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Article

Modern Interpretation of the Definition, Functions and Functions of Cost Accounting

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Abstract: In this article the economic content, modern definition, main functions and functions of tancost accounting are investigated from a scientific and theoretical point of view. The role of Cost accounting in the enterprise management system, its significance in management decision-making and its role in effective cost management are analyzed on the basis of modern scientific approaches. In the study, systematic approach, comparative analysis, induction and deduction methods were used. According to the results of the study, it was based on the fact that accounting has transformed from a traditional cost accounting system to a strategic management information system. In addition, the use of modern pricing methods serves to optimize costs in enterprises, reliably form the cost of products (works, services) and increase the efficiency of management decisions.

Keywords: tanning accounting, management accounting, cost management, cost calculation, production costs, strategic management, standard tanning, activity-based tanning (ABC), target costing, value chain, management decisions.

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1. Introduction

Effective cost management becomes strategically important in ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises in the context of the digital economy. Accurate calculation of cost of products (work and service), control costs and reliable information of management decisions is one of the main tasks of cost accounting. In recent years, tanning accounting in international practice has been interpreted not only as a means of determining the cost of products, but also as an important structural element of the strategic management system of an enterprise.

In International practice, the accounting system consists of such basic components as financial accounting and management accounting. In this context, today the science of accounting is being studied separately within the framework of these two directions. While financial accounting is mainly aimed at providing information in the form of financial statements to external information users, management accounting is interpreted as a subsystem that forms the information necessary for internal users, i.e. managers, in the decision-making process.[1]

Within the structure of management accounting, the cost account is emerging as an independent subsystem with a separate subject and object. At this point, the main theoretical questions arise: how does the cost accounting relate to the concepts of cost and cost, are they considered the same economic category or are they differentiated from each other, and what are the main objects of the cost accounting? These questions are of particular scientific importance for the system of national accounting, which is being formed on the basis of foreign experiences.

2. Materials and Methods

In this study, general scientific and special research methods aimed at systematic study of the theoretical foundations, modern content, functions and tasks of financial accounting were used. In particular, the economic essence and theoretical content of competitive accounting were elucidated through the method of scientific abstraction. With the help of a systematic approach, its role and functions in the management system were analyzed in interdependence. On the basis of the method of comparative analysis, scientific views of foreign and domestic economists and modern concepts of cost accounting were compared.[2] With the help of analysis and synthesis methods, the main functions and objectives of the cost accounting are grouped and their significance in the management of the enterprise is assessed. Scientific conclusions were formed from the general theoretical perspectives through the use of induction and deduction methods. The knowledge base of the research is based on modern scientific literature in the field of financial accounting and management accounting, international scientific publications, textbooks, monographs, as well as scientific research of this direction. The results of the research were formed on the basis of theoretical analysis and scientific generalization that served to highlight the position and development trends of industry accounting in the modern management system.[3]

We summarize the definitions of cost accounting by leading foreign scientists in authoritative textbooks and scientific articles in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1

Definitions of the concept of Cost Accounting by leading foreign economists

Surname of scientists	Given definitions
The institute of company secretaries of India	"Tanning accounting can be thought of as a specialized branch of accounting, which includes classification, expense collection, marking and control."
C.I.M.A. London	"Cost accounting consists of the determination of budgets, standard cost and real cost of operations, activities or products, as well as analysis of discrepancies, profitability, as well as the feasibility of social use of funds"
M.N. Arora	"Cost accounting provides detailed information about Cost to different generations of management so that they can effectively perform their functions. The data provided by expense accounting serves as an important tool in management decision-making to optimize the efficient use of scarce resources and ultimately increase the profitability of the enterprise by controlling spending across different cost areas."
Charles T. Horngren, Srikant M. Datar and Madhav V. Rajan	"Cost provides the information needed for accounting, management accounting, and financial reporting. Tanner accounting measures, analyzes, and presents financial and non-financial information related to the acquisition or use of resources in an organization. For example, item price accounting is a function of tanning accounting that caters to the needs of inventory valuation for financial statements, as well as decision-making needs for management accounting (such as setting product pricing and choosing which products to promote). Modern expense accounting treats the collection of expense data as a process tied to management decisions. Therefore, the distinction between management accounting and expense accounting is not very clear and often the terms are used interchangeably"[4]

