**The Generic CoA – SBR and more**

Started the day with working on BROS – CoA section. Specifically these lines



Whilst this is not intrinsically wrong, it is inadequate.

There are many other elements which could be classified under Other Operating Income.

The Hys 38 (New DPL) could be used, but it has common Dimension issues.

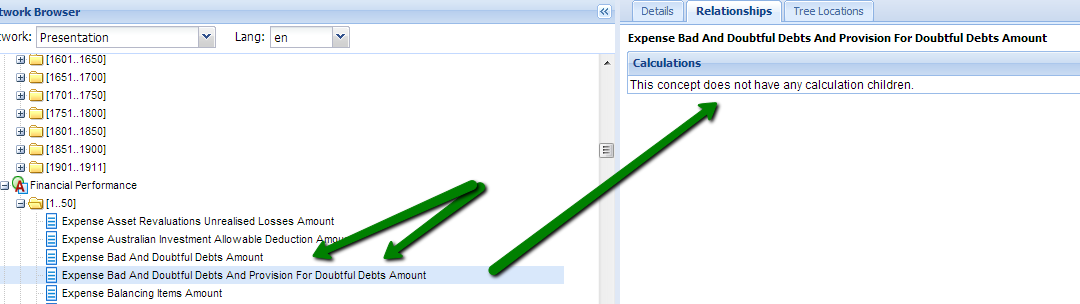
So could at a push merely add other CoA rows, and merely decide which Set (Row 10004 or 10005 they should go under).

Then thought to investigate SBR looking very much for aspects that would help in the area of CoA.

The Definition Taxonomy does not have a Calculation Network (though there is a Relationship tab).

[http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~102\*v~159)!net~(a~1159\*l~379)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1\*p~1)](http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~102*v~159)!net~(a~1159*l~379)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1*p~1))

And it is obviously covers GL type information. Though with some oddities such as why there is both an entry for *Expense Bad and Doubtful Debts Amount* and Expense Bad and Doubtful Debts Amount and Provision for Doubtful Debts Amount. This would have made sense if former was a child of the latter (plus another line just for Provision of Doubtful Debts). But there is not as can be seen by the relationship tab. See table below.



The older Australian SBR Cycle 1 prototype does have both Presentation and Calculation. However it is so form focused that it is not easy to extract a coherent CoA. In fact one cannot be sure that there is one to extract.

[http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~67\*v~75)!net~(a~621\*l~229)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1\*p~1)](http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~67*v~75)!net~(a~621*l~229)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1*p~1))

In looking at the Australian SBR, looked at a number of possibly related or relevant documents:

Have posted various documents to /Braiins/Info/SBR folder.

In addition some direct links to the material below:

<http://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/Bulletin_June_2010.pdf>

The ASIC give a lot more detail than our authorities:

<http://www.asic.gov.au/asic/asic.nsf/byheadline/For+users+of+financial+reports?openDocument>

<http://www.asic.gov.au/asic/asic.nsf/byheadline/What+books+and+records+should+my+company+keep%3F?opendocument>

PET (Plain English Taxonomy)

Feel sure that this should be very useful, but not quite sure how.

<http://www.apra.gov.au/sbr-pet/concepts/concepts.html>

<http://www.apra.gov.au/sbr-pet/ARF/ARF_396_0_1-XBRL.html#DE19>

**Harmonisation, XBRL and the SBR Taxonomy**

<http://www.sbr.gov.au/about-sbr/publications-and-resources/learning-modules/harmonisation,-xbrl-and-the-sbr-taxonomy>

**Some MYOB links**:

<http://search.myob.com.au/accounting/Standard%20Business%20Reporting>

Is AccountRight compatible with the Standard Business Reporting (SBR) initiative?

<http://myobaustralia.custhelp.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/32250>

<http://myob.com.au/products/small-business/add-on-solutions/standard-business-reporting/govdirect-1257829896835>

Common Ledger

<http://myob.com.au/products/accounting-practices/client-accounting/ae-client-accounting-1258090694741?productArea=FeaturesAndBenefits>

**GovDirect**

<http://www.govdirect.com.au/about.html>

<http://www.govdirect.com.au/business.html>

<http://www.govdirect.com.au/pricing.html>

**GovShare**

Copy of this document on /Braiins/Info/SBR folder <https://govshare.gov.au/xmlui/handle/10772/6433>

Introduction paragraph from above

*The Government Information Exchange Methodology (GIEM) provides agencies with a suite of tools and methods to help them produce rigorous data exchange specifications for their specific project needs. GIEM is not a data standard in itself, rather it is a method to help leverage the plethora of (often overlapping) national and international standards in order to address specific interchange needs. GIEM comprises three documents:*

* ***GIEM Development Methodology*** *describes how to produce an interchange specification. It provides standard modelling templates and includes worked examples.*
* ***GIEM Naming & Design Rules*** *(this document) ensures that interchange specifications are consistent across projects. It provides rules for naming of data elements, namespaces, and XML schema design rules.*
* ***GIEM Governance Framework*** *provides confidence and trust in the interchange specification. It describes a set of standard project roles, describes the steps in the development process, provides voting rules & issue resolution procedures, and defines a conformance testing framework.*

<https://govshare.gov.au/xmlui/handle/10772/6428>

<https://govshare.gov.au/xmlui/handle/10772/6432>

AGIMO (Australian Government Information Management Office)

<http://agimo.gov.au/files/2013/01/APS_ICT_Strategy.pdf>

<http://agimo.gov.au/policy-guides-procurement/australian-government-architecture-aga/aga-rm/2-reference-model-overview/>

**UML**

The Unified Modeling Language™

<http://www.uml.org/>

Put in the above link because noted that it was referred to in some of the SBR documents.

**Taxonomies**

Finally today started looking at IFRS and US GAAP. Found that they both have Calculation networks. (So presumably the US Authorities do not find it too difficult to develop and maintain this in contrast to the UK Authorities).

Might not seem directly relevant, but it is easy to find documents comparing US and UK GAAP.

IFRS - Presentation

[http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~1\*v~241)!net~(a~3\*l~1)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1\*p~1)](http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~1*v~241)!net~(a~3*l~1)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1*p~1))

IFRS – Calculation

[http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~1\*v~241)!net~(a~4\*l~2)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1\*p~1)](http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~1*v~241)!net~(a~4*l~2)!lang~(code~en)!rg~(rg~1*p~1))

US-GAAP – Presentation

[http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~100\*v~234)!con~(id~850361)!net~(a~1124\*l~369)!lang~(code~en-us)!path~(g~13706\*p~0\_0\_1\_0\_0\_0\_0\_0\_0\_0\_0\_0\_0\_0\_15\_0)!rg~(rg~1\*p~1)](http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~100*v~234)!con~(id~850361)!net~(a~1124*l~369)!lang~(code~en-us)!path~(g~13706*p~0_0_1_0_0_0_0_0_0_0_0_0_0_0_15_0)!rg~(rg~1*p~1))

US-GAAP – Calculation

[http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~100\*v~234)!con~(id~850361)!net~(a~1125\*l~372)!lang~(code~en-us)!rg~(rg~1\*p~1)](http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~100*v~234)!con~(id~850361)!net~(a~1125*l~372)!lang~(code~en-us)!rg~(rg~1*p~1))

So task to start tomorrow (Tuesday 5th) is to investigate these US taxonomies.

Tuesday 5th February

# US Taxonomies

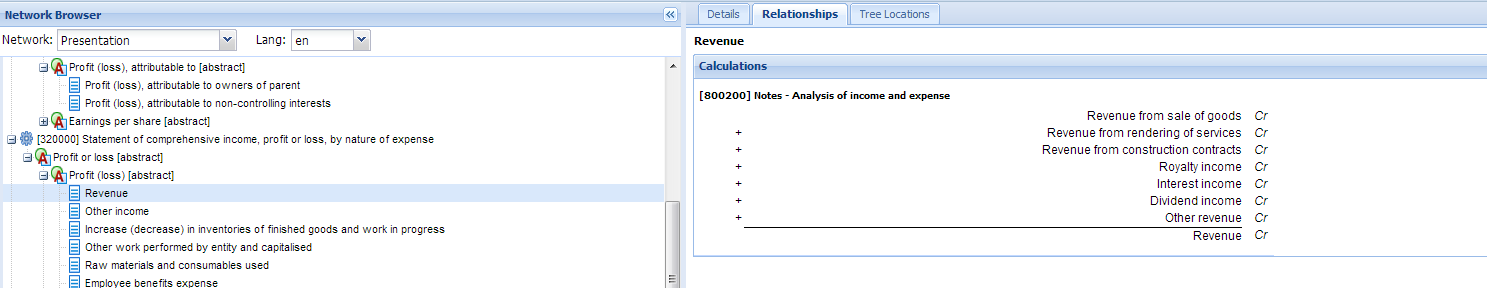
The examination was primarily in the area of Income and Expenses.

## Observations

1. Both taxonomies provide much more detail in the P&L/Comprehensive Income Statement than their UK equivalents. (And suspect also in every other area)
2. The fact that that both US GAAP and IFRS have Calculation Networks makes it much easier to work out which Elements should be considered as CoA/DE rows, and which should be considered

## Calculated Values

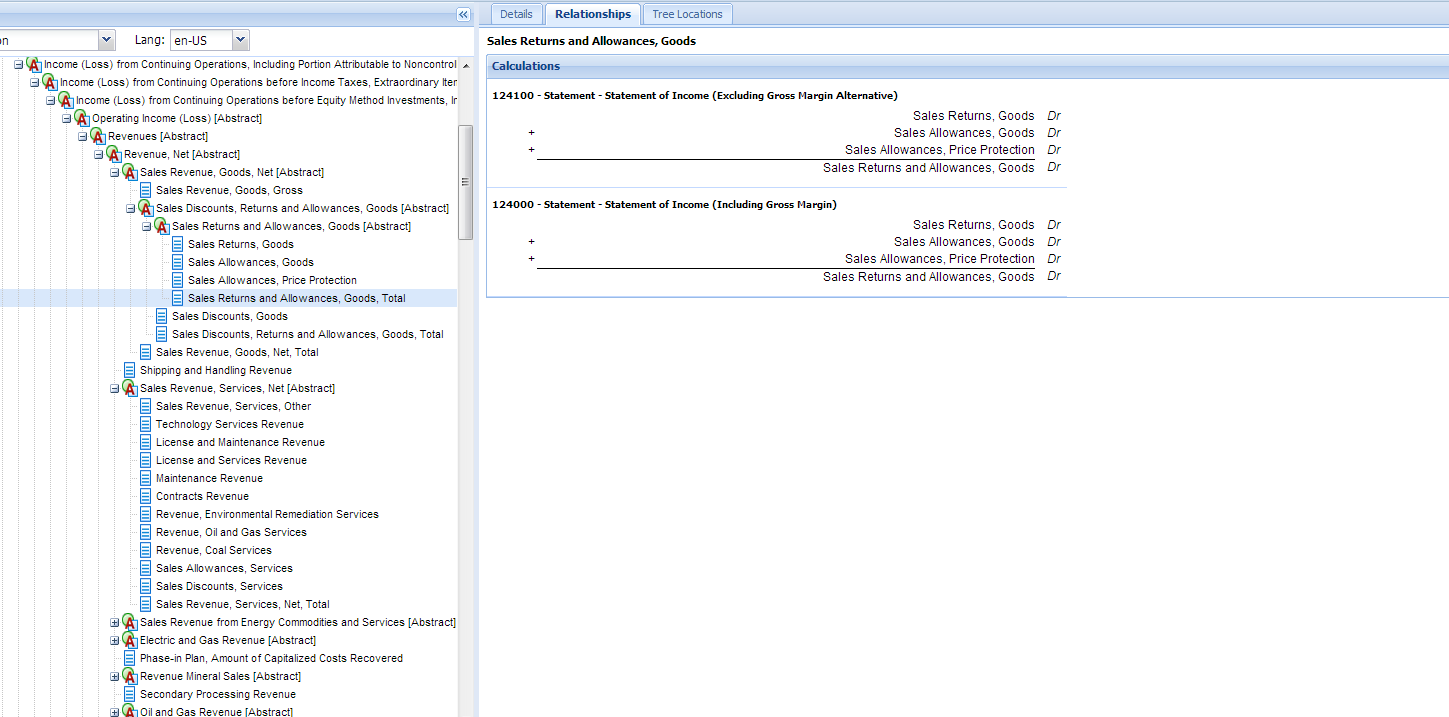
These can be viewed through the Calculation Network, or from the Presentation Network (or indeed from the DefinitionLink: Dimension-Member), using the Relationships tab. See example below from IFRS, Revenue



## The “Chart of Accounts” CoA

The US GAAP in particular yields what I would consider to be a very comprehensive Chart of Accounts. To such an extent that a User could transfer data to and from a general accounting program and be able to main high level of fidelity

Example:



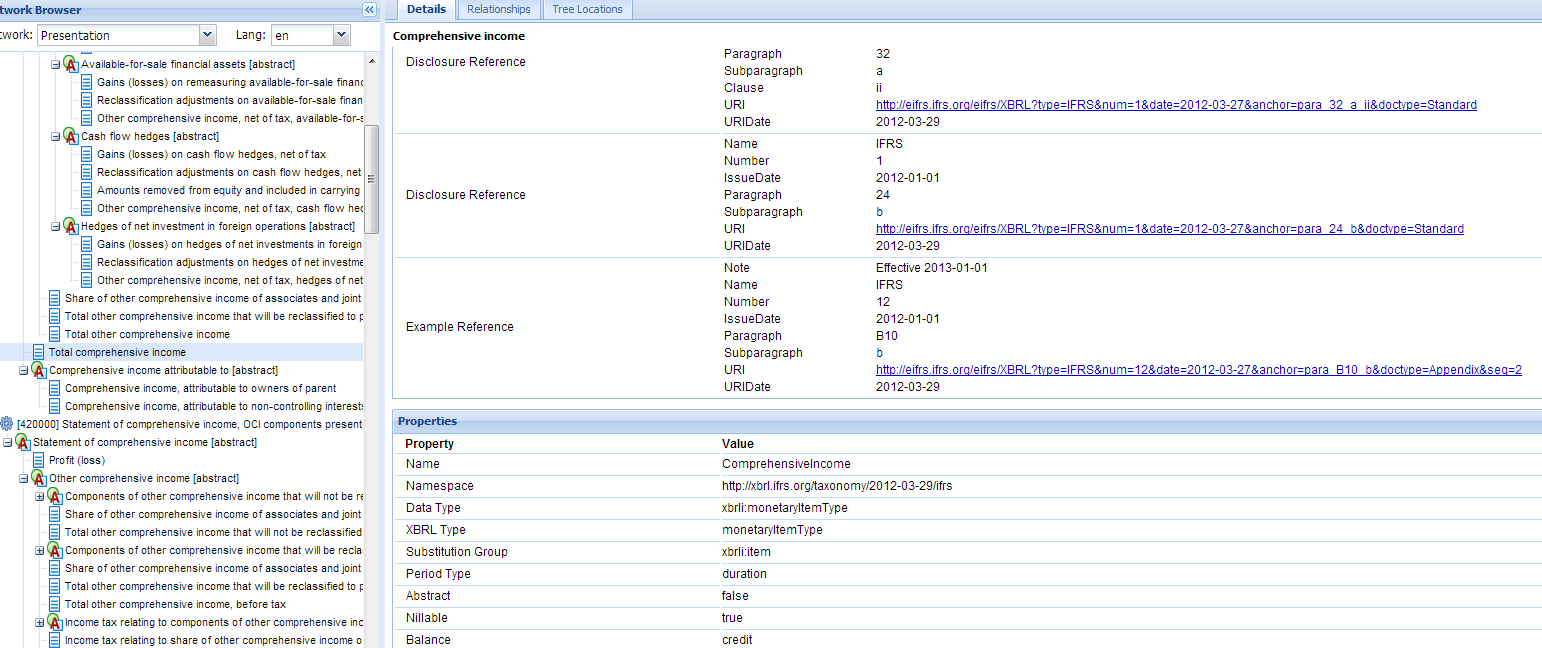
This does of course raise the question of how far do we want BROS to replicate a proper CoA, and how far do we just wish it to be able to allocate one or more lines from a source Import and put them into the right Bros/TxId element.

