

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 35929**Name:** Financial accounting I**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies**ECTS Credits:** 6**Academic year:** 2026-27**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1315 - Degree in Finance and Accounting	Facultat d'Economia	1	Second quarter

**SUBJECT-MATTER**

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1315 - Degree in Finance and Accounting	Business	BASIC

**COORDINATION**

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**SUMMARY**

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING I is a subject that is part of the basic training module of the first year of the degree in Finance and Accounting, lectured in the second term. It is also studied as basic training, in the degrees in Economics and Business Management.

The main objective of this subject is to initiate the student in fundamental accounting aspects in order to consolidate a basic training that allows them, in subsequent academic years, to address the subjects that form the accounting module: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING II, MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING, ACCOUNTING ANALYSIS AND CONSOLIDATION, PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING and AUDIT.

To achieve the objectives foreseen in FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING I and in the rest of subjects of the accounting module will allow students to design, implement, analyse and verify the information system of a company and help to obtain the knowledge and necessary skills in Accounting, to work as a graduate in Finance and Accounting.

**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 is not necessary

## COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

### 1315 - Degree in Finance and Accounting

Conocer el método contable y los conceptos de renta y patrimonio, así como los elementos que lo integran.

Conocer los principios de valoración, registro y comunicación de la información contable.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

- 1.1. Economic activity and value flows
- 1.2. Productive resources and financing. Wealth, income, and equity
- 1.3. Users of accounting information. Branches of accounting
- 1.4. Requirements of accounting information
- 1.5. Financial statements and their components

### 2. ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS AND THE ACCOUNTING METHOD

- 2.1. Recognition and measurement of economic transactions. Accounting events
- 2.2. The accounting method
  - 2.2.1. The principle of duality and double-entry bookkeeping
  - 2.2.2. The account as a tool for accounting representation
  - 2.2.3. Recording transactions: the journal entry
- 2.3. Accounting books: types and content

### 3. THE ACCOUNTING CYCLE

- 3.1. Concept of fiscal year and accounting cycle
- 3.2. Stages of the accounting cycle
  - 3.2.1. Opening the accounting books
  - 3.2.2. Recording operations during the fiscal year and preparation of periodic trial balances
  - 3.2.3. Year-end adjustments
  - 3.2.4. Recognition of the profit or loss for the year
  - 3.2.5. Closing the accounts
- 3.3. Preparation of Financial Statements

### 4. ACCOUNTING REGULATION IN SPAIN

- 4.1. The need for standardised accounting practices: the establishment of a conceptual framework
- 4.2. Accounting standards in Spain. The Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC): General Accounting Plan (PGC) and Resolutions



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- 4.3. Study of the General Accounting Plan
    - 4.3.1. Structure of the PGC
    - 4.3.2. Accounting conceptual framework
    - 4.3.3. Recognition and measurement rules
    - 4.3.4. Financial statements: preparation rules and reporting formats
    - 4.3.5. Chart of accounts
    - 4.3.6. Definitions and accounting relationships
  - 5. CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
    - 5.1. Inventories
      - 5.1.1. Concept and classification of inventories
      - 5.1.2. Valuation of inventory inflows and outflows
      - 5.1.3. Accounting procedure for periodic inventory systems (purchases and sales split)
      - 5.1.4. Impairment of commercial inventories: factoring, confirming, promissory notes, and bills of exchange
      - 5.1.5. VAT on purchase and sale transactions
    - 5.2. Trade receivables and payables
      - 5.2.1. Operating receivables: concept and types
      - 5.2.2. Accounting for trade receivables and payables
      - 5.2.3. Management of receivables and payables from operations
      - 5.2.4. Impairment of trade receivables
      - 5.2.5. Employee and public administration accounts
    - 5.3. Cash and financial accounts
      - 5.3.1. Cash and cash equivalents
      - 5.3.2. Short-term financial investments
      - 5.3.3. Short-term financial liabilities
  - 6. NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND EQUITY
    - 6.1. Non-current assets: concept and components
    - 6.2. Property, plant and equipment
      - 6.2.1. Concept, initial valuation and accounting recognition
      - 6.2.2. Subsequent valuation: depreciation and impairment
      - 6.2.3. Depreciation methods
      - 6.2.4. Repairs, maintenance, and spare parts
      - 6.2.5. Renewals, extensions, and improvements
    - 6.3. Intangible assets: concept and valuation
    - 6.4. Non-current financial assets: concept, characteristics and classification
    - 6.5. Non-current liabilities: concept and components
      - 6.5.1. Financial liabilities: concept, characteristics and classification
    - 6.6. Equity: concept and components
      - 6.6.1. Share capital
      - 6.6.2. Reserves, dividends, and profit or loss for the year
  - 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING
    - 7.1. Concept, components and types
    - 7.2. Balance Sheet
    - 7.3. Income Statement
    - 7.4. Notes to the Financial Statements
    - 7.5. Sustainability reporting