P.O. Malappuram, Kerala,	"Retail accounting can be seen as 'a specialized area of accounting that includes the classification, aggregation, distribution, and control of expenses.'"
National Association of Accountants of the United States (NAA)	"**Tanning accounting** is a set of systematic processes for measuring, recording and reporting costs related to the production of goods and the provision of services in a general and detailed manner." Thus, there are the following characteristics of lean accounting: i) it is the process of accounting for expenses; ii) it records income and expenses related to the production of goods and the provision of services; iii) it provides statistical data, on the basis of which future expenses are estimated and proposals (quotations) are prepared; iv) it is engaged in the identification and control of expenditures; c) it establishes budgets and standards so that differences (deviations) are identified in comparison with actual costs; vi) It involves providing the right information to the right people at the right time, which will assist management in planning, evaluating activities, monitoring and decision-making."

The main advantages of Cost accounting in foreign sources related to the industry include:
"The main advantages of Cost accounting include:

- Profit maximization
- Cost reduction
- Price optimization
- Strengthening profit margin
- Increasing profits
- Increasing labor productivity
- Stronger cost control
- Reducing overhead costs
- Increasing return on investment (ROI) maximization
- Improved cash flow
- Improved project management
- Improved budgeting and forecasting
- Increased ability to adapt faster to market changes"[5]

3. Results

The results of the study showed that in modern economic conditions the content of price accounting has significantly expanded, and now it is not limited only to determining the cost of products (works, services), but also as a strategic information source that provides the management system of the enterprise with the necessary information. The increasing competitive environment, the complexity of production processes and the need for efficient use of resources further expand the functionality of Cost accounting. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the modern interpretation of cost accounting covers the following main areas: classification of expenses by economic content, their accounting and control, calculation of cost of products, evaluation of the efficiency of resource use and formation of information necessary for making management decisions. These areas are interrelated and contribute to increasing the cost efficiency of the enterprise.[6]

During the study, it was systematized that the main functions of financial accounting consist of information, accounting, calculation, control, analytical, planning and management functions. These features allow creating a reliable information base at all stages of enterprise expense management, identifying cost deviations, cost optimization and improving financial results.[7]

The theoretical foundations of unstructured accounting and its role in the management system are studied in depth and the common aspects of existing definitions are analyzed. As a result of this scientific analysis, the following improved definition can be given: Competitive accounting, measurement, classification, recording, evaluation by economic content of material, labor and other types of resources spent on products, works performed or services provided in the enterprise for the purpose of making management decisions, Through the use of modern costing systems, the distribution of the price and the price in different parts of the value chain, as well as the formation, analysis and integrated information management system of the full body, are predicted.[8]

4. Discussion

Cost accounting and management accounting are internal information systems of the enterprise's management, whose main function is to form the information necessary for planning, controlling and decision-making of management. While there are similarities between these two areas, expense accounting is more of a system of accounting that focuses on the processes of determining the cost of products and services, accounting for costs, and distributing them. Management accounting, on the other hand, focuses on assessing the impact of costs on enterprise outcomes, resource utilization efficiency, and the economic consequences of management decisions. Therefore, management accounting interprets the accounting information in a broader economic context.

The Management Accounting Database is not limited to competitive accounting information, but is enriched with financial statements, cash flows, market information and forecast analysis. Peer accounting is typically based on methods such as standard-costing, normative accounting, marginal analysis, budget control. Management accounting, on the other hand, additionally uses cash flow analysis, utility ratios, liquidity indicators, sensitivity analysis, and probability models. This approach turns management accounting into an important tool not only for short-term operational planning, but also for the assessment of long-term strategic decisions, investment projects and market conditions. Therefore, management accounting data requires greater objectivity, predictive character, and analytical approach.[9]

In our country, the main directions of improvement of the standard accounting can be distinguished:

First of all, the formation of accounting not as a component of management accounting, but as a separate branch of scientific science, the precise definition of its subject and object is of great theoretical and practical value. This approach reinforces the methodological foundations of Leaning Accounting and ensures its development as an independent scientific area.

