

Toward an ontological representation for corporate  
financial documents and their components:  
an investigation on balance sheets and their accounts

**2nd International Workshop on  
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# AGENDA

Introduction and motivation

Theoretical topics approached

Final remarks

# Introduction

Some documents can create obligations

A balance sheet allows corporations to meet obligations regarding taxes

The accounts in a balance sheet represent corporate assets

# Introduction

<b>Example Corporation</b>		<b>Balance Sheet</b>		<b>December 31, 2020</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>			<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>			<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,200	Short-term loans payable	\$	5,000
Short-term investments		10,000	Current portion of long-term debt		15,000
Accounts receivable - net		39,500	Accounts payable		20,900
Other receivables		1,000	Accrued compensation and benefits		8,500
Inventory		31,000	Income taxes payable		6,100
Supplies		3,800	Other accrued liabilities		4,000
Prepaid expenses		1,500	Deferred revenues		1,500
Total current assets		<u>89,000</u>	Total current liabilities		<u>61,000</u>
Investments		<u>36,000</u>	Long-term liabilities		
Property, plant & equipment - net			Notes payable		20,000
Land		5,500	Bonds payable		375,000
Land improvements		6,500	Deferred income taxes		25,000
Buildings		180,000	Total long-term liabilities		<u>420,000</u>
Equipment		201,000	Total liabilities		<u>481,000</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation		<u>(56,000)</u>	Commitments and contingencies (see notes)		
Property, plant & equipment - net		<u>337,000</u>	<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Intangible assets			Common stock		110,000
Goodwill		105,000	Retained earnings		220,000
Other intangible assets		<u>200,000</u>	Accum other comprehensive income		9,000
Total intangible assets		<u>305,000</u>	Less: Treasury stock		<u>(50,000)</u>
Other assets		<u>3,000</u>	Total stockholders' equity		<u>289,000</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 770,000</u>	Total liabilities & stockholders' equity		<u>\$ 770,000</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.*

Figure 1: template for a balance sheet



# Motivation

R&D project in a power supply energy company

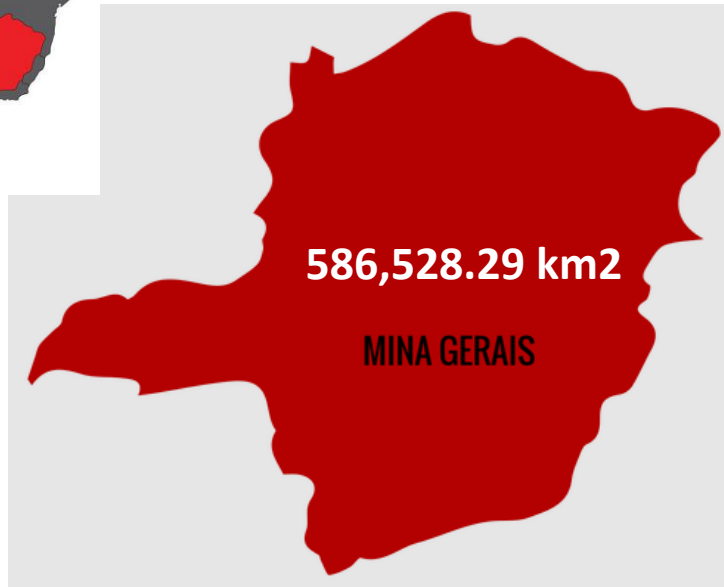
Integration of accounting databases

Ontology for the company assets represented in  
the balance sheet

# Motivation:

## Case in a power supply energy company

The company: **CEMIG** (the power supply company of state of Minas Gerais)



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# Motivation:

## Integration of accounting databases

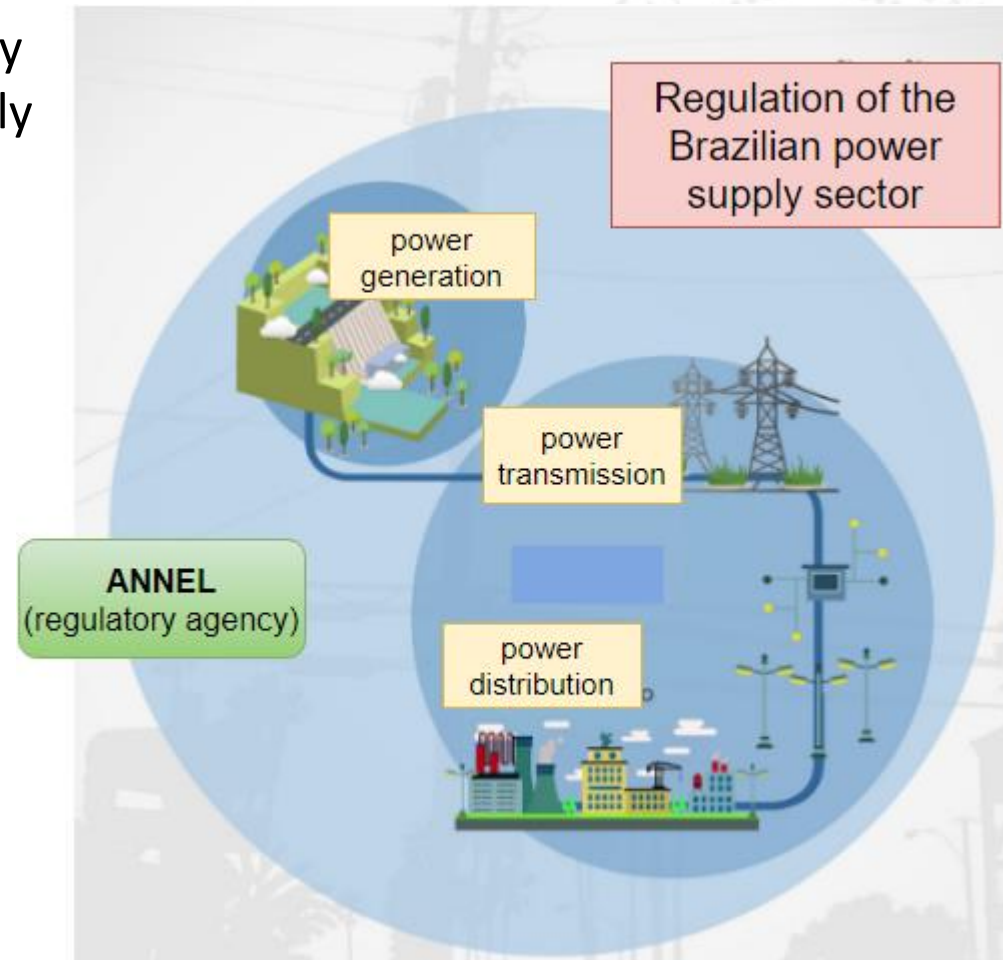
In Brazil, there is a federal regulatory agency to supervise the power supply companies (called **ANEEL**).



