



## COURSE DATA

### DATA SUBJECT

**Code:** 35857  
**Name:** Financial auditing  
**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies  
**ECTS Credits:** 6  
**Academic year:** 2026-27

### STUDY (S)

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

### SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration	Reliability of the Financial information	ELECTIVES

### COORDINATION

PORCUNA ENGUIX RUBEN

## SUMMARY

The first Auditing Act, passed in July 1988, it is now mandatory to submit verification of their annual accounts to the medium and large enterprises by independent experts authorized by the Official Register of Auditors of Accounts auditors accounts.

That first Audit Act was amended in 2010 to adapt Community legislation. More recently still, the Royal Decree 1/2011 of 1 July, approving the revised text of the Law on Auditing (TRLAC), aims to provide a systematic and unified text, understanding of the regulations applicable to the audit activity, regulating, harmonizing and clarifying the texts are recast. So this becomes recast the reference in Spain of regulations applicable to the audit activity which also transposes Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on statutory audit of accounts annual and consolidated accounts and has undergone further development by TRLAC regulation.

The previous law was ultimately replaced by Law 22/2015 of July 20, 2015, which enacted the new Audit Law, adapted to the new EU Directive 2014/56 and Regulation 537/2014, both of which are currently in force.

All of this makes it essential for students of the Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration and



Management to acquire knowledge of the process of auditing annual accounts: whether as potential members of audit teams, as possible members of departments that interact with auditors (such as Administration, Finance, or any other relevant designation) during the course of their work, as future company executives, or as users of accounting information for other purposes (investors, risk analysts, etc.).

The subject *Financial Auditing* covers the legal framework of auditing in Spain, Technical Auditing Standards, the planning and execution of audit and accounting verification engagements, area-specific audits, the design and analysis of internal control systems, and the auditor's report, including responsibility and ethics. It also incorporates cross-cutting concepts of sustainability, which are increasingly necessary to understand the broader context in which companies operate, given the impact these issues have on their activity and on the preparation of accounting and financial information.

This course is taught during the first semester of the final year of the Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration and Management.

It is also professionally relevant, as part of the content and the skills acquired are directly applicable in professional practice.

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## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

## RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

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

## OTHER REQUIREMENTS

No prerequisites.

## COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

### 1313 - Degree in Business Management and Administration

Be able to apply and introduce continuous improvement procedures in all areas of the organisation.

Be able to coordinate activities.

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 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 work in a team.
- Demonstrate capacity for analysis and synthesis.
- Have critical and self-critical capacity.
- Have organisation and planning skills.
- Know the methodology to plan and conduct a financial audit.
- Manage time effectively.
- Show commitment to ethics and social responsibility.
- Show motivation for quality.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. PART ONE: THE BASICS OF AUDIT.

#### UNIT 1: Introduction to audit.

- 1.1 Concept, scope, goals and objectives
- 1.2 Legal regulations affecting the audit: Eighth Directive of the European Union, Law and Regulation on Auditing and Auditing Standards: Standards on Auditing (ISAs)
- 1.3 Types of audit.
- 1.4 Responsibility.
- 1.5 Process audit.
- 1.6 Types of opinion.
- 1.7 Risk management and fraud
- 1.8 Legal status of the auditor.
  - 1.8.1 Requirements for auditor.
  - 1.8.2 Independence, ethics and responsibility.
  - 1.8.3 Audit Committee

#### UNIT 2: Audit Methodology.

- 2.1 Phases of an audit.
  - 2.1.1 Planning. Comprehensive plan and work programs.
  - 2.1.2 Implementation and monitoring.
  - 2.1.3 Formulation of the trial.
- 2.2 Sampling and audit tests.
- 2.3 Documentation of the work. Papers, files and references.

#### UNIT 3: Design and analysis of internal control systems.



- 3.1 Concept and objectives of internal control.
- 3.2 Elements of internal control.
- 3.3 Internal control classes.
- 3.4 Phases of internal control.
- 3.5 Internal control procedures.

UNIT 4: Audit reports and types of opinion.

- 4.1 The audit report. Concept, types and legal requirements.
- 4.2 Structure of the report.
- 4.3 Types of opinion.
- 4.4 Nature of the qualifications
- 4.5 Advertising Report
- 4.6 Other audit reports.
- 4.7 Treatment of subsequent events.

## **2. PART TWO: AUDIT BY AREAS.**

UNIT 5: Audit Active Areas.

- 5.1. Area cash and liquid elements available.
  - 5.1.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 5.1.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 5.1.3 Case Studies.
- 5.2 Area of stocks.
  - 5.2.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 5.2.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 5.2.3 Case Studies.
- 5.3 Area customers and receivables.
  - 5.3.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 5.3.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 5.3.3 Case Studies.
- 5.4 Area of tangible and intangible.
  - 5.4.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 5.4.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 5.4.3 Case Studies.
- May. 5 Area of financial investments.
  - 5.5.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 5.5.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 5.5.3 Case Studies.