Second, *it* is necessary to bring the structure of the body in line with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (ISS). At the same time, raw materials and materials, labor wages and incremental production costs should be recognized as the main components. At the same time, it is expedient to develop in detail the internal structural elements of these types of costs, to precisely define their classification and to revise the "Regulation on the composition of costs and the formation of financial results" in the light of modern economic requirements.*[10]*

Thirdly, the widespread introduction of modern costing systems in cost accounting is one of the urgent tasks. In particular, it is necessary to develop science-based methodological recommendations for the implementation of process costing, job-order

costing, absorption costing, variable costing, standard costing and ABC (Activity-Based Costing) systems. These approaches serve to provide more accurate cost allocation, realistically assess cost, and improve the quality of management decisions.

Fourth, it is important to standardize the body report form and develop its uniform format. This reporting system allows you to reveal in more detail and analytically the indicator "Cost of finished goods (works and services) sold" in the structure of financial statements. This serves to form a reliable and in-depth analytical knowledge base for internal management needs.[11]

In our opinion, a separate area of accounting, which studies the issues of product cost, its formation, calculation procedure, modern costing systems and their application, reduction and optimization of the coin, is expected to be "Cost accounting". In the prestigious universities of the world, "Cost accounting" is taught as a separate discipline branch. For this reason, we also consider it expedient to include "Cost Accounting" in the direction of education in higher education institutions. The English name of this subject line is called Cost Accounting. Based on the study of authoritative textbooks in the field, we consider it expedient to include the following issues among the issues covered in this subject line (Table 2)

Table 2

"Matters of Cost accounting"

No	Bo‘lim nomi	Content topics	Topics
I	**Theoretical and conceptual foundations**	Fundamental Cost Accounting Concepts; Cost Accounting Environment; Cost Flows and Cost Concepts; Cost Behavior; An Introduction to Cost Terms and Purposes	Fundamental concepts of competitive accounting; Tanner Accounting Environment; Trends and concepts; The nature of the tannery; Terms and purposes of tanning
II	**Tanning elements and production cost account**	Cost Element Accounting; Accounting for Materials; Accounting for Labor Costs; Accounting for Manufacturing Overhead	Calculation of the elements of the coin; Materials accounting; Labor expense accounting; Calculation of production increment costs
III	**Tanning and costing methods**	Cost Allocation; Product Costing; Job Order Costing; Process Costing; Standard Costing	Tanning Distribution; Calculation of the cost of the product; Ordered method; Process-based method; Standard tanning mode
IV	**Special Tanning Facilities and Modern Methods**	Cost of Joint Products and By-Products; Spoilage, Rework, and Scrap; Activity-Based Costing; Inventory Management, Just-in-Time (JIT), and Simplified Costing Methods	Tanning of joint and secondary products; Accounting for defective products and waste; Activity-Based Tanning (ABC); Inventory management, justification, and simplified methods
V	**Planning, oversight and management decisions**	Flexible Budgets, Direct-Cost Variances, and Management Control; Use of Cost Information in Management; Relevant Costs and Alternative Choice Decisions; Contribution Approach and	Flexible budgets and deviation analysis; Use of Body Information in Management; Relevant Tanners and Alternative Solutions; marginal approach and variable tendencies; Full tanning

		Variable Costing; Absorption Costing; Cost-Volume-Profit (CVP) Analysis; Pricing Decisions and Cost Management; Tools for Managerial Analysis	method; THF (CVP) analysis; Price setting and tanning management; Management Analytics Tools

We believe that it is necessary to carry out systematic improvement work in this direction from the point of view of an in-depth analysis of the composition of the discipline of Cost accounting and its effective implementation in practice. First of all, it is important to scientifically disclose the place and economic significance of tanny accounting in the management system of an enterprise. Because price accounting is not only a tool for determining the cost of products (works and services), but also an important management tool that forms the information support for cost management, profitability assessment and strategic and operational decision-making. At the same time, it is necessary to clearly define the main objects of the tender accounting. Costs, cost elements, costing objects, cost and responsibility centers, product types and production processes should be methodologically justified as its main accounting objects. This ensures the integrity and consistency of the accounting system.[12]

Effective implementation of the Cost accounting system is of strategic importance for every enterprise and is considered not only as a technical accounting system, but also as an integrated information system that supports management decisions. Therefore, before introducing such a system, its methodological, organizational and economic foundations should be analyzed in depth. Below are the main methodological requirements that need to be taken into account when implementing the cost accounting system (Table 3).

