



SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook

EPC004-16/ 2021 Version 1.0 / Date issued: 26 November 2020 / Date effective: 21 November 2021

Public



© 2020 Copyright European Payments Council (EPC) AISBL:

Reproduction for non-commercial purposes is authorised, with acknowledgement of the source

SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook



European
Payments Council

European Payments Council AISBL
Cours Saint-Michel, 30 - B - 1040 Brussels
T +32 2 733 35 33
Entreprise N°0873.268.927
secretariat@epc-cep.eu

EPC004-16

2021 Version 1.0

Date issued: 26 November 2020

Date effective: 21 November 2021

Time effective: 08:00:00.000 CET

Table of Contents

0	DOCUMENT INFORMATION	6
0.1	References.....	6
0.1.1	Defined Terms.....	7
0.2	Change History	7
0.3	Purpose of Document	8
0.4	About the EPC	9
0.5	Other Related Documents	9
0.5.1	SEPA Instant Credit Transfer (SCT Inst) Scheme Implementation Guidelines	9
0.5.2	SCT Inst Adherence Agreement	10
1	VISION & OBJECTIVES.....	11
1.1	Vision.....	11
1.2	Objectives.....	11
1.3	Commercial Context for Users and Providers of Payment Services	11
1.4	Conceptual work flow of an SCT Inst	12
1.5	Binding Nature of the Rulebook	14
1.6	Separation of the Scheme from Infrastructure	14
1.7	Other Features of the Scheme.....	14
1.8	The Business Benefits of the Scheme	15
1.9	Common Legal Framework	16
2	SCOPE OF THE SCHEME	17
2.1	Application to SEPA.....	17
2.2	Description of Scope of the Scheme.....	17
2.3	Additional Optional Services.....	17
2.4	Currency.....	18
2.5	Value Limits.....	18
2.6	Reachability.....	19
2.7	Remittance Data	19



3	ROLES OF THE SCHEME ACTORS	20
3.1	Actors	20
3.2	The Four Corner Model.....	21
3.3	Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms (CSMs).....	21
3.4	Intermediary PSPs	22
3.5	Governing laws.....	22
3.6	Relationship with Customers	22
4	BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL RULES.....	23
4.1	Naming Conventions	23
4.2	Overview of the SCT Inst Process & Time Cycle.....	23
4.2.1	Commencement of the SCT Inst Execution Time Cycle	23
4.2.2	Cut-off Times.....	24
4.2.3	Maximum Execution Time	24
4.2.4	Charging Principles.....	28
4.3	SCT Inst Processing Flows	28
4.3.1	SCT Inst Processing Flow (PR-01)	29
4.3.2	Exception Processing Flow	31
4.4	Optional SCT Inst Transaction status investigation procedure (PR-03).....	40
4.5	Business Requirements for Datasets	42
4.5.1	DS-01 Customer-to-PSP Credit Transfer Information.....	43
4.5.2	DS-02 Inter-PSP Payment Dataset	44
4.5.3	DS-03 Confirmation Message	45
4.5.4	DS-04 PSP to Customer credit transfer information.....	46
4.5.5	DS-05 Recall of an SCT Inst Dataset	47
4.5.6	DS-06 Response to a Recall of an SCT Inst Dataset.....	48
4.5.7	DS-07 Dataset for the SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message sent by the Originator PSP	48
4.5.8	DS-08 Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset.....	49
4.5.9	DS-09 Response to the Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset	49
4.5.10	DS-10 Positive Notification Message to the Beneficiary Dataset.....	50
4.6	Business Requirements for Attributes	52
4.6.1	Attribute Details.....	54
5	RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PARTICIPANTS	65
5.1	The Scheme	65



5.2	Compliance with the Rulebook.....	65
5.3	Reachability.....	65
5.4	Eligibility for participation.....	66
5.5	Becoming a Participant	67
5.6	List of SCT Inst Participants	68
5.7	Obligations of an Originator PSP.....	68
5.8	Obligations of a Beneficiary PSP	70
5.9	Limitation of Liability.....	72
5.9.1	Compensation for Breach of the Rulebook	72
5.9.2	Limits on Liability	72
5.9.3	Force majeure	72
5.10	Liability of the EPC	72
5.11	Termination	73
5.12	Intellectual Property.....	73
5.13	Contractual provisions.....	73
5.14	Application of the EU legislation between Participants.....	74
6	SEPA SCHEME MANAGEMENT	75
6.1	Development and Evolution	75
6.2	Compliance.....	75
7	DEFINED TERMS IN THE RULEBOOK	77
ANNEX I	SEPA INSTANT CREDIT TRANSFER ADHERENCE AGREEMENT.....	1
ANNEX II	SEPA PAYMENT SCHEME MANAGEMENT RULES.....	1
ANNEX III	RISK MANAGEMENT	1
ANNEX IV	RULEBOOK AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES SINCE THE SCT INST RULEBOOK 2019	
	VERSION 1.2.....	1



Table of Figures

Figure 1: SCT Inst Overview	12
Figure 2: 4-Corner Model - Illustrative.....	21
Figure 3: Work Flow Target Maximum Execution Time.....	25
Figure 4: Work Flow Time-Out Deadline.....	27
Figure 5: SCT Inst Process (PR-01).....	29
Figure 6: SCT Inst Recall Process (PR-02)	34
Figure 7: SCT Inst Request for Recall by the Originator Process (PR-03).....	37
Figure 8 SCT Inst Transaction Status Investigation Procedure (PR-04)	40

Table of Annexes

ANNEX I	SEPA INSTANT CREDIT TRANSFER ADHERENCE AGREEMENT
ANNEX II	SEPA PAYMENT SCHEME MANAGEMENT RULES
ANNEX III	RISK MANAGEMENT
ANNEX IV	RULEBOOK AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES SINCE THE SCT INST RULEBOOK 2019 VERSION 1.2



0 DOCUMENT INFORMATION

0.1 References

This section lists documents referred to in the Rulebook. The convention used throughout is to provide the reference number only, in square brackets. Use of square brackets throughout is exclusively for this purpose.

	Document Number	Title	Issued by:
[1]	EPC122-16	Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines	EPC
[2]	ISO 13616	Financial services - International bank account number (IBAN) -- Part 1: Structure of the IBAN	ISO
[3]	EPC265-03	EPC Resolution on Receiver Capability	EPC
[4]	ISO 3166	Country Codes	ISO
[5]	ISO 4217	Currency Code List	ISO
[6]	ISO 9362	Business Identifier Codes (BIC)	ISO
[7]	ISO 20022	Financial services – Universal Financial Industry message scheme	ISO
[8]	EPC121-16	SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Customer to PSP Implementation Guidelines	EPC
[9]	ISBN 92-9197-133-2	A Glossary of Terms Used in Payments and Settlement Systems	Bank for International Settlements
[10]	EPC012-17	Guide to the SEPA Schemes Adherence Process	EPC
[11]	ISO 11649	Structured creditor references to remittance information	ISO
[12]	EPC409-09	EPC list of countries and territories included in the SEPA Schemes' geographical scope	EPC
[13]	EACT website ¹	EACT Unstructured Remittance Standard	EACT
[14]	EPC023-16	Maximum Amount for Instructions under the SCT Inst Scheme Rulebook	EPC
[15]	EPC059-18	Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions	EPC

¹ https://eact.eu/Core/Documents/Wordpress_Old/docs/EACT_Standard_for_Remittance_Info.pdf



0.1.1 Defined Terms

This Rulebook makes reference to various defined terms which have a specific meaning in the context of this Rulebook. In this Rulebook, a defined term is indicated with a capital letter. A full list of defined terms can be found in Section 7 of this Rulebook. The Rulebook may make reference to terms that are also used in the Payment Services Directive (PSD). The terms used in this Rulebook may not in all cases correspond in meaning to the same or similar terms used in the PSD.

