

ISSUES CONCERNING ACCOUNTING AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM ACTIVITIES

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This work was this way designed so that there were raised peculiarities of the tourism and the influence over accounting organization, starting from the premise that the specific features tourist has significant implications on the production of accounting nature information.

It was also granted, an attention for the documents presentation specific to the international business travel, which recalls those relating to: voucher, the specific foreign tours and the appropriate cash benefits tourism.

However, it is considered significant to be recorded in the accounting operations for significant shares of foreign tourism in the order in which they perform, and complete it in financial profits made by the determination.

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1. Particularities of the tourism and their influence on the organization of accounting

As a service business activity, tourism presents a number of distinctive features arising from the particular place of business in this area. Some of them are common to all components of the tertiary - which stresses ownership tourism sector - with only a distinct character, others are specific only tourist and characteristics are determined by supply and tourism demand.

Of the many common features to all services continue to retain those considered by experts as being most important, namely:

- **the immaterial and intangible character of performing** - the tourist potential in there, concretizing only in contact with the application. Moreover, unlike products that exist by themselves, the service in general and the tourist also is intangible, can not be known and evaluated before purchase, for that reason are called in the specialty and invisible literature, and trade services is called, "Invisible Trade";

- **non stockable**- because of the immaterial, tourist services may not be stored and kept for a later consumption. Some authors in this domain name this feature perishable. It can generate a number of shortcomings, especially in ensuring the balance of demand - supply and implementation of effective tourism. This way, once the services offered on the market, but unused, cause loss of human and material means (e.g., accommodation places offer), they can not be stored;

- **simultaneity of production and consumption** - the imposing presence of tourism in the same place of the provider and recipient, while consuming and their implementation;

- **inseparability of the provider** - tourist services cease to exist at in the moment of closing the provider's action;

- **the large share of expenses for work life** - it requires the worker to travel through specific activities and the psychology of the consumer - tourism;

- **lack of ownership** is also the opinion of specialists, a feature of tourism services. This way, it gives the pleasure, not a result of any transfer of ownership of work. In this context, the tourism

service providers must work to award their customers, offering various incentives to the consumers.

At their turn, the specific features of touristic services refer mainly to the following:

- **personalization of services** - due to differential behavior of tourists from every part of the benefit must be customized travel services to both the group and the individual;
- **seasonal fluctuation** - a result of oscillations tourism demand, its concentration in certain periods of the calendar year;
- **complexity** - the result of different combinations of elements derived from natural and anthropogenic specific tourist destinations and services provided by the organizers;
- **heterogeneity** - the result of dependence of tourist facilities and personnel providing materials;
- **substitution** - resulting from the many possibilities of combining and replacing the constituents of the tourism offer and lead to greater choice, allowing the realization of a wide range of tourism products;
- **participation of a large number of providers** to the final product-this feature is due to the large number of economic activities in the tourist service (accommodation - meals, transport, entertainment, production and sale of goods own tourism services related to tourism organization).

In the context of those presented we can appreciate that all these features affect to a greater or lesser degree the organization and management of the accounting units which engaged in tourism.

The implications of these features upon accounting are multiple, but keep only a few of them considered by experts as being most important.

-The diversity of services that ensures the tourist during his trip (accommodation, meals, transportation, visits, etc.) determines **the complexity of business tourism**, and draws up their entire tourist product.

If these services may include part of a program limited in time and space, on a tourist profile, they form the touristic action (program holiday, trip, etc.).

To determine the effectiveness of activities, globally and partially, is imposed the delineation of expenditure and revenues of activities, types and kinds of tourism activities, types and kinds of tourist services.

- Each action is entrusted **to a specialist tourist agent** who receives special mandate to carry out expenditure required to achieve it. Using different values (money, tickets, etc.) the travel agent becomes a debtor until the justification received at closing.

Much attention should be paid to guarantee materials formed on behalf of travel agent, whereas the values are assigned, are often significant.

Record spending in accounting takes place after the conclusion of the tourist action; because the agent holds on to spend during the trip.

- **Short duration of touristic actions**, which makes a touristic action launched during a month to close the respective month, with an immediate link between income and expenditure during the same period of management. If actions are running, they are spending on documents being placed on staff travel, and if it made some payments, they are treated early, using the 471 account, "Expenses recorded in advance".

