COMMERCE

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) syllabus in Commerce is to prepare the candidates for the Board's examination. It is designed to test their achievement of the course objectives, which are to:

- (1) acquire the basic concepts of Commerce;
- (2) examine the relationship between Commerce and other related business subjects;
- (3) apply the principles of Commerce in Nigeria;
- (4) appreciate modern, dynamic and positive changes in commercial activities.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES			OBJECTIVES	
1.	Commerce		Candidates should be able to:	
	(i) (ii)	Meaning Functions	(i) (ii)	differentiate between Commerce and other related subjects; identify the functions of Commerce.
2.	. Occupation		Candidates should be able to:	
	(i) (ii)	Meaning Types (industrial, commercial and services)	(i)	compare the different types of occupation.
3.	Production		Candidates should be able to:	
	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	Meaning Factors, characteristics and rewards (land, labour, capital and entrepreneur) Division of Labour Specialization Types (primary, secondary and tertiary)	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	differentiate between production and its factors; identify the factors of production and their rewards; distinguish between Division of Labour and specialization; classify the types of production.
4.	Trade		Candidates should be able to:	
	(i) (ii)	Meaning Classification:	(i) (ii)	identify the classes of trade; compare the various types of retailers;

	TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES			OBJECTIVES		
a.	Home (i)	Trade Retail trade - types of retailers - functions of retailers	(iii) (iv)	identify the functions of retailers; classify modern retailing practices;		
		 trends in retailing (branding, self service, vending machines, the use of luncheon and fuel vouchers) advantages and disadvantages of retailers 	(v)	identify the advantages of retail business and its disadvantages;		
	(ii)	 Wholesale trade Types of wholesalers (merchant, agent and general) Functions of wholesalers Advantages and disadvantages of wholesalers 	(vi) (vii) (viii)	classify the types of wholesalers; determine the functions of wholesalers to manufacturers and retailers; analyse the merits and demerits of the existence of the middleman;		
b.	Foreig	n trade	(ix)	analyse the basic issues in foreign trade;		
	(i)	Basic issues in foreign trade (balance of trade visible and invisible, balance of payments and counter trade)	(x)	differentiate between visible and invisible balance of trade;		
	(ii)	Procedures and documents used in export, import and entrepot trade	(xi) (xii)	distinguish the procedures from the documents used in foreign trade; identify the barriers to international trade.		
	(iii)	Barriers to international trade.				
5.	Purchase and Sales of Goods		Candidates	should be able to:		
	(i)	Procedure and documentation (enquiry, quotation, order, invoice, proforma invoice, statement of accounts, indent, consular invoice, bill of lading, certificate of origin, consignment note, etc)	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	examine the procedures and documents used in the purchase and sale of goods; determine the terms of trade; distinguish between cash and credit forms of payment; identify the types of credit; analyse the merits and demerits of credit transactions.		
	(ii)	Terms of trade (trade discount, quantity discount, cash discount, warranties, C.O.D., C.I.F., F.O.B., and E.O.E.)				
	(iii)	Terms of payments a. Cash – Legal tender				
		b. Credit- Meaning- Types and functions- Merits and demerits				

		TOPI	CS/CONTENTS/NOTES		OBJECTIVES
6.	Aids-to-trade		Candidates should be able to:		
	a.	Adver (i) (ii)	Types and media Advantages and disadvantages	(i) (ii)	distinguish between advertising and advertisement; identify the different types of advertising and its media;
				(iii)	analyse the advantages and disadvantages of advertising;
	b.	Banki	ng	(iv)	categorize the different types of banks;
		(i)	Types of banks	(v)	assess the roles of western union,
		(ii) (iii)	Services Challenges		moneygram and automated teller machine (ATM) in business
		(111)		(vi)	transactions;
				(vi) (vii)	identify the services rendered by banks; appraise the various means of payments;
				(viii)	apply acquired banking knowledge in solving challenges facing banks;
	c.		nunication	(ix)	specify the different stages in the
		(i)	Process	(213)	communication process;
		(ii)	Types	(x)	analyse the types of communication;
		(iii)	Trends	(xi)	differentiate between the demerits of
		(iv)	Merits and demerits	<i>(</i>)	and barriers to communication;
		(v)	Barriers	(xii)	appraise the contributions of courier services, GSM, etc., to businesses.
	d.	Insura		(xiii)	distinguish between the types of
		(i)	Types	(AIII)	insurance;
		(ii)	Principles	(xiv)	apply the principles of insurance to life
		(iii)	Terms		situations;
		(iv)	Benefits	(xv)	appraise the relevance of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS);
	e.	Touri	sm		
		(i)	Terms	(xvi)	identify the relevant terms in tourism;
		(ii)	Benefits	(xvii)	differentiate between the benefits and
		(iii)	Challenges	(AVII)	challenges of tourism;
	f.		portation	(xviii)	appraise the relevance of the various forms of transportation;
		(i)	Importance	(xix)	determine the advantages and
		(ii)	Forms/mode	(AIA)	disadvantages of transportation;
		(iii)	Advantages and disadvantages	(xx)	compare and contrast the functions of
		(iv)	Regulatory agencies		Nigeria Airport Authority with Nigerian Ports Authority;;
	g.	Ware	housing	(xxi)	evaluate the factors that determine the
		(i)	Importance		siting of warehouses;
		(ii)	Types	(xxii)	appraise the contributions of private
		(iii)	Functions		and public warehouses to businesses.
		(iv)	Location		

