The SIE File format

An introduction

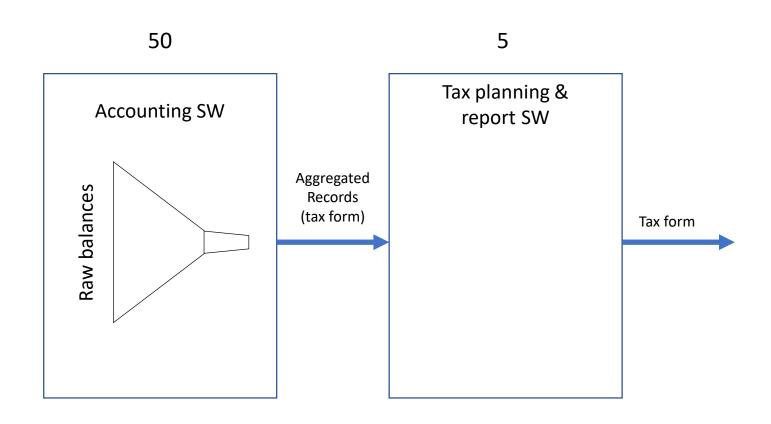
Lars Hansson

The SIE acronym

Standardized **I**mport and Export

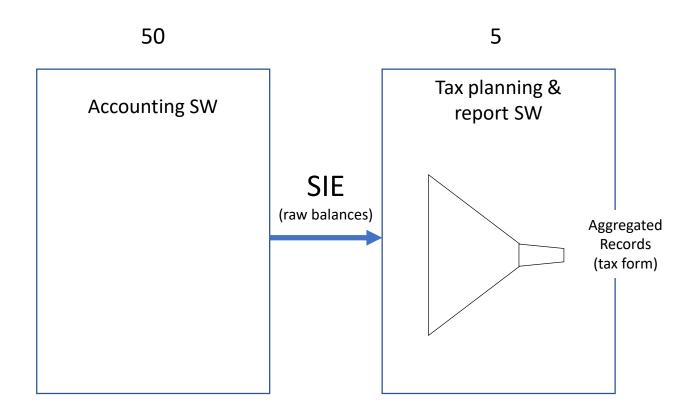
How it all started – 1992

The problem



Primary goals

- System independence
- Taxonomy independence



Content of the SIE type 1 file

Basic info (company id, fiscal years)

```
#RAR 0 20190101 20191231
```

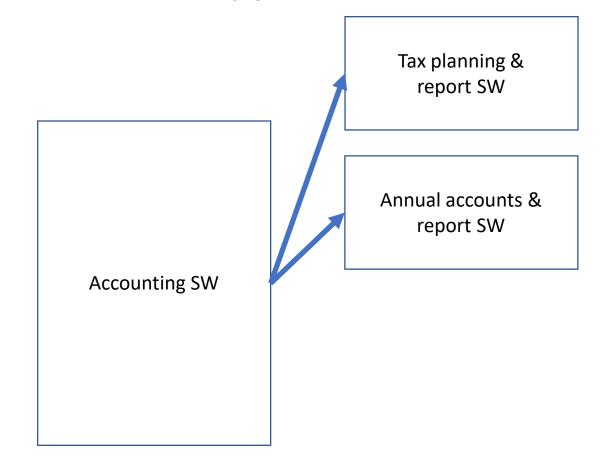
Chart of accounts

```
#KONTO 5810 "Travel expenses"
```

Raw balances

```
#UB 0 1510 2560,57
```

Uses – SIE type 1



Success factors

- Simplicity
- No taxonomy!

- No conformance costs
- Low threshold for implementation

The BAS chart of accounts

- Structure based on the Annual Accounts Act
- Framework
- Rigid structure with ≈ 100 account groups
- Flexible
- ≈ 1 200 suggested accounts

