From: Robert Zingher [

Sent: Friday, January 22, 2016 1:23 PM

To: OCA

Subject: Petition for Rule Making - Reg S-X (17 CFR 229.301)

Robert D. Zingher, BS, MBA (Acctg)



By Electronic Mail

January 21, 2015

Mr. Brent J. Fields
Secretary
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549-1090

Mr. James Schnurr, Chief Accountant

RE: Petition for SEC Rulemaking to advance from just comparative columnar format, per 17 CFR § 229.301, to also include diagramming of account relationships (DOAR) within financial statements to improve investor's identification of financial data that operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon purchasers or the market due to misrepresentation or omission about publicly traded company

Dear Secretary - Brent Fields, and Chief Accountant - James Schnurr,

By this Petition, and in accordance with 17 CFR 229.301 of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") rules - Standard Instructions for Filing Forms and as an accountant for better financial information operating against fraud or deceit upon the purchaser, I respectfully request that the Commission take swift action to promulgate rule(s) to make the market less susceptible to fraud or deceit based on columnar financial data. Columnar financial data hides account fiscal relationships which DOAR diagramming of account relationships would reveal. DOAR rules would improve the protection of investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation.

Selected financial data section, 17 CFR 299.3011, states [to] "furnish in comparative columnar form the selected financial data for the registrant." A comparative columnar financial format has been an excellent 20th century fiscal tool which presumes that financial accounts exist in isolation. Financial statements present end-of period account values without consideration of the relationship to one or more other accounts. DOAR shows the relationship among accounts and the accumulated value disclosed in the financial statement. Audited financial statements with DOAR diagrams "lowers the bar" and makes financial data less susceptible to fraud or deceit upon instrument purchasers and upon the wider market, due to misrepresentation or omission in disclosed data.

The current fraud rule, 17 CFR § 240 10 b-5, emphasizes is to curing after-the-fact of fraud-on-the-market or common fraud. DOAR is a superior approach which proactively makes misrepresentation or omissions within financial statements more obvious and therefore less likely to operate as fraud or deceit upon instrument purchasers or the market.

Due to the growth in computer capacity, DOAR account disclosure and the DOAR vocabulary is a selective combination of 1) "T" account diagramming protocols and 2) UML (Universal Mark-Up Language) protocols. UML is symbol dictionary for engineering diagrams. Two technical monographs are needed to define the conventions of DOAR vocabulary and language. A registrant's financial statement will define the diagram elements and account relationships required in a single comprehensive DOAR diagram. To an observer a single comprehensive DOAR diagram might resemble an architectural building drawing or an integrated circuit drawing. Multiple DOAR diagrams could be issued on a single page format with each page showing specific grouping of related accounts. In the first monograph, the primary and other advisable diagrams of account groups will be explained. In a second monograph, the visual conventions for DOAR vocabulary and language will be explained. A common dictionary for DOAR is necessary for the market to learn the single DOAR visual vocabulary and language for financial statement diagrams.

Through rulemaking for DOAR financial statement diagramming the Commission will provide a disclosure mechanism to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation.

