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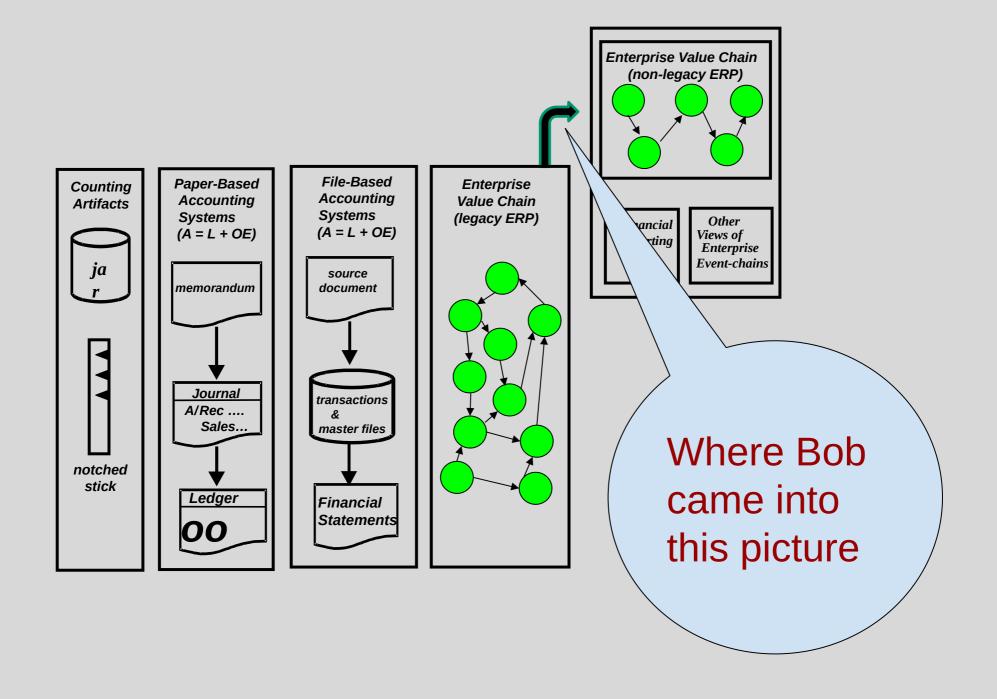
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Our evolution with REA



From Elmo and Cookie Monster to new economic ecosystems





skunkworks

CA plans real-time scheduling engine

QRE gives manufacturers much-needed scheduling power.

By John Cox

New Orleans

Computer Associates International, Inc. (CA) last week disclosed plans to beta-test a scheduling engine that will let manufacturers react quickly to order changes and coordinate those changes across enterprisewide manufacturing and financial applications.

Quick Response Engine (QRE), under development for two years, will initially be introduced in the CA-PRMS manufacturing application suite, with beta testing due to start in September. Later, QRE will be rolled out in other enterprise applications as appropriate, said David Cahn, vice president of product strategy, business applications at CA.

The announcement was made at the CA-World '95 conference here. Release dates were not disclosed. gent agents to collect materials, capacity and customer demand information, which is translated into plans or schedules using its own optimization technology. PeopleSoft, Inc. is licensing the Red Pepper engine for a line of manufacturing applications.

Cahn said CA's goal is to let users take existing manufacturing information and move it to the desktop, where it can be used in QRE to build schedules that can be synchronized across the enterprise. Today, manufacturers are hamstrung by batch-oriented applications based on weekly or monthly reporting cycles.

Robert Bosch Corp.'s Automotive Group in Charleston, S.C., will be a beta site for QRE. "Your customer gives you a delivery schedule, and you build based on that," said Krish Kumar, unit manager for information systems at the Charleston



University of Toronto, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering

UofT

MIE

Engineering

Enterprise Integration Laboratory – EIL

EIL Theory

Applications

Members

Publications

One candidate

EIL Theory

Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management Papers

Enterprise Modelling

TOVE Ontologies

Enterprise Modelling Methodology

Process Interchange Format

Enterprise Modelling Papers

Agent Architectures and Coordination

Agent Building Shell

Coordination Theory

Agent Coordination Papers

Constraint-Directed Scheduling

ODO Constraint Directed Scheduling Shell

Constrained Heuristic Search

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TOVE Ontologies

The goal of the TOVE project is to develop a set of integrated ontologies for the modelling of both commercial and public enterprises. An overview of the TOVE project can be found in: Fox, M.S., (1992), "The TOVE Project: A Common-sense Model of the Enterprise", *Industrial and Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems*, Belli, F. and Radermacher, F.J. (Eds.), Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence # 604, Berlin: Springer-Verlag, pp. 25-34.

The following ontologies have been developed to model Enterprises. For each ontology we provide a link to a paper that defines the ontology. For additional papers, please click on the research papers link in the side bar.

Foundational Ontologies

Process Interchange Format

Critical in Business Process Reengineering or Enterprise Integration is the ability to share and interlink heterogeneous process models. The goal of the PIF (Process Interchange Format) project is to support the exchange of business process models across different formats and schemas. The project pursues this goal by developing PIF (a common translation language that serves as a bridge among heterogeneous process representations), local translators between PIF and local process representations, and a mechanism for extending PIF to accommodate different expressive needs in a modular way (Partially Shared View).