0.2 Change History

Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
V 0.1	12/04/2016	First version submitted for 90 calendar days public consultation
V 1.0	30/11/2016	First formal version of the SCT Inst Scheme Rulebook approved by the EPC Board on 24 November 2016
2017 v1.1	18/10/2017	Inclusion of regulatory changes in the sections 5.7 and 5.8 linked to the Eurosystem oversight assessment as approved by the September 2017 SMB meeting. These changes have no impact on the business and operational rules.
2017 v1.2	22/11/2018	Approval by the October 2018 Scheme Management Board meeting of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Scheme Management Internal Rules (SMIRs) (EPC207-14 v4.2) replacing the previous SMIRs (EPC207-14 v4.1). • The updated definition of the term 'Major Incidents' in the Rulebook. This update results from the Major incident reporting framework for payment schemes and retail payment systems of the ECB/ Eurosystem. This framework was finalised in September 2018 and enters into force on 01 January 2019. The two sets of changes have no impact on the business and operational rules.
2019 v1.0	22/11/2018	Inclusion of regulatory changes as approved by the October 2018 SMB meeting. Changes following a 90-day public consultation on 2018 change requests that ended on 10 June 2018.



Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
2019 v1.1	05/03/2020	<p>Updates related to the transformation of the Compliance and Adherence Committee (CAC) and Appeals Committee into a “Dispute Resolution Committee” (DRC), with a dedicated mandate and reporting directly to the EPC Board. The DRC is responsible for complaints management and appeals across all EPC Modules, for all EPC-managed payment and payment-related schemes.</p> <p>The adherence process of the various schemes is now managed by the EPC Secretariat, whereby complaints can be raised with the DRC.</p> <p>All these changes affect certain sections in the Rulebook, the SMIRs (now called ‘SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules’) and the relevant Rulebook Annexes. These changes have no impact on the business and operational rules.</p>
2019 v1.2	30/10/2020	<p>Reformulation (i.e. shortening) of the list of countries or jurisdictions from which applicants are deemed automatically to be eligible to participate to the scheme in section 5.4. The list of relevant articles of the national legislations in the concerned non-EEA countries to which the scheme has been extended, has been replaced by a reference to the document EPC409-09 ([12]). The title of [12] has also been slightly amended in section 0.1.</p> <p>These changes have no impact on the business and operational rules of the scheme. No other changes have been made.</p>
2021 v1.0	26/11/2020	<p>Inclusion of major and regulatory changes as approved by the September 2020 SMB meeting following a 90-day public consultation on submitted 2020 change requests that ended on 09 June 2020.</p>

0.3 Purpose of Document

A SEPA Payment Scheme is a set of rules, practices and standards to achieve interoperability for the provision and operation of a SEPA payment instrument agreed at inter-PSP level.

The objectives of the Rulebook are:

- To be the primary source for the definition of the rules and obligations of the Scheme;
- To provide authoritative information to Participants and other relevant parties as to how the Scheme functions;
- To provide involved parties such as Participants, Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms ("CSMs"), and technology suppliers with relevant information to support development and operational activities.



0.4 About the EPC

The purpose of the EPC, as one representative of the European Payment Service Providers' sector, is to support and promote European payments integration and development, notably the Single Euro Payments Area ("SEPA").

The mission of the EPC is to contribute to safe, reliable, efficient, economically balanced and sustainable, convenient payments supporting an integrated European economy, its end-users' needs as well as its competitiveness and innovation goals:

- through the development and management of pan-European payment and payment-related schemes and the formulation of positions and proposals on European payment issues;
- in constant dialogue with other Stakeholders and regulators at European level; and
- taking a strategic and holistic perspective.

The EPC offers one focal point and voice for the Payment Service Providers' sector on all European payment and payment-related issues, driven by a single vision.

The EPC shall, among other things, be responsible for the performance of functions relating to Scheme Management, as set out in the relevant governance documents, including amongst others the present Rulebook. The EPC is the owner and manager of various payment and payment-related Schemes.

0.5 Other Related Documents

The Rulebook is primarily focused on stating the business requirements and inter-PSP rules for the operation of the Scheme. In addition to the Rulebook there are a number of key documents which support the Scheme operationally:

0.5.1 SEPA Instant Credit Transfer (SCT Inst) Scheme Implementation Guidelines

The complete data requirements for the operation of the Scheme are classifiable according to the following data model layers:

- The business process layer in which the business rules and requirements are defined, and the related data elements specified;
- The logical data layer which specifies the detailed datasets and attributes and their inter-relationships;
- The physical data layer which specifies the representation of data in electronic document formats and messages.

This Rulebook focuses on the business process layer and appropriate elements of the logical layer.

The SCT Inst Scheme Implementation Guidelines are available as two complementary documents:

- the guidelines regarding the Inter-PSP messages (SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines (reference [1]));
- the guidelines regarding the Customer-to-PSP messages (SCT Inst Scheme Customer-to-PSP Implementation Guidelines (reference [8]) which each Participant is obliged to support at the request of the Originator.

The SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines and the SCT Inst Scheme Customer-to-PSP Implementation Guidelines which set out the rules for implementing the credit transfer ISO 20022 XML standards, constitute **binding** supplements to the Rulebook apart of the specifications



for the dataset DS-10 “Positive Notification Message to the Beneficiary” (section 4.5.10) being a recommended dataset only in the SCT Inst Scheme Customer-to-PSP Implementation Guidelines.

Important specification to reference [8]: only when the Originator PSP offers to its Originators the service of accepting and processing electronically bundled Customer-to-PSP SCT Inst Instructions, the Originator PSP is obliged to accept at least but not exclusively Customer-to-PSP SCT Inst Instructions which follow the specifications defined in [8] at the request of the Originator.

0.5.2 SCT Inst Adherence Agreement

The Adherence Agreement, to be signed by Participants, is the document which binds Participants to the terms of the Rulebook. The text of the Adherence Agreement is available in ANNEX I. The Rulebook and the Adherence Agreement entered into by Participants together constitute a multilateral contract among Participants and the EPC. The rules and procedures for applying to join the Scheme are set out in the SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules (the "**Internal Rules**") (see ANNEX II). In addition, a guidance document ([10]) is available.



1 VISION & OBJECTIVES

This chapter provides an introduction to the Scheme, setting out the background to the Scheme as well as its aims and objectives.

1.1 Vision

The Scheme provides a set of inter-PSP rules, practices and standards to be complied with by Participants who adhere to the Scheme with minimum conditions required in the Customer-to-PSP space. It allows payment services providers in SEPA to offer a SEPA-wide euro instant credit transfer product to Customers.

The Scheme also provides a common basis on which Participants are able to offer new and innovative services.

The Scheme moves Participants and their Customers towards open standards, which are expected to improve financial integration and act as a catalyst for a richer set of products and services.

1.2 Objectives

- SCT Inst will be automated, based on the use of open standards and the best practices of straight through processing (“STP”) without manual intervention
- To provide a framework for the removal of inhibitors and the harmonisation of standards and practices;
- To support the achievement of high standards of security, low risk and cost efficiency for all actors in the payments process;
- To allow the further development of a healthy and competitive market for payment services and to create conditions for the improvement of services provided to Customers.

1.3 Commercial Context for Users and Providers of Payment Services

This section provides the general context and background in which the inter-PSP Scheme exists and has been written from an end-to-end point of view.

- The demand for payment services using an SCT Inst arises from an Originator, who wishes to transfer² Funds Instantly for whatever reason to a Beneficiary. Whilst the payment service is provided by a PSP, the underlying demand and its reason are outside the control and responsibility of the PSP industry or any individual PSP;
- For this requirement to transfer Funds Instantly to be satisfied, the PSP holding the Payment Account of the Originator (the Originator PSP) must have the means necessary to remit the Funds Instantly to the PSP holding the Payment Account of the Beneficiary (the Beneficiary PSP) and in the process be provided with the necessary information to accomplish the transfer;
- Provided that the Originator has sufficient Funds or sufficient credit with which to execute the SCT Inst, provided that the Originator is acting within its authority and provided that the SCT Inst does not break any applicable legal, regulatory, or other requirements, including requirements established by the Originator PSP, then the Originator PSP will process the payment and advise the Originator accordingly;

² The credit transfer can be initiated directly (by the Originator) or indirectly (by a ‘payment initiation service provider’ at the request of the Originator) in compliance with the Payment Services Directive.



- The means for making the SCT Inst will exist if the Beneficiary PSP has agreed both the method and the rules for receiving the payment information as well as the method and the rules for receiving the payment value;
- Based on these means of transfer the Beneficiary PSP will use the information received to Immediately Making Funds Available to the Beneficiary for its use.

