

COURSE OUTLINE

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTING & FINANCE IN BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

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Module 1 - The Need for Complete and Accurate Accounting Information

Information as the "prime resource" of managers
The need for full, accurate and up to date information
Transactions and monetary value
Functions of accounting with regard to data:
recording transactions
analysing transactions
presenting analyses in reports and statements, which:

meet the requirements

can be easily interpreted

Computers in accounting

Comparison between incomplete and complete

financial statements in practical situations:

receipts and payments income and expenditure showing the "true" picture

The profit motive

The responsibilities of the financial accounting function

Limitations from management's point of view of financial statements

The meanings in accounting of:

assets: fixed current, financial, liquidity liabilities: capital, long-term, current debtors, creditors

Module 2 - Capital and Business Finance

Capital: initial capital, working capital, funds forecasts

Financing sole-proprietor businesses Financing business partnerships

The meaning of: limited liability

private companies and public companies

stocks and shares: ordinary and preference, dividends

Loans: agreements, term, interest

Mortgages
Debentures
Bank overdrafts

Working capital: its importance, its calculation

computing the capital necessary for new businesses why the right composition of working capital is essential

Capital income and revenue income

Capital expenditure and revenue expenditure

Direct expenditure Overhead expenditure

Alternative methods of financing capital purchases:

leasing and contract hire/rental

hire purchase

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credit sale agreements
Depreciation:
 why it is charged
 the reducing balance method of charging
 the straight line method of charging
Cash flow and capital expenditure
Importance of liquidity

Business Finance

Business finance and accounting
Decisions involving finance
Investments:
 what is involved
 returns on investments
 capital investments
 working capital investments
 fixed capital investments
 investment in new technology
 investment in research and development (R & D)
 investment in people
Financial assets

The roles of business finance

factors in selecting methods of finance gearing

Risk in finance:

risk and uncertainty the "risk factor" risk and the rate of return

Investment appraisal: business risk

financial risk

Module 3 - Principles of Bookkeeping and Books of Account

The purpose of bookkeeping

The ledger: what information it records and can provide Ledger accounts:

what their debit side records what their credit side records

The basic rule of double-entry bookkeeping:

the giving and receiving aspects of every transaction

The cash book:

what it records

cash and bank columns

posting to the ledger

The sales book:

recording credit sales made

source documents

posting to the ledger

sales account

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The purchases book:

recording credit purchases made sources of information posting to the ledger purchases account

The returns inwards and outwards books:

what they record sources of information

The journal:

its main uses today:

opening entries, closing entries, correction of errors, unusual transactions Balancing ledger accounts and the cash book

The trial balance: reason for extraction, agreement, limitations financial statements produced from trial balance information

Folios or codes and their value in bookkeeping and accounting:

in manual systems

in computerised accounting systems

Financial and Trading Years

Abbreviations used in ledger accounts

Entries in a cash book, sales book, purchases book and in ledger accounts examined, explained and interpreted A manually maintained and computerised account compared

Bank Accounts

Why bank accounts are opened Current accounts
Deposit accounts
Savings or investment accounts
Interest receivable
Bookkeeping for interest receivable

Module 4 - Final Accounts (1)

Accounting concepts:

a business as a separate entity from its owner(s) accounting statements relating to a going concern Final accounts as historical statements

Goodwill: how it arises, its valuation

Income received in advance

Prepayments and accrued charges

Consistency in the preparation and presentation of final accounts and other accounting statements: reasons why that is essential

Trading accounts:

why they are prepared information they may contain the prime cost of a trading enterprise how a gross profit or a gross loss arises

Manufacturing accounts:

why they are prepared information they may contain

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the prime cost of a manufacturing enterprise
Statistical and comparative percentages and ratios in trading accounts and manufacturing accounts
Modification of:

trading accounts and manufacturing accounts

trading accounts and manufacturing accounts to meet the requirements of different enterprises

Module 5 - Final Accounts (2)

