



**COURSE DATA**

**DATA SUBJECT**

**Code:** 35847  
**Name:** Spanish accounting regulation  
**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies  
**ECTS Credits:** 6  
**Academic year:** 2025-26

**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration	Facultat d'Economia	3	Second quarter
1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration	Facultat d'Economia	4	Second quarter

**SUBJECT-MATTER**

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration	Compulsory subjects in the pathway: financial management	ELECTIVES
1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration	Compulsory subjects in the pathway: financial management	ELECTIVES

**COORDINATION**

PARDO PEREZ FRANCISCA

**SUMMARY**

The subject Spanish Accounting Planning is designed as a continuation of the subject Financial Accounting, which belongs to the "Basic Training" module of the first year. The main objective of this subject is the study of the rules contained in the General Accounting Plan (PGC), as well as the developments made by the ICAC (Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas), for the recording and valuation of the different transactions that take place in the company.

In this respect, the following aspects, among others, are addressed: the criteria for recognition and valuation of non-financial fixed assets, investments in financial assets, the accounting treatment of financial liabilities, the criteria for recognition and valuation of provisions, grants, donations and bequests received, foreign currency transactions, the measurement and accounting of income tax and the presentation of annual accounts.

Achieving the objectives set out in this subject will enable students to design, implement, analyse and verify a company's information system and will help them to obtain the necessary knowledge and skills in



accounting to carry out the professional activity of a graduate in Business Administration and Management with a specialisation in Financial Management.

p>

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Previous knowledge acquired in the first year Financial Accounting subject is required.

## COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

### 1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration

Be able to adapt to new situations.

Be able to analyse and search for information from different sources.

Be able to compare and establish analogies between Spanish and international accounting regulations.

Be able to design the accounting policy of a company or business group.

Be able to elaborate, interpret and analyse the financial statements of organisations, and to understand their implications for other business decisions and areas.

Be able to evaluate the economic and financial consequences of the application of Spanish accounting standards.

Be able to learn autonomously.

Be able to make decisions.

Be able to prepare and interpret accounting information, both financial, for external users, and internal, for management control and decision making.

Be able to solve financial valuation problems, both for financing decisions and for business investment, in the national and international environment.

Be able to solve problems.

Be able to work in a team.

Be familiar with financial problems in specific contexts (SMEs, family businesses, etc.).

Demonstrate capacity for analysis and synthesis.



Have critical and self-critical capacity.

Have organisation and planning skills.

Manage time effectively.

Show commitment to ethics and social responsibility.

Show motivation for quality.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### **1. Spanish accounting regulation.**

1. Accounting regulation and normative hierarchy in Spain.
2. The Spanish General Accounting Plan (GAP): structure and regulatory developments
  - 2.1. The GAP and the SME GAP.
3. The conceptual framework of accounting in the GAP.
  - 3.1. Requirements of the accounting information to be included in the annual accounts and true image.
  - 3.2. Accounting principles.
  - 3.3. Elements of the annual accounts: recognition or registration criteria.
  - 3.4. Criteria of valuation of the elements of the annual accounts.

### **2. Property, plant and equipment**

1. Concept and initial valuation.
  - 1.1. Acquisition price and production cost.
  - 1.2. Capitalization of financial expenses.
2. Accounting recognition of major repairs and the costs of renovation, extension and improvement.
3. Subsequent valuation: depreciation, impairment and derecognition.
4. Exchanges.
5. Non-cash capital contributions.
6. Leases.
  - 6.1. Concept and types.
  - 6.2. Accounting for operating leases.
  - 6.3. Financial lease accounting.
  - 6.4. Sale and leaseback.
7. Non-current assets and alienable groups of items held for sale.
8. Investment property.

1. Concept and initial measurement.
2. Research and development and industrial property.



### 3. Intangible assets.

1. Concept and initial measurement.
3. Goodwill.
4. Computer software.
5. Leaseholds.
6. Other intangible assets.
7. Subsequent measurement: amortization, impairment.

### 4. Financial instruments I: financial assets.

1. Definition and recognition.
2. Classification of financial assets.
  - 2.1. Financial assets at fair value with changes in the profit and loss account.
  - 2.2. Financial assets at amortized cost.
  - 2.3. Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity.
  - 2.4. Financial assets at cost.
3. Reclassification and valuation adjustments.
4. Derecognition of financial assets.

