describe the relationship between mobile banking apps and cashless economy.

Learning outcomes

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

1. define the concept online banking
2. explain the concepts' digital bank, POS banking, mobile banking apps and cashless economy
3. describe at least ten (10) types of mobile banking apps in Nigeria
4. State at least five (5) benefits of using mobile banking apps in Nigeria
5. identify at least two (2) risks and challenges of using mobile banking in Nigeria
6. describe at least ten (10) types of digital banks
7. identify at least three (3) of features of a digital bank
8. give an overview of at least two (2) paragraphs of evolution of cashless economy
9. state at least five (5) benefits/economic impact of cashless economy policy in Nigeria
10. describe at least in two (2) paragraphs the relationship between mobile banking apps and cashless economy.

Course contents

An overview of internet banking. Concepts' of digital banks, mobile banking apps and online banking. Benefits of using mobile banking apps in Nigeria. Challenges and risks of using mobile banking apps in Nigeria. Features of a digital bank. Zenith bank app. GTworld/gtbank mobile app. Mytaj mobile app. UBA banking app. Fidelity online banking. Stanbic IBTC app. FCMB app. Opay app. First mobile app. Union mobile app. Access bank mobile app. HB mobile app. Ecobank mobile banking app. Kuda bank. Vbank (VFD). Rubies bank. Fundall bank. Eyowo bank. Mintyn digital bank. Gomoney bank. ALAT bank. Kredi bank. Umba. Finacles'. FLEXCUBE. ICS banks. Temenos T24. Fusionbanking essence. POS banking. An overview of cashless economy. Benefits and impact of cashless economy. Challenges and risk of implementing cashless economy policy in Nigeria. Relationship between mobile apps and cashless economy policy in Nigeria.

SUN-FIN 104: Financial Acts and Anti Financial Crimes Agencies in Nigeria

(3 Units: Elective; LH=45)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of quality finance graduates who are well informed and knowledgeable in the application of financial Acts and the roles of anti-financial crimes agencies in promoting accountability and transparency culture in the private and public sectors in Nigeria is in congruence with SDGs 16 (guarantee peace, justice, and strong institutions) and SUN's mission of producing graduates with high moral values that drive national development. Relevance is seen in finance graduates from SUN being able to address the challenges of corruption and terrorism financing, promote accountability and transparency, and adherence to best practices in work places.

Overview

The course introduces the students to financial Acts, anti-financial crimes agencies, united nations security council regulations and Inter-governmental group against money laundering in west Africa (GIABA) regulations that help to enhance best practices in the utilization of financial resources which enable the students to develop capacity to drive accountability, transparency and productivity in private and public sectors.

This course is designed to expose students to finance act, 2021; money laundering (prevention and prohibition) act, 2022; terrorism prevention act, 2012 (as amended); terrorism prevention (freezing of international terrorist funds and other related matters) regulations, 2013; economic and financial crime commission (Establishment) act, 2004; the corrupt practices and other related offences act, 2000 and banks and other financial institutions act (BOFIA) 1991. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the of application of CBN AML/CFT regulations, 2013; CBN act, 2017; CBN AML/CFT risk-based supervision framework, 2001; financial action task force (FATF) recommendations; united nations security council regulations, and inter-governmental group against money laundering in west Africa (GIABA) regulations. The importance of the course lies in students' capacity building on the applications of financial acts, money laundering (prevention and prohibition) act, terrorism prevention act, 2012 (as amended) and terrorism prevention (freezing of international terrorist funds and other related matters) regulations, 2013; and the appreciation of the roles of anti-financial crimes agencies in fighting corruption and terrorism, promoting accountability and driving economic

development which is tandem with sustainable development goals (SDGs) number 16 (Guarantee Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. give an overview of financial acts in Nigeria
2. describe the parts' of the finance act, 2021
3. describe financial and anti-financial crimes acts in Nigeria
4. give an overview of anti-financial crimes agencies in Nigeria
5. describe the roles of Economic and financial crimes commission (EFCC)
6. describe the roles of Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
7. evaluate public opinion on the role of EFCC and ICPC on the fight against corruption and related offences
8. state anti-corruption regulations' at the international echelon

Learning outcomes

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

1. give an overview of at least two (2) paragraphs of financial acts in Nigeria
2. describe at least five (5) parts' of the finance act, 2021
3. describe at least five (5) financial and anti-financial crimes acts, in Nigeria
4. identify at least two anti-financial crimes agencies in Nigeria
5. mention at least four (4) roles of Economic and financial crimes commission (EFCC)
6. mention at least four (4) roles of Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
7. give an overview in at least three(3) paragraphs on public opinion on the role of EFCC and ICPC on the fight against corruption and related offences
8. state at least two (2) anti-corruption regulations' at the international echelon

Course contents

An overview of financial acts in Nigeria. Finance act, 2021 (part I to X). Money laundering (prevention and prohibition) act, 2022. Terrorism prevention act, 2012 (as amended). Terrorism prevention (freezing of international terrorist funds and other related matters) regulations, 2013. Economic and financial crime commission (Establishment) act, 2004. The corrupt practices and other related offences act 2000. Banks and other financial institutions act (BOFIA) 1991. CBN AML/CFT regulations, 2013. CBN act, 2017. CBN AML/CFT risk-based supervision framework, 2001. CBN circulars. Financial action task force (FATF) recommendations. United nations security council regulations. Inter-governmental group against money laundering in West Africa (GIABA) regulations. Economic and financial crimes commission (EFCC). The roles of Economic and financial crimes commission (EFCC). The independent corrupt practices commission (ICPC). The roles of independent corrupt practices commission (ICPC). African union convention on preventing and combating corruption. United nations convention against corruption (UNCAC).

SUN-FIN 105: Basic Finance Matrix and Application of Mathematical Models in Business (3 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=45)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of first-rate graduates who are highly skilled; in critical thinking, analytics and problem solving aligned with SUN's strategic objective of producing graduates with high sense of analytical skills, self confidence and self reliance. Relevance is seen in producing graduate who have strong analytical skills and are able to apply mathematical models in solving managerial problems and drive productivity in private and public sectors in Nigeria.

Overview

The course introduces the students to foundational finance matrix and application of mathematical models in solving managerial problems in contemporarily business environment which can enable them to have high level of analytical skills and capacity to drive productivity in private and public sectors.

This course is designed to expose students to loan amortization schedule, inventory management, stock valuation, forecasting and goodwill. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students on application of transportation model, assignment model and queuing model in business and financial functions, and decision making processes in organizations. The importance of the course lies in students' capacity building on applications of mathematical models into financial and business functions and the provision of foundational knowledge on essentials finance matrix that helps to drive academic excellence among students which is in tandem with SDGs 8 (provision of quality education).