THE ACCOUNTING REVIEW Vol. LVII, No. 3 July 1982

The REA Accounting Model: A Generalized Framework for Accounting Systems in a Shared Data Environment

William E. McCarthy

ABSTRACT: This paper proposes a generalized accounting framework designed to be used in a shared data environment where both accountants and non-accountants are interested in maintaining information about the same set of phenomena. This framework, called the REA accounting model, is developed using data modeling techniques, and its underlying structure is found to consist of sets representing economic resources, economic events, and economic agents plus relationships among those sets. Correspondence of REA elements with the accounting theories of Ijiri and Mattessich is discussed. Finally, practical use of the model in the database design phases of view modeling and view integration is presented, and some REA representations of accounting objects are reconciled with those representations found in conventional double-entry systems.

REA was presented as an enterprise accounting model. But it could also connect individual enterprises into larger economic formations.

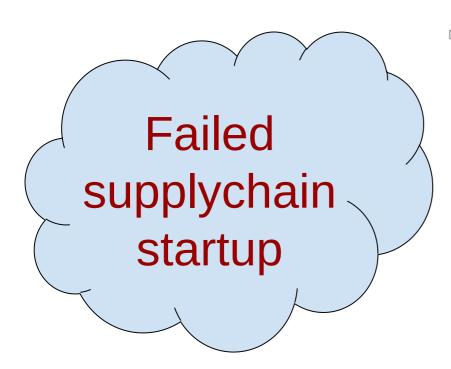
The REA Ontology quotes Ijiri: "...the economic activities of an entity are a sequence of exchanges of resources - the process of giving up some resources to obtain others." Those exchanges of resources do not stop at the boundaries of a single company.

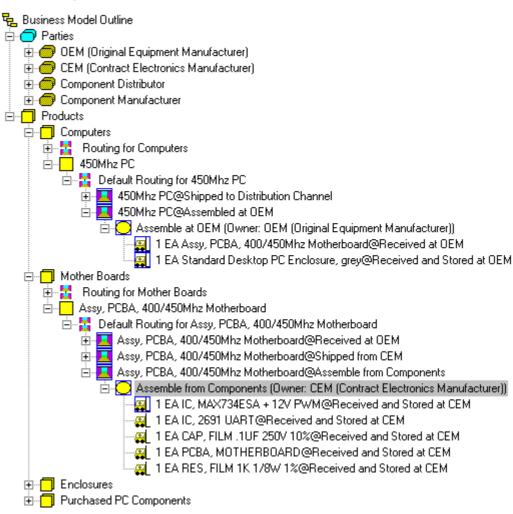


Business Object Component Workshop VI: Enterprise Application Integration

REA, a semantic model for Internet supply chain collaboration

by Robert Haugen, CTO, Logistical Software LLC and William E. McCarthy, Arthur Andersen Alumni Professor, Michigan State University





ISO Standard



Online Browsing Platform (OBP)



lso/iEC 15944-4:2015(en) ×

ISO/IEC 15944-4:2015(en) Information technology — Business Operational View — Part 4: Business transaction scenarios — Accounting and economic ontology

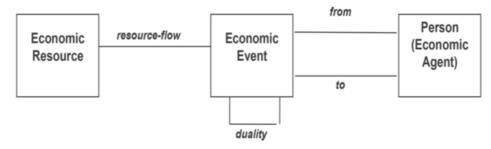
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 - 5.3 Addition of business event to ba
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 - A.5 Organization of A.6, "Consolida
 - A.6 Consolidated matrix of ISO/IEC

Figure 1 — Basic economic primitives of the Open-edi ontology



There are some specific points of synergy between the REA ontology and the ISO Open-edi specifications as represented in ISO/IEC 15944-1.

ISO/IEC 15944-1, 3.9 defines commitment as "the making or accepting of a right, obligation, liability, or responsibility by a Person...".

Commitment is a central concept in REA. Commitments are promises to execute future economic events, for example, to fulfill an order by executing a delivery event.

ISO/IEC 15944-1, 6.1.3, Rule 1 states: "Business transactions require <u>both</u> information exchange and commitment exchange." REA firmly agrees with and helps give definition to this assertion. Reciprocal commitments are exchanged in REA via economic contracts that govern exchanges, while information exchange is tracked via business events that govern the state transitions of business transaction entities that represent various economic phenomena.

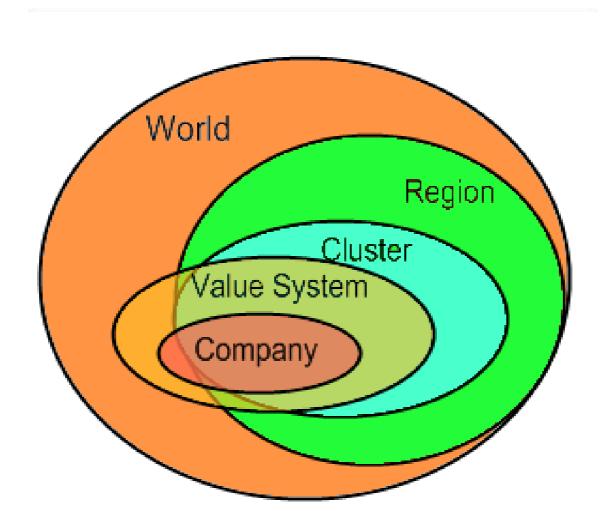
ISO/IEC 15944-1, 6.3.1, Rule 39 states: "Conceptually a business transaction can be considered to be constructed from a set of fundamental activities. They are planning, identification, negotiation, actualization, and post-actualization." For REA, actualization is the execution of economic events that fulfill commitments. Planning and identification involve business partners with types of economic resources, events, and persons, while negotiation is finalized by an economic contract which is a bundle of commitments. The UN/CEFACT Business Process Group has also defined negotiation protocols that assist in forming commitments. The Open-edi set of activities and the REA economic concepts will help each other tie together all the activities into a cohesive business transaction, and then unite that transaction definition with its related information models.