### 5. Financial instruments II: financial liabilities.

1. Concept and recognition
2. Classification of financial liabilities.
3. Accounting for financial liabilities.
  - 3.1. Recognition and initial measurement.
  - 3.2. Subsequent measurement.
  - 3.3. Derecognition of financial liabilities.

### 6. Provisions and contingencies.

1. Provision and contingency concept.
2. Types of provisions, recognition and measurement.
3. Provisions for taxes.
4. Provision for other liabilities.
5. Provisions for dismantlement, removal or restoration of fixed assets.
6. Provision for environmental actions.
7. Provision for restructuring costs.

1. Concept and classes.
2. Recognition.
3. Measurement.



## 7. Grants, donations and bequests received.

1. Concept and classes.
2. Recognition.4. Allocation to profit and loss.

## 8. Foreign currency transactions.

1. Concept and classification.
2. Measurement criteria.
  - 2.1. Monetary items.
  - 2.2. Non-monetary items.
3. Accounting treatment of exchange differences.

## 9. Income tax.

1. Introduction.
  - 1.1. The method of payable tax.
  - 1.2. The method of deferred tax.
2. Temporary differences.
  - 2.1. Taxable temporary differences.
  - 2.2. Deductible temporary differences.
3. Calculation of income tax.
  - 3.1. Current tax.
  - 3.2. Deferred tax.
4. Measurement of assets and liabilities.
  - 4.1. Current tax.
  - 4.2. Deferred tax.

## 10. Annual accounts.

1. Preparation of annual accounts.
2. Balance sheet.
3. Income Statement.
4. Notes.
5. Statement of change in equity.
6. Statement of cash flows.

## WORKLOAD

### PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theory	30,00
Classroom practices	30,00



	<b>Total hours</b>	<b>60,00</b>
--	--------------------	--------------

### NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	10,00
Independent study and work	10,00
Preparation of lessons	35,00
Preparation for assessment activities	20,00
Resolution of case studies	15,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>90,00</b>

### TEACHING METHODOLOGY

In the teaching-learning process of Spanish Accounting Regulation different teaching methods will be used in order that the student acquires the skills detailed above.

The teaching methods to be used, both in theory and practical classes, are the following:

- In some theoretical classes, the "master lesson" model will be used, since it offers the teacher the possibility of influencing the most important subject, mastering the subject of the exhibition and presenting a specific way of working and studying the subject.
- The "participatory master class" model will also be used both in theory and in practice to foster communication among students and between students and teachers.
- The individual study and the promotion of learning must be done by designing activities oriented to it. All these activities must be developed by the students and must be evaluable by the teacher. Thus, questionnaires, personal work exercises, etc. are proposed.

### EVALUATION

The evaluation of the contents and competencies to be achieved in this subject will be done as follows:

The final grade of the student is formed by two components:

- The one obtained in the exam (final test), which has a weight of 80%;
- The one obtained in the learning and continuous assessment process, which has a weight of 20%.

The exam (final test), with a weight of 80%, will be made on the official date published by the degree and must be approved (obtain a 5 out of 10) to pass the course.

The qualification obtained in the process of learning and continuous assessment of the student, with a



weight of 20%, will be obtained after consideration by the teacher of various aspects, such as: individualized assessment activities in the classroom, resolution in the classroom and exposure, where appropriate, of the practical cases indicated by the teacher and the attendance and active participation in the class. Due to its characteristics, continuous assessment activities are not recoverable in this subject.

The minimum grade to pass the subject will be 5 points in the weighted global computation. In case of suspending the final test, the continuous evaluation will be incorporated into the grade up to a maximum of 4 as a final grade. The grade of the student who does not participate in the tasks of continuous assessment, or his grade in this section is 0, will be equivalent to 80% of the grade of the final test. In this case, the maximum rating you can obtain is 8.

## REFERENCES

- Besteiro Varela, M.A. y Mazarracín Borreguero, M. R. (2020): Contabilidad Financiera Superior. Ediciones Pirámide.
- Cervera Oliver, M., González García, A., y Romano Aparicio, J. (2022): Contabilidad financiera. Madrid: CEF, Centro de Estudios Financieros.
- Real Decreto 1514/2007, de 16 de noviembre, por el que se aprueba el Plan General de Contabilidad.
- Wanden-Berghe, J.L. y otros (2012): Contabilidad Financiera II. Editorial Pirámide.
- Real Decreto 1515/2007, de 16 de noviembre, por el que se aprueba el Plan General de Contabilidad de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas y los criterios contables específicos para microempresas.
- Normativa, resoluciones y consultas del Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas (ICAC). Disponible en: <https://www.icac.gob.es/>.