

**Dresden, 29<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> October 2009**

**III WORKING GROUP ON IFRS IMPACT AND  
CBSO DATABASES**

**Document n° 4**

**Standard IFRS-compliant formats  
Impact of IFRS issued in 2008**

**European Committee of Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (CBSO)**



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## I. INTRODUCTION AND THE PATH ALREADY COVERED

This document mainly aims at reporting to and at informing the European Committee of Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO hereinafter) on two main matters:

- a. the preparation of the standard IFRS-based formats by the CBSO participating in the III WG, with two levels of detail: extended, with the whole set of disclosures required by IFRS, and reduced, that is to say, the one that could become in the future the common information available in the European CBSO;
- b. an explanation of the work performed concerning the ERICA<sup>1</sup> 1 database and with XBRL, which has given rise to a taxonomy based on the reduced format.

With respect to the preparation of an IFRS-compliant format which could be used in the future as a common format, the III WG decided to build up a standard input. The working method followed started with a look into the different IFRS approved by the IASB<sup>2</sup>, creating, as a methodology of work, a format as extensive as possible as an initial step. Afterwards, members of the III WG tested and decided on the information considered essential and useful in order to reduce the extension of the format or, at least, to foresee which could be the common points of the European CBSO databases in the future. In the definition of the formats, the IFRS-GP<sup>3</sup> Taxonomy was used as starting point. The extended standard format and its methodological note were finished between 2002 and 2004.

During 2005, the III WG focused on the definition of the reduced format, especially on coherency issues between the extended and the reduced format. After the definition of a stable version of the reduced format, the III WG worked in a joint project with the IASC Foundation XBRL Team (IASCF-XBRL Team) regarding the extension of the IFRS-GP Taxonomy (2005 and 2006), in order to create an XBRL taxonomy based on the reduced format. This work continued in subsequent years, giving rise to the ERICA 1 database, which contains the financial statements of around 150 European quoted consolidated groups. Similarly to previous years, in 2009 the reduced format has been updated considering feedback received from members of the III WG, the latest version of the IFRS Taxonomy and those IFRS issued during 2008.

Accordingly, the III WG currently works with two versions of the standard format:

- a. The extended format, which contains a full set of information requirements derived from IFRS. The extended format may become a tool and a cornerstone for other European institutions which plan to create a CBSO in the future.

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<sup>1</sup> European Register of IFRS Consolidated Accounts.

<sup>2</sup> International Accounting Standards Board.

<sup>3</sup> The IFRS-GP taxonomy (general purpose) was renamed in 2008 to IFRS Taxonomy. For further information, please refer to <http://www.iasb.org/xbml/index.html>

- b. The reduced format, containing information required by at least four countries of the III WG. As stated before, this reduced format intends to be a compromise of minimum common information available in all European CBSO in the future, which could be the basis for a European database, and which helps in the updating process of BACH and ESRD databases to IFRS.

All current existing CBSO creating IFRS-compliant questionnaires can try to use as basis the reduced format (as minimum) and the extended standard format (as maximum). On that purpose, the National Bank of Belgium has published in its website an adaptation of the reduced format as an example of an IFRS-compliant format ([IAS-IFRS model](#)). The Deutsche Bundesbank has also used the reduced format in a project of financial statements collection for risk analysis purposes. Banco de España also has taken into account the format in the project for creating a consolidated database, although it has been impossible to use it directly, as only a subset of all the information required by IFRS is submitted in a standardized way to the Spanish Stock Exchange Commission by the Spanish quoted groups.

The III WG has decided to continue testing yearly the usability of the reduced format with real financial statements of European quoted groups (known as real cases), updating the ERICA 1 database. The III WG considers all this work as a valuable starting point for the analysis of the use of IFRS by European consolidated groups and of the feasibility of a common database. The information uploaded in 2009 refers to financial statements as of 31th December 2008.