1.4 Conceptual work flow of an SCT Inst

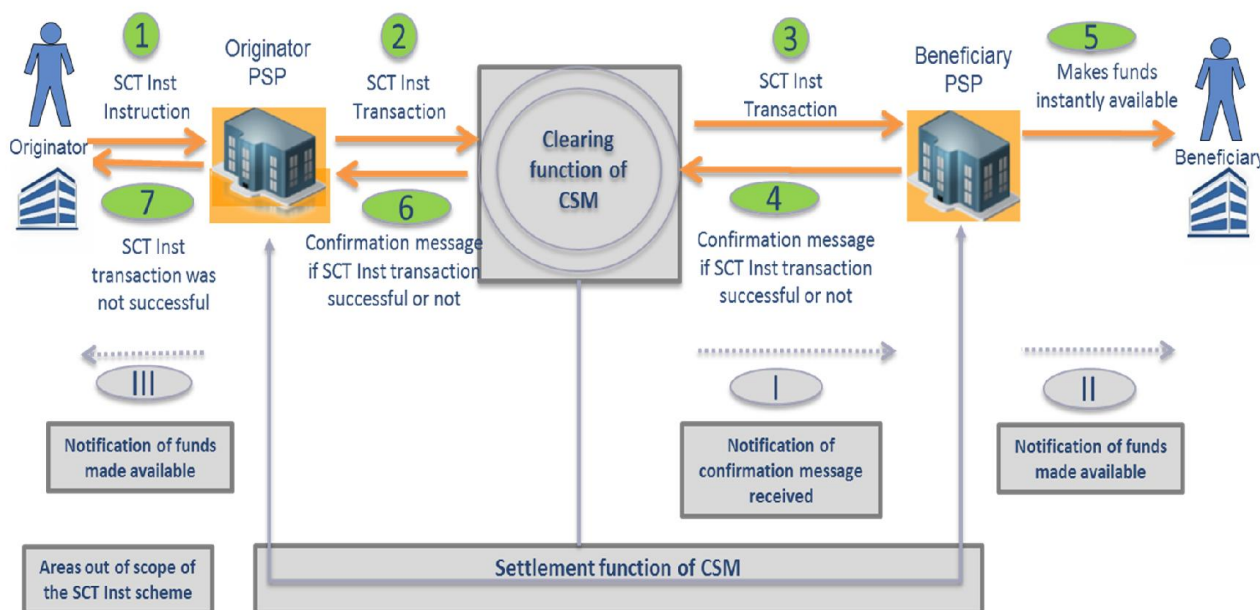


Figure 1: SCT Inst Overview

Note: Figure 1 displays the distinction between the Clearing function and the Settlement function of a CSM. The term ‘CSM’ (see sections 3.1 and 3.3) will be used to cover both functions in all sections of the Rulebook.

Work flow steps:

- **Step 1:** the Originator PSP receives an SCT Inst Instruction from the Originator³.
The Originator PSP then Instantly executes all processing conditions and Funds availability checks. When these validation checks are successful, the Originator PSP Instantly makes a Reservation⁴ of the Amount on the Originator’s Payment Account with this information Instantly accessible to the Originator, Instantly prepares an SCT Inst Transaction based on the SCT Inst Instruction and puts the Time Stamp in the created SCT Inst Transaction.
- **Step 2:** the Originator PSP Instantly sends the SCT Inst Transaction message to the CSM of the Originator PSP.
Via this message, the Originator PSP gives the authorization to the CSM of the Originator PSP to reserve Funds on its account as cover for the SCT Inst Transaction. This provides upfront settlement certainty.

³ Directly or indirectly initiated in compliance with the Payment Services Directive 2 (PSD2)

⁴ See Chapter 7 for the definition of ‘Reservation of the Amount’



- **Clearing function of CSM: out of scope of the Scheme:** the CSM of the Originator PSP Instantly reserves Funds from the Originator PSP as settlement cover for the SCT Inst Transaction. The CSM of the Originator PSP Instantly sends the SCT Inst Transaction to the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP.

- **Step 3:** the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP Instantly sends the SCT Inst Transaction message to the Beneficiary PSP.

For the Beneficiary PSP, this message under step 3 implies that the Beneficiary PSP has settlement certainty for this SCT Inst Transaction in case the Beneficiary PSP accepts the transaction for further processing.

- The Beneficiary PSP: Instantly verifies if it can apply the SCT Inst Transaction to the Beneficiary's Payment Account and executes various validation checks.
- **Step 4:** the Beneficiary PSP sends the confirmation message to the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP indicating that the Beneficiary PSP
 - has received the SCT Inst Transaction and
 - is able to Instantly process the SCT Inst Transaction (positive confirmation) or not (negative confirmation with an immediate Reject)

The CSM of the Beneficiary PSP gives a certainty of receipt for the confirmation message that the Beneficiary PSP has sent.

- **Clearing function of CSM: out of scope of the Scheme:** based on the message received in step 4:
 - In case of a negative confirmation: the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP passes on this confirmation message to the CSM of the Originator PSP. The CSM of the Originator PSP releases the reservation of Funds for the cover done between steps 2 and 3.
 - In case of a positive confirmation:
 - **Step I: Out of scope of the Scheme:** based on upfront technical arrangements (e.g., a technical acknowledgement, a special designed message) the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP notifies to the Beneficiary PSP that the message in step 4 has been successfully received.
 - The CSM of the Beneficiary PSP initiates the final settlement processing for this specific SCT Inst Transaction with the CSM of the Originator PSP.

- **Step 5:** only when the Beneficiary PSP has sent a positive confirmation via the message in step 4 **and** the Beneficiary PSP has the **certainty** that the message under step 4 has been **successfully delivered** to the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP, it Instantly Makes the Funds Available to the Beneficiary. The Beneficiary PSP relies on the settlement certainty covered by the message in step 3.

The information about the new available Funds is Instantly accessible to the Beneficiary.

This action means that the Beneficiary has immediate use of the Funds subject to the Terms and Conditions governing the use of the Payment Account of the Beneficiary.

- **Step II: out of scope of the Scheme:** if agreed with the Beneficiary, the Beneficiary PSP may inform the Beneficiary about the Funds Made Available to the Beneficiary. The information itself and the execution time for such information are not within the scope of the Scheme.
- **Step 6:** the CSM of the Originator PSP Instantly reports to the Originator PSP if the SCT Inst Transaction had been successful (or not).



The basis for this report is the contents of the confirmation message in step 4 which the CSM of the Originator PSP had received via the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP.

- **Step 7:** in case the Originator PSP receives a negative confirmation about the SCT Inst Transaction which indicates that the Funds had **not** been Made Available to the Beneficiary, the Originator PSP is **obliged** to **Immediately** inform the Originator. The Originator PSP lifts the Reservation of the Amount made in step 1.
- **Step III: Out of scope of the Scheme:** in case the Originator PSP receives a positive confirmation about the SCT Inst Transaction, it formally debits the Payment Account of the Originator.

If agreed with the Originator, the Originator PSP informs the Originator about the Funds Made Available to the Beneficiary. The information itself and the execution time for such information are not within the scope of the Scheme.

- **Settlement function of a CSM: out of scope of the Scheme:** when a positive confirmation is received, the amount of the SCT Inst Transaction is included in the Settlement procedure between the Originator PSP and the Beneficiary PSP, and as such credited by the CSM to the Beneficiary PSP during the settlement process.

1.5 Binding Nature of the Rulebook

Becoming a Participant in the Scheme involves signing the Adherence Agreement. By signing the Adherence Agreement, Participants agree to respect the rules described in the Rulebook. The Rulebook describes the liabilities and responsibilities of each Participant in the Scheme.

Participants are free to choose between operating processes themselves, or using intermediaries or outsourcing (partially or completely) to third parties. However, outsourcing or the use of intermediaries does not relieve Participants of the responsibilities defined in the Rulebook.

The Rulebook covers in depth the main aspects of the inter-PSP relationships linked to the Scheme. For the relationships between a Participant and its Customer, the Rulebook specifies the minimum requirements imposed by the Scheme. For the relationships between an **Originator** and a **Beneficiary**, the Rulebook also specifies the minimum requirements of the Scheme.

