

## 24<sup>th</sup> XBRL EUROPE DAY in Milan

5-6<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2020

Hosted by

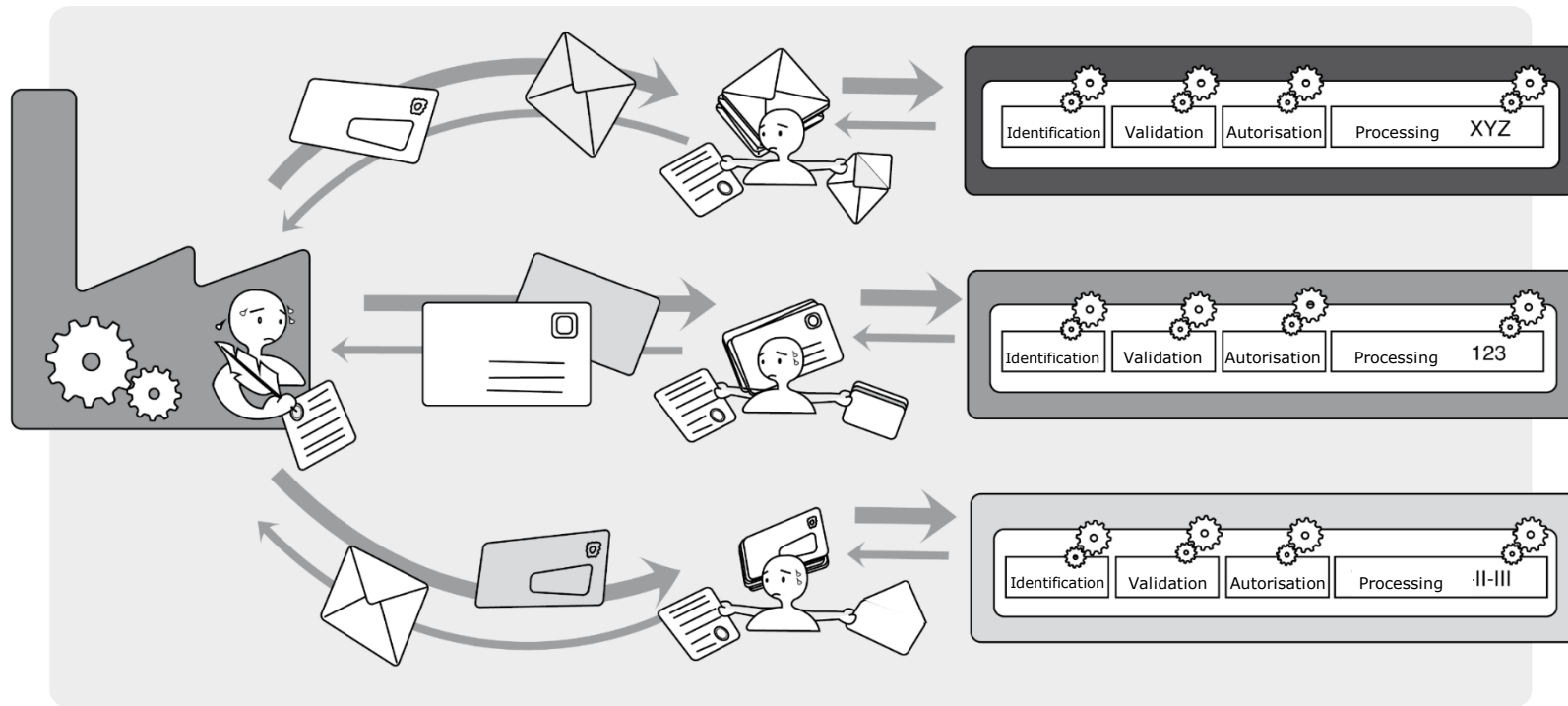