The group also started in 2007 a new project of developing a new database (ERICA 2), which includes the minimum common information in the three consolidated databases currently working in the members of the III WG: France, Germany and Italy. The objective is to have a wide database with as many European consolidated groups as possible, although the information available is not as comprehensive as the one in ERICA 1. For further information about this project, the reader can refer to the document focused on ERICA 2 also presented to the ECCBSO.

This document is structured in four chapters and five annexes. The second chapter shows main features of both the extended and the reduced standard formats. Afterwards, the process of definition of the XBRL taxonomy of the reduced format is briefly explained, as well as the work performed with real cases (chapters three and four). Finally, four annexes are separately presented, comprising a summary of the changes in the formats (annex 1), the extended format (annex 2), the reduced format (annex 3) and the methodological note of the reduced format (annex 4). Annex 5, included in this document, discloses the feedback obtained from the work with real cases.

## II. STANDARD FORMATS DEFINED BY THE III WG

### II.1. STANDARD EXTENDED FORMAT

The III WG decided to develop an IFRS-based standard format, taking into account most of the requirements for accounting information to be disclosed under IFRS. In Annex 2, which contains the extended format, there is a precise reference to the IFRS paragraph that requires the information and also to the taxonomy, if any, where the item is found (i.e., IFRS or CBSO-RF).

The most significant decisions taken by the III WG regarding the definition of the extended format are the following:

- **Employment:** although disclosures concerning employment were removed from the revised version of IAS 1, the III WG decided to maintain the employment chart in the format, as employment is a core subject of the analysis in some CBSO.
- **Acquisitions and disposals:** information about the main acquisitions and disposals in the accounting period is required, although the latter are not explicitly defined in the IFRS Taxonomy.
- **Income statement by function:** due to the importance given to certain disclosures in the income statement by nature, the III WG decided to set up additional disclosures by nature (among others, a breakdown of employee expenses, depreciation and amortization, and impairment losses).
- **Income statement by nature:** several disclosures other than those prescribed by the IFRS Taxonomy were added; namely, a further breakdown of operating expenses.
- **Income statement by function and by nature:** the III WG considered significant to get information on government grants related to income and government grants related to assets transferred to income. Besides, information on operating leases was added as well as other captions regarding subcontracting, external staff, purchases and changes in inventories, gains and losses on the disposal of land, and sales and purchases in foreign countries.
- **Changes in fair value of non-current assets:** the III WG agreed in the consideration of these changes within operating expenses, based on the fact that the valuation method chosen by the entity shall not affect the profit (loss) from operations. Thus, if depreciation and amortization (expenses arising when valuating at cost) are considered as operating expenses, a similar treatment must be given to changes in fair value of non-current assets (expenses arising when valuating at fair value).
- **Use of net values:** the III WG decided to provide figures in net terms in balance sheet. Information on accumulated depreciation and amortisation, impairment losses and other reductions in the

value of assets can be found in the corresponding notes. The reconciliation chart in each note is presented using net values as well.

