

Data Quality Committee
Version 7 Rules and Guidance
Updates from Public Review

- DQC_0067- Mutually Exclusive Elements - This rule identifies if elements associated with the new revenue recognition standards are used in conjunction with elements from the previous revenue recognition standard. Rule updated to exclude the following elements:
 - OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementLeaseRevenue
 - OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementMinimumLeaseRevenue
 - OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementContingentRevenue
 - PercentageRent
 - OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementSubleaseRevenue
 - GrossTransactionVolume
 - RevenueFromRelatedParties
- DQC_0068 - Geographical Axis Used with Pension Line Items – No changes to rule
- DQC_0069 - Plan Asset Categories Component Members – No changes to rule
- DQC_0070 - Plan Asset Dimensional Aggregation - No changes to rule
- DQC_0071 - Revenue/Cost Single Member - This rule is for revenue recognition. This rule identifies if the revenue/cost elements:
 - RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax,
 - RevenueFromContractWithCustomerExcludingAssessedTax and
 - CostOfGoodsAndServicesSold

have been used with the ProductOrServiceAxis for only one product or service represented by a single member on the product or service axis. Rule updated to flag an error for every fact used in a table where a single member has been used as a domain-member child for the element ProductsAndServicesDomain in that table. Error message updated accordingly.

- DQC_0072 - Plan Asset Categories Percentage - No changes to rule
- DQC_0073 - Plan Asset Categories Permissible Line Items - This rule identifies when inappropriate line items are used with the Plan Asset Categories Axis. FASB provided a list of elements that should be used with this axis. Rule will flag those line items that are used with this axis that are not on the list. Rule updated to add the following allowable elements to the list:
 - DefinedBenefitPlanAssetsForeignCurrencyTranslationGainLoss
 - DefinedBenefitPlanTargetPlanAssetAllocationsRangeMinimum (Up to 2016)
 - DefinedBenefitPlanTargetPlanAssetAllocationsRangeMaximum (Up to 2016)
 - DefinedBenefitPlanTargetPlanAssetAllocations (Up to 2016)

- AlternateInvestmentsFairValueDisclosure (Up to 2017)
- DQC_0074 - Nil Values on Typed Axis - No changes to rule
- DQC_0075 - Revenue Tax Policy – Rule Removed
- DQC_0076 - Performance Obligations With No Durations - No changes to rule
- DQC_0077 - Satisfaction Period With No Satisfaction Start Date Axis - No changes to rule.
- DQC_0078 - Ownership Interest With No Ownership Axis - This rule identifies those cases where the ownership interest elements are not used with the ownership axis. Rule updated to add the following two ownership interest elements to be checked by the rule:
 - SusidiaryOfLimitedLiabilityCompanyOrLimitedPartnershipOwnershipInterest
 - LimitedLiabilityComanyLLCOrLimitedPartnershipLPMembersOLimitedPartnersOwnershipInterest

Mutually Exclusive Elements

Rule ID: DQC_0067

Rule function

This rule identifies if elements associated with the new revenue recognition standards are used in conjunction with elements from the previous revenue recognition standard. The implementation of the revenue recognition standard in the US GAAP taxonomy requires that revenue elements using the prior standard cannot be included in the same instance as elements using the new standard. Because there is no attribute that indicates if the company has adopted the new revenue recognition standard the rule assumes that if any of the new revenue recognition elements are used in the filing, then the new standard has been adopted by the filer.

The rule first identifies all of the revenue elements associated with the prior revenue recognition standard. These are identified by taking all of the non abstract elements from the network group with the role <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/disclosure/DeferredRevenue> and adding all the **calculation** descendants of the element SalesRevenueNet¹ from the US GAAP taxonomy. Except for the following calculation descendants:

- [OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementLeaseRevenue](#)
- [OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementMinimumLeaseRevenue](#)
- [OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementContingentRevenue](#)
- [PercentageRent](#)
- [OperatingLeasesIncomeStatementSubleaseRevenue](#)

-The US GAAP taxonomy used is the taxonomy that aligns with the taxonomy used by the filing. This set of elements is then adjusted to exclude the elements ExciseAndSalesTaxes, RevenueRecognitionPolicyTextBlock, [GrossTransactionVolume](#) and CostOfSalesPolicyTextBlock which can be used in the old and the new Revenue standard.

A second set of elements is then identified that represents the elements associated with the new standard. These are identified by taking all of the non abstract elements from the network group with the role <http://fasb.org/us-gaap/role/disclosure/RevenuefromContractswithCustomers>.

