ERICA (EUROPEAN RECORDS OF IFRS CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS) WORKING GROUP

Document nº 4.1

XBRL in European CBSO

European Committee of Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)

CONTENTS

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I.   INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

From its inception, ERICA WG decided to follow the developments of XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) due to its potential to ease the raw data collection done by Central Balance Sheet Data Offices. Some of its members, in fact, has implemented in their systems of reporting this standard and used extensively, becoming even key actors in the development of XBRL in their countries (is the case of the CBSOs of Belgium, Italy and Spain, being currently active members of XBRL in their countries). Therefore ECCBSO took the decision to monitor the more recent European activities in this domain in its annual meeting.

There have not been main novelties in XBRL by countries from the issue of the previous version of this document, although it can be highlighted the following:

An important development of this year has been the regulation approved in Spain in June 2016 that standardize the credit assessment of SMEs by credit institutions, using to that purpose the XBRL files deposited by the non-financial corporations in the Mercantile Registers.

A remarkable fact happened in 2016 has been the organization of the XBRL Week in the ECB premises, hosted ty XBRL Europe and ECB.[1] During the event was clearly seen the need of interoperability among different standards (XBRL, SDMX, other), in order to better connect the data available in the computers of companies with the aggregated information submitted for regulatory purposes. While EBA and EIOPA had already decided to work with XBRL Taxonomy, ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority) has not still decided on this issue as it is explained below.

Financial Data Standardisation (FDS) Project and interoperability Framework in the Financial sector with FINREP, COREP and ANACREDIT (Frankfurt Interoperability Group) should be surveilled by the ERICA WG, once common specifications are developed.

During the revision of the IFRS Taxonomy Due Process carried out in 2016, it was agreed to publish *IFRS Taxonomy Update documents* for the related final IFRS Standards (or final amendments to the Standards) at the same time or soon after a Standard is released. Those documents are officially approved by the IASB by means of a ballot.

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[1]More details about the event can be found at http://eurofiling.info/portal/wp-content/uploads/XWF2016_AGENDA_FINAL.pdf

II.   XBRL, A WAY FOR RAW DATA COLLECTION AND TO REDUCE THE REPORTING BURDEN

II.1. HOW XBRL COULD CONTRIBUTE TO RRBP

What is XBRL?

XBRL is a licence-free electronic format for the communication of business and financial information that could ease the preparation, sharing and analysis of financial reports, statements and audit schedules. With XBRL, the set of accounting requirements (i.e. national GAAP, IFRS…) is converted in an electronic format (called taxonomy) which will be used to create an instance document. Being incepted in 2000, XBRL is today widely adopted all over the world and most of software tools and accounting packages are already XBRL compatible.

XBRL and the RRBP

XBRL brings individual benefits to financial supply chain participants, but its advantages are also global, such as translation and "information on demand". By tagging individual concepts, there cannot be any argument on the meaning of a tagged accounting disclosure. XBRL allows, when tagging an element, to provide its label and definition in any language and then to convert by a simple click a financial statement from one language to another. The concept of "information on demand" refers to getting immediate information from instance documents sent by a preparer to the receiving agency (supervisor, bank, investor…).

By providing an electronic interface to automate exchange of business and financial information, XBRL offers respective benefits to the three supply chain players:
- The issuer and/or its accountant
- The supervisor
- The analyst and/or shareholder

Thanks to XBRL, and when having the technology directly embedded in the accounting software, the preparer, or the filing company, will produce the required information in shorter time. Indeed, a continuous mapping between the company's chart of account and the required set of data will ease the production of the instance document.

For the accountant, any update coming from the supervisor in the required set of information could be automatically transferred into the accounting system and limit the human intervention to some checks. Furthermore, the assurance and audit could also be enhanced thanks to adequate XBRL tools.

Last but not least, the supervisor get the benefits of using XBRL not only by streamlining the data processing but also by ensuring the quality and the consistency of the filed information and by offering data users, sooner than before, a reusable set of data.