It would be useful if we want to:

1. Use this as at least the starting point in some generic global program.
2. Single taxonomies - a CoA which can handle any one taxonomy but is not just a slave to it.
3. Multiple taxonomies - Related to the above, having a proper CoA structure that can be taken as a general framework would make it easier to deal with other taxonomies in due course, even if each BrosTree worked with only one XBRL Taxonomy.
4. Wanted to provide more than just regulatory information. If we want to look a bit beyond mere regulatory disclosure, but to something more akin to proper inter-entity comparison, then this is another advantage of putting in a “proper” CoA, rather than just the barest required to satisfy the UK GAAP taxonomy. For example rather than just show net revenue, TxId 4907, one might like to show some part of it e.g. The “CoA” granulation in the US GAAP would allow inter-firm comparison of returned goods as a percentage of total goods sold (subject to some common BRT or XBRL label of course). See previous table.

If we put in NL Accounts for which there was no TxId at that level i.e. there is further up the tree, then we would need to put in the Dimensions that make up the TxId. But that of course we can do with Allow Dims.

Note that for the IFRS taxonomy there is even a link back to both the references and often also examples.



The only snag is that to access the links one must be a Subscriber, not just a Registered User as I am at the moment. The annual cost to be a subscriber is £210 for eFRS Online (or £475 for the Comprehensive Subscription).

<http://shop.ifrs.org/ProductCatalog/ShowResults.aspx?name=subscription>

So would not be out of the question to pay if thought worthwhile. Small irritation that it is not free.

Note that the links from the IFRS taxonomy are to the IFRS Foundation and the IASBS who are UK based.

<http://www.ifrs.org/The-organisation/Pages/Contact-Us.aspx>

Wednesday 6th February

<http://xbrl.squarespace.com/journal/>

<http://www.xbrlsite.com/2013/FinancialReportOntology/ReportElement.xml>

<http://www.xbrlsite.com/2013/FinancialReportOntology/FinancialReportOntology.owl.xml>

<http://protegewiki.stanford.edu/wiki/Protege4GettingStarted#Download>

<http://financialreportontology.wikispaces.com/home>

<http://www.xbrlsite.com/2013/Library/TheoryPlusImplementation_v3.pdf>

<http://www.xbrlsite.com/2013/FinancialReportOntology/FinancialReportOntology.pdf>

<http://vue.tufts.edu/>

<http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/Resources/Pages/Fundamentals.aspx>

<http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/Resources/Pages/Fundamentals.aspx#CALCULATION>

**International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC)**

This organisation looks to be august in it members, and laudable in its aims. Certainly they are ones I would greatly love to see achieved.

But they are massive (makes the idea of BRL seem small beer).

Plus although it recognises the need for technology and standards to achieve them, it does not seem to be strong on technology despite background of new CEO (see later)

THE IIR

The International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) is a global coalition of regulators, investors, companies, standard setters, the accounting profession and NGOs. Together, this coalition shares the view that communication about businesses’ value creation should be the next step in the evolution of corporate reporting.

The IIRC is leading the development of a global framework for Integrated Reporting.

Paul Druckman was appointed the CEO in 2011

<http://www.theiirc.org/2011/10/19/the-iirc-announces-appointment-of-paul-druckman-as-ceo/>

You know doubt recognise the name. Do you know him to talk to?

<http://www.accountancyage.com/aa/feature/1747465/profile-paul-druckman-icaew-president>

<http://www.debretts.com/people/biographies/browse/d/23806/Paul%20Bryan+DRUCKMAN.aspx>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_reporting>

<http://examples.theiirc.org/home>

Extract from their PROTOTYPE FRAMEWORK report

***F Comparability and consistency***

*3.53 Guiding Principle 6 – The information in an integrated report should be presented in a way that enables comparison with other organizations to the extent it is material to the reporter’s own value creation story, and on a basis that is consistent over time.*

<http://www.theiirc.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/23.11.12-Prototype-Final.pdf>

See in particular section G - Use of technology, page 45.

Extract re XBRL below (my highlighting)

*XBRL*

*5.26 One of the standardized technology platforms that may be used for <IR> is XBRL. XBRL improves the way information is created, processed, distributed and analyzed by providing standardized definitions, labels, calculations, references and contexts applicable to individual numbers and narrative text. Two beneficial characteristics of XBRL that improve connectivity are:*

*• Consistent semantic definitions of, and*

*• Explicit relationships between components of an integrated report.*

*5.27 XBRL may be used to capture the integrated report in machine-readable format for intended users to more easily compare integrated reports of various organizations. While taxonomies exist for financial statements and sustainability reports, no such taxonomy currently exists that covers all aspects of <IR>.*

News release 16 January 2013 - IASB and IIRC in MoU talks

<http://www.theaccountant-online.com/news/iasb-and-iirc-in-mou-talks/>

Extract

The official announcement is likely to be made in February with the agreement being about 'showing support' rather than being a step toward developing any standards to cover financial and non-financials such as corporate governance, environment and social responsibility.

So no direct connection with XBRL or semantic Web.

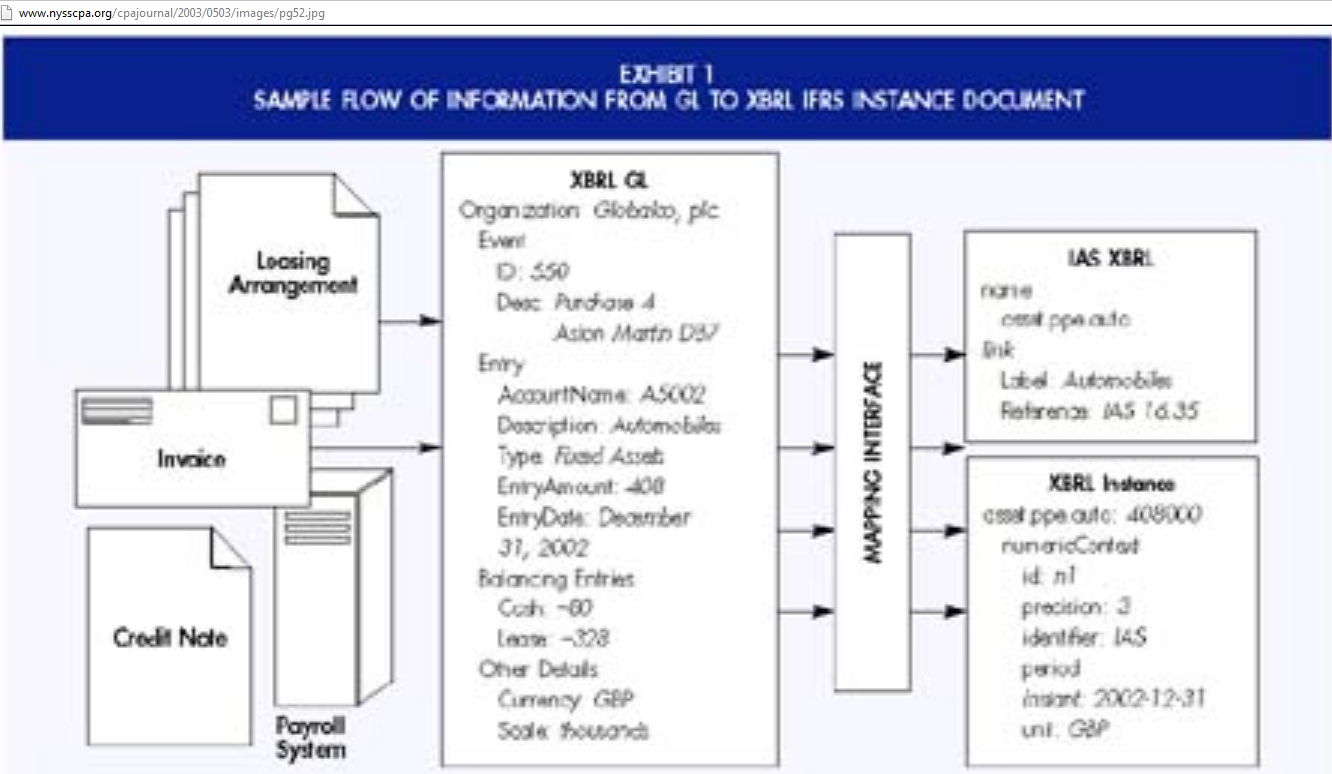
But this should be the direction to go.

Friday 8th February 2013

History of XBRL and IFRS development

<http://www.nysscpa.org/cpajournal/2003/0503/dept/d055003.htm>

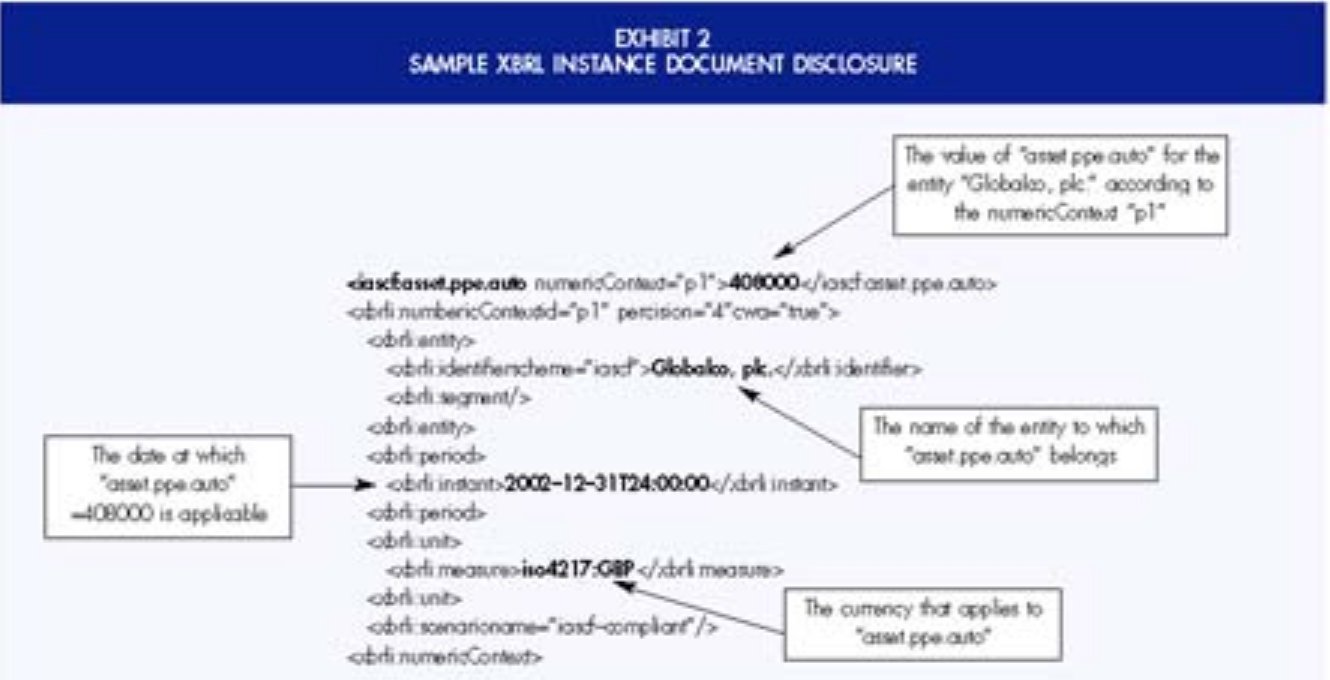
Exhibit 1



*There are two key points related to these data aggregations. First, the original data (within the ERP system) has an original context. The left side of*[*Exhibit 1*](javascript:WinOpen('../images/pg52.jpg','PicWin',450,260))*illustrates several events that need to be measured and recognized. A leasing arrangement will give rise to several entries. For example, event #550 was the purchase on December 31, 2002, of four cars costing $102,000 each. The cash outflow totals $80,000 and the remaining $328,000 is a credit to lease obligations. The context includes an identifier (event #550, a purchase of tangible fixed assets), a medium of exchange for the acquisition (cash and payables), and the value of the acquired assets ($408,000) at a point in time (December 31, 2002). Typically, as these data move through the corporate reporting supply chain, they lose most of their original context, which makes it difficult to trace them back to their sources. XBRL retains as much of the original context as is desired. The ability to rearrange information in a manner more suitable to the data consumer (analyst, banker, auditor, management) results in information that is significantly more valuable*.

In many ways we are trying to get in that area on Exhibit 1 above as Mapping Interface.

Exhibit 2



Second, information that is tagged can be interpreted and analyzed more easily. XBRL tags are designed to carry contextual information with them ([Exhibit 2](javascript:WinOpen('../images/pg54.jpg','PicWin',450,268))). XBRL IFRS tags carry not only the values related to IFRS concepts, but also each concept’s reference (to the 2002 IAS Bound Volume) and labels (both short and descriptive) in multiple languages.

Saturday 9th February 2013

BROS CoA TxId INDIRECT Method

Essentially keep non TxID Bros quite separate from TxId Bros.

The value of all TxIds is calculated, even if the equate to a simple NL account.

Rationale

1. Allows NL/CoA “codes” and “names to become much more stable/static earlier in that reference names/BroId numbers can become semi-independent from the TxId BroIds.
2. Means that that various TxIds can be grouped much more closely together, rather than being interspersed across the CoA structure
3. Should make it easier to allow a TxId value have some different alternative values/structures (sort of Boolean logic). Intermediary stage before RG if wanted.
4. The non TxId Bros can hold whatever Dims (up to 20 as at 7/2/13) we think could ever be valid for such an item, irrespective of any restriction within any TxIds values it helps drive, which are always just regulatory in concept, and even sometimes possibly not convergent e.g. 4907 Turnover/Gross income on Hys 2 and 28.
5. Allows for different tree structures between non TxId Bros and any TxId Bros that the provide values for. Means that can have both different, and hopefully shorter full names, as well as separate short names and of course BroId numbers.
6. Importing data: Means we can properly separate two type of Importing. The first where we take the underlying data such as the TB and schedules and bring it in through the main Bros i.e. the structured stuff to build up a CoA etc. for the Entity and drive through to the TxId values. The second where we take information directly from the face of the final accounts. In this case we go straight to the “tagging” section (the TxId Bros). Do not attempt to populate back to the CoA sections. So this part is just a clever XBRL tagging tool, in line with one of the variations of Braiins you outlined last year. So we have two ways that Bros can work = Two offerings to the market. (Might even be that can have a different logic layer for the two versions. The “CoA accounting” follows a conventional structured/rigid mapping import model, the “accounts scraper” has various types of fuzzy logic to best match what it “reads” in the financial statement with the possible XBRL elements. (As an aside, TxIds would rarely be RO, but would be in Sets with Mux option on so cannot import from two source simultaneously).

Might still use direct TxId posting for very flat file type entries e.g. contact details.

The above thoughts are really an evolution of what I started realising before Christmas, and started investigating this whole area of calculated values, not a change of direction.

Equally there is nothing in them that precludes doing the BRL thing, in fact may even help a bit, but also it stays focused within the original Braiins AP product idea (even if that idea itself is currently a bit fuzzy).

10 Feb 2013

In email *Fwd: Bros Txid non TxId structure thoughts 9Feb2013* received DJH commented that:

“How do the non-TxId Bros "drive" the TxId Bros? The only way currently for data to be transferred (copied) from one Bro to another automatically is via the Master/Slave relationship. To use this the TxId Bros would need to be Slaves. Thus they could not be posted to directly in "accounts scraper" mode.”

