

4. RESULTS AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the characteristics of the project itself, the progress of construction and the overview of cost control are combined, and three aspects of safeguard measures are proposed to ensure the smooth implementation of the above-mentioned plan.

4.1 Promoting Project Cost Control Information Construction Measures

During the cost control and management of the SOMA thermal power project in Turkey, the relevant cost control personnel need to use a large amount of data and data to monitor the cost expenditure in real time and carry out relevant cost analysis. Therefore, the processing of cost-related data must also be complete, accurate, uniform, and flexible. The relevant data processing technology must also have relatively extensive coverage and scope, including material cost expenditure, labor cost expenditure, and equipment cost expenditure, and completion, confidence and other aspects of data. The project currently does not have a complete cost control management information platform, providing relatively stable support for the data processing required for the related cost control analysis. Therefore, in order to further improve the cost control of project construction and strengthen the effectiveness of project data, project managers should vigorously promote the construction of information systems and standardize the data management of projects.

4.1.1 Construction Information Management System

Information management systems refer to the complementary networks of hardware and software cooperating to collect, process, store, and disseminate information. The SOMA thermal power project in Turkey still has problems in data collection, storage, processing, and utilization, such as incomplete data, unreasonable data, poor data objectivity, and inconvenient use of data. There is still much room for improvement in terms of usability. For such problems, an information management system that meets the actual needs of the project should be established. In order to guarantee the smooth implementation of the project's strategic transformation plan, the project should establish an information management system that includes the core content of project cost control. According to the actual situation of the project, its information management system must establish a material fee database, equipment fee database, labor service fee database, and other cost databases during the data collection process. After processing, storage, analysis, and presentation of data, the system collects valid data collected from the system to users related to risk

management in various departments and makes full use of relevant data.

In the process of establishing the information management system, in order to extend the effectiveness and efficiency of the information management system, reduce the failure rate, expand the storage scale of data, and improve data processing efficiency, project managers must first choose the advanced and quality of the current market, higher software and hardware facilities.

In terms of hardware, Turkish SOMA thermal power project managers should choose to build peripheral hardware related to the information management system according to the project situation, and strengthens the investment of the Turkish SOMA thermal power project in the hardware related systems of its cost control. We must do a good job in the construction of infrastructure in the areas of information, such as transmission networks and other communications. It is necessary to timely and effectively equips its corresponding office automation equipment, among which there are hardware devices such as computers, scanners, and printers. In the introduction of related equipment, it is still necessary to consider whether or not the devices are compatible with each other in terms of software, and ensure the relevant information. The system can integrate its related information and share resources.

In terms of software, the SOMA project's information management system should use high-quality data storage and analysis software suitable for the development of the company to ensure the establishment of project information bases and the storage of information can be comprehensive and complete, with as few failures as possible. Some of the more widely used applications in project management include Watson Analytics, Cloud CC, and other analysis software. The project manager must choose the software published by the large-scale brand companies in terms of the choice of software use, because the quality of the software issued by powerful large-scale companies is guaranteed, the after-sales service is perfect, and the daily needs of the project activities can be reasonably large, degree of satisfaction. Also specify the use of the information system specification. The norm plays a very important role in any field and plays an important role in restricting the development of any activity or activity. Similar to the development of other industries, the use of the project's information management system also needs to have a certain degree of formativeness. The information system is open to every cost management personnel of the company to the maximum extent, so as to maximize the use efficiency or work efficiency of employees.

The following are some of the benefits that can be attained using information management system:

(1) Companies are able to identify their strengths and weaknesses due to the presence of revenue reports, employees' performance record etc. Identifying these aspects can help a company improve its business processes and operations.

(2) Giving an overall picture of the company.

(3) Acting as a communication and planning tool.

(4) The availability of customer data and feedback can help the company to align its business processes according to the needs of its customers. The effective management of customer data can help the company to perform direct marketing and promotion activities.

(5) MIS can help a company gain a competitive advantage.

(6) MIS reports can help with decision-making as well as reduce downtime for actionable items (International Monetary Fund, 1995).

4.1.2 Regulatory Project Data Management

Through the establishment of an information management system, the SOMA thermal power project in Turkey is being systematically managed in terms of information management. It is also necessary to improve the efficiency and level of control over the cost of the entire project. Any information of the project can be embodied in the form of data. Through the collection, processing, and scientific and rational construction of the project's cost-expenditure during the construction process, the project cost control personnel can quickly and effectively obtain the required information when the project information data is in demand. . During the collection and use of management data, the following aspects should be noted:

(1) Ensure the accuracy and completeness of the input data. During the data entry process of the SOMA thermal power project in Turkey, most of the input work was done by the staff. However, many workers do not pay enough attention to data entry. In the process of data entry, they are prone to inaccurate data entry and incomplete data entry. In view of this situation, project managers should first train the data entry staff so that they can pay enough attention to the data entry work, and then strengthen the supervision and management of data entry work. It is necessary to conduct a random survey of data entry work and review it repeatedly. , Check whether the data

is accurately entered into the information management system.