It must be however said that XBRL might present some issues that need to remain in mind when considering this emerging format:

- Adoption by SMEs: the number of XBRL projects around the world for non-public companies is growing fast (Spain, Belgium, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia, South Africa, United Kingdom, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, UAE are some examples), however these companies might find it more difficult than large entities to implement new reporting requirements
- Cost: implementation of XBRL should have cost-reducing effect in the long-term, however requires initial investment to prepare tagged financial information,
- Global adoption: today, most projects around the world are focused on financial and prudential supervision. Gradually other areas like tax or statistical reporting are also under XBRL programs (is the case of Belgium, UK and Germany). Benefits of XBRL will be higher with more extensive usage.

II.2 XBRL AND XBRL INTERNATIONAL

eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)[2] is an open standardised digital format for describing administrative data. It assists in the dissemination of company financial statements electronically, by enabling computers to read the information published. With XBRL, users of companies' financial information agree on a common vocabulary to identify each of the items that must be disclosed in financial statements. Each single vocabulary item, called a "tag", is attributed a particular meaning that unequivocally identifies each of the elements companies must or normally disclose about their activities in a given period allowing an 'apple-to-apple' comparison. Since all users of the information agree on the meaning of each and every element, once produced, a company's financial statement can be published on the internet or sent to several entities, be they tax authorities, union representatives, statistical offices, banks, shareholders, and so forth, who can directly import the statement into their databases, with very little or no human intervention. XBRL is, moreover, sufficiently flexible to allow the creation of new "tags" by a given company to identify any specific item[3]. The advantages of XBRL are its potential to: increase productivity in the collection of data by entities; increase the quality of the decisions based on the data collected, since more data and, therefore, greater confidence, can be obtained with the same resources; increase efficiency, since companies can reduce the lags in the dissemination of their data; and finally, increase transparency, since companies will no longer feel tempted to publish a negative but highly relevant piece of information in some footnote that a human user is unlikely to see.

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[2] For further information, please visit: http://www.xbrl.org/
[3] Such new concept is usually called 'extension'

XBRL International

XBRL has been developed by a non-for-profit organization called XBRL International Inc (XII)[4]. XII members are authoritative organisations involved at locations throughout the entire information supply chain for administrative data. The organization, functioning and structure of XBRL International were summarized in previous versions of this document; interested readers can know the main characteristics of the organization in these versions, as well to check the current situation of XBRL Int in its webpage www.xbrl.org.

Taxonomies

The XBRL specification provides a framework for expressing financial facts and associating them with financial concepts. This is achieved by using taxonomies. A taxonomy is a dictionary or vocabulary of financial facts, composed of several documents where each contains information about the structure, the language, the hierarchy and the relationship of the financial facts.

The creation of a whole taxonomy is a complex matter, which requires technical skills but also domain (financial or statistical) expertise. The steps involved in this process are the following:

1. Identifying and selecting the financial facts to be expressed
2. Creating the hierarchy of the expressed facts
3. Collecting the structured information
4. Technical creation of the taxonomy with the assistance of a tool
5. Optionally, submission of the new taxonomy to the XBRL Consortium for recognition and/or approval.

While some taxonomies are available for non-financial information (i.e. sustainability, GRI), most taxonomies refer to accounting principles (i.e. GAAP, IFRS). To know all the taxonomies available, visit the websites of the XBRL local organizations.

