



IMPROVEMENT OF MODERN METHODS OF COST DETERMINATION IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract : In this article, modern methods of determining the cost of products in developed countries and the possibilities of their application in light industrial enterprises are researched. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations are given based on the research results.

Keywords: Target cost, target profit, target price, target-costing , kizen-costing .

Nowadays, the task of costing is not only to calculate the actual cost of a product, but also to determine such a cost that can bring a certain profit to the organization in market conditions. Therefore, in modern economic conditions, costing of products and services should be focused not only on current tasks, but also to a greater extent on the implementation of the enterprise's medium and long-term strategy.

When analyzing the methods of accounting for costs and calculating the cost of products in accordance with the specific characteristics of the light industry, it was found that enterprises in this sector use the order method, the shortcomings of which are the inadequacy of the operational system. In this case, it does not allow controlling the formation of costs, taking into account the existing environmental conditions, market position and competitive advantages when calculating costs.

This is the lack of a system that allows you to control the process of creating products and providing services, respond to competitors' actions in a timely manner, take into account consumer desires, and solve strategic problems of enterprise management . In this article It is proposed to calculate the cost of products in the textile and garment-knitting sector and implement it in a coordinated manner using the goal -costing methodology developed on the basis of the principles of target -costing and kaizen - costing. Unlike existing methods, goal - costing is a tool for achieving the rapidly developing industrial integration trend in the sector . is an important tool. Calculation of the cost of products in the network using the goal -costing methodology is carried out in the following order :

Stage 1. Marketing analysis of products and services in order to determine the competitiveness of the studied products and services in the market .

Stage 2 . Development of the concept of products , services , including testing this concept in the target group of consumers and determining the marketing strategy for entering the market.



Stage 3 . Determination of the possible (target) selling price based on the information obtained in stage 1 and stage 2.

The basis for calculating the target price are internal and external price factors. The first group of factors includes the quality, nature and characteristics of the product or service being produced . External factors of price formation include the general demand for products and services in the industry, the quality of competing products and services in this industry, The availability of competitive prices for products and services announced by other participants .

Stage 4 . Setting the target profit, i.e. , The amount of profit needed to meet the needs of the business owners.

Step 5. (1) determining the target cost of products and services according to the formula:

$$\text{Target Cost} = \text{Target Price} - \text{Target Profit (1)}$$

Step 6 . At the planning stage, standard (estimate) costs are determined, during which the design of products and services is carried out.

Step 7 . Creating a cost estimate and determining standard cost deviations from the target.

Step 8. Analyze all items of estimated costs to "bring" them to the target cost. State and solve Kaizen problems .

Despite all the efforts made at the planning stage, the estimated cost *begins to exceed the target cost at the stage of creating products and services* . In such a situation, an analysis of the estimated costs is carried out to determine the impact of each cost item on the cost of the product and to determine the objectives of the budget , it is necessary to purposefully reduce individual cost items and overall fixed costs in the process of creating products and providing services .

cards of kaizen assignments are opened within each order, showing the estimated (normative) cost, target cost and size of the kaizen assignment for each cost item .

The card describes the measures to solve the kaizen problem, reflects the actual costs resulting from the creation of the product and the provision of services, provides an indicator of the deviation of the actual cost from the target indicator.

Stage 9 . Calculation of the actual cost of products and services.

If the inequality (2) is true when calculating the actual cost of products and services, then we can conclude that the kaizen problem has not been solved.

If the inequality (3) is true when calculating the actual cost of products and services, then we can conclude that the kaizen problem has been solved.

Stage 10 . Actual and target revenues, actual and target costs and their deviations are reflected in accounting.



goal -costing methodology, based on the principles of target costing, kaizen costing, and the order method, is aimed at improving the activities of the entire enterprise or its individual divisions using internal resources without attracting large external investments.

The advantage of target costing is based on the ability to reduce costs, ensure production profitability, and manage costs both in the implementation of current activities and in the construction of future plans .

Unlike existing methods, information according to this standard_Revenue recognition for technology can be done in two ways: recognition at a specific point in time and recognition over a specific period of time.

(Table 1).

Procedure for recognizing income from the sale of products (works, services) in the textile and sewing-knitwear sector

<i>areas of activity</i>	<i>Products (works, services)</i>	<i>Revenue recognition procedure</i>
Development , modernization and testing of knitted products .	Production and sale of knitted clothes.	Simultaneously (at a specific point in time), when control of the asset is transferred to the buyer
		For a certain period of time (if the contract with the buyer states that the product being created is partially delivered by independent components)
	Testing services for new product technologies	For the duration of the contract
Introduction of new products in the field of textile and sewing and knitting technologies .	Network staff training and retraining services.	For the duration of the contract
Attracting investments in the modernization of the production system in the network.	Production of modern knitted products and taking a place in global markets, from Internet marketing systems use services.	For the duration of the contract
Export and import of textile and sewing knitwear products. Introduction of innovative technologies into the system.	New products and advertising services.	At the same time (at a certain point in time), when control over the asset (service) is transferred to the buyer
	Introduction of internet marketing services in the network	Simultaneously (at a specific point in time) when control of



system. Taking measures to expand and position the knitwear market.

the asset is transferred to the buyer

Over time (if the contract with the buyer states that the created databases are partially transferred by independent components)

The conclusions and proposals made on improving the theoretical and methodological support for accounting for the cost of products and services in the textile and sewing and knitwear sectors, as well as the developed methodological recommendations, to a certain extent solve the problems of information formation and serve as an important source for substantiating and improving the quality of management reporting. They help enterprises in the light industry market, where there is fierce competition, to successfully operate, and also ensure operational and strategic management of the enterprise.

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