Finally, with regard to the preliminary agreement between Open-edi and REA, the two major sets of ideas that characterize the Open-



Beyond the Enterprise: Taking REA to Higher Levels

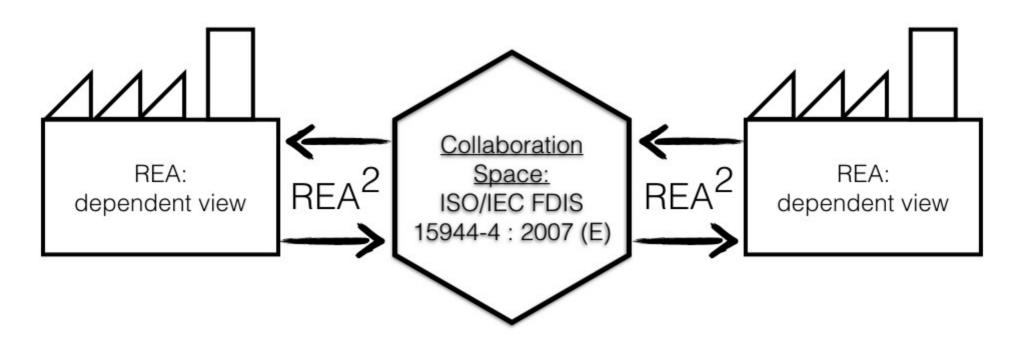
Robert Haugen, Mikorizal Software



REA-25 2005

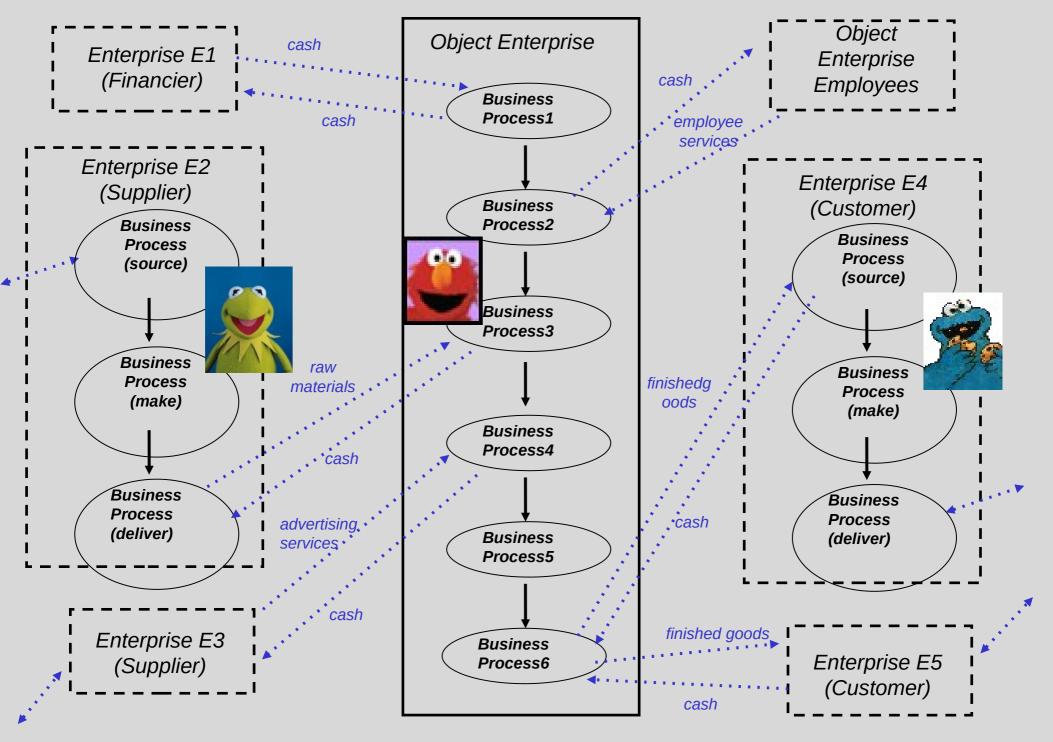
The Sensorica Open Value Network





Collaboration Space:

Wim Laurier, Jesper Kiehn, and Simon Polovina



REA Modeling at the Value Network level

Shanzai

Chinese open manufacturing networks "a culture of sharing information"



blockchains

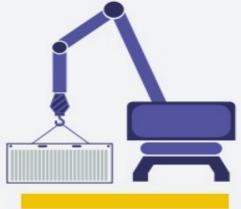
Blockchain—a shared, distributed ledger—can trace the container's path through the supply chain with exceptional transparency and security.



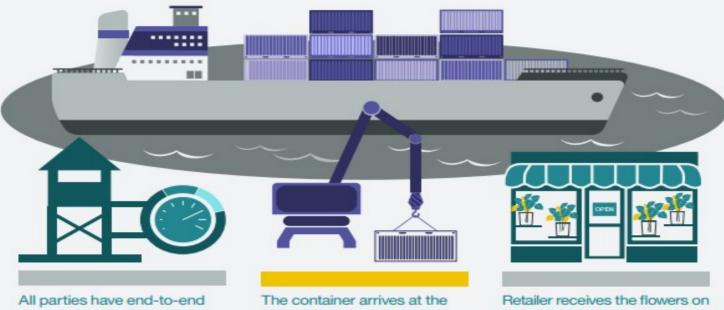
The flower grower readies the product for international shipment. Shipment information is added to the blockchain.