- **Touristic services are charged, usually in advance**, in order to use the full capacity of technical materials.

Since the actual amount of benefits differs from the expected or received for various reasons the tourist can cancel, reflecting the charges as incomes is made after closing the touristic action. In this case, the cashing coincides with evidence of incomes from the account 472, "Incomes registered in advance".

Different conditions of employing the benefits of touristic actions cause differentiation in the services and the way of discounting the incomes and expenses. This way, discount in organized

tourism is made between contracting units through banks, and in unorganized tourism takes place the advanced cashing from the tourists, following to regularize the amounts received or to be reimbursed the afferent unrealized actions.

In organized tourism, expenses and incomes are accentuated only by the contracting unit even if to its realization take part also acting units. In unorganized tourism, expenses and incomes are reflected in the accounting unit which receives and organizes the touristic services.

In the case where when realizing a touristic action takes part many units, one of them shall act as the organizing unit and other units as providing units. This situation causes the highlighting of incomes and expenses of the touristic activity only in the accounting of the organizing unit and recovery price of the touristic services by the providing units from the organizing unit (usually touristic agencies).

The providing units receive for some performing a commission to cover the own expenses and assure their profit.

Content and peculiarities of the tourism activity determines under accounting issue, the use of a particular system of accounts and proper technique of counting the economic and financial operations. Both in literature and in practice specialists adopt different ways of accounting for tourist activities, using the more accounts from which remember:

- 472, "Registered incomes in advance"- reflects the price of treatment and rest collected in advance. These receipts are then transferred to current period revenue at the beginning of periods of stay, places actually used properly;
- 704, "Incomes from works performed and services rendered"- reflects the incomes constituted at the beginning of stay;
- spending accounts - used to collect the expenses of the unit organizer;
- treasury accounts - for making discounts;
- the 121, "Profit or loss" - the result obtained for the reflection of work.

Depending on the employment benefits of touristic activities, establishment of direct relations of tourism companies and foreign tourists may be reflected by using account 419, "Customer-creditors", or of, "Various creditors"

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We believe that the specialist's opinion is indicated for use in the field of 419, "Customer-creditors", who can detail the types of actions or tourist types and kinds of tourist services.

2. Specific documents for the activity of international tourism

International tourism is practiced outside the country of residence and where the movement tourist purposes, is off to:

- *tourism export or touristic reception*, referring to the arrivals of foreign tourists in a country (in order of goods or services);
- *tourism for reference or import tourism and tourist activities in another country*, that the departures of tourists in another country (where they make available goods or services are).

Specific documents used for reflecting the international tourism activity is presented in the summary below.

The voucher is used in external relations by the tour - operators.

This attests the kind, quantity and quality of services to tourists who have the right and also constitutes the basic settlement operations of tourism firms partner in contracts or arrangements concluded. It can be used as types that are remembered as it follows:

460 Dumbrava, P., Pop, A. – Contabilitate de gestiune în comerț și turism, Intelcredo Publishing House, Deva, 1995, p.84.

- voucher for locations in which services are included for a single settlement. Tourists can get more vouchers in relation to the number of locations included in the tour organized by the system;
- voucher global services when, although mentioned, are not broken down by municipalities in the tourist route, tourists seeking to establish the route and other details of the trip with travel agency that provides initial services;
- voucher value, if the services and locations are not shown, it will be determined upon arrival of tourists, together with the organizer of the action, the limit value for which it is issued.

The voucher "GIFT" has a similar function to the value, meaning that the company issuing foreign travel requires specialized unit to send to certain private individuals in the country a certain amount of money - the gift - from some relatives, friends, and acquaintances from abroad. If the voucher contains travel in several cities, is taking issue Proof of voucher (DPV) for each. The provided services for tourists is confirmed on the reverse of the voucher with the formula "Given services to the voucher value", which bear the signature or official tourist guide accompanying a tourist times, when individual tourists. Such certificate or voucher DPV is submitted the company issuing the guide or travel agent, with up action.

Specific documents for foreign trips with foreign tourists

For trips of this nature, travel agent deals with preparing the forms out - entry to tourists. Actions to which we refer throughout a travel agent or attendant group (group leader), the guide was provided by foreign tourism company, which operates the trip. Attendant receives the group tour that includes: the accompanying delegation, the action; lists for border Aviation Company, suppliers, etc.; Other documents (tickets, checkbook, etc.). After completing the action, the group attendant completes the trip up discount, which is recorded on the elements: high to justify the advance trip by leaving the documents and related expenses incurred by the difference received or returned by it.