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. describe inventory model
2. describe stock valuation methods
3. describe loan amortization schedule
4. identify forecasting models
5. describe goodwill and depreciation methods
6. explain the applications of mathematical models in finance and business functions
7. inculcate problem solving and analytical skills on students

Learning Outcomes

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

1. perform basic computations on inventory model and stock valuation
2. apply basic computations on stock valuation
3. perform basic computations in loan amortization schedule
4. perform calculations on at least two (2) forecasting models
5. perform computations on at least four (4) goodwill and depreciation methods
6. demonstrate basic understanding on at least three (3) mathematical models application in finance and management.
7. develop problem-solving skills from the mathematical ideas learnt

Course contents

An overview of inventory model. Economic order quantity (EOQ). Stock valuation. Loan amortization. Forecasting. Methods of goodwill calculation. Depreciation. 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. Break-even analysis . Application of set theory in business. Application of indices in business. Business application of integration. Business application of differentiation.

SUN-FIN 106: Currency Redesign, Swap and Ethical Banking

(3 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=45)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of graduates who are knowledgeable and well informed on contemporary approaches to currency redesign, currency swap and ethical banking that drive productivity; effectiveness and efficiency in policies formation and implementation processes is in tandem with SUN's strategic goal of being a citadel of learning that promote societal values, professionalism, excellent opportunities and driver of economic growth and development; and sustainable development goals (SDGs) 2, 10, 11, 12 and 16. . Relevance is seen in finance graduates from SUN being able to equipped themselves with knowledge, skills and competence necessary for mitigation of currency fraud, fighting against counterfeit currency, facilitate cash flow and enhancement of professionalism/best practices in currency redesign, currency swap and ethical banking that reduces inequality, erase hunger, guarantee peace, justice, and strong Institutions; mobilize sustainable cities and communities and drives economic growth and development in Nigeria.

Overview

The course introduces the students to the historical concept and evolution of currency redesign and swap, issues leading to currency redesign and swap and ethical banking approaches that enhance effective implementation and achievement of the desired outcomes of currency redesign and swap initiatives.

This course is designed to expose students to various types' of currency redesign concepts and theories; challenges of currency redesign policy framework and benefits/economic impact of currency redesign and swap initiatives. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of currency swap contract, currency swap verses interest swap, and contemporary approaches of mitigating currency redesign challenges which help to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in policy implementation framework and drive economic growth and development in Nigeria. The importance of the course lies in building students capacity and competence on currency redesign and swap policy framework, mitigation of currency fraud, fighting against counterfeit currency, facilitation of cash flow and enhancement of professionalism/best practices in currency redesign and swap policy that enhances the students' opportunities to contribute to economic growth and development in Nigeria.

Objectives

The objectives of the course include:

1. conceptualise currency redesign, currency swap and interest rate swap
2. conceptualise ethical banking
3. give an overview of evolution of currency redesign and swap policy
4. describe issues leading to currency redesign and swap
5. identify challenges of currency redesign and swap policy implementation
6. describe stages and best practices in currency redesign and swap policy framework
7. highlights the benefits/economic impact of currency redesign and swap policy
8. describe currency redesign concepts and theories
9. state banking ethical principles
10. state the relationship between banking ethical principles adherence and effective implementation of currency redesign policy.

Learning outcomes

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

1. explain the concepts' currency redesign, currency swap and interest rate swap
2. define ethical banking
3. give an overview of at least three (3) paragraphs on evolution of currency redesign and swap
4. describe at least five (5) issues leading to currency redesign and swap
5. identify at least four (4) challenges of currency redesign and swap policy implementation
6. describe at least three (3) stages and best practices in currency redesign and swap policy framework
7. highlights at least five (5) benefits/economic impact of currency redesign and swap policy
8. describe at least two (2) currency redesign concepts and theories
9. mention at least five (5) banking ethical principles
10. describe in at least two (2) paragraphs the relationship between banking ethical principles adherence and effective implementation of currency redesign policy

Course contents

Historical evolution of the Nigerian Naira. The concept of currency swap. Concept of currency redesign. Evolution of currency redesign and swap. Currency swap verses interest rate swap. Currency swap contract. Issues leading to currency redesign. Challenges of currency redesign. Stages and best practices of currency redesign policy framework. Solution to the challenges of currency redesigns. Economic impact/benefits of currency redesign. Currencies redesign concepts. Currency redesigns theories. Meaning and nature of ethics and bank ethics. Sources, development and application of

ethical principles. Ethics, morality and law. Some basic concepts of ethics. Scope of ethics in the modern contexts. Business and banking ethics including major principles of business ethics. Ethical issues and challenges in the banking business and profession. Executive morality and ethical dilemma. Major types of ethical problems of bankers. Codes of conduct and ethical standards for banking and other financial services business. Case studies, including legal issues and decision on ethical matters.

SUN-FIN 107: Introduction to Contemporary Approaches in Public Finance (3 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=45)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of premium graduates who are have well-cultured prudence skills in public sectors and sustainable development driven mindsets; aligned with the SUN's strategic goal of producing graduates who are drivers of national development and facilitators SDGs achievement. Relevance is seen in finance graduates from SUN being well-informed on public sectors financing, prudence in revenue generation and utilization of public resources to drive national development and attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria and Africa.

Overview

The course introduces the students to principles of public finance, constitutional provisions governing the sharing of revenue among the three tiers of government and the contemporary changing role of states in national development.

This course is designed to expose students to scope and development of public finance, public expenditure structure and growth, economic efficiency and public policy. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of budget as an instrument of planning, control and coordination; public role in the control of government expenditure; management of national debt and monetary policy. The importance of the course lies in producing future ready finance graduates with high sense of prudence in the generation of revenue and utilization of public resources with the tendencies of driving national development and achievement of SDGs through promotion of prudence in public resources utilization.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. conceptualize public finance
2. conceptualize public expenditure growth
3. explain the primary causes of public expenditure growth
4. give an overview of allocation function, distribution, the stabilization function
5. describe sources of government revenue
6. evaluate public debt and management strategies

Learning outcomes

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

1. explain the concept public finance
2. define the concept public expenditure
3. state at least five (5) causes of public expenditure growth
4. describe precisely in at least three paragraphs government allocation function, distribution, the stabilization function
5. mention at least four (4) sources of government revenue
6. describe at least two (2) 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.

200 level

GST 212: Philosophy, Logic and Human Existence

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

ENT 211: Entrepreneurship and Innovation

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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.

FIN: 202: Principles of Insurance

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the nature and functions of insurance;
2. discuss some classifications of risk;
3. identify the insurance market, and intermediaries and their functions;
4. describe major categories of general insurance business;
5. evaluate all types of life assurance contracts their uses and benefits;
6. explain the principle of contract as relate to insurance;
7. define insurance contract and the rules applying to insurance; and
8. discuss the various principles of insurance.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 204: Quantitative Analysis

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN 209: Elements of Banking.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

After studying this course the student should be able to:

1. describe the concepts of banking and the financial system;
2. explain the principles of banking;
3. elucidate the broad functions of banks;

4. analyze and explain the basic raison d'etre for banks;
5. describe the components of the balance sheets of banks;
6. elucidate the liability and asset portfolio management "problem" of banks; and
7. discuss the roles of the Chartered Institute of Bankers and the CBN.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 210 Banking Methods and Process.