The rule then looks at the facts disclosed in the filing and flags an error if any facts are reported from both sets of elements in any reporting period. In addition, the rule excludes from the facts it evaluates any values that use the StatementScenerioAxis. These are excluded

¹ Note that in the 2018 taxonomy this element has no children as it is deprecated. As a result none of the elements will be included. However if they are used they will result in a deprecated element error.

because a company may present a scenario with Revenue under the prior standard when compared to the new standard.

In addition to the rule, the Data Quality Committee has published guidance related to revenue recognition that details how facts should be reported when adopting the revenue recognition standard.

Problem solved by the rule

This rule identifies those cases where a filer has used elements from the new revenue recognition standard with elements from the prior revenue recognition standard.

Example rule message

The filing has reported a value of 4,000,000 for the element us-gaap:SalesRevenueNet. This is a revenue recognition element that is not a component of FASB 606 and does not appear in disclosure group 606000. However the following elements have also been tagged in the filing that indicate that the FASB 606 revenue recognition standard has been adopted:

RevenueFromContractWithCustomerExcludingAssessedTax

Either the new revenue recognition elements must be used or the old revenue recognition elements should be used but they should not be combined in the same filing.

The properties of this us-gaap:SalesRevenueNet fact are:

Period :2018-01-01 to 2018-03-31

Dimensions : us-gaap:StatementBusinessSegmentsAxis=f:MobilitySegmentMember,
us-gaap:ConsolidationItemsAxis=us-gaap:OperatingSegmentsMember

Unit : USD

Rule Element Id:7644

Rule version: 7.0.0

For Developers

The Global Rule Logic document contains general guidelines for implementation of rules.

The rule message template contains text and parametric reference to arguments of the rule operation, using the syntax \${parameter} to indicate that insertion of a parameter's value is to occur.

Message template^[L]_[SEP]

The filing has reported a value of \"{\$revRec}\" for the element {\$revRec.name}. This is a revenue recognition element that is not a component of FASB 606 and does not appear in

disclosure group 606000. However the following elements have also been tagged in the filing that indicate that the FASB 606 revenue recognition standard has been adopted:

`{$facts_in_606_standard.name.local-name.join(',')}`

Either the new revenue recognition elements must be used or the old revenue recognition elements should be used but they should not be combined in the same filing.

The properties of this `{$revRec.concept}` fact are:

Period :`{$revRec.period}`

Dimensions :`{$revRec.dimensions.join(', ','=')}`

Unit :`{$revRec.unit}`

Rule Element Id:7644

Rule version: `{$ruleVersion}`

Rule element ID index

The rule element id is used to identify unique elements or combinations of elements tested in the rule.

Rule Element ID	
DQC.US.0067.7644	

Revenue/Cost Single Member

Rule ID: DQC_0071

Rule function

This rule identifies if the revenue/cost elements RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax, RevenueFromContractWithCustomerExcludingAssessedTax and CostOfGoodsAndServicesSold have been used with the ProductOrServiceAxis for only one product or service represented by a single member on the product or service axis. The rule flags an error if either of these three elements has only a single member ([Other than the ProductsAndServicesDomain](#)) on the ProductOrServiceAxis and if a total value for the element of the product and service axis has not been reported in the filing.

The rule flags an error for every ~~instance of a fact value of revenues with the single member with the line items listed above in every table they appear, where a single member has been used as a domain-member child of the element ProductsAndServicesDomain in that table.~~

Problem solved by the rule

The FASB guidance related to Revenue Recognition allows companies to break down Revenues and COGS by products and services sold by the company. However, in those cases where a company has only one product or service they should not disaggregate it by that sole product. Instead they should use the default total and indicate the specific product or service using the extensible list element TypeOfRevenueExtensibleList or TypeOfCostGoodOrServiceExtensibleList. If the company has provided the aggregate total it is allowable to also report the disaggregated amount by the single dimension member.

Example rule message

~~The filing has reported a value for the element us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax with a value of 38,800,000 using the ProductOrServiceAxis. However, the only member used to disaggregate the total for us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax was the member us-gaap:ProductMember. If only one member is used on this axis then the filer should either:~~

~~1. Retag the filing using the element TypeOfRevenueExtensibleList/TypeOfCostGoodOrServiceExtensibleList with a value of~~

~~us-gaap:ProductMember and the member us-gaap:ProductMember should be removed from the value as it represents the aggregate value of us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax.~~

2. Tag the aggregate value of us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax with a value of 38,800,000 without the product of service axis. This rule will not generate an error if the aggregate value of us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax is reported.