Strictly speaking the RO status goes on theTxId Bros not because it is a Slave (it need not be a Slave), but because it is a Calculated value.

DJH is indeed right to say that this has implications for any XBRL scraper program. But it also has implications for the standard version whenever the Import data is not from the source accounting entries or schedules.

For any direct entry, such as much of the supporting schedule information, it would be negative to have an indirect method i.e. non TxId Bros feeding a TxId Bros. Might as well make it direct.

Practical implications are minimal.

For non-numeric information it has no effect or relevance.

Numeric schedule type information is, or should be, very flat in it structure e.g. typically just 2 Bro Name levels. The vast majority of this type of information will have no need to sum up.

So the key area it has implications for are CoA/DE type Monetary elements. In short if a TxId Bros sits above a non TxId Bro in a branch it can be a Write element, and combined with the MuX command to stop duplicated values. If it is “driven” from a separate branch it must be RO.

There will be huge numbers of TxIds that would be RO irrespective of any attempt to keep TxId Bros and non TxIds in separate areas of the Bros Tree, for example the Cashflow report and any totals or sub-totals.

So how the “scraper” version would work re storing any TxId values would need consideration.

Going back to the standard version, does it matter if all DE TxId values were RO?

Means the import mapping from any AP/GL TB would always be to non TxId Bros.

These non TxId Bros may not have an identical range of Dims Allowed compared to the TxId value they feed. But the external GL/AP program, almost by definition, also will not. And we may assume that if any external person is writing a mapping from their accounting program to Braiins, they will be more familiar and comfortable with a conventional CoA rather than XBRL tags. (Especially in recognising that there may be different TxId labels for different Taxonomies, for what may remain just one NL code in a conventional CoA).

How clear does the TB values for say “Sales” need to be for it to be any different in analysis to seeing Sales in the PL account.

If a CoA/DE Bros is only ever non TxId does it have any effect on the rules currently built on to Bros e.g. circumstances of MuX.

Dimensions are within non TxId Bros freed of TxId constraints. Can they be given additional facilities e.g. Segmental report might be put in by having the relevant Dim allowed at a certain point in the CoA level structure. Note for instance that Business Segment (Dim 7) is in all the test Revenue Bro Ids simply because it appears in Hy 2 and or Hy 38. We could allow it to continue right down to the lowest level e.g. Sales Returns if we thought this might ever have any useful value e.g. allow a Entities to compare sales returns by business area. Or we could restrict this to a higher level e,g Gross Sales or Trading Income, if we thought there was no value in having more detail.

What it does do is bring Business Segments within the better control of the DE part of the Bros rather than leave it is a separate Sch/SE (single entry) date entry. So the accounting system takes on a much more integrated coherent feel.



Have taken the view that Segments, Business, Geographic etc. could only by separate Sch/SE entry postings with use of the Check feature to ensure that overall values agree back to Sales, Purchases etc. in the CoA/DE sction. i.e. not really any improvement to how SAPA or other AP programs would handle it.

But maybe it could be handled within the CoA structure, but not necessarily having to populate right down to lowest level, which almost certainly be excessive.

If the source NL had this information within its structure then fine.

If not, and the external data was being provided from another source, as far as Bros is concerned it would still get stored within the CoA part.

Simple example:

User has schedule which shows Sales (NLRev) by two Business segments.

The values go to Bros NLRev Dim7.

This can directly check whether it matches the overall value of Bro NLrev.

When nothing is entered in Dim 7 hold Null value (BizSegs [NotApplicable])

Another advantage of this approach is that the level of detail can be different for different entities.

It is so much more dynamic. Its value may be slightly outside the area of straight regulatory reporting.

I think Robert Kugel is spot on when he says that the way people will want to use and view data will change rapidly. Fuddy duddy regulatory bodies will find themselves swept over by dynamic young users.

As to the Center’s third point, I believe public companies ought to stop complaining about having to tag their SEC filings and begin using their XBRL-tagged data to create interactive investor websites. It’s time for corporations to reimagine external financial reporting using currently available technology. Rather than treating electronic filing as a compliance requirement of little business value, they should use already available technology to repurpose their mandated reports into more effective financial and corporate communications. Companies can expand their mandated interactive financial disclosures into corporate communications that explain their strategy, performance, opportunities, financial position and stewardship. Doing so would naturally extend the glossy annual report into the digital age, harnessing technology to be interactive, using audio and video for impact and providing insightful analytical tools for investors. It’s important to begin now, given the ever larger audience of people who grew up using computers and for whom an electronic document is a more natural medium than paper.

<http://robertkugel.ventanaresearch.com/>

11 February 2013

The upshot of all these notes and thoughts is that we can deliver much more than just a superior Cloud based XBRL enabled accounts production system. (Delighted though other AP players might be at even doing this)

But something that will be in line with the future of what users want from a Stakeholder accounting system. Both in terms of content, analysis, access, ease of customisation and value by use.

The Bros Accounting Engine is core to this. This is courtesy not just of how we viewed the nature of the product in 2010, but how since then, through an iterative process, we have progressed it into something even more powerful than we ever imagined.

And something that not only deliver multiple revenue streams, but some of those streams can be started before we have ever completed a single set of regulatory formats. Plus we will have enough to attract good capital investment and good people (advisors and developers) should we want to.

Notes – History of Bros

Observation

Think it is only in the last few weeks have really understood Dimensions properly. To paraphrase the expression “cannot see the wood for the trees”, I could not see the Dimensions for the Hypercubes.

(Note that the expression should really be “Cannot see the woods for the trees”. American version is “cannot see the forest for the trees”. But way I am using it actually the word “wood” is more appropriate i.e. cold not see inside the trees to see what was common in the wood part of the tree.)

Objectives

Land mark changes

Objectives

Ability to produce interactive dynamic accounts

- The Accountant’s/Regulatory layout will be just one flavour of many.

- Go beyond the regulatory reporting – make maximum use of the information

- Do not get to constrained by the XBRL Taxonomy e.g. UK GAAP

Data Sources and Fidelity

Main data source should be seen as the Entity’s accounting system, not the Accounting Practice’s AP system.

Larger Entities and Accountants likely to take data straight from the GL + whole plethora of calculated information from spread sheet.

Sources will include stuff done on disparate spread sheets.

Even where the Entity and Accountants have been using AP systems, we want to discourage this. Yes import comparative data from the old AP system, but then through the old AP system away.

Reason is because AP systems represent a constriction. All that rich original data gets reduced /summarised to fit in to the AP regulatory system. So lose access to the full data available.

Better to take data from GL and SSs.

Of course if an Accounting Practice feeds SS schedules back through their AP system (as many do) they had created additional steps and many checks, since they will have DE info from GL/TB and analysis from SS’s which has to be kept in synch. Thius can only done by manual checking or at best some very crude self checks in the SS or AP.

So this is where Bros (hopefully) can get really clever. If various data should be related is related, then relationships will be maintained or even re-constructed – simple Entity GL working with sophisticated SSs or other extern analysis tools.

So Braiins becomes much more than just a NL based AP system with ancillary schedules which only get check back at some summary level, with users intervention or after running some RG report (which may itself be fault)

Structure

Integrate/inter-connect as much as possible

Exploit the real power of the XBRL Dimensions

Keep an eye on the big picture, not slavishly follow the details of an individual taxonomy

Constraints/Boundaries

Related to point above – do not get too close to individual Taxonomies. Even within the single UK GAAP Taxonomy there are conflicts and inconsistencies e.g. between the new DPL section (and its Hys 38 and 38 which bring in new Dimensions. Dimensions 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 only apply to these two Hypercubes. In fact three (44, 45 and 47) are unique to Hys 38. In addition there are parts purely to do with HMRC re tax calculations and allowances.

Target Market

The lucrative market is the 150,000 Large Limited companies.

They will pay more

Have more complex requirements

Better appreciate and being able to provide superior content for their stakeholders (including Banks and Capital sources)

Gives us a two pronged market. Can sell directly to the Banks and Capital source markets for their own reviews, and use them to pressure Limited Companies to use Braiins for better information.

There will be some demand within the 2m Small businesses. Following will NOT require the extra abilities of Braiins:

- Those eligible to enter accounts directly on the CH website; and not requiring more from their YE accounts

- As above, but having their Accountants knock out the minimum required for regulatory purposes from their existing AP system

The following WILL

Want to impress Stakeholders such as Shareholders

Want to gain retain borrowing facilities from Lending Banks

Want to attract potential Investors

Want to dress themselves up for acquisition

In these cases not only will they want to want to provide additional information, but they will want its style as well as content to reflect them well as a successful business i.e. clever interactive accounts etc will all be part of their image/brand.

So they effectively become similar in their requirements to the Large Companies. Different market sector (re identification and reaching them), but requiring same product (but slightly lower price)

Nature of XBRL Elements

When we started think that we viewed the Txaonomy as being about 95% direct posting. Other 5% we saw as obvious Totals and Sub-totals. However, it is now clear that there are a very much higher percentage of calculated or compound (using the terms interchangeably). Some of these can be handled through a simple Set/Element branch structure. Others require more complex calculations.

Going for balances only

A decision made early on (by DJH) was to go for balances only, not transactions.

This was in part because initially we just wanted to handle imported TBs from SAPA ,

We wanted to confine Braiins to being a AP/Reporting system, not a bookkeeping or general accounting system

To avoid complexity –p handling transactions required substantially more complexity to the program design and construction

As it turns out confining Braiins to be a balance based product may turn out to be smart for many more reasons.

The amount of individual bits of information available through the combination of Elements and Dimensions is staggering. The Elements alone may only be about 4,500, bit when multiplied by the possible valid Dimension permutations it be

Posting to a Set/Element

In a conventional accounting system (GL or even AP) the D/E is maintained by each balance or transaction posting containing all the parts e.g. Amount, date, Main Code, Business Area, Function, Nature etc.

What we would be looking to do is allow posting where different postings contain only partial information, and may be operating at different levels. For example, that the posting information fails to include information about Business Segments. So this is posted as a separate set of postings. Bros would not and need not tied this back to a transaction level. It just needs to tie it together at the lowest common point. So for instance the revenue postings may not have any regional analysis regarding discounts and refunds, and are only shown at the level of net sales.

So in the table below, Elements in green rows have information on Business Segments. Lower level Sets and Element rows do not.



So how would we handle a posting Goods Net Revenue in Row 3?

The table above shows Dim 7 missing from rows 4 onwards. This might be misleading in that it implies a known or given solution e.g. that Dim 7 is not in the allowed list. But since this is a simulation of the Bros overall, and not something specific to an individual Entity, there is no way that levels can be put in (Unless we just decided as part of the design parameters of Bros, that this was what we wanted or needed to do).

Would assume that Dim 7 would be at a Null value until something was posted. Once something was posted to Dim 7 it either holds whatever that is, or starts immediately filling in a value for a default Dim Member, e.g. 91 BizSegs.Others. In the former case it shows a difference, in the latter case it just shows the balance value.

**We want to move on from old hat presentation.**

Back in the 80s and 90s we though it smart if we could have some have dynamic graph incorporated in the accounts.

But now we are dealing with machine readable data. We should be presenting much more than just pretty pictures.

- XBRL makes date into machine readable information

- Younger people (whether in the Entities, Accounting Practices or other Stakeholders) expect much more interaction with the PCs (tablets or Smartphones)

- At the same time they do not want to have to be programmers or even formatters

- They are just generally are lot more demanding and savvy

This will include:

1) Not wanting to be bogged down wading through 40+ pages of reports.

2) Expansion in details of the bits they are really interested in.

Many Stakeholders will just want to read about what they are interested in, and possibly in much greater detail the regulations require. The smart Entity will enable Stakeholders to drill down into the areas they want detail and just see a simple clean report for the main area.

12 Feb 2013

TxId output

In view of the above thoughts and our conversation of last night (GMT) night can see some other good things that come about.

All TxIds can come out at the end of the Bros. e.g. BroIds 80,000 or 90,000 onwards.

* Some would be Slave TxIds of the same TxId further up the Bros tree. This would apply to mostly to DE TxIds
* Some would be Master TxIds driven by other TxId labels and or non TxId Bros “feeds” . Again would apply to many DE values, and virtually anything that was a calculated value
* Others could be single entry only. E.g. some simple String value for which no checking is required such as contact details. We could if we wanted just post the value direct to the relevant TxId. i.e. same principle as Bros started out with.

1) This would mean that the TxId BroId reference could remain unchanged even if we did major restructuring within Bros.

2) These TxIds could be in a near output order. This could be Presentation Linkbase or Definition Linkbase. Former looks more like final output, but latter is Hypercube specific.

**Question for DJH.**

Which is your preference Presentation or Definition?

3) When designing another Bros Tree for a different taxonomy, it would make it possible to retain and re-use much more of an existing Bros structure. This means faster and easier construction.

4) Think it might help follow the TxId output rules more easily (XBRL UK Preparers and Developers Guide Version 1.0, 31 March 2010; Para 4.7 - Alternative tags)

**Question for DJH.**

Do you think it actually makes any difference?

12 Feb. 13 (cont.)

In view of DJH’s comments re flat file, it would appear to make sense to have a section in Bros for Presentation view and Definition (Hypercube) view.

It would seem we could keep the Set Element very flat. Just Set for the Hypercube,a nd all concrete elements come out as Elements at Name Level 1.. There seems no need to follow the levels that would occur of using the Bros Prep output. Reason is that the TxId values will have been completed elsewhere albeit maybe using parts of the Definition Tree with all its levels.

So could have a structure like

13 Feb 2013

OUTLINE STRUCTURE/PLAN/LOGIC

**CoA**

Base the CoA on US GAAP

Deemed to be the most comprehensive regulatory taxonomy

Bases calculation re CoA on it as well (though will be mindful in differences in US v UK

- Taxonomies

- Terminology

Dimensions (Properties)

Will use ones relating to UK GAAP, and as already extended in Bros.

(Which are quite likely to be further extended in later releases of Braiins, both to cope with multiple taxonomies and to extend it capabilities beyond just being an XBRL regulatory AP system)

Run CoA BrosIds in the range 10,000-29,000

Logc

- ensures that we have a consistent 5 digit “NL Code”

- put them early on in the Bros. So since this will be the most universal/taxonomy independent of the Bros, makes sense to have it at the beginning (

**Taxononomy**

Presentation

Run at end of Bros e.g. say range 80,000-89,999

(Have kept 90,000-99,999 reserved for any special developments. Likewise re 1-9,999. Additional reason in this case is variable field length)

Definition (Hypercube)

Run close to end of Bros but before Presentation e.g. say range 70,000-79,999

Build up a library of Definition and Presentation SS’s using BroPrep

In many cases already have these in the Bros. Can just extract sections and put in separate SS for future use.

Non DE Money and all other Variables

Need to consider best way of grouping these.

Some like KPIs will be self-evident.

Could group by:

Variable type – see little merit in this.

Presentation report – most logical. High percentage of these elements will be very taxonomy specific.

Need to give thought to those variables that could appear in various places in a set of accounts e.g. Auditors and Directors, i.e. have precedence system. Use model of Permanent File

<http://www.conciseaccountancy.com/the-permanent-file.html>

Broadly, in UK GAAP, this equates to the 01 – Entity and 02 – Business Report Information

20 Feb 2013

The US GAAP Income/Expense “codes” are impressively comprehensive. They run to some 1450 elements.

I have no intention or need to use anything like this number.

The first part of the rationalisation was to remove duplication caused by Continued and Discontinued (This is handled by Dimension 4 in UK GAAP).

Note though that I have left in any elements specific to one or the other.

This brought the number down to about 530.

Within these 530 there is much duplication for various different areas of business (Goods, Services, Real Estate etc.). There is no need for this since the UK GAAP again handles it through Dimensions. In this case 7 - Business Segments, 43 – Activities (the closest match). One could perhaps include 46 – Detailed Analysis, but that is probably best left on one side.