Database for accounting according to ANEEL



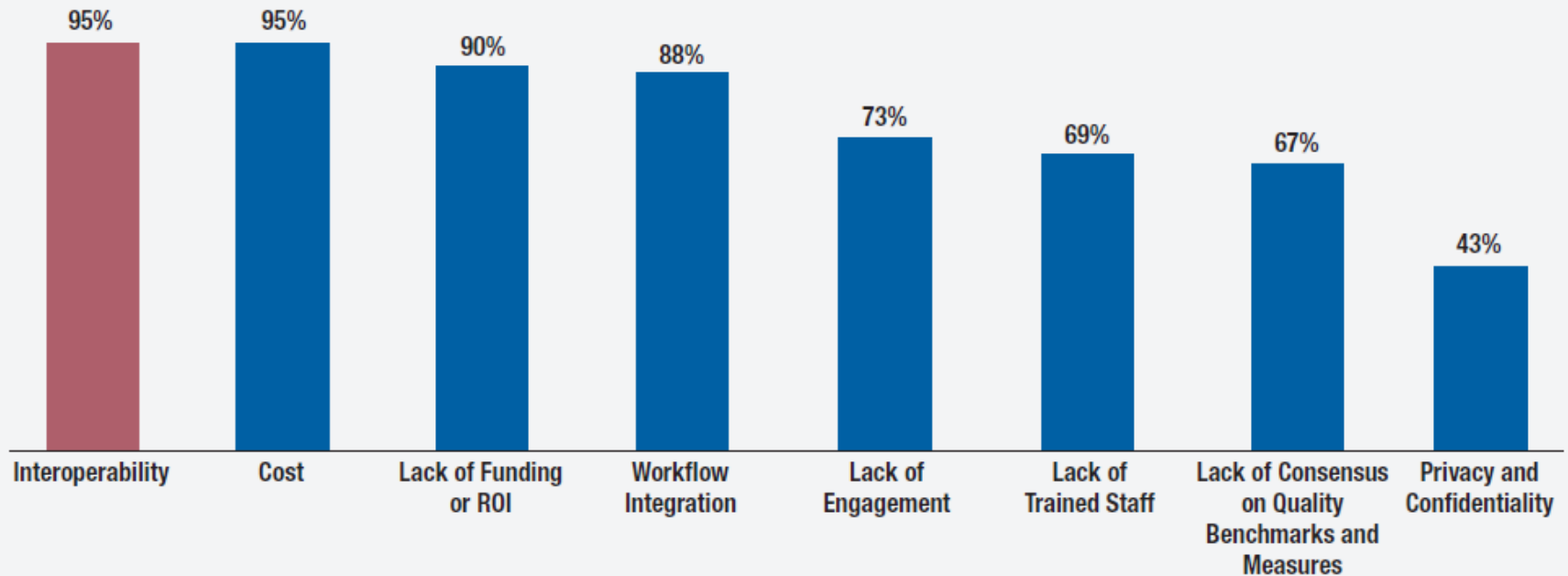
Database for management accounting



# Integration

**Interoperability is almost universally seen as a major obstacle to effectively using and meeting the potential of health IT.**

Chart 4: Percent of ACOs Reporting Largest Barriers to Using Health IT Effectively, 2014



Source: Premier, Inc. and eHealth Initiative survey of accountable care organizations fielded July – August 2014. 62 organizations responded to the survey.

American Hospital Association (2015)









# Topics

The meaning of money

Documents and parts of documents

The place of balance sheets in ontologies



# Topics:

## The meaning of money

We define **money** (in this essay) as something that someone receives in return for providing an item (necessary condition).

It acquires a value associated with either material or immaterial objects and a **measurement system**.

Kinds of values: use value, payment value and exchange value.  
An **exchange value** can receive a numerical value in a meaningful way.

Applying the **exchange value** to the current monetary system, one can delineate a debit and credit relation between a debtor and a creditor.



# Topics:

## Documents and parts of documents

The record that governs all economic assets in a corporation is the **balance sheet**

This document has two main blocks representing the **rights** and **obligations** of a corporation.

These main blocks are divided into small blocks called **accounts**.  
Each account represents corporation's assets.

We use **BFO** to model the ontology and **Granular Partitions Theory (GPT)** to investigate accounts as parts of balance sheets



# Topics:

## Documents and parts of documents

balance sheet = maxim cell

"assets" is a subcell of the balance sheet

"liabilities" is a subcell of balance sheet

Example Corporation  
Balance Sheet  
December 31, 2020

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		Notes payable	20,000

account "cash"  
projects onto "money"



"money" locates in the  
account "cash"

