



A.1. ACCOUNTING DATA TAXONOMY for the Cloud/IoT/Blockchain Age

Creating a Data Asset involves six (6) phase states [see: 1-page discussion note: [Link](#)]

- State A: Data exists in a "wild" state
- State B: Cost of Data Collected {Collecting of raw data must occur to produce data sets for analysis}
- State C: Dollar Value of Services {Collating, sorting, analyzing and reporting must occur to convert data to utility}
- State D: Converted Value = net result of the conversion from a wild state to a utility state
- State E: Utility Value = Dollar Value assigned by society buy/sell trading purposes
- State F: Tax Credit value = Dollar Value assigned by tax authorities for tax credit purposes

A.1a. DATA VALUE DONATING : SITUATION TODAY

Tax Authority: Assigns tax credit value to donated assets but this is restricted to physical/real property:

- Land, Paintings, Subdivided restrictions on land ex. Conservation easements
- Labour is defined as delivery of a function that is separate from the value of the asset being donated
- Calculation: Appraised value of asset less labour cost to deliver the asset

The problem here is that Labour is defined as an unclaimable value:

- If data is donated, the data is classed as the asset
- Expenses incurred to collect data are not claimable as they are defined as labour cost
- But the data would not exist and would not have been sorted if it had not been collected
 - a) Inadvertently producing a situation of taxpayer double-jeopardy
 - b) Where in all practicality there is no incentive to donate any data of any kind
 - c) Conceivably \$hundreds of millions of value have been removed from the economy

A.1b. DATA VALUE DONATING : UPGRADE

"Cost of Data Collected" is arguably separate from "Dollar Value of Services"

- State B (Cost of Data Collected) must occur to create Gross Asset Value
- State C (Dollar Value of Services), the *labour expense to convert* the raw data, must occur to produce data with utility

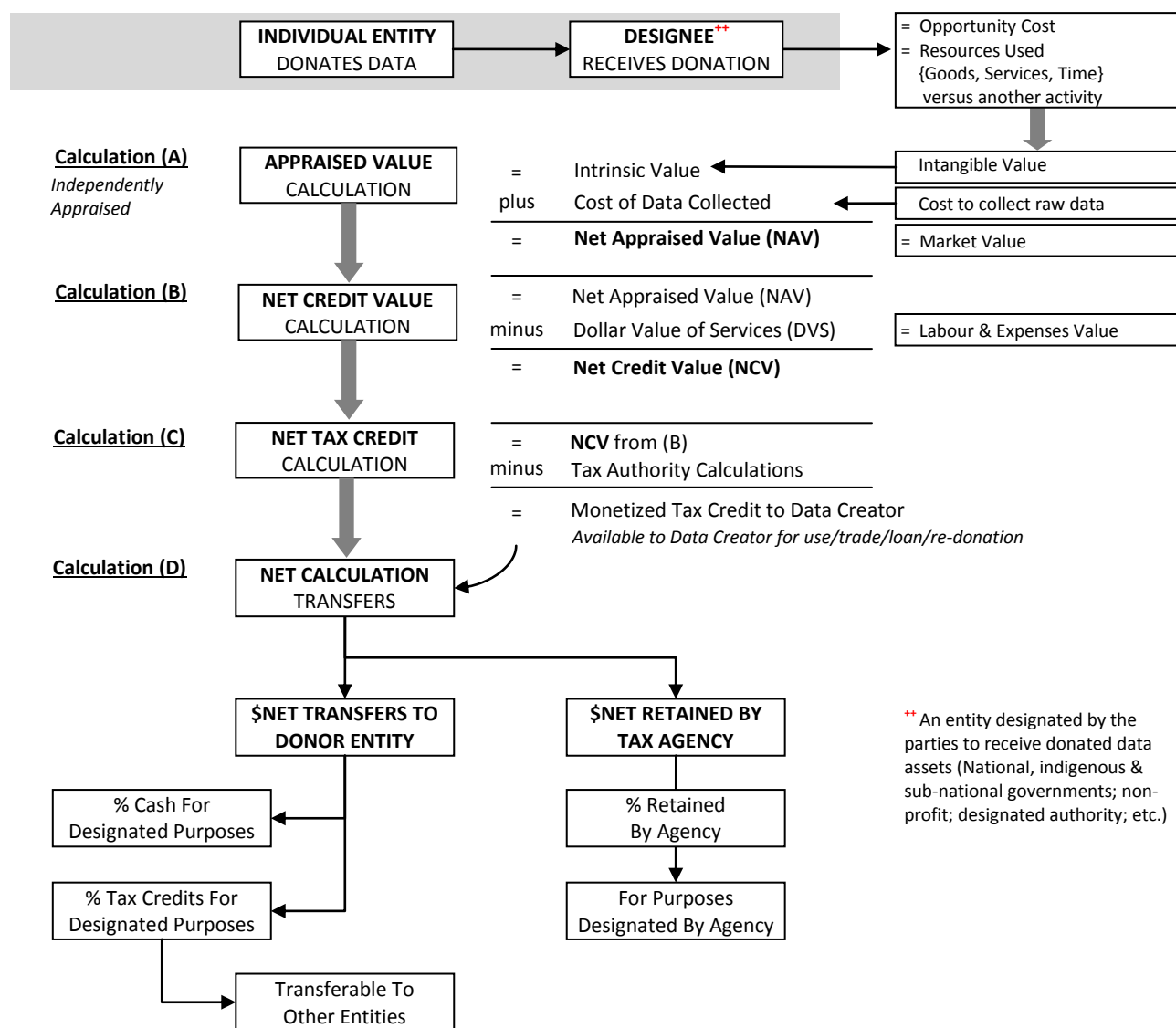
Thus, for donating purposes, Competitive Tax Authorities create "Cost of Data Collected"