(3 Units C : LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the concept and role of banking;
2. distinguish between banks and moneylenders;
3. discuss all forms of banking operations in Nigeria;
4. explain banker and customer relationship;
5. identify and discuss accounts and specialised accounts of customers;
6. list and discuss negotiable instruments;
7. list the duties of paying and collecting bankers;
8. mention and explain other services of banks;
9. discuss relationships with limited liability companies in relations to loans and advances;
10. discuss bankruptcy; and
11. mention and discuss securities for bank advances and loan recovery.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 215 Applications of Computers in Finance and Banking.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the programme students should be able to:

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 216 Fundamentals of Deposit Insurance.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. discuss deposit insurance scheme in Nigeria;
2. explain the concept of deposit insurance system and the concept of financial safety;
3. list the mandate, powers and governance of the Nigeria deposit insurance corporation;
4. explain the inter-relationships among safety-net participants and cross border issues;
5. describe the Financial Stability Board (FSB);
6. discuss the key attributes of effective resolution regimes for financial institutions;
7. explain the activities of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI); and
8. mention the IADI core principles for effective deposit insurance system.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 217 Law of Banking.

(3Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. comprehend the essential ingredients of banking law;
2. understand the way regulations impact corporate governance and how to handle instruments in the money and capital markets;
3. describe finance and banking transactional instruments;
4. explain finance and banking policies;
5. discuss the process of loan recovery in banks; and
6. define various types of debenture and other security instruments

Course Contents

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

SUN-FIN 207: Real Estate Development and Mortgage Finance (3 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=15)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of finance graduates who are knowledgeable and highly skilled in mortgage finance and banking, creative funding and strong drive for proffering solutions to the myriad of challenges besetting the nation economy including the rapid growing housing deficit in Nigeria, is in agreement with SUN's strategic goal of producing graduates with towering problem-solving skills and drivers of national development and with SDGs 3- good health and well-being and 11- sustainable cities and communities. Relevance is seen in finance graduates from SUN being able to address the challenges of rapid growing housing deficit in Nigeria through creative funding, fraud mitigation, adherence to best practices and promotion of accountability and transparency in mortgage financing and banking.

Overview

The course introduces the students to real estate development, theory and practice of mortgage financing, estimation and forecasting of housing deficit using industrial models and mortgage backed securities that fund mortgages in capital market as well as strategies adopted to address real estate development and mortgage financing deficit in Nigeria.

This course is designed to expose students to various housing development agencies, estate development and investment decision, mortgage financing, financial engineering and international funding sources for real estate development which facilitate availability of funds for housing and real estate development and achievement of sustainable economic developments. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of national housing fund management and addressing the rapid growing housing deficit financing in Nigeria through funding. The importance of the course lies in mitigation of fraud and embezzlement of public funds allocated to housing and real estate development, creative sourcing/funding, adherence to best practices and promotion of accountability and transparency in mortgage financing and banking in Nigeria and Africa; thereby making resources available for the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) 3 and 11. The objectives of the course, learning outcomes, and contents are provided to address this challenge (financing of housing deficit).

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. conceptualise real estate development and housing deficit
2. conceptualise housing and real estate funding
3. state sources of funding housing and real estate development in Nigeria
4. describe international sources of funding housing and real estate development
5. highlight challenges of financing housing and real estate development in Nigeria
6. identify mitigating strategies for housing deficit financing.
7. describe mortgage financing theories and initiatives

Learning outcomes

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

1. explain the concepts' real estate development and housing deficit
2. define the concepts' housing and real estate funding
3. state at least four (4) sources of funding housing and real estate development in Nigeria
4. describe at least two (2) international sources of funding housing and real estate development
5. describe at least three (3) challenges of financing housing and real estate development in Nigeria
6. identify at least one (1) mitigating strategies for housing deficit financing
7. describe at least two (2) mortgage financing theories and initiatives

Course contents

An overview of housing and real estate development. Concept of housing (shelter, infrastructure and social utilities). The concept housing deficit and funding. Sources of fund for housing and real estate development. International sources of fund for housing and real estate development. Housing economics. Mortgage market and finance. Mortgage securities. Nigerian housing problems. Estimation and forecasting of housing deficits using various industrial models. Types of mortgages. Mortgage mathematics. Concept and types of Mortgage backed securities, valuation and risks management. Repayment and prepayments management. Challenges of financing housing and real estate development

in Nigeria. Mitigating strategies for housing deficit financing. Mortgage financing theories. Mortgage financing initiatives.

SUN-FIN 208: Analytics in Finance

(2 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=15)

Senate-Approved Relevance

Training of first-rate graduates who are highly skilled; in critical thinking, analytics and problem solving aligned with SUN's strategic objective of producing graduates with high sense of analytical skills, self confidence and self reliance. Relevance is seen in producing finance graduates who have strong analytical skills and are able to apply analytics in solving organizational problems and drive productivity in Nigeria economy.

Overview

The course introduces the students to finance, accounting and economics matrix's, currency pegging , key economic indicators, Bloomberg and Info-ware market data terminals, fixed income and forex markets, investment banking and portfolio which enable the students to have high level of analytical skills and capacity to drive productivity in the economic.

This course is designed to expose students to valuation of financial assets, value at risk (VaR) scenario analysis, equities valuation; fixed income investment, inflation and deflation cycle, hedging currency risk, effective business decisions and market forces . Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of stock and bond returns, market Intelligence and company valuation. The importance of the course lies in students' capacity building for critical thinking, creativity; identification of relationships among several variables in the financial market as well as practical skills to convert such knowledge into concrete decision-making that can create value for both organizations and the economy as a whole; and strengthen the students ability to develop business strategies, analytics and problem solving skills that drive organizational productivity and achievement of SDGs number 4 (quality education) and SDG number 8 (decent work and economic growth).

Objectives

The objectives of this course include:

1. conceptualise financial analytics.
2. describe the dynamics of data analytics
3. give an overview of financial market
4. state economic indicators
5. describe the dynamics of currencies
6. describe valuation of fixed-income investments
7. state the process of equity valuation
8. describe firms and investors portfolio development and management process.
9. describe Bloomberg terminals and info-ware market data terminals

Learning Outcomes

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

1. define the concept financial analytics
2. explain the concept data analytics
3. give an overview of at least three (3) paragraphs of financial market
4. compute at least five (5) economic indicators
5. describe at least two (2) tools for accessing and hedging currencies.
6. describe at least two methods used for evaluating fixed-income investments
7. state at least two method of equity valuation.
8. describe in at least three (3) paragraphs the process of portfolio management, portfolio risk and return.
9. apply Bloomberg terminals and info-ware market data terminals

Course Content

Overview of financial analytics. Financial market. Economic indicators. Purchasing managers index. Currencies and the currency market mechanism. Currency pegging (fixed and floating exchange rate). Defending currency pegs. Short-term drivers of currency pair value (changes in interest rates, changes in inflation, changes in trade value). Purchasing power parity. Inflation and deflation cycle. Currency risk and tools for accessing it (historic volatility of currency pair value and analyst forecast of currency pair value). Hedging currency risk (Gold as the ancient currency) Currency pegging (fixed and floating exchange rate). Fixed income investment (corporate and government bonds, bond yield and valuation, drivers of bond values). Equities valuation (Nature of Equities; Calculating returns on individual stock and market indices). Factors to consider when comparing stock and bond returns (dividend, inflation, residual earnings, earnings volatility). Earnings estimation (industry classification, suppliers and customers, revenue projections, cost base). Relative share valuation. Portfolio management approaches. Portfolio research (equity screening, back-testing, security description). Market Intelligence. Financial analysis and company analysis (valuation). Analyzing a portfolio's performance. Assessment of portfolio's risk (ex-post risk measures (historical) and ex-ante risk measures (future estimates). Value at Risk (VaR), scenario analysis). Data analytics. Bloomberg terminals. Info-ware market data terminals.