1.6 Separation of the Scheme from Infrastructure

It is a key feature of the Scheme that it provides a single set of rules, practices and standards which are then operated by individual Participants and potentially multiple infrastructure providers. Infrastructure providers include clearing and settlement mechanisms (CSMs⁵) of various types and the technology platforms and networks that support them. Infrastructure is an area where market forces operate based on the decisions of Participants.

The result is that the SCT Inst instrument based on a single set of rules, practices and standards is operated on a fully consistent basis by CSMs chosen by individual Participants as the most appropriate for their needs.

1.7 Other Features of the Scheme

- The rights and obligations of Participants, and as appropriate their Customers, are clear and unambiguous;
- Payment messages use open, industry recognised standards;

⁵ A CSM may also conduct the settlement function.



- Compliance with the Scheme ensures interoperability between Participants;
- Individual Participants are free to innovate and satisfy Customers' needs in a competitive market place, as long as these innovations do not conflict with the Rulebook.

1.8 The Business Benefits of the Scheme

The Scheme provides many Customer benefits in terms of cost efficiency, ease of use and immediate availability of Funds. It also allows Participants to meet their own mutually beneficial needs in terms of service and innovation for Customers.

The key expected benefits are summarised as follows:

For Originators and Beneficiaries as users:

- The services based on the Scheme are available 24 hours a day and on all Calendar Days of the year;
- Payments are certain for the Originator and the Beneficiary;
- Payments are made for the full Original Amount;
- The Originator and Beneficiary are responsible for their own charges;
- Beneficiary Payment Accounts of participating PSPs are reachable within SEPA;
- A target maximum execution time of 10 seconds to process an SCT Inst Transaction with the Beneficiary PSP reporting to the Originator PSP either the Funds being Made Available to the Beneficiary or the Reject of the SCT Inst Transaction;
- The use of accepted standards and data elements facilitates payment initiation and reconciliation on an STP basis;
- Rejects are handled Immediately in an automated way;
- The Scheme delivers the end-to-end carrying of Customer remittance data on either a structured or an unstructured basis.

For Participants:

- Efficient and effective end-to-end processing of SCT Inst on an STP basis using open and common standards;
- Reachability of Beneficiary Payment Accounts of participating PSPs within SEPA;
- Enabling a single process across SEPA including Rejects and Recalls;
- Participants can choose the most efficient and cost-effective routing of transactions;
- Establishment of an agreed maximum processing Time Cycle;
- Sound Scheme governance and legal structure;
- Ability to offer Additional Optional Services ("AOS") on top of the core Scheme elements;
- Satisfies the expectations of stakeholders.

For CSMs:

The separation of scheme from infrastructure permits the operation of the Scheme by multiple CSMs.

The CSMs may add features and services to the benefit of choice and competition, provided that the rules, practices and standards of the Scheme are fully met.



1.9 Common Legal Framework

It is a prerequisite for the use of the Scheme that the Payment Services Directive (PSD) (or provisions or binding practice substantially equivalent to those set out in Titles III and IV of the PSD) is implemented or otherwise in force in the national law of SEPA countries.

This Scheme is a ‘payment scheme’ within the meaning of the SEPA Regulation⁶; it is equally relevant for Participants from countries or territories, which are also listed in [12].

The further details as to the requirements for a common legal framework for this Scheme are spelled out in Chapter 5 of this Rulebook.

⁶ Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009



2 SCOPE OF THE SCHEME

2.1 Application to SEPA

The Scheme is applicable in the countries listed in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries⁷.

2.2 Description of Scope of the Scheme

An SCT Inst is a payment instrument for the execution of credit transfers in euro

- within 10 seconds with the Beneficiary PSP reporting to the Originator PSP either the Funds being Made Available to the Beneficiary or the Reject of the SCT Inst Transaction;
- between Customer Payment Accounts located in SEPA.

The SCT Inst is executed on behalf of an Originator holding a Payment Account with an Originator PSP in favour of a Beneficiary holding a Payment Account at a Beneficiary PSP.

The following key elements are included within the scope of the Scheme:

- The services based on the Scheme are available 24 hours a day and on all Calendar Days of the year;
- A set of inter-PSP rules, practices and standards for the execution of SCT Inst in euro within SEPA by Participants in the Scheme;
- Adherents to the Scheme are Participants who have agreed to subscribe to the Scheme and its rules;
- The Scheme provides the basis for SCT Inst products provided by Participants to their Customers. Such products provide a straightforward payment instrument, with the necessary reliability and reach to support a competitive marketplace. Participants remain responsible for the products and services provided to their Customers;
- The Scheme specifies a minimum set of data elements to be provided by the Originator;
- The Scheme specifies a target maximum execution time of 10 seconds to process an SCT Inst Transaction with the Beneficiary PSP reporting to the Originator PSP either the Funds being Made Available to the Beneficiary or the Reject of the SCT Inst Transaction;
- The Beneficiary PSP needs settlement certainty of the Funds it will Make Available to the Beneficiary. Therefore, the Scheme obliges the Originator PSP to settle a successfully completed SCT Inst Transaction and to provide settlement certainty through a CSM;
- The Scheme specifies a set of positive and negative messages in the inter-PSP area to confirm to the Originator PSP Immediately if an SCT Inst Transaction has been successfully processed or has been rejected by one of the inter-PSP parties involved.

2.3 Additional Optional Services

The Scheme recognises that individual Participants and communities of Participants can provide complementary services based on the Scheme to meet further specific Customer expectations. These are described as Additional Optional Services (“AOS”).

⁷ See reference [12]



The following two types of AOS are identified:

1. Additional Optional Services provided by PSPs to their Customers as value-added services which are nevertheless based on the core payment schemes. These AOS are purely a matter for PSPs and their Customers in the competitive space;
2. Additional Optional Services provided by local, national and pan-European communities of PSPs, such as the use of additional data elements in the ISO 20022 XML standards. Any community usage rules for the use of the SEPA core mandatory subset of the ISO 20022 XML standards should also be mentioned in this context, although they are not *per se* AOS. Other AOS may be defined, for example relating to community provided delivery channels for Customers.

Participants may only offer AOS in accordance with the following principles:

1. All AOS must not compromise interoperability of the Scheme nor create barriers to competition. The Scheme Management Board (“SMB”) should deal with any complaints or issues concerning these requirements brought to its attention in relation to compliance with the Rulebook as part of its normal procedures, as set out in the Internal Rules;
2. AOS are part of the market space and should be established and evolve based on market needs. Based on these market needs, the EPC may incorporate commonly used AOS features into the Scheme through the change management processes set out in the Internal Rules;
3. There should be transparency in relation to community AOS. In particular, details of community AOS relating to the use of data elements present in the ISO 20022 XML payment standards (including any community usage rules for the SEPA core mandatory subset) should be disclosed on a publicly available website (in both local language(s) and English).

These AOS are not further described in the Rulebook as they are to be generally considered as competitive offerings provided by both individual Participants and communities of Participants and are therefore out of scope.

2.4 Currency

All transactions are in euro in all process stages, including all exception handling, i.e. Rejects, Recalls and Requests for Recall by the Originator (RFRO).

The Payment Accounts of the Originator and of the Beneficiary may be in euro or any other currency. Any currency conversion is executed in the Originator PSP or Beneficiary PSP and is not governed by this Scheme.

2.5 Value Limits

The maximum amount per SCT Inst Instruction that can be processed under the Scheme is defined in document reference [14]. This amount can be revised in or outside the regular Scheme Rulebook release management cycle as defined in the Internal Rules. The SCT Instruction will then be converted into a SCT Inst Transaction by the Originator PSP for further processing by the Inter-PSP Space and the Beneficiary PSP.

Beneficiary PSPs, who are Participants of the Scheme, are obliged to accept and process SCT Inst Transactions up to and including this maximum amount.

Any SCT Inst Instruction or Transaction having an amount higher than the maximum amount defined in the Scheme, is rejected by the Participants unless otherwise agreed between individual Participants or communities of Participants while respecting the maximum amount stipulation in the SEPA End-Date Regulation.



