

## A Characteristic Function of the Cost Management System in the Company

Shirinova Nigina Bobir-qizi

3-1IQT21 group of Economy and tourism faculty

**Abstract:** Costs are the real or estimated costs of the company's financial resources. These article literally mean the gross movement of financial resources and are related to assets or liabilities if they have the ability to earn income in the future. If this does not happen and the retained earnings of the company decrease during the reporting period.

**Keywords:** cost, finance, income, company, expenses, payment, product, money, monetary units, market, labor cost, management functions, dynamic process.

Expenses are the financial costs of obtaining income in a certain period. The concept of expenses is already a concept of expenses: it refers only to specific payments in a certain period. The costs are determined by the cost of the product and the costs paid from the company's profit. For example, travel expenses, hospitality expenses approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation. Costs describe the amount of resources used for certain purposes in monetary terms and become the cost of production. To distinguish between specific period costs and related costs, we emphasize the following the expenses of the current year, as well as the expenses of the enterprise this year; expenses incurred before the current year become expenses of the current year and are in the form of assets at the beginning of the year; current year's expenses may be future years' expenses and may be reflected as assets at the end of the current year. The concept of enterprise costs is based on three important aspects. Costs are determined by the use of resources, reflecting how much and how much money is spent on the production and sale of products. The amount of resources used can be expressed in physical and monetary units, but in economic calculations, the monetary expression of costs is used.

Determining costs is always related to specific goals, tasks, i. e. The amount of resources used in the form of money is calculated for a specific function or production unit of the enterprise.

Cost characteristics 1) Dynamics. Costs are constantly moving and changing. Thus, the prices of raw materials and materials, components, energy tariffs and services purchased in market business conditions are constantly changing. Products are updated, material and labor cost norms are revised, which affects the cost of production and the level of costs. Therefore, the consideration of costs in statistics is very arbitrary and does not reflect their level in real life. 2) The diversity of costs requires the use of a wide range of techniques and methods in their management. Different costs are determined by their classification, which is, firstly, to determine the degree of influence of individual costs on the economic results of the enterprise, secondly, to assess the possibility of influencing the level of certain types of costs, and finally, to relate to the product only those costs. what is needed to produce and sell it. A similar important and difficult task is the correct allocation of costs to production units and certain types of activities of the enterprise. The third characteristic of costs is difficulty in their measurement, accounting and evaluation. There are no absolutely precise methods of measurement and accounting, and there are no costs. The fourth characteristic is the complexity and inconsistency of the impact of costs on the economic result. For example, you can increase the profit of the enterprise by reducing the current cost of production, but this is ITI, provided by increased capital expenditure on engineering and technology. The high profit from the

production of products is often significantly reduced due to the costs of their destruction, etc. Cost management in the enterprise is designed to solve the following main tasks:

- ✓ Determining the role of cost management as a factor in increasing economic indicators;
- ✓ determining costs for key management functions;
- ✓ calculation of costs for production units of the enterprise;
- ✓ calculation of necessary costs per product unit;
- ✓ preparing an information base that allows for cost estimation when choosing and making business decisions;
- ✓ to determine the technical methods and means of cost measurement and control;
- ✓ search for reserves to reduce costs at all stages of the production process and in all production units of the enterprise;
- ✓ selection of cost moderation methods;
- ✓ choosing a cost management system suitable for the conditions of the enterprise.

Cost management tasks should be considered comprehensively. Only this approach will give its results and help to dramatically increase the economic efficiency of the enterprise.

Cost management in the enterprise includes the performance of all functions related to the management of any object, i. e. solutions work output and implementation, as well as monitoring their implementation. Cost management functions are carried out through the elements of the management cycle: forecasting and planning, organization, coordination and regulation, activation and stimulation of implementation, accounting and analysis.

The complete performance of control functions for all elements constitutes a cycle of influence of the controlled subsystem (control object) on the controlled subsystem (control object). production, workshops, departments, etc. ). Individual functions and elements of cost management are carried out directly by the company's employees or with their active participation. For example, the dispatcher affects the coordination and regulation of the production process, and therefore production costs; the accountant carries out cost accounting, etc. Management objects are the production, production, sale, use and disposal of products.

The general scheme of the interaction of cost management functions in the enterprise is presented in sec.