**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	2,00
Individual or group project	15,00
Independent study and work	28,00
Preparation of lessons	25,00
Preparation for assessment activities	10,00
Resolution of case studies	10,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>90,00</b>

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

In the teaching-learning process of Financial Accounting I, several didactic methods will be used in order to acquire the competencies detailed above.

The teaching methods to be used in the theory classes as well as in the practices and other complementary activities are classified in the following sections:

#### 1. Methodologies to "learn from others"

In some theoretical classes the "master lesson" model will be used, since it offers the teacher the possibility of influencing the most important aspects, mastering the topic of the lecture and presenting a certain way of working and studying the subject.

The "participatory master class" model will be also used, both in theory and practice, to foster communication among the students and between students and teachers. For these purposes, students, organised by groups, can prepare part of the program and present it to their classmates.

Conferences will be held by experts in the field.

Group tutorials will be developed to direct work, solve problems, study solutions...

#### 2. Methodologies to "learn alone"



Individual study and the promotion of lifelong learning should be carried out by designing learning oriented activities. All these activities must be developed by students and must be evaluable by the teacher. This is how they propose the development of guides to study the subject, the development of conceptual maps, the self-evaluating tests through a virtual classroom, the proposed personal work exercises, etc...

## EVALUATION

The evaluation of the contents and competences to be achieved in this subject will take place , in both calls, as follows:

1. A synthesis test (written exam), which will consist of both theoretical questions and problems. Its represents 80% of the final grade. Consequently, the student who has not taken the continuous assessment may have as a maximum grade that of the synthesis test.

2. The continuous assessment of the student will represent 20% of the final grade and will be based on the participation and involvement in the teaching-learning process. This evaluation will be carried out in the following way:

- One theoretical-practical evaluation test will be carried out throughout the semester, whose assessment will be 2 points with the consideration of non-recoverable.

The minimum grade to pass the subject will be 5 points in the weighted global computation. In order to add the continuous assessment grade, it is essential to get a 5 out of 10 in the synthesis test. In case of failing the synthesis test, the continuous evaluation will be incorporated into the grade up to a maximum of 4.5 as a final grade.

In both the first and second calls, the final grade in case of Not presented to the synthesis test will be Not Presented.

## REFERENCES

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- OMEÑACA GARCÍA, J. (2008): Contabilidad General. Deusto.



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- REAL DECRETO 1514/2007, de 16 de noviembre, por el que se aprueba el Plan General de Contabilidad. B.O.E. de 20 de noviembre del 2007.
- 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 específicos para Microempresas. B.O.E. de 21 de noviembre del 2007.
- Real Decreto 602/2016, de 2 de diciembre, por el que se modifican el Plan General de Contabilidad aprobado por el Real Decreto 1514/2007, de 16 de noviembre; el Plan General de Contabilidad de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas aprobado por el Real Decreto 1515/2007, de 16 de noviembre; las Normas para la Formulación de Cuentas Anuales Consolidadas aprobadas por el Real Decreto 1159/2010, de 17 de septiembre; y las Normas de Adaptación del Plan General de Contabilidad a las Entidades sin Fines Lucrativos aprobadas por el Real Decreto 1491/2011, de 24 de octubre.
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- - SERRA SALVADOR, V.; B. GINER INCHAUSTI y E. VILAR (2010): Sistemas Contables de Información Financiera. Tirant Lo Blanch.