A lower value limit for SCT Inst Instructions may be applied by the Originator PSP to its products and services offered to its Customers that are founded on the Scheme according to its own risk management analysis and controls and based on the channels used to issue a SCT Inst Instruction by its Customers.

2.6 Reachability

Participants commit to participate in the Scheme in the role of at least Beneficiary PSP, or in the role of both Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP. When they participate they must commit to process the SCT Inst Transactions according to the rules of the Scheme.

Reachability is a major assumption on which the Scheme is based and is therefore a key success factor for the Scheme.

2.7 Remittance Data

The credit transfer dataset provides for a remittance data field, which may be used as follows:

- to carry structured remittance data of up to a max of 140 characters

OR

- to carry unstructured remittance data of up to 140 characters

This remittance field therefore enables automated reconciliation between receivables and payments by the Beneficiary. It is recommended that Beneficiaries adopt the ISO Standard (reference [11]) for a 'structured creditor reference to the remittance information' (identified in the Rulebook as 'structured creditor reference') as the preferred remittance data convention for identifying payment referring to a single invoice.

The remittance data supplied by the Originator in the SCT Inst Instruction must be forwarded in full and without alteration by the Originator PSP and any intermediary institution and CSM to the Beneficiary PSP. When the Originator provides a Structured Creditor Reference with an SCT Inst Instruction, it is recommended that the Originator PSP checks the correctness of the Structured Creditor Reference at the point of capture by the Originator.

The Beneficiary PSP must also deliver received remittance data in full and without alteration to the Beneficiary.

Any instant information that the Beneficiary PSP may provide to the Beneficiary does not fall under this obligation on remittance data.

Communities of PSPs serving Customers within SEPA are able to implant data conventions for structured remittance data and /or longer remittance data references.



3 ROLES OF THE SCHEME ACTORS

This chapter describes the roles of the actors in the Scheme.

3.1 Actors

The execution of an SCT Inst involves four main actors:

- **The Originator:** is the Customer who initiates directly or indirectly⁸ the SCT Inst by providing the Originator PSP with an instruction. The Funds for such an SCT Inst are reserved from a specified Payment Account of which the Originator is account holder;
- **The Originator PSP:** is the Participant that receives the SCT Inst Instruction from the Originator and acts on the payment instruction by processing Instantly the payment to the Beneficiary PSP in favour of the Beneficiary's Payment Account according to the information provided in the instruction and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. The Originator PSP is also obliged to inform Immediately the Originator in case the Funds have not been Made Available to the Beneficiary;
- **The Beneficiary PSP:** is the Participant that receives the SCT Inst Transaction from the Originator PSP and Immediately Makes the Funds Available to the Beneficiary, according to the information provided in the transaction and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. The Beneficiary PSP is also obliged to send a confirmation message (positive or negative) Immediately through the same CSM to the Originator PSP to confirm whether the SCT Inst Transaction has been accepted and Funds have been Made Available Immediately to the Beneficiary (positive confirmation) or not (negative confirmation);
- The Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP may be one and the same Participant;
- **The Beneficiary:** is the Customer identified in the SCT Inst Instruction whom the Funds are sent to.

Originator PSPs and Beneficiary PSPs are responsible for meeting their obligations under the Rulebook. This responsibility is irrespective of either the means or the parties by which Originator PSPs or Beneficiary PSPs choose to discharge those obligations and for which they remain responsible under the Scheme.

The operation of the Scheme also involves other parties indirectly:

- **CSMs:** Such mechanisms could include the services of a Clearing and Settlement provider such as an automated clearing house or other mechanisms such as intra-PSP and intra-group arrangements and bilateral or multilateral agreements between Participants. The term CSM does not necessarily connote one entity, for example, it is possible that the Clearing function and the Settlement function are conducted by separate actors;
- **Intermediary PSPs:** PSPs offering intermediary services to Originator and/or Beneficiary PSPs, for example in cases where Originator and/or Beneficiary PSPs are not themselves direct participants in a CSM;
- **Payment initiation service providers (PISP):** Originators may make use of a PISP to initiate an SCT Inst Instruction.

⁸ In compliance with the Payment Services Directive



3.2 The Four Corner Model

The following diagram gives an overview of the contractual relationships and interaction between the main actors.

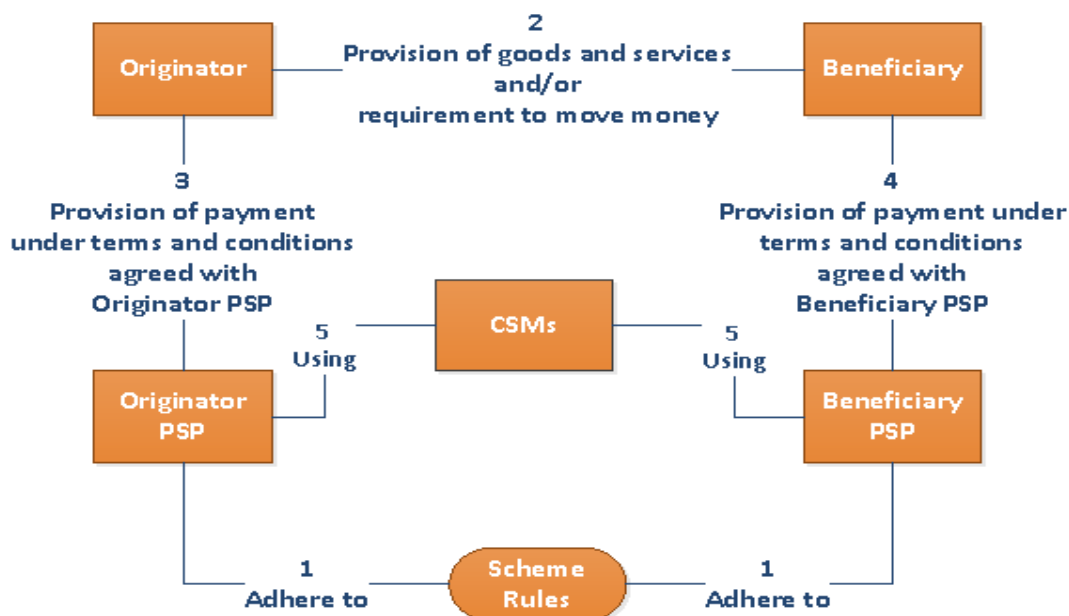


Figure 2: 4-Corner Model - Illustrative

The actors are bound together by a number of relationships, identified on the diagram by numbers:

1. The contractual relationships underlying the Scheme to which all Participants are bound;
2. Between the Originator and the Beneficiary regarding the provision of goods and services and/or the requirement to make a payment. This may or may not be reflected in a formal legal contract. This relationship does not form part of the operation of the Scheme;
3. Between the Originator and the Originator PSP concerning the payment and cash management products and services to be provided and their related Terms and Conditions. Provisions for this relationship are not governed by the Scheme, but will, as a minimum, cover elements relevant to the initiation and execution of an SCT Inst Instruction as required by the Scheme;
4. Between the Beneficiary and the Beneficiary PSP concerning the products and services to be provided and the related Terms and Conditions. Provisions for this relationship are not governed by the Scheme, but will, as a minimum, cover elements relevant to the receipt of an SCT Inst Transaction as required by the Scheme;
5. As applicable, between the Originator PSP and the Beneficiary PSP and the selected CSM or CSMs concerning the Terms and Conditions of the services delivered. Provisions for these relationships are not governed by the Scheme, but will, as a minimum, cover elements relevant to the execution of an SCT Inst Transaction;
6. As applicable, between the Originator PSP and/ or the Beneficiary PSP and any other PSP acting in an intermediary capacity. Provisions for these relationships and their functioning are not governed by the Scheme. This relationship is not illustrated above.

3.3 Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms (CSMs)

CSMs are responsible to the Originator PSPs and Beneficiary PSPs that use their services. As a matter of normal practice, these mechanisms:



- Receive transactions for Clearing from the Originator PSP who participates in the relevant CSM;
- Clear and forward them to the Beneficiary PSP who participates in the relevant CSM, ensuring that all data intended by the Originator and the Originator PSP to reach the Beneficiary PSP and the Beneficiary is forwarded in full and without alteration;
- Handle exceptions such as Rejects and Recalls;
- Make arrangements such that settlement certainty shall be achieved as required by the Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP;
- Provide any required risk management procedures and other related services.