- **Non-current / current assets and liabilities:** following the IFRS Taxonomy and IAS 1<sup>4</sup>, the III WG chose this method of presentation rather than the liquidity approach. However, according to the definition of current and non-current in IAS 1 and partially disagreeing with the IFRS Taxonomy, the III WG considered that all trade receivables and trade payables are within the definition of current. Therefore, no lines have been created in the format for non-current trade receivables and non-current trade payables.
- **Investment grants:** as IAS 20, which is devoted to the accounting for of government grants, allows the presentation either on the assets side (deducting the subsidised asset) or on the liabilities side (as deferred income), the III WG decided to allow this information to be shown as part of the notes to the assets or on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.
- **Land and buildings:** due to the importance for National Accounting of having a separate breakdown of land and buildings, a breakdown was set up, although the majority of countries in the III WG have declared they are not interested in this division, which is hardly found in real examples.
- **Investments in subsidiaries:** following the IFRS Taxonomy, it was decided to present this breakdown of non-current financial investments for individual accounts (although in some real cases this item has also been found in consolidated financial statements).
- **Other financial assets (non-current and current):** despite the fact that the IFRS Taxonomy does not contain information on financial assets by financial instrument and IAS 39 does not require it, the III WG considered of a great importance to detail the amounts of shares and participations, securities other than shares, loans, loans to related parties, and other financial assets.
- **Profit (loss) of the period:** although the IFRS Taxonomy does not clearly prescribe to detail the amount in equity within balance sheet, the III WG agreed to open a separate caption for it.
- **Statement of cash-flow:** the III WG decided to allow the presentation of this statement according to the direct and the indirect method.
- **Statement of changes in equity:** after the revision of IAS 1, the III WG slightly restructured this statement where income and expense recognised directly in equity is to be found. Besides as it is important for the system of analysis to have additional information on sale (purchase) of treasury shares and dividends, these lines appear separately in the statement.

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<sup>4</sup> According to IAS 1, items in the balance sheet should be classified as “current” and “non-current”, unless a liquidity presentation provides more relevant and reliable information.

- **Notes to financial statements:** the extended format contains the following notes:
  - Property, plant and equipment.
  - Investment property.
  - Intangible assets.
  - Biological assets.
  - Financial assets (with two reconciliations: by financial instrument and by financial destination / use of the investment), including a note on reclassifications as allowed by the latest amendment to IAS 39 in October 2008.
  - Current assets.
  - Provisions and grants.
  - Hedging instruments and risk note (assets & liabilities).
  - Borrowings and payables.
  - Borrowings movements.
  - Tax note.
  - Defined benefit plans.
  - Share-based payment plans.
  - Equity.
  - Related parties.
  - Segment reporting.
  - Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale.

## II.2. STANDARD REDUCED FORMAT

The aim of the reduced format is to be a compromise of minimum information throughout European CBSO. Needless to say, each member will freely decide about its extension, according to its needs for national use. During 2004 the III WG initiated the definition of the reduced format, once the opinion about essential items in the extended format was provided by each member. As a first approach, it was decided to consider the construction of the reduced format from those items stated as essential by at least four countries.

This work gave rise to a first draft version of the reduced format. In year 2005, inconsistencies within the format and with the extended format were analyzed and removed. Some lines, which were not deemed as essential separately, but in aggregate, were merged up as well. With the final version of the reduced format, the IASC Foundation extended the IFRS-GP Taxonomy 2005, creating the so-called CBSO-RF taxonomy, which exactly suited the reduced format. Since 2006 the III WG has updated every year both formats (extended and reduced), taking into consideration three different sources: feedback received from III WG's members during the year, the IFRS Taxonomy, and new IFRS and IFRIC issued<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> For further reference on this update, please refer to annex 1 of this document.

Moreover, the information in the reduced format is replicated in the ERICA 1 database and it is the basis for the further work carried out by the III WG regarding the ERICA 2 database.

A brief summary of the content of the reduced format is listed below:

- **General characteristics and employment:** most of the information about general characteristics of the entity continues to be required in the reduced format. Besides, information about employment was inserted in this note, as only a part of it was considered essential by members of the III WG. In 2007, information about accounting options allowed by IFRS was incorporated into this page.
- **Business combinations and consolidation:** this information has been merged into a single note. Regarding consolidation, only the total number of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be disclosed. On the other hand, relating to business combinations, the following information is separately required for acquisitions and disposals:
  - Name of entities acquired or disposed.
  - Type of acquisition (merger, acquisition, absorption, reverse acquisition, other).
  - Effective date of acquisition or disposal.
  - Percentage of voting shares acquired.
  - Turnover of the acquired or disposed entity.
- **Income statement by function and by nature:** these statements were largely summarized as a significant number of lines were not essential to the members of the III WG. These deletions mainly comprised breakdowns of gain (loss) from the disposal of non-current assets, finance costs, financial income from financial assets, depreciation and amortization, and impairment losses.
- **Assets:** some “of which” lines requiring information about related parties have been added and the following breakdowns have disappeared:
  - Land and buildings.
  - Other elements of property, plant and equipment.
  - Investment property.
  - Biological assets.
  - Investments in related parties.
  - Securities.
  - Inventories.
- **Liabilities:** in the same way the III WG proceeded with the assets, several “of which” disclosures were added. Besides, the following disclosures were deleted from the extended format:
  - Other reserves.
  - Borrowings from financial institutions (non-current and current).
  - Provisions (non-current and current).

