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**ERICA (EUROPEAN RECORDS OF IFRS CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS)
WORKING GROUP**

Document n° 3

Standard IFRS-compliant formats

Impact of IFRS issued in 2014

European Committee of Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)

CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	3
I. INTRODUCTION AND THE PATH ALREADY COVERED.....	5
II. STANDARD FORMATS DEFINED BY THE ERICA WG.....	7
II.1. STANDARD EXTENDED FORMAT	7
II.2. STANDARD ERICA FORMAT	10
II. 3. STANDARD SME FORMAT	13
III. CHANGES IN ECCBSO FORMATS	16
III.1. CHANGES IN ERICA FORMAT	16
III.2. CHANGES IN EXTENDED FORMAT	16
V. CONCLUSIONS	19
APPENDIX 1. IFRS ISSUED IN 2014.....	20
ANNEX 1. STANDARD EXTENDED FORMAT	21
ANNEX 2. STANDARD ERICA FORMAT.....	21
ANNEX 3. STANDARD SME FORMAT	21
ANNEX 4. METHODOLOGICAL NOTE OF THE ERICA FORMAT	21
ANNEX 4.1 2013 SUMMARY STATISTICAL DATA	21

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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 the preparation of the standard IFRS-based formats by the CBSOs participating in the European Records of IFRS Consolidated Accounts Working Group (ERICA WG hereinafter). This work has been done gradually and as a result, currently there are three formats available: extended version, reduced version (called ERICA format, because is the base for the creation of the ERICA database) and the IFRS SME-based format.

The working method followed started in 2002 looking into the different IFRS approved by the IASB¹, creating, as a methodology of work, a format as extensive as possible as an initial step. Afterwards, members of the ERICA WG tested and decided on the information considered essential and useful in order to reduce the extension of the format. This reduced format was tested with real data from listed European Groups, creating the ERICA database (see document ERICA analysis for more details). In the definition of the formats, the different versions of IFRS Taxonomy have been used. In 2010, in front of the issue of IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SME) by IASB², the ERICA WG decided to create a standard format based on IFRS SME, using both the XBRL IFRS SME Taxonomy³ and the other formats of the ERICA WG as starting points. Accordingly, the ERICA WG currently works with three 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.
- b. The ERICA format, that has been used by seven countries of the ECCBSO to fill data of listed European Groups, in order to analyse the impact of IFRS in Europe and to study the situation of European non financial listed groups. During 2013 an Internet software package entered in production (SIC, System of Integrated Checking), to guarantee that the quality controls used by all countries are applied in a standardized way.
- c. The SME format, which follows the structure of the extended format, is based on IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SME) and on its XBRL taxonomy.

One of the targets of the ERICA WG is the definition of a common format based on IFRS. The extended and ERICA versions of this format are revised annually, in order to consider feedback received from ERICA WG members as well as new developments on IFRS during the year. Hence, the formats approved in 2014 were revised and presented to the ERICA WG in 2015 for approval. This document also presents the impact of changes occurred in IFRS during 2014, as a mean to identify in advance the

¹ International Accounting Standards Board.

² Please refer to <http://www.ifrs.org/IFRS-for-SMEs/Pages/IFRS-for-SMEs.aspx>

³ Please refer to <http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/IFRS-Taxonomy/Pages/IFRS-Taxonomy.aspx>

possible losses of information and/or new items and the changes in the format as consequence of improvements, simplifications and other feedback received from ERICA WG members.

This document is structured in four chapters (including this introduction) and four annexes. The following chapter shows main features of the extended, the ERICA (reduced) and the SME standard formats. Chapter III summarizes the changes in the formats whereas chapter IV presents the main conclusions brought in this work. Finally four annexes are separately presented, comprising the extended format (annex 1), the ERICA format (annex 2), the SME format (annex 3)⁴ and the methodological note of the ERICA format (annex 4) which includes an additional annex presenting the main statistical data obtained from 2013 ERICA database.

⁴ The annex 3 includes the 2010 version of the format as the SME standards will not be completely updated by the IASB until the end of 2015.

II. STANDARD FORMATS DEFINED BY THE ERICA WG

II.1. STANDARD EXTENDED FORMAT

The ERICA 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 ERICA 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 ERICA 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 ERICA 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 ERICA 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 ERICA 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 ERICA 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 1⁵, the ERICA 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 ERICA 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 of government grants, allows the presentation either on the assets side (deducting the subsidised asset) or on the liabilities side (as deferred income), the ERICA 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 ERICA 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):** the ERICA 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 ERICA WG agreed to open a separate caption for it.
- **Statement of cash-flow:** the ERICA 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 ERICA WG slightly restructured this statement where income and expense recognised directly in equity is to be found. Besides as it is

⁵ 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.

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.