UNIT 6: Audit Areas Net Worth and Liabilities.

- 6.1 Area of financial liabilities for trade.
  - 6.1.1 Concept and Measurement.



- 6.1.2 Audit Procedures.
- 6.1.3 Case Studies.
- 6.2 Area of noncommercial financial liabilities.
  - 6.2.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 6.2.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 6.2.3 Case Studies.
- 6.3 Area of equity.
  - 6.3.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 6.3.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 6.3.3 Case Studies.

**UNIT 7: Audit of Expenditure and Income Areas.**

- 7.1 Purchases and expenses.
  - 7.1.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 7.1.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 7.1.3 Case Studies.
- 7.2 Area of Sales and incomes.
  - 7.2.1 Concept and Measurement.
  - 7.2.2 Audit Procedures.
  - 7.2.3 Case Studies.

**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	20,00
Independent study and work	20,00
Preparation of lessons	10,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>50,00</b>

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**



The course content of the program will work, theoretical type synchronizing content with exercises and practical cases and propose various tasks that the student must submit the form and date that details along the course. This will be used in each case and as needed, all available resources (blackboard, slides, cannon, computer, etc..) Considered most appropriate to achieve the proper achievement of the objectives.

Generally, classes combine lecture methodology to approach and practical problem: On the one hand, the teacher will highlight the fundamentals of each topic and guide the study through the relevant literature, which should be inexcusably go to complete and deepen the field, on the other hand, consist practices raise character questions and exercises applied to the field of accounting, taking into account the economic and legal framework which implies that the student must resolve proceeding, if any, relevant to the discussion of the solution and using appropriate computer techniques for resolution.

In addition to these classroom activities, students must perform other learning oriented independently, as individual study, preparation of assessment activities, or conducting individual or group work. For the successful completion of these activities, mentoring, held either individually or in groups, is a teaching resource especially important because it allows the teacher to know the level of collective progress, and student personalized guidance in their training program. Consequently, during the training period of the course is recommended and encourages the use of this teaching resource.

When teaching materials available will be accessible from the virtual classroom <http://aulavirtual.uv.es>.

## EVALUATION

With the general procedure for evaluating the skills of the subjects is similar to the rest of the module materials and specifically follow these guidelines:

1. A written examination, which may comprise both theoretical questions and problems and real cases will account for 70% of the final grade. Rating of 5 out of 10 in the written test must be successfully completed, so you can add the rest of qualifying.
2. Continuous assessment based on attendance, participation, and other in-class learning activities. To be evaluated, all proposed activities and assignments must be submitted on the date and in the manner specified for each. This component will account for 30% of the final grade and will be non-recoverable.

A evaluation of practical activities developed by the student NOT RECOVERABLE, from the development of work / reports / test and / or oral presentations, with defense of the positions developed by the student.

## REFERENCES

- TRIGUEROS PINA, JOSÉ ANTONIO Y OTROS [2017]. ¿Manual de Auditoría ¿ Incluye el nuevo Reglamento de la LAC¿. Ediciones Francis Lefebvre. Madrid. Edición 2021.
- Aguilar Jara, De Fuentes Barberá y Labatut Serer, Gregorio: Normas Internacionales de Auditoría adaptadas para su aplicación en España por el ICAC. Colección Francis Lefebvre AECA. Madrid



2017.

- Enrique Rubio Herrera. LEY Y REGLAMENTO DE AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS. ESTUDIO Y ANÁLISIS PRÁCTICO, JURISPRUDENCIA Y CONSULTAS DEL ICAC. Centro de Estudios Financieros. 2022.
- Directiva 2006/43/CE relativa a la auditoría legal de las cuentas anuales y de las cuentas consolidadas (Octava Directiva del Parlamento y del Consejo Europeo).
- Ley 22/2015, de 20 de julio, de Auditoría de Cuentas.
- Real Decreto 1517/2011, de 31 de octubre, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento que desarrolla el texto refundido de la Ley de Auditoría de Cuentas, aprobado por el Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2011, de 1 de julio.
- Resolución de 15 de octubre de 2013, del Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas se publicaron las Normas Técnicas de Auditoría, resultado de la adaptación de las Normas Internacionales de Auditoría para su aplicación en España (NIA-ES).
- Resolución de 23 de diciembre de 2016, del Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas, por la que se publica la modificación de determinadas Normas Técnicas de Auditoría y del Glosario de términos
- Guías temáticas realizadas por los servicios de la biblioteca, el link es <http://cibisoc.blogs.uv.es/>