Table 3.

The basic methodological requirements for the implementation of the Cost accounting system[13]

No	Direction	Scientific content
1	Production analysis	The type of production, stages, product range and level of complexity are studied
2	Organizational Structure	The size of the enterprise, the location of workshops and the management system are analyzed from the point of view of cost centers
3	Movement of materials	The processes of purchasing, storing and putting into production are evaluated in terms of control and efficiency
4	Labor and wages	The wage system is studied in relation to the efficiency of production
5	Governance and Supervision	Cost management policies and information needs are taken into account
6	System Efficiency	The system should be cost-effective, simple, and enterprise-friendly
7	Reporting and control	Reports are formed on the basis of the "exception principle" and cost control is provided

The above methodological requirements form the main scientific and regulatory base for the formation of the cost accounting system in accordance with the conditions of the enterprise. Each of these requirements is an important factor determining the effectiveness of the system, its flexibility and the level of support for management decisions. As a result,

the cost accounting system provides not only the settlement function, but also the information basis of strategic management (Table 4).

Table 4

The Importance of Cost Accounting in Financial and Management Accounting , Decision-Making, Budgeting and Forecasting[14]

T.r.	Mexanization	Influence on decision-making
I. Decision making on board account		
1	Profit Margin Analysis	Expense accounting helps managers understand the profit margin for each product or service, which is important in pricing and sales decisions.
2	Cost-effectiveness assessment	By regularly analyzing expense reports, businesses can identify inefficiencies and take corrective action.
3	Support of investment decisions	An expense management account shows which projects or products generate the highest returns and aids in the efficient allocation of capital
4	Enhanced risk management	Identifying high-cost areas allows managers to reduce financial risk and make informed business decisions
5	Ensuring a harmonization with financial goals	Expense management accounting aligns operational decisions with the financial goals of the enterprise and improves overall financial stability
II. Budgeting and Forecasting		
1	Preparation of realistic budgets	Tannar management account information allows businesses to accurately predict Tannar and reduce the risk of overspending. It also helps leaders set practical limits for each department based on previous Cost trends. Realistic budgets strengthen financial discipline and support effective decision-making throughout the organization.
2	Predicting the Future Tanning	Historical cost data helps businesses predict future cost and allocate resources efficiently. By analyzing materials, workforce, and overall tanner trends, companies can be anticipated for tanner shifts.
3	Control over budget results	Regular comparisons of the actual recession with the planned budget can help businesses track financial performance and keep the recession under control. Gap analysis Tanprice identifies areas that are higher than expected and enables leaders to take corrective action in a timely manner.
4	Cash flow planning support	Tanprice accounting provides detailed information about the expected cost, which can help you manage your cash flow effectively. Accurate forecasting ensures that sufficient funds are available for daily transactions, debt obligations, and future investments.
5	Strategic Investment Planning	Understanding the cost structure allows businesses to more thoroughly assess investment opportunities. Unstructured accounting information helps executives identify projects that will increase productivity, reduce waste, and increase profitability, while ensuring that funds are directed to initiatives with higher long-term value.

The role and importance of tanny accounting in reducing waste and increasing production efficiency are documented in the table below (Table 5) and (Table 6).

Table 5

The role and significance of tanning accounting in reducing waste and increasing production efficiency[15]

T.r.	Factors	Importance
1	Identification of waste	The Cost Management Account identifies areas where resources are being underutilized or wasted and enables leaders to take corrective action.
2	Simplified production	Manufacturing cost analysis helps businesses optimize processes and reduce overhead.
3	Efficient resource allocation	Cost-effective accounting ensures efficient use of materials, manpower and total costs while minimizing waste.
4	Control of operating expenses	Regular price monitoring can help identify areas where overspending is being done and allow for better management of operating costs.
5	Encouraging accountability	Detailed tanning reports hold executives accountable for tanning and encourage them to make more responsible financial decisions.
6	Supply Chain Efficiency Optimization	A cost management account can help identify inefficiencies in the supply chain, from procurement to delivery. By analyzing these costs, businesses can reduce delays, lower costs, and improve overall operational efficiency.

Table 6.