- **Statement of changes in equity:** columns were reduced with the removal of the breakdown of reserves. Lines were also summarized, moving most of the lines related with income and expense recognised directly in equity (except surplus on revaluation of assets, foreign currency translation effects and fair value gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets) into a single line. The main movements affecting shareholders of the entity still have a separate line (for example, dividends, treasury shares or issue of shares).
  
- **Cash flow statement (direct method):** only main headings continue to appear in the format. Only breakdowns in this statement are the ones of cash flows from (used in) operations, acquisitions and disposals, and proceeds and repayments from cash flows from financing activities.
  
- **Cash flow statement (indirect method):** only main headings continue to appear in the format. Only breakdowns in this statement are the ones of acquisitions and disposals, and proceeds and repayments from cash flows from financing activities.
  
- **Notes:** most of the notes from the extended format disappeared in the reduced format. Those notes qualified as essential have been included into a single spreadsheet containing:
  - Movements of non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets, and biological assets), only disclosing main movements and their main elements.
  - Movements of provisions.
  - Amounts of development costs capitalized.
  - An analysis of the maturity date of borrowings.

As in previous years, in 2009 some guidance about the content of the aggregated lines in the reduced format has been added. The explanatory spreadsheet on how to fill in the statement of changes in equity has been attached to the methodological note.

### III. XBRL TAXONOMY OF THE REDUCED FORMAT

An XBRL taxonomy contains all the elements to be reported according to a reporting framework (Basel II or IFRS, for example) in a worldwide recognized format<sup>6</sup>. One of the main features of XBRL is the possibility of extending an already existing taxonomy. It is important to mention that an extension (or an extended taxonomy) does not necessarily mean an increase in the number of elements in the taxonomy; it may only consist of prohibitions to use certain elements.

The IFRS Taxonomy 2009<sup>7</sup> is the taxonomy listing every information requirements within the 2009 IFRS Bound Volume, giving as a result a taxonomy with around 2700 elements. As already mentioned before, the III WG has been extending the IFRS Taxonomy for CBSO purposes, using the reduced format as cornerstone. The taxonomy is named CBSO-RF and it can be found in the ECCBSO webpage.

In previous years, the III WG used XBRL for the collection of real data from companies applying IFRS, resulting in the creation of different versions of a showcase of a common database for the ECCBSO (named as ERICA, European Record of IFRS Consolidated Accounts).

In 2008, the workflow slightly changed as the III WG created the ERICA databases directly from the amounts keyed in in spreadsheets based on the reduced format. Banque Nationale de Belgique / Nationale Bank van België built the databases from the spreadsheets. However, with the development of the CBSO-RF taxonomy, it remains possible to add consolidated accounts to the database using XBRL. ERICA 1 and 2 databases have been used to assess the impact of IFRS on European quoted groups.

