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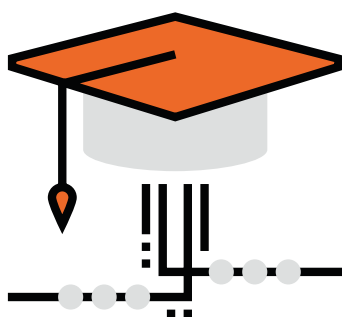
20 YEARS
— 2005-2025 —

Our Future. Reimagined.

Accountancy@UJ

Undergraduate Programmes 2026

Bachelors of Accounting & BCom (Accounting)



UJ's Department of Accountancy is a leader in Accounting Education. We offer a full range of cutting-edge academic programmes in the fields of Accounting, Auditing, Financial Management and Taxation.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY

UJ's Department of Accountancy is a leader in Accounting Education. We offer a full range of cutting-edge academic programmes in the fields of Accounting, Auditing, Financial Management and Taxation. Our programmes are distinctly focused on the development of well-rounded individuals by preparing graduates to be critical thinkers and enablers in the 4th Industrial Revolution. Major national and international professional bodies, including SAICA, CIMA, ACCA and SAIPA, accredit our prestigious programmes. The Department is continuously producing outstanding results in professional examinations.

The Department prides itself at also being a leader in the transformation of accounting education. Over the years we have produced the highest number of African students of residential universities in the annual SAICA IAC exams.

As we contribute to the growth of the accounting profession, our key focus areas tie in with the national imperatives of addressing skills shortage and nation building. The Department of Accountancy consists of experienced lecturers boasting an infectious passion for their role as educators.

WHY STUDY ACCOUNTING?

Accounting is one of the oldest professions in the world and has, over time, been the career option of choice for thousands of people. The world of accounting is your gateway to an exciting career in commerce and industry!

It is important to remember that all industries need accountants. Think about it. In business, they need someone to handle the money and accounts, deal with taxes and perform the audits. Commerce needs you, if you are a professional with the right qualifications. Studying accounting is your opportunity to get involved in the industry of your choice.

Another great reason for studying accounting is that as a possible entrepreneur, this career path could be the introduction you need to the world of business. An accounting degree will form the foundation that you will need in order to one day run your own business!

Accounting as a profession is being practiced across the globe. A qualification in accounting will open up the world to you. You will be able to work anywhere around the world. Study accounting, and the world will be your oyster!

WHY CHOOSE UJ?

The staff at Accountancy@UJ is a vibrant, world class team of highly motivated professionals who are subject-matter experts in their areas of teaching and research. Most of our staff are members of professional accounting bodies such as CIMA, SAICA, SAIPA and SAIT.

In an ever-changing, dynamic environment, our team is always looking for innovative ways to teach and learn. The Department is at the forefront of developments in the 4th Industrial Revolution and how it relates to the future of accountants.

Our approach is student-centric – the focus of all we do is to ensure that we equip students for success in the profession. We offer a caring and nurturing environment that recognises the challenges faced daily by students. We especially focus on the challenges faced by students from previously disadvantaged backgrounds and we adapt to make sure that these students are also equipped to succeed.

Our student body is a melting pot of students from various backgrounds and cultures, offering students the opportunity to interact and learn from other groups in society, including students from other countries.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The accounting designations are a rewarding qualification from a remuneration and job satisfaction point of view. Accountants are able to work in virtually any organisation where the services of financial experts are required. Accountants can work in the private sector (for example, audit firms, banks and mines), public sector (national and local government departments and municipalities or state-owned enterprises), and non-government organisations (NGOs). The skills of an accountant also lend themselves to work in the academic environment in teaching and research. The demand for these skills also allows accountants to be self-employed, by consulting to various organisations.

The roles occupied by accountants vary from operational and specialist roles, to strategic and executive roles. Some of these roles can be fulfilled in an accounting firm but careers can also be pursued in virtually any organisation.

Examples of roles occupied by accountants and brief explanations of the responsibilities are listed below.