Cost management is not a goal in itself, but it is absolutely necessary for the enterprise to achieve a certain economic result, to increase work efficiency.

Cost management functions are related to production, i. e. in order to achieve a certain production, economic, technical or other result, you must first cover the costs. Therefore, the goal of cost management is to achieve the intended results of the enterprise in the most economical way. Forecasting and cost planning are divided into prospective (long-term planning stage) and current (short-term planning stage).

The purpose of long-term planning is to prepare information about the expected costs of developing new markets, organizing the production and production of new products, and increasing the capacity of the enterprise. It can be marketing research and ITI, capital investment costs.

Current plans determine the implementation of long-term goals of the enterprise.

If the accuracy of long-term cost planning is small and is influenced by the inflation process, the actions of competitors, government policies in the field of economic management of the enterprise and sometimes force majeure, short-term cost planning that reflects the needs of the near future is more accurate, because it is based on annual, quarterly calculations. Organization is an important element of effective cost management. It determines how the enterprise manages costs, i. e. who will do it, at what time, using what information and documents, and in what ways. Cost centers and centers of responsibility for their implementation are determined. Managers and professionals involved in cost management A hierarchical system of linear and functional relationships is being developed, which are adapted to the organizational and production structure of the enterprise. Coordination and cost management includes comparing actual costs with planned costs, identifying deviations and taking prompt measures to eliminate them. If the conditions for the implementation of the plan have changed, then the planned costs for its implementation will be adjusted. Timely coordination and cost management allows the company to avoid serious disruptions in the realization of the planned economic results of its activities. Recovery and incentives affect the production participants. It means looking for ways to encourage and reduce the costs that are shown and set in the plan. Such a course of action can be motivated by both material and moral factors. Incentives for compliance and cost savings cannot be replaced by penalties for overspending. In this case, employees will spend the main effort to challenge the level of planned expenses, to increase it excessively. Then it will be a difficult task to achieve the main goal of the enterprise - to get maximum profit by reducing costs. As an element of cost management to prepare information for making the right economic decisions. For example, when assessing the value of material reserves, costs are determined by production accounting, and the actual results of the enterprise and information about its production costs are provided by the company accounting. Production account management included in the accounting system, it allows you to manage costs and make decisions about their appropriateness. Cost analysis is an integral element of the management function, it helps to evaluate the efficiency of using all the resources of the enterprise, to identify reserves to reduce production costs, to prepare plans and in the area of costs It helps to gather information to make rational management decisions. Management functions provide feedback by comparing planned and actual costs in the cost management system. Effectiveness of control does not allow to align the actual costs with the planned or to clarify the plans due to an objective change in the production conditions.

Therefore, cost management is a dynamic process, the purpose of which is to achieve high economic results of the enterprise.

#### List of references used

1. Edwin Dj. Dolan, David E. Lindsey Rynok is a microeconomic model. Gettysburg College (Pennsylvania, USA), Moscow 1996. Str. 82-87
2. Sh. Shodmonov, UVG'ofurov. Economic theory. T. "Finance" 2005.
3. Jurayevich J. K. , Sayfullayevich A. S. THE UNIQUE OF BUKHARA JEWS IN THE DYE INDUSTRY AND WEAVING CRAFT //Euro-Asia Conferences. – 2021. – T. 1. – №. 1. – C. 48-53.
4. Abdullayev S. S. , Hamroyev J. B. Features of the Organization of Pedagogical Practice. – 2023.
5. Sayfullayevich A. S. Development and Dynamics of Bukhara Ornamental Art at the Modern Stage of Uzbekistan's Independence //Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 2. – C. 31-35.

6. Muxitdinovna, Ashurova Zarina. "Mantessori Preschool Organizations. " *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research* 3. 1 (2022): 373-377.
7. Muxitdinovna Z. A. et al. Features of the Development of Speech in Preschoolers //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 1. – C. 245-251.
8. Ashurova, Z. M. (2023, January). "INSECTS"(PRACTICAL LESSON FOR PRESCHOOLERS). In *International Conference of Education, Research and Innovation* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 86-92).
9. To'raqulovich, J. U. , & Muxitdinovna, A. Z. Features of Speech Development in Children of Middle Preschool Age.