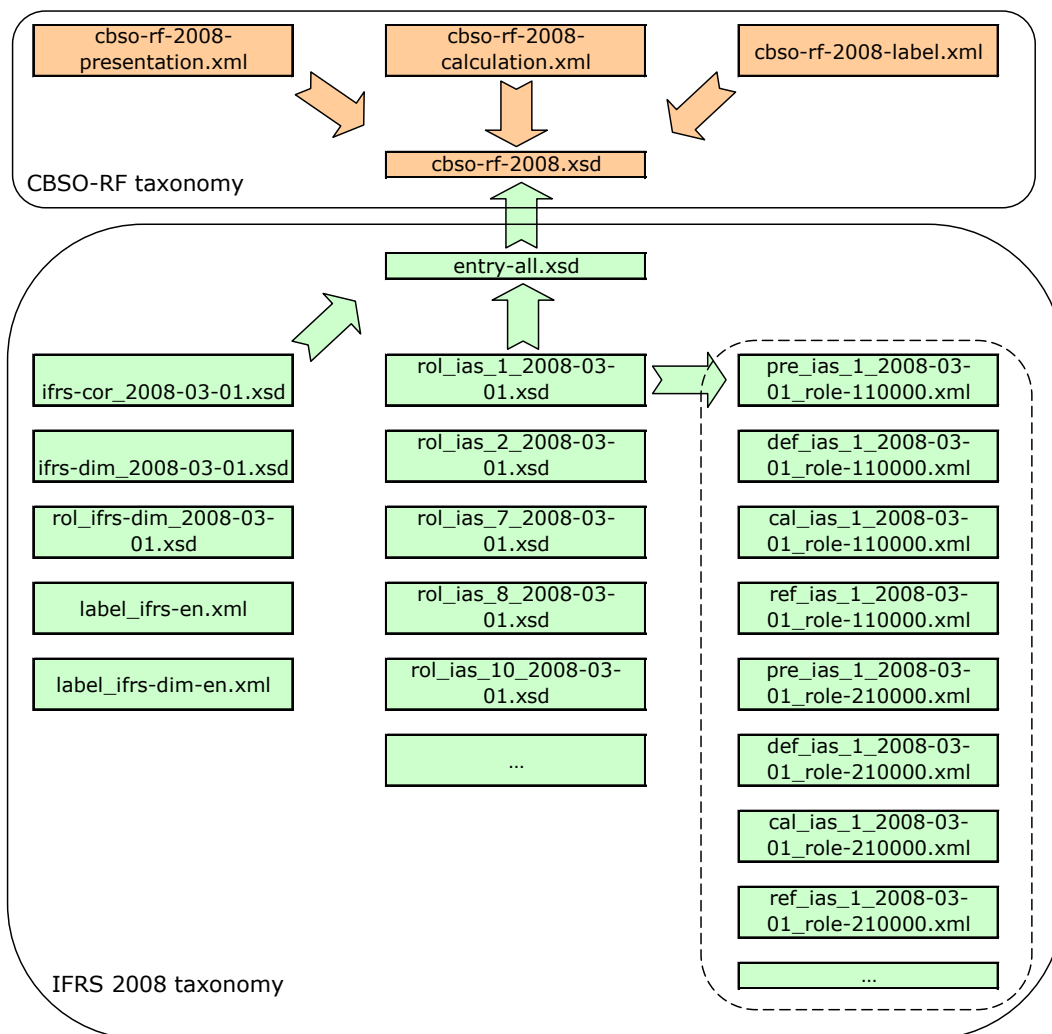
In 2009, as a consequence of the significant workload of III WG members and due to the minor changes implemented in the reduced format, the III WG decided not to develop an XBRL taxonomy based on the reduced format. However, pending on the resources available at the IASCF-XBRL Working Team and in the III WG, some efforts could be devoted to testing the robustness of XBRL and their interfaces with different databases, investigating the problems that could be faced in future in the versioning and updating process of them all: formats, databases and XBRL taxonomies.