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY
Financial Manager	Responsible for the financial health of the organisation. Duties include preparing financial reports, investment decisions and funding/financing decisions. Financial managers assist the organisation to make financial decisions.
Management Accountant	Management accountants are responsible for preparing and monitoring budgets and internal reports to assist management to make financial decisions on, for example, the introduction of new product lines.
Tax Accountant	Tax accountants advise organisations on tax law, tax planning and compliance with tax laws. This role can be within the organisation or it can be offered as an external consultant.
External Auditor	The role of the external auditor is to independently verify the accuracy of the financial statements prepared by a company. The role is determined by legislation and regulations as all listed companies must be audited by a registered auditor.
Internal Auditor	The role of internal auditors is to independently give assurance that the internal controls, risk management and governance of the organisation are sound and effective.
Investment Analyst	Investment analysts provide advice and recommendations to fund managers and investors on possible investment opportunities based on the researched data.
Credit Analyst	In a banking environment, credit analysts provide lending advice and recommendations to clients based on the researched risk profile of the client.

The roles outlined above are by no means exhaustive. A 2016 survey by SAICA found that more than 75% of the chief financial officers or financial directors of JSE-listed companies held the CA(SA) designation. Accountants often rise to executive and general management levels where they are not only responsible for overseeing the financial matters of the organisation, but also for running the business or business units as a whole.



PROFESSIONAL BODIES

In order for the accounting qualification to carry weight, it is advisable that an accountant belong to a recognised professional body. Professional bodies provide oversight of their members, ensuring that they have the minimum required skills to practice as accountants.



Professional bodies typically require prospective members to write entry exams in addition to obtaining work experience from accredited organisations. This is necessary to obtain the professional designation of the professional body. Furthermore, professional bodies require that their members continuously improve their skills through continuous education. An important oversight role played by professional bodies is ensuring that their members conduct themselves in an ethical manner and imposing sanctions where ethics of the professional body have been contravened.



The following list outlines examples of professional accounting bodies and their designations:



Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA)

CGMA – Chartered Global Management Accountant

Institute of Internal Auditors of South Africa (IIA SA)

CIA – Certified Internal Auditor

South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA)

CA(SA) – Chartered Accountants

AGA(SA) – Associate General Accountants

AT(SA) – Accounting Technician

South African Institute of Professional Accountants (SAIPA)