# SBR Working Group

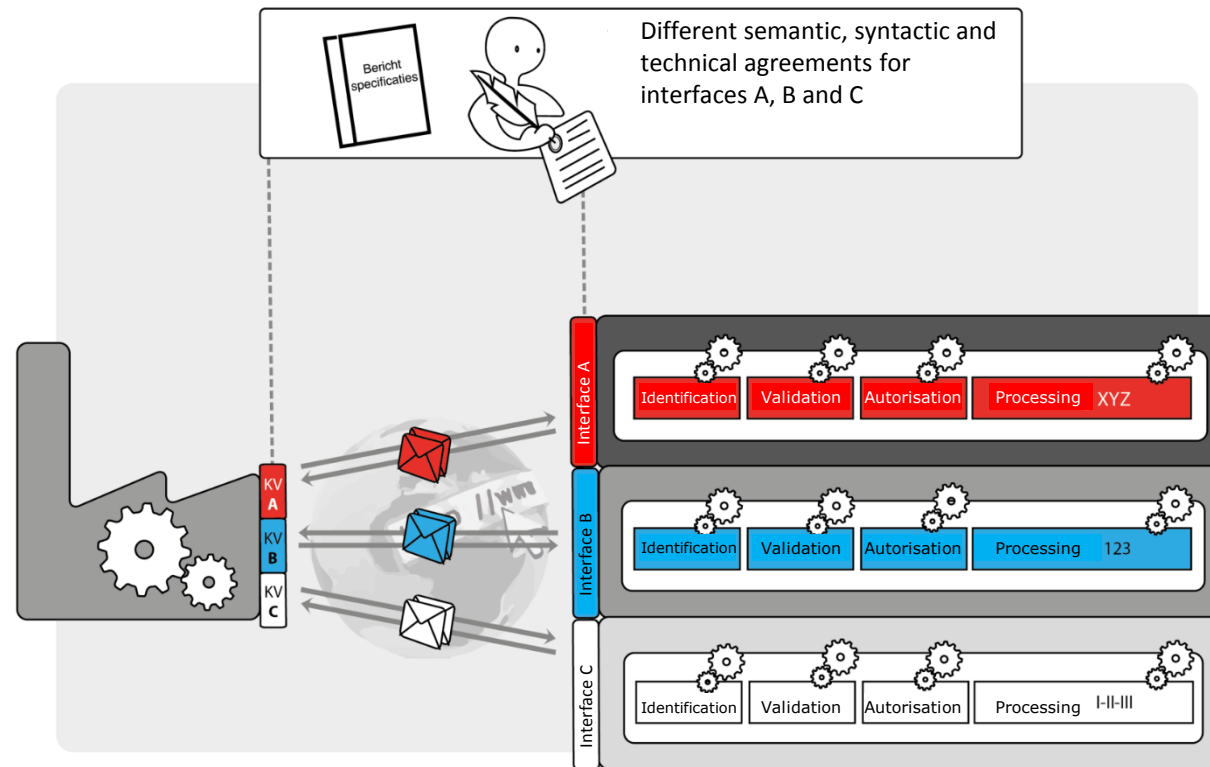
---

- Frans Hietbrink
- SBR NL
- a personal update from Tax
  - SBR 2.0 developing an ecosystem
  - Banking and Taxes: a match made in heaven?