- **Notes to financial statements:** the extended format contains the following notes:
 - Property, plant and equipment.
 - Investment property.
 - Intangible assets.
 - Biological assets.
 - Financial assets.
 - 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 ERICA FORMAT

The aim of the ERICA format (previously called reduced format) is to be a compromise of minimum information throughout European CBSOs. Needless to say, each member will freely decide about its extension, according to its needs for national use. During 2004 the ERICA 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 IFRS Foundation extended the IFRS-GP Taxonomy 2005, creating the so-called CBSO-RF taxonomy, which exactly suited the reduced format. Since 2006 the ERICA WG has updated every year extended and ERICA formats, taking into consideration three different sources: feedback received from ERICA WG's members during the year, the analysis on the data contained in the real cases, the IFRS Taxonomy, and new IFRS and IFRIC issued.

Moreover, the information in the ERICA format is replicated in the ERICA+ dataset and it is the basis for the further work carried out by the ERICA WG regarding the ERICA dataset.

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

- **General characteristics:** most of the information about general characteristics of the entity continues to be required in the ERICA format.. In 2007, information about accounting options allowed by IFRS was incorporated.
- **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 ERICA WG. These deletions mainly comprised breakdowns of operating expenses, finance costs, financial income from financial assets, depreciation and amortization, and impairment losses.
- **Comprehensive income:** the amounts used to be reported in this statement before tax but in 2010 it was changed to net of tax, as allowed by IAS 1.91. However, the ERICA WG decided from 2011 to require all the amounts as presented by the reporting entity. The option followed by the entity must be disclose in Information of accounting options allowed by IFRS (general characteristics). Following amendments to IAS 1 that became effective from July 2012, the Other Comprehensive Income should distinguish other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified from those that will be reclassified. The following breakdown is required:

- Gains (losses) on revaluation
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans
- Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (those amounts that will not be reclassified/ those that will be reclassified)
- Exchange differences on translation
- Available-for sale financial assets
- Cash-flow hedges
- Gains (losses) from hedges of net investments in foreign operations
- Remaining Other Comprehensive Income (those amounts that will not be reclassified/ those that will be reclassified)
- Income tax relating to other comprehensive income (those amounts that will not be reclassified/ those that will be reclassified).

Available-for-sale financial assets and Cash-flow hedges comprise additional breakdowns.

- **Assets:** some “of which” lines requiring additional information have been deleted, maintaining following breakdowns: :

- Property, plant and equipment.
- Intangible assets and goodwill.
- Biological assets
- Investment in related parties.
- Other financial assets, non-current and current.
- Remaining assets, non-current and current.
- Trade receivables
- Deferral/ Current tax assets

- **Equity and liabilities:** in the same way the ERICA WG proceeded with the assets, several disclosures were deleted. Lines requiring breakdowns are the following:

- Retained earnings.
- Other reserves
- Interest-bearing borrowings, non-current and current.
- Deferred income, non-current and current.
- Other non-interest-bearing liabilities, non-current and current
- Trade payables

Also additional disclosure related to dividends is required in the format.

- **Statement of changes in equity:** in the present revision of the ERICA format, the ERICA WG has decided just to include the information about total equity during the current period, deleting, therefore, the information on movements of items included in equity.

- **Cash flow statement:** main headings appear in the format. Only breakdowns in this statement are those related to discontinued operations.

- **Notes:** the mentioned points of the format expressed the main information that is always available for ERICA. The Notes contain all the additional disclosure needed for ERICA+ analysis. It comprises following requirements:
 - Description of revenue by activities
 - Capitalization information
 - Reasons of recalculated data
 - Summarized Statement of changes in equity .
 - Business combinations
 - Opinion of the auditor and other identification information.
 - Description of variation of revenue by reasons
 - Additional disclosures of Statement of Profit or loss
 - Additional disclosures of Statement of Financial position

- **Controls:** Since 2010, some match and logic controls have been added in order to facilitate and check the information manually compiled of the real financial statements of European quoted groups.

II. 3. STANDARD SME FORMAT

The IFRS SME follows the same structure of the extended format as it devotes its first pages to disclosing qualitative information about the reporting entity (name, identification data, legal form, employment⁶,...) as well as about the options allowed by IFRS SME, the business combinations and disposals in the accounting period, and the consolidated group (number of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and other amounts arisen from investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method).

According to IFRS SME, entities are allowed to present an income statement by function or by nature, as in full IFRS. The IFRS SME format has defined, therefore, two income statements, which are quite similar to the ones in the ERICA format. The income statement by function contains some additional disclosures by nature, referred to employee expenses and impairment losses. Moreover, the statement of retained earnings (which must be presented instead of the statement of changes in equity by those entities having no other movements in equity than in retained earnings) appears after both income statements.