The chart below summarizes the structure of the latest version of the CBSO-RF taxonomy, that of 2008, which is an extension of the IFRS Taxonomy:

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<sup>6</sup> For more information about XBRL, please refer to document 6 of this WG or to <http://www.xbrl.org/>

<sup>7</sup> For more information about this taxonomy, please visit <http://www.iasb.org/XBRL/IFRS+Taxonomy/IFRS+Taxonomy+2009.htm>



In all the work creating the CBSO-RF taxonomy and in particular in what the extension from the IFRS Taxonomy was concerned, the III WG has been assisted by the IASCF-XBRL Team, present in the III WG as an observer. The recently published IFRS Taxonomy Guide<sup>8</sup> was also considered.

<sup>8</sup> The full text of the IFRS Taxonomy Guide is available at <http://www.iasb.org/NR/rdonlyres/C052A8D1-695B-4044-B782-9D40B7CCDFBC/0/IFRSTaxonomyGuide2009download.pdf>

## **IV. USE OF THE IFRS-COMPLIANT FORMATS IN REAL CASES**

With the aim of assessing the applicability of the reduced format, the III WG has been using a number of financial statements of real European groups applying IFRS in the so-called real cases. Information has been stored in spreadsheets and, afterwards, in aggregated terms, in the ERICA databases, allowing as well the creation of XBRL instance documents.

Regarding the information itself, it should be pointed out that data are not directly provided by these groups, but collected from their websites. Data have been reorganised in order to fit the standard format developed by the III WG and, therefore, they shall never be used to analyse the results or situation of the corporations beyond III WG's purposes.

To the extent possible, the III WG has tried to maintain a constant sample of real cases, in order to be able to keep an historical record of IFRS-compliant consolidated financial statements. When it has not been possible (due to, amidst other causes, mergers or the group changing its address outside the European Union), another consolidated group has been taken, trying not to under- or overweight any sector of activity.

Financial information about real cases stored for years 2006, 2007 and 2008 has been used by the III WG for tentative analysis purposes. For further information about the results of this analysis, please refer to document 5, where a complete list of all the groups included in real cases can be found.

**ANNEX 1. IMPACT OF IFRS ISSUED IN 2008 ON ECCBSO FORMATS**

**ANNEX 2. STANDARD EXTENDED FORMAT**

**ANNEX 3. STANDARD REDUCED FORMAT**

**ANNEX 4. METHODOLOGICAL NOTE OF THE REDUCED FORMAT**

Please note that annexes 1 to 4 are presented in separate documents.

## ANNEX 5. FEEDBACK FROM THE WORK IN 2009 WITH REAL CASES

This annex contains the feedback received from III WG members regarding their work with real cases. Feedback might refer to the reduced format itself (therefore, it is quite useful in the next revision of the formats), to the process defined for data collection (via a spreadsheet) and dissemination within the III WG, or to organisational issues, amongst other topics. Besides, in some cases, the way the practical problems which arose in fulfilling real cases were solved is also explained in this annex.

### France

There are two approaches: cases prepared automatically with data available in the Banque de France dataset, and cases done manually with the financial reports.

#### a) **Cases prepared manually :**

Some difficulties are probably due to bad interpretations.

##### 1) Most of difficulties focus on financial revenues:

- Gain or loss on disposal of financial assets: are there included in other non operating income (expense)? Is there a difference between available for sale instruments and other financial assets?
- Difficulties to indentify clearly gain or loss on hedging instruments, and exchange differences recognised in profit or loss;
- In some groups, the cost of financial debt is net (interests received on cash and cash equivalents are deducted) and interest expense is unavailable.
- 

2) In financial liabilities: in some cases the breakdown between current and non-current is only available for the total, not for each kind of instrument.

##### 3) Some controls raise problems:

- Coherence between “Movements in Hedging assets (non-current and current) and no “Gain (loss) on financial instruments designated as hedges”: these elements are not clearly identified in the financial reports;
- “Payments of interest (Cash-Flow) n and Interest Expense (Income statement) n”: it’s difficult to reconcile both elements; payments of interests are included in operating activities in some groups;
- “Cash and cash equivalents n coincides with Cash-Flow n”: in current assets “cash and cash equivalents” are not equal to the corresponding item in the cash flow statement which is net from short term debts;

4) The date of major acquisitions or disposals: it is impossible to fill in correctly the date.

