

Module 5: Financial Accounting

Stage							1
Semester							Linear
Module Title							Financial Accounting
Module Number							5
Module Status							Mandatory
Module ECTS Credits							10
Module NFQ level							6
Pre-Requisite Module Titles							N/A
Co-Requisite Module Titles							N/A
Capstone Module?							No
List of Module Teaching Personnel							Suzanne Burdis, Joe Walsh, Colman Boyd, Catherine O'Connell, Anne Quilter
Contact Hours				Non-contact Hours			Total Effort (hours)
92				108			200
Lecture	Practical	Tutorial	Seminar	Assignment	Placement	Independent Work	
72		20		30		78	200
Allocation of Marks (Within the Module)							
	Continuous Assessment	Project	Practical	Final Examination	Total		
Percentage Contribution	20			80	100		

Intended Module Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe the role and principles of financial accounting and reporting
2. Identify the users of financial reports and discuss their information needs
3. Define the qualitative characteristics of financial information
4. Demonstrate the practice of double-entry bookkeeping through recording transactions and events
5. Select and apply the correct accounting treatments for current and non-current assets and liabilities, revenue, expenses and equity
6. Prepare and present basic financial statements for incorporated and unincorporated entities in accordance with current international standards
7. Prepare and interpret statements of cash flows
8. Analyse and interpret financial statements

Module Objectives

This module introduces learners to basic theoretical and practical accounting concepts, and explains how they apply to business entities. Specifically, the module is designed to ensure learners understand the importance of financial and accounting principles and can relate them to how businesses manage cash and other financial transactions. The module develops the learner's ability to prepare, analyse and report on financial statements for different entities.

Module Curriculum

Context and purpose of financial reporting

- Nature, principles and scope of accounting and its limitations
- The role of financial accounting, management accounting, financial management and auditing
- Characteristics of useful information, problems associated with its production, user groups of this financial information.
- Terminology, concepts and conventions.
- Theory of double entry and underlying assumptions
- The accounting equation
- Types of business entities
- Forms of capital and capital structures

Accounting Records, Procedures and Systems

- Techniques of double-entry bookkeeping
- Books of prime entry
- Ledgers (Personal Ledgers and Nominal Ledgers)
- Control accounts
- Journals
- Recording transactions and events:
 - Capital and Revenue Expenditure.
 - Inventory
 - Tangible non-current Assets and Depreciation.
 - Bad Debts, Bad Debt Provision
 - Bank Reconciliation
 - Suspense account and the correction of errors
 - Reserves and Provisions
 - Accounting for Accruals, Prepayments and Adjustments
 - Trial Balance

Preparing basic Financial Statements

- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Financial Position
- Financial Reporting for Different Entities (incorporated and unincorporated entities)
- Financial statements from incomplete records

Analysis and interpretation of financial statements

- Definition, calculation and interpretation of basic financial ratios
- Significance and limitations of financial ratios

Statement of Cash Flows

- The underlying rationale for cash flow statements
- Preparation of cash flow statements in compliance with International Accounting Standard 7

Reading lists and other learning materials

Primary Reading list

Griffith College Manual (Current edition)

Moodle

Recommended Reading List

Black, G., 2009. *Introduction to Accounting and Finance*. Harlow: Prentice Hall.

Connolly C., 2013. *International Financial Accounting and Reporting*. CAI 2014/2015
Dublin: Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Dyson, J.R., 2011. *Accounting for Non-Accountancy Students*. Harlow: Prentice Hall.

McLaney, E., Atrill, P., 2013. *Accounting: An Introduction*. Harlow: Prentice Hall.

Wood, F., Robinson, T., 2007. *Business Accounting 1 and 2*, Harlow: Pearson.

Useful websites

www.cpaireland.ie – Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland.

www.iaasa.ie/ - Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority.

www.iaasb.org – International Auditing & Assurance Standards Board.

www.ifac.org – The International Federation of Accountants.

www.frc.org.uk/ - The Financial Reporting Council.

www.accountingnet.ie/ - Irish Accounting and Business Portal.

www.iasplus.com - Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Summaries of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Module Learning Environment

A practical and hands-on teaching and learning environment is fostered through participative lectures and individual and group-work based tutorials. Moodle is used extensively to support learners beyond the face-to-face encounters. Online additional readings, glossaries and discussion forums are key aspects of the module delivery and formative assessment for learners.

Module Teaching and Learning Strategy

Participative lectures and tutorials form the primary teaching methods, providing learners with an understanding of accounting concepts, principles and techniques. PowerPoint presentations and demonstrations are supplemented with a comprehensive reading manual. Learners are given ample examples in order to develop accounting techniques and understanding. An extensive question pack is used for in-class and independent practice with detailed solutions and individual and group feedback provided. Learners also have access to Moodle, the College's Virtual Learning Environment (VLE).

Module Assessment Strategy

20% of the marks are allocated to course work to allow learners demonstrate an understanding of the terminology and concepts presented in the lectures. Assessment strategies will include the preparation, interpretation and discussion of accounting techniques and accounting statements presented in essay and/ or report format, or could include an in-class test. The coursework could consist of one piece of work, or possibly involve two separate assessments each worth 10% of the overall mark.

The remaining 80% is allocated to an end of semester closed book examination which requires learners to complete four questions from a possible five with often one or two compulsory questions to be completed. The questions contain both theory and practical elements and many of the module learning outcomes may be assessed in the exam.