(2) Ensure that the use of data is targeted. Through the use of relevant data in the information management system, managers can control the production scale, speed, and product type of the enterprise by analyzing the production data; financial personnel can analyze the past financial data and analyze the project in combination with the cost and expenditure conditions. The future cost of the situation; the company can also share part of the data with the subordinate suppliers to promote the smooth construction of the project construction from start to finish all aspects. By classifying the data, it can ensure that the use of data has a certain degree of specificity, thereby improving the efficiency of the project's cost control.

4.2 Measures to Balance Project Costs and Schedules

The basic core objectives embodied in the management process of various types of projects are mainly to ensure the optimal solution between the progress of the project and the project cost on the basis of ensuring the quality of the project. The cost management and control work is the main goal of all engineering project management work. According to the past situation, the split management of costs and schedules has caused a large gap between the two and lack of close relationship brought many problems. The balancing measures of the cost and schedule relationship of Turkey's SOMA thermal power project play a greater role in the cost control of the project.

4.2.1 The principle of coordination of project costs and schedules

From the perspective of relevant practical operations, any party to the project changes or takes control measures in relation to the changes that occur, and other aspects of the project will undergo important changes. The core purpose of this coordination is to find the best balance between the two so that the entire target system can be optimized. In this study, the actual situation of the cost control of the Turkish SOMA thermal power project was fully integrated with the actual situation, and six important principles for the coordination of the progress and cost of the international power project were proposed:

(1) The catch-up must be carried out at a critical time. If the construction that has delayed the progress but the construction content is not so important, the overall construction progress of the project will not be enhanced. Only the construction activities of the key lines can promote the progress of the entire project. For those who have already been involved in the relevant activities on the critical line, it is

possible to accelerate the progress of the project.

(2) It is necessary to clarify the priority of other project activities. When Turkey's SOMA thermal power project has already become a major bottleneck in a number of jobs for a certain engineering activity, this important basic activity is to shorten the construction period. If the time of this event can be shortened, other activities can be implemented.

(3) Engineering activities with long construction schedules. For an engineering activity, it is possible to obtain more potential basic benefits for the implementation of various types of activities with longer duration.

(4) All preparations for construction must be completed early in the project. If the relevant work activities of the activity are to be operated in the early stages of the entire project, once the failure of the work such as rushing to work, there is still a time buffer for the restoration of the project, and the resources required in the early stage of the project are relatively small. . If the catch-up activity fails, and the construction time exceeds the period specified in the plan, this is still the development phase of the entire project, so there is also the basic time for recovery.

(5) The overall labor intensity of the activity is low. When the project engineering labor intensity is low, it is an easy task to complete the task by increasing the relevant manpower in the short-term work of the entire project. However, when the project's construction activities have high overall technical requirements for human resources, it will be very difficult to find qualified people to complete these more difficult tasks in the short term.

(6) Select some types of activities that are more likely to have their regular problems. Shortening the work cycle of the project is equivalent to reducing the dangerous time during the construction process and also reducing the probability of problems to some extent.

4.2.2 Choosing Methods to Effectively Control Project Progress and Costs

In the contradictory unity of the project target control system, the progress and cost goals are two important factors in the construction process of the project activities. The complete unification, connection, and interdependence between the two are also under certain conditions, each other will be transformed.

The process of managing project costs is an activity for estimating costs,

developing project budget and controlling spending. The project cost management process includes the following key steps: Cost Estimation. It is the project cost management process step when the project manager cooperates with the financial department to estimate costs required for purchasing all necessary good/services and undertaking necessary activities to deliver the project. Project Cost Estimation is conducted at the planning phase. The project manager uses project cost management software to develop spreadsheets and make calculations. Budget Determination, at this step of the cost management process, cost spreadsheets is used to develop the budget framework and determine the budget. Spending Control, It is the step of the project cost management process when the allocated budget is reviewed and spending is tracked. The project manager takes responsibility for control spending and to ensure that the budget allocation is optimized and costs are fully covered with the planned and allocated budget.

Through the control of the integration of the progress and construction costs of the project, in the process of analyzing the actual costs and budget differences of the Turkish SOMA thermal power project, the relevant causes of the problems can be found by combining the construction progress of the project. In real time, it reflects the performance generated during the implementation of the project, and it also enables the construction of the project and the construction process, the indicators of cost and cost control to be paid can reach the basic state of optimization, and then can achieve the specific basic goals of the project.

4.3 Measures to Adjust the Relationship between Project Cost and Quality

The SOMA thermal power project in Turkey is a multinational power project with a wide range of processes. How to reasonably and effectively handle the entire project personnel organization and work coordination, but also to complete the highest quality major project work content with the least cost has become the current project management one of the more prominent issues in the process. Therefore, the measures to select a better relationship between project cost and quality control are particularly important for the cost control of the project, such as clarifying the relationship between project cost and quality, and harmonizing project quality and cost objectives.