SUN-FIN 211: Basic Statistics in Finance

(2 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=15)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of best graduates who are highly skilled and knowledgeable in the application of statistics and trend analysis which are the critical parts research and modern techniques of asking relevant problem-solving questions, is in accordance with SUN's strategic goal of promoting quality research, to address research capacity deficit in Nigeria and Africa; through the training of graduates who have requisite skills in research and problems solving. Relevance is seen in finance graduates from SUN being able to develop research capacity and data collection, analyses, interpretation, and presentation skills that tend to resolve data and research deficit in the economy thereby driving economic development.

Overview

Business statistics techniques are essentially important in all our endeavours. This is because, everything we do and everywhere we go, we find out that our knowledge is incomplete, and problems are waiting to be solved. We have to address the void in our knowledge and try to resolve unresolved problems we encounter, by gathering data, asking relevant questions and seeking relevant answers to them. This highlights the importance of preparing students in finance with the knowledge and skills of data gathering, summary and analyses which enhances research and problem-solving capacity.

The course is designed to expose students to techniques of collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and presenting statistical data, obtaining answers and solutions, through inquiringly studying evidences obtained through scientific methods. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of scientific investigation, information gathering, analysis and interpretation of data, problem identification and report writing, regression analyses, times series analyses, statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS), Eviews and strata. The significance of the course lies in the need to achieve all the sustainable development goals (SDGs numbers 1-17); as all facets of life that are required to transform our world will depend on quality research. These include areas of poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, peace justice, and strong institutions.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. explain the analysis of descriptive statistic such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation, variance frequency and percentiles;
2. discuss diagrammatic reporting using pie chart, histogram and bar charts;
3. discuss inferential statistical analysis such as simple regression, multiple regression and logistic regression;

4. explain correlation analysis, such as Pearson correlation, Kendal's Tau and Spearman rank correlation;
5. discuss parametric and non-parametric tests
6. explain the application of relevant statistical software including SPSS, Strata and EViews

Learning Outcomes

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

1. compute descriptive statistics such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation variance frequency and percentiles
2. demonstrate diagrammatic reporting using pie chart, histogram and bar charts
3. perform inferential statistical analysis, such as simple regression, multiple regression and logistic regression
4. compute the various forms of correlation analysis such as Pearson correlation, Kendal's Tau and Spearman rank correlation
5. explain at least three (3) parametric and non-parametric tests;
6. apply at least two (2) relevant statistical software (including SPSS, Strata, and E-views) in statistical analysis

Course contents

Descriptive statistical analysis using mean, median and mode. Descriptive statistical analysis using standard deviation and variance. Descriptive statistical analysis using frequency and percentiles. Diagrammatical reporting using pie chart, histogram and bar chart. Inferential statistical analysis using simple regression. Inferential statistical analysis using multiple regression. Inferential statistical analysis using logistic regression. Correlation analysis using Pearson correlation. Correlation analysis using Kendal's Tau. Correlation analysis using Spearman rank correlation. Paired t-test. Unpaired t-tests. Two-sample t-test. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Mann Whitney U Test. Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test. Kruskal Wallis Test. Application of statistical software like SPSS, Stata and E-views. Times series analyses. Probability Distributions: Discrete (Binomial, Poisson, Hypergeometric). Probability Distributions: Continuous (Normal, Standard Normal and Exponential). Statistical Estimation Theory [including Parameters, Unbiased Estimates, Point and Interval Estimates, Confidence Intervals].

SUN-FIN 212: Business Development and Growth in Finance

(2 Units: Elective; LH=30; PH-)

Senate-approved relevance

The training of finance graduates that are highly skilled in business development for entrepreneurs especially in Aba in Abia State (Aba town) that is densely populated with both small and medium enterprises is in agreement with Spiritan University's mission to produce graduates that are not only employers of labour but also consultants to many business organizations. Relevance is seen in equipping finance graduate with the necessary skills to be able to play a significant role in assisting prospective entrepreneurs in acquiring the essential knowledge that will be fundamental to a successful business engagement.

Overview

Setting up businesses, especially medium and small enterprises, is usually associated with so many uncertainties. Many do not understand the necessity for business proposals before commencement. Even those that understand it; they find it absolutely difficult to develop one. There is no gainsaying that understanding the business environment before starting any meaningful activity will go a long way in reducing probable environmental risks the business may have to contend with.

The course is designed to adequately expose students to basic requirements for business development, business proposal models and the skills required to prepare them. It will also enable students to acquire essential finance skills that enhance success in business. This course also, emphasis the need for finance managers to encourage their clients to comply with statutory requirements both, before and after commencement of the business.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. describe basic requirements for business development
2. conceptualise business proposal in the context of medium and small scale enterprises
3. explain the steps required to develop a good business proposal
4. prepare different types of business proposals
5. explain different features of business proposal
6. describe key elements of business proposal
7. distinguish business proposal from other business reports
8. describe accounting skills for business success.
9. explain statutory requirements for commencement of both medium and small scale businesses.
10. describe corporate registration procedures

Learning Outcomes

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

1. itemize at least five (5) requirements for business development
2. describe the concept business proposal in relation to medium and small scale enterprises.
3. State at least four (4) steps required to develop a good business plan.
4. describe at least five (5) types of business proposal
5. Identify at least five (5) features of business proposal
6. describe at least six (6) key elements of business proposal
7. Identify at least two (2) differences between a business proposal and other business reports.
8. identify at least seven (7) accounting skills for business success
9. describe at least four (4) requirements before commencement of both medium and small scale businesses.
10. explain corporate registration procedures.

Course contents

Meaning of business proposal. Types of business proposal. Features of business proposal. Analysis of business proposals from different enterprises. Skills required for business proposal. key elements of business proposal. Linkages with medium and small scale enterprises. Merits and demerits of business proposal. Basic requirements for business development. Accounting skills for business success. Statutory requirements for commencement of medium and small scale enterprises. Corporate registration requirements and procedures. Practical exposure to business registration procedures by Corporate Affairs Commission. Challenges of developing business proposals. Business proposal formats and template. Business proposals sources of information. Business environmental scanning. Identification of opportunities.