This description about the role and responsibilities of CSMs is only for information purposes.

3.4 Intermediary PSPs

If any actor uses the services of an Intermediary PSP to perform any function in relation to a SCT Inst Transaction, this should:

- Be transparent to the Scheme and in no way affect or modify the obligations of the Participants or alter the Time Stamp defined in section 4.2.3;
- Be the subject of a separate bilateral agreement between the intermediary and its Customer (i.e. the Originator PSPs or Beneficiary PSPs).

3.5 Governing laws

The governing laws of the agreements in the four-corner model are as follows:

- The Rulebook is governed by Belgian law;
- The Adherence Agreement is governed by Belgian law.

3.6 Relationship with Customers

In accordance with Chapter 5 Participants must ensure that the Terms and Conditions are effective so as to enable Participants to comply with their obligations under the Scheme.



4 BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL RULES

This chapter describes the business and operational rules of the Scheme, which must be observed by Participants and by other actors as necessary such that the Scheme can function properly. It also describes the datasets used in the Scheme, and the specific data attributes within these datasets. Datasets and attributes will be represented and transmitted using generally accepted, open, interoperable standards wherever accepted by the EPC (see Section 0.5).

4.1 Naming Conventions

This section describes the naming conventions used in this chapter.

The descriptions are based on the concepts of Process, Process-step, Attribute and Dataset.

For facilitating the reading and the use of this Rulebook, structured identification-numbers are used as follows:

Process-steps: CT-xx-yy, where xx-yy is the unique sequence number in this Rulebook

Datasets: DS-xx, where xx represents the unique sequence number in this Rulebook

Attributes: AT-xx, where xx represents the unique sequence number in this Rulebook

4.2 Overview of the SCT Inst Process & Time Cycle

This section describes the terms used to define the execution Time Cycle.

Section 4.3 below provides a more detailed explanation of the process.

4.2.1 Commencement of the SCT Inst Execution Time Cycle

The execution time for an SCT Inst Transaction shall commence when the Originator PSP has determined that the SCT Inst Instruction meets all mandatory attributes for inter-PSP processing and the processing conditions of the Originator PSP. This means that the Originator PSP has received the SCT Inst Instruction and has applied Instantly all necessary checks to execute the SCT Inst Instruction (e.g., Originator authentication and authorisation, and availability of Funds).

When all necessary checks on the SCT Inst Instruction have been applied with success, the Originator PSP Instantly makes a Reservation of the Amount on the Originator's Payment Account and Instantly prepares an SCT Inst Transaction based on the SCT Inst Instruction. The Originator PSP completes this process by putting a Time Stamp in the SCT Inst Transaction. The Time Stamp (see section 4.2.3 A) marks the starting point in time of the Execution Time Cycle of the SCT Inst Transaction.

The Originator PSP has the option to offer the Originator the possibility to submit an SCT Inst Instruction with a "Requested Execution Date" corresponding to a future date for commencing the execution of the SCT Inst Instruction. The Originator will submit the SCT Inst Instruction to the Originator PSP in accordance with its Terms and Conditions with the Originator PSP.

The Originator PSP may allow the Originator to cancel the SCT Inst Instruction at any time prior to the Requested Execution Date.

The Requested Execution Date will be deemed to be the relevant date for commencing the execution of the SCT Inst Instruction. This provision is to be construed in accordance with Article 78 (2) of the Payment Services Directive effective as of 13 January 2018. The Originator PSP shall only send the SCT Inst Instruction as an SCT Inst Transaction on the Requested Execution Date to the Beneficiary PSP.



The execution of the SCT Inst Instruction may be stopped due to regulatory requirements.

4.2.2 Cut-off Times

The services based on the Scheme are available 24 hours a day and on all Calendar Days of the year. Consequently, there is no Cut-Off Time for an SCT Inst Transaction.

4.2.3 Maximum Execution Time

A. Time Stamp

To allow an accurate control of the maximum execution time by all parties involved in the SCT Inst Transaction, the Originator PSP has to add a Time Stamp in the SCT Inst Transaction (refer to attribute AT-50) marking the start of the Execution Time Cycle.

B. Target maximum execution time

Latest at **10 seconds** after the Originator PSP has **put the Time Stamp in accordance with section 4.2.1** to the SCT Inst Transaction and Instantly sent the SCT Inst Transaction to the Beneficiary PSP, the Originator PSP must have **received** either the message that the Funds have been Made Available to the Beneficiary by the Beneficiary PSP (positive confirmation message), or the message that the SCT Inst Transaction has been rejected (negative confirmation message with the appropriate reason code).

If agreed with the Beneficiary, the Beneficiary PSP informs the Beneficiary about the Funds Made Available to the Beneficiary. Such information is not within the scope of the Scheme.

If agreed with the Originator, the Originator PSP informs the Originator about the Funds Made Available to the Beneficiary. Such information is not within the scope of the Scheme.

If the Originator PSP receives a negative confirmation message, it has to inform **Immediately** the Originator about the rejected SCT Inst Instruction or as soon as practicable in case the Originator had submitted at an earlier point in time the SCT Inst Instruction bearing a future Requested Execution Date. The only exception to such an immediate response is when a SCT Inst Instruction is rejected based on regulatory requirements.

The Beneficiary PSP can only proceed with Instantly Making the Funds Available to the Beneficiary if it has the **certainty** that the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP operating in the Inter-PSP Space has **received** the positive confirmation message from the Beneficiary PSP.

This certainty is obtained by receiving a technical acknowledgement from the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP or through other technical arrangements between the Beneficiary PSP and its CSM (e.g., a special designed message).

This action means that the Beneficiary has immediate use of the Funds subject to the Terms and Conditions governing the use of the Payment Account of the Beneficiary.

Participants are free to agree on a bilateral or multilateral basis with other Participants on a target maximum execution time of less than 10 seconds. This lower target maximum execution time only applies to those Participants that have concluded such agreement.

The Figure 3 below shows the process flow of an SCT Inst Transaction within the target maximum execution time.