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[4] registered in Delaware, USA

II.3 THE SITUATION AND MAIN NOVELTIES OF XBRL IN EACH COUNTRY AND THE EU. NON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE IN XBRL

Jurisdiction		European Union	Austria	Belgium	France	Germany	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Spain
	Name	XBRL Europe	XBRL Austria	XBRL Belgium	XBRL France	XBRL Deutschland e.V.	XBRL Greece	XBRL Italia	XBRL Portugal	XBRL España
	Status Involvement of central bank / CBSO	Established European Business Register (EBR) (*) / BACH WG (database)	Not active use of XBRL for COREP and FINREP	Established Founding member and chairmanship	Established Only in the domain of COREP, FINREP and SURFI (Banking supervision), Solvency II (Insurance supervision). Founding member.	Established Founding member. Use of XBRL for COREP/FINREP, ICAAP (Banking Supervision)	Not established Use of XBRL for COREP and FINREP (Banking Supervision) & Solvency II (Insurance Supervision)	Established Banca d'Italia is founding member; CBSO is "ordinary" member since February 2008	Not established Use of XBRL for COREP and FINREP	Established Founding member. Chairs the International relations group. Former Secretary and Chairman of Strategic Committee

The above table summarizes the situation of the XBRL jurisdiction in each country belonging to the ERICA WG.

(*) Creation of a XBRL Taxonomy. The part of this taxonomy related to accounting information is based on the financial statements formats of the BACH database (Bank for the Accounts of Companies Harmonised).

The main XBRL projects developed with the number of reporting entities by country is disclosed in the following chart. More details are explained in subsequent pages.

COUNTRY: Austria				
	Taxonomy	**Owner**	**Purpose**	**Number of XBRL reporting entities**
				By XBRL converter	**Directly produced by entity**
In operation	FINREP / COREP taxonomy	European Banking Authority	Information from financial institutions under Oesterreichische Nationalbank supervision	647	0
Under development	No taxonomy	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY: Belgium				
Taxonomy	**Owner**	**Purpose**	**Number of XBRL reporting entities**	
			By XBRL converter	**Directly produced by entity**
1 – FINREP / COREP taxonomy	EBA - NBB	Information of Financial entities: Solvency ratio and IFRS		Around 160 entities
2 – Solvency II	EIOPA – NBB	Reporting data insurance supervision		
3 – Belgian GAAP taxonomy	NBB - CBSO	Filing of statutory annual accounts from Belgian non financial companies		Since April 2007 - Around 414.000 annual accounts a year (98% use XBRL)
4 - Survey taxonomies	Ministry of Economy - National Institute for statistics	Structural business survey	Paper filing (3%) encoded in XBRL by regulator	Since September 2009 - Around 30.000 entities a year (97% use XBRL)
		Job vacancy statistics survey	Paper filing (5%) encoded in XBRL by regulator	Since 2011 (95% use XBRL)
		Social rent survey		Since 2012 (100% use XBRL)
		Services producer price index		Since 2013 (100% use XBRL)
		Waste survey industry	Paper filing (30%) encoded in XBRL by regulator	Since 2013 (70% use XBRL)
		Construction output price index		Since 2013 (100% use XBRL)
		Tourism survey	Paper filing (20%) encoded in XBRL by regulator	Since 2013 (80% use XBRL)
		Structure of earning	Paper filing (100%) encoded in XBRL by regulator	

In operation (row label spanning rows 1–4)

			Industry output price index	Telephone filing (100%) encoded in XBRL by regulator	
			Waste survey agriculture	Paper filing (70%) encoded in XBRL by regulator	Since 2013 (30% use XBRL)
	5 - Financial statements taxonomy	Ministry of Finances - Tax department	Filing of corporate tax declaration		Since May 2011 - Around 313.000 entities in XBRL (70% use XBRL)
Under development	1 - Survey taxonomies	Ministry of Economy - National Institute for statistics	Under development		

COUNTRY: France				
Taxonomy		**Owner**	**Purpose**	**Number of XBRL reporting entities**
				By XBRL converter	**Directly produced by entity**
In operation	1 – FINREP / COREP taxonomy	Banque de France – ACP (Banking and insurance supervisor)	Information of Financial entities: Solvency ratio and IFRS		Around 800 entities
	2 – French GAAP taxonomy	Mercantile register	Deposit of annual accounts	Nearly not used	
	3 – SURFI taxonomy: Published in June 2009	Banque de France – ACP (Banking and insurance supervisor)	Reporting data addressed to the banking supervisor		Around 800 entities
Under develop	1 - Solvency II	Banque de France – ACP (Banking and insurance supervisor)	Reporting data insurance supervision		Insurance companies I started during year 2014 to issue their reporting using XBRL

