

Teaching guide

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Degree:	Business Administration and Management		
Field of Knowledge:	Social and Legal Sciences		
Faculty/School:	Law, Business and Government		
Course:	TAX ACCOUNTING		
Type:	Optional	ECTS credits:	3
Year:	4	Code:	7151
Teaching period:	Eighth semester		
Subject:	Accounting		
Module:	Functional Management of Business Areas		
Teaching type:	Classroom-based		
Language:	Spanish		
Total number of student study hours:	75		

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

Throughout the ADE degree, students receive comprehensive training in all areas of business reality and the best business management techniques, including accounting in its different types. This course will seek to: Generate student concern about the fiscal aspects of the company and familiarize them with the reality of the cost they entail for economic activity, relating it to the need for taxes and their social utility.

Analyze the problems of accounting for profit tax and value added tax.

Know and manage accounting to determine fiscal quantities.

The Tax Accounting course is part of the 'Functional Management of Business Areas' module of the degree in ADE. This module encompasses three subjects: Accounting, Finance and Commercial. The subjects in the subject of Accounting are detailed below:

GRADE: A.D.E.

Module: FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS AREAS

Subject matter: ACCOUNTING

Financial Accounting I and II

Cost Accounting

Analysis of Financial Statements I and II

Audit I and II

Tax Accounting

The purpose of the ADE degree at the Francisco de Vitoria University is to train future business professionals capable of improving the environment with their good work, applying our motto 'Vince in Bono malum' to any area of their future life.

To this end, our students will receive comprehensive training in all areas of business reality. Namely:

- Training in tools related to business management, including accounting in its different types.
- Anthropological training that serves as a basis for ethical behavior.
- Cultural training that allows you to see the environment with a wide historical perspective and cultural diversity.
- Training for teamwork, understood as a group of people who share a name, a mission, a story, a set of goals or objectives and common expectations.
- Formation of positive leadership capacity as a way of encouraging other people to achieve objectives.

State funding and the development of the market economy created the need to create tax burdens on legal entities, and accounting was considered from the outset as the appropriate measure of the contributory capacity of these entities

Tax Accounting aims to facilitate compliance with tax obligations, allowing internal users of the company to make decisions, developing tools that allow the measurement and valuation of business activity and its surpluses and the possible contingencies of reflecting them in one way or another, in order to make compliance with tax obligations efficient.

The management of companies, from the smallest to the largest corporations, requires knowledge of Tax Accounting to develop optimal management of the tax costs implicit in any activity. To this end, it provides managers with information on tax legislation, forms and deadlines, necessary to carry out planning and control processes, as well as to receive support for decision-making in the tax field.

GOAL

Train the student to determine the differences between accounting results and the tax base of the income tax.

Provide students with the minimum knowledge of tax legislation to make efficient use of accounting for tax purposes

Provide students with specific practical knowledge about making the accounting entries necessary to collect tax expenses

Familiarize the student with the fundamental concepts of Value Added Tax

The specific aims of the subject are:

Know how to develop tax planning and develop the corresponding tax models

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

It is necessary to have basic notions of Financial Accounting: Analysis of assets and capital changes, Balance sheet, Income Statement, Inventory Valuation, Concept and recording of Depreciations.

Knowledge of the tax system in Spain is needed to properly position the specific aspects of corporate tax. Students are required to have a global knowledge of the business environment and its management, which they must have acquired in subjects in the area of Business Organization.

COURSE SYLLABUS

The first part seeks to facilitate knowledge of the characteristics of a tax system and the use of taxes, and to manage the differences between tax legislation and accounting

Subsequently, work is done on tax regulations to understand the accounting scheme for corporate tax settlement and the preparation and understanding of the entries derived from the accounting of the tax.

A final part focuses on the accounting of VAT and its settlement.

Topic 1. The need for taxes and the tax system in Spain.

1. Definitions of taxes, fees and taxes.
2. Characteristics of a tax system
 - 2.1. Fundamental tax principles.
 - 2.2 Direct and Indirect Taxes
 - 2.3. References to tax legislation. Who sets taxes?
 - 2.4. Historical references to tax legislation in Spain.

3. The need for taxes.

3.1 Tax revenues in Spain.

3.2 The General State Budgets.

3.3 Are there alternatives to taxes? Is the tax burden for companies excessive?

3.4 News in tax legislation.

3.5 Trends and European harmonization.

Theme 2. The General Accounting Plan and the accounting of corporate tax.