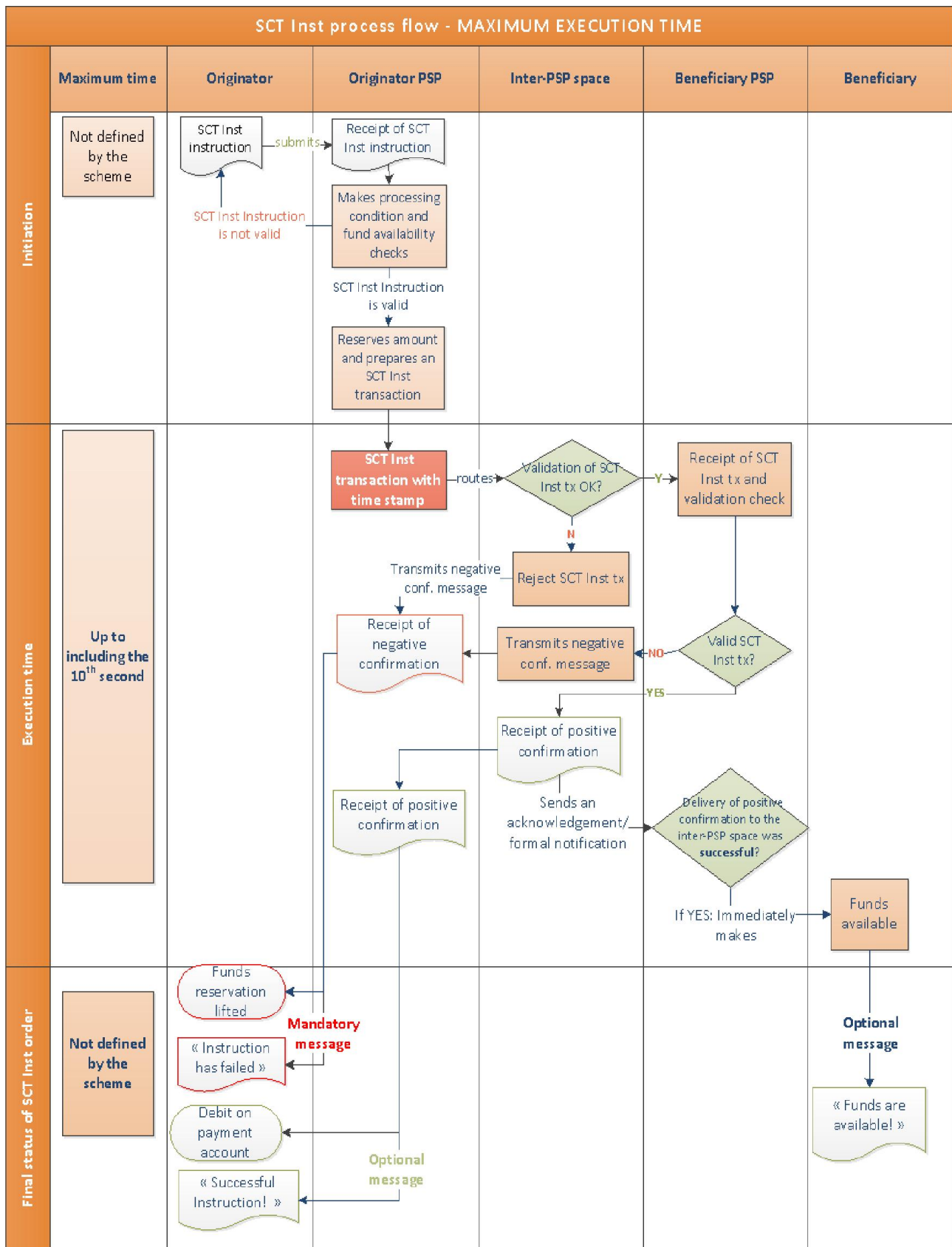


Figure 3: Work Flow Target Maximum Execution Time



C. Time-out deadline

The Scheme nevertheless foresees a **hard time-out deadline** to cover exceptional processing situations. Within **20 seconds** after the Originator PSP has put the Time Stamp in accordance with section 4.2.1, the **CSM of the Beneficiary PSP** operating in the Inter-PSP Space must have received either a positive or a negative confirmation message about the SCT Inst Transaction from the Beneficiary PSP.

Participants are free to agree on a bilateral or multilateral basis with other Participants on a hard time-out deadline of less than 20 seconds. This shorter time-out deadline only applies to those Participants that have concluded such agreement.

The time-out deadline based on which the SCT Inst Transaction is rejected, applies only to the parties below in the following specific cases:

- In the direction from the Originator PSP to the Beneficiary PSP: any party in the Inter-PSP Space or the Beneficiary PSP has received the **initial** SCT Inst Transaction **after** the time-out deadline or cannot reach the next party within the time-out deadline.
The concerned party has to reject Instantly the SCT Inst Transaction and Instantly send back a negative confirmation message with the reason 'Time-out'.
- The Beneficiary PSP: when it has the certainty that its confirmation message **cannot reach or has not reached** the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP within the 20 seconds after the Time Stamp, the Beneficiary PSP shall not Make Funds Available to the Beneficiary and Instantly sends a negative confirmation message with the appropriate reason code to its CSM;
- The CSM of the Beneficiary PSP: when it has not received any confirmation message from the Beneficiary PSP within the 20 seconds after the Time Stamp. This CSM Instantly rejects the SCT Inst Transaction by sending Instantly a negative confirmation message (via the dataset DS-03) with the reason 'Time-out' to the (CSM of the) Originator PSP and to the Beneficiary PSP.

The CSM of the Originator PSP or the Originator PSP **cannot** unilaterally reject the SCT Inst Transaction **after the time-out deadline**. They need to wait for a confirmation message from the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP or from the Beneficiary PSP. At all times, The Originator PSP has to maintain the settlement certainty of the initial SCT Inst Transaction unless it receives a negative confirmation message.

After the time-out deadline, the positive or negative confirmation message received or generated by the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP then has to **reach** the Originator PSP within **5 seconds, i.e.** latest on the 25th second after the Originator PSP has put the Time Stamp in accordance with section 4.2.1.

The Figure 4 below shows the process flow of an SCT Inst Transaction including the time-out deadline:

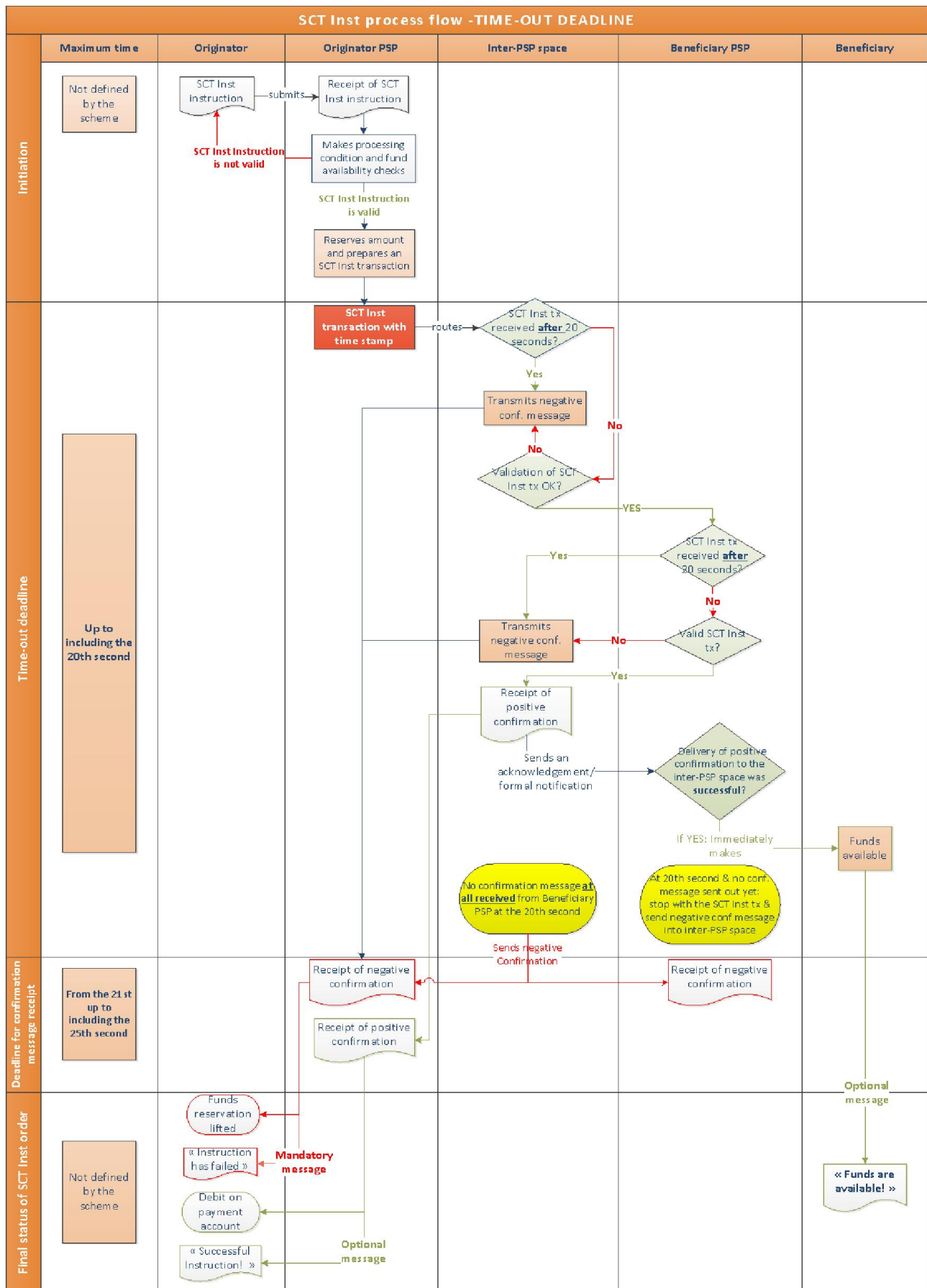


Figure 4: Work Flow Time-Out Deadline



D. No confirmation message after time-out deadline

The Originator PSP may be confronted with the exceptional situation that it still has not received a confirmation message after the time-out deadline described in point C of section 4.2.3.