COUNTRY: Germany				
			Number of XBRL reporting entities	
Taxonomy	**Owner**	**Purpose**	**By XBRL converter**	**Directly produced by entity**
1. EBA taxonomy with German basis taxonomy (COREP/ FINREP)	EBA (Bundesbank implements the German header information)	Information from financial entities under Bundesbank banking supervision (EBA ITS reporting)		Around 1.800
2. EIOPA taxonomy (Solvency II)	EIOPA (in Germany Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) is in charge)	Reporting data for insurance supervision to BaFin		Around 570
3. RTF taxonomy (internal capital adequacy information)	Bundesbank	Reports on internal capital adequacy information pursuant to the Financial and Internal Capital Adequacy Information Regulation (national banking supervision regulation)		Around 1.690
4. German GAAP taxonomy (for tax authorities)	XBRL Germany (Working Group Taxonomy XBRL Germany e.V.)	Reporting data on financial statements to the German tax authorities to determine taxable income. From fiscal year 2013 on German companies (as well as tradespersons, farmers etc.) must send their financial statements in XBRL. This taxonomy is based on German GAAP taxonomy, but includes different modules (core, extended and special) for example for certain sectors or for financial entities.		Around 1.952.000

(Left vertical label spanning rows 1–4: **In operation**)

		..		
Under development	1. Project „ELBA" (electronic balance sheet filing) based on German GAAP taxonomy (basic taxonomy, taxonomy for groups and taxonomy for sector "Agriculture, forestry and fishing")	XBRL Germany (Working Group "XBRL in the process of credit assessment")	Electronic filing of financial statements through companies, auditors and others to banks and Bundesbank for credit assessment purposes		

COUNTRY: Greece				
	Taxonomy	**Owner**	**Purpose**	**Number of XBRL reporting entities**
				By XBRL converter	**Directly produced by entity**
In operation	1. FINREP / COREP 2. Asset Encumbrance Funding Plans 3. Funding plans 4. Alternative Liquidity Monitoring 5. Supervisory Benchmarking Portfolios-IMV 6. Supervisory Benchmarking Portfolios	European Banking Authority	Information from Financial Institutions under Bank of Greece supervision	36	-
	Taxonomy for Insurance Corporations	EIOPA	Information from Insurance Corporations under Bank of Greece supervision, for supervisory purposes (Solvency II) and statistical purposes		40 Insurance Corporations (solo data) & 4 Insurance groups (consolidated data)
Under development	FINREP solo (simplified/oversimplified)	European Banking Authority	Information from Financial Institutions under Bank of Greece supervision		

15

COUNTRY: Italy				
			Number of XBRL reporting entities	
Taxonomy	**Owner**	**Purpose**	**By XBRL converter**	**Directly produced by entity**
In operation — 1 – FINREP / COREP taxonomy	Banca d'Italia	Information of Financial entities: Solvency ratio and IFRS		Around 1000 entities
2 – Italian GAAP taxonomy	XBRL Italy & Chambre of Commerce	Deposit of annual accounts (balance sheet and income statement) in Chambre of Commerce		Beginning autumn 2009: around 950.000 non financial companies
3 – Consolidated account Italian GAAP taxonomy	XBRL Italy & Chambre of Commerce	Deposit of consolidate accounts (balance sheet and income statement) in Chambre of Commerce		Beginning autumn 2009: around 4.000 non financial companies
4 – Financial statement's annexes Italian GAAP taxonomy	XBRL Italy & Chambre of Commerce	Deposit of individual and consolidated annual accounts		Beginning march 2015: around 950.000 non financial companies
Under development — 1 – IFRS taxonomy	XBRL Italy	National IFRS taxonomy		Test period on voluntary basis
2 – Statistical taxonomies	XBRL Italy	National statistical survey		Work in progress