As the container awaits transfer to port, officials submit approvals electronically. Blockchain confirms the transaction and executes a smart contract, releasing the shipment.



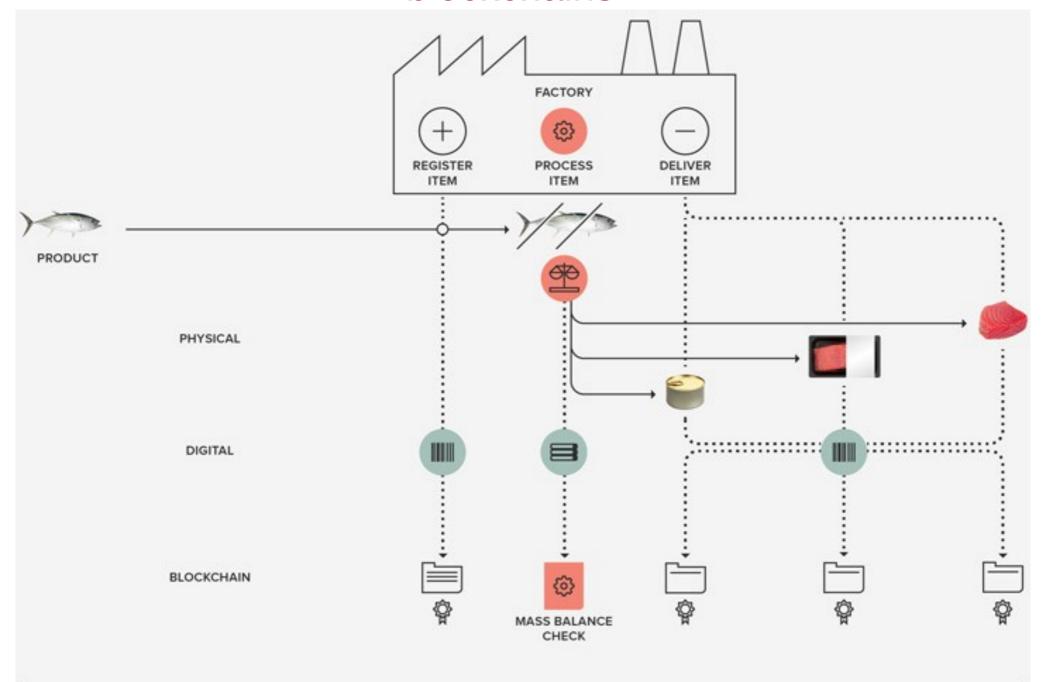
The container is loaded onto the ship.



All parties have end-to-end visibility of the container's progress through the supply chain.

The container arrives at the destination port and clears customs. Retailer receives the flowers on time and signs electronically. Information is relayed back to the blockchain.

