

Foreign method of calculating the cost of production

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Abstract: The article considers the main types of modern methods of analysis and accounting of production costs, product (works, services) costs. Here, the concepts and traditional approaches of product costing popular in domestic and foreign countries and common methods in foreign practice are described.

Key words: calculation, modern methods of costing, traditional methods of costing, profit, management decisions, national standards of accounting, international standards of financial reporting.

In the conditions of the development of innovative and digital economy in our republic, reducing the cost of products and constantly controlling the impact of related costs on the profit, while increasing the competitiveness and attractiveness of economic entities, is of great importance in ensuring financial stability.

One of the main and urgent tasks of today's account is to transparently organize the costs of production of finished products in economic entities, realistically calculate the cost of products, and transparently reflect them in accounting and reporting forms. Business entities cannot operate effectively without proper management of production costs.

One of the most important tasks of accounting in manufacturing enterprises is the correct management of production costs, which, in turn, affects the cost of production. Since the cost of production affects the profit indicator in manufacturing enterprises, their correct determination is one of the important processes.

The organization of the general production process - the way from the processing of raw materials to the transformation into a finished product - is a period that ensures the need for forecasting in order to determine the appropriateness of the spent resources and the reasonableness of their return.

Controlling and managing costs in business entities is one of the most difficult processes. Because it is understood as a complex of managing the activities of the economic entity, although it includes the events and transactions occurring in the production process.

The problem of development and implementation of management of the effective use of costs has been widely discussed among economists of foreign countries and scientists of our country for several years.

In BHMS, the term expenses are defined and described as follows: "Expenses are a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities during the reporting period. The term costs includes costs related to property management, production, sales of products, performance of works, provision of services and damages. They usually take the form of the outflow or use of assets such as cash, tangible reserves, facilities, equipment, etc.[2].

A.Z. Avloqulov, "In-depth analysis of the categories of "Income", "expenditure" and "cost" is one of the important issues in accounting. Because these categories are important in the correct formation of the product cost, which is one of the main indicators of the activity of economic entities," he says [3].

According to D.S. Toshnazarova, "Costs are a monetary expression of the value of all resources spent to achieve the intended goals (production of products, purchase of goods, provision of services, execution of works, implementation of projects). The cost of products (works and services) is the direct and indirect development costs that are useful in the process of processing stocks and are carried to the value of finished products, and are added to its value in the process of performing services and

works" [4].

Based on the results of the research, we can say that one of the main tasks of accounting in production enterprises is the correct management of production costs, which, in turn, affects the cost of products. The cost of the product affects the profitability of the production enterprises, so their correct determination is one of the important processes.

One of the important tasks of management accounting is to account for expenses and calculate the cost of products. Various methods of this calculation are widely used in foreign countries.

The "Standard-cost" method of calculating product costs is widespread in Europe and the Americas.

"Standard-cost" system is a system of cost accounting and cost determination, in which the cost of manufactured products (works, services) is estimated in advance with the help of carefully calculated normative costs, and then it is compared with actual incurred costs, the difference between normative and actual costs the difference is called deviation. One of the important means of effective cost management is variance analysis [5].

"Standard-cost" is cost accounting, a method of product cost calculation based on normative costs. According to it, the production of a product includes all costs associated with production.

In the current period, the increase in the volume of production leads to a decrease in the amount of fixed costs per unit of product, as well as bringing variable costs to the lowest level.

In the "Standard-cost" system, a special normative cost ("Standard-cost") sheet is created when calculating and calculating the cost of total products, including one unit of product. In our understanding, this document is called normative calculation, planned calculation, calculation card.

All expenses are reflected in the normative value in the "Work in progress" and "General expenses" accounts, and deviations from the norm are separately reflected in the special accounts opened for this purpose. If the actual costs are higher than the norm, they are considered negative, and the deviations are reflected on the debit side of the accounts. If the actual costs are lower than the norm, they are considered positive and the deviations are reflected on the credit side of the accounts.

Analysis and results

An important task of management accounting is to make a decision on the distribution and write-off of deviations. In this case, there are two options:

Occurred deviations should be proportionally distributed in the chain of "Work in progress" - "Finished product" - "Sold product" accounts. Such a distribution is of great importance from the point of view of financial accounting, including for the correct preparation of financial statement form No. 2 "Profit and Loss Statement". Because, in this report, the costs are usually not reflected in the period of production of the product, but in the period of sale. Therefore, often this option is not convenient for managers, it is mainly used by financial accounting.

Managers need to resolve any discrepancies very quickly. Otherwise, their role will be diminished. Therefore, they will consider any discrepancies as current month expenses and transfer such discrepancies to the "Cost of Sales" or "Profit and Loss" accounts. In this way, the balances of the discrepancies accounts are eliminated, that is, these accounts are closed.

One of the advantages of the standard-cost system is its time savings. The existence of a normative base makes it much easier to find the sum of total costs. This system is very effective in the application of current information technologies, accounting for deviations in information technologies makes it possible to perform tasks several times faster and more accurately compared to manual labor.