COUNTRY: Portugal[5]				Number of XBRL reporting entities	
Taxonomy		Owner	Purpose	By XBRL converter	Directly produced by entity
In operation	1 – FINREP / COREP taxonomy	European Banking Authority	Information from financial institutions under Banco de Portugal supervision		218
In operation	2 – FINREP Solo	Banco de Portugal	Banco de Portugal extension on EBA taxonomy for FINREP solo reporting		203
Under development	No projects	-	-		

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[5] A total of 215 different institutions reported data during the year. The table reflects situations where such institutions have reported data at least once through a XBRL file directly produced by the entity or using an Excel file which needed to be converted by an XBRL converter.

COUNTRY: Spain				
			Number of XBRL reporting entities	
Taxonomy	**Owner**	**Purpose**	**By XBRL converter**	**Directly produced by entity**
1 - General Identification Data (DGI Taxonomy)	Mercantile Registry	Identification of entities. Acknowledged by XBRL Int.	Used by taxonomies 2 to 5, and 8	
2 - CNMV (IPP Taxonomy for listed companies)	CNMV (Spanish Stock Exchange Authority)	Spanish SEC: quarterly information of listed corporations	3.000 corp. quarterly	Not available
3. CNMV other taxonomies	CNMV (Spanish Stock Exchange Authority)	Spanish SEC: quarterly and yearly information about Collective Investment Institutions and Asset Securitisation Funds	Up to 600	Not available
3 - Spanish GAAP Taxonomy (PGC 2007)	ICAC (Spanish accounting body)	Deposit of individual annual accounts.	Up to 700.000 corp. / These instance documents will be used by credit institutions to assess the credit risk of SMEs from 2016 onwards	Not available
4 – Spanish GAAP Taxonomy (NOFCAC 2010)	ICAC (Spanish accounting body)	Deposit of annual consolidated accounts (not listed).	Up to 1.000 groups	Not available
5 - Banco de España CBSO Taxonomy (PGC2007 extension)	Banco de España	Central de Balances: questionnaire for contributing companies	7.800 corp.	Not available
6 - Banco de España FINREP and COREP Taxonomies	Banco de España	Information of financial entities.	400 entities	Not available
7 – Banco de España Other Financial Taxonomies	Banco de España	Capital self-assessment process, Information to be reported to the ECB, Mutual Guarantee Societies, Appraisal corp., Main Capital requirements, currency exchange facilities, State M13: The collected financing cost, and others	400 entities	Not available

8 - Corporate Social Responsibility Taxonomies. Extension for Integrated Reporting	AECA (Spanish association of management and accounting)	Help to prepare the corporate governance reports (General and Central Table of Indicators and Integrated Reporting). Acknowledged by XBRL Int. An extension for IR has been created	25 entities 5 entities has participated in the pilot project	Not available
9 – CONTAEP Taxonomies (extended from PGC2007 and NOFCAC2010 taxonomies).	General Comptroller of the State Administration - IGAE (Ministry of Economy)	Information to provide the Court of Audit of the annual and other information the public sector entities and foundations of the state enterprise sector must submit.	Up to 4.200 State owned entities	Not available
Under development	No projects			

The main novelties in each country related to XBRL are:

Austria

The use of XBRL in Austria is limited to COREP / FINREP whereby the Austrian banks do not sent the files in XBRL themselves. The data reported by the banks are converted in XBRL by Oesterreichische Nationalbank before sent to EBA.

For non-financial companies there is no use of XBRL in Austria so far.

Belgium

No news to be mentioned.

France

No news to be mentioned.