Specific documents to cash the touristic providing

Paying the bills can be done using means and instruments of payment options: the national currency, freely convertible foreign currencies, bank checks and postal checks, ticket table and holiday cards sites.

Payment in cash in national currency, the method of payment is accepted everywhere. However, cash behaving, in our opinion, several major drawbacks, such as risk of loss and theft of money, loss of interest etc. In addition, for operations abroad, usually, any payment must be preceded by an exchange rate, which determines the expenditures from the differences in course and fees incurred.

The document which the tourism agent completes for cashing the providing is "**The receipt – note for touristic providing**" (N.P.T.) and for total or partial refunds of amounts paid" "**Refund currency note**" (NRV)

The international hotel regulation states that "the hotelier is not obliged to accept checks, coupons, credit cards or various other means of payment". Obviously, the acceptance will be looking for customers who use these means of payment.

3. Accounting information on international tourism

For coverage of business accounting and international tourism in the case of the import tourism accounts using the same as for domestic tourism, established by regulations⁴⁶¹, specifying that

461 Order MFP no.1752/2005 for the approval of the accountant Regulations complying to the European directives, M.Of. nr. 1080 bis/2005.

should consider the exchange rate, and differences that recorded between the time cash advance and making the trip.

Accounting operations relating to the work we refer to examples based on a hypothetical situation of the contract made with a foreign company, on which the following data are known: the value of tourism - 5000 euro 3500 euro advance, charged at the rate of 3,9 lei/euro, billing and collection of travel benefits at the rate of 3.8 lei / euro, direct expenditure justified travel agent in the amount of 16,000 lei, general administration expenses of 2425 lei, of which: 1425 lei and utility rights 1000 lei wage.

According to the presented data, in the accounting entity, are reflected the operations presented below.

Cashing the advance, according to the account extract (3.500 euro x 3,9 lei/euro=13.650 lei).

5124	=	419	13.650 lei
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The invoice aferent to the realized services in the account of the beneficiary company, that contains:

- right to debt: 5.000 euro x 3,8lei/euro.....19.000 lei
- the difference of currency favorable afferent to the advance.....350 lei
- foreign currency for cashing: (5.000 euro – 3.500 euro) x 3,8 lei/euro.....5.700 lei

4111	=	704	19.000 lei
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The discount of the services value with the external company generates two different accounting registers, one for extinguish the debt right and the other for registering the difference of exchange rates, as follows:

- extinguish of the debt right:

%	=	4111	<u>19.000 lei</u>
419			13.650 lei
5124			5.350 lei

- registering the difference of currency:

419	=	765	350 lei
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The direct expenses, justified by the tourism agent, in base of justificant documents, with a value of 16.000 lei:

628	=	542	16.000 lei
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Expenses regarding the utilities (energy and water), of 1.425 lei, billed by the suppliers:

605	=	401	1.425 lei
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Expenses generated by administration regarding the salary rights, of 1.000 lei, according to the payrolls:

641	=	421	1.000 lei
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Specification:

The salary rights train also expenses regarding the social obligations, which were not presented in the accomplished because result common registrations common to all economic entities.

The operation of closing the accounts of expenses and incomes recorded in the financial accounts of the entity at the end of the month by taking in account balances resulting 121 "Profit or loss", spending on debit and credit incomes, as follows:

- closing the accounts of expenses:

121	=	%	18.425 lei
		605	1.425 lei
		628	16.000 lei
		641	1.000 lei

-closing the accounts of expenses:

%	=	121	19.350 lei
704			19.000 lei
765			350 lei

From the economic operations of the previously reported finding that may result to the tourist contracted resulted in profit in the amount of 925 lei.

4. Conclusions

The study conducted by this paper expresses that tourism presents a number of specific features that influence the organization of the economic entity's accounting and bookkeeping and analytical intelligence of it. This has significant implications on the production of such accounts which are used in the management, along with other information available, according to its own policies adopted by the entity.

Also, is mentioned that in the appropriate management of the operations of international travel is required to be given greater specific documents, including the issue of settlements in foreign currency.

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