blockchains



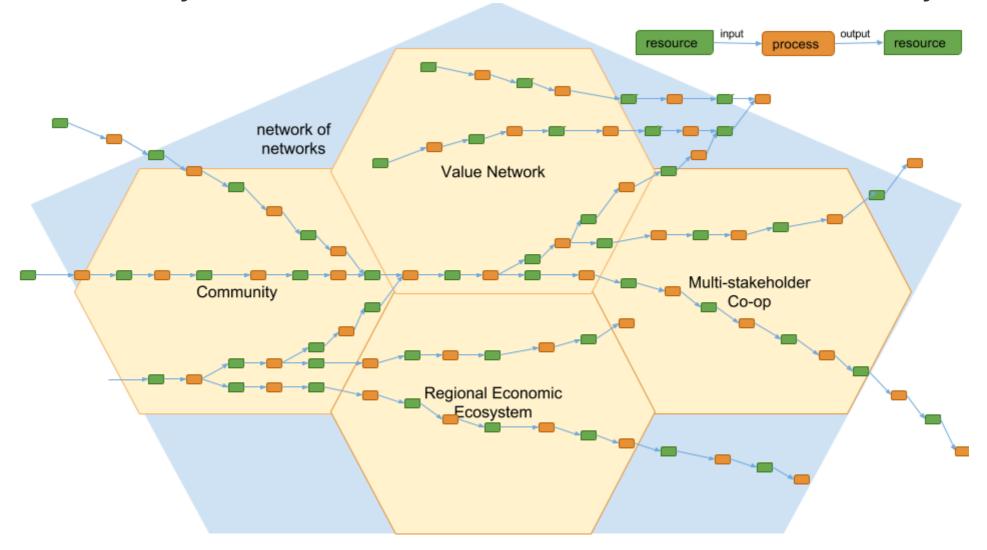
- MOVEMENT OF PHYSICAL ITEMS FLOW OF DIGITAL INFORMATION

TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES

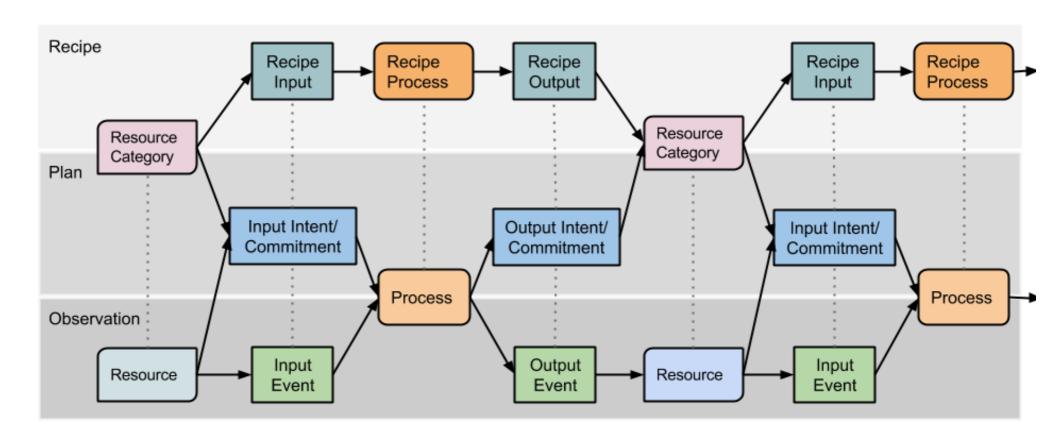
INTEGRATION



A vocabulary for the distributed economic networks of the next economy



3 levels of Value Flows Almost but not exactly the same as 3 levels of REA



Main differences between Value Flows REA and "classical" REA

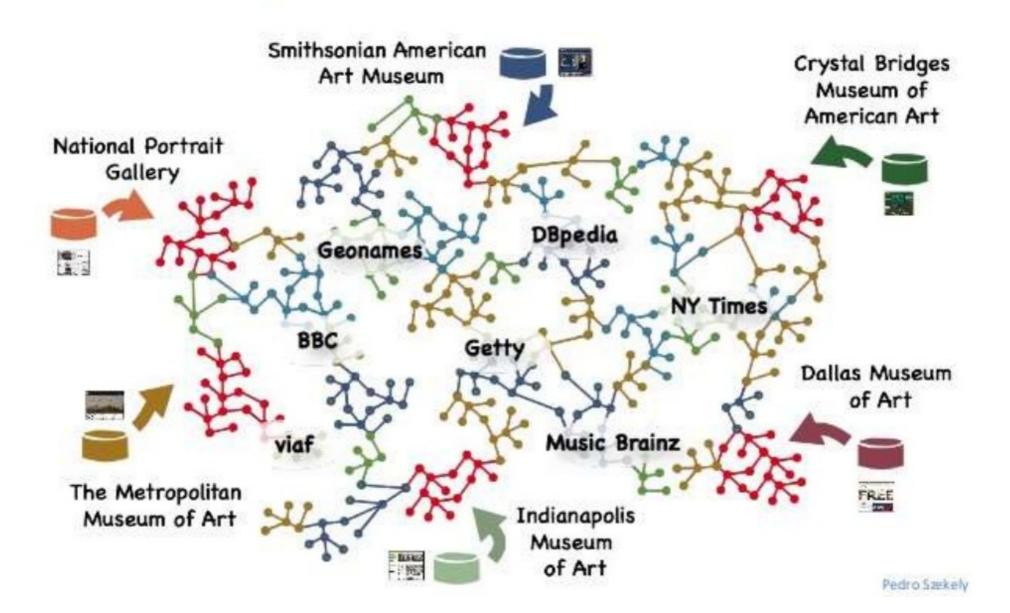
"Classical" REA:

Economic Resources are (1) scarce and (2) under the control of an enterprise.

Value Flows REA:

- 1. Intellectual creations like designs are not scarce, yet they are economic resources. They only become scarce when legally restricted.
- 2. Air and water are economic resources, but they are not under the control of an enterprise unless they are legally restricted.