Profit & loss (P & L) accounts:

why they are prepared

what information they contain and can provide

how a net profit or a net loss can arise

Vertical layout of profit & loss accounts

Use in profit & loss accounts of:

comparative figures

percentages

ratios

reasons why they may not be as useful as those in trading accounts

The significance of gross profit:

analysing gross profit made

practical example examined

Rate of stock turnover:

meaning and value

methods of calculation,

dangers of low rates of stock turnover

Balance sheets or statements of financial position (SFP):

how they differ from P & L accounts

why they are prepared

what data they contain

ascertaining the value of the owners' equity

The importance to management of how net profit is reflected

in movements in the values of assets and liabilities

Vertical presentation of balance sheets:

comparative figures

The representation of wealth

Relationship between a balance sheet or SFP and a P & L account

Module 6 - Principles of Costing

Purpose of cost accounting:

how it differs from financial accounting

The benefits to management of a well-designed costing system

Why management should make full use of the data provided

Definitions of costing terms:

cost, unit, prime cost, oncost

Different costing systems:

job, contract, batch or terminal

process

single unit

multiple unit

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operating

departmental or sectional

types of enterprises for which each system may be suitable

Allocation of overheads:

sales overheads

production overheads

administration overheads

selling and distribution overheads

Limitations of cost accounting

Standards in business:

how and why they are set

Standard costing:

its benefits to management

Ideal standards

Attainable standards

Variances:

adverse and favourable

computing different types of variances

Activity Based Costing:

analysis of activities

cost drivers

Module 7 - Planning and Forecasting

Setting business objectives:

corporate and departmental objectives

Policy formulation:

interpretation and implementation

Why planning is essential:

what may be involved

practical example examined

strategic planning

tactical planning

operational planning

What forecasting involves and its importance

The relationship between planning and forecasting:

practical example examined

Budgets and Budgeting

What budgets are

Reasons why budgeting is so important for business success

Benefits to management which can accrue from budgeting

Budget preparation:

periodic and continual budgets

Limiting factors:

what they might be

Sales budgets

Production budgets

Purchasing budgets

Cash budgets

Practical examples examined

The interrelationship and interlinking of budgets

The master budget

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practical example
Budgetary control:
 budget review statements
 adverse and favourable variances
 dangers of inflexible budgetary control
Inflation:
 its affects on businesses
 alternative approaches to accounting for inflation
 risk and returns required

Module 8 - Stock/Inventory Control

The importance of good stock/inventory control and stores management Costs involved in maintaining stocks Why stocks have to be maintained despite the cost Management of stocks/inventory: dangers of stockholding being too low budgets of future demand average stock turnover recording and reorder systems the ABC system of stock control economic order quantity (EOQ) materials requirement planning (MRP) system just-in-time (JIT) stock management The importance of setting the correct stock levels Consequences of holding: excess stocks insufficient stocks Factors to be considered in setting stock levels for different items: different types of stock levels: maximum (or higher) stock level minimum (or lower) stock level reorder stock level reviews of stock levels variations in stock levels Stock/inventory records: the need for accuracy what information might be contained in stock records, and why Why stocktaking is carried out and what is involved: periodic stocktaking continuous stocktaking spot checks stocktaking by independent auditors The treatment of: discrepancies deficiencies and surpluses investigating discrepancies writing down and writing up Valuing stocks: the need for accuracy in determining profit and/or loss

Module 9 - Credit and Credit Control

Work in progress

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The meaning of credit Common forms of credit: the monthly account fixed periods of credit budget accounts credit and debit cards in-store credit cards

The importance of credit:

to vendors to customers

Using credit for purchases as well as to boost sales

Dangers in allowing credit

Methods of credit control for various forms of credit

Credit limits and creditworthiness

Bad debts:

how they arise preventive measures

accounting provisions for bad debts

Liquidity management

Discounts

When and why they are offered:

trade discount quantity discount

cash discount

regular custom discount

prompt payment discount Dangers in the offers of discounts

Taking advantage of discounts offered as well as allowing them

Discounts allowed as an expense or loss:

accounting treatment

Discounts received as a gain:

accounting treatment

Module 10 - Partnership Accounts

Reasons for forming business partnerships: possible advantages and disadvantages of partnership firms