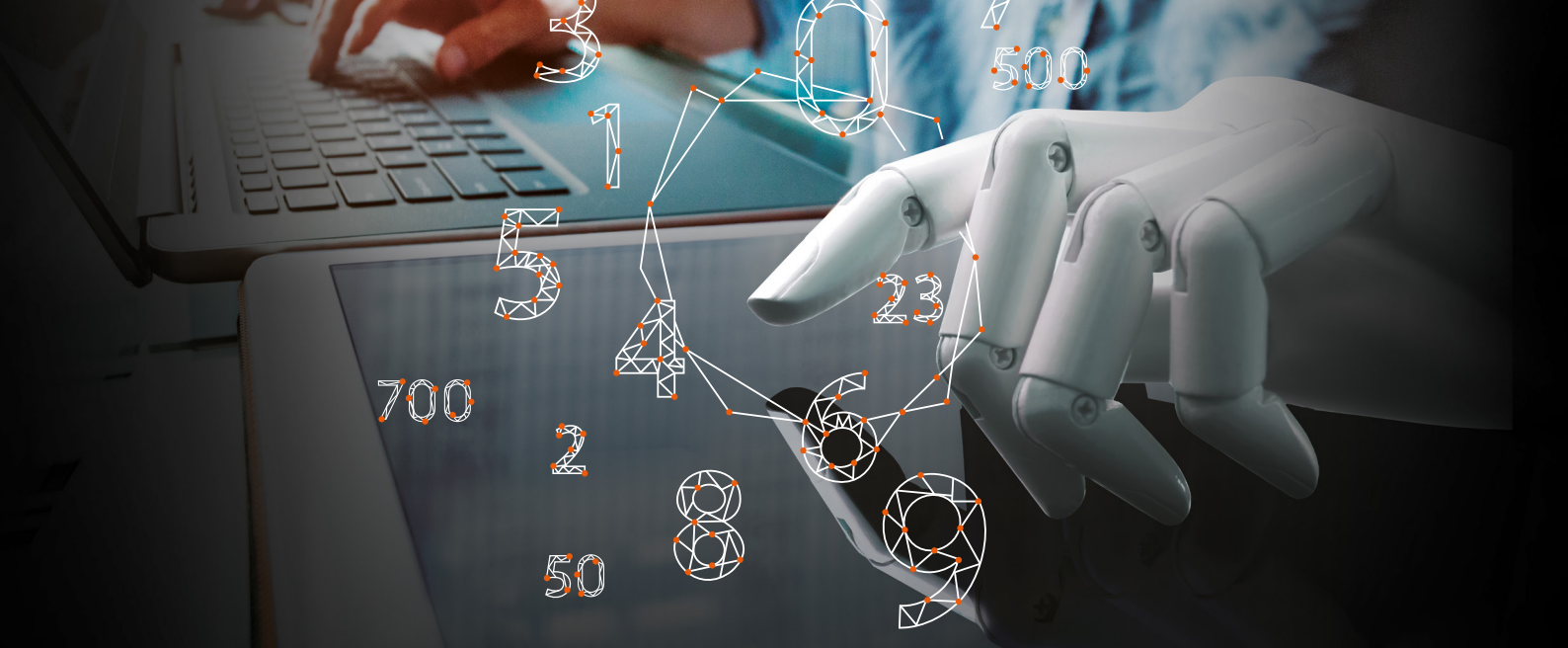
PA(SA) – Professional Accountant

AT(SA) – Accounting Technician

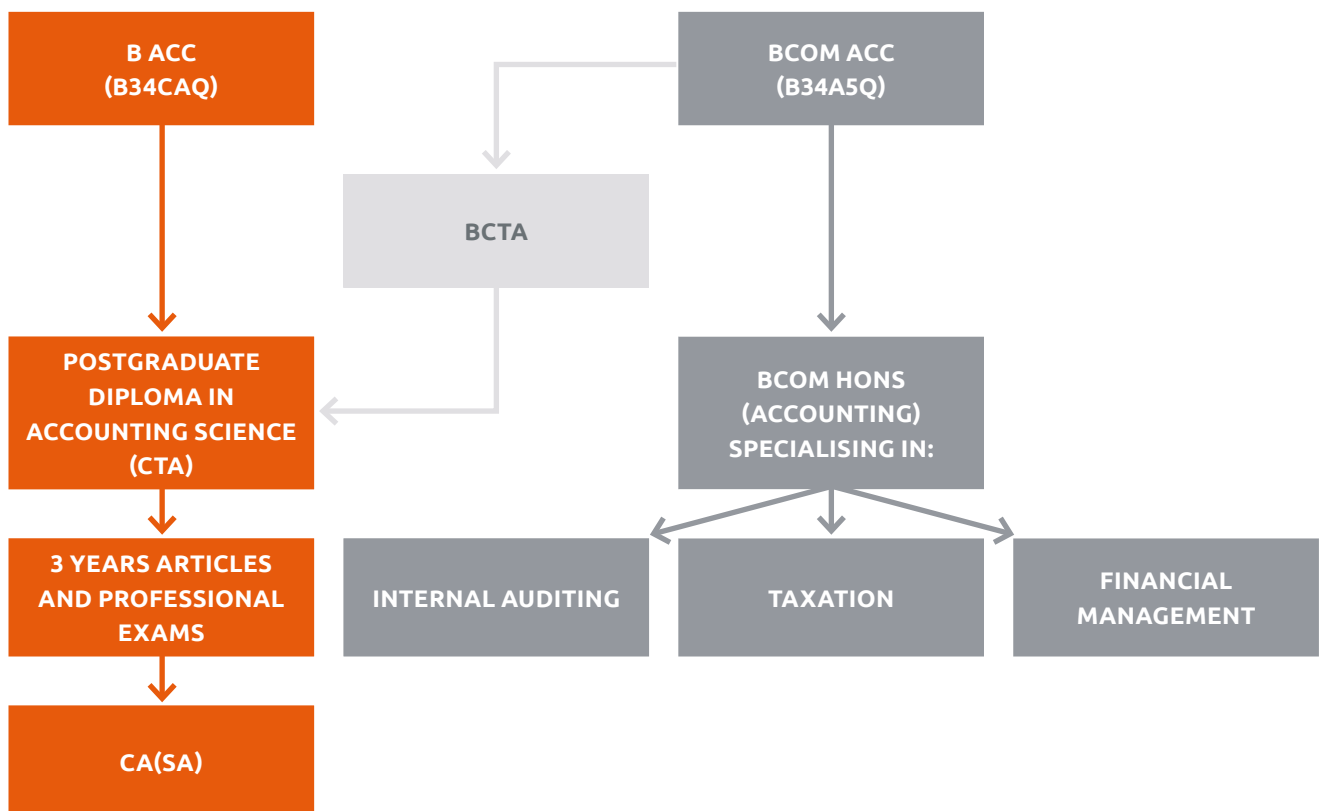
South African Institute of Tax Practitioners (SAIT)