Further duplication could be eliminated by making use of the fact that in the UK GAAP we have Dim 44 - Expense Type (courtesy of us!?)

Again the objective is to remove duplicated generic elements, but leave in any specific to a business or any single Dimension.

This should bring the total numbers right down; possibly 2 digit.

But then will need to delete/ add / modify for following reasons:

1) Personnel

Some of the US GAAP PL Elements are more by Function than Nature. So it is not always possible to say what the Labour content is. I will need to rationalise this, both to meet Statutory P&L Notes output, but also the detailed P&L structure.

2) Stock and Materials

If there is more than one Element for Materials costs e.g. Products versus Services, or Direct versus Indirect then need to consider requirement for multiple stock elements to match.. The reason is that the CoA would not be Materials Costs, but Materials Purchased. Cost of Materials would be a computed figure in the P&L of Purchases + Opening Stock – Closing Stock.

But there are two important points in this regard:

1. Most types of materials can be handled by Dimensions, and likewise the matching stock values.
2. But there is no need to take the stock analyses down to the same dimension level as one might the Materials. So Sales and Purchases might be handled at the level of Dim 46 – Detailed Activity, but stock might be kept at the Total Value re Dim 46. (In contrast, something like Dim 7 - Business Segments would expect Purchases and Stocks to be handles at a detailed level because the reporting requirements would require proper Cost o sales/Gross Profit by segment.

What I hope to end up with is something which looks like a very cut down version of the US GAAP Income/Expense elements combined with the HMRC/CH Detailed P&L

**Further notes on US GAAP “CoA”**

The taxonomy shows Cost of Sales e.g. Materials.

CoA needs to show Materials Purchases to match with a TB or NL.

So for each CoS Element need to show Purchases+OpStock-Cloising Stock

This could get quite complex if leave each type of CoS with multiple rows, e.g. Goods, Services, Service Type 1 etc. BUT much easier if use Dims to it.

Have separate rows for Stocks (with Summing Dimensions)

It is up to the Users whether they apply Stock balances at the lowest level of each type of Materials purchase, or some higher intermediary level e.g. the CoA may analyses now Purchases by each type of product e.g. of Product 1, Product 2 etc. But there is no reason why Stock figures might only be entered at the Level of Product Group. The Sales figures for each Product will be accurate. But the actual CoS and GP of each Product will not be known. But CoS and GP will be identifiable at the Product Group level.

Now the BS would rarely need anything like this level. So whether the PL analysis was at Individual Product Line or Groups of Products, the BS would be quite OK with All Products. But, courtesy of Bros based structure we only need one set of stock codes not two (Opening & Closing). So the BS will in fact always have the same level of detail as the PL. **Means we need to be sure that Stock codes have access to all required PL and BS dimensions,** not just one or the other.

**Direct and Indirect Costs (ignore this for the time being)**

The US GAAP has elements for Direct and Indirect costs. (Not true, just re-checked)

BUT

It is worth splitting the PL section of the CoA into:

1. Manufacturing Account (include Processing, Construction and Growing (Biologica )
2. Trading
3. P&L - Operating

Reasons are:

* Stock types must go to right section e.g. cannot have Raw Materials or WIP if only trading activities take place
* Much better able to match with Entities own GL structure and business type.

The obvious thing to use is Dimension 44 – Expense Type

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Id** | **Dimension Elements.Id Label / Name / Short Name / Role** | **Dimension{.Dimension Member} Reference** | **Unique Dimension Member Ref for Bro DiMes Use** | **Level** | **DiMe Type** | **DiMeId** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** | **E.I** |
| 44 | 6453  Expense type [Dimension] | ExpenseType [Total] |  | 0 | D,R,S | 1318 | Kids |  | All | 6602 |
| \ | ExpenseType  Dimension | ExpenseType.CoS | CoS | 1 |  | 1319 |  |  | All | 6437 |
|  |  | ExpenseType.Manufacture | Manufacture | 2 |  | ? |  |  |  |  |
|  | ExpenseType | ExpenseType.Trading | Trading | 2 |  | ? |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ExpenseType.Distrib | Distrib | 1 |  | 1320 |  |  | All | 6448 |
|  | 551 - Dimension - Expense Type | ExpenseType.Admin | Admin | 1 |  | 1321 |  |  | All | 6416 |

Manufacturing would include activities such as Processing, Construction, Fabricating, Growing (biological assets)

Do not know if we can play around with it as I have shown it above e.g. That level 2 never appeasr directly in the UK GAAP, just the sum at Level 1.

If this is not a problem, guess there is no reason why we could not extend this e.g. sub divide Distrib or Admin. (We looked at this over a year ago, and one of the issues that ther was no consistent subdivision e.g. Marketing might be shown as a sub set of Sales in some accounts, or equal level in others, and superior in yet others.). But the big changes since then is that we now have an official analysis of the three key one, and this gives us the freedom to play around at lower levels. So might Selling and Marketing both as Level 2 off Distrib, but also another Marketing dimension as a level 2 member off of Admin. (With a suitable warning to any which one to use. Or even when OK to use both.

And thinking beyond Dim 44, we could use the same idea for any Dimension where further sub-analysis might be useful to the Entity, but none further is required by the Taxonomy. Perhaps these additional dim members do not always have to be at lower level to an existing Dim Member, but could be at the same level. The two would be aggregated in the Bros TxId sections and or the RG.

First of all this differential only applies to Manufacturing, and in particular within the Manufacturing Account which one never sees in UK regulatory accounts. (In published accounts one just sees the Trading and Profit and Loss Account).

But if the CoA is coming from the Entities own GL it (and it does some form of manufacturing or processing) it is quite likely to have direct and indirect costs.

Note also if the company shows that it has stocks of WIP or Raw Materials, then that really means it should have a Manufacturing account.

So the first question is, should we look to import and reserve this level of detail from the Entity?

If yes, then second question is How?

The obvious area to look at is

Could split between Direct and Indirect Costs using the

Direct = Exclusive to CoS, m:

21 Feb 2013

**Importing data from Entity GL or AP system: Detail and Consistency**

One of the issues of dealing with information from any outside GL is that the structure and detail for many accounting NL balances are likely to be:

1. Inappropriate to UK GAAP use e.g. just does not provide a particular piece of expected CoA information e.g. Segmentation.
2. Appropriate but insufficient to meet UK GAAP requirements e.g. shows TFA, but not split between Equipment and Vehicles, or even whether both only one apply
3. Unambiguous e.g. the same code may have changeable content e.g. something marked “Other…” or “General…” This will particularly apply to the NL in an AP system

It does not really matter whether the Information e.g. TB, is being Imported or manually reposted, except in the latter case the program could prompt the User on a line by line basis.

1 and 2 are very closely related.

Of course the reverse applies in many areas. That is the Entity GL is likely to hold much more analysis in areas which are aggregated or even ignored in the Regulatory reports, be that UK GAAP, IFRS or any other.

Now this loss of detail matters for the following reasons

* It is easier for the User and Entity to see their analysis held within the AP system. They can quickly expand back out to see what “x accounts” made up the single figure now appearing in the AP regulatory accounts program.
* Exporting (on or back) – if there is a need to send information back to the host GL, such as Journal Adjustments (see later), or on to another package, possibly Corporation Tax or an Accounting Practice’s own value added business analysis, then maintaining a high level of fidelity will prove useful.

There will be quite a bit of commonality between handling the importing of data and re-exporting it.

The development of a Generic, or at least very general purpose CoA within Bros will make it much clearer to all parties how to Map between Bros and an External GL system. Bros CoA will be much more akin to a proper company management/financial/operational GL structure than any other AP system,

A major part of the reason is that Bros can do its own internal mapping between the full CoA and what is required by the UK GAAP, HMRC DPL or even much of the Corporation Tax taxonomy.

This in turn is due in part to going over to an Indirect Method i.e. that all elements start in non TxId Bros and get aggregated/fed through to the TxId Bros.

**Customising the Mapping and Prompting**

Where a host GL does not reach down to the lowest level of Dimensions within the Braiins equivalent CoA “code”, the user can be prompted as to what action they would like to do. This could result in an Entity Specific CoA Import map being created which holds variations from the standard Map (as was done in H.A)

The above assumes that it is the Entities choice of GL structure that requires further questions and analysis, and talks in terms of having entity specific GL Mapping overrides.

But in practice much of this will be due to limitations and design weaknesses in the Accounting Program itself that is being used e.g. Sage Line 50.

With the more common GL programs, not only can we build a conventional mapping file, but also include options and questions for known problem areas. (Possibly including how the Entity might like to modify their version of the Accounting Product to make it work better for them)

* So mapping by GL Product
* Overlay by Entity and or Practice

So in summary, Import Export mappings will be much easier to develop and maintain.

Adjusting Journals

The problem.

What if a user makes further accounting entries within Bros that impact on the Entity GL i.e. they would expect to make equivalent entries in the Entity GL to keep it up to date.

In practice the volume of journals and time spent posting them is very minor. It is more that automatic posting of adjusting journals back from the AP system to the source GL has become an expected “feature”.

The regulatory taxonomies make no use of posting documents. The only one which does in details is XBRL-GL 2006

[http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~58\*v~66)!con~(id~187657)!net~(a~540\*l~199)!lang~(code~en)!path~(g~3414\*p~0\_0\_0)!rg~(rg~1\*p~1)](http://bigfoot.corefiling.com/yeti/resources/yeti-gwt/Yeti.jsp#tax~(id~58*v~66)!con~(id~187657)!net~(a~540*l~199)!lang~(code~en)!path~(g~3414*p~0_0_0)!rg~(rg~1*p~1))

Secondly, Braiins is only designed to work with balances, not transactions (and I have no desire to change that).

**One Simple solution**

Merely require that the User makes any such adjustments within the Entity GL, and just re-export the revised TB to brains or just the changes. This works if the TB is being imported rather than manually posted. In the latter case the user might just post a matching “adjusting journal”! in Braiins.

But this is not an ideal solution. Quite often these changes would be made by the external accountants/auditors. So would start in Braiins and then go back to the Entity GL

**A Better Solution**

This may be an area where a new BD might be useful. Perhaps called Posting or Document, but working in the same way as any other Dimensions, i.e. it is a pseudo document. So we might have two standard ones, Manual and Import (I forget if you already have ways of tracking this in the audit trail, but do recall that you know the user and the date relating to each entry). So in this BD Posting there is a third, Adjustment. It can be seen as akin in many respects to Dim 3 Restatements, except it is not trying to do anything remotely as complex. It has no effect on the TxId Bros; all three types would be rolled up into the generic Dimension.

The new dimension member should make it easy to identify and collate values. Essentially a further balance vale is being added.

Since Bros only handles balances, it would only show a value per “NL”. So probably could not hold any description of the reason for the adjusting journal. But do not see this as much of an issue because:

* In most cases there would be no more than one adjustment to an NL code.
* With regard to exporting back to the source GL, there are few of any AP system which can push back in actual transactions complete with their individual descriptions.

**Bros and Cross Taxonomy Matching**

It is noticeable that the UK GAAP and the US GAAP use very different Hypercube and Dimension structures, even though in many cases they are presenting the same information i.e. the new Global Business Report system does not have a global and standardised method of construction.

One of the advantages of providing an indirect, taking data into Non TX Bros before populating TxId Bros is that we can incorporate whatever is our preferred Dimension (Properties) structure for holding and analysing data. Otherwise we would be locked into the structure of whichever Taxonomy we were trying to handle. So for instance in UK GAAP we now have Dimension of Activity Types which handles Cos, Distribution and Admin). The US GAAP has no such dimension equivalent. It just repeats elements (just like the UK did until recently).

So we can use the UK dimension structure to handle the UK GAAP (when we get to it). And as discussed earlier, we could probably extend the structure of Taxonomy Dimensions to peovide greater detail, or some inbuilt cross Taxonomy ability.

When dealing with a Taxonomy which did not follow the same Dimension structure, we would of course just use the ExclDims, AllowDims and DiMes columns to control what got fed through.

Mentioned in earlier section about the US GAAP being much more explicit about Manufacturing/Processing and Construction.

I thought this through and wrote it up in rough on a notepad (paper that is) during the night and early this morning.

By coincidence I noticed something very pertinent through on todays XBRL - External Reporting Network headed Q&A: View from the FASB on US GAAP Taxonomy and XBRL

<http://merrillcompliancesolutions.wordpress.com/2013/02/19/qa-with-an-expert-view-from-the-fasb-on-us-gaap-taxonomy-and-xbrl-part-2-of-2/?goback=%2Egde_2925448_member_216406038>

Note the following extracted:

*Speaking more directly to the taxonomy, as we learn more about modelling financial information from a user’s perspective, we are moving more and more towards using more dimensions in the taxonomy, because it is frequently a better way to communicate all of the granular detail and nuance that needs to be communicated.*

*It is appropriate to think of that as five or ten years out, because it is not the sort of thing that would happen quickly—particularly when you put that up against what I just said about stability and change management. But when we do our modelling from day to day, it is in our mind’s eye. It impacts the way we in our community at large think about our requirements. So in general, as you look ahead five or ten years, I would expect to see a more refined and more dimensionalized taxonomy that will do a better job of capturing and expressing all of the different facts a company might report—in essence, to provide a framework they can more effectively*

Brilliant. We are already ahead of these guys; just the two of us, not all those endless committees.

### **Objectives with Bros**

These have not changed from early in development.

But the detailed methodology has.

Namely that

Bros would be an “engine” which combined the CoA and other data, with the detailed output.

This would free up the RG to be a much simpler and easier to use tool that could concentrate on presentation styles, and very simple Boolean logic for including or excluding reports and sections

Part of the approach was based on the ideas that the taxonomy would:

1. Provide all the disclosure information we could ever want;
2. Enable us to reverse engineer it for data input to become a CoA plus supporting.

The latter proved to be far from the case because:

* There was insufficient infrastructure and detail
* Some parts were incompatible or even contradictory e.g. Statutory P&L versus Detailed P&L

Point a) does remain true. But the one difficult aspect of this, which in part also relates back to b), is that there were many more elements that needed calculated values entered in addition to the ones we identified early such as StartEnd and obvious Total and SubTotal amounts.

It has taken us (or more truthfully me) a very long time to get this sorted. But sorted I now think it is. Just need to put all the pieces in the right order.

22 February 2013

**Quantities**

If we are adding our own Dimensions (Properties) then there is no reason why we cannot add in one for quantities.

This also ties in well with expanding the P&L into its proper structure by having a Manufacturing/Processing/Growing account as well as the Trading Accounts and P&L accounts.

Having quantities will be of direct relevance of course to Farmers (in IFRS speak are they now Biological Asset Generators?).

Another step of taking Braiins beyond just be a Regulatory AP system.

**Pivot Tables**

What we are in effect doing with Bros is creating the most massive and complex of Pivot Tables. But one so massive and complex that it could not be feasibly be done by a Spread Sheet program.

Integrated Logic – Making what should be DE be DE

As you no doubt recall, right at the outset I was niggled by such reporting areas as Segmental Analysis, be that Geographic, Business, Revenue Type. They all tie back within the GL system, but none would want to post by every NL code, and certainly not if multiplied by various other properties.

The way that Bros and Segments have been developing over the last few months makes it easy to easy to see that Segmental analysis can be incorporated within the CoA part of Bros, but kept at a high (=summary) level within the various CoA Branches.

The upshot is that the Segmental information can be efficiently posted, and fully incorporated within the accounts proper. This proper recognition and integration of Segmental information will mean that we can better control its input accuracy and also provide better/further analysis compared to posting it as Sch. information with only a single Check type command to say:

All This Segmental data must = All this Other Non-Segmental information.

**Braiins Interfaces**

Was wondering about quantities and whether the fact that Braiins only handles balances but not transactions would be a problem.