1. Regulations governing the financial result for the year

2. Calculation of the amount of expense to be accounted for, by Corporate Tax for the year

2.1 Permanent differences

2.2 Temporal-temporary differences

2.3 Relativity of the allocation of income and expenditure concepts such as permanent differences or temporal-temporary differences

3. Scheme for determining the amount to be paid or refunded for Corporation Tax for the year

Theme 3. General corporate tax accounting scheme

1. Most common accounts in the accounting of Corporation Tax in the General Regime

2. Corporate Tax Accounting Scheme

3. Reconciling the result with the corporate tax base

4. The accounting of corporate tax in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Topic 4. Tax Information in the Annual Accounts

1. Advance Taxes

2. Credit for the right to compensation from negative tax bases

3. Deferred taxes

4. The principle of relative importance in accounting for 'advance taxes' and 'credit for compensation from negative tax bases'

5. Accounts to collect the long-term tax effect.

6. The report of the annual accounts and the information on anticipated and deferred taxes, and credit for compensation of negative tax bases

Topic 5. Amortization

1. The requirement for effective depreciation

2. Freedom of amortization

3. Amortization of intangible assets

3.1. Trading Fund

3.2. Trademarks, Transfer Rights and Computer Programs.

4. The amortization of administrative concessions. Endowment of the reversion fund

5. Amortization of renovations, extensions or improvements

6. The amortization of assets under 'leasing'

7. Amortization of used assets

Theme 6. Provisions and Other Expenses

1. Insolvency provisions.

2. Provision for the depreciation of securities.

3. Other provisions

Topic 7. Rating Rules

1. General criteria for the temporary allocation of income and expenses
2. Criteria for the temporary attribution of income and expenses other than general
3. Incorrect accounting of income and expenses and their tax consideration
4. Monetary correction in the transfer of tangible fixed assets of a real estate nature
5. Revaluations or asset updates

Topic 8. Determination of the tax rate

1. Reductions in the tax base
2. Tax period and tax accrual
3. Tax Type

Topic 9. Deductions and Bonuses

1. Double Taxation
2. Bonuses
3. Deductions for certain activities

Topic 10. Value Added Tax

1. VAT exemptions
2. Prorrata Application
3. Formal VAT obligations

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Our teaching methodology seeks to develop the qualities that will form the model of person that we want to transfer to society. To do this, we will carry out different classroom activities (face-to-face) necessary for the subsequent learning outcomes of the future graduate in their autonomous and team work (not face-to-face). It is a matter of the student acting as they would in a professional office, locating all the information and its application to the specific case in question, and considering the different possible roles in the economic fact (from within the company, as a tax inspector, as an external user of the company's information) Planning and order will be encouraged in the development of each exercise or case, assuming different responsibilities and functions.

A teaching methodology based on real experience in the company has been established, incorporating the educational methods and technologies most appropriate to the objectives of the course.

The student must attend classes actively. To this end, the theoretical bases and foundations for developing practical cases will be explained. Thus, practical exercises will be proposed that the student must solve personally or participate together with the teacher in the resolution in the classroom. In addition, the student must present several practical exercises so that both the teacher and the student himself can gradually check the degree of assimilation of the subject

The development of the subject will be carried out taking into account the following activities:

FACE-TO-FACE ACTIVITIES

Expository Classes: Presentation of a theoretical vision of the topics focusing on those concepts that are key to their understanding. The student will previously participate in the preparation of some theoretical topics. In addition, the student will be given the most recommended resources for the subsequent preparation of the topic in depth.

Project-based learning: Students, with the teacher's mediation, have to analyze, discuss and face decision-making in the situation posed in a practical case very close to reality. Preparation and presentation by students of a presentation on the tax situation and the destination of public funds, taking advantage of news in the press about the preparation of the General State Budgets in the first quarter of the course.

Propose the search for tax information provided by large listed companies, to analyze the effects of tax regulations on the Annual Accounts.

Personalized tutoring: It consists of individual attention to the student with the objective of reviewing and discussing the topics presented in class and clarifying any doubts that have arisen. The student is also guided on all the elements that make up the learning process. Tutoring schedules will be specified on the first day of class or that the student must send an email to the teacher.