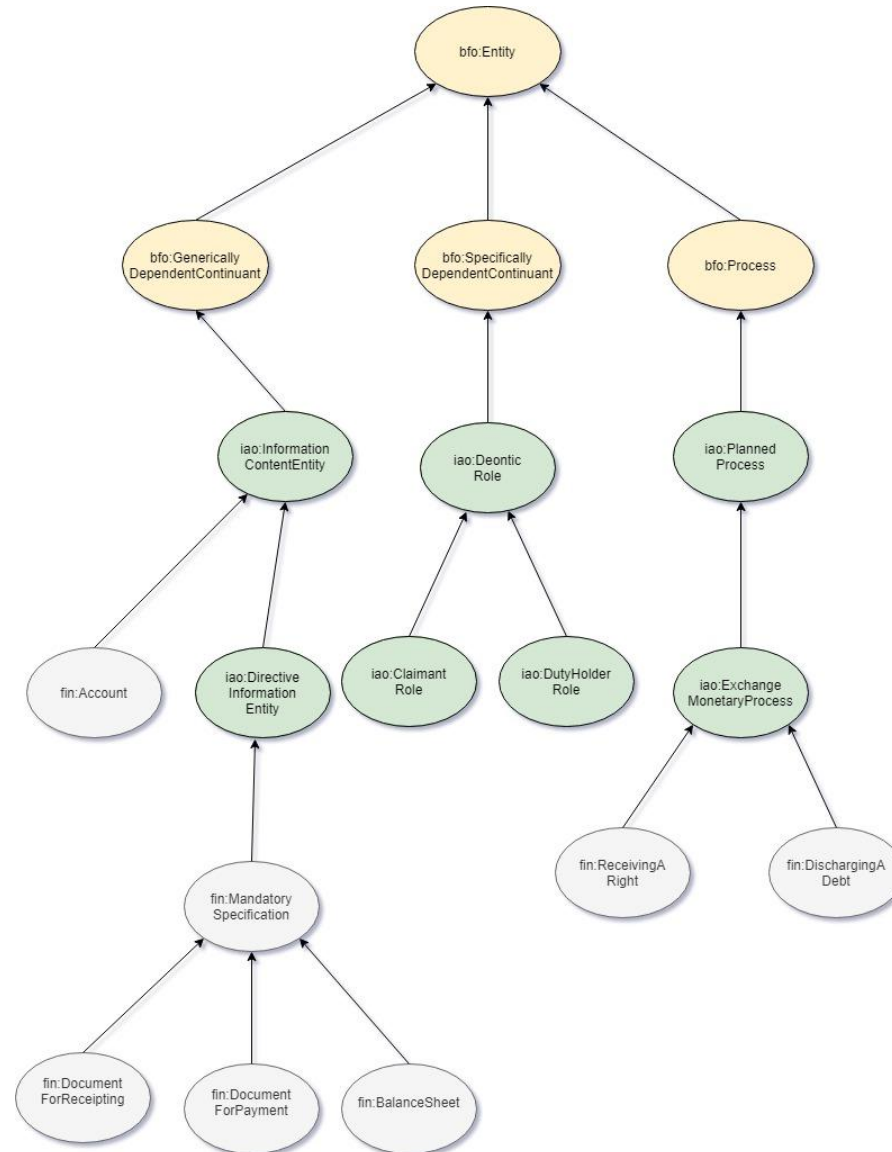


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# Topics:

## Scheme of the ontology



# Topics:

## Axiomatization

### Class – **fin:BalanceSheet**

Superclass	<b>fin:MandatorySpecification</b>
Definition	A balance sheet is a mandatory specification that has accounts and records the exchange processes that occurred in a corporation.
Equivalent class	<b>fin:MandatorySpecification</b> and <i>fin:hasComponent</i> <b>fin:Accounts</b> and <i>fin:records</i> some <b>fin:ExchangeMonetaryProcess</b> and <i>obi:isSpecifiedInputOf</i> <i>iao:DeonticDocumentAct</i>
Example of use	The balance sheet of Ford Motor Company specifies that the corporation must pay some value to shareholders.
Observations	The deontic document act of which the balance sheet is the input can be an exchange process regarding a tax, a tribute, or a fee.

# Final remarks

The subject of this paper is not a novelty.

This is a preliminary essay, we believe that more research is justified in the scope of financial documents.

There are several open questions, for future work, for example:

- To clarify the relations applied in the ontology
- Deontic distinctions proposed (by Searle) can not be captured in OWL
- To add an instantiation of the ontology to explain modeling decisions
- Improvements in the literature review



Thanks!!



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