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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STANDARD AND UNREASONABLE LOSS AMOUNTS IMPROVE YOUR ACCOUNT LIVE

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Abstract: The main activity of power grid organizations is the supply of electricity from producers to consumers. Like any transport, the transmission of electricity is associated with the loss of resources, in which case the electricity itself is lost. Grid organizations are legally obliged to compensate for electricity losses by purchasing a certain amount of electricity. Electricity losses can be in the form of non-consumer consumption, which is not considered technological losses, as well as losses associated with the theft of electricity, or in the form of non-contractual consumption. This article contains the procedure for accounting for electricity losses by power grid organizations.

Keywords. Total losses of electricity, technological losses of electricity, technical losses, conditional permanent losses, technological loss standards, electricity losses in the sale of electricity.

Introduction. The main objectives of our scientific research are to develop a single economically justified approach to reflecting electricity losses in the accounting of electricity network organizations when transmitting electricity through power networks. Total electricity losses are the difference between the volume of electricity supplied to the power network from other networks or electricity producers and the volume of electricity consumed by energy-receiving devices connected to this network, as well as transmitted to other network organizations. Technological losses of electricity are physical processes that occur during the transmission of electricity in accordance with the technical characteristics and operating modes of lines and devices, taking into account technical losses in power network lines and devices and losses arising from permissible errors of the electricity metering system.

Literature analysis.

A number of our local scientists have conducted scientific research on accounting for electricity losses. In his scientific article "Issues of preparing financial statements based on IFRS at enterprises in the electricity sector", Akhmedzhanov Karimjon Bakidzhanovich outlined his views on improving accounting at enterprises in the electricity sector[8]. In his article "Features of accounting for electricity losses", A.A. Majajikhov recommended accounting for electricity as a separate accounting object and opening a new analytical account for this[9]. In his scientific work "Green Economy and Non-Alternative Natural Resources", the Russian scientist V.D. Kalner outlined his views on accounting and analysis of losses during electricity supply. In particular, he drew attention to information on reducing the amount and types of electricity losses through the use of alternative energy sources and radically changing the accounting system[7].

Research methodology.

The article effectively used data grouping, analysis and synthesis, systematic analysis,

comparison, comprehensive assessment, comparative and comparative analysis, and forecasting methods.

Analysis and results. In the process of standardizing and organizing the accounting of electricity losses, negative or positive differences arise. A positive difference is understood as a decrease in the actual amount of losses as a result of the measures taken by the enterprises of regional electricity networks. In such a situation, the enterprise is required to reflect the amount saved from standardized losses in accounting, write off the cost of saved electricity, and recognize income.

During the transmission of electricity through power grids, the amount of technological consumption within the approved standard is taken into account as expenses for the period, calculated at the purchase price of the received electricity, and reflected in accounting as follows:

Debit account 9410-"Sales expenses"
Credit account 2990- "Other goods".

The difference between the amount of electricity supplied to consumers by the regional power grid enterprise in a given period and the amount of electricity received by the regional power grid enterprise in the same period, less losses within the limits (scale) of the approved standards during the transmission of electricity in the power grid, should be recorded in the accounting accounts. In short, the difference between the amount of electricity purchased and sold to consumers is the amount of standardized losses.

Debit account 2990 "Other goods"
Credit account 1610-"Accounts for differences in the cost of materials"

During the monthly calculations, the regional electricity network enterprise is required to separately reflect in the calculation the amount by which the volume of electricity received exceeds the volume of electricity supplied to consumers during the same period. This indicates that the amount of standardized electricity losses has exceeded.

Electricity is calculated at the purchase price and recorded as differences, minus the amount of technological losses within the approved standards during the transmission of electricity through power networks:

Debit 1600-"Accounts for differences in the cost of materials"
Credit account 2990-"Other goods"

Therefore, the amounts of the difference in the amount of electricity supplied to consumers but not reflected in account 2990, as well as the amount available on the account but lost due to excess losses, are reconciled in the accounting system in the manner noted above.

At the end of the reporting year, the balance of the account accounting for differences in the cost of materials must be written off in the prescribed manner. For this, it is important to determine on which side of the account the balance remains and write it off . If there is a balance on the debit side of account 1600-"Accounts accounting for differences in the cost of materials", this amount is written off in correspondence with account 9430-"Other operating expenses". This amount indicates that the difference in the cost of materials is negative. This situation is reflected in the accounting accounts as follows:

Debit account 9430-"Other operating expenses"
Credit account 1600-"Accounts for differences in the cost of materials".

As a result of these accounting operations, another hidden situation needs to be

clarified. Since the identified negative difference was included in the electricity supplied to consumers and was not actually supplied, the value added tax was calculated on the amount of this loss. We reflect the adjustment transfer to the amount of value added tax corresponding to the amount of electricity losses detected in excess of the norm:

Debit account 9430-"Other operating expenses"

Credit account 4410-"Accounts for recording advance payments to the budget"

This will eliminate discrepancies in the calculation of electricity losses that are determined to be in excess of the norm.

If the balance of account 1600-"Variations in the cost of materials" remains in the credit side of the account, this amount indicates that the amount of electricity losses is less than the norm. Naturally, this amount serves to increase the income of the enterprise.

The amount determined as a result of electrical energy losses being less than the norm is written off in the following sequence:

Debit account 1600-"Accounts for differences in the cost of materials"

Credit account 9390-"Other operating income"

In the event of a change in the tariffs for 1 kWh of electricity at regional electricity grid enterprises, the regional electricity grid enterprise shall notify consumers through the mass media in accordance with the procedure established by law. A change in tariffs for electricity shall not be a basis for terminating the contract between the parties. The electricity supply contract shall remain in force.

All consumers are obliged to make calculations for electricity at the new tariff from the date of change in tariffs.

Due to various reasons, such as loan payments, lack of funds, and similar cases, unpaid debt amounts, electricity consumption before the date of tariff change will be calculated at the old tariffs.

The sale of electricity consumed by consumers from the date of tariff change is reflected in accounting in the following manner:

Debit account 4010-"Accounts receivable from customers and suppliers"

Credit account 9020-"Revenue from the sale of goods"

Credit account 6410-"Debts on payments to the budget" - to the amount of value added tax from the volume of electricity.

When calculating revenue from the sale of electricity at the new tariff, the portion of the electricity that exceeds the amount of installment payments previously received from consumers at the old tariff is reflected in the following manner:

Debit account 4010-"Accounts receivable from customers and suppliers"

Credit account 9020-"Revenue from the sale of goods" - from the date of the change in tariffs, from the excess of the amount of electricity payments previously received from household consumers under the old tariff to the amount of sales under the new tariff;

Credit account 6410-"Debts on payments to the budget" - for the amount of value added tax calculated on the volume of electricity sales.

The cost of electricity sold by a regional electricity grid enterprise from the date of change in electricity tariffs is reflected in the following manner:

Debit 9120 - Account " Cost of goods sold "

Credit account 2990-"Other goods"

Conclusion. Thus, taking into account the presented evidence, the analytical calculation of the entered "Electricity losses" account should be carried out for each type of loss in accordance with the classification of losses.

According to the recommended methodology for accounting for electricity losses using the "Electricity losses" account:

Firstly , this is appropriate because it allows this object to be highlighted in order to display more accurate and systematic information in accounting;

secondly , it systematically links the types of electricity losses into a single whole in a certain sequence, which makes it possible to form the accounting indicators necessary for a logical management system;

Thirdly , ordering, that is, expressing losses by type, implies an analytical accounting procedure for each of them.

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