Master Tax Practitioners, Tax Advisory, General Tax Practitioner, and Tax Technician.





ROADMAP – BACHELORS OF ACCOUNTING & BCOM (ACCOUNTING)



SOCIAL MEDIA & CONTACT DETAILS

-  Accountancy@UJ
-  @UJAccountancy
-  accountancy@uj.ac.za
-  www.uj.ac.za/soa
-  011 559 3153

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS (APS)



The total APS is the sum of the achievement ratings of the six school subjects. Life Orientation is not counted in the calculation of the APS.

Please note that prior accounting exposure at school is not a requirement.

APS (Admission Point Score)

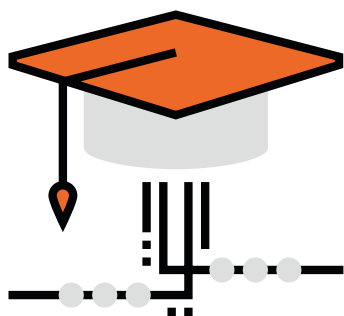
Points are rewarded for best 6 subjects. Life Orientation and Maths Paper 3 does not count towards your APS Score.

APS Points	NCS (Grade 12)
7	80 – 100%
6	70 – 79%
5	60 – 69%
4	50 – 59%
3	40 – 49%
2	30 – 39%
1	0 – 29%

PROGRAMME	Qualification Code	Minimum APS	English	Mathematics	CAREER	CAMPUS
DEGREE PROGRAMMES						
Bachelor Degrees (3 years)						
ACCOUNTING (CA)	B34CAQ	33	4 (50%+)	5 (60%+)	Chartered Accountant – CA (SA)	APK
Bachelor of Commerce Degree (3 years)						
ACCOUNTING	B34A5Q	28	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	Financial Manager, Accountant, Internal Auditor, Tax Consultant	APK

Please note that prior accounting exposure at school is not a requirement.

PROGRAMME OUTLINE – B ACC



Bachelor of Accounting (B34CAQ) – Chartered Accountancy Stream

▪ **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this qualification is to provide a well-rounded, technically-focused education that equips students with the technical knowledge base, proficiency and pervasive skills (soft skills). These skills will enable students to demonstrate initiative and responsibility, which will promote the development of leadership qualities.

The programme is designed in consultation with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) and is recognised by SAICA as a requirement to practice as a chartered accountant. This qualification requires a thorough grounding in the knowledge, theory, principles and skills of the profession or career concerned and the ability to apply these to professional or career contexts. The programme also serves as basis for entry into several postgraduate study opportunities.