300 level

GST 312: Peace and Conflict Resolution

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Concepts of peace, conflict and security in a multi-ethnic nation. Types and theories of conflicts: ethnic, religious, economic, geo-political conflicts. Structural conflict theory, realist theory of conflict, frustration-aggression conflict theory. Root causes of conflict and violence in Africa: indigene and settlers' phenomena; boundary/boarder disputes; political disputes; ethnic disputes and rivalries. Economic inequalities; social dispute. Nationalist movements and agitations. Selected conflict case studies – Tiv-Junkun; Zango Kartaf. Chieftaincy and land disputes, etc. Peace building, management of conflicts and security. Peace and human development. Approaches to ease & conflict management -

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

ENT 312: Venture Creation

(2 Units C: LH 15; PH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 303 Principles of Finance.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. explain the concept of financial management and roles of a financial manager;
2. discuss the aims of finance functions;
3. list and discuss the short-term and long-term sources of funds;
4. discuss the methods of issuing the instruments of debt;
5. prepare and explain the 'sources of funds' and 'uses of funds' for the company using information from the balance sheet;
6. explain and apply financial resources management in firms and its challenges;
7. explain the concept of working capital and working capital management;
8. discuss cash management techniques and preparation a cash budget;
9. identify and explain domestic/external sources of capital formation;

10. explain time value of money; and
11. list and explain types of leasing agreements.

Course Contents

Financial statements, cash flow and taxes with a look at key financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statements and cash flow statements. The course also deals with capital budgeting, risk and return, cost of capital and financial policy, planning and management. Also examined are the various financial ratios and the type of information that they convey to us with regard to the financial health of a business and the process of looking ahead and anticipating the future. Financial statements analysis – P&L, balance sheet & cash flow. Taxes & depreciation. Basic theories, concepts, techniques and skills of financial management. Tools for measuring and analysing the financial performance of a firm. Financial planning and forecasting. The Financial environment: Markets, institutions, and interest rates. Risk and rates of return, Time value of money. Bonds and their valuation. Stocks and their valuation. Basics of capital budgeting. Introduction to global markets and their impacts on and linkages with the global markets. Application of the finance techniques by doing assignments on various financial topics utilizing MS excel (computer lab) and stock investing.

FIN: 304 Development Finance.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Introduction to development finance. Development finance and finance-development nexus. Entrepreneurship financing and technological innovation. Development finance institutions and their role in development. Small and Medium Enterprises finance in emerging economies. Microcredit and micro financing and poverty alleviation. Sustainable financing and new financing initiatives. Human capital development and financing initiatives. Financial development. Financial inclusion. Economic growth and development.

FIN: 305 Financial Systems in Nigeria

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. discuss the financial system and explain the types and characteristics of financial assets;
2. explain international as well as Nigerian financial system;
3. discuss the operations of capital market in Nigeria;
4. explain operations of money market in Nigeria;
5. mention and discuss functions of Central Banking;
6. identify and explain functions of commercial banks, merchant banks, and development banks;
7. discuss the functions of investment companies and insurance companies; and
8. discuss comparative banking and financial system.

Course Contents

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

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

FIN: 308 Bank Lending and Credit Administration

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 313 Financial Management**(2 Units C: LH 30)****Learning Outcomes**

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

1. define financial management and its objectives;
2. explain some basic concepts such as right issue, preference share and commercial papers;
3. understand the meaning of opportunity cost of capital and its usefulness;
4. discuss the methods of evaluating capital budgeting;
5. explain the various investment appraisal methods and its associated problems;
6. explain the legal and regulatory considerations for mergers and acquisitions;
7. describe the impact that the issue of dividends may have on a company's share price;
8. explain the various theories of dividend policy and dividend decisions;
9. explain valuation of shares and the various methods of valuing shares;
10. define risk, risk management and the various ways of dealing with financial risk; and
11. explain the different capital structure theories.

Course Contents

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

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

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

1. explain the risks that must be managed in financial institutions;
2. discuss the issue of liquidity and performance management;
3. comprehend public relations management in the financial institutions/sector;
4. describe capital adequacy in Finance and banking transactions;
5. analyze the risk management processes involved in Financing; and 6. comprehend the concept of credit management in financial institutions.

Course Contents

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

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

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 317 Entrepreneurship in Finance

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. be more prepared to start up and successfully manage their own businesses;
2. understand financial statements for small businesses;
3. grasp fundamental finance concepts such as net present value and risk management;
4. apply operational and interactive techniques for small business owners;
5. develop interpersonal communication skills through participation in class discussions and problem-solving exercises. Present arguments and findings. Objectively critique findings of fellow students;
6. acquire technology skills - individual/group research, using publicly available on-line sources. Excel proficiency in financial management;
7. appreciate cultural sensitivity and diversity - harness international and professional diversity of students in viewing issues and problems from different perspectives;
8. possess quantitative reasoning -students will learn how to prepare and apply financial models to appraise the value of a venture or better evaluate the market potential of an opportunity;
9. cultivate critical thinking - exercise the powers of inquiry, logical thinking and critical analysis. Interpret and evaluate theoretical arguments and empirical evidence;
10. evaluate and discuss challenges related to corporate governance, social responsibility and ethical and professional behavior;

11. attain a broad understanding of management principles and techniques – communication, reporting, motivation, conflict management, risk management, hire- fire decisions; and
12. develop skills to prepare and present a financially sound investment presentation to top management and/or investors.

Course Contents

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

SUN-FIN 312: Research Methodology and Academic Writing in Finance (2 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=45)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of first-rate graduates who are highly skilled in contemporary finance research methodology and communication of research outcomes to the local and global communities to drive development is in agreement with SUN's strategic goals of advancing scholarship and knowledge by promoting research and its practical application in advancing socio-economic development. Relevance is seen in inculcating research oriented mindsets' and skills in graduates of finance programme in SUN and the provision of a framework to address the challenges of research deficit in the university community and the nation economy.

Overview

The course introduces the students to the overview of research, classification of research, formulation of research titles, preliminary pages of a research and development of research Proposal, conceptual framework and methodology which enable the students to acquire knowledge on Skills of Scientific investigation, information gathering, analysis and interpretation in dealing with business and organizational behavior problems in Nigeria, the art of problem identification and analysis, data gathering, analysis and report writing.

This course is designed to expose students to best practices in research writing and report in the field of finance and application of research in advancing knowledge and facilitate socio-economic development. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of scientific investigation, information gathering, analysis and interpretation of data, problem identification and report writing in academic. The importance of the course lies in the impartation of research skills on graduates of finance programme in SUN and the provision of a framework to address the challenges of research deficit in Nigeria and driving development-oriented research.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. conceptualize research and research methodology
2. give an overview of research
3. explain the components of a research project report
4. describe methodology and its application in research
5. describe data analyses methods and techniques in finance research
6. give an overview of academic writing
7. explain the advantages of academic writing
8. explain the purposes and elements of academic writing
9. describe the techniques of academic writing
10. highlight different sections of a research paper and report
11. demonstrate the writing of proposals
12. describe the processes of getting a paper published

13. identify the appropriate journals for publication
14. describe critical elements of collaborative research
15. prepare and present effective PowerPoint presentation

Learning outcomes

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

1. explain the concepts' research and research methodology
2. state at least five (5) types of scientific research
3. describe at least five (5) components of a research report
4. mention at least four (4) components of the methodology section in a research report
5. apply at least two (2) data analyses techniques/methods in research
6. define academic reading and writing
7. State at least five (5) advantages of academic writing
8. explain at least two (2) purposes and four (4) elements of academic writing
9. identify at least (5) techniques of academic writing
10. state at least four (4) different sections of a research paper
11. write at least one (1) research proposal
12. write at least two (2) paragraphs on the processes involved in paper publication
13. describe precisely the journal selection process in relation to subject matter
14. describe at least six (6) critical elements of collaborative research.
15. prepare and present at least one (1) effective PowerPoint presentation

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.