The properties of this us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax fact are:

Period :2018-01-01 to 2018-03-31

Dimensions _____:

us-gaap:InitialApplicationPeriodCumulativeEffectTransitionAxis=us-gaap:CalculatedUnderRevenueGuidanceInEffectBeforeTopic606Member,

us-gaap:AdjustmentsForNewAccountingPronouncementsAxis=us-gaap:AccountingStandardsUpdate201409Member, us-gaap:ProductOrServiceAxis=us-gaap:ProductMember

Unit : USD

Rule Element Id:7646

Rule version: 7.0.0 The filing has reported a value for the element us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax with a value of 38,818,000 using the ProductOrServiceAxis in the role 40201 - Disclosure - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - (Details) on the table us-gaap:StatementTable. However, the only member used to disaggregate the total for us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax was the member us-gaap:ProductMember. If only one member is used on this axis then the filer should either:

1. Retag the filing using the element TypeOfRevenueExtensibleList/TypeOfCostGoodOrServiceExtensibleList with a value of us-gaap:ProductMember and the member us-gaap:ProductMember should be removed from the value as it represents the aggregate value of us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax.

2. Tag the aggregate value of us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax with a value of 38,818,000

without the product of service axis. This rule will not generate an error if the aggregate value of us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax is reported.

The properties of this us-gaap:RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax fact are:

Period :2018-01-01 to 2018-03-31

Dimensions : us-gaap:ProductOrServiceAxis=us-gaap:ProductMember

Unit : USD

Rule Element Id:7646

Rule version: 7.0.0

For Developers

The Global Rule Logic document contains general guidelines for implementation of rules.

The rule message template contains text and parametric reference to arguments of the rule operation, using the syntax \${parameter} to indicate that insertion of a parameter's value is to occur.

Message template^[1]

~~The filing has reported a value for the element {\${Revenue.concept}} with a value of {\${Revenue}} using the ProductOrServiceAxis. However, the only member used to disaggregate the total for {\${Revenue.concept}} was the member {\${Revenue.dimension(ProductOrServiceAxis)}}. If only one member is used on this axis then the filer should either:~~

1. ~~Retag the filing using the element TypeOfRevenueExtensibleList/TypeOfCostGoodOrServiceExtensibleList with a value of {\${Revenue.dimension(ProductOrServiceAxis)}} and the member {\${Revenue.dimension(ProductOrServiceAxis)}} should be removed from the value as it represents the aggregate value of {\${Revenue.concept}}.~~
2. ~~Tag the aggregate value of {\${Revenue.concept}} with a value of {\${Revenue}} without the product of service axis. This rule will not generate an error if the aggregate value of {\${Revenue.concept}} is reported.~~

~~The properties of this {\${Revenue.concept}} fact are:~~

~~Period :{\${Revenue.period}}~~

~~Dimensions : {\${Revenue.dimensions.join(',')}}=~~

~~Unit : {\${Revenue.unit}}~~

Rule Element Id:7646

Rule version: {\$ruleVersion} The filing has reported a value for the element {\$Revenue.concept} with a value of {\$Revenue} using the ProductOrServiceAxis in the role {\$table.drs-role.description} on the table {\$table(cube-concept())}. However, the only member used to disaggregate the total for {\$Revenue.concept} was the member {\$Revenue.dimension(srt:ProductOrServiceAxis)}. If only one member is used on this axis then the filer should either:

1. Retag the filing using the element TypeOfRevenueExtensibleList/TypeOfCostGoodOrServiceExtensibleList with a value of {\$Revenue.dimension(srt:ProductOrServiceAxis)} and the member {\$Revenue.dimension(srt:ProductOrServiceAxis)} should be removed from the value as it represents the aggregate value of {\$Revenue.concept}.
2. Tag the aggregate value of {\$Revenue.concept} with a value of {\$Revenue} without the product of service axis. This rule will not generate an error if the aggregate value of {\$Revenue.concept} is reported.

The properties of this {\$Revenue.concept} fact are:

Period :{\$Revenue.period}

Dimensions : {\$Revenue.dimensions.join(', ','=')}

Unit : {\$Revenue.unit}

Rule Element Id:7646

Rule version: {\$ruleVersion}

Rule element ID index

The rule element id is used to identify unique elements or combinations of elements tested in the rule.