	ТОР	ICS/CONTENTS/NOTES		OBJECTIVES
7.	Business Units		Candidates should be able to:	
	(ii) (iii) I (iv) I (v) I	Forms of ownership Characteristics/features Registration of businesses Business Mergers Determination of choice of business units Dissolution and liquidation of businesses	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	identify the different forms of business units; analyse the features of the forms of business units; apply the knowledge of the procedure and documents gained in registerin businesses; appraise the different forms of business mergers and the reasons for merging; analyse the factors which determine the choice of business units; differentiate between the dissolution and liquidation of business.
8.	Financin	g Business	Candidates	should be able to:
	(ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iii)	Sources of finance (personal savings, sale of shares and bonds, loans, debentures, mortgage, bank overdraft, ploughing back of profit, credit purchase, leasing Problems of sourcing finance Types of capital (share capital, capital owned, authorized (registered or nominal) capital, issued capital, called-up capital, paid-up capital, liquid capital, working	(i) (ii) (iii)	identify the various ways of financing business; appraise the problems associated wit sourcing finances for business; determine the different types of capital
	(iv)	capital and owners' equity) Calculation of forms of capital, profits (gross and net) and turnover Bureaux de change	(iv) (v)	compute the different forms of capital profits and turnover; assess the role of bureaux de change assisting businesses.
9.	Trade Associations		Candidates	should be able to:
	8	Objectives and functions of trade associations (e.g. Cocoa Farmers' Association, Garri Sellers' Association, Poultry Farmers' Association)	(i)	differentiate between the objectives ar functions of trade associations;
		Objectives and functions of consumer association (e.g. thrift, credit and loans)	(ii)	analyse the objectives and functions consumer association;
		Objectives and functions of Chambers of Commerce (e.g. NACCIMA)	(iii)	evaluate the objectives and functions Chambers of Commerce.

	TOF	PICS/CONTENTS/NOTES		OBJECTIVES
10. N	Money		Candidates	should be able to:
(i (i	ii) iii)	Evolution Forms Qualities/characteristics Functions	(i) (ii) (iii)	trace the origin of money; categorize the forms and qualities of money; appraise the functions of money.
11. S	11. Stock Exchange		Candidates	should be able to:
(i (i	ii) iii) iv)	Importance and functions Procedure of transactions and speculations Types of securities (stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, etc) Second-Tier Securities Market (STSM), listing requirements, types of companies for the market, advantages and operating regulations of the market.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	determine the importance and functions of the Stock Exchange; analyse the procedure of transactions and speculation on the Stock Exchange; classify the different securities traded on the Stock Exchange; apply the knowledge acquired on the Stock Exchange for investment purposes.
12. E	Element	s of Business Management		
(i		Functions (planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, motivating, communicating and controlling)	Candidates (i)	should be able to: appraise the functions of management;
(i	iii) iv)	Principles (span of control, unity of command, delegation of authority, etc) Organizational structure (line, line and staff, functional, matrix and committee) Functional areas of business (production, marketing, finance and personnel)	(ii) (iii) (iv)	apply the principles of management to business and other situations; interpret various organizational structures; assess the functional areas of business.
13. E	3. Elements of Marketing		Candidates	should be able to:
(i (i (i	ii) iii) iv)	Functions and Importance The marketing concept (consumer orientation, customer satisfaction and integrated marketing) Marketing mix (product, price, place (distribution and promotion) Market Segmentation	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	distinguish between the functions and importance of marketing; relate the marketing concept to different situations; evaluate the elements of marketing mix and channels of distribution; determine the basis for segmentation;
()	v)	Customer Service.	(v)	appraise the quality of customer service.
14. L	Legal A	spects of Business		should be able to:
	ii)	Meaning and validity of a simple contract Contract Agency, Sale of Goods Acts and Hire Purchase Act Rights and obligations of employer and	(i) (ii)	anlyse the elements of the validity of a simple contract; interpret Contract Agency, Sale of Goods Acts and Hire Purchase Acts;

	TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES
·	Government regulations of business – registration of business, patents, trade marks and copyrights v) Consumer protection – need for, and means of protection (Government legislation, Foods and Drugs Act, Standards Organization Act, Trade Descriptions Act, Consumer Association, Consumer Protection Council, NAFDAC, NDLEA, Customs and Excise, etc.)	(iv) distinguish between patents, trade marks and copyrights; (v) identify the functions of consumerism; (vi) assess the relevance of Government Agencies and Acts in the provision of safe goods and drugs.
	nformation and Communication Technology ICT)	Candidates should be able to:
a	i. Computer (i) Appreciation/application (ii) Types (iii) Functions (iv) Advantages and disadvantages (v) Challenges	 (i) apply the knowledge gained from computer to solve problems; (ii) determine the types and functions of computer; (iii) appraise the challenges of using the computer in order to take precautionary measures;
b	o. Terms (Internet, Intranet, browsing, password, e-mail, google, yahoo, search, cyber café, Local Area Network, etc.)	(iv) identify the different terms used in ICT; (v) analyse the merits and demerits of each activity.
c	i. Activities (i) e-commerce (ii) e-banking (iii) e-business	
16. E	Business Environment and Social Responsibility	Candidates should be able to:
(:	i) Legal, political, economic, social, cultural, technological environment, etc ii) Safe products, philanthropic and social environment and societal consideration Types of pollution (water, air and land) and their implications.	 (i) classify the types of business environment; (ii) assess the role of social environment in the provision of safe products; (iii) identify the different types of pollution; (iv) assess their implications on business.

RECOMMENDED TEXTS

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