Balance sheet is quite similar to the one in the ERICA format too. The main differences between them are:

- Financial assets are broken down by nature in the IFRS SME format, using the categories already defined in the extended format.
- The lines for hedging assets and liabilities in the ERICA format were removed and these amounts must be reported within remaining assets and liabilities.
- Investments in associates and investments in jointly controlled entities are separately disclosed in the IFRS SME format.
- Two lines were added for the disclosure of other financial liabilities.

Regarding the statement of changes in equity, it separately discloses information about errors and changes in accounting policies, as the extended, not the ERICA, format does. Besides, three lines specific for the IFRS SME format were created as well, in order to comply with the structure defined by Section 6 of IFRS SME.

Components of the statement of comprehensive income are the same in full IFRS and in IFRS SME, except the category of available-for-sale financial assets, not considered in IFRS SME.

Under IFRS SME, entities are allowed to report the statement of cash flows using the direct or the indirect method. Consequently, both statements were defined in the IFRS SME format. Although the three main headings of the statements are kept (operating, investing and financing activities), there are several lines which are exclusive of the IFRS SME format. What is more, regarding their number of lines,

⁶ Similarly to full IFRS, no information about employment is required by IFRS SME.

it can be stated that the statements of cash flows are not as short as the ones in the ERICA format and not as detailed as the ones in the extended format.

The IFRS SME format contains a number of notes, extending the information in the main financial statements. A brief description of each note is provided below:

- Property, plant and equipment note: together with a reconciliation of the line items in balance sheet, information regarding commitments and property, plant and equipment pledged as securities is required.
- Investment property note: a reconciliation of the main components of investment property, as well as an explanation of the determination of fair value, is included in this note.
- Intangible assets note: main movements in the components of intangible assets are disclosed in this note, with additional information on commitments, intangible assets pledged as securities and intangible assets acquired by means of government grants.
- Biological assets note: the reconciliation of the amounts recognized in balance sheet is accompanied by an explanation of the calculation of fair value and the reasons why fair value cannot be reliably measured.
- Current assets note: some further breakdowns of inventories, amounts arisen from construction contracts, and cash and cash equivalents are required in this note.
- Leases note: this note, not found either in the extended format nor in the ERICA format, contains information about payments, incomes and other amounts arisen from operating and finance leases.
- Financial instruments note: divided in two pages, it discloses financial assets by nature, income, expenses, gains and losses from financial assets, the methods and assumptions used in the determination of fair value, and information on derecognized financial assets, collateral, defaults and breaches, and hedging operations.
- Provisions and grants note: it includes reconciliation by classes of provisions, and information on contingent assets and liabilities and government grants recognized during the period as income and as liabilities.
- Equity note: this note is devoted to describing movements in the number of shares, the different classes of shares and other information regarding shares, such as their par value or the number of treasury shares held.
- Defined benefit note: the main disclosures required by IFRS SME concerning defined benefit post-employment plans are contained within this note.
- Share-based payment plans note: although expected to rarely occur in SME, a note for these plans has been created in the IFRS SME format, containing qualitative information on share-based payment arrangements, the transactions developed during the period and the amounts recognized in balance sheet and in income statement.

- Tax note: this note considers the disclosures for income taxes, such as a breakdown of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities, movements in deferred taxes and valuation allowances, and components of income tax expense.
- Related parties note: amounts held with related parties are required for the main categories of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, using the four categories of related parties defined by IFRS SME, which are different from those in full IFRS.
- Major disposal of assets note: it shows the information required by IFRS SME when an entity has some assets held for sale under a sale agreement for a major disposal.

A whole revision of the IFRS SME is planned for the end of 2015 (since their publication they have not been completely reviewed). Therefore the ERICA WG has not updated its SME format issued in 2010 and has decided not to update it in accordance to the future version of IFRS SME but to include in next year's documentation the information necessary to follow up the issue on IFRS Foundation website⁷.

In 2010 it was included further information about the comparison of the IFRS SME format with the other formats of the ERICA WG. Please, refer to point II.3. (Standard SME format) of 2010 version of the document 4, to obtain more information.

⁷ <http://www.ifrs.org/IFRS-for-SMEs/Pages/IFRS-for-SMEs.aspx>

III. CHANGES IN ECCBSO FORMATS

As mentioned before, the Standard SME format has not been updated. Amendments included in ERICA and extended formats are presented below.