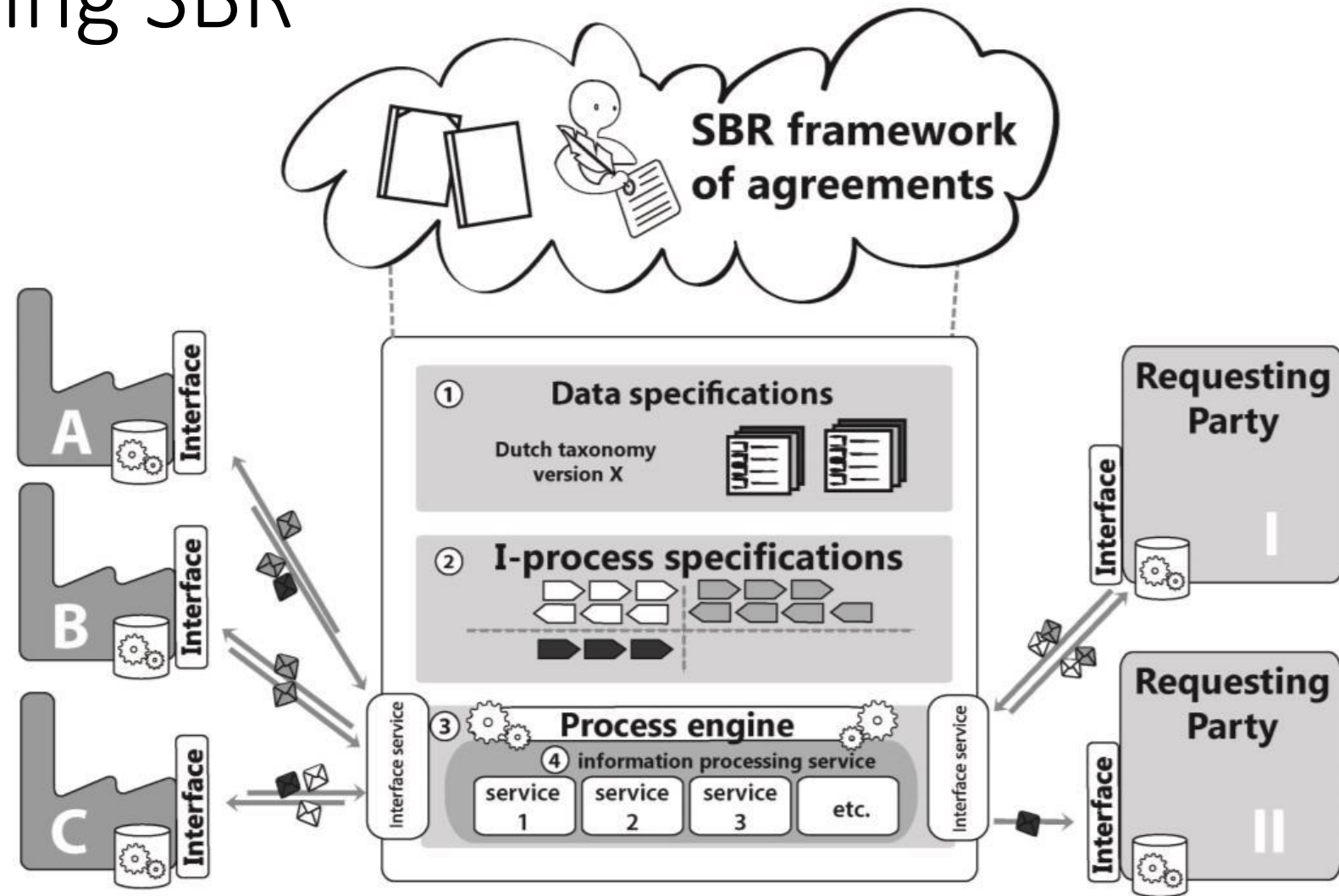
# Challenge 1: paper interaction



# Challenge 2: digital interaction via different interfaces



# Introducing SBR

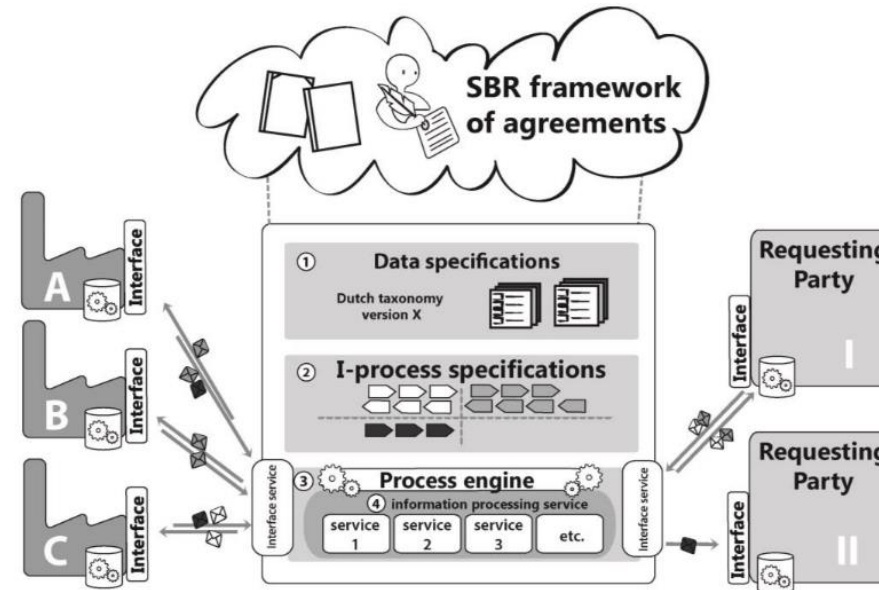


# Limitations in the current design

1. Identification of the sender
2. Expression of will by the sender (can be an intermediary)
3. Expression of will by the beneficiary
4. Authenticity of data
5. Quality of data

# Identification of sender

- SBR: PKI-certificate is used to
  - setup a secure connection
  - identify sender:
    - company
    - intermediary
    - software supplier



- *Is it possible to identify the sender?*
- *eID + qualified signature from sender, while PKI remains relevant for secure connection*

# Expression of will by .....

- Sender
  - SBR: implicitly
- Represented party (tax payer)
  - SBR: implicitly
- *Is it possible to guarantee the expressions of will?*
- *eID + qualified signature from both sender and tax payer*

# Authenticity of data

- SBR: data is:
  - stored at the company
  - sent to a requesting party
  - can be-re-sent to other parties
- *Is it possible to guarantee that the same data(set) is being sent?*
- *eID + signature from filer*
  - *hashes are included in the digital signature file*
- *eSeal (hashing, envelop)*