The Role and Significance of Cost Accounting in Integrating Expense Accounting with Financial Statements and Providing Accurate Analysis

T.r.	Factors	Importance
	Link cost data to financial reports	Expense accounting information supports the accuracy of financial statements and helps to reflect the true cost of products and services
	Improve the accuracy of reports	By integrating expense management accounting into financial systems, businesses ensure that reports are accurate and reliable
	Compliance Support	Accurate cost information helps comply with regulatory requirements and maintain transparency in reporting
	Improve insights for stakeholders	Investors, creditors, and management will have accurate information about costs and profitability
	Facilitate Strategic Planning	The integration enables businesses to align cost data with long-term financial strategies and improves decision-making
	Provide timely management analysis	Integrating expense management accounting with financial statements allows managers to review financial results on a regular basis. Timely information helps make quick adjustments and improves operational efficiency and decision-making accuracy

It is desirable to include the following as the main tasks of the Tancost accounting (Table 7).

Table 7

The main functions of Cost accounting

1	Jobs	Job description
	Measurement, evaluation and provision of information about the body. Evaluation of performance. Assistance in decision-making	Calculation of cost ascertainment of a unit of products or services produced using advanced costing systems and methods. Evaluation of the cost of performances. Preparation and submission of reports on the body. Helping managers make the right and timely decisions
2	**Reduce tannage and increase the profitability of your organization. Competitiveness.**	Achieve reduction and optimization of product cost, increase of profit and profitability of the organization, increase of enterprise competitiveness. Cost and profit are the most important factor in ensuring the competitiveness of the organization
3	**Pricing and determining the selling price**	Providing information on the actual price of products (works and services), which is the basis for determining the price of products and pricing, establishing control over price reasonableness
4	**Profit maximization, product profitability**	Preparation of information on the profitability of each product (work and service), in particular, the development of recommendations for which product to continue, modernize, stop production, and establish the production of new profitable products (if the company produces several products, it selects the products that will bring the most profit by keeping cost records. This reduces the chance of damage)
5	**Standard costing and deviation analysis**	control over costs by establishing standards (norms and regulations) for direct material costs and direct labor costs and incremental production costs, determining deviations from standards, determining the factors and causes of their occurrence, determining those responsible, establishing a reciprocal relationship
6	**Initial tanning method. Transparency of financial statements.**	Determination of the initial cost of commodity and material reserves (reserves), fixed assets, biological assets, natural resources, investment real estate and other assets based on the initial cost method for the preparation of financial statements. Accurate cost information ensures transparent and reliable financial statements.
7	**Process items, order breakdown and cost items**	Accounting, analyzing the cost by elements of the cost in the context of processes, orders or operations, determining the expediency of costs, establishing control over them
8	**Divisional expenses and product costs.**	Distribution of total costs by work, process, organization and other production departments, redistribution of costs of service departments to expenses of production departments on the basis of causal criteria, distribution of

	Resource allocation.	costs of production cost departments to the cost of products, works and services produced on the basis of certain distribution criteria
9	**Breakdown by Centers of Responsibility and Segment**	Accounting, analysis and control of the cost of payment by responsibility centers, assessment of the cost-effectiveness of each responsibility centers, production departments, workshops, branches, geographical and economic segments. In the process of unstructured accounting, interaction occurs between managers of different departments on reports and other documents. This strengthens collaboration between departmental departments of the company
10	**Establishment of economic efficiency and economy**	to establish efficiency in the use of raw materials and materials, machinery and equipment, and human resources, to prevent excess losses, waste, theft and abuse, to establish savings by introducing a control system;
11	**Strict compliance and control with estimates**	Control over consumption of raw materials and materials in accordance with the strict estimates. Analysis of the estimated cost of construction
12	**Labor incentives and labor productivity**	Organization of material incentives for workers and employees in the organization, reduction of the cost of products by increasing labor productivity, determination of the amount of bonuses and bonuses and its fair distribution among employees
13	**Compliance of stocks with regulations**	compliance of raw materials and materials in reserves, balances of unfinished production and balances of finished products in the context of each type of products, optimization of capital directed to reserves through the preparation of information on the use, sale or liquidation of excess reserves;
14	**New projects and modernization**	providing managers with accurate calculations of project and product prices for the creation of new capital projects, construction facilities, new plants and factories in Kegus, the launch of new networks;
15	**Strong Positions**	providing forecast indicators on the cost of products (works and services) in the development of long-term, including five-year, ten-year forecast indicators of the organization;
16	**Planning and Budgeting**	Providing information for planning, budgeting, analysis, evaluation and control of the organization. Preparation and control of budgets for the organization;
17	**Reduced risk**	Effective cost management reduces financial risk by identifying potential overcosts and inefficiencies early. This allows you to develop timely measures and make decisions
18	**Ensuring sustainable growth. Improving the environment**	Sustainable development is harmonious and balanced development, which refers to economic growth taking into account environmental, environmental, and social factors. Tannar accounting provides information on how to invest more in research, development, innovation and expansion