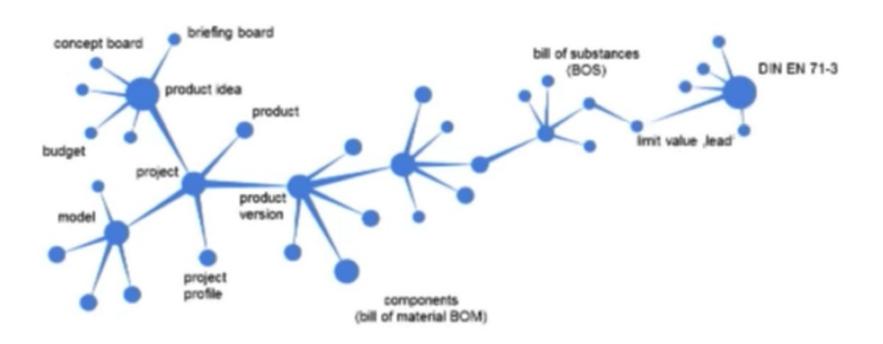
Linked Open Data



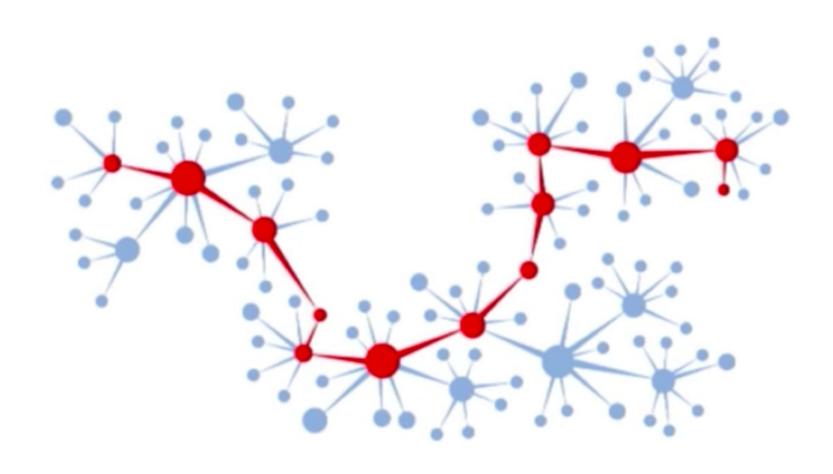
It's all about nodes and edges

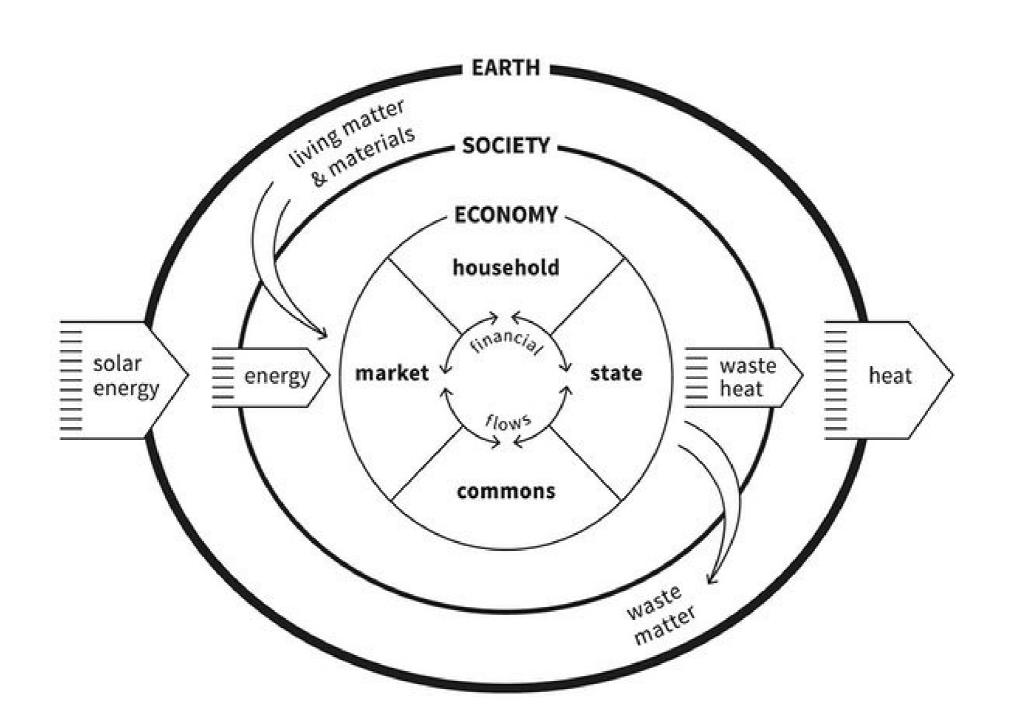
developing a ,Schleich onthology'

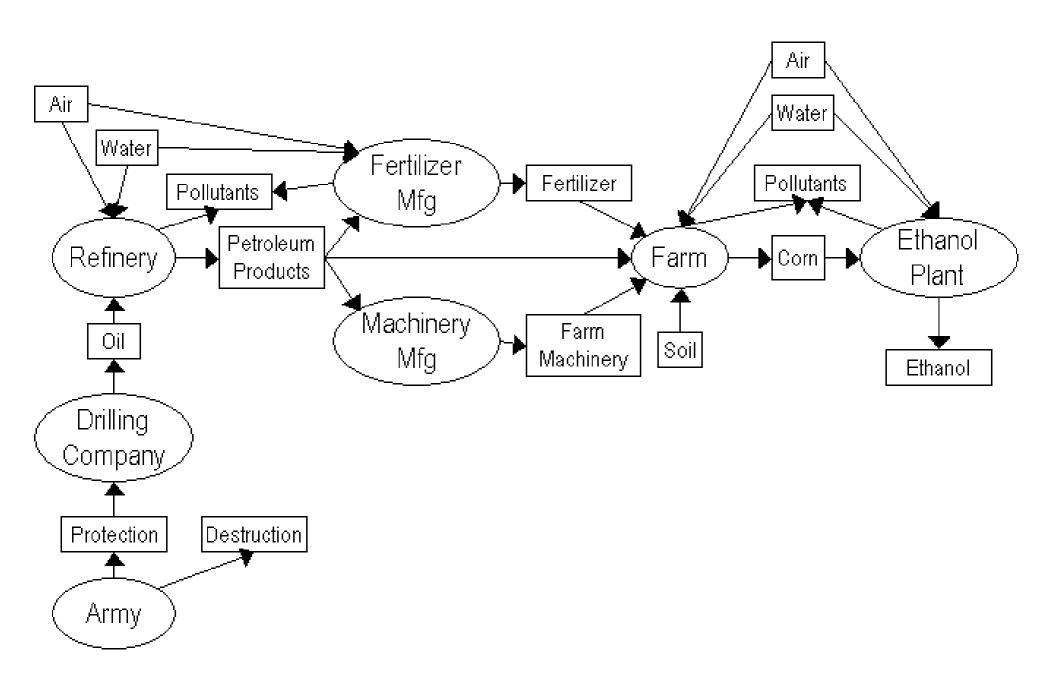
,nodes' = subjects/objects ,edges' = predicates



