423 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING (NBC) LEVEL

1. AIM:

Provide the candidate with a deeper knowledge of the principles and methods of keeping financial records.

2. EXAMINATION SCHEME

One paper of 3 hours 30 minutes

- (a) 423 –1 Section A: 1 hour duration with 50 multiple choice type of questions 25% of the total marks.
- (b) 423 2 Section B: 2 hours 30 minutes duration, 7 questions to answer 5 (75% marks).

Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
1.0 The origin of	1. The meaning and origin	- Name some Accounting
Book-keeping and	of Book-keeping and	Professional bodies in
Accounts, concepts	Accounts.	Nigeria.
and Difference	2. The importance of	- Preparation of various
between Book-	Book-keeping:	books of original entry.
Keeping and	- show at a glance the	- Problem solving on
accounts.	financial position of	cash book, journal and
(1) Distinguish	your business etc.	other subsidiary books.
between	 help in management 	- Teacher should ensure
Book-keeping and	decision making.	that the trainees are
Accounts and	3. Books of Accounts	familiar with the books
explain the uses of	e.g.	of original entries.
various books of	- General journal	
Accounts.	- Cash books	
	- Sales day book	
	 Purchases day book 	
	- Return outwards	
	 Return inwards and 	
	their uses.	
	4. Different between	
	Bookkeeping and	
	Account.	
2.0 Assets, Liabilities	1. The meaning of	- Give examples of assets
and Capital	assets, liabilities and	and liabilities on a chart.
(1) Explain assets,	capital and	
liabilities and capital	classification of	
and classify assets	assets and liabilities.	
into current and	2. Differences between	
fixed assets	assets, liabilities and	

Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	capital	
3.0 Double Entry Bookkeeping (1) Explain the principles of double entry and classify account into personal and impersonal. 4.0 Books of Original and Secondary Entries (1) Identify and explain various books of prime and secondary entries and post correctly from the books of original	capital 1. Double Entry Bookkeeping and types of account. (i) Personal Accounts (ii) Impersonal Accounts real - normal (with example) 1. Keeping of books of original and secondary entries. 2. Posting of entries from original books to secondary books (Ledger). 3. Sales documents: (a) Invoice	 Practice as many exercises as possible on posting transaction to ledger. Show chart listing items under each class of accounts. List the books of original entry (prime entry). Practice as many as possible on posting transaction to ledger. Sketch out and fill specimen of invoice, delivery note, credit
entries to the ledger. (2) Explain the uses of some sales documents.	(b) Delivery note (c) Credit note (d) Debit note	note, debit note. - Emphasize to student the need for working as many exercises on their own.
5.0 The Cash Book (1) Explain the columnal cash book (2 column and 3 column cash book), post entries from the cash book to the ledger and determine the closing balance in the cash book.	 Keeping of cashbook. Double column cash book with emphasis on contra entries. Three column cash book. Posting of entries from cash book to ledger. Determination of closing balances in the cash books. 	 Prepare the format for the double column, and three column cash book. Practice many exercises as possible. Trainees should be familiarized with the typical form or layout of the columnal cash book.
6.0 The Journal (1) Explain Journal, its uses and its correct posting to ledger.	 The meaning and uses of journal e.g To record credit purchase of fixed assets. Correction and adjustment of errors. Opening entries. Transfer of accounts. 	 Correct layout of a typical journal. Work examples. Teachers should emphasize that in journalizing the debit entry is made first and the narration is essential. That not every