**b) Cases prepared automatically:**

The main difficulty concerns problems of relevance and homogeneity between the Banque de France database and the reduced format.

- Some detailed elements are missing in the Banque de France dataset and the homogeneity of the data is perfectible. For example, we may have the total figure for one element, but not the detail of its components: we adjust on the residual element (“Remaining reserves”, “Other employee charges”....).

- “Finance costs [for non-financial activities]”: in some cases, they are net of interest received on cash and cash equivalents and it is not possible to calculate clearly the element: gross interest expense is unavailable.

- Besides, relevance of some items is really perfectible and would need quality improvements in the Banque de France dataset: it is the case for the components of “Other reserves” in Equity.

**Germany**

Comments on items of the reduced format:

- I question (I think again) the term (as well as the existence of the item) "Hedging asset" and "Hedging liabilities" in the balance sheet. I have never seen "pure" hedging assets or liabilities on the face of the balance sheet and it is very difficult to get the respective values from the notes of financial instruments. Moreover, the reference to this item is "IAS 1.54.d", but the standard only refers to "financial assets". Altogether I think that the reduced format for this item does not reflect the reality of IFRS financial statements. I suggest replacing the item either to "financial instruments" or even dropping the elements and having a special disclosure sheet on financial instruments according to the example I sent a few days ago.
- In general I have the impression that the references to IAS/IFRS are not helpful in some (or even many) cases. Another example is the reference "IFRS 7.23.d, IFRS 7.24.a" to the item in the income statement "5. Gain (loss) on financial instruments designated as hedges (b)". The two references refer to information to the notes and not to a presentation on the face of the income statement. I doubt that it is possible to extract in general from the information in the notes to a presentation in the income statement.

Comments on the controls:

- The control "Variation in Intangible assets > 20%. Revaluation increase?", is hit in both cases but can be explained by other factors (change in scope of consolidation and additions). I question this

control as it concentrates too much on fair value. Moreover, we have the movement schedule on intangible assets where the information is explained in details. [Minor remark, there is a spelling mistake in "intangible"].

- Similar is the control "Decrease in Investment property > 20%. Gain or loss on derecognition assets? Decrease in fair value?", it is hit by Hartmann. The simple reason in this case for the decrease is a transfer to another item.
- Difficulties also appear in controls 12 and 13, hit by Volkswagen. I have entered here items in the balance sheet (see my remark above!!!), but the relevant information for the income statement can not be extracted. The term "Wrong" as result of the control is not appropriate in this case.
- The control "Borrowings, current = Information about breakdown of borrowings by maturity date" is hit by Volkswagen. The amounts entered in the reduced format are those of the financial statements and I have no doubts about their correctness. Thus, the term "Wrong" should be changed to "check the data". [Minor remark, there is a spelling mistake in "borrowings"].
- Volkswagen hits also the control "Other comprehensive income n (Comprehensive) coincides with 8.2. in Movements in equity n" (Volkswagen reports the statement of comprehensive income, although it does not early apply IAS 1). Again, I don't think that the information presented by Volkswagen is "Wrong".
- The controls on "Payments of interest (Cash-Flow) n and Interest Expense (Income statement) n" is hit by Volkswagen. There is no entry for interests in the financing section of the cash flow statement, as all is classified as operating. If the control is hit by many real cases, dropping this control should be considered.
- The control "Information in thousands of euros: Average wages > 6000" is hit by Volkswagen as it does not work properly if amounts are entered in millions.

## **Portugal**

To fill in some Portuguese real cases it was necessary to change cells formats in Liabilities & Equity - Line 18 (Share Premium) and Notes - Asset Movements - Line 19 (Depreciation expense - amortization) in order to allow negative values.