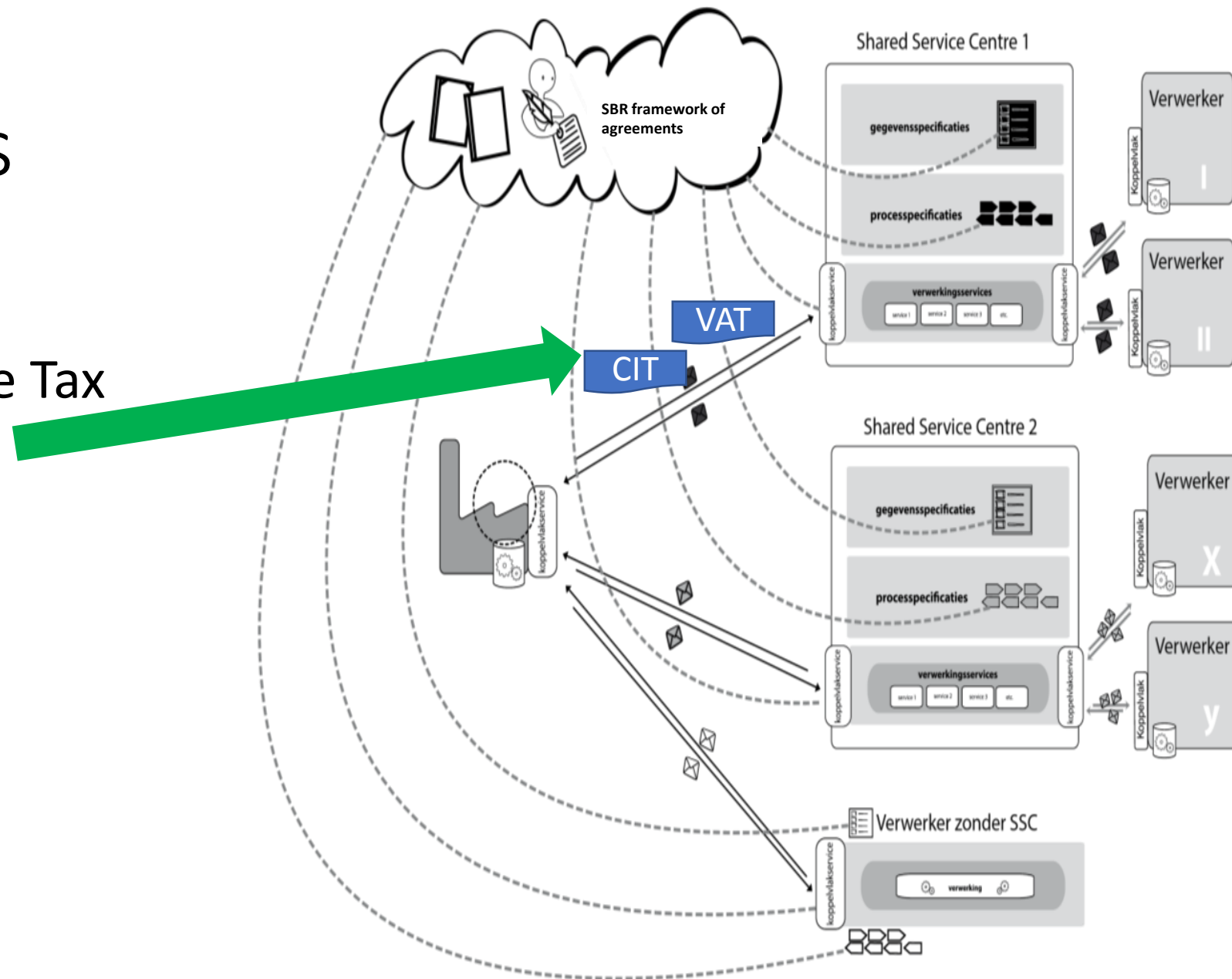


# Quality of data

- SBR: data is:
  - prepared by a company
  - reviewed by an auditor / actuary / appraiser / .... / Tax Administration?
- *Is it possible to explicitly state the quality of data?*
- *eID + qualified signature from auditor / actuary / appraiser / ...*
  - *hashes are included in the digital signature file*
- *assurance taxonomies and assurance statements*
- *eSeal (hashing, envelop)*