Rule Element ID	Elements
DQC.US.0071.7646	RevenueFromContractWithCustomerIncludingAssessedTax RevenueFromContractWithCustomerExcludingAssessedTax CostOfGoodsAndServicesSold

Plan Asset Categories Permissible Line Items

Rule ID: DQC_0073

Rule function

This rule identifies when inappropriate line items are used with the Plan Asset Categories Axis. Only the following line items can have values associated with this axis:

DefinedBenefitPlanInvestmentPoliciesAndStrategiesNarrativeDescription
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsInvestmentWithinPlanAssetCategoryPercentage
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsTargetAllocationPercentage
DefinedBenefitPlanWeightedAverageAssetAllocations
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsInvestmentWithinPlanAssetCategoryAmount
DefinedBenefitPlanNarrativeDescriptionOfBasisUsedToDetermineOverallExpectedLongTermRateOfReturnOnAssetsAssumption
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsMeasurementInputExtensibleList
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsValuationTechniqueExtensibleList
DefinedBenefitPlanFairValueOfPlanAssets
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsFairValueByHierarchyAndNavExtensibleList
DefinedBenefitPlanActualReturnOnPlanAssetsSoldDuringPeriod
DefinedBenefitPlanActualReturnOnPlanAssetsStillHeld
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationDecreaseForSale
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationDecreaseForSettlement
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationIncreaseForPurchase
DefinedBenefitPlanPurchasesSalesAndSettlements
DefinedBenefitPlanTransfersBetweenMeasurementLevels
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsAtFairValueValuationTechniquesAndInputsChanges

DefinedBenefitPlanAmountOfEmployerAndRelatedPartySecuritiesIncludedInPlanAssets
DefinedBenefitPlanNumberOfSharesOfEquitySecuritiesIssuedByEmployerAndRelatedPartiesIncludedInPlanAssets
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsEmployerRelatedPartyTransactionTypeExtensibleList
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsEmployerRelatedPartyTypeExtensibleList
DefinedBenefitPlanAssumptionsUsedCalculatingNetPeriodicBenefitCostExpectedLongTermReturnOnAssets
DefinedBenefitPlanAssetsExpectedToBeReturnedToEmployerAmount
DefinedBenefitPlanChangeInFairValueOfPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationPeriodIncreaseDecrease
DefinedBenefitPlanTargetAllocationPercentage
DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsForeignCurrencyTranslationGainLoss
DefinedBenefitPlanTargetPlanAssetAllocationsRangeMinimum (Up to 2016)
DefinedBenefitPlanTargetPlanAssetAllocationsRangeMaximum (Up to 2016)
DefinedBenefitPlanTargetPlanAssetAllocations (Up to 2016)
AlternativeInvestmentsFairValueDisclosure (Up to 2017)

In addition to these items, any extensions defined by the filer can also be associated with the Plan Asset Categories Axis.

The rule reports an error for every fact that has **not** used one of the above line items or an extension line item with this axis.

Problem solved by the rule

This rule addresses the issue where companies have used asset category line items with this axis.

Scope of the Rule

This rule applies to all US GAAP taxonomies after 2017.

Example rule message

The concept us-gaap:RestructuringCharges with a value of 3,282,000 is used with the DefinedBenefitPlanByPlanAssetCategoriesAxis. This element cannot be used with this axis.

The allowable list of elements that can be used are as follows:

- DefinedBenefitPlanActualReturnOnPlanAssetsSoldDuringPeriod,
- DefinedBenefitPlanActualReturnOnPlanAssetsStillHeld,
- DefinedBenefitPlanAmountOfEmployerAndRelatedPartySecuritiesIncludedInPlanAssets,
- DefinedBenefitPlanAssetsExpectedToBeReturnedToEmployerAmount,
- DefinedBenefitPlanChangeInFairValueOfPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationPeriodIncreaseDecrease,
- DefinedBenefitPlanFairValueOfPlanAssets,
- DefinedBenefitPlanInvestmentPoliciesAndStrategiesNarrativeDescription,
- DefinedBenefitPlanNarrativeDescriptionOfBasisUsedToDetermineOverallExpectedLongTermRateOfReturnOnAssetsAssumption,
- DefinedBenefitPlanNumberOfSharesOfEquitySecuritiesIssuedByEmployerAndRelatedPartiesIncludedInPlanAssets,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsAtFairValueValuationTechniquesAndInputsChanges,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsEmployerRelatedPartyTransactionTypeExtensibleList,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsEmployerRelatedPartyTypeExtensibleList,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsFairValueByHierarchyAndNavExtensibleList,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsInvestmentWithinPlanAssetCategoryAmount,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsInvestmentWithinPlanAssetCategoryPercentage,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationDecreaseForSale,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationDecreaseForSettlement,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsLevel3ReconciliationIncreaseForPurchase,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsMeasurementInputExtensibleList,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsTargetAllocationPercentage,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPlanAssetsValuationTechniqueExtensibleList,
- DefinedBenefitPlanPurchasesSalesAndSettlements,
- DefinedBenefitPlanTransfersBetweenMeasurementLevels,
- DefinedBenefitPlanWeightedAverageAssetAllocations