Special features of business partnership accounts:

capital

current accounts

drawings

salaries

interest on capital

profit & loss appropriation accounts

practical example examined

Goodwill in partnerships:

circumstances in which its value must be ascertained

various methods of dealing with it:

in practice

in the books of account

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Formation of partnership firms Dissolution of partnership firms

Departmental Accounts

Why departmental accounting is practised:

its purposes

The loss leader concept, and other deliberate management policies resulting in losses or reduced profits on certain products

Analysis columns in the books of account

for departments

The apportionment of expenses between departments profit and loss

Branch Accounts

Centralised branch accounting:
 advantages when practicable
Self-accounting branches:
 financial and operational control by head office
Consolidated trading and profit & loss accounts
The group balance sheet

Hire Purchase Accounts

Accounting by vendors for hire purchase 'sales'
Accounting by businesses for purchases under HP
agreements

Module 11 - Interpretation of Final Accounts

Interpretation from different points of view

Working capital:

computing

considering

comparing

Cash and funds flow:

changes which can affect it

Cash and funds flow statements:

why they are prepared

their values to management

interpretation

The dangers of overtrading:

how it arises

step which can be taken to avoid it arising

Management control over:

cash

debtors

stocks/inventory

debts to creditors

Reasons why businesses "hold" cash:

transactionary motive

precautionary motive

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speculative motive The amount of cash held: nature of the business opportunity cost of cash holding level of inflation availability of near-liquid assets availability of borrowing cost of borrowing economic conditions relationship with suppliers Management control over debtors: collection policy average settlement period ageing debtors reports pattern of credit sales receipts Cash flow and future capital expenditure

Accounting Ratios

Ratio analysis their values for different purposes profitability ratios liquidity ratios efficiency ratios investment ratios gearing ratios descriptions of ratios commonly computed: their formulae explained with practical examples Comparisons between accounting periods of: turnover gross profit percentage total gross profit selling and distribution costs net profit Check list for initial study of a balance sheet: cash position working capital stock value liabilities Break-even analysis what it seeks to ascertain the break-even point

Pricing Policy

Break-even charts:

their values and limitations

Factors which can determine or influence the selling prices of products manufacturing costs demand storage

practical example with illustration examined

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competition long-term profit the product life-cycle government influence psychology strategy

Auditors and Auditing

Who and what auditors are
External audits:
 why the need for audits arises
 what an audit is - and what it is not
 the auditor's duties
 the need for independence
 comparison of accounting and auditing work
 what an audit might involve
 sequence of a balance sheet audit
Internal auditors:
 their duties and positions within the organization

Module 12 - Computerised Accounting Systems and 'Packages'

The characteristics of computers:

speed

storage and retrieval of data

diligence

accuracy

their value in accounting

Computer systems as collections of electronic devices:

what they can and cannot do

viewing them only as "tools"

Variety of accounting applications

General and managerial applications

Computer hardware

Software:

tailor-written/customised programs

applications packages

database packages

Database systems:

their advantages to the business and to management

integration and shared data

practical uses in business situations

The advantages of computerised accounting:

facilities offered by packages

speed and accuracy

the "audit trail"

report generation

graphics and graphical representations

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Organisation of data: accuracy of input Spreadsheets:

what they consist of and what they can do data tables/sets and formulas, practical example uses of spreadsheets in storage of data analysis of data presentation forecasting and future planning

Security of data:
 data recovery
 backup copies of data
 off-site storage and the "Cloud"
 passwords and security codes
 deletion of dead or inactive data
 computer viruses and antivirus software

Scanning and microfilming
Electronic filing
Management information:
statistics and reports
Forecasting and modelling by computer

Auditing techniques for computerised systems

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