Well the first observation is simply that we will be holding so many balances that we will be handle an abundance of information. (And from our perspective, knowing that an “NL Code” may split down into many “properties” but never multiple entries per NL/Property means we can keep the program fast and efficient.

The second observation was that we could provide the access and appearance of showing transaction analysis by having drill-down from Braiins to the Host GL. In other words the Import/Export Mapping evolves into an Interface (use of APIs to do this).

So Braiins becomes a Reporting front end for many of the major GL systems. Not just a program that takes over from such plug in products as Crystal Report Writer, but effectively becomes the gateway from the Entityy’s GL system to the Global Semantic Highway.

This is obviously much longer term, Release 3, 4 whatever. But it is all in the right direction.

See email from David re Quantities, Interfaces and Pivot Tables.

In summary; not thought through, impractical and a few steps too far.

**25 Feb. 2013**

The XBRL GL 2006, despite its name in not concerned with the structure of a GL i.e. a CoA, it is concerned with document transfer between GLs

<http://iphix.net/xbrl-gl-adaptor/>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XBRL_GL>

Order and Structure of CoA

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chart_of_accounts>

One thing that comes through loud and clear on this Wiki is that the Balance Sheets (Asset/Liability/Equity-Ownership) items always come before the Profit & Loss (Income/Expenses/Gains-Loss).

I started to go down this route and then about turned as a step too far.

However the advent of us going over to an indirect relationship may make it worthwhile to adopt this convention.

**iPHIX**

I am sure that I have come across and mentioned this outfit before.

Certainly recognise that I have come across them before; maybe a year or so back.

<http://iphix.net/>

<http://iphix.net/products/>

There may be scope for working with them. Their (or his, Gianluca Garbellotto) ambitions seem congruent to ours re BRL. In that BRL represents the Free Open Source Standard for what we want to do, sharing our ideas and resources could make a lot of sense.

<http://iphix.net/xbrl-gl-adaptor/>

<http://xsysts.com/>

Wikis and Software Applications

<http://dext.iphix.net/dext-factor/dext-solution/wikis/>

<http://iphix.net/iresources/project-nunavut/>

<http://iphix.net/about/company/leadership/>

<http://iphix.net/one-step-towards-deeply-embedded-xbrl/>

Very relevant re idea of placing a Standard CoA within the Bros part of Braiins.

This would be a simple first useful step to BRL in providing a globally accessible free to use "standard". Worth talking with iPHIX in due course.

Although their headquarters are in the USDA:

4207 Stanby Court, Alexandria, VA 22312, USA

Phone: +1.202.657.4142, Fax: +1.703.349.5294

They also have Australia Offices:

3 London Circuit, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia

<http://iphix.net/contact/>

**Odds and Sods**

Sematic Community

<http://semanticommunity.info/DataTransparencyCoalition.org>

Legal Entity Identifier

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_Entity_Identification_for_Financial_Contracts>

This example of a standard chart of accounts is a bit weak.

<http://www.wikicfo.com/Wiki/Default.aspx?Page=Standard%20Chart%20of%20Accounts&NS=&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

**GAAP Ltd, Czech Republic**

Despite not even being from an English speaking country, let alone a major English speaking like the UK, USA, Australia or Canada, these guys (or this guy, Robert Mladek) have come up with some very sound CoAs. Plus they give very pithy advice on Regulatory Accounting. See link below for example:

<http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odpovedet_zpravu_diskuze_en&oddil=12&cislo_id=10>

I know I have come across him earlier in our development. But looks as though he has added much. Plus our revised approach makes his material more relevant

Examples of CoAs

Sample National GAAP Chart of Accounts

<http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odkaz&oddil=24&cislo_id=64>

and matching National GAAP Financial Statements

<http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odkaz&oddil=24&cislo_id=65>

Assume that these are Czech Accounting Standards

In addition he has published a number of “standard” CoA.

<http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/GAAP_IFRS_Chart_of_Accounts.html>

These include three free 3 digit CoAs for:

1. Universal Use
2. US GAAP
3. US IFRS

They are very sound, and 1 & 2 would give us an excellent CoA structure.

Have put them together in one SS called CoA-3digit-GAAPLtd.xlsx copied to /Braiins/Doc/Accounting

Note his comments:

***Our first Universal Chart of Accounts was an appendix to 'IFRS Policies and Procedures' published in 2009.***

***After it was posted online, the number of hits from search terms such as 'IFRS Chart of Accounts', 'US GAAP Chart of Accounts' or some variation skyrocketed.***

***It thus became obvious that, although neither IFRS nor US GAAP deal with the mechanics of accounting, these mechanics are something with which practitioners require assistance.***

***In response, in addition to a universal chart suitable for general accounting purposes, we publish charts specifically adapted to US GAAP and IFRS.***

***Also, while not set in stone, relationship between the recognition and disclosure does mean that the structure of the financial report being generated does influence the mechanics used to generate that report.***

***For this reason, our IFRS / US GAAP specific charts have been designed to be as compatible with XBRL as possible (without compromising there practical operability).***

As you can also see on the linked page he has published much more sophisticated CoAs of each type, up to 7 digits, plus other material. This is available to subscribers for €70. (Not sure if per set or all, think it is all)

Example of a National GAAP financial statements

Reports

He published these only 3 weeks ago (3/2/2013).

It is the most comprehensive, concise and best written publication on regulatory accounting I have ever come across.

<http://gaap.cz/_public/1-GAAP-IFRS-English.pdf>

Other publications by Robert Mladek

<http://www.sec.gov/comments/s7-13-07/s71307-11.htm>

This gives an amazing insight not only into US GAAP and US IFRS, but the practicalities and politics that surround it.

26 February 2013

**Transaction Type for Debit Credit NL Accounts**

With some NL codes there is no predetermined balance sign. Examples are Financial Instrument, especially Derivatives. They could be an asset or a liability.

Would the uses of Transactions be the best way of storing the sum of all debit entries and all credit entries to a single NL account?

This is one to ponder on. Not clear to me at moment whether there is even a real problem that needs a solution, let alone whether this is the best solution.

Company Internal Financial v GAAP v IFRS

An interesting point clearly highlighted by Robert Mladek was the difference in concept between FAAP and IFRS, as well as the knife and fork solution that most Entities employ t cope with it.

To summarise:

1)

Is this also a case for a Transaction Type. Effectively it is also likely to be an Adjustment Journal from the Entities source data, but might not be.

Steps

1. Entity’s in-house/generic/operation CoA
2. Reclassification to get CoA in line with GAAP
3. Further reclassification to get in line with IFRS

The odds are that the Entity in house CoA is already modelled to handle the GAAP requirements

**27 February 2013**

**CoA structure**

From XBRL GL Working Group – XBRL GL Multicurrency Taxonomy document

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **accountMainId** | **accountMainDescription** | **xbrlElement** inhttp://www.xbrl.org/taxonomy/us/fr/gaap/ci/2002-10-15/us-gaap-ci-2002-10-15.xsd | **xbrlElement** inwww.iascf.com\xbrl\iascf-core |
| **1000** | Cash | CashCashEquivalentsShortTermInvestments | ast-cur-cce |
| **1200** | Accounts Receivable | AccountsReceivableTradeNet | ast-cur-trr-otr |
| **1400** | Inventory | InventoriesNet | ast-cur-inv |
| **1500** | Prepaids | PrepaidExpenses | ast-cur-fia-otr |
| **1700** | PPE | PropertyPlantEquipmentNet | ast-ncr-ppe |
| **1800** | Intangibles | IntangibleAssetsNet | ast-ncr-int |
| **2000** | Accounts Payable | AccountsPayableAccruedExpenses | lia-cur-trp-otr |
| **2300** | Notes Payable - CP | CurrentPortionLongTermDebt | lia-cur-brw |
| **2500** | Notes Payable | NotesPayableLongTerm | lia-ncr-brw-ibr |
| **3000** | Common Stock | CommonStockParValue | eqy-isc-res |
| **3100** | Retained Earnings | RetainedEarnings | eqy-apl-end |
| **4000** | Sales | SalesRevenueGross | inc-rev-ttt-sameAs1 |
| **4100** | Returns and allowances | SalesReturnsAllowances | inc-rev-ttt-sameAs1 |
| **5000** | Cost of Goods Sold | CostGoodsServicesSold | exp-cgs-ttt |
| **6000** | Administrative Expenses | GeneralAdministrativeExpenses | exp-acs-ttt |
| **6100** | Sales and Marketing | SellingMarketingExpenses | exp-mkg-dcs-ttt |
| **6900** | Depreciation | DepreciationAmortization | exp-mkg-dcs-ttt |
| **7000** | Income Taxes | CurrentIncomeTaxExpenseBenefit | inx-tax-ttt |
| **8000** | Interest | InterestExpense | inx-tax-ttt |
| **8200** | Gains and Losses | GainLossOnDispositionAssets | inx-exi |
| **8400** | Extraordinary Items | ExtraordinaryItemsGross | inx-exi |

IFRS is NOT approved by the SEC?

<http://www.complianceweek.com/sec-no-closer-to-ifrs-taxonomy-approval-for-xbrl/article/264997/>

IFRS Limitations

This is an article published July 9, 2009

<http://www.cpa2biz.com/content/media/PRODUCER_CONTENT/Newsletters/Articles_2009/CorpFin/There_GAAP.jsp>

Extracts

CFI = Magazine called Corporate Finance Insider.

Watson = Liv Watson, former VP at EDGAR Online and current Board Member at IRIS Business

* ***Lack of built-in, hypercube-dimensional relationships. This requires extensive***
* ***XBRL technical knowledge by the reporting entity, which leads to a significant***
* ***increase in reporting burden.***While converting the company annual reports using the IFRS-based extension taxonomy, IRIS observed that a well-trained analyst, with more than two years of experience converting document into XBRL instance documents, took close to 120 hours to complete the effort – 50 percent of the time was needed to generate link-bases to define the dimensional information. IRIS reduced the time needed by creating a template definition link-base for every industry specific and regulatory dimension dataset.

**CFI: XBRL taxonomy was developed based on the U.S. GAAP. Will it need to be re-built because of IFRS? If so, what are the costs?**

**Watson:**Taxonomies represent accounting frameworks so the taxonomy itself should not be a huge financial factor if the XBRL taxonomy becomes part of the accounting standard setting process. The convergences of both standards are probably a much bigger number and that is both a process and political so I feel that I am not sure able to give even a ball park figure. However, the XBRL part of the process is minimal if integrated into the accounting standard setting process.

Where XBRL and IFRS Meet

California CPA: November 2010

<http://www.calcpa.org/content/26185.aspx>

It would appear that what we have been discussing over the last couple of days is called a Holding Audit Platform or Possibly a Holding Reporting System

<http://www2.xbrl.org/nmpxbrl.aspx?id=131>

See 13th link under Special Interest Day

Bridging the “gaap” final.ppt

See in particular slides 7 & 8

Below is the 18th link under Special Interest Day

Internal Reporting Track - XBRL GL to XBRL FR: The Power of Integration

XBRL GL to XBRL FR: The Power of Integration

Slides 10 to 15 are interesting.

Not sure how much is worked out reality and how much just conceptual dreaming. Think tends more towards the latter.

<http://xbrl.squarespace.com/journal/2010/4/30/iasc-foundation-releases-ifrs-xbrl-taxonomy-2010.html>

Gives an Excel based copy of the IFRS for SMEs as at 2010

<http://xbrlusa.wordpress.com/hope-or-hype/>

He makes 10 key observations. Note observation 2:

**The US GAAP versus IFRS debate becomes moot:** There are standardized XBRL taxonomies for both US GAAP and IFRS. [**XBRL.org**](http://xbrl.org/) would be wise to relate the taxonomies to each other to facilitate conversions between US GAAP and XBRL (I would bet somebody is already doing so). A connection between the taxonomies would become more important when the [**SEC**](http://www.sec.gov/) publishes its revised Roadmap to IFRS (expected later this year). By connecting the two taxonomies, electronic financial comparisons are facilitated. There is some truth the claim that US GAAP versus IFRS debate becomes moot. Under both financial reporting schemes XBRL improves transparency thereby reducing some portions of the US GAAP or IFRS debate. **In addition, with connected taxonomies users will be able to more easily compare amounts no matter which GAAP is used. But there is mostly hype in this claim because IFRS and US GAAP are so different in content and disclosure requirements. The conversion from US GAAP to IFRS is a massive effort, even with some facilitation by XBRL**.

**28 February 2013**

# Robert Mladek’s CoAs

You will note that his US GAAP and IFRS 3 digit CoA have a column for matching back to the underlying Taxonomy

Defined XBRL names (source: XBRL.us / SEC approved taxonomies) for the US GAAP,

Defined XBRL names (source: IASB.org) for the IFRS

Now this is of limited value when each CoA is only 160 and 130 NL codes long respectively.

But my hunch is that his 7 digit US GAAP and 5 digit IFRS CoAs have many more tags than this modest number. Probably all the tags that we could want to construct our own Bros CoA.

Now there are a few issues to consider.

The obvious one is that we are doing UK GAAP, not US GAAP or IFRS.

My feeling is that something like 90% of the US GAAP could be used within a UK GAAP CoA, albeit with some minor structural tweaks and name changes.

If he has done a CoA for US GAAP and IFRS, does this mean that he has cracked or could know the best way to “bridge” between GAAP and IFRS?

## Providing Accounts in US GAAP and IFRS

This may be an area where we team up with Robert Mladek. He certainly has the skills to know the technical accounting and XBRL content, and being able to design lousy websites is a perfect level of computer/programming skills to be an excellent formatter.

So as part of any commercial collaboration, what we could offer him is some sort business deal on the USA and even the EU either on license deals or using mutually owned trading companies. Means we do not have to dilute ownership in the Braiins development company. It also reinforces why whatever legal jurisdiction we decide to place Braiins Development Ltd into can be seen as legitimate. It is a company with international sources of income

It should enable us to develop multiple income streams far earlier than we currently could (especially with regard to non UK jurisdictions

We could know doubt get cross pollination of knowledge between us.

Think we would prefer to deal with one very smart guy and entrepreneur than a whole mass of corporates and committees, especially at this early stage were speed and flexibility of thinking are paramount.

## Accounts in UK GAAP

So what would we need to do?

1. Spend €70 to get access to the other CoAS. (I am very happy to do that now)
2. Develop a set of Braiins Admin US GAAP similar to the Braiins Admin UK GAAP DPL tools
   1. this may not be necessary; think I could do enough inference between US GAAP and UK GAAP to anglicise the US GAAP CoA
   2. might not have to be as comprehensive as UK GAAP. But if Mladek was to be developing in parallel with us on US GAAP, he would need identical tools to be fully effective

At some point after 1. we would need to speak with Robert Mladek and find out if would be interested

So if 2b occurred, we could be developing UK and US GAAP accounts in parallel with no extra capital outlay.

Dear Petr Hrdina

Before activating my account, would just like to clarify a couple of points that I cannot determine from your site or the Share-it site.

1) Subscriber access

I have assumed that the €69.95 fee provides access to any or all of the 10 charts shown in in your Subscriber Access area. Is this correct?

2) Annual Renewal

The My Commerce Digital River makes reference to an on going annual charge of GBP 56.00 (presumably for on-going access to the Subscriber charts after the initial 12 months

I cannot see anything in the their Terms and Conditions with regard to cancellation of subsequent years.

Can you please confirm that this can be done should we wish to.

Many thanks

Charles Woodgate

1st March 2013

ABZ Reporting

German company who do an XBRL view i.e. equivalent to Corefiling.