getting an answer means .. finding the right path





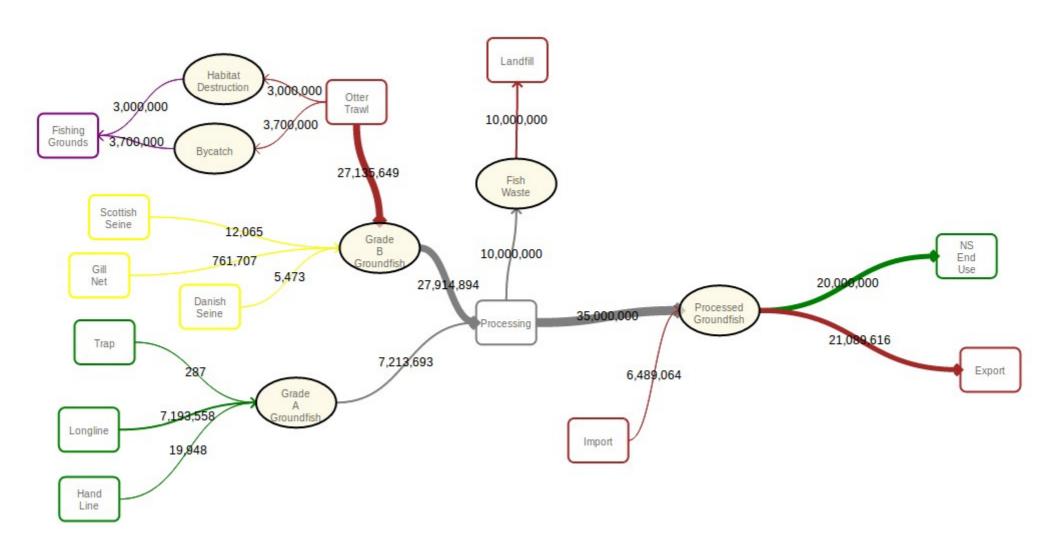


local economic development

Communities, Clusters, Networks and Resources

Resource Maps, Network Flows

As-is vs To-be, Gaps, Opportunities



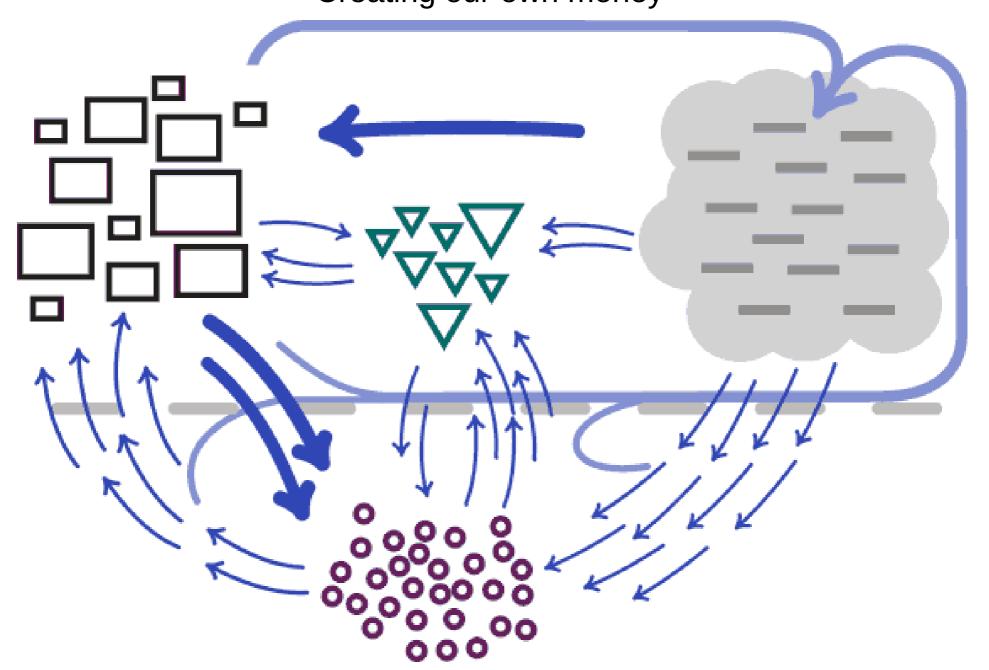
Mutual Credit

Creating our own money

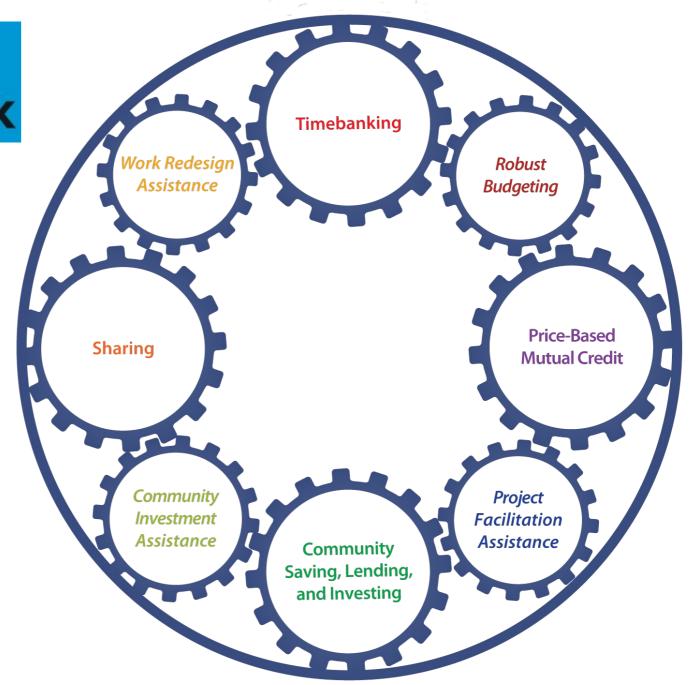


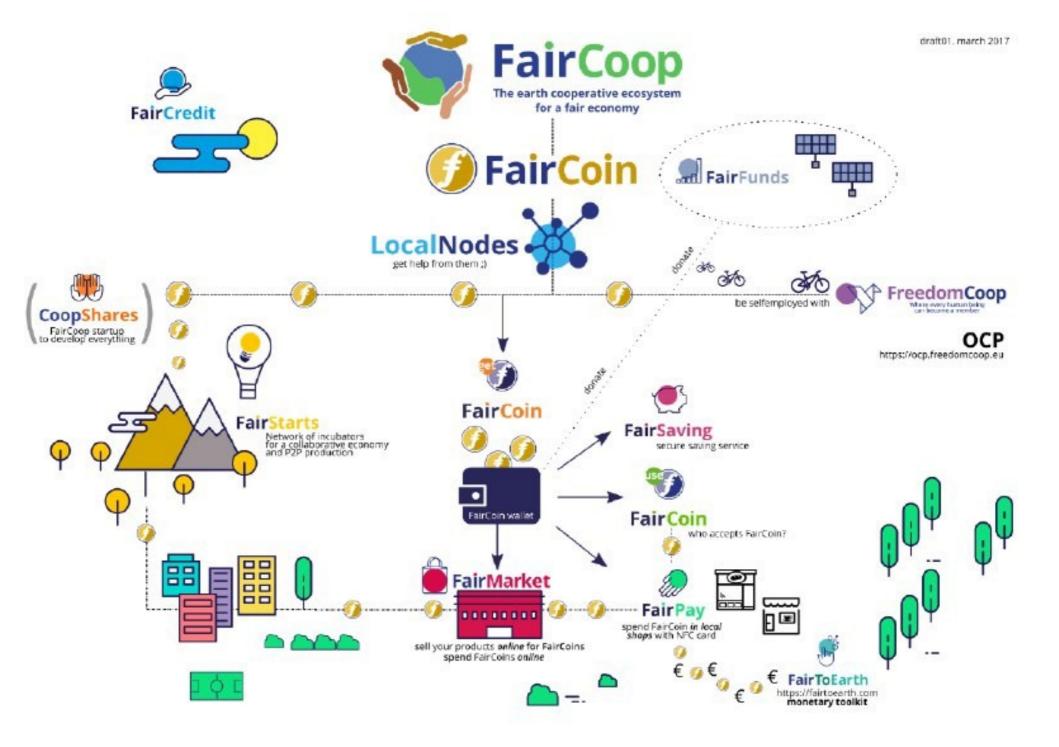
Mutual Credit

Creating our own money









iii django-rea

New REA software project

Repositories

People 9

Teams 1

||| Projects 0

*a set of building blocks for apps

Q Find a member...

Members

Outside collaborators

Invite member

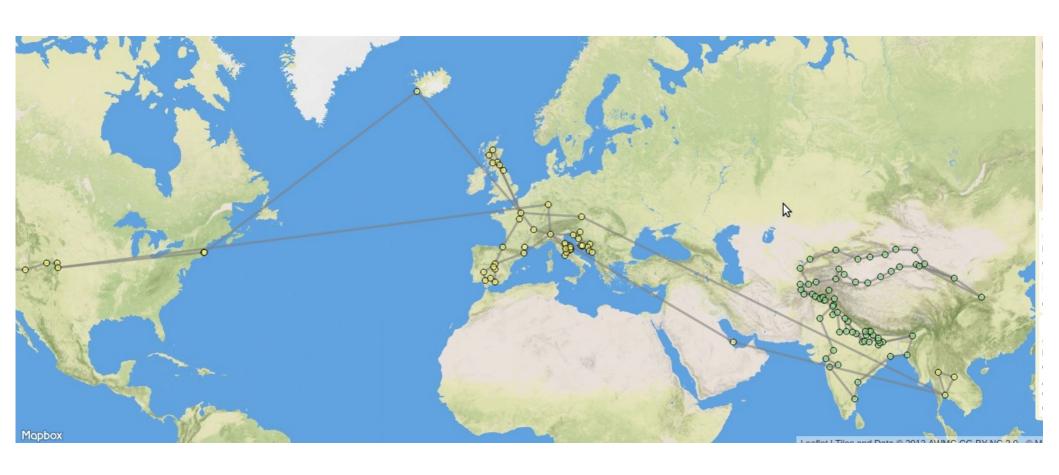
Select all			5	pending invi	tations 2FA	Role -
Bob Haugen bhaugen	US	2FA 🗙	A Private ▼	Owner	1 team	\$ *
bum2	Spain	2FA 🗙	Private	Owner	1 team	\$ +
escanda	Spain	2FA 🗙	Public ▼	Owner	1 team	*
Lynn Foster fosterlynn	US	2FA 🗙	≙ Private	Owner	1 team	*
ivan ivanminutillo	Italy	2FA 🗙	≙ Private	Owner	1 team	*
numa numapanuma	Argentina	2FA 🗙	≙ Private	Owner	1 team	*
pospi pospi	Australia	2FA 🗙	≙ Private	Owner	1 team	\$ -

WWHEE

World Wide Holonic Economic Ecosystem.

Like the World Wide Web, for economic interactions.

Same as Bill's World Wide Semantic Accounting System.



Links

- http://mikorizal.org/BeyondTheEnterprise.html
- http://www.zdnet.com/article/ibm-maersk-aim-to-speed-up-shipping-with-blockchain-technology/
- https://www.provenance.org/
- https://neo4j.com/blog/semantic-pdm-graph-data-model-schleich/
- https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/apr/12/doughnut-growth-economic-s-book-economic-model
- https://www.valueflo.ws/
- https://locecon.org/
- http://linkeddata.org/
- https://fair.coop/
- https://youtu.be/YvegNqKcQ-g (mutual credit video)
- http://www.mutualaidnetwork.org/
- http://rea-project.readthedocs.io/en/latest/intro.html