SUN-FIN 314: Oil and Gas Finance

(3 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=15)

Senate-approved relevance

The discovery of crude oil in commercial quantities in Nigeria and exploration activities is largely dominated by foreign companies and engagement of foreign experts. The participation of indigenous businessmen in the core sub-areas of oil exploration and exploitation has been marginal. One of the major factors responsible for this is the lack of sound and in-depth knowledge of oil and gas business finance. Training of premium graduates who are highly knowledgeable in financing oil and gas projects in developing countries, project financing for the international petroleum industry and the application of contemporary finance practices in oil and gas sector in Nigeria underscore the need of SUN's producing graduates who are national development drivers in alignment with her mission and vision avowal. Also, the training of

top-notch graduates who have quality intellectual capacity in finance techniques and banking system used in the petroleum industry most especially in the upstream sector of the industry in Nigerian economy will enable Nigeria government find solution to the various challenges staring out the nation's financing system, causing unabated revenue leakages in oil sector. Relevance is seen in finance graduates from SUN being able to address the challenges of revenue leakages, poor accountability, oil production financing, oil refinery financing, and adherence to best practices in oil and gas in Nigeria, and facilitating the engagement of indigenous experts and participation of indigenous businessmen in the core sub-areas of oil exploration and exploitation in the oil and gas sector.

Overview

The course introduces the students to oil and gas sector in Nigeria; with a view of imparting on the students the ability to promoting revenue generation and effective utilization of resources from oil and gas sector in Nigeria. The focus of oil and gas finance is to provide required knowledge on the role of finance in oil and gas industry, financing oil and gas projects in developing countries, project financing for the international petroleum industry, history, nature, operations, and application of best practices and extant laws that relates to oil and gas industry in Nigeria and at the global business environment.

This course is designed to expose students to the general overview of the oil and gas industry in Nigeria; oil production financing, oil refinery financing, financing options in oil and gas industry, financing reporting in oil and gas industry, oil and gas producers financial performance, the roles of regulatory agencies in the oil and gas industry such as the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), National Petroleum Investment Management Services (NAPIMS), Department of Petroleum Services (DPR) and Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS); effects of the provisions of the Petroleum Industry Governance (PIG) and the fiscal/operating arrangement and regimes in the upstream sector, financing sources for oil and gas companies, capital budgeting and risk analysis. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of evaluating and advising management on corporate governance issues, financial reporting, the scope and administration of the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) Act, 2007 and on the scope and administration of the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act, 2007 (as amended). The importance of the course lies in exposing the students to oil and gas sector and producing graduates with insight on financing framework in oil and gas sector in Nigeria, thereby facilitating the engagement of indigenous experts and participation of indigenous businessmen in the core sub-areas of oil exploration and exploitation in the oil and gas sector which is in congruence with SDGs 1 (elimination of poverty) and 10 (reduce inequality).

Objectives

This course intends to:

1. give an overview of oil and gas sector in Nigeria
2. conceptualize oil and gas finance
3. discuss the fiscal/operating arrangement and regimes in the upstream sector
4. describe Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) Act, 2007
5. evaluate Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act, 2007 (as amended)
6. describe the underlying principles of oil and gas finance
7. state the causes of revenue leakages in oil and gas sector
8. describe financial management and ways of blocking revenue leakages in the oil and gas industry
9. Describe corporate governance issues in oil and gas sector
10. State challenges and risks associated with financing oil and gas businesses
11. describe sources of funding oil and gas projects and businesses.
12. describe oil and gas production and refinery financing
13. highlight challenges of financing oil and gas projects in developing countries
14. state the roles of finance in oil and gas industry
15. identify financing options in oil and gas industry
16. describe financing reporting and financial performance in oil and gas industry.

Learning Outcomes

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

1. state at least four (4) oil and gas regulatory agencies and their roles
2. define the concept oil and gas financing
3. explain at least five (5) oil and gas operating arrangements
4. describe in at least two (2) paragraphs the scope and administration of the NEITI Act, 2007
5. describe in at least two (2) paragraphs the scope and administration of the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act, 2007 (as amended).
6. describe at least two underlying principles of oil and gas finance
7. state at least four (4) causes of revenue leakages in oil and gas sector
8. describe at least four ways of blocking revenue leakages in the oil and gas sector in Nigeria
9. describe in at least two (2) paragraphs corporate governance issues in oil and gas sector in Nigeria
10. State at least four (4) challenges and risks associated with financing oil and gas businesses
11. Identify at least two sources of funding oil and gas projects and businesses
12. describe in at least two (2) paragraphs oil and gas production and refinery financing
13. highlight at least three (3) challenges of financing oil and gas projects in developing countries
14. state at least five (5) roles of finance in oil and gas industry
15. identify at least two (2) financing options in oil and gas industry
16. mention at least three (3) financial performance indicators in oil and gas industry

Course Contents

The general overview of the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. History and nature of oil and gas operations. Definition of petroleum, origin of petroleum, its Industry characteristic and activities. The history of the Nigerian oil and gas industry. 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. The roles of regulatory agencies in the oil and gas industry such as the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), National Petroleum Investment Management Services (NAPIMS), Department of Petroleum Services (DPR) and Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). Effects of the provisions of The Petroleum Industry Governance (PIG) Bill. The fiscal/operating arrangement/regimes in the upstream sector, with emphasis on: (i) Joint Venture (JV); (ii) Production sharing contract (PSC) taking into consideration the provisions of Deep Offshore and Inland Basin Production Sharing Contract (Amendment) Act, 2019; (iii) Risk service arrangement; (iv) Oil and gas free trade zones; and (v) Marginal field operators. Overview of finance for the oil and gas industry. The relevance and importance of finance to the success of your oil and gas businesses. Financial decision making in the oil and gas industry. A review of the financing tools. Corporate governance issues and agency. Ratio analysis and analytic models. Financing sources for oil and gas companies. Capital budgeting, risk analysis, equity and commodity risks. The unique features of oil and gas finance that impact on reporting and decision making. Capital budgeting and costing techniques. Analytics of oil and gas finance in the Niger Delta Region. Oil and gas financial statements and accounting disclosures. Challenges and risks associated with financing oil and gas businesses. Causes of revenue leakages in oil and gas sector. Measures of blocking revenue leakages in the oil and gas sector in Nigeria. The role of finance in oil and gas industry. Financing oil and gas projects in developing countries. Project financing for the international petroleum industry. Oil production financing. Oil refinery financing. Financing options in oil and gas industry. Financing reporting in oil and gas industry. Oil and gas producers financial performance.

