



IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING IN THE HOTEL INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th February 2023 Accepted: 6 th March 2023 Published: 10 th April 2023	This article analyzes the essence of the audit analysis of property use and performance of hotels in Uzbekistan. Indicators representing this area are also discussed.
Keywords: auditing, hotel, analyze, hotel's property, counting, results of activity.	

INTRODUCTION

Hotels operate in the conditions of continuous changes in the external environment, which include: regulatory and legal framework defining the legal order, communication between all subjects in economic relations, tax control, supply and demand for services, changes in the prices of services, raw materials, and materials. The internal environment in hotels, that is, the decisions made in them, lead to changes in the enterprise's activity, for example: the use of technologies, the composition of customers, the number, etc.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The above external and internal changes affect the hotel's performance.

We can divide indicators representing hotel performance into two large groups:

1. Performance indicators of hotel property use;
2. Indicators of current performance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The importance of determining hotel property utilization and performance indicators of current activity makes the wide use of internal and external audit capabilities an objective necessity in solving this urgent problem. Both internal and external auditors should play an active role in solving these pressing problems as impartial experts. But in practice, it cannot be said that internal and external auditors are fully fulfilling this role. Research shows that auditors are limited to assessing the property status of hotels based on the balance sheet items. Consequently, such an audit assessment is limited to determining whether the sums of property types taken separately are realistically reflected in the balance sheet. Examining some audit reports shows that they include procedures such as the contribution of individual property types of hotels to the total amount of balance currency, as well

as determining the trend of changes in these indicators. Naturally, these works performed by auditors cannot be considered sufficient. As unbiased experts, auditors should determine all the indicators that represent the property status of hotel business entities and the level of effective use of existing property, give an audit assessment of changes in them, as well as develop and implement audit recommendations aimed at further improving these indicators. It is this approach that allows to increase the role of auditing services, to strengthen the position of internal and external auditors as useful experts.

Providing an auditor's assessment of hotel property utilization and current performance performance indicators depends on the existence of a scientifically based system of these indicators and a methodology for their determination. Also, in order to determine these indicators and give them an auditor's assessment, the accounting and reporting system in hotels should be able to provide the necessary detailed information.

So, to what extent have these actual theoretical and methodological issues been resolved today? Can the accounting and reporting system in hotels provide the detailed information necessary to provide an auditor's assessment of the indicators that represent the property status and efficiency of property use, as well as the effectiveness of current activities?

It should be noted that the economic foundations of hotels, including the procedures for systematizing and determining performance indicators, have been reflected in some works published abroad and in our republic. For example, A.N.Kholikulov recommended a system of various indicators representing the quality and efficiency of service in hotels and the procedures for their determination. Prof. In the monograph "Problems of increasing efficiency in hotel enterprises" published under the leadership of M.D. Pardaev, the property status of



hotels and indicators of their use efficiency are divided into two groups:

(1) indicators representing the material-technical base and organizational-technical condition of the hotel industry;

(2) indicators related to the economic potential of the hotel industry.

Accordingly, these scientists divided group 1 indicators into such groups as indicators representing the organizational state (management links, structure, specialization), indicators representing the level of material and technical support, and indicators representing the technological state of the service process.

In the system of indicators belonging to the 2nd group, they represent the property status of hotel enterprises and the efficiency of their use.

who recognized indicators as separate melodic groups in a melody [2]:

(a) indicators related to fixed assets; (b) indicators related to working capital; (v) indicators related to intangible assets.

However, what indicators should be included in the structure of each recommended group and tune group has not been fully expressed in this work.

The above indicates that the system of indicators representing the property status of hotels and the efficiency of their use, as well as the theoretical and methodological bases of their determination, have not been fully developed. It should also be noted that the current system of accounting and reporting in hotels cannot provide all the detailed information necessary to determine these indicators and give them an auditor's assessment. In our opinion, it is desirable to divide all the indicators of the property status of hotels and the efficiency of property use into two groups, i.e. quantitative and qualitative indicators.

In our opinion, this:

* Quantitative indicators representing the property status of hotels and the efficiency of using this property means the status of individual types of hotel property in monetary units and natural units, as well as indicators representing the total income received by hotels, expenses incurred and the final financial results achieved;

* qualitative indicators representing the property status of hotels and the efficiency of using this property should be understood as indicators representing the level of use of individual types of hotel property in monetary units and natural units, as well as the average income, expenses and final financial results corresponding to one unit of them.

We believe that the composition of quantitative and qualitative indicators representing the

property status of hotels and the efficiency of property use should be determined in a comprehensive manner for all entities of this type. Because the existence of such a comprehensive system enables comparative study of quantity and quality indicators of hotels, objective assessment of their rating, identification of advanced and backward enterprises, promotion of experiences of hotels with high service. In order to achieve this goal and based on the above definitions, in our opinion, we consider it appropriate to include private indicators in the overall composition of both groups of indicators representing the property status of hotels and the efficiency of property use [3]:

1. Quantity indicators:

• Total number of rooms in hotels, including special status rooms.

2. Quality indicators:

• Average occupancy level of total rooms in hotels, including rooms of special status;

• Coefficient of utilization of total places in the hotel.

The identification and assessment of indicators representing the property status of hotels and the efficiency of property use and the results of current activities are carried out in the above integrated procedures, fully based on these procedures in the internal and external audit, in our opinion, it allows to solve a number of theoretical and practical problems that currently exist. The main ones include, for example, the following [4]:

(1) to correctly systematize indicators representing the property status of hotels and the efficiency of property use and current activity results, to establish a comprehensive scientific basis for their identification and evaluation, and to achieve uniform application in practice;

(2) to provide the managers of hotels with information about achieved and unachieved results, lost opportunities, situations that should be paid attention to during audits, and on this basis, to achieve an increase in the role, responsibility and accountability of auditors as impartial experts in front of customers;

(3) enable auditors to properly define audit procedures that are important to them.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted again that the use of only financial indicators in evaluating the performance of companies cannot diagnose many problems, for example, the decrease in the quality of manufactured products, the level of customer service, and the effectiveness of personnel management. Based on this, since the main task of the enterprise is to



increase the value of the share capital, it is necessary to take into account the following [5]:

1. The financial performance of the enterprise should be comprehensive and should include revenue growth, cash flow and return on investment.

2. During the "life cycle" of the company, at each stage of growth, different financial indicators have different levels of importance. Thus, neither net profit, nor cash flows, nor income on investments should "block" other important indicators.

3. In order to expand the measurement of the efficiency of the hotel's work using a set of financial indicators, it is necessary to compare them with the actual data using the expected indicators according to the budget.

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