15+ variants created by trade organizations

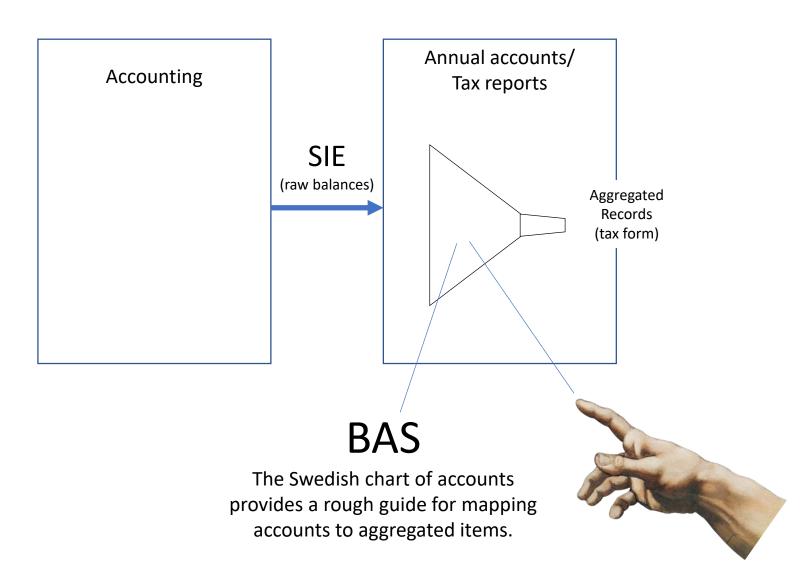
Mapping tables

- BAS \rightarrow Tax form
- BAS → Annual accounts

Created by BAS and the Tax Authority

NB Suggestions only

The mapping process



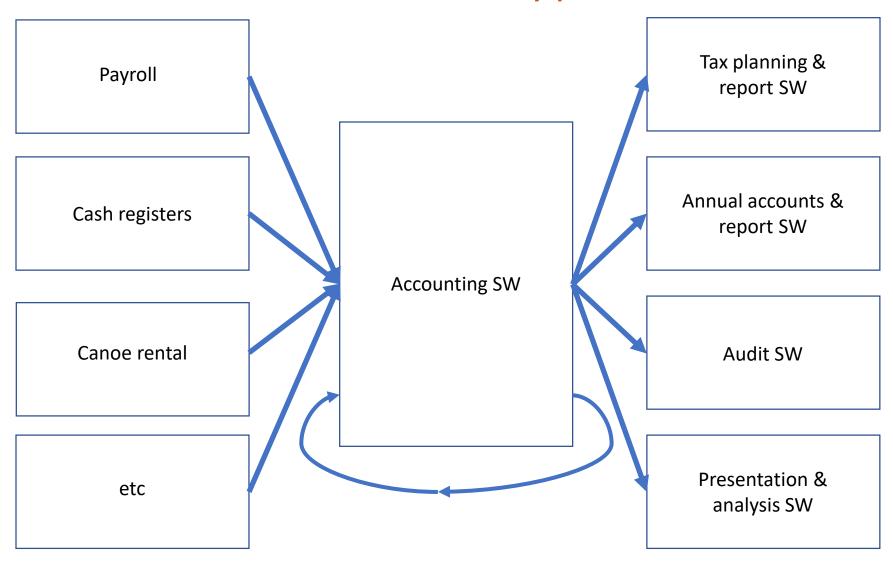
1994 – SIE type 4

Content of the SIE type 4 file

- Basic info (company id, fiscal years)
- Chart of accounts
- Raw balances
- Journal entries in and out

```
#VER A 43 20190405 "Travel expenses"
{
    #KONTER 1930 {} -23000,00
    #KONTER 5810 {} 23000,00
}
```

Uses – SIE type 4

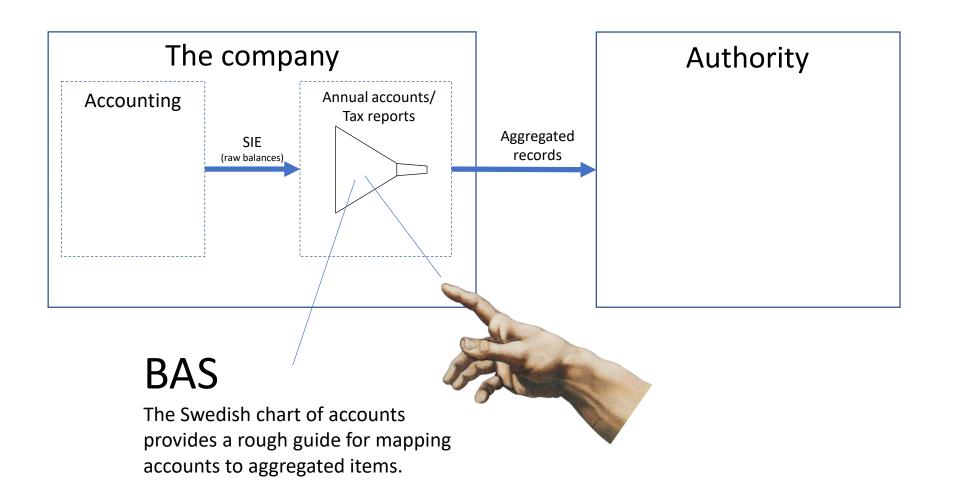


File format shortcomings

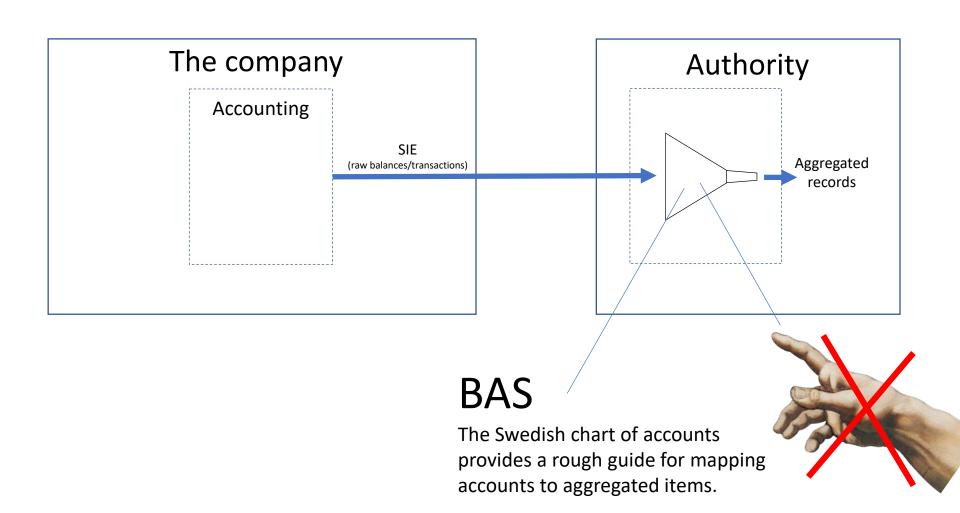
- Pre-XML
- Pre-UNICODE

- Close-but-no-cigar SIE files
- Online test site http://sietest.sie.se

Limited use outside the company domain



Limited use outside the company domain



2016 – SIE type 5 The next generation

- Based on SIE 4
- Modern file format (XML, UNICODE)

Added support for:

- Foreign currency
- Accounts payable, accounts receivable and other control accounts
- Embedded vouchers
- Digital signatures

SIE 5 as a system independent archive

- A massive interest
- SAAS creates a new demand

Is the subset enough?