



Improving Accounting Data for Cost Analysis in The Sustainable Development of Recycling Enterprises

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Abstract: The article highlights the important principles for improving accounting data for cost analysis in the sustainable development of processing enterprises. It also focuses on the main factors, costs, and develops scientific conclusions and proposals based on them.

Keywords: Costs, production technology, factor, result, secondary product, economic efficiency, macroeconomic stability, global competition, strategic issue.

Introduction: Global processes in the countries of the world are currently having their impact, and the development of industries necessary for the development of countries is becoming a strategic issue. Therefore, all countries are paying attention to the modern development of processing enterprises, taking into account the available raw material resources. Therefore, a strategic approach is required and is relevant. This, in turn, directly affects the effective use of costs of processing enterprises and their economic efficiency.

The demand of the global economy is to use costs effectively, create innovative products based on new technologies at enterprises, expand their opportunities for entering international markets, and achieve high efficiency indicators. In this regard, it is worth noting that in order to reduce the cost of products received by the enterprise and achieve a positive final financial result of its activities in terms of income, it is worth paying attention to the priority aspects of improving accounting data for cost analysis. In addition, one of the main tasks of improving accounting information in processing enterprises is to provide the management

system with real data for the sustainable development of the enterprise. This data is important for developing the necessary decisions and determining important tasks to solve the problems that need to be solved for the economic prosperity of enterprises.

Literature review

In the economic literature, several scientific views on "accounting and analysis of costs and revenues" have been recognized by foreign and Uzbek economists, and they are as follows:

In the studies of Russian scientists G.M. Lisovich and I.Yu. Tkachenko, priority is given to modern production accounting, monitoring of production costs, analyzing the causes of excess costs and opportunities for their reduction, and it is recommended to keep records of costs by type and place of occurrence [1,9].

According to the views of Ye.B. Kozin and T.A. Kozina, the place of cost occurrence is considered a separate object of analytical accounting in management accounting, in which the necessity of standardization, planning, and summarizing accounting for the purposes of observation, control, and management is emphasized [2,10].

In the research of A.A. Karimov, I.K. Ochilov, and Z.U. G'aniev, it is recommended that "the main product costs be reduced by the market value of by-products or waste" [3,7].

A.Kh. Mamatqulov notes that "in the activities of enterprises, costs arise during the formation of the enterprise, in economic operations, in the implementation of production, in the sales process, as well as under financial and emergency situations. Each type of cost has its own characteristics, necessity, place, purpose, and functions, and based on important aspects and features of their occurrence, they are categorized into types and groups" [4,7].

From the scientific views of the above-mentioned economists, it becomes clear that particular attention is drawn to the important priority aspects of improving accounting data for cost analysis in the sustainable development of processing enterprises.

METHODOLOGY

Observation, logical and abstract thinking, a systematic approach, hypothesis formulation, and methodological tools were utilized. Through observation, the enterprise's activity-related expenses, revenues, and profit indicators are studied, and their interconnection is identified. Logical and abstract thinking is used to explore the possibilities of achieving positive financial outcomes by purposefully incurring expenses aimed at expected revenue targets. A systematic approach helps determine the purpose behind each expense and outlines the ways to increase profits by shaping revenue indicators. The hypothesis method focuses on ensuring that the expected outcomes of the cost and revenue analysis are positive.

These methods serve to purposefully manage expenses in processing enterprises, ensuring that every expense contributes effectively to the company's operations, and helps assess the enterprise's potential through analytical review.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is important to identify the purpose and tasks associated with expenses in processing enterprises and to understand the outcomes these expenses are expected to yield for the company. In other words, every processing company's production technology requires specific types of expenditures.

In "Improving Accounting Information for Cost Analysis in the Sustainable Development of Processing Enterprises", we aim to focus on all types of expenses within the operations of processing companies. These include:

1. Expenses during the supply process (pre-processing expenses);
2. Expenses during the production (processing) process;
3. Expenses during the sales process (post-processing expenses).

Based on these three stages, the cost information for analysis is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1
Accounting data for cost analysis

№	Indicators	Monetary value (in soums)
I	Costs:	3060000000
1	Supply process	500000000
2	Production (processing) process:	2500000000
2.1	Material costs	1987000000
2.2	Labor costs	100000000
2.3	Single social payment	12000000
2.4	Depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets	1000000

2.5	Other miscellaneous expenses	400000000
3	Products obtained:	2500000000
3.1	Primary product A	2500000000
3.2	Secondary product B	?
3.3	Secondary product C	?
4	Sales process	60000000
5	Revenue:	4000000000
5.1	From the sale of primary product A	3000000000
5.2	From the sale of secondary product B	940000000
5.3	From the sale of secondary product C	60000000
6	Final financial result	940000000

We will now focus on the expenses associated with each of the three processes outlined in Table 1 above. It is evident that the cost of secondary products is unknown, although they do generate revenue. In economic literature, the concept of “cost accounting” primarily emphasizes the expenses incurred during the production process. These costs are typically used to calculate the cost price of the main product only.

However, in processing enterprises, such cost allocations do not fully capture the production cost of every product resulting from operational activities. These enterprises often generate additional products alongside the main product as a result of processing raw materials. These additional outputs—often considered secondary products or even technological waste—tend to be overlooked.

Therefore, attention must be paid to how the incurred expenses are distributed across all resulting products. It is crucial to determine how and to what extent each product contributes to the overall cost structure. In other words, correctly calculating the cost price of each product, as well as determining the share of revenue each contributes, and identifying which ones yield profit or loss for the enterprise, are of vital importance. This is the core of the problem.

Many enterprises allocate the majority of expenses to the main (operational) product. However, the cost distribution method for secondary products, and the factors affecting such allocations, remain areas of interest and concern [5]. These unresolved issues cannot be ignored by enterprises seeking sustainable financial practices.

Additionally, there are other types of expenses in the enterprise that, while not directly linked to production, still significantly impact operations. These include:

1. Expenses related to "organizing the enterprise's production activities" – such as interest expenses incurred after obtaining loans, attracting investments, and raising financial resources.

2. The “loss” expense, representing the financial outcome of the enterprise's operations. These expenses often reflect intangible indicators for processing enterprises and require close attention.

CONCLUSION

Taking into account the key aspects of processing enterprises highlighted above, the author draws the following conclusions regarding the improvement of methodological foundations for cost accounting and analysis:

1. In cost accounting and analysis, it is crucial to consider all expenses and revenues associated with the economic activity of the enterprise.
2. Proper allocation of all operational costs to the resulting products is a necessary condition for accurate cost accounting and analysis.

As a result of these conclusions, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Based on the specific characteristics of the product manufacturing technology, it is important to consider the interrelation between all costs and revenues within the enterprise.
2. When forming the accounting policy, it is advisable to develop additional analytical sub-accounts.
3. It is necessary to view the technological chain of costs and revenues in close connection with the entire structure of production. This should be done through analyzing their impact on the net profit indicator.

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