	and ecology. Long-term sustainability	in an organization. This ensures stable growth and strengthens its position in the market. By actively managing costs, businesses build long-term stability and resilience.
19	**Ensuring customer satisfaction and satisfaction**	Through the effective organization of tanning accounting, the improvement of product quality and price reduction can be achieved. This in turn improves customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Tanning accounting has certain advantages. We describe its advantages in Table 8 below.

Table 8

Advantages of Tancost Accounting

No	Signs	Description
1	Helps in times of economic downturn	Cost accounting helps managers in the event of an economic and financial crisis, economic downturn, trade crisis or when an enterprise is in a state of bankruptcy, when competition is intensified or other difficult circumstances arise. It will lead the organization out of a difficult crisis situation by looking for opportunities to reduce costs, lower prices, increase labor productivity and other opportunities. Develops rigorous recommendations when making management decisions.
2	Becomes the basis for setting the price	Information about the price of products, works and services is the basis for price setting. The basis for determining the selling price is the price of the unit of product at variable costs or full cost. Pricing based on price ensures profits. This will serve as a financial source for the future activities of the organization.
3	Preparation of estimates and submission of tender proposals	Estimate is a key document in construction projects. In addition, the cost of the product unit is a key indicator in the preparation of tenders and commercial proposals
4	Waste, losses that exceed the norm.	Tanning accounting allows you to timely identify excess losses from the norm at each process and stage of production or in the centers of responsibility. He will show the reasons for it. This will serve as the basis for managers to make decisions to eliminate losses
5	Profit Maximization	Only price accounting shows how to increase profits in the organization, for example, control over the compliance of material costs with regulations, ensuring that labor costs correspond to the volume of products produced, work performed and services rendered, developing ways to reduce fixed costs per unit of products, abandoning harmful products, establishing economy and strict accountability, etc. Development of recommendations
6	Final financial results determination and	Only tanned accounting provides reliable and truthful information to determine the final financial results. This account generates information on the price of products produced, the price of products sold. As a result, it is

	preparation of reports	possible to show realized profit (losses) on the balance sheet and net profit (loss) in the statement of financial results. Provides reliable information for investors and creditors.
7	Ensuring cost-effectiveness	Provides efficient use of material and labor resources. Labor productivity is the main factor in reducing the cost of production. Information on the price of products becomes the basis for material incentives for employees, the calculation of bonuses and bonuses. Cost accounting data allows you to draw conclusions about the state of the price of products by comparing the data of previous periods and with data of other organizations. An effective accounting system serves to ensure the growth of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The cost of goods increases government revenues through the development of production and services, and has a positive impact on the country's economy.

5. Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that public accounting plays a great role as an important management mechanism. Modern approaches to its principles, goals and objectives, differences in financial accounting and management accounting are important aspects of its organization. In conclusion, there should be no organizations that do not organize accounting for the body. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title "Disambiguation". The organization cannot be managed without the availability of product unit information. Product unit information is extremely important management information. Therefore, our recommendation to organizations is that it is desirable to establish the position of Cost Accounting Department or Chartered Accountant. In order to ensure the competitiveness of local products, the government sets the task to reduce the cost of products by 10-15%, which requires the introduction of tanning accounting service, its organization at the level of international standards. In addition, from the point of view of science, we propose to improve both theoretically, methodologically and practically the discipline "Cost accounting", to include this discipline in the curriculum of educational areas "Accounting", all areas of economic education. Implementation of these proposals will serve to improve "Cost accounting" as an independent science

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