Germany

The working group "XBRL in the process of credit assessment" of XBRL Germany works toward establishing the electronic filing of financial statements from companies, auditors etc. to banks and Bundesbank for credit assessment purposes in the new project ELBA (electronic balance sheet filing), which should go live in 2017. The ELBA taxonomy is based on the German GAAP taxonomy. Bundesbank plans to use the XBRL filing in the ICAS context.

Greece

In the context of FINREP/COREP, the Banking Supervision Department of the Bank of Greece is transmitting data for Financial Institutions to the ECB in XBRL format, through EXDI. In a second step, ECB is transmitting the data to EBA (sequential approach).

In the context of Solvency II, the Department of Private Insurance Supervision of the Bank of Greece is receiving data from supervised Insurance Corporations in XBRL format, and transmits them both to EIOPA and to the Statistics Department of the Bank of Greece. The Statistics Department processes these data and transmits them to the ECB for statistical purposes (but not in XBRL format). Insurance Corporations have either created their own XBRL tools or are using the Tool For Undertaking (T4U) in order to produce data in XBRL format.

Italy

From March 2015 Italian limited companies (around 950.000) must deposit annual individual accounts by XBRL files, including the annexes. XBRL taxonomies for the annexe regards 52 tables (23 for the reduced format) including the information compulsory by law (composition of PPE, changes in equity, balance sheet and income statement examination,..) or other information fulfilling on voluntary basis.

Portugal

XBRL is only applied for COREP and FINREP reports. Banco de Portugal is receiving the data from all the financial institutions in XBRL format. The IT department is in charge of 2 main issues during 2016: one is updating the system with new reports from EBA and the other one is preparing the system to receive new versions of the taxonomies.

Spain

No special news on the matter except the new versions of the current taxonomies in use. An important remarkable project is related to XBRL: a new regulation obliges since July 2016 to all Spanish credit institutions to use the annual financial statements of SME in their credit risk assessment; to that purpose a prototype has been developed by Banco de España, comparing data of BACH with data of the companies. The prototype use XBRL instance documents of the non-financial corporations deposited in the Mercantile Register.

II.4 XBRL ACTIVITIES OF THE IASB

Introduction

Both IFRS Standards and XBRL are intended to promote transparency and to improve the quality and comparability of financial information, therefore the two form a perfect partnership.

The IASB IFRS Taxonomy Team is responsible for developing and maintaining the XBRL representation of the IFRS Standards, known as the IFRS Taxonomy. The IFRS Taxonomy is used around the world to facilitate the electronic use and exchange of financial data prepared in accordance with IFRS Standards.

The IASB's taxonomy activities include:
* Taxonomy development - for companies reporting in IFRS, the IFRS Foundation publishes tags for all IFRS disclosure requirements, for examples and guidance provided in the IFRS Standards (Bound Volume) and, since 2011, for common practice. These tags are organised and contained within the IFRS Taxonomy that is released every year and freely available on the IFRS Foundation website.
* Support materials - the Foundation produces support materials to facilitate use and understanding of the IFRS Taxonomy, such as IFRS Taxonomy Illustrated (a human-readable version of the Taxonomy), xIFRS (IFRS Standards with XBRL elements), IFRS Taxonomy Architecture (technical guide for users), and Illustrative Examples for certain IFRS disclosures. In addition, a formula linkbase has been published, which helps validate instance documents.

- [Translations](#) - translations of the IFRS Taxonomy into about 15 languages are provided to support users of IFRS Standards and the IFRS Taxonomy whose primary language is not English.
- [IFRS filing profiles](#) - jurisdictional filing profiles are provided, which describe when and how IFRS financial statements are made publicly available to investors.
- Global outreach - the Foundation makes a concerted effort to promote the use of the IFRS Taxonomy in conjunction with IFRS Standards around the world. The Foundation also encourages co-operation and communication with users of the IFRS Taxonomy.