▪ **NOTE:** The curriculum below allows admission to the Postgraduate Diploma in Accounting Science Programme. It is recommended for students who intend writing SAICA's Changes to Initial Assessment of Competence (IAC) of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants.

▪ B Acc COURSE STRUCTURE

1 FIRST YEAR

1. Accounting 100
2. Economics 100
3. Introduction to Law 100
4. Commerce 100
5. Business Mathematics
6. Accounting Studies 100

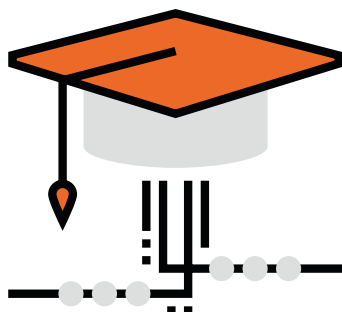
2 SECOND YEAR

1. Accounting 200
2. Financial Management 200
3. Taxation 200
4. Auditing and Ethics
5. Informatics 100
6. Accounting Studies 200
7. Commercial Law 100

3 THIRD YEAR

1. Accounting 300
2. Auditing 300
3. Financial Management 300
4. Taxation 300
5. 4IR in Accounting

PROGRAMME OUTLINE – BCOM ACC



Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting (B34A5Q)

PURPOSE ■ The purpose of this qualification is to provide students with a comprehensive knowledge base for identifying, analysing, evaluating and solving problems in the following core modules: Accounting, Auditing, Taxation and Financial Management.

Students should be able to reflect on their decisions and applications in these fields to assess their effect in the holistic context of accounting as a practice.

The curriculum below allows admission to the BCom Hons (Accounting or Internal Auditing or Taxation) programme. This is recommended for students who want to specialise in Accounting, Internal Auditing or Taxation.

■ BCom Acc COURSE STRUCTURE

1 FIRST YEAR

1. Accounting 1A + 1B
2. Business Management 1A + 1B
3. Commercial Law 1A + 1B
4. Economics 1A + 1B
5. Introductory Mathematical Analysis A
6. Financial Management 1B

2 SECOND YEAR

1. Accounting 2A + 2B
2. Business Information Systems 2A + 2B
3. Governance & Control 2A
4. Ethical Foundation to Commerce 2B
5. Management Accounting Strategy 2A + 2B
6. Financial Management 2A
7. Cost & Management Accounting 2B
8. Taxation 2AB

3 THIRD YEAR

1. Accounting 3AB
2. Governance & Control 3AB
3. Cost & Management Accounting 3A
4. Taxation 3AB
5. Financial Management 3B
6. 4IR in Accounting

**THE UNIVERSITY HAS THE RIGHT TO
SUPPLEMENT, DELETE OR CHANGE
ANY PART, SECTION OR REGULATION
WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE.**



Accountancy@UJ

TRANSFORMING THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION

Educating critical thinking accountants for 4IR

4IR

We live in a constantly transforming and evolving world, where adapting to change is essential. The 4th Industrial Revolution is at the centre of evolution in modern day life. Some of the main driving forces behind transformation and evolution today are artificial intelligence (AI), big data and block chain technology. These concepts are changing the way we think and do things, posing as many opportunities as threats.

One of the professions at the forefront of innovation is accounting. Automation, mini bots, machine learning and adaptive intelligence are becoming part of the finance team at lightning speed. This threatens the role of accountants and other financial professionals as we know it. But with this come major opportunities as well. Not only will these developments result in a more productive environment, but they will allow humans to be able to handle more clients and deliver more value because they can provide real insights rather than just crunch numbers. Machines will be able to propel innovation in the industry.

For a young accounting professional to be a beneficiary of the 4th Industrial Revolution, and not a victim, one needs to fully understand the effects of AI, big data and block chain technology on the profession. At UJ we are at the forefront of innovation when it comes to incorporating #4IR into our syllabus.

www.uj.ac.za/soa