The properties of this us-gaap:RestructuringCharges fact are:

Period :2016-07-01 to 2017-03-31

Dimensions :

us-gaap:StatementBusinessSegmentsAxis=atge:UsTraditionalPostsecondaryMember,
us-gaap:DefinedBenefitPlanByPlanAssetCategoriesAxis=us-gaap:RealEstateMember

Unit : USD

Rule Element Id:7648

Rule version: 7.0.0

For Developers

The Global Rule Logic document contains general guidelines for implementation of rules.

The rule message template contains text and parametric reference to arguments of the rule operation, using the syntax \${parameter} to indicate that insertion of a parameter's value is to occur.

Message template^[L]

The concept \${bad_fact.concept} with a value of \${bad_fact} is used with the DefinedBenefitPlanByPlanAssetCategoriesAxis. This element cannot be used with this axis.

The allowable list of elements that can be used are as follows:

- \${allowable_line_items.join(',')}
- '})

The properties of this \${bad_fact.concept} fact are:

Period : \${bad_fact.period}

Dimensions : \${bad_fact.dimensions.join(',','=')}

Unit : \${bad_fact.unit}

Rule Element Id:7648

Rule version: \${ruleVersion}

Rule element ID index

The rule element id is used to identify unique elements or combinations of elements tested in the rule.

Rule Element ID	Element
DQC.US.0073.7648	DefinedBenefitPlanByPlanAssetCategoriesAxis

Ownership Interest With No Ownership Axis

Rule ID: DQC_0078

Rule function

This rule checks if the ownership interest elements have been used with the following axis :

- OwnershipAxis

If the following two elements have reported fact values without the ownership axis listed above then an error is produced. The two elements evaluated are :

- ManagingMemberOrGeneralPartnerOwnershipInterest
- MinorityInterestOwnershipPercentageByParent
- SubsidiaryOfLimitedLiabilityCompanyOrLimitedPartnershipOwnershipInterest
- LimitedLiabilityCompanyLLCOrLimitedPartnershipLPMembersOrLimitedPartnersOwnershiplInterest

The rule produces an error for every occurrence of a fact value using these elements that does not have the ownership axis associated with it.

Problem solved by the rule

This rule identifies those cases where the ownership interest elements are not used with the ownership axis. Without this axis these elements have no meaning, as the user will know what entity an interest is actually owned in. This rule is intended to ensure that filers follow the implementation guidance defined in the Dimensional Modeling for Disclosures of Consolidated and Nonconsolidated Entities guide published by the FASB.

Example rule message

The filer has reported a value for the element us-gaap:MinorityInterestOwnershipPercentageByParent with a value of 0.979 without using the axis OwnershipAxis. This axis must be used when reporting a value for us-gaap:MinorityInterestOwnershipPercentageByParent. Please refer to the FASB implementation guide on Dimensional Modeling for Disclosures of Consolidated and Nonconsolidated Entities on the FASB website.

The properties of this us-gaap:MinorityInterestOwnershipPercentageByParent fact are:

Period :2017-09-30

Dimensions : dei:LegalEntityAxis=atge:AdtalemGlobalEducationIncMember

Unit : pure

Rule Element Id:7655

Rule version: 7.0.0

For Developers

The Global Rule Logic document contains general guidelines for implementation of rules.

The rule message template contains text and parametric reference to arguments of the rule operation, using the syntax \${parameter} to indicate that insertion of a parameter's value is to occur.

Message template^[1]

The filer has reported a value for the element {\$own_int.concept} with a value of {\$own_int} without using the axis OwnershipAxis. This axis must be used when reporting a value for {\$own_int.concept}. Please refer to the FASB implementation guide on Dimensional Modeling for Disclosures of Consolidated and Nonconsolidated Entities on the FASB website.

The properties of this {\$own_int.concept} fact are:

Period :{\$own_int.period}

Dimensions : {\$own_int.dimensions.join(','='')}

Unit : {\$own_int.unit}

Rule Element Id:7655

Rule version: {\$ruleVersion}

Rule element ID index

The rule element id is used to identify unique elements or combinations of elements tested in the rule.