- Cost of Data Collected = Gross donated value of donated data {Claimable}
- Dollar Value of Services = Labour Expense to Convert {Not Claimable}
- Net Appraised value = Cost of Data Collected (minus) Dollar Value of Services
- Net Appraised Value translates to Net Credits of equivalent dollar value (Real, Accounting, Tax Credit, Annuity, etc)
- Net Appraised Value can be donated to non-profit(s) and/or Crown entities to obtain a Net Credit Value
- Non-profit(s) can trade Net Credits to other entities for other items of value

A.2. DECISION TREE

NET APPRAISED VALUE minus Dollar Value Of Services = NET CREDIT VALUE = TAX CREDIT VALUE	INTRINSIC {Intangible Value for Accounting Purposes} + COST OF DATA COLLECTED {Systematicized Collection} minus DOLLAR VALUE OF SERVICES {sort & analyze collected data = Equivalent to Labour Cost} = NET CREDIT VALUE = NET TAX CREDIT
--	--

A.3. CALCULATION TREE



Intrinsic Value	Intangible Value assigned to raw data {wild data which has been brought into being}
+	CODC {Activity Cost over Life of Activity (LOA)}*
	+ Expenses Cost
	+ Fuel Cost Average
	+ Supplies Cost Average
	+ Weighted Value of Difficulty to Obtain Data
	= CODC _{gross} for LOA
	x Equivalent Independently Valued Expertise (EIVE)
	Where EIVE = Internal Expertise* x Class {Weighted to \$Value for Expertise accorded for: Donor expertise + skill sets + cost to Tax Authority to acquire data on its own}
CODC	= CODC _{net} for LOA = Cost of Data Collected (CODC)
= NAV	Net Appraised Value (NAV)
minus	
DVS	Dollar Value of Services (DVS) {Labour & Services Expense to Collate & Analyze Data}
= NCV	= Net Credit Value = Tax Credit Value {Donor & Tax Authority's apportion values for designated purposes}
	<i>*{for example shown here: CODC line-items will vary as per definitions approved by the parties}</i>