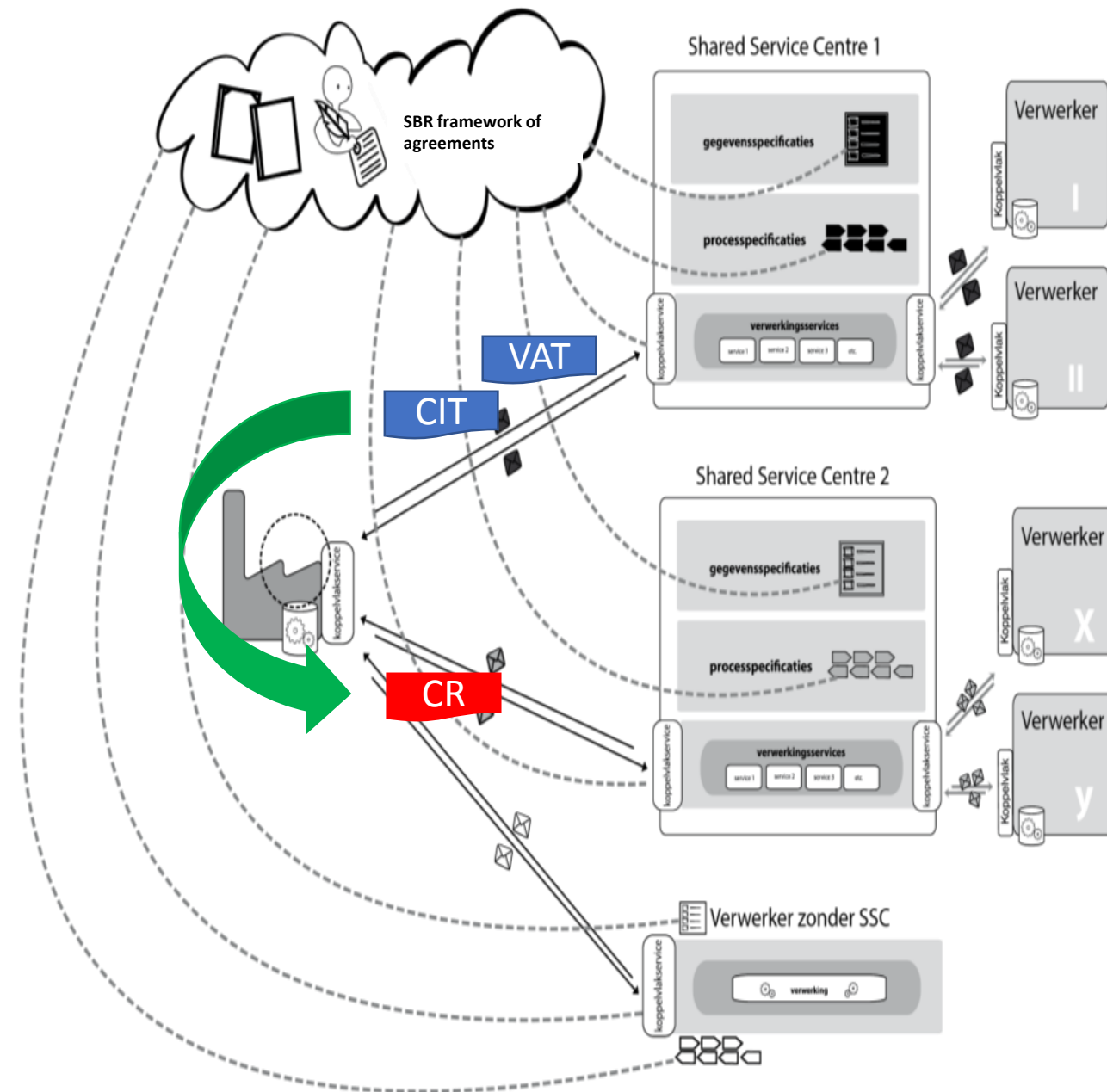
# Taxes and Banks

- CIT = Corporate Income Tax
- VAT = Value Added Tax



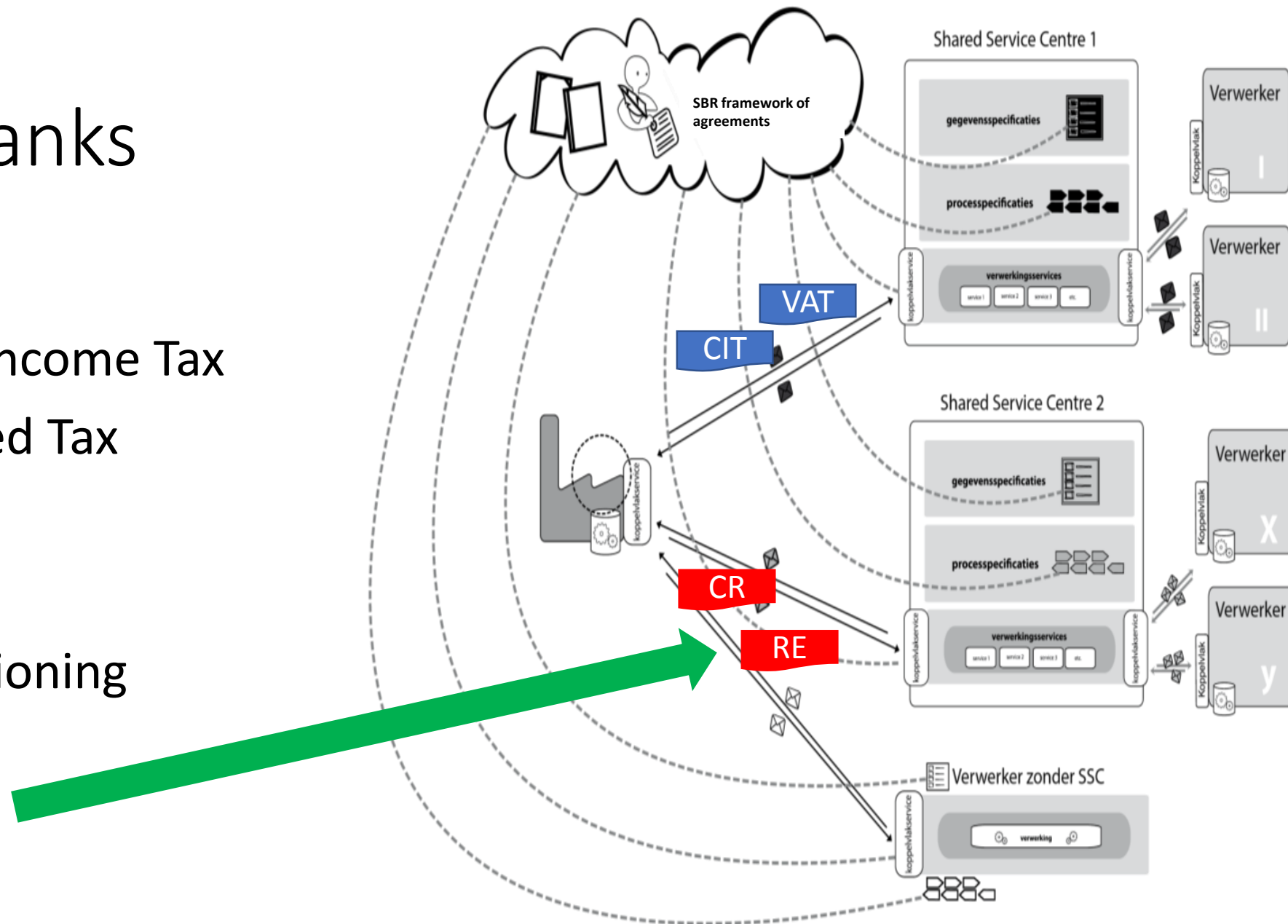
# Taxes and Banks

- CIT = Corporate Income Tax
- VAT = Value Added Tax
- CR = Credit Revisioning



# Taxes and Banks

- CIT = Corporate Income Tax
- VAT = Value Added Tax
- CR = Credit Revisioning
- RE = Real Estate
  - new players
  - SBR assurance



# Standardisation of (collateral) data

- For the valuation of Real estate four different standard are used:
  - RICS
  - IVS
  - EVS
  - Open Standard Commercial Real Estate – OSCRE
- All four standards have overlapping definitions (approximately 400.000-500.000 unique elements).

# Standardisation of (collateral) data

- Most of the data is manually processed which increases potential data quality issues
- A lot of the collateral data is requested for reporting to regulators e.g. the Asses Quality Review, Ana Credit, CRD IV, etc.
- Regulators are not aware of the different standards, manual filling problems and the DQ issues involved! Using SBR with one standard (Taxonomy) will resolve a lot of regulation issues.



# Standardisation of (collateral) data

- In The Netherlands the banks work together with relevant parties on retrieving information from clients in XBRL.
  - A special working group is started with three banks and several vendors (e.g. Flux, SBR Nexus) and Appraisers (E.g. CBRE, Cushman & Wakefield, MVGM).