<http://www.abz-reporting.com/german/>

**How far can one have a common CoA even for one entity?**

Extracts from IFRS Policies and Procedures publication by Robert Mladek

***“Chart of accounts***

*The chart of accounts presented in the publication is an example[2] that was intentionally drafted to approximate, as closely as possible, a chart of accounts that would be mandatory under one of Continental Europe’s national accounting systems (if it were consistent with IFRS). It is not a template and would not be applicable at a particular entity without significant modification.*

*Important: Even with modification, this chart of accounts would only be suitable to a relatively small, national company (that is trying to produce an IFRS report on the cheap). It would be inappropriate for a multinational organization that, besides IFRS, must abide by various regulatory requirements and the national (accounting, tax, etc.) legislation of various countries. Instead of the ridged, stand-alone system implied by the example, such companies need a flexible[3] , integrated system adequate to the task[4]”*

……..

## “*As at*

*This publication is based on International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the*[***International Accounting Standards Board***](http://gaap.cz/main_page/link-to-IASB.htm)*up to 1/1/2009.*

[***1***](http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odkaz&oddil=11&cislo_id=36#sdfootnote1anc)*: Although IFRS 1 defines “previous GAAP” as “the basis of accounting that a first-time adopter used immediately before adopting IFRSs” if applied to national accounts, the term GAAP is often misleading.*

*The reason, GAAP (or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) are (as the name implies) conventional not statutory. Rather than being the formal, written enactments of a legislative authority (having a political mandate and public accountability), GAAP (for example IFRS or US GAAP) are promulgated by independent, non-governmental organizations with no legislative authority.*

*Consequently, neither the terms “previous GAAP” nor “national GAAP” are used in the publication. Instead the term “national” accounting standards is used to denote the legislated standards of a particular country or region.*

[*2*](http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odkaz&oddil=11&cislo_id=36#sdfootnote2anc)*: IFRS not only does not define a*[*chart of accounts*](http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odkaz&oddil=11&cislo_id=41)*.*

[***3***](http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odkaz&oddil=11&cislo_id=36#sdfootnote3anc)*:* ***A firmly defined charts of accounts with firmly assigned account numbers is an anachronism****. Today, when even the simplest European company has to draft (at minimum) three (vastly different) reports (a IFRS financial report, a set of national financial statements and a tax return)* ***on the basis of the same dataset****,* ***it lacks any logical justification****.*

[***4***](http://www.gaap-cz.com/en/index.php?cont=odkaz&oddil=11&cislo_id=36#sdfootnote4anc)*: For example, XYZ International begins the manufacturing process at XYZ China. Once preliminary work is complete, the WIP is shipped to XYZ Indonesia (for another intermediate step), then to XYZ Germany (for final assembly). Then, the finished good is transferred to XYZ US (where it is sold at tradeshow) and delivered, by XYZ Brazil, to the customer based there. Obviously, keeping an IFRS book at XYZ China, XYZ Indonesia, XYZ Germany, XYZ US and XYZ Brazil does qualify as the best possible use of resources. Instead, it may be reasonable to leave this work to XYZ Czech, where it can be done in a cost effective manner, at a shared service center, located just outside Brno. On the other hand, producing a statutory / tax report in compliance with Chinese, Indonesian, German, US and Brazilian statute may just require some local knowledge and expertise (that is probably hard to find in Central Europe). Consequently, it is probably best to draft those reports locally.”*

Now the above paragraphs are clearly saying you cannot have a single CoA for any reasonably complex company. But it does talk about a common data set.

Robert Mladek has designed both US GAAP and IFRS CoAs, and he has done so because many companies have come seeking them. So somewhere in many companies there Accountants are still using or wanting a NL structure. It may in part to stay in a comfort zone, especially for older accountants. But I suspect that there may be more practical and objective reasons. However the raw data is stored, the source accounting transactions will have been entered on the double entry principle (even if much of the DE is hidden for ease of use). Likewise when an accountant extracts accounting information they will want in some balanced form such as a Trial Balance to assure them that the information is prima facie correct

So what do we make of this?

Do Companies have multiple CoAs, one for each reporting requirement, be that any combination of GAAP, IFRS, Tax Authorities, local, national and international?

Do such companies possess software tools that can extract from the companies in house accounting system ERP/SAP/GL?

If so, do these extraction tools not only take out the information required for accounting regulation, but also all the way through to XBRL regulatory reports?

(Obviously need to have a trawl round on this)

Through the development of the Bros part of Braiins we have often stated CoA in quotes. This we have done for a very god reason. To show that whilst our “CoA” or CoAs” replicate many of the characteristics of a CoA, they are not seen by us as just a CoA. So like a CoA they:

* adhere to DE entry principles and
* provide a recognition of Real and Nominal Values (broadly Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account)

And within each of these areas provide classifications with recognised accounting purpose

But they go beyond a normal CoA, I am guessing, but suspect beyond anything this side of an ERP type program because:

* 1. They are built up on sophisticated and Regulatory orientated Dimensions (to use XBRL speak) aka Properties (to use proper programming speak). These provide much more analysis and control than any NL chart just using sub codes and costs centres.
  2. The Set/Element Tree structure of each “NL Code” provides
     1. in-built calculating capability,
     2. Freedom to mix and reconcile posting being made to different levels in the branches.

In other words Bros is more akin to a Data Set rather than a conventional CoA. It is just designed to look like a CoA for ease of operation by an accountant, and import/export mapping to third party programs.

In part, this takes us back to our discussion about reconciling GAAP and IFRS accounts (still on my ToDo List).

So do we do have totally separate GAAP based Bros and IFRS based Bros?

Combined GAAP and IFRS Bros

In either case does it get driven by:

* a GAAP based CoA or
* a Universal CoA.

All the above questions are just to reflect on. Not seeking answers at this stage.

(Will be better able to do that when have analysed the various NL sets more)

3 March 2013

Bros – Data Sets – GAAP – IFRS – Tax Authorities

What data will be common between GAAP and IFRS?

One would expect Primary entries such as invoiced sales, trade debtors, trade creditors and cash to be the same.

Derived values for want of a better term to come to mind at the moment), could vary. So the amount of depreciation on a TFA might be different. Or Impairment might be applied under IFRS but not under GAAP.

Whilst we are looking at multiple taxonomies with varying or even conflicting accounting values, it is also worth considering the requirement for Tax Authorities e.g. for UK; UK-HMRC-CT-Computation-2011-07-15. Whilst much of the information will be unique to the tax computations themselves, obviously much of the source data is driven from standard entities financial activities.

So picking up on Mladeks use of the word Data Set to drive multiple “CoAs” or other extractions has got me thinking.

Could many of these variations be handled by different Properties (Dimensions in XBRL speak) for the same NL (BroId)? We have the Allow, Exclude, Dimes, MuX etc. capabilities already in place. So we might have some Properties that were common to all Taxonomies, restricted to some or even just unique to one, without losing the detail and DE structure of “CoA”. So for instance the in Tangible Fixed Assets, we might have a cost of additions which is common. One depreciation value common to GAAP and IFRS, another depreciation rate unique to taxation\*, and an impairment entry only applying to IFRS

\* in reality depreciation for tax purposes would be best dealt with outside of Bros because of the complex system of capital allowances pooling. A better example might be Motor Cars (Dim 172) having two Children at level 5 for Expensive and Not Expensive (Cheap?) for ease of extraction to and reconciling with the CT Taxonomy.

There would probably be NL codes i.e. Elements that would be specific to one or other Taxonomies, rather than a property of an NL. This in itself is not an issue. But do need think through where one side of a posting goes to one of these Elements that the other side does not go to an incompatible Element/Property combination. Thinking aloud on this, should not be a problem. These would be Non TxId Bros in the first instance.

There would be a limit how far this would be the best way of handling things. But where this method is not best suited, we still have the Check command to relate groups of data to each other at an aggregated level

Where data is drawn from the CoA filtered on Properties we should be able to get proper balanced TB information, but with TBs for the regular accounts (Universal CoA, if should we do this), UK GAAP accounts, IFRS accounts and even a Tax type TB. (With matching Data Trails of course)

There are many questions on this. An obvious one alluded to above, is whether to start with a Universal CoA and feed through to Taxonomy specific variations. Or jump a level to a Taxonomy based CoA, the obvious one being GAAP in view of the comments made about IFRS. (The CT just would not be suitable).

If started with a Universal CoA would this feed in parallel to the GAAP and IFRS CoAs or in series

Universal > GAAP

> IFRS

or

Universal > GAAP > IFRS

(It makes you wonder how companies like Sage will deal with all this bearing in mind that they will no doubt be trying to build a (separate) CoA for IFRS. How, if at all, do they plan to relate them to each other?)

The remaining observations below are not clearly thought or expressed. Do not take them too literally or too seriously.

If you posted to a BroId in one Branch could it be a Slave of another but still allow posting to lower Elements and Properties thereof e.g. Dealing with the earlier example of the Expensive and Cheap car separation.

Method referred to would like something like:

BroId xxxxx (Non TxId) Element TFA (Properties-Motor Cars Expensive, Motor Cars Cheap)

Or

BroId xxxxx (Non TxId) Element TFA (Properties-Motor Cars)

plus

Set BroId yyyy1 Element TFA (Properties-Motor Cars) Slave of BroId xxxxx

Ele BroId yyyyy2 Element TFA (Properties-Expensive Motor Cars) SumUp =+

Ele BroId yyyyy3 Element TFA (Properties-Cheap Motor Cars) SumUp =+

What of the Periods being different?

Both GAAP and IFRS would be based on the Financial Year e.g. 1/1/12 to 31/12/12, comparative 1/1/11 to 31/12/11). But the Tax period would be 6/4/11 to 5/4/12. For many items it would take pro rata amounts from each of the two accounting periods based on proportion of each financial year falling in a tax year.

Date not known

Draft Notes

This might be bollocks, not even sure when I wrote it. Was in Outlook - Drafts.

**BROS Slaves and Naming potential + Importing Calculated Values**

Because Bros Masters and Slaves can have different names, it opens up useful possibilities with regard to naming Bros inside the RG.

Main split is between Input (mostly Masters) and output (mostly Slaves).

No reason not to have all Masters having at least one Slave in order to have a separate RG referencing system if desired.

Also on the Output side can use a very flat structure since we would not be doing any calculations, not even Set/Ele DE types.

So could have a name/structure of

Set e.g. PL

Ele e.g. each line, irrespecitive of data type

This could be the same as the Taxonomy Name or Standard label if desired.(Does not have to be. Some Labels are fine in themselves e.g. Cost of sales and some are a bit long and or obscure e.g.Operating profit, utilisation of prior year provisions related to discontinued operations)

In addition each Slave can also have its unique Short Name (CW - check this is true).

So can have DB Short Name of **TX2444**, which makes it easy to know it relates to **TxId 2444**, but the Slave short name might be **GovSecNonUKExchCAI**. The full Master name might be **Assets.Current.Investments.ListedInvests.ExchangesOutsideUK.GovernmentSecurities**

Have already got instances in BROs of Slave BroId having a different Short Name to its Master Bro.

**Importing Data: Calculated Values with Posting Mutual Exclusivity**

How the information below is handled depends in part on whether calculations are done within the AP program. If so then use AP data in conjunction with RG functionality to calculate values.  
If calculations are deemed to be within the control and verification of the AP system, then use existing raw data in conjunction with RG functionality to calculate values.  
If calculations and therefore values are external to AP system, then all BRAIINS is doing is recording a figure. In which case one could input it direct to BROs like any other InputSch data where there is no attempt to verify its accuracy.  
There is a third way which combines both the above; directly enter raw data and calculated output. BROS does nothing to check relationship. But RG could have calculation reports that cross check. This might be the most effective way of handling such information.  
It might also allow for calculated information to be generated by the RG but stored in BROs.  
Further point is re Set and Set Member Posting Mutual Exclusivity e.g. an Import might contain the Gross Profit and or the constituent parts. Gross Profit in Bros would always be a Calculated Value and a Set.  
The Elements that sum up to it would always be Element Slaves. (There may well be Slave versions of the Gross Profit Set, but that is not relevant here).  
This might provide an additional option on Import. Certainly will help with a cross check.

**1 April 2013 Monday**

Tax Status.

One obvious property (folio?) to put to a GL is its tax status e.g. whether allowable or disallowable for taxes such as Income Tax and Corporation Tax (see earlier discussion as to classification of taxes by transaction, income or asset).

A small example that arose re Mentor provides an interesting starting point. Incentive allowance to file Year End Employment returns On-line.

In this actual example some £500 was received even though by this time no wages or salaries were being paid.

So questions and observations are:

1. Must clearly differentiate presentation from content or calculation e.g. whilst might appear logical to show this as a reduction in employment costs, this looked silly when there were no employment costs.
2. Following on from above, could equally treat it as a form of income or at least more like a government grant.
3. This is where we have to be very careful about the CoA as a static Classification system as against being a data set (need to check definition of a data set).
4. So taking all the above points can see value in having multiple properties in order that related items can be easily drawn together e.g.
   1. all income not liable to Corporation tax
   2. all costs or income associated with Employment
   3. all receipts from Government or Government agencies
5. Presentation: So following on from all the above, we get to a point where we must recognise presentation for Output(s) as being distinct from presentation for Input(s) which are all in turn of course quite different from how the data structure is stored. So perhaps this last is the Data Set, all the others can be seen as different CoAs.
6. Need to be careful about assuming inheritance of a tax status either at a higher level in a branch or a lower level.

9 April 2013 – Tuesday

Folios (Hypercubes)

Properties (Dimensions)

Roles (Roles)

Looked at other Taxonomies to see what additional ones may be required.