Rule Element ID	Element
DQC.US.0078.7655	OwnershipAxis

Revenue Guidance

This guidance is a DQC (or XBRL US) supplement to the FASB Taxonomy implementation guide and is designed to address problems and inconsistencies that have been identified when companies adopt the revenue standard under Accounting Standards Codification® (ASC) Topic 606, including tagging of disclosures that are not required.

Financial Statement Reporting

Comparative Line Items on the Face Financials

When reporting income statement and balance sheet items, the ASC 606 revenue elements should be used for all periods reported. Do not use the new elements for the years of adoption and old elements for prior years. If the company has used the modified retrospective approach, the same elements should be used for all periods reported. There have been some concerns raised that these numbers would not be comparable. It is important to note that the details of the difference between different revenue approaches is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The values on the income statement and balance sheet should not use the member CalculatedUnderRevenueGuidanceInEffectBeforeTopic606Member. Filers should use this member in the notes to the financial statements when they have used the modified retrospective method of adoption.

Disaggregated Revenue

The Revenues line item element can continue to be used on the income statement for filers who have reported revenue under ASC 606 and other standards. It is preferable to use the more specific revenue from contracts with customers when all income is ASC 606 related revenue.

Scenario 1:

In the situation described below the element for Revenue from Contract with Customer can be used for the aggregate revenue.

Product Revenue (All 606)	100
Service Revenue (All 606)	50
XYZ Revenue (All 606)	30
Total Revenue (All 606)	180

In this case the filer would use the element for Revenue from Contract with Customer with the ProductOrServiceAxis and the members for the three categories of revenue on the Income Statement. If all revenue is ASC 606 revenue (even without a breakdown) then the element Revenue from Contract with Customer is used.

Note Disclosure:

Product Revenue (All 606)	
US	90
International	10
Total Product Revenue	100
Service Revenue (All 606)	
US	30
International	20
Total Service Revenue	50
XYZ Revenue (All 606)	
US	15
International	15
Total XYZ Revenue	30
Total Revenue (All 606)	180

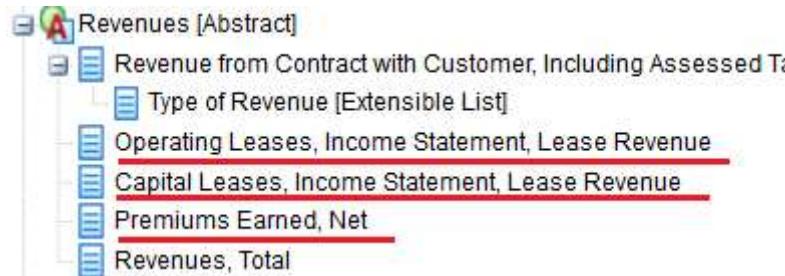
In the note disclosure for Disaggregated Revenue, the filer would use the element for Revenue from Contract with Customer with the ProductOrServiceAxis (with members for these three categories of revenue), together with additional dimensions (such as StatementGeographicalAxis) to further disaggregate revenues, if additional disaggregation is disclosed.

Scenario 2:

In the following example the company breaks down revenue into the following categories which aggregate to total revenue.

Product Revenue (All ASC 606)	100
Service Revenue (All ASC 606)	50
XYZ Revenue (All non ASC 606)	30
Total Revenue	180

In this example the non-ASC 606 revenue is one of the following:



The filer would use Revenue from Contract with Customer to disaggregate the two ASC 606 revenues and use standard element(s) for the non-ASC 606 revenue, then use Revenues for the total revenue on the income statement.

Note Disclosure:

Product Revenue (All 606)

US	90
International	10
Total Product Revenue	100

Service Revenue (All 606)

US	30
International	20
Total Service Revenue	50

Operating Lease Revenue (All non 606)

US	15
International	15
Total Operating Lease Revenue	30

Total Revenue 180

In the note disclosure for Disaggregated Revenue, the filer would use the element for Revenue from Contract with Customer with the ProductOrServiceAxis (with ProductMember and ServiceMember), together with additional dimensions (such as StatementGeographicalAxis) to further disaggregate ASC 606 revenues, if additional disaggregation is disclosed.

If the non-ASC 606 revenue is also included in the note disclosure for Disaggregated Revenue, the filer would use the same line item as the income statement for the non-ASC 606 revenue, together with additional dimensions (such as StatementGeographicalAxis) to further disaggregate ASC 606 revenues, if additional disaggregation is disclosed.

The Revenues element would be used for the total revenue (ASC 606 and non-ASC 606 revenue).

Scenario 3:

In the following example, the company breaks down revenue into the following categories which aggregate to total revenue.