  - We started with the AQR report (only 200 elements in 2016)
  - Now we have a Real Estate Taxonomy (VT14) covering Valuation reports, Rental lists, Assignment letters and Environmental reporting.

# Standardisation of processes



- SBR is not only taxonomy driven, but has also a specific process for assurance
  - A signature of a 'register real estate'-professional has more value than a regular one
  - A POC by ING, SBR Nexus, Flux and CBRE (as apaiser) to re-use the SBR assurance solution from the accountants in the real estate world
- The authenticity of signed claims must be evaluated to determine their true value
  - eIDAS provides the requirements for the electronic equivalent of the handwritten signature



# eIDAS provides the requirements for the electronic equivalent of the handwritten signature



*“A qualified electronic signature shall have the equivalent legal effect of a handwritten signature” (Art. 25:3, eIDAS)*



*“ ‘qualified electronic signature’ means an advanced electronic signature [...] based on a qualified certificate for electronic signatures” (Art. 3:12, eIDAS)*



*“ [...] a certificate for electronic signatures, that is issued by a qualified trust service provider [...]” (Art. 3:15, eIDAS)*

# Taxes and Banks

- CIT = Corporate Income Tax
- VAT = Value Added Tax
- RE'' = Real Estate
- ~~CR = Credit Revisioning~~
- RE = Real Estate
- CIT'' = Corporate Income Tax