# UK-HMRC-CT Computation & DPL (2013-02-01)

## Comp + Charities + DPL (GAAP)

### Charities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
|  | Charity Funds 130 – Charity Funds | TotalFunds(Default) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UnrestrictedFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UnrestrictedFundsGeneral |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UnrestrictedFundsDesignated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RestrictedFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RestrictedFunds.RestrictedIncomeFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RestrictedFunds.EndowmentFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EndowmentFunds.Expendable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EndowmentFunds.Permanent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
|  | Charitable Activities  132 – Charitable Activities | AllCharitableActivities(Default) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PovertyReliefPrevention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Religion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CitizenshipCommunityDevelopment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ArtsCultureHeritageScience |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmateurSport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HumanRightsConflictResolutionReconciliation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EnvironmentalProtectionImprovement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Relief-in-needYoungElderlyOrOthersInDistress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AnimalWelfare |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EfficiencyArmedForcesPoliceSimilarServices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GeneralPublicBenefitPurposes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherCharitableActivity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
|  | Trustees and Officers 500 – Trustees and Officers | AllTrustees) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ChairTrustees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ChiefExecutiveCharity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trustee1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trustee2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trustee3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| …. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trustee29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trustee30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | Uses the same Ref (500) as Entity Officers even within just the Charity taxonomy.  This apparent duplication may be because it is common for charities to have wholly owned limited companies that handles any trading activities. The Trading Company then donates any profits to the Charity. <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/charities/tax/trading/exemptions.htm> | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data | IncomingResources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomingResourcesFromGeneratedFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VoluntaryIncome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomeFromActivitiesForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CharitableInvestmentIncome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomingResourcesFromCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherIncomingResources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ResourcesExpended |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CostsGeneratingVoluntaryIncome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CostsFundraisingTradingCostGoodsSoldOtherCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CharitableInvestmentManagementCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CharitableActivitiesExpenditure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GovernanceCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherResourcesExpended |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NetIncomingOutgoingResourcesBeforeTransfersOtherRecognisedGainsLosses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncreaseDecreaseInCharitableFundsFromTransfersBetweenFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncreaseDecreaseInCharitableFundsFromTransfersBetweenCharities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncreaseInCharitableFundFromTransfersFromExistingCharity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DecreaseInCharitableFundFromTransfersToAnotherCharityOnMergingOrWindingUp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NetIncomingOutgoingResourcesBeforeOtherRecognisedGainsLosses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GainLossFromOtherRecognisedGainsLosses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GainLossFromRevaluationDisposalInvestmentAssets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RealisedGainLossFromDisposalInvestmentAssets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UnrealisedGainLossFromRevaluationInvestmentAssets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ActuarialGainLossRecognisedInPensionSchemes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GainLossFromRevaluationHeritageAssets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *ForOtherGainsLossesSeeTotalReservesSTRGLNotesInUKGAAPDataSectionCross-reference* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NetIncreaseDecreaseInCharitableFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CharityFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OutgoingResourcesFromCharitableFundsInPeriod |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomeGainsInCharitableFundsInPeriod |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | Need to write notes re activity | | | | | | | | |  |
| NB | Due to length have split 608 SOFA Data into multiple tables. These correspond with presentation division between SOFA and Notes to the SOFA. | | | | | | | | |  |
| NB | **Although from the DefinitionLink: Domain-Member, unlike the previous tables, this is a Hypercube not a Dimension.** | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Voluntary contributions [heading] | DonationsLegaciesProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsToMajorAppealsProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsFromCompaniesTrustsSimilarProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsFromCompaniesProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsFromTrustsSimilarProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsLegaciesFromGeneralPublicProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsLegaciesFromIndividualsProceeds 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsFromIndividualsProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LegaciesProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsFromCommunityGroupsProceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GrantsVoluntaryIncomeIncludingCapitalGrants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GovernmentGrantsVoluntaryIncomeIncludingCapitalGrants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GrantsFromOtherCharitiesVoluntaryIncomeIncludingCapitalGrants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GrantsFromCompaniesVoluntaryIncomeIncludingCapitalGrants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherGrantsVoluntaryIncomeIncludingCapitalGrants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RegularGivingVoluntaryIncomeCapitalDonations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonatedServicesFacilitiesIncome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GiftsInKindVoluntaryIncomeIncludingCapitalGifts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherVoluntaryIncomeIncludingCapitalGifts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | 1 Really this is a list of significant individual donations e.g. like a Tuple or Instance | | | | | | | | |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Costs of generating voluntary contributions [heading] | DonationsCostsGeneratingContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsFromCompaniesTrustsSimilarCostsGeneratingContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsFromGeneralPublicCostsGeneratingContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonationsToMajorAppealsCostsGeneratingContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonorRecruitmentCostsGeneratingContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LegaciesCostsGeneratingContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GrantsCostsGeneratingVoluntaryContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RegularGivingCostsGeneratingVoluntaryContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherCostsGeneratingVoluntaryContributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Income From Activities For Generating Funds [heading] | TradingIncome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ShopIncomeFromSellingDonatedGoodsBought-inServices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SalesGoodsServicesFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DescriptionOtherTypeTradingIncome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomeFromOtherTypeTrading |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CostsOtherTypeTrading |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EventsIncomeFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ConferencesSimilarActivitiesIncomeFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DescriptionOtherTypeEventForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomeFromOtherTypeEventForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CostsOtherTypeEventForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LocalFundraisingStreetCollectionFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SponsorshipIncomeFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LotteriesCompetitionsIncomeFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MembershipContributionsFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DirectMarketingFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PropertyRentalIncomeFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherIncomeFromActivitiesForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DescriptionOtherTypeActivitiesForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomeFromOtherTypeActivitiesForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CostsOtherTypeActivitiesForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | Note items shaded. Effectively self-contained Trading accounts with Description, Income, Costs | | | | | | | | |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Costs of activities for generating funds [heading] | CostsFundraisingTradingCostGoodsSoldOtherCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TradingSubsidiaryCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EventsCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ConferencesSimilarActivitiesCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *ForCostsOtherTypesEventsSeeIncomeFromActivitiesForGeneratingFundsNoteCross-reference* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LocalFundraisingStreetCollectionCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SponsorshipCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LotteriesCompetitionsCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MembershipContributionsCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DirectMarketingCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PropertyRentalIncomeCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BadDebtsWrittenOff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherCostsActivitiesForGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *ForCostsOtherTypesActivitiesSeeIncomeFromActivitiesForGeneratingFundsNoteCross-reference* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | Note items shaded. Effectively self-contained Trading accounts with Description, Income, Costs | | | | | | | | |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Incoming resources from charitable activities [heading] | CharitableProjectServicesIncome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ProvisionInformationIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ProvisionSupportIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EventsIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ConferencesSimilarActivitiesIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DescriptionOtherTypeIncome-raisingEventForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomeFromOtherTypeEventForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CostsOtherTypeIncome-raisingEventForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ResearchDevelopmentIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EducationTrainingIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PropertyRentalIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DescriptionOtherTypeIncome-raisingServiceForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IncomeFromOtherTypeIncome-raisingServiceProvisionForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GoodsDonatedForCharitableDistribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | OtherIncomeCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | Note items shaded. Effectively self-contained Trading accounts with Description, Income, Costs | | | | | | | | |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Resources expended / costs by **function** or natural category [heading]  Cost of generation funds - analysis by function [heading] | StaffCostsFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonatedServicesGiftsInKindCostsFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherDirectCostsFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AllocationSupportCostsFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MarketingPublicityCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LegalFeesFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DepreciationOtherAmountsWrittenOffFixedAssetsFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GeneralExpensesFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherCostsFundGeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | Thoughts re Expense Type (BRL Role 62 – CoS, Distrib, Admin).  A) Charities bring in Functions different to most commercial enterprises; namely  i) Cost of Generating Funds  ii) Charitable activities expenditure  iii) Governance costs  iv) Support costs  B) It might be clearer to rename “Expense Type” to “Expense By Function” or “Expense Type By Function” | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Resources expended / costs by **function** or natural category [heading]  Charitable activities expenditure - analysis by function [heading] | StaffCostsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonatedServicesGiftsInKindCostsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherDirectCostsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AllocationSupportCostsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MarketingPublicityCostsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TrusteeCostsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LegalFeesCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DepreciationOtherAmountsWrittenOffFixedAssetsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GeneralExpensesCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherCostsCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Resources expended / costs by **function** or natural category [heading]  Governance costs function [heading] | StaffCostsGovernance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AllocationSupportCostsGovernance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| InternalAuditCostsGovernance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *ForExternalAuditCostsSeeFeesToAuditorsNoteCross-reference* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TrusteeCostsGovernance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LegalFeesGovernance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherCostsGovernance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Resources expended / costs by **function** or natural category [heading]  Total costs - analysis by function [heading] | *For total staff costs, see 'Employee Information' note [cross-reference]* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DonatedServicesGiftsInKindTotalCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherDirectCostsTotalCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *ForTotalSupportCostsSeeSupportCostsNoteCross-reference* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TrusteesTotalCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LegalFeesTotalCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *ForTotalDepreciationSimilarCostsSeeOperatingCostsRelatedToFixedAssetsNoteCross-reference* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GeneralExpensesTotalCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherTotalCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Resources expended / costs by **function** or natural category [heading]  Support costs [heading] | Support costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GeneralManagementAdministrationSupportCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FinanceSupportCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EstablishmentFacilitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| InformationTechnologySupportCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HumanResourcesSupportCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CommunicationsSupportCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OtherSupportCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SOFA Data  608 – Hypercube – SOFA Data  Resources expended / costs by **function** or natural category [heading]  Net incoming resources, subtotals [heading] | NetVoluntaryIncomeCapitalGrantsCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NetIncomeLossFromTrading |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| InvestmentIncome-Net |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NetIncomingResourcesLessCostsGeneratingFunds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB | Seems odd to have a subtotals section within Dimensions | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Charitable activities 672 – Hypercube - Charitable activities | CharitableServiceProvisionCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CharitableServiceProvisionDirectCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CharitableServiceProvisionIndirectCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ProvisionInformationCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ProvisionSupportCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EventsCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ConferencesSimilarActivitiesCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DescriptionOtherTypeEventForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CostsOtherTypeEventForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ResearchDevelopmentCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | PropertyProvisionCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | DescriptionOtherTypeServiceForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CostsOtherTypeServiceProvisionForCharitableActivities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GrantsPayable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GrantsToCharities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GrantsToOtherInstitutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | GrantsToIndividuals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grant-makingSupportCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | OtherCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CampaigningCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | PolicyDevelopmentCharitableActivitiesCosts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | DescriptionOtherTypeCharitableActivity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CostsOtherTypeCharitableActivity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| NB |  | | | | | | | | |  |

| **Id** | **Property Name / Label / Role** | **Property Item Name** | **Label** | **Lev el** | **Item Type** | **Item Id** | **Sum** | **Mux List** | **Entity Types** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Charity Funds  794 – Hypercube – Charity Funds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| NB | Have not filled this in because on reflection do not consider it is a Property. Seems akin to Hypercube 680 which contains Dimension 120, Operating Activities, but the items within this are just Abstract or Concrete Elements. | | | | | | | | |  |

### Comp

#### Entities

This looks as though it will reveal additional entity types that we should put in the Entity DB.

First one come across is

REITs which stands for Real Estate Investment Trust

<http://www.londonstockexchange.com/specialist-issuers/reits/reits.htm>

## UK IFRS (Full) + DPL (IFRS)

13 April 2013 Saturday

Consolidation – Group – Parent – Company – Subsidiaries.

Within the UK GAAP there are three dimensions relevant to this:

100 – Groiy

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Id** | **Id Chr** | **Tx Id** | **Tx Name** | **Braiins Name** | | **Label** | **Role** |
| 1 | 1 | 2454 | GroupCompanyDimension | Group | | Group and company [Dimension] | 100 - Group and Company |
| 2 | 2 | 957 | ConsolidationDimension | Consol | | Consolidation [Dimension] | 105 - Dimension - Consolidation |
| 25 | I | 2996 | Joint-venturesDimension | JVs | | Joint-ventures [Dimension] | 320 - Dimension - Joint-Ventures |
| 26 | J | 334 | AssociatesDimension | Assocs | | Associates [Dimension] | 325 - Dimension - Associates |
| 27 | K | 4580 | SubsidiariesDimension | Subsids | | Subsidiaries [Dimension] | 330 - Dimension - Subsidiaries |
| 47 | \_ | 6484 | IntraExtraGroupTransactionsDimension | GroupTrans | Intra / extra group transactions [Dimension] | | 554 - Dimension - Intra / extra group transactions |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47 \_ | GroupTrans 6484 Intra / extra group transactions [Dimension] IntraExtraGroupTransactionsDimension 554 - Dimension - Intra / extra group transactions | GroupTrans [Total] | 0 | D,R,S | 1366 | Kids |  | All | 6605 |
| GroupTrans.Undertakings | 1 | R,S | 1367 | Kids |  | All | 6473 |
| GroupTrans.Parent | 2 |  | 1368 |  |  | All | 6562 |
| GroupTrans.SubsidUndertakings | 2 |  | 1369 |  |  | All | 6596 |
| GroupTrans.JVs | 1 |  | 1370 |  |  | All | 6528 |
| GroupTrans.Assocs | 1 |  | 1371 |  |  | All | 6418 |
| GroupTrans.ParticInterests | 1 |  | 1372 |  |  | All | 6563 |
| GroupTrans.TPs | 1 |  | 1373 |  |  | All | 6599 |

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| 12 < | FAIHoldings 2126 Fixed asset investment holdings [Dimension] FixedAssetInvestmentHoldingsDimension 230 - Dimension - Fixed Asset Investment Holdings | FAIHoldings [All] | 0 | D,R,S | 189 | Kids |  | All | 154 |
| FAIHoldings.GroupUndertakingsOtherInterests | 1 | M1 | 190 |  |  | All | 2457 |
| FAIHoldings.GroupBeforeAssocsJVs | 1 | M1 | 191 |  |  | All | 2453 |
| FAIHoldings.ShareJVsAssocs | 1 | M1 | 192 |  |  | All | 4390 |
| FAIHoldings.InvestInJVs | 1 | M1 | 193 |  |  | All | 2923 |
| FAIHoldings.InvestInAssocs | 1 | M1 | 194 |  |  | All | 2921 |
| FAIHoldings.InvestInSubsids | 1 | M1 | 195 |  |  | All | 2913 |
| FAIHoldings.InvestInOtherInterests | 1 | M1 | 196 |  |  | All | 2912 |
| FAIHoldings.Others | 1 | M1 | 197 |  |  | All | 4806 |

NOTES

Id 2 (Role 105) only exists within GAAP based taxonomies (Company and Charities) ,but not IFRS ones

Id 47 (Role 554) only exists with the DPL taxonomies; both the GAAP and IFRS versions. (Something else just noted is that within DPL IFRS, but not DPL GAAP, is a whole series of CT reports. So think I can concentrate just on these when working out what else should be provided for as Properties within the Entity CoA/Accounting dataset (In BroSet))

**17 April 2013**

Subsidiaries, Quasi Subsidiaries – developing criteria for Property Items and Entity Specific Properties

Reflecting on the Skype message sent just now (see further on) when meditating, got me thinking about what criteria we could apply to help decide how to classify things. Besides the ones already noted in your emails (???), it strikes me that another is simply the pragmatic one of Presentation.

The main objective with revised Bros is to handle Taxonomies. The major changes we have been making over the last couple of months is to de-couple BrosSets from Bros TxIds, and also look at what is involved in handling multiple taxonomies.

So taking the example of Subsidiaries and Quasi Subsidiaries, sensible criteria for me to apply are:

1) In Classification Views, are there ever separate schedules/reports relating to different subsidiary types re UK GAAP

2) As above for other Taxonomies we are interested in e.g. other UK , USA, Australian, Canadian, Irish etc,

3) This whole area only becomes truly valuable if Braiins can do consolidated accounts

4) The above then raises the question of how far Braiins helps in calculating consolidations. So does it just store balances or go further? For example handle calculation such as percentages, fully detailed work sheets

5) Need to also bear in mind the purpose of the Taxonomy. It is only there to provide a semantic machine readable value for any information. They do not get involved in any of the consolidation accounting or calculations. (Need to check this)

Was about to write that we needed was a “macro” version of the “micro” content re Name for Dynamic Items. But now I have finally located the relevant emails (Fwd: RE: Name for Dynamic Item - 9/4/13) realise of course that that this is one of the types already in there, entity data like people, entities (JVs, Subsidiaries, TPAs).

This is good in that it tends to support the conclusions and implications I have been thinking about, but bad that I did not recall or take on board full meaning of Emails.

Below is what I sent on Skype today at 17.30 BST.

Checking back what I wrote re Quasi Subsidiaries. Odd. All the rationale I wrote says not really different to any other Subsidiary, but then put in answer saying make it a separate class. So in a way contracdict myself. Inh your BRL Update + Q you ask the question of Quasi Specific properties. But this could lead on to the question I should have asked in replying, namely why not make the type of Subsidiarys (Quasi, SPE)

Re IFRS 10 (which is will be our main guide)

"The new standard will affect some entities more than others. The consolidation conclusion is not expected to change for most straightforward entities. However, changes can result where there are complex group structures or where structured entities are involved in a transaction. Entities that are most likely to be affected potentially include investors in the following entities:

Entities with a dominant investor that does not possess a majority voting interest, where the remaining votes are held by widely-dispersed shareholders (de facto control).

Structured entities, also known as special purpose entities.

Entities that issue or hold significant potential voting rights.

Asset management entities.

In difficult situations, the precise facts and circumstances will affect the analysis under IFRS 10. IFRS 10 does not provide ‘bright lines’ and requires consideration of many factors, such as the existence of contractual arrangements and rights held by other parties, in order to assess control".

As you can tell from the time taken from starting this quick Skype text to getting this far, I am not 100% sure of best way; but leaning to towards Subsidiary with specific properties.

As we can both tell from the length of this short text, should have done it as an email communication. (Will copy it into an email in in due course, if only for ease finding and reference) Phew.