In content acquisition evaluation tests (exams), autonomous learning capacity can be evaluated.

NON-FACE-TO-FACE ACTIVITIES

Theoretical study: Study of the theoretical contents of the program, so that the student's activity focuses on

research and localization. Preparation by students of summaries on the fundamental aspects of the Corporate Tax Law and Regulations in force in Spain

Practical study: Resolution of practical assumptions, so that the student's activity focuses on the analysis, elaboration and return of information. These practical assumptions will be collected by the teacher at random. The solution will be posted in the virtual classroom for testing by the student. Carrying out practical exercises for the analysis of the theoretical contents explained and filling out official models of the Tax Agency to familiarize the student with the reality that they may encounter in their work in any company

Preparation of cases for discussion in class: The student will analyze the situations posed in real cases by applying the knowledge acquired and focusing them on decision-making.

Virtual network work: review of the Tax Agency's web pages, as a user (downloading programs, filling out models and browsing the page).

Virtual space designed by the teacher where the student can work together with other classmates and maintain virtual tutoring.

Virtual networking will be used as a basic tool VIRTUAL CLASSROOM (<https://ufv-es.instructure.com/login/canvas>). The tools that have been activated on the Web for this subject are the following:

Schedule: this means that the student is informed of the content of the classes to be taught, prepare the exercises in advance and remember the due dates of exercises, papers, intermediate controls, etc. It is constantly updated.

Email: means of direct communication between the teacher and the student and between the students themselves

Teaching guide: of the subject so that they can consult the explained syllabus or the evaluation criteria, among others.

Activities: set of exercises that students must carry out in the course. There are two sections: additional exercises and self-assessment.

Material: set of useful content for the student in the preparation of classes, papers and assumptions. For example, the summary of the teacher's presentations in class, the content of the work to be done during the course and everything that favors the connection between the contents of the program and the current business reality: press clippings, announcements, company cases...

Each student must have the personal evaluation tool activated and must register at the beginning of the course.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK TIME

TEACHER-LED TRAINING ACTIVITIES	INDIVIDUAL WORK
30 Horas	45 Horas

SKILLS

Basic Skills

Students must have demonstrated knowledge and understanding in an area of study that is founded on general secondary education. Moreover, the area of study is typically at a level that includes certain aspects implying knowledge at the forefront of its field of study, albeit supported by advanced textbooks

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and possess skills that can typically be demonstrated by coming up with and sustaining arguments and solving problems within their field of study

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their field of study) in order to make judgments that include reflections on pertinent social, scientific or ethical issues

Students must be able to convey information, ideas, problems and solutions to both an expert and non-expert audience

Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of independence

To have developed a capacity for leadership.

To have developed the necessary skills to ensure problems are solved and goals are reached.

To be able to work and make decisions in all manner of situations.

To possess a strong work ethic.

General Skills

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To have developed the necessary skills to ensure problems are solved and goals are reached.

To be able to work and make decisions in all manner of situations.

To possess a strong work ethic.

Specific skills

Cultivate attitudes of leadership and social responsibility in personal and professional performance.

Develop criteria for problem solving and decision-making both in the professional and personal spheres.

Know how to prepare and understand Financial Statements as a tool for decision-making, being able to verify their fidelity.

Cultivate an attitude of intellectual concern and the search for truth in all areas of life.

Know how to develop tax planning and develop the corresponding tax models.

LEARNING RESULTS

It allows students to complete taxes on official models

The student knows the importance of complying with tax obligations and always transmit it, whatever the will of their interlocutor, and make it evident in their professional and personal life

It empowers the student to adequately face a Tax Inspection.

Comply adequately with the company's tax obligations by taking advantage of any type of bonuses and deductions to which it may be entitled.

Understand and explain the statements due to tax concepts made by real companies and study their reflection in the balance sheets.