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	2. Posting of journal entries to ledger.	transaction is journalized Give homework.
7.0 Control Account (1) Explain the uses of Control Accounts and solve questions on Financial Control Account.	 The meaning and uses of Control Account. Types of Control Account. Sales or Debtors Control Accounts Purchases or Creditors Control Accounts. Preparation of Control Account. 	 Give example of Control Accounts. Work exercises based on Control Account. Teacher should highlight how Control Accounts are used to determine credit purchase, balance of debtors, receipt from debtors.
8.0 Imprest Account (1) Describe the general format of a Petty Cash and prepare entries involving petty cash.	 The importance and method of keeping imprest Accounts. Preparation of petty cash book. Make entries in the cash book. The difference between petty cash book and ledger. 	- Specimen of petty cash book should be used for illustration. Work exercises and give assignment.
 9.0 Trial Balance (1) Give the concept of a trial balance and identify disclosed and undisclosed errors. (2) Explain the procedure of identifying the disclosed and undisclosed errors by Trial Balance and prepare a Trial Balance from ledger. 	 The meaning and uses of trial balance. Extraction of Trial Balance from ledger. Errors in Trial balance: even when Trial Balance balance. (b) when it does not balance. Step to follow if a trial balance does not balance. 	 Specimen on Trial balance should be used to illustrate Work examples Work exercises. Proper heading and lay out of Trial balance should be taught. Teacher leads the students through a Trial Balance preparation. Give assignment.
10.0 Suspense Account (1) Identify the uses and prepare a typical Suspense Account through solving giving problems.	 The meaning and uses of Suspense Account. Illustration of a typical Suspense Account. Reconciliation of a given Suspense 	- Teacher should teach the use of Suspense Account in balancing the Trial Balance. Work example, Work exercises.

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	Account.	
11.0 Accounting Concepts and Conventions (1) Explain the concepts and convention in Accounting. 12.0 Bank Reconciliation	Accounting concepts: 1. Prudency. 2. Accruals 3. Conversation going concern etc. 1. The meaning of Bank Statement	- List and name the accounting concepts. - Specimen of Book statement for illustration
Statement (1) Explain the terms used in Bank Reconciliation and reasons for Differences in Bank Statement and Cash Book. (2) Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement and Cash Book adjustment.	 The reasons for the difference between cash book and Bank Statement balance. Bank terms: Unpresented cheques Uncredited cheques Standing order Bank charges or commission. Dividend interest Dishonoured cheques Charges for cheque book. Purpose and procedure of preparing Bank Reconciliation Statement. Preparation of bank reconciliation statement. 	- Teacher should teach the two ways of presenting reconciliation statement Practice reading and interpreting bank statement Work examples Work exercises - Give assignments.
13.0 Revenue and Capital Expenditure (1) Identify Capital and Revenue expenditure and distinguish between current assets and current liabilities.	 The meaning of Revenue and Capital Expenditure Revenue and Capital Expenditure, fixed asset and current assets, long-term liabilities and how they are treated in books of accounts. 	Work example.Work exercises.Give assignment.

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(2) Prepare accounts involving Revenue and Capital Expenditure, Current assets and Current liabilities.	 Identification of items that are of Capital in nature and those that are of Revenue in nature. Explanation of Fixed Asset, Current Liability, and Longterm liability. 	
14.0 Prepayment and Accrued Expenses (1) Explain Prepayment and Accrued Expenses and treat Prepayment and Accruals in the Books of accounts.	 The meaning of Prepayments and Accrued Expenses. Reasons for treating prepayment and accrued expenses in the books of accounts. Prepayment and Accrued Expenses in final accounts. 	 Work as many examples as possible. Work exercises. Teacher should introduce examples such as rates, rent, premium, subscription in arrears or in advance etc. Give assignment.
 15.0 Depreciation (1) Explain various methods of calculating depreciation and solve problems involving depreciations in the final Account. (2) Bad and Doubt Debt Explain and treat Bad and Doubtful debt in the books of account. 	 The concept of Depreciation. Methods of calculating Depreciation e.g. straight line, revaluation method etc. Depreciation in the final account. The concept of bad and doubtful debts. The difference. Adjustment of bad and doubtful debt. Treat bad and doubtful debts in the books of account (Final Accounts). 	 Work
16.0 Final Account (1) Prepare simple final account.	 Preparation of simple final account (Trading Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet). Importance of financial statement e.g. Reflect the status of owners equity. 	 Work examples on terminologies to arrive on each item. Teacher should explain terminologies and proper heading of Trading Account. Prepare Trading