Product Revenue (All ASC 606)	100
Service Revenue (All ASC 606)	50
XYZ Revenue (Partly ASC 606)	30
Total Revenue	180

The element representing “XYZ Revenue” includes non-ASC 606 revenue. A filer in this situation would use the ProductOrServiceAxis to disaggregate the Revenues line item on the income statement (The element for Revenue from Contract with Customer would not be used). The element for Revenue from Contract with Customer however would have to appear in the notes to the financials.

Note Disclosure:

Revenue from Contract with Customers (All ASC 606)

US	130
International	30
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	160
Non-ASC 606 Revenue (non-ASC 606)	
US	10
International	10
Total Non-ASC 606 Revenue	20
Total Revenue	180

In this scenario, the filer would use Revenue from Contracts with Customers with the StatementGeographicalAxis to disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers.

The filer would use an extension element: Revenue not from Contract with Customer¹ (RevenueNotFromContractWithCustomer) with the StatementGeographicalAxis to disaggregate revenues not from contract with customers.

The Revenues element would be used for the total revenue (ASC 606 and non-ASC 606 revenue).

¹ Use the US GAAP Taxonomy name for this element defined in the 2019 Taxonomy. This element was not included in the 2018 taxonomy.

Scenario 4:

Revenue for Financial Institutions

Typically financial institution's reporting of revenues is broken down between interest-based revenue and non-interest revenue. This means the aggregate revenues cannot be cleanly disaggregated into revenue from contracts with customers.

The following example highlights this complexity:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
INTEREST INCOME:		
Loans, including fees	\$ 69,627	\$ 58,004
Taxable investment securities	2,634	2,155
Federal Home Loan Bank stock and other	1,572	724
Total interest income	73,833	60,883
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Deposits	3,360	1,879
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term borrowings	213	25
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,274	2,292
Subordinated note	321	249
Total interest expense	6,168	4,445
NET INTEREST INCOME	67,665	56,438
Provision for loan and lease losses <i>Outside the scope of 606</i>	17,255	12,351
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES <i>Outside the scope of 606</i>	50,410	44,087
NONINTEREST INCOME:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,555	3,247
Net refund transfer fees	16,352	15,382
Mortgage banking income <i>Outside the scope of 606</i>	1,020	1,160
Interchange fee income	2,944	2,549
Program fees <i>Outside the scope of 606</i>	1,696	1,091
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance <i>Outside the scope of 606</i>	371	391
Net gains (losses) on other real estate owned	132	142
Other	1,752	1,184
Total noninterest income	27,822	25,146

The non-interest income is comprised of income that is ASC 606 revenue and non-606 revenue. To report the net interest-related revenue the line items from the Taxonomy should be used.

The aggregate total of non-interest income should use line item (*NoninterestIncome*) on the face financial statements. In the above example, the specific line items (standard elements or extensions) should be used for the items within the non-interest income section on the income statement.

Total revenues for the bank including non-interest income should use the Revenues element on the income statement.

Note Disclosure:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017								Total Company	
	Core Banking			Total Core Banking	Republic Processing Group ("RPG")		Total RPG			
	Traditional Banking	Warehouse Lending	Mortgage Banking		Tax Refund Solutions	Republic Credit Solutions				
Net interest income(1)	\$ 32,661	\$ 3,900	\$ 67	\$ 36,628	\$ 14,962	\$ 4,848	\$ 19,810	\$ 56,438		
Noninterest income:										
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,280	6	—	3,286	(39)	—	(39)	3,247		
Net refund transfer fees	—	—	—	—	15,382	—	15,382	15,382		
Mortgage banking income(1)	—	—	1,160	1,160	—	—	—	1,160		
Interchange fee income	2,440	—	—	2,440	97	12	109	2,549		
Program fees(1)	—	—	—	—	(17)	1,108	1,091	1,091		
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI(1)	391	—	—	391	—	—	—	391		
Net gains (losses) on OREO	167	—	(25)	142	—	—	—	142		
Other	464	—	37	501	10	673	683	1,184		
Total noninterest income	6,742	6	1,172	7,920	15,433	1,793	17,226	25,146		
Total net revenues	\$ 39,403	\$ 3,906	\$ 1,239	\$ 44,548	\$ 30,395	\$ 6,641	\$ 37,036	\$ 81,584		
Net-revenue concentration(2)	48 %	5 %	2 %	55 %	38 %	8 %	45 %	100 %		

(1) Revenues are scoped out of ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
(2) Net revenues are equal to net interest income plus noninterest income.