III.1. CHANGES IN ERICA FORMAT

The ERICA format has benefited from the inclusion of new elements in the Notes in order to deepen in future ERICA analysis. Disclosure added is presented below:

1. Capitalization: two new related items are required,
 - Share price of the ordinary shares and
 - Number of shares of the group.
2. Reason of recalculated data: A list of possible reasons of recalculated data is given to be completed when the entity or group restates the previous year data in its financial statements.
 - Change in accounting policy resulting from amendments to standards
 - Voluntary change in accounting policy
 - Correction of prior period errors
 - Reclassification
 - IFRS 3 (related to business combinations)
 - IFRS (related to non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations)
 - Other reason/ Open field
3. Variation of revenue by reasons: It has been included a detail of reasons of variation of revenue (due to organic growth, exchange currency, changes in the perimeter and/or other)
4. Additions to assets:
 - addition to intangible assets
 - addition to tangible assets and
 - addition to non-current financial assets.

It has been also included a new element to disclose the LEI (Legal Entity Identifier) code of the parent entities when possible.

III.2. CHANGES IN EXTENDED FORMAT

The update of the extended format has been affected mainly by the publication of the new version of IFRS 9, in July 2014. The amendments are presented as follows:

- Statement of Profit or loss: It has been included a new disclosure of Revenue 'Interest revenue calculated using effective interest method'.
- Statement of Other Comprehensive Income: the following disclosure has been added in this statement:
 - Gains/losses from investments in equity instruments

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Reclassification adjustments on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Amounts removed from equity and adjusted against fair value of financial assets on reclassifications out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category
- Liabilities and Equity: the element 'Reserve of gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' has been added to the disclosure of 'Remaining reserves'.
- Financial assets note: this note has extended and updated its disclosure due to the new IFRS 9:
 - Interest expense for financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss
 - Interest revenue for financial assets measured at amortised cost
 - Interest revenue for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Reclassification of financial assets out of measured at amortised cost into measured at fair value through profit or loss
 - Reclassification of financial assets out of measured at fair value through profit or loss into measured at amortised cost
 - Reclassification of financial assets out of measured at amortised cost into measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Reclassification of financial assets out of measured at fair value through other comprehensive income into measured at amortised cost
 - Reclassification of financial assets out of measured at fair value through other comprehensive income into measured at fair value through profit or loss
 - Reclassification of financial assets out of measured at fair value through profit or loss into measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - Interest revenue recognised for assets reclassified out of fair value through profit or loss category into amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income category
 - Fair value of financial assets reclassified out of fair value through profit or loss category into amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income category
 - Fair value of financial assets reclassified out of fair value through other comprehensive income category into amortised cost category
 - Fair value gain (loss) that would have been recognised in other comprehensive income if financial assets had not been reclassified
 - Financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities

V. CONCLUSIONS

The work carried out by the ERICA WG in the definition of an IFRS-based common format was achieved after long discussions between years 2003 and 2005, implying an important workload. However, as IFRS are not stable in time and new standards, interpretations and amendments are constantly being issued, the ERICA WG decided to annually review its formats, in order to adapt them to new IFRS, as well as to take into consideration feedback received from ERICA WG members.

From those impacts identified in this document, it can be stated that new standards, new interpretations and amendments will not significantly impact the formats and the work with real cases in 2014.

Besides, most of the changes to the formats, especially to the ERICA one, produced during the last revisions to the formats do not only arise from the issue of new standards by IASB but are also the outcome of the feedback received during the year, the special analysis of the quality data collected in the work with real cases and the ongoing analysis developed by the Working Group, what points out that they are an useful tool as they provide valuable feedback on the IFRS-based information contained in financial statements of European groups. On this purpose, the process of revision of the formats can be considered as a necessary enhancement of the formats.

APPENDIX 1. IFRS ISSUED IN 2014

Standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB in 2014 and considered in the revision of the formats are listed below:

January 2014	IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
May 2014	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
May 2014	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)
May 2014	IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
June 2014	Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)
July 2014	IFRS 9 Financial instruments
August 2014	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)
September 2014	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)
September 2014	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle
December 2014	Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)
December 2014	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)

ANNEX 1. STANDARD EXTENDED FORMAT

ANNEX 2. STANDARD ERICA FORMAT

ANNEX 3. STANDARD SME FORMAT

ANNEX 4. METHODOLOGICAL NOTE OF THE ERICA FORMAT

ANNEX 4.1 2013 SUMMARY STATISTICAL DATA

Please note that annexes 1 to 4.1 are presented in separate documents.

Document Management

Document name **Standard formats**
 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 formats developed by the WG (extended, ERICA and SME) are explained. The document also summarizes all the changes in the formats approved in 2015 derived from IFRS issued in 2014 and the feedback from ERICA WG members who worked with real cases. In the appendix, new standards issued by IASB in 2014 are enumerated. Annexes 1 to 4 can be found in separate documents.

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 List of successive "final versions"

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Doc3 - ERICAWG_format_2015_D1	18/06/2015	Update of the document for year 2015
Doc3 - ERICAWG_format_2015_F	01/07/2015	Final version of the document

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Version management

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