In general, Portuguese listed companies do not publish Statement of Comprehensive Income and the breakdown of borrowings by maturity date. In 30 real cases only 4 companies have Statement of Comprehensive Income and 9 have the breakdown of borrowings by maturity date. In the other cases,

we have assumed current borrowings as borrowings with maturity within one year and non-current borrowings as borrowings with maturity between one and five years.

## **Spain**

As in previous years, the Central Balance Sheet Data Office has fulfilled the 30 Spanish real cases with help from two trainees. We have had to substitute one group for a new one because it did not quote in 2008.

Below, we present our feedback on the work performed.

### a) Feedback on the excel spreadsheet.

The main improvement has been the control sheet. We think that it has helped us to get a homogeneous treatment of the different companies as the spreadsheets have been fulfilled by different people. We are sure that the final result is better because the information showed in the different sheets is coherent. Some of the controls can be improved and we will work on them for the next version.

Regarding each of the sheets, Spanish companies do not give details on the turnover of the acquired companies.

We have included a new sheet, Financial assets note, to show if Spanish companies are applying modified IAS 39 and IFRS 7. There are four different options:

- The group does not reclassify financial assets.
- The group reclassifies financial assets but there is no disclosed information.
- The group reclassifies financial assets, there is disclosed information but it is not enough.
- The group reclassifies financial assets and there is disclosed information. In this case, there are more information about the reclassification to fulfil.

None of them has reclassified financial assets.

### b) Feedback on IFRS application by Spanish groups

As we mentioned last year, the following patterns must be highlighted:

- Most companies do not specify if they have applied the revised IAS 23.
- Some companies do not break down other reserves.
- Some companies do not detach amortisation by element. This affects to Asset Balance Sheet and Non-current assets and provisions note.

- The number of companies that have applied the revised IAS1 is higher than the previous year, so, Comprehensive statement has been filled in by more groups.

## Document Management

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**Document name**                      **Standard format**  
 This document summarizes the work performed by this WG, in order to create a common format compliant with IFRS. After the introduction, the main characteristics of the extended and the reduced format are explained, as well as the XBRL extension of the reduced format. Annexes 1 to 4 can be found in separate documents.

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**Release**                                Doc4 - WGIII\_format\_2009\_F  
 Date: 15/10/2009

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**Revision History**                      Each distributed document forms a "final version".  
 List of successive "final versions"

Revision version	Revision date	Summary of Changes
Doc4 - WGIII_format_2009_D1	24/07/2009	Update of the document for year 2009
Doc4 - WGIII_format_2009_D2	24/09/2009	Second version of the document, for final approval in the meeting in Frankfurt.
Doc4 - WGIII_format_2009_F	15/10/2009	Final version of the document, approved by the III WG

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**Distribution**                            This document has been distributed to:

Version	Date of issue	Name
Doc4 - WGIII_format_2009_D1	24/07/2009	Members of the III WG
Doc4 - WGIII_format_2009_D2	24/09/2009	Members of the III WG
Doc4 - WGIII_format_2009_F	15/10/2009	Members of the III WG Members of the ECCBSO

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### Version management

Key dates: For each final version of the document, key dates for the national revisions or corrections

Name and date of revised document send by each member

Members	Draft		Revision		Approval
	Name	Date	Name	Date	Date
Austria			Sabine Wukovits		15/10/2009
Belgium			Camille Dümm		15/10/2009
France	Jean-Luc Cayssials	21/09/2008	Jean-Luc Cayssials		15/10/2009
Germany	Dominik Elgg	12/08/2009	Dominik Elgg		15/10/2009
Italy			Vincenzo Favale		15/10/2009
Portugal	Ana Barbara Pinto	28/08/2009	Ana Barbara Pinto		15/10/2009
Spain	Antonio Sánchez Jesús María Martínez	24/07/2009 16/09/2009	Antonio Sánchez Jesús María Martínez Manuel Ortega	24/09/2009 15/10/2009	15/10/2009

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