In this scenario, the filer would use InterestIncomeExpenseNet to tag the net interest income. For non-interest income line items, the filer would use the revenue line items used on the income statement.

To identify which components, represent Revenue from contract with customer and Revenues Not from Contract with Customers the filer should also provide two calculation relationships:

1. Standard element Revenue from Contract with Customer with calculation children of all revenue from contract with customer (items underlined in 'green')
2. Extension element Revenue not from Contract with Customer with calculation children of all revenue not from contract with customer (items underlined in 'red')

The calculation children appear in both the calculation link and presentation link, but the calculation parent is in the calculation link only (not in the presentation link as there is no value entered).

Total noninterest income is tagged using the same element on the income statement (NoninterestIncome).

Total net revenue is tagged using the same element on the income statement (Revenues).

Assessed Taxes²

The ability to distinguish if revenues includes assessed is an important variable for investors. High sales taxes on certain products if not excluded from the calculation of margins can produce misleading results. The US GAAP Financial Reporting Taxonomy (Taxonomy) includes elements for Revenues from Contract with Customers including and excluding assessed taxes.

If a company has no assessed taxes, it is recommended that the company use the revenue from contracts with customers element that excludes assessed taxes.

Revenue, Remaining Performance Obligation

Companies are now required to report their remaining performance obligation and the periods when this revenue will be recognized. The Taxonomy has a new axis to report this information. When reporting the obligation, the following should be done.

1. For every fact value reported for an obligation, a corresponding value needs to be tagged for the element
RevenueRemainingPerformanceObligationExpectedTimingOfSatisfactionPeriod1.
2. When reporting the element *RevenueRemainingPerformanceObligation* in the default, the company filing can import the standard FASB template located at:
<http://xbrl.fasb.org/us-gaap/2018/dis/us-gaap-dis-rcctmp03-def-2018-01-31.xml> or create an equivalent in their filing.
3. If reporting a thereafter amount, the value of the element
RevenueRemainingPerformanceObligationExpectedTimingOfSatisfactionPeriod1 must be reported with a nil value.

Selection of Elements

If an element used in a filing is contained in section 606000 of the Taxonomy, then no elements from section 440000 can be used in the filing, except for the following exceptions:

1. *ExciseAndSalesTaxes*
2. *RevenueRecognitionPolicyTextBlock* (Removed in 2019 Taxonomy)
3. *CostOfSalesPolicyTextBlock* (Removed in 2019 Taxonomy)

² Assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction and collected by the entity from a customer (for example, sales, use, value added, and some excise taxes).

Sub Totals by Product

In some cases, companies break down revenues by sub categories of product and include a total for the sub category. In the example below the company has created a sub category for sales and services.

	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Consolidated
Vehicles, parts, and accessories	\$ 140,171	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 140,171
Used vehicles	2,956	—	—	2,956
Extended service contracts	1,236	—	—	1,236
Other revenue (a)	815	219	10	1,044
Revenues from sales and services	145,178	219	10	145,407
Leasing income	475	5,552	—	6,027
Financing income	—	5,184	—	5,184
Insurance income	—	158	—	158
Total revenues	\$ 145,653	\$ 11,113	\$ 10	\$ 156,776

In this example the company has disclosed their revenue from contracts with customers by product line. The company has created a subtotal for revenues from sales and services of 145,407 for the consolidated total. Each of the product categories defined on the left such as Used Vehicles will appear as members on the ProductOrServiceAxis. When this axis is defined the member defined for Revenue from Sales and Services must be a parent member of the following members:

- Vehicles, parts and accessories
- Used Vehicles
- Extended service contract
- Other

This structure indicates that these revenue sources are a component of sales and services and prevents double counting.

Revenue Before Topic 606

The CalculatedUnderRevenueGuidanceInEffectBeforeTopic606Member is only intended to be used by filers who have adopted the revenue standard using the modified retrospective approach. Typically, it will be used in a disclosure that shows the current period values as measured under previous guidance to the revenues measured under ASC 606.

Example:

(in thousands)	As of and for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			Proforma balance without the adoption of ASC 606	
	As Reported	Effects of Adoption			
Condensed Consolidated Statement of					
Operations					
Net revenues	\$ 266,966	\$ 1,322	\$ 268,288		
Other operating costs	30,536	1,332	31,868		
Income from operations	20,329	(10)	20,319		
Income (loss) before income taxes	12,836	(10)	12,826		
Net income (loss)	12,928	(10)	12,918		
Comprehensive income (loss)	15,268	(10)	15,258		