

Reeve: An Explanation of On-Chain Data

The published transactions on-chain possess a specific structure with varied data elements. This section explains the transaction structure step-by-step with examples for clarity.

Financial Report: Balance Sheet

The [balance sheet](#) provides a snapshot of the Foundation's financial position at the end of 2023. It shows what the Foundation owns (Assets), what it owes (Liabilities), and the initial endowment, including some technical accounting items (Foundation Capital).

Data structure:

- org: information about the organization that owns the reports
- year: the reporting period (2023)
- type: indicates the type of data being recorded, in this case "Report"
- subtype: specifies the type of report (Balance Sheet)
- interval: reporting interval ("Year")
- data: contains the actual financial data

Key sections:

- assets: resources with economic value that the organization owns or controls, with the expectation that they will provide a future benefit
 - current_assets: the most liquid assets, that can be readily used to meet obligations (cash_and_cash_equivalents, crypto_assets, prepayments_and_other_short_term_assets and other_receivables)
 - non_current_assets: long-term assets (held for longer than one year) (financial_assets, investments, property_plant_equipment and intangible_assets)
- liabilities: obligations that the Foundation owes to others
 - current_liabilities: obligations due within one year (trade_accounts_payable, accruals_and_short_term_provisions and other_current_liabilities)
 - non_current_liabilities: obligations due after one year (long-term provisions)
- Foundation Capital:
 - capital: initial assets endowed to the Foundation during its formation
 - results_carried_forward: accumulated profits from previous years
 - profit_for_the_year: net income (assets - liabilities) for the reporting period

Balance sheet equation: Assets = Liabilities + Capital

Financial Report: Income Statement

The [income statement](#) shows the Foundation's financial performance in 2023. It summarizes revenues, expenses, and the resulting profit for the year.

Structure:

- org: information about the organization that owns the reports
- year: the reporting period (2023)
- type: indicates the type of data being recorded, in this case “Report”
- subtype: specifies the type of report (Income Statement)
- interval: reporting interval (Year)
- data: contains the actual financial data

Key sections:

- revenues: this section shows the core income earned from the foundation’s activities
 - other_income: miscellaneous income
 - build_of_long_term_provision: an income related to earmarked funding
- cost_of_providing_services (COGS): costs we incur for services provided by external vendors and partners to fulfill the Foundation’s mission
- operating_expenses: costs of running the Foundation
 - personnel_expenses: salaries and employee benefits
 - rentExpenses: rent for office space or facilities
 - general_and_administrative_expenses: general running costs
 - depreciation_and_impairment_losses_on_tangible_assets: decrease in value of physical assets
 - Amortization_on_intangible_assets: Decrease in value of non-physical assets
- financial_income: this section includes income and expenses from various financial activities
 - financial_income: revenues generated from financial activities and investments
 - staking_rewards_income: income earned from participating in the Cardano network's staking mechanism
 - net_income_options_sale: profit from selling options on treasury management
 - financial_expenses: expenses related to financial activities, including charges, trading, storage, and foreign exchange losses
 - realised_gains_on_sale_of_cryptocurrencies: profit from selling cryptocurrencies held by the foundation
- extraordinary_income: unusual or infrequent income or expenses
- tax_expenses: the amount of income tax the foundation incurred

Calculating the results:

- Gross profit = revenues - cost_of_providing_services
- Operational Result = Gross Profit - operating_expenses +/- financial_income
- Results before tax = Operational Result +/- extraordinary_income
- Profit for the year = Results before tax - tax_expenses

Accounting Transactions

Data structure:

- org: include the information about the organization the data belongs to
 - country_code: the country where the organization is based ("CH" for Switzerland)
 - name: the name of the organization ("Cardano Foundation")
 - tax_id_number: the organization's tax identification number
 - id: a unique identifier for the organization within Reeve
 - currency_id: the default currency used by the organization for its accounting in the international standard format (ISO_4217:CHF).
- type: indicates the type of data being recorded, in this case "Individual transactions"
- data: is an array containing the actual accounting transactions

Accounting transactions details:

Each object within the data array represents a [single accounting transaction](#). Within each accounting transaction are items that represent events being recorded in the transaction. An accounting event is anything that can change the information reported by the organization.

- date: the date the accounting transaction was recorded
- number: unique identifier of the accounting transaction in the accounting system
- batch_id: unique identifier of the batch to which the transaction belongs in Reeve
- id: unique identifier of the accounting transaction in Reeve
- type: identifies the type of accounting entry. Here, it's a "Journal," which means a general ledger entry in accounting
- items: an array of individual events within the transaction
 - amount: the amount of the accounting event, in the specified currency
 - document: details about the source document that triggered this accounting event.
 - number: the document number
 - currency: the currency of the event
 - cust_code: code of the currency in the accounting transaction (ada).
 - id: the international standard identifier for the event's currency. It can be the standard fiat currency code or digital token identifier. (ISO_24165:ADA:HWGL1C2CK). Using the ISO codes helps prevent errors and confusion when dealing with different currencies.
 - id: a unique identifier for the item within the transaction

- event: details about the nature of the event
 - code: unique identifier for the event, in Reeve
 - name: a human-readable description of the event (Staking Reward Revenue)
- fx_rate: the foreign exchange rate used to convert the event's amount to the organization's default currency
 - accounting_period: defines the time period this transaction belongs to, for financial reporting

The [depicted example transaction](#) reads:

- On 30/09/2023, the Cardano Foundation received 117.386,44 ada as Staking Rewards revenues. At the time, 1 ada was worth about 0.245405 (Swiss Francs).
- This transaction was recorded in the Foundation's accounting system as journal entry number JOURNALCF-257.