In the "standard-cost" system, the full costs of product production are fully covered by their value. With this feature, the "standard-cost" method meets the generally accepted principles of accounting, as well as the requirement of taxation to reflect work-in-progress and finished products at full cost. In addition, it is also consistent with the concept of reflecting all assets at cost in the financial account.

The "Direct-costing" method of international accounting is also widespread in foreign countries and has many supporters. This method is also called "direct cost accounting system", "cost-of-sales system", and in France - "marginal accounting".

This method has been supported in many books by the United Nations (UN), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the African Council on Accounting, the International Accounting Standards Board, and other influential international public organizations.

Unlike the "Standard-cost" method, the "Direct-costing" method includes only variable costs of directly consumed materials, labor, and overhead in cost accounting. Fixed overhead costs are not included in cost accounting; such costs are directly charged to the financial results of the enterprise. According to the proponents of this method, fixed costs are not directly related to the production process, they are related only to a certain accounting period and arise over time.

Direct costing or cost-sales management decision-making is based on direct sales results. This means that the financial results of the entity's activity are expressed in sales indicators.

When using the "direct-costing" method, the profit depends on the sales volume of the product. Therefore, direct costing does not allow to cheat with reserves and is very suitable for evaluating the work of managers.

The "Direct-costing" method allows you to calculate the profit of the enterprise in a holistic way based on financial accounting data. That is, in this method, profit is found without a consistent, sequential calculation of the actual cost of manufactured, shipped and sold products. This, in turn, makes it possible to quickly determine the financial result on the first days of the next month, that is, to determine the financial result according to the "Realization" method almost two weeks earlier than in the case of the "Realization" method.

In the "Direct-costing" system, as we said above, constant general expenses are directly transferred to financial results. Reimbursement of these expenses from profit, as well as separate accounting of other expenses made from profit, allows to determine the financial results (profits and losses) by specific types of activities, including sales, general, incidental and other activities and cases. In addition, "direct-costing" reflects indicators such as profit before tax and net profit separately in the account. Such procedure of formation and accounting of financial results is very convenient both for the owner of the property and for state control bodies. These advantages are the reason for the rapid penetration and spread of the "direct costing" method in the practice of the countries of the world.

"Direct-costing" method cannot be said to be without flaws. There are aspects of this method that do not fully satisfy the managers of economic entities. In particular, the calculation of costs, conditionally divided into variable and fixed types, takes time and causes uncertainty among some, especially when determining the price. In addition, entrepreneurs do not always want to cover all expenses and payments directly from profit, they try to reduce taxable profit. That is why the "direct-costing" method is being closed on a large scale in most countries directly at the request of state authorities.

One of the important areas of improvement of the "Standard-cost" and "Direct-costing" methods of management accounting at the present time is their introduction by responsibility centers and establishment of management control over different centers on this basis.

Cost analysis and consideration of variable and fixed production costs are an integral part of strategic management accounting, which is aimed at increasing the efficiency and stability of enterprise activity.

Direct costing focuses on variable costs and links them directly to the product, providing transparency into actual costs that are useful for making decisions about pricing, profit management, and evaluating product performance. Direct costing helps to more accurately determine marginal profit and identify unprofitable products, which leads to adjustments in production strategy.

On the other hand, the "Standard-cost" system provides standardization of costs and allows comparison of actual costs with established standards. It helps to identify deviations, analyze their causes and take measures to improve production efficiency. Standard cost also serves as a basis for budgeting and planning.

It should be noted that both approaches have advantages and limitations, and the choice between them depends on the specific characteristics of the business, its goals and strategy. Combining these

methods can provide comprehensive and accurate cost accounting, which in turn leads to more efficient business management.

In general, it is advisable to apply the methods of calculating production costs used in foreign countries in Uzbekistan.

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经济数字化：数字化背景下企业会计准则实施现状及对策研究

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摘要：为更好落实我国财政部办公厅《关于加强地方财政部门推动<企业会计准则>实施的通知》要求，课题组采取调查问卷与实地调研结合方式，通过调研辽宁省企业会计准则实施过程中存在的主要问题，紧紧围绕贯彻省委省政府对当前经济发展的决策部署，充分结合企业会计准则应用实际，提出构建“政行企校”一体化准则实施体系，加大会计准则实施主体的责任和执行力度，动态更新法规和加强政策指导，强化多维度、分领域、立体化专家队伍建设，打造会计准则实施人员的“梯次培养”模式，建立健全“网格化”监督机制等有效对策。旨在推动经济数字化背景下企业会计准则全面有效实施，提升会计信息质量，为社会经济长期平稳向好做出积极贡献。

关键词：数字化企业会计准则实施对策

一、前言

会计准则是企业财务报告的基石，良好会计准则实施有助于企业合理评估和管理财务风险，确保财务信息规范性和统一性，更好发挥准确的会计信息在资源有效配置、决策支持、