Recent developments

The IFRS Taxonomy reflects all the IFRS disclosures as presented in the Bound Volume, whether they are presented in the part A (official pronouncements, including application guidance) or in the part B (accompanying documents, including implementation guidance and examples). In addition, the IFRS Taxonomy contains elements for the IFRS for SMEs. Since 2014, the elements for full IFRS and IFRS for SMEs are independent in the Taxonomy.

During the revision of the IFRS Taxonomy Due Process carried out in 2016, it was agreed to publish *IFRS Taxonomy Update documents* for the related final IFRS Standards (or final amendments to the Standards) at the same time or soon after a Standard is released. Those documents are officially approved by the IASB by means of a ballot.

After receiving support of the Trustees and Members of the IASB for incorporation in the taxonomy of extra concepts reflecting common practice, the IASB IFRS Taxonomy Team started in 2011 an empirical analysis of IFRS financial statements and established relationship with a number of preparers in order to better understand the type of reported concepts. The first set of over 600 extra concepts was released in 2011 and was integrated in the IFRS Taxonomy 2012. The next sets were introduced to the IFRS Taxonomy between 2013 and 2016. The initiative has been continued in 2016 with an analysis of new types of activity, such as chemicals, information technology, utilities and media. The results will be included in the IFRS Taxonomy 2017. During 2016/2017 the IFRS Taxonomy Team plans to slightly change the approach to common practice and analyse the reporting related to the recently issued IFRS Standards, such as IFRS 12 and IFRS 13.

The annual IFRS Taxonomy 2016 was released on 31 March 2016.

In 2016 the IFRS Taxonomy has been or will be updated for new or amended IFRS Standards issued by the IASB. This relates mainly to the Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7), for which the Taxonomy was updated in April 2016, and Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4), for which the proposed Taxonomy Update was issued in September 2016. The total impact is expected to be approximately 90 elements.

II.5 RECENT EXPERIENCES IN THE USE OF XBRL BY CBSOS

Austria

No recent experiences.

Belgium

There is no additional information regarding the use of XBRL.

France

No use by France

Germany

There is no additional information regarding the use of XBRL.

Greece

There is no additional information regarding the use of XBRL.

Italy

Treatment of XBRL files for the annexe.

Portugal

There is no additional information regarding the use of XBRL.

Spain

Spanish CBSO, in collaboration with Information Systems department at Banco de España, developed in 2015 a draft of ECCBSO BACH[6] Taxonomy based on the disclosure requirements of BACH database from ECCBSO. For the moment no real use is expected as it has been created as a test exercise, applying DPM (Data Point Model) Architect and reviewed with Fujitsu Taxonomy Editor.

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[6] For further information on ECCBSO and BACH database, please refer to www.eccbso.org.

Document Management

Document name	**XBRL in European CBSO** This document monitors the current involvement of European CBSO in the implementation of XBRL in Europe as well as the more remarkable initiatives developed in XBRL in our countries. .

Release	Doc4.1 - ERICAWG_xbrl_2016_D1 Date:15/10/2016

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

Revision version	Revision date	Summary of Changes
Doc4.1 - ERICAWG_xbrl_2016_D1	07/07/2016	First draft version of the document
Doc4.1 - ERICAWG_xbrl_2016_F	20/09/2016	Approved version of the document

Distribution	This document has been distributed to:

Version	Date of issue	Name
Doc4.1 - ERICAWG_xbrl_2016_D1	07/07/2016	
Doc4.1 - ERICAWG_xbrl_2016_F	20/09/2016	

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 sent by each member

Members	Draft		Revision		Approval
	Name	Date	Name	Date	Date
Austria	Wukovits	04/08/2016	Wukovits	04/08/2016	
Belgium					
France			Claire Mangin	08/09/2016	
Germany	Lena Leontyeva	25/082016			
Greece			Olga Lymperopoulou	10/08/2016	
IASB			Bartek Czajka	19/09/2016	
Italy					
Portugal			Ana Bárbara Pinto	18/08/2016	
Spain	Manuel Ortega Javier González	07/07/2016	Manuel Ortega Javier González	08/08/2016	