4.3.1 Clarify the relationship between project cost and quality

The relationship between the construction cost and quality of large-scale projects is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Interaction between Cost and Quality

Expert Opinion	Proportion of opinion
Increase or decrease in cost input will affect the quality level	29.5%
Higher quality requirements will increase costs accordingly	23.2%
Reasonable cost input guarantees the quality of the contract	15.7%

From the table, it is found that the basic objectives of construction quality of the project are opposite to the project's construction cost objective. On the one hand, there is an opposite aspect between the two major basic goals in the project management costs. The main performance is: if the project's main leaders have a relatively high overall quality of their construction projects. It is necessary to spend relatively more construction time and invest more in development funds. If we emphasize the basic goals of project quality, we must reduce the basic progress of the project's development goals and the basic objectives of cost; if relevant. The main managers greatly reduce the cost of project construction. With their workload unchanged, their quality will not be able to obtain the most basic guarantees. On the other hand, the basic relationship between the two core objectives has a relatively uniform one. The core performance is that the planning and formulation of the cost of large-scale engineering projects is feasible and relatively optimized, so that the progress of the entire project is certain. The development of continuity or balance not only obtains the basic quality of its better construction and development, but also shortens the duration of the project, and correspondingly improves its quality under the condition that its progress can be guaranteed. It will also reduce the related rework due to its quality problems, as well as the contents of maintenance, and thus also reduce the cost of project management and operation.

All in all, the basic cost of project construction is more or less, and its quality is also difficult to be fully guaranteed. Only when there is a reasonable project construction and operation cost, the safety and progress of the project construction process can be well managed and controlled. The supply of project expenditure costs must also be reasonable. When the cost of its related projects is lagging behind, effective corrective measures must be taken in a timely manner. In the process of project management, it is also necessary to strictly prosecute the quality standards of the project, to avoid causing the maintenance of its project or the rework to lead to waste of resources.

4.3.2 Coordinate Project Quality and Cost Targets

The control measures adopted in any one aspect of a large-scale engineering project can bring about change or conflict in other areas of the project. The basic objectives of the cost of the project and the basic relationship between the relevant objectives of the quality are clear. When it determines a more specific target value, it can also have an impact on another target to a great extent. Therefore, it is aimed at the Turkey SOMA thermal power project. The quality objectives in the construction process and the basic cost targets of related projects must also be coordinated accordingly. The relevant coordination purposes of the project are mainly aimed at Turkey's SOMA large-scale international power projects. A relatively balanced development status can be found between the two and the goal planning system can be optimized. Combining the current status of cost management and control of the construction of the entire Turkish SOMA thermal power project and fully coordinating the relationship between the quality of the project construction and the related construction costs should be carried out in the following aspects:

(1) Strengthen the training of relevant personnel in Turkey's SOMA project, improve the technical level of the members involved in the SOMA project, and strengthen the education, cost management, and construction process for the quality of the leaders at all levels of the SOMA project in Turkey and the relevant staff. In the comprehensive management and related business skills training in China, we must also establish the first-level quality management awareness of the project, improve the project construction management level, construction technology and operational skills development level, so that it can scientifically reduce its project the project cost.

(2) Strengthen the construction quality management of Turkey's SOMA international engineering project. Prior to the commencement of the Turkey SOMA International Project, it is necessary to break down the basic quality objectives of the project according to the basic characteristics of the construction project of this type, and to take direct responsibility for the construction and production. People sign each other's responsibility system for quality and related goals, thereby implementing a quality one-vote veto system.

(3) Determine the quality and cost standards of the more appropriate Turkish SOMA international project. The construction cost mechanism of the project is an important factor that affects the overall quality of the project, but it is not the quality of the project cost is high, but a relatively non-linear development ratio. In addition,

the optimal development level of an engineering project is not that the higher the project quality, the better, but that it meets the requirements of the owner. The overall development cost of the project construction is the lowest quality level. The relevant contractors that emerged during the construction of the SOMA international engineering project in Turkey must be able to determine their appropriate quality-related costs and not to increase the construction cost of the entire project due to the excess project quality.

(4) Guarantee the advanced nature of the construction technology of the SOMA international project in Turkey, the rationality of its use, and the balanced construction of the organization. Ensuring the project quality of SOMA International projects can shorten the project schedule, which is also a relatively effective way to control project construction costs.

4.4 Summary of this chapter

This chapter is mainly to guarantee the smooth implementation of the cost control program of Turkey's SOMA thermal power project in the third chapter, and put forward the cost control safeguard measures for the Turkish SOMA thermal power project. It mainly includes three aspects: promote information construction of project cost control, build an information management system, standardize relevant data management during project implementation, and balance the bilateral relationship between project-related management cost expenditure and project-related progress, so that clear The overall principle of the project's overall cost expenditure and progress coordination, choose the method of effective control of project schedule and cost, measure the relationship between project cost and quality, clarify the relationship between project cost and quality, coordinate project quality and cost objectives .