COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 35911
Name: International accounting
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 6
Academic year: 2026-27

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1314 - Degree in International Business	Facultat d'Economia	3	Second quarter
1314 - Degree in International Business	Facultat d'Economia	4	Second quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1314 - Degree in International Business	International accounting	ELECTIVES
1314 - Degree in International Business	International accounting	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

RODRIGUEZ COLLELL VICENTE ANTONIO

SUMMARY

We analyse the process of international accounting harmonization, regulators involved and the IASB, EFRAG and the European Commission's role. We study the international financial reporting standards (IFRS), its general characteristics, the conceptual framework, the current regulations and future projects. All analyzed from a critical standpoint specific standards (recognition and measurement criteria, alternatives...) emphasizing key international standards in multinational companies and geographic segmentation. We analyze the economic effects of standards on national and international context in order to understand the incentives and motivations for accounting choice of different economic agents in a global context

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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

The student should know the basic principles of accounting and analysis of financial statements. They should be familiar with financial instruments and the companies organization.

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1314 - Degree in International Business

Be able to work in multidisciplinary and intercultural teams.

Conocer las principales normas internacionales de información financiera (NIIF), su criterios de reconociendo, valoración y registro y sus distintas alternativas.

Conocer los aspectos más complejos de presentación de información que afectan a grandes empresas multinacionales como el caso de los intangibles y los instrumentos financieros entre otros.

Conocer los organismos internaciones que regulan la normativa contable, fundamentalmente el IASB que establece la normativa que deben aplicar las empresas europeas que cotizan en mercados financieros.

Develop the capacity to prepare and defend reports that contribute to the decision-making of public and private agents.

Entender las consecuencias del proceso de armonización contable internacional a nivel mundial.

Prepare, interpret and analyse the accounting information of companies.

Saber comparar la información contables de cuentas individuales elaboradas con normativa nacional de distintos países.

Saber interpretar la información elaborada en distintos países, los ajustes y los efectos económicos de distintas alternativas contables, así como los ajustes para obtener la información según NIIF.

Understand and reflect on socio-economic and political contexts that affect business and economic decision-making in an international environment.

Understand the structure and functioning of companies and organisations operating in an international context.

Use the economic and financial information of the company to make decisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. The financial information of companies

1.1. Users and objectives of the information: The conceptual framework
1.2. The reporting entity: individual versus consolidated accounts
1.3. The international comparability of financial information and its effects on the allocation global resources

2. Accounting regulation: international accounting harmonization

2.1. The role of regulation in the provision of information
2.2. Regulatory bodies
2.3. International accounting harmonization: causes and consequences
2.4. The role of accounting information in international markets
2.5. The IASB and other institutions of the international regulatory process

3. The financial statements

3.1. The statement of financial position
3.2. The comprenhensive income statement
3.3. The cash flow statement
3.4. The memory
3.5. The segmented information
3.6. The management commentary
3.7. Other financial information
3.8. The audit report

4. Recognition and measurement of non-financial assets in IFRS

4.1. Property Plant and Equipment
4.2. Intangible assets
4.3. The capitalization of the leases (accounting of the lessor vs. lessee)
4.4. The accounting of income taxes

5. Recognizing and measuring financial instruments in IFRS

5.1. Financial assets and liabilities
5.2. Fair value versus cost
5.3. The case of financial institutions
5.4. International differences and effects on markets

6. Other aspects of IFRS: revenue recognition an income tax

6.1. Revenue recognition criteria for the period
6.2. The service contracts
6.3. Long-term contracts
6.4. Accounting for taxes

7.1 Positive accounting theory

7. The economic consequences of accounting standards

7.1 Positive accounting theory7.2. The role of accounting information in business cycles: Financial crises
7.3. The accounting manipulation and its macroeconomic effects
7.4. The role of management in the information provided
7.5. The codes of good governance, social responsibility and financial information

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theory	30,00
Classroom practices	30,00
Total hours	**60,00**

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	15,00
Independent study and work	40,00
Preparation of lessons	20,00
Preparation for assessment activities	5,00
Resolution of case studies	10,00
Total hours	**90,00**

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Lectures to present the essential the theoretical content. Practical lessons on solving problems, exercises and case studies, oral presentations, debates, etc, individually and / or in group. Individual t work based on reading and analyzing financial reports, exercises and / or individual or group projects. Study and realization of tests and exam

EVALUATION

An evaluation procedure similar skills used:

1 - A written examination, which will consist of both theoretical questions and problems. (90% of the final mark);

. 2 - Assessment of practical activities (tests) of the / the student / a during the course (10% of the final mark),

. 3 - Evaluation of students continues, based on the participation and involvement of the same on

the teaching-learning process

REFERENCES

- Afredson et al "International Financial Reporting Standards: Analysis and Aplication". 2007