LEARNING APPRAISAL SYSTEM

The evaluation system distinguishes between first-time students and repeat students. For first-time students, the following parameters will be evaluated: active and intelligent participation in class and in the discussion of cases, resolution of practical cases and final exam. For repeat students, the same parameters will be taken into account except active and intelligent participation in class. A) CONTINUOUS EVALUATION SYSTEM: It will be necessary to attend 80% of face-to-face classes. Therefore, there is 20% free availability of assistance for the student, so that

no justification will be considered for any lack of attendance, nor will any test be repeated if the student does not attend the scheduled day for this purpose. This continuous evaluation will take into account the following parameters: active and intelligent participation in class and in the discussion of cases and final exam. The subject is evaluated from 0 to 10 points, which are accumulated throughout the course. For a student to pass the subject, the cumulative grade in the different evaluated parameters will be at least 5 points. A minimum score of 5 points out of 10 is required in the final exam for continuous evaluation to be applied. The continuous evaluation will also be applied for the extraordinary call, according to the academic calendar on the web. The percentage weighting of the different parameters, in the final grade, will be applied as follows: PERCENTAGE OF FINAL GRADE ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT PARTICIPATION IN THE DISCUSSION OF CASES IN CLASS 10% EXERCISE RESOLUTION 20% FINAL EXAM (to apply continuous evaluation, it is required to obtain at least 5 out of 10 in the final exam) 70% B) ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION SYSTEM APPLICABLE TO STUDENTS WITH ACADEMIC DISPENSATION, SECOND ENROLLMENT AND SUBSEQUENT STUDENTS (*) BUT WHO WILL PERFORM THE REQUIRED ACTIVITIES * A student may obtain an academic exemption in one or more subjects for work reasons, incompatibility of schedules, illness or others as determined by the Career Management at the request of the same in Coordination and providing the documentation required for this purpose. For students with academic exemption, the weight of the final test is that of students with normal attendance plus the weight given to attendance/participation in class. The rest will be for the papers presented. The final test will be the same as for students with normal attendance. To measure, the score obtained in this final test must be at least 5. Students without an academic waiver who do not attend class must take the final test, to which they are entitled. It may be different from the rest and of greater difficulty since they have not been able to demonstrate the total competencies of the subject beforehand and will obtain the grade that reflects the exam, or take the same exam as for the rest of the students and cannot achieve a score of more than 6.9 (approved). UFV students on an exchange stay will take advantage of the alternative evaluation system (repeaters and dispensation), and it is their responsibility to know it. All tests susceptible to evaluation will be subject to the provisions of the Regulations for the Evaluation of Degrees in Business Administration and Management and Marketing. Plagiarism, as well as the use of illegitimate means in evaluation tests, will be sanctioned in accordance with those established in the Evaluation Regulations and the University's Coexistence Regulations

ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- 1.- The use of any Artificial Intelligence (AI) system or service shall be determined by the lecturer, and may only be used in the manner and under the conditions indicated by them. In all cases, its use must comply with the following principles:
 - a) The use of AI systems or services must be accompanied by critical reflection on the part of the student regarding their impact and/or limitations in the development of the assigned task or project.
 - b) The selection of AI systems or services must be justified, explaining their advantages over other tools or methods of obtaining information. The chosen model and the version of AI used must be described in as much detail as possible.
 - c) The student must appropriately cite the use of AI systems or services, specifying the parts of the work where they were used and describing the creative process followed. The use of citation formats and usage examples may be consulted on the Library website(https://www.ufv.es/gestion-de-la-informacion_biblioteca/).
 - d) The results obtained through AI systems or services must always be verified. As the author, the student is responsible for their work and for the legitimacy of the sources used.
- 2.- In all cases, the use of AI systems or services must always respect the principles of responsible and ethical use upheld by the university, as outlined in the [Guide for the Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in Studies at UFV](#). Additionally, the lecturer may request other types of individual commitments from the student when deemed necessary.
- 3.- Without prejudice to the above, in cases of doubt regarding the ethical and responsible use of any AI system or service, the lecturer may require an oral presentation of any assignment or partial submission. This oral evaluation

shall take precedence over any other form of assessment outlined in the Teaching Guide. In this oral defense, the student must demonstrate knowledge of the subject, justify their decisions, and explain the development of their work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND OTHER RESOURCES

Basic

José Pérez Chávez and Raymundo Fol Olguín. Professional tax compendium correlated article by article/First edition. 2022.

Juan Ramón Medina Cepero. The tax regulation of international tax transparency in Spain [electronic resource] [Barcelona] :Ediciones Deusto - Planeta de Agostini Professional and Training S.L, [2001]

José Pérez Chávez, Eladio Campero Guerrero, Raymundo Fol Olguín. Construction companies, accounting, tax and social security regime/Third edition. 2022.

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