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	3. Relationship between Final Account, Trading, Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet.	Account. Teacher should emphasize the differences between gross profit, gross-loss and net loss. - Drill on identification of profit and loss items. - Prepare Profit and Loss Accounts. - Balance Sheet items. - Prepare Balance Sheet. - Show the financial position of the organization etc.
17.0 Partnership Transaction (1) Distinguish between Partnership, Company and Sole Trader. (2) State the requirements for formation of a partnership. (3) Prepare the final accounts of partnership business	 The meaning of partnership Partnership formation and dissolution Requirement for formation of partnership Types of partnership e.g. Nominal, Dormant, Active and Limited Partners. Formation of partnership. Distinguish between partnership and a Sole Trader. Preparation of final accounts of partnership 	- List examples of partnership within the locality.
18.0 Book-Keeping Entries Relating to Income tax (1) Explain Income Tax and treat the book-keeping entries of tax for the Inland Revenue.	 The meaning of Income Tax. Purpose of Income Tax. The basis of tax assessment. PAYE Chart Methods of transferring tax payment to appropriate Inland Revenue. Book-keeping entries when tax deducted are 	 Visit Tax office nearby. Study various Tax Forms. Give examples. Work exercises to reflect book-keeping entries. Invite business organizations e.g. Tax Officers to the School. Give assignment.

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19.0 Containers	handed over to the appropriate Inland Revenue Department. 7. Agencies involved in handling Tax matters. 8. Tax structure in Nigeria. 1. Kinds of Containers.	- Work many examples
Account	2. Containers Trading and	of Containers
(1) Identify types of	Stock Account.	Accounts.
Containers Account	3. Preparation of Goods	- Trading Stores to see
and prepare	sold on approval of	business activities.
Containers, Trading and Stock Account	Return Day Book or Return Journal.	- Students records
and Stock Account	Return Journal.	prices of goods etc. Give assignment.
20.0 Manufacturing	1. A simple	- Give examples.
Account (1) Prepare Manufacturing Accounts	Manufacturing or production account showing various classifications (prime cost, overhead cost etc). 2. Preparation of Final Accounts of	Give examples.
21.0.01 1.15 4 1	Manufacturing concern	W/1 1
21.0 Single Entry and Incomplete Records (1) Distinguish between Single Entry and Incomplete Records.	 Meaning and nature Computation of profit from two balance sheets. Preparation of final accounts from a set of incomplete records 	Work examplesGive assignment
22.0 Accounts of Non-	Receipts and payment	- List examples of
Profit Making Organisation	accounts. 2. Income and Expenditure accounts. 3. Subscription in advance and in arrears. 4. Accumulated Fund. 5. Preparation of Balance Sheet.	clubs within the locality with incomplete record. - Work examples. - Give assignment.
23.0 Company	1. Formation – statutory	- Work examples on
Accounts (1) For this Common	requirements.	terminologies of
(1) Explain Company Accounts.	2. Issue and redemption of shares – par value and	company accounts. - Visit partnership
(2) Prepare Company	no par value shares.	Stores and Limited

Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
Accounts	 Loan capital – issue and redemption Final Accounts for internal use only Purchase of a Sole Trader by a company Conversion of a partnership into Limited liability company (simple treatments only) Interpretation of accounts using simple ratios. 	Liability Company
24.0 Departmental and	1. Preparation of	- Work examples
Branch Accounts (1) Explain Departmental and Branch Accounts (2) Prepare Departmental and Branch Account.	Departmental and total profit. 2. Inter-branch transaction excluding foreign branches. 3. Relationship between head office and branches accounts	- Give assignment
25.0 Hire Purchase	Meaning and purpose	- Work examples
Accounts (1) Explain Hire Purchase Accounts. (2) Prepare Hire Purchase Accounts	of Hire Purchase. 2. Making entries in the books of the hirer.	- Give assignment.
26.0 Consignment Accounts (1) Prepare consignment accounts.	 Meaning and terminologies. Accounting treatments in the books of the consignor. Preparation of 	 Give example of the terminologies of consignment document. Work examples. Give assignment.
	consignee's account. 4. Account Sales.	
27.0 Joint Venture Accounts (1) Prepare joint venture accounts.	Meaning and purpose Joint venture account Memorandum account	- Give assignment.
28.0 Public Sector Accounting (1) Explain the sources of Public Revenue	 Source of Public Revenue Capital and Concurrent Expenditure 	 Work examples. Students and Teachers should visit Inland Revenue.

Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	3. Simple government accounting procedures.	
29.0 Introduction to Data Processing	 Historical Development of Computer Basic elements, component, classification and functions of a Computer. Basic terminologies of a computer Computer application in an Accounting environment. 	 Visit Computer centre. Operate computer.
	Myschoolois	