400 Level

FIN: 404 Research Project.

(6 Units C: PH 270)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. carry out a substantial research-based project;
2. demonstrate capacity to improve student achievement, engagement and retention;
3. demonstrate capacity to lead and manage change through collaboration with others;

4. demonstrate an understanding of the ethical issues associated with practitioner research;
5. analyze data and synthesize research findings;
6. report research findings in written and verbal forms; and
7. use research findings to advance financial education theory and practice.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 408 Project Evaluation.

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 409 Financial Technology (FINTECH). (3 Units C: LH 45) Learning Outcomes At the end of the course, students should be able to: 1. understand global Fintech landscape and describe the role of banks and financial service providers in shaping and responding to innovation and disruption; 2. describe banking and finance ecosystem and the role of consumers in shaping up current environment; 3. link behavioral finance theories to technological advances in banking; 4. think holistically and generate FinTech ideas; 5. understand the forces behind technological changes in the industry and apply disruption methodologies to practical case studies. Disruption is opportunity not a threat; 6. evaluate FinTech proposals; 7. recognize what type of innovation and disruption is value added with a potential to reshape legacy environment; 8. appreciate various challenges and complexities in the process of FinTech innovation; 9. possess the ability to critically discuss and present realistic proposal from idea generation to implementation; 10. gain introductory programming skills in the context of finance theory and application using python platform; and 11. appreciate the possibilities and boundaries of technology.

Course Contents

Overview of electronic banking arena. Hardware and software requirements in electronic banking, retail banking, electronic delivery channels and products such as: ATM, Telephony, Internet, Mobile, TV Banking. Banking Products: Traditional products, The new banking products and Segmentation. Banking systems for electronic delivery, Front-end and Presentation, Middleware and messaging, Back-end and the business rules. Security: a) Encryption b) Firewalls c)

Authentication. Banking Organisation for electronic delivery: Future Trends i) Breakdown of geographic barriers ii) Commoditization of banking products and new competitors iii) New competitive strategies for banks iv) Banking technology: a) Customer Relationship Management (CRM) b) Virtual banks c) Data mining d) Intelligent agents e) Biometrics f) Mobile wireless access devices: 1. Risk management for electronic banking. Risks in computer and electronic banking. Electronic money., Electronic cash. Internet Communication Technology. Electronic Payment Systems. Fundamentals of FinTech: (i) Audit of electronic banking activities. Financial Technologies (ii) financial innovations and their disruptive effects. (iii) Block-chain technologies and application in the finance industry. (iv) Concept of digital currency and operation of crypto currencies (v) FinTech operation and implications on commerce and agriculture.vi) Regulatory implications and role of government.

FIN: 410 Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 411 Structure and Management of Insurance

(3Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the programme students should be able to:

1. describe the categories of risk, steps in the risk management process and the methods of handling risk;
2. explain the structure and operations of an insurance company;
3. explain rate making; 4. describe the role of reinsurance;
5. describe the roles of the actuary, underwriter and claims adjuster;
6. explain the historical development of insurance regulation and reasons for regulation;
7. describe the general nature of property-casualty, life, health insurance, and retirement planning;
8. describe the types of policy provisions found in an insurance policy and briefly explain the purpose of each;
9. describe the relationship between insurance rates, exposure units, and insurance premiums; and
10. explain how to evaluate each major type of insurance coverage.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 413 Quantitative Finance.

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

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

FIN: 414 Marketing of Financial Services

(2 Units C: LH 30)

Learning Outcomes

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

1. understand the distinctive characteristics of financial services;
2. identify the problems and issues in marketing of financial services;
3. apply the marketing framework for developing a marketing strategy for financial services;
4. acquire the skills and techniques in analyzing problems in real life settings; and

5. develop the communication and critical thinking skills required by the manager for effective and efficient performance.

Course Contents

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

FIN: 416 International Trade and Finance.

(4 Units C: LH 60)

Learning Outcomes

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

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

Course Contents

Introduction: The concept of international business. Classical trade theory: Introduction, mercantilism and nation building. Free trade. Theory of absolute advantage. Theory of comparative advantage. The basis of trade: The theory of comparative costs and comparative advantages. Impediments to trade. The assumptions of classical trade theory. Modern trade theory: Factor proportions and factor intensity. Offer curves – reciprocal demand and supply. Dynamic factors. Changing the basis of trade. Terms of trade measures, and the effects of tariff. International finance. Balance of payments accounting – credits, debits, and current account. Balance of payment accounting – the financing accounts. National income. Prices and trade balance. The Foreign Exchange markets (FOREX). Relatively fixed rate system. The gold and gold exchange standard. International business environments. Balance of payments structure interpretations and problems of definition. Causes of imbalance and methods of adjustment. Analysis of intervention. Stabilization funds and exchange controls. Payments abroad. The theory and practice of foreign exchange. Nostro and Vostro accounts. Payment methods. Risk management and decision. Identification and elimination of risks. Collections: Clean collection, parties involved in collection. Sight and term bills of exchange. Tariffs: Argument for tariff or protection. Tariff and national income. Quotas and quantitative restrictions. Equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payments.

SUN-FIN 407: Forensic Finance and Financial Crimes Investigation

(2 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=15)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of premium graduates who are highly skilled and knowledgeable in the application of modern technologies in banking and finance practices, fraud prevention and detection, enhancement of accountability and transparency culture in the private and public sectors in Nigeria and the globe which is in agreement with SUN’s mission of producing globally competitive graduates with high moral values and drivers of national development. Relevance is seen in graduates of

finance from SUN being able to address the challenges of corruption, mitigate fraud, promote accountability and transparency, strong analytical skills and adherence to best practices in work places.

Overview

The course introduces the students into the specialized areas of finance involving data collection, preparation, analysis, and reporting, which can enable them to have the skills and capacity to discover, prevent financial fraud and to provide evidence in the case of litigation in a law court.

This course is designed to expose students to various financial fraud prevention and detection techniques for enhancement of accountability and transparency and safe guiding of national resources to facilitate sustainable economic development. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of addressing corruption in Nigeria, Africa and the world at large. The importance of the course lies in mitigating of fraud and embezzlement of public funds, promotion of accountability and check-mating corruption thereby making resources available for the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs). The objectives of the course, learning outcomes, and contents are provided to address this challenge (corruption).

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. conceptualize forensic finance
2. conceptualize fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption
3. explain the primary causes and consequences of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption
4. explain types of fraud
5. give an overview of forensic science and finance
6. describe forensic finance techniques
7. apply forensic finance techniques in fraud prevention and detection
8. evaluate forensic finance and audit case studies
9. identify forensic finance techniques application challenges and possible solutions in Nigeria
10. state the relationship between forensic finance, accountability and transparency.