19/4/2013 Friday

Connected Entities

(Possible alternative descriptions, Entity Connections, Entity Relations, Related Entities)

This comes about by trying think things through from the perspective of an entity.

The entity might be at the top of bottom of a simple hierarchy or even with a more complex network.

So it might have Superior and Subordinate Connected Entities

Vertical - Superior

Parent Company

- Subsidiary (Current Entity)

Vertical – Subordinate

Parent Company (Current Entity)

- Subsidiary

1) This would be

Network

Parent

¦ ¦

Subsidiary 1 Subsidiary 2

¦

Subsidiary 3

In the above case **Subsidiary 1** would have **Parent** as a Superior and **Subsidiary 3** as a Subordinate

Subsidiary 1 and Subsidiary 2 would only be connected by having a common Superior Entity. i.e. there is no need to build in lateral connections within an Entity (this could easily become a nightmare if attempted)

Could use “Parent” and “Child” rather than “Superior” and “Subordinate but it is possible for the “Parent” entity to be a Parent Company and or a Controlling Entity.

I have put together a SS which looks at the various types of Superior Entities and the various types of Subordinate Entities; or more precisely Entity Relationships.

**Superior**

Parent (Largest)

Parent (Smallest)

Controlling Party

Controlling Party Ultimate

**Subordinate**

Subsidiary

Associate

Other Participating Interest

Joint Venture

A JV is interesting in that must have at least two Superior Entities, but these superior entities may have no other connections, or at the other extreme, they may have a plethora of other JVs in common and maybe even an Associate or Other Participating Interest Entity.

In the middle are Associates and OtherPIs which may have one or more superior entities.

I was going to write that at the bottom is a Subordinate which can only have one Superior. But, this is only true insofar as it cannot be the Subsidiary of two or more Superior Entities, but I guess it could be the Subsidiary of one Superior Entity and an Associate or OtherPI for another Superior Entity.

Now what the nature of a Subordinate Entity is to a Superior Entity, or even whether it is one at all, is something that can change from one accounting period to another. So in 2010 Entity A and Entity B have no relationship of any kind. But in 2011, Entity A buys shares in Entity B sufficient to warrant B appearing as an Associate of A in the 2011 accounts. In 20112, A increases its shareholding sufficiently to make B a subsidiary, but states it does not require to include B in its consolidated accounts. In 2013 A decides it will include B in its consolidated accounts.

So what seems best? So have separate Properties for each type of Subordinate Entity, or rationalise these to say one Property, but then split into Property Items, and then further refine with Entity Specific Properties?

**Question of data source in relation to Reporting Entity.**

If the Subordinate Entity is a Subsidiary which is also going consolidated into the Group accounts, then need same full information on the subsidiary as the Parent.

If Subsidiary, but not consolidated, then for reporting purposes it remain a separate reporting entity. The Parent will only require certain figures to be extracted for the unconsolidated accounts.

Same applies for other Subordinates – JVs, Associates and OtherPIs.

Ideally the Accountants/Auditors would post into Braiins the accounts for all these actual or potentially related Entities to improve both the speed and accuracy of producing accounts for each entity.

22/04/2013

Inter Entity Relationships – Superior and Subordinate

As with anything of significant consequence, need to keep re-examining and critically questioning to check whether an idea really is sound; and even if sound, what other implications it has.

The big positive I see in no longer thinking of Parent/Control Party but Superior, and no longer thinking of Subbordinate/JV/Associate/Participating Interest but Subordinate is that it is very much in line with where we are moving to with the BRL concepts, and also XBRL/Semantic web. Namely each related entity will be uniquely identifiable in its own right. So it seems the wrong direction to be setting up information in a closed system.

But I would ask that we both view these ideas critically. I am not a world class accountant; I have a poor memory, and often talk bollocks.

So, here are some initial critical thoughts from me.

I am quite happy of the Inter Entity Relationship with regard to Parent and Subsidiary. The reasons are because

1) The preparation of the regulatory accounts for both these entity types will be done in common.

2) If consolidation is required, then the Superior Entity will require the full accounting information of the Subordinate Entity

3) Even if no consolidation is required, the Superior Entity will still require the full accounting information of the Subordinate Entity

Most likely JVs will also many of the above characteristics, possibly all three.

So this just leaves Associates/Other Participating Interests.

How much would the Superior Entity accountants/auditors require, know or be able to control of this type of Subordinate Entity’s accounts.

To take it to extreme; if we were looking at merely investments made by an entity, we would not be trying to create a hierarchical relationship between the investing entity and the investee body.

Funnily enough, in writing above, I was going to use the Fixed Asset Investments Holding/Types as an illustration. But in fact it (FAI Holdings to be precise) exactly mirrors the contents of Subordinate that has been extracted – i.e. Subsidiary, JV, Associate, Other Participating Interest, (it just introduces some subtotalling, but that is of no consequence). Hmm. So is this the bit that is internal to the Superior Entity? (Need to have a couple more coffees before I can properly answer that).

Things to check.

Fixed Asset Investments

The Superior Entity will have a record of all its FAIs, both Subordinate Entity identity, type of holding and ( at some point) the nature of the Subordinates relationship to the Superior.

The Superior Entity may not know of all its indirect holdings in Subordinate Entities, e.g. A holds 40% of B, but B also holds 60% of C. So A obviously has a relationship with C. (in fact in this example it indirectly holds 24% of the shares).

So will setting up a linked chain relationship allow other relationships to be discovered?

Should certainly act as a cross check of the figures, both within and between entities.

25/4/13 Inter Entity Connections

In linking Entities one degree up or down (Parent-Child) on of the objectives is the same as creating CoA/Data Set from TxIds. Namely to provide the greatest level of validation, automation and self discovery as possible of data about Entities and between Entities. So CoA might be seen as Intra Entity validation structure.

External version of CoA. Perhaps call it CoE for Chart of Entities, or more accurately Connection of Entites, whereby each entity might find how it is connected to another Entity (or TPA), right up to identifying the Ultimate Controlling Party - see PDF called “PWC Manual of Accounting UK GAAP - Consolidated ACs p24070.pdf”

CoE not be confused with Church of England. Though thinking about it, maybe if you did connect all the Entities, you might find out if there is the same Ultimate Controlling Party. Should of course turn out to be God, but might only be the Pope.

Now this idea may be very flawed. With CoA/Data Sets there is at least the idea of a series of classification systems being in existence. In addition there is a realisation that these can be both very complex, but ultimately there are a finite number of properties which could be used to cover all forms of analysis. What we are trying to do with BRL/Bros Is make it as universal as possible.

Whilst one may talk of classifying entities by many types of classification such as Size (Assets, turnover, number of employees), Business Areas, Geographic locations, Legal Structure etc. it will rare that some sort of self-discovering Entity Connections will yield further information or confirm existing information not already entered within a single entity e.g. is it really likely that an Entity would not clearly know who it Ultimate Controlling Party was? (See structure and notes on “PWC Manual of Accounting UK GAAP - Consolidated ACs p24070.pdf”.

Deciding exactly what the relationship is between two entities can become hugely judgemental. It can also be dynamic/fluid. There is no need to record it accept at the point of producing regulatory accounts/reports. In contrast information about labour costs, sales by geographic area may involve some initial judgement regarding classification, but a judgement will be made, and a financial/accounting record produced as part of the daily/weekly/monthly/annual analysing which becomes part of the permanent records. (If historical data is reclassified, this in itself will become part of the reporting records.

So even this is not a blind alley, it may be creating a huge highway which never needs to carry much traffic.

26/4/13 Friday

Inter Entity Connections (continued)

Looked to see what URLs are shown in the UK GAAP taxonomy. There are four:

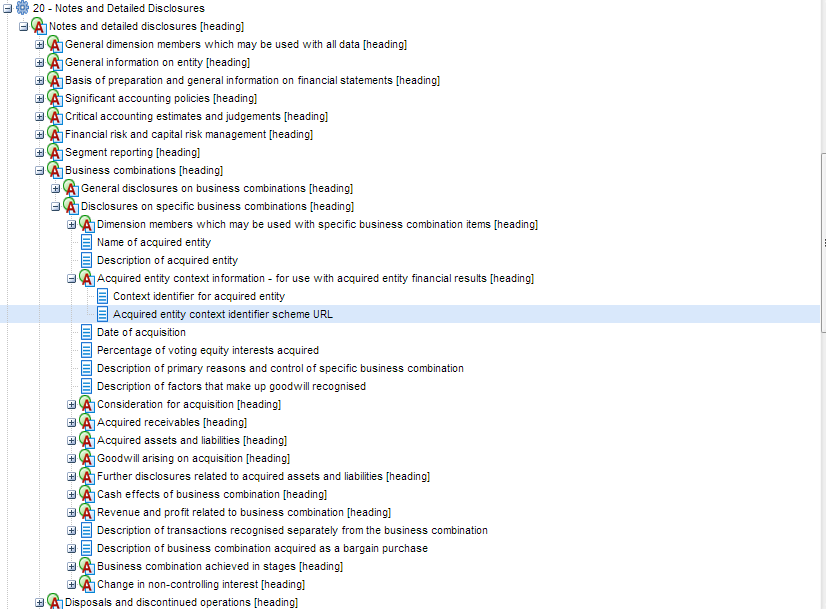
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I Tag** | **TxId** | **I Tx Type** | **I Tx Period** | **I Tx Hys** |
| uk-bus:WebsiteMainPageURL | 5613 | Uri | Duration | 42,43 |
| uk-gaap:Joint-ventureContextIdentifierSchemeURL | 2992 | Uri | Duration | 34 |
| uk-gaap:AssociateContextIdentifierSchemeURL | 330 | Uri | Duration | 35 |
| uk-gaap:SubsidiaryContextIdentifierSchemeURL | 4613 | Uri | Duration | 36 |

My interpretation of this is that it reinforces the idea of linking Entities on some form of Superior/Subordinate (Parent/Child) relationship.

Looking at UK IFRS see it has the four per UK GAAP plus one for Acquired Entities (highlighted in bold below).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Local Name** |  |
| WebsiteMainPageURL |  |
| Joint-ventureContextIdentifierSchemeURL |  |
| AssociateContextIdentifierSchemeURL |  |
| SubsidiaryContextIdentifierSchemeURL |  |
| **AcquiredEntityContextIdentifierSchemeURL** |  |

Acquired entities appears under a section called Business Combinations



Essentially this covers mergers, group restructuring as well as business combinations. There is an assumption that there is an Acquirer and an Acquiree, even if a new entity results from the two (or more) merged entities. See IFRS 3.

Other characteristics:

It is a transitional or temporary state. Even if completed in stages, at some point one Entity will be subsumed by another Entity. Whilst Parent/Subsidiary relationships can at any time, there is nothing which stops them continuing in the same state on a permanent basis.

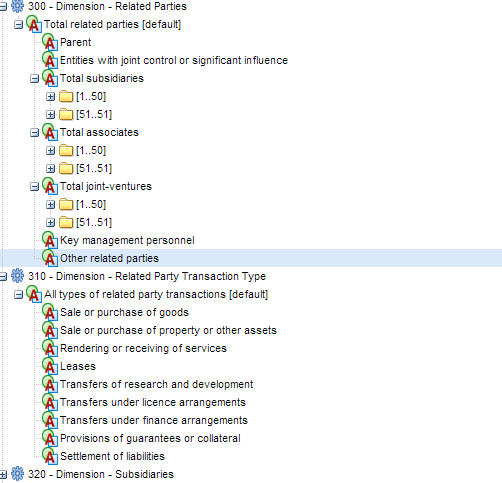
Staying within the UK taxonomies, we have the Dimension introduced by HMRC in their revised DPL; reproduced below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47 \_ | GroupTrans 6484 Intra / extra group transactions [Dimension] IntraExtraGroupTransactionsDimension 554 - Dimension - Intra / extra group transactions | GroupTrans [Total] | 0 | D,R | 1366 | Kids |  | 6605 |
| GroupTrans.Undertakings | 1 | R | 1367 | Kids |  | 6473 |
| GroupTrans.Parent | 2 |  | 1368 |  |  | 6562 |
| GroupTrans.SubsidUndertakings | 2 |  | 1369 |  |  | 6596 |
| GroupTrans.JVs | 1 |  | 1370 |  |  | 6528 |
| GroupTrans.Assocs | 1 |  | 1371 |  |  | 6418 |
| GroupTrans.ParticInterests | 1 |  | 1372 |  |  | 6563 |
| GroupTrans.TPs | 1 |  | 1373 |  |  | 6599 |

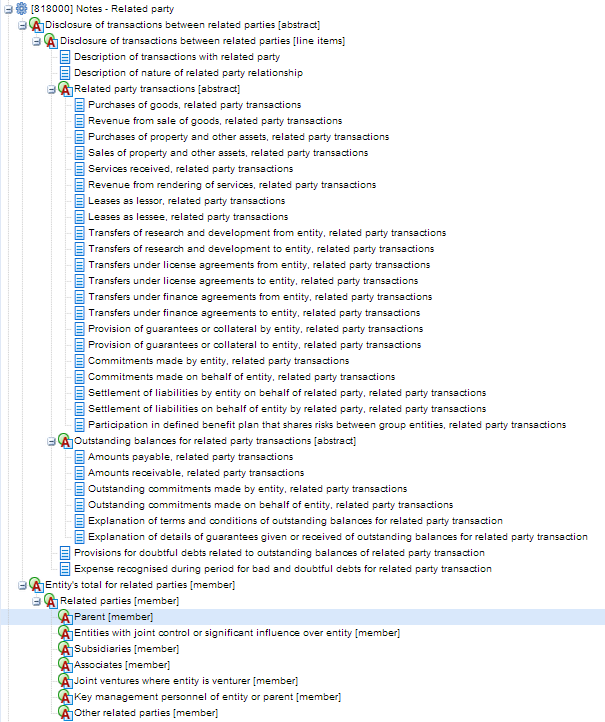
The one noticeable thing in this is the GroupTrans.TPs i.e. transaction with Third Parties. This might be seen as the default position of arm’s length transaction, the normal commercial transactions. To some extent it does not matter whether it is a Group structure. There might be reason to want to know of transactions to Associates for instance. There is no need to have a Group structure for that to be pertinent. However, this is to miss the real point of why HMRC have added this Dimension, namely to eliminate transactions not required when consolidating accounts.

If it was not for the Consolidation aspect, it would be tempting to re-name this Dimension to Related Parties. This leads us on to IFRS as used in the USA.

In the



In the (USA) IFRS Taxonomy we have:



Noticeable points:

IFRS does not make mention of Other Participating Interests, just Associates.

It does bring in Key management personnel of the Entity or a Parent.

It also has a category just called Other Related Parties.

Below is a full list of related parties per IFRS definition. So presumable Other related parties is a sweep up definition bringing in those I have highlighted in bold below:

**Definition:** Under [international financial reporting standards](http://www.accountingtools.com/definition-ifrs), a related party is related to an entity if any of the following situations apply to it:

* Associate. The party is an associate of the entity.
* Common control. The party is, directly or indirectly, either under common control with the entity or has significant or joint control over the entity.
* **Family member. The party is a close family member of a person who is part of key management personnel or who controls the entity. A close family member is an individual's domestic partner and children, children of the domestic partner, and dependents of the individual or the individual's domestic partner**.
* **Individual control. The party is controlled or significantly influenced by a member of key management personnel or by a person who controls the entity.**
* Joint venture. The party is a joint venture in which the entity is a venture partner.
* Key management. The party is a member of an entity's or its parent's key management personnel.
* **Post-employment plan. The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the entity's employees.**

The other interesting thing in the IFRS Related Party dimension is that it gives a list of relevant transaction types and balance types.

So when I raised the question yesterday of one of the difference between the CoA internal to an Entity and a type of Intra Entity CoA being the lack of any agreed or required Classifications, I may be wrong (and am very happy to be so in this case).