

Frequently Asked Questions

The FASB has received the following frequently asked questions about the U.S. GAAP Financial Reporting Taxonomy (UGT). The answers to these questions provide responses to general inquiries concerning the UGT. Users looking for guidance to conform with SEC XBRL filing requirements should look to the SEC EDGAR Filer Manual (EFM) and other information provided on the SEC website at xbrl.sec.gov.

List of Questions

Comments Received through FASB Online Review and Comment System

1. [The element name is misspelled, for example, ScheduleOfCapitalLeasedAssetsTable contains an extra "s". Should it be corrected?](#)
2. [The element name does not match the standard label, for example, DebtInstrumentCarryingAmount has a standard label of *Long-term Debt, Gross*. Should it be corrected?](#)
3. [I have a comment to submit through the FASB Online Review and Comment System that is applicable to multiple elements; should I submit the comment on every element?](#)
4. [Can you undeprecate the element FinancingAxis \[for example\]?](#)
5. [Can you add an element for the accounting policy concerning treasury stock?](#)
6. [Can you please add elements to disclose covenants and/or non-GAAP measures, such as *earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization \(EBITDA\)*?](#)

Instance Documents Creation and Editing

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2. [Is it appropriate to use RangeAxis for dates?](#)
3. [The UGT contains numerous elements for "other" concepts, for example, OtherAssetsCurrent or ServicingAssetAtAmortizedValueOtherChangesThatAffectBalanceAmount. How should I use those elements?](#)
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UGT Design Structure

1. [Should *Class of Warrant or Right, Exercise Price of Warrants or Rights* \(ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisePriceOfWarrantsOrRights\) have an ItemType of perShareItemType?](#)
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Comments Received through FASB Online Review and Comment System

1. The element name is misspelled, for example, ScheduleOfCapitalLeasedAssetsTable contains an extra "s". Should it be corrected?

No. The element names have no semantic meaning and could be any combination of characters, however nonsensical they may appear. The only relevant requirement is that the element names are unique.

Element names appear to be human readable as opposed to just machine readable because of a choice the XBRL community made years ago.

2. The element name does not match the standard label, for example, DebtInstrumentCarryingAmount has a standard label of *Long-term Debt, Gross*. Should it be corrected?

No. See the answer to Question #1.

EFM rule 6.8.5 previously required that "name attribute of an xsd:element should correspond to the standard label." This was an SEC filing requirement that has been superseded and did not necessarily apply to the UGT.

3. I have a comment to submit through the FASB Online Review and Comment System that is applicable to multiple elements; should I submit the comment on every element?

No. The comment should be submitted one time and either reference all of the elements or the section of the taxonomy where the elements are located.

4. Can you undeprecate the element FinancingAxis [for example]?

For previous versions of the UGT, elements have been undeprecated. However, going forward with the 2014 UGT, elements will no longer be undeprecated.

It is confusing to have an element go from deprecated to undeprecated from version to version of the UGT, and less confusing to keep it deprecated and create a new element.

5. Can you add an element for the accounting policy concerning treasury stock?

You can use the UGT element StockholdersEquityPolicyTextBlock.

The definition for this element includes the language, "disclosure of accounting policy for its capital stock transactions..." Treasury stock transactions would be capital stock transactions and this element is therefore appropriate to use.

Tagging narrative disclosures with elements with an ItemType of textBlockItemType is different than tagging numeric values. Disjointed paragraphs can be tagged with textBlockItemType elements, whereas elements that tag numeric values, such as monetaryItemType elements, can only tag one value. Because of this, tagging with textBlockItemType elements may have a broader application.

6. Can you please add elements to disclose covenants and/or non-GAAP measures, such as *earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)*?

Non-GAAP measures are difficult to standardize in the UGT because they are subject to entity specificity that is driven by management, covenants in debt agreements, or other similar considerations. It was decided that because of this diversity, non-GAAP measures would not be included in the UGT.

Instance Documents Creation and Editing

1. How should I use the rolling maturity elements compared with the fiscal maturity elements?

Filers will report future maturity schedules that have a fiscal-year basis. For the subsequent quarterly filings, the maturity schedule will show for the remainder of the fiscal year and then project forward based on the fiscal schedule. The following is an example of a fiscal year filing:

2013	\$	6,950
2014		6,950
2015		6,950
2016		6,950
2017		19,750
2018		655,763
Thereafter		410,000
Total principal payments		1,113,313
Less: Discount		(4,930)
Total debt on balance sheet	\$	1,108,383

The following is the interim disclosure:

Remainder of 2013	\$	3,452
2014		6,905
2015		6,905
2016		6,905
2017		40,505
2018		655,976
Thereafter		410,000
Total principal payments		1,130,648
Less: Discount		4,542
Total debt on condensed consolidated balance sheet	\$	1,126,106

Other filers simply roll their disclosure forward from period to period. Those disclosures will not use the remainder elements to stay on a fiscal-year basis, but will instead project forward a

“rolling” year (so disclosing from 2Q20X1 to 2Q20X2). The following is an example of “rolling” year disclosure for fiscal-year end:

Future minimum lease payments for each of the next five years under these operating leases at December 31, 2012 are approximately as follows:

Year Ending December 31, 2012:	Franklin	Philadelphia	Total
2013	\$ 421,000	\$ 185,000	\$ 606,000
2014	431,000	189,000	620,000
2015	441,000	194,000	635,000
2016	451,000	198,000	649,000
2017	383,000	83,000	466,000
Total	\$ 2,127,000	\$ 849,000	\$ 2,976,000

The following is the interim disclosure:

Future minimum lease payments for each of the next 5 years under these operating leases are as follows:

	Franklin	Philadelphia	Total
For the period ending March 31,			
2013	\$ 319,000	\$ 138,000	\$ 457,000
2014	434,000	187,000	621,000
2015	444,000	192,000	636,000
2016	454,000	196,000	650,000
2017	382,000	82,000	464,000
Total	\$ 2,033,000	\$ 795,000	\$ 2,828,000

Because of that divergence, the UGT has two sets of maturity schedules—one set for fiscal-year disclosures and another for when the filing has rolled its maturity schedule forward from the previously disclosed maturity schedule.

It is the intent of the UGT modeling that a filer who rolls its maturity schedules forward from one period to the next should use the rolling maturity schedules. Filers who keep their maturity schedules on a fiscal-year basis should use the fiscal schedule elements for all such disclosures. Filers who do not report maturity schedules for interim disclosures should use the fiscal-year disclosure elements.

The proposed 2014 UGT definitions have clarified the intent of the elements.

2. Is it appropriate to use RangeAxis for dates?

RangeAxis can be used in instances in which the date value is useful life. For example, it is common to disclose the useful life of property, plant, and equipment as a minimum and maximum life, and that would be an acceptable use of RangeAxis.

It would not be appropriate to use RangeAxis for earliest and latest because those terms are not synonymous with minimum and maximum.

- The UGT contains numerous elements for “other” concepts, for example, OtherAssetsCurrent or ServicingAssetAtAmortizedValueOtherChangesThatAffectBalanceAmount. How should I use those elements?

The “other” elements are specific to captions in the financial statements that indicate the amount is an “other.” The following is a sample disclosure of how to use OtherAssetsCurrent:

Income tax receivable	318	2,430
Other current assets	818	852
Total current assets	223,933	260,188

OtherAssetsCurrent should not be used for precise concepts that are not represented by elements available in the UGT. The following is a sample disclosure of how not to use OtherAssetsCurrent:

The screenshot shows a software window with a title bar 'Deposits' and a close button 'X'. The main content area is divided into sections: '- Definition', '+ References', and '- Details'. The '- Details' section is expanded, showing 'Name: us-gaap_OtherAssetsCurrent', 'Namespace Prefix: us-gaap_', and 'Data Type: xbrli:monetaryItemType'. Below this, there is a table with three columns: 'Goodwill', 'Total assets', and two columns of 'XXXX' values.

Goodwill	XXXX	XXXX
Total assets	XXXX	XXXX

While the focus tends to be on reducing extension rates, using “other” elements in such ways has unintended consequences. It makes it difficult for the staff to determine concepts missing from the UGT and it makes consumption of XBRL data more difficult.

Certain “other” elements have legacy definitions that include the phrases, “not otherwise specified in the taxonomy,” “not elsewhere specified in the taxonomy,” “not otherwise defined in the taxonomy,” or other variations of those phrases. That verbiage is incorrect and is not the purpose of the “other” elements. “Other” elements should only be used on concepts identified as “other” in the financial statements.

- How do we report the number of weeks with an element that has an ItemType of durationItemType?

The 2004 specification for the ISO8601 includes the format of “PnnW” to allow the specification of a period in number of weeks. The “W” indicator cannot be combined with the other period indicators supported in the format “PnnYnnMnnDTnnHnnMnnS”.

However, the current XBRL specification refers to an earlier version of the XML standard that does not include support for weeks. As a result, no implementation of XBRL supports the use of weeks in a filing using “PnnW”. If a filer expresses duration in weeks, the week’s duration format cannot be used.

You can convert weeks to days by multiplying the value by seven and reporting the durational period in days or convert the weeks to other periods, such as months.

UGT Design Structure

1. Should *Class of Warrant or Right, Exercise Price of Warrants or Rights* (ClassOfWarrantOrRightExercisePriceOfWarrantsOrRights) have an ItemType of perShareItemType?

Yes it should according to the Units Registry. However, due to high usage it was decided not to deprecate the element and replace it with an element that has an ItemType of perShareItemType.

2. Why do you model from only one side of the transaction, and how is it decided which side of the transaction to model from?

Generally, the FASB models from one side of the transaction—the income statement, accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), or cash flow. Both sides are not needed because the concept can be conveyed by one element. For example, depreciation expense can be the same element on the income statement as the element used in a roll forward of accumulated depreciation.

3. Can you add members that represent the states of the United States (for example, California or Maryland)?

Those members exist as part of the *State or Province* taxonomy that is maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

When preparers import the UGT, the following taxonomies that are maintained by the SEC are imported as well:

Country Code

Currency

Document and Entity Information

Exchange

Investment

The following taxonomies that are maintained by the SEC must be explicitly imported for use:

NAICS

SIC
State or Province