Learning outcomes

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

1. define the concept forensic finance
2. explain the concept's fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption
3. state at least five (5) causes and consequences of fraud, misappropriation, embezzlement and corruption
4. describe at least four (4) types of fraud
5. write at least two (2) paragraphs history of forensic science and finance
6. mention at least four (4) forensic finance techniques/methods
7. apply at least two (2) forensic finance techniques/methods
8. evaluate at least two (2) case studies of forensic finance and audit
9. identify at least five (5) challenges of forensic finance techniques application and possible solutions in Nigeria
10. describe in at least 3 paragraphs relationship between forensic finance, accountability and transparency

Course contents

The concept and overview of forensic science and finance. 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 finance techniques application and possible solutions in Nigeria. The relationship between forensic finance,

accountability and transparency. Money laundering crime and criminal enforcement. Anti-money laundering regulatory/administrative requirements and enforcement. Anti-money requirements for financial institutions and other designated businesses.

SUN-FIN 412: International Finance, Banking and Digital Economy (2 Units: Compulsory; LH=30; PH=45)

Senate-approved relevance

Training of first-rate graduates who are highly knowledgeable in the application of best banking and finance practices at the globe space; and are abreast with the trend in digital economy is in tandem with SUN's mission of producing globally competitive graduates who are drivers of economic growth and development at the international echelon. Relevance is seen in banking and finance graduates from SUN being able to gained competency and required skills to fit-in and perform excellently at the global business environment. Sequel to the fact that international finance and banking prepares students for careers such as treasurers, comptrollers, and chief financial officers (CFOs) of globally reaching manufacturing and trading corporations; investment bankers in financial services encompassing international banking, investment and insurance; and asset managers with institutional investors, hedge funds, private equity firms, and sovereign wealth funds thereby; enhancing their opportunity to contribute to economic growth and development at the global space.

Overview

The course introduces the students to the study of different banking systems and international markets, recognising the globalised and dynamic modern banking industry. The course explores the role of finance in business, considering effective financial management, corporate governance and business ethics which enhance the acquisition of knowledge, technical skills, creativity and ethical values required to perform effectively in key management and strategic roles and to become a competent practitioner at the international echelon.

This course is designed to expose students to funding/financing within the multi- currency setting of global capital markets, valuation concepts, investment decisions, new product launches, mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buy-outs, privatization, project finance, private equity, retail and investment banking, treasury functions, theoretical frameworks and applied aspects of banking, financial regulation, financial markets, risk management and corporate financial management which enhances the students' capacity to fit-in at the global business environment. Also, the course is structured to build the capacity of students in the area of digital economy and challenge of managing credit, interest rate, and exchange risk in the context of financial engineering and asset securitization. The importance of the course is in its ability to deepen the students' skills in quantitative financial analysis and knowledge of the global financial sector which enhance their competitiveness and functionality at the global space.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are to:

1. conceptualize international finance and banking
2. conceptualize digital economy
3. give an overview of international finance and banking
4. describe the challenge of managing credit, interest rate, and exchange risk in the context of financial engineering and asset securitization
5. identify financial and investment decisions
6. describe banking systems and international markets
7. give an overview of digital economy
8. describe the schedules in digital economy act, 2017
9. state the parts in digital economy act, 2017
10. describe the chapters in digital economy act, 2017

Learning outcomes

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

1. define the concepts' international finance and banking
2. explain the concept digital economy
3. write at least four (4) paragraphs on the overview of international finance and banking
4. state at least five (5) key challenges of managing credit, interest rate, and exchange risk in the context of financial engineering and asset securitization
5. identify at least three (3) financial and investment decisions
6. describe at least two (2) banking systems and international markets
7. write at least two (2) paragraphs on the overview of digital economy
8. state at least four (4) schedules in digital economy act, 2017
9. describe at least three (3) parts in digital economy act, 2017
10. state at least two (2) chapters in digital economy act, 2017

Course contents

An overview of International Banking. Financial engineering and asset securitization. Portfolio management. Credit analysis. Global investment banking. International financial markets. Financial regulation. International derivatives and risk. Foundations of international business. Financial services regulation and ethics. Risk management and investment. Strategic issues in financial services. Financial decision making. Corporate treasury management. The concept of Digital Economy. Digital economy act 2017. Schedule 1 to 9 of digital economy act 2017. Part 1 to 7 of digital economy act 2017. Chapter 1 to 7 of digital economy act 2017. The challenge of managing credit, interest rate, and exchange risk. Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment (CISI). Chartered Insurance Institute (CII). Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA). Career opportunities (treasurers, comptrollers, chief financial officers (CFOs), investment bankers; and asset managers).

Minimum Academic Standards

Equipment

1. Computers for at least 50 (fifty) students for practical sessions. Computer tables with chairs. Multimedia projector. Fire proof filing cabinets, notice boards, internet services with router.
2. Basic well-known financial applications aimed at solving money management and investment tasks like Quiken, Mint, You need a Budget (YNAB), Mvelopes, TurboTax, Future Advisor, Prosper, etc.
3. A financial calculator app with the most comprehensive option when it comes to telling the financial numbers — for retirement, a loan, a small business, investments, amortization, currency converter and much more.
4. Basic statistical software programmes used for teaching courses and used in research in the management sciences like MATLAB, R Studio, Microsoft Excel, SPSS, SAS, E-Views and Python.

Library

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

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

Classrooms laboratories, workshops and offices

Classroom Space

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

The total space requirement shall be met by a combination of classrooms and lecture theatres of varied capacities. These should however include the following a lecture theatre, equipped with a public address system, capable of accommodating at least 250 students or at least ¼ of all FTE in the Faculty, whichever is higher; at least two large classrooms, with a public address system, capable of accommodating from 100 – 150 students, and one computer room capable of accommodating at least 50% of total students population at any given time as well as adequate number of internet ready personal computers, word processors.

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

Office accommodation

In this respect, each academic staff should have an office space of at least 25 square meters taking into cognizance the status/cadre of the staff In addition, there should be for the Faculty, a Dean’s office and for each department a Head of Department’s office with attached offices for their supporting staff as specified below:

	Office (m²)	Sec.’s Office (m²)	Typing Pool (m²)	Store (m²)	Office Equipment (m²)	File Room (m²)
Dean of Faculty	45	20	15	20	50	30
Heads of Department	35	15	20	15	None	None

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

Staff-Student Common Room

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

Laboratory

Banking and finance Laboratory

Entrepreneurial Development Laboratory

Samples of business proposals. Copies of State and Local Government business registration requirements. Copies of Corporate Affairs Commission registration requirements and procedures.

Appendix

List of Reviewers

Title	Surname	First Name	Institution	Programme
Professor	MIKAILU	Aminu	Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto	Chairman
Professor	UGWUDIOHA	Ofili	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 PortHarcourt	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

Title	Surname	First Name	Institution	Programme
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	OJOBBO	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 Development Studies
Mr.	OMOZUSI	Osaro	Marketing
Mrs.	ABIAKAM	Chinwe	Employment Relations and Human Resource Management
Mr.	IHAYERE	Matthew E.	Employment Relations and Human Resource Management
Mrs.	ODIGWE	Esther	Taxation
Mr.	ABOH	Peter	Entrepreneurship
Mrs.	EZEUGO	Chinonyerem Grace	Security and Investment