The Originator PSP relies on the input from the CSMs of the Originator PSP and of the Beneficiary PSP about the final status of the SCT Inst Transaction.

If the Originator PSP has not received a confirmation message at all about the initial SCT Inst Transaction after 25 seconds of the time marked by the Time Stamp, the Originator PSP can

- start the investigation procedure as defined in the Rulebook right after the 25th second; or
- use other communication channels available to get clarity on the status of the SCT Inst transaction; or
- wait for the confirmation message to arrive.

Until the moment the Originator PSP receives a confirmation message about the initial SCT Inst Transaction, it has to maintain the Reservation of the Amount of the SCT Inst Instruction on the specified Payment Account of the Originator and has to maintain settlement certainty for this SCT Inst Transaction to the Beneficiary PSP.

The Originator PSP cannot consider that the processing of the SCT Inst Transaction has failed until it has received a confirmation message reporting the failure of the SCT Inst Transaction.

Section 4.4 provides the Originator PSP with an option to start an investigation procedure in case the Originator PSP wishes to inquire about the actual status of the initial SCT Inst Transaction. The Scheme obliges the Beneficiary PSP and the parties in the Inter-PSP Space to **Instantly** process the investigation and to respond as soon as possible to this investigation (via the dataset DS-03).

If the Originator PSP receives as a response a negative confirmation message regarding the SCT Inst Transaction, the Originator PSP rejects the SCT Inst Instruction and revokes the Reservation of the Amount on the Payment Account of the Originator. It is obliged to report Immediately the SCT Inst Transaction failure to the Originator with a reason.

4.2.4 Charging Principles

Charges to Customers will be based on the shared principle such that the Originator and Beneficiary are charged separately and individually by the Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP respectively. The basis and level of charges to Customers are entirely a matter for individual Participants and their Customers.

4.3 SCT Inst Processing Flows

The Scheme applies the following principles which are to be respected by all Participants:

1. As soon as the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP sends the SCT Inst Transaction to the Beneficiary PSP, the Beneficiary PSP has the settlement certainty from the Originator PSP. This certainty is already arranged through the CSM of the Originator PSP.
When sending an SCT Inst Transaction to its CSM, the Originator PSP authorises this CSM to reserve Funds on its account as cover for the amount of the SCT Inst Transaction.
The CSM of the Originator PSP Instantly reserves Funds from the Originator PSP as settlement cover for the SCT Inst Transaction. This provides upfront settlement certainty.
2. The Beneficiary PSP has the obligation to confirm to the Originator PSP that it had accepted or not the SCT Inst Transaction.



3. The Originator PSP honours its obligation to settle the SCT Inst Transaction **only** when it has received a **positive** confirmation message.

4.3.1 SCT Inst Processing Flow (PR-01)

The following diagram identifies a number of process steps, which are described below.

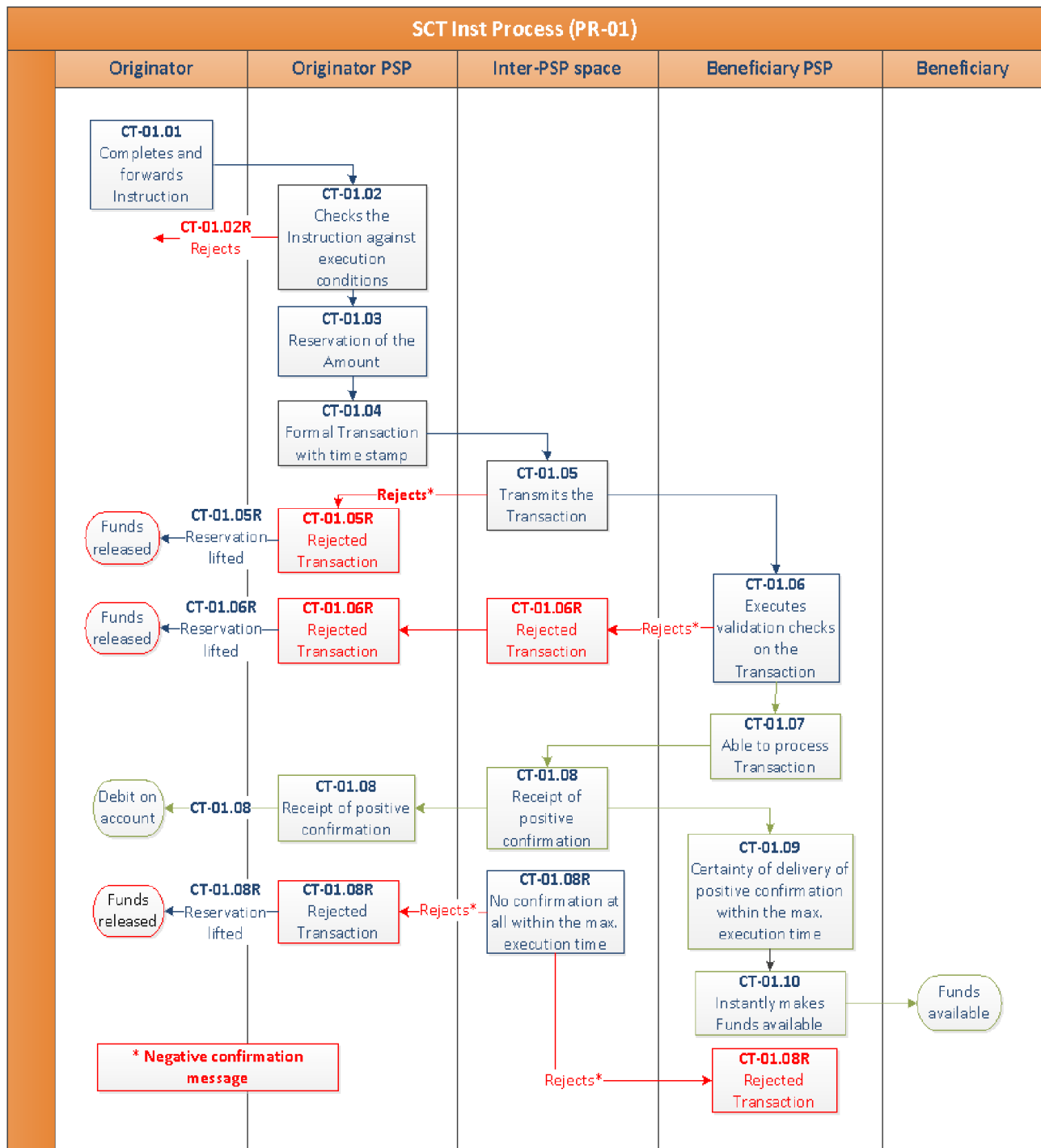


Figure 5: SCT Inst Process (PR-01)



- CT-01.01** The Originator completes and forwards the SCT Inst Instruction. The Instruction will be submitted by any means agreed between the Originator and the Originator PSP. The data elements to be provided are defined in dataset DS-01 in section 4.5.
- CT-01.02** The Originator PSP receives the SCT Inst Instruction. It Instantly checks if the Instruction fulfils the execution conditions required by its procedures including the authenticity of the Instruction, the availability of Funds and the checking of the format and the plausibility of the IBAN and if requested, of the BIC.
- Rejected SCT Inst Instructions in this step are covered by procedures described in section 4.3.2.
- CT-01.03** When these execution conditions are successful, the Originator PSP Instantly makes a Reservation of the Amount on the Originator's Payment Account with this information Instantly accessible to the Originator.
- CT-01.04** The Originator PSP Instantly prepares an SCT Inst Transaction based on the SCT Inst Instruction and puts the Time Stamp in the created SCT Inst Transaction. The Time Stamp marks the start of the Execution Time Cycle of the SCT Inst Transaction.
- CT-01.05** The Originator PSP Immediately sends the SCT Inst Transaction message to its CSM in the Inter-PSP Space to ensure the Beneficiary PSP receives the SCT Inst Transaction in accordance with the rules of the Scheme within the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3. The data elements to be provided are defined in dataset DS-02 in section 4.5.
- Rejected SCT Inst Transactions (*negative confirmations*) in this step are covered by procedures described in section 4.3.2.
- CT-01.06** The Beneficiary PSP receives the SCT Inst Transaction from its CSM in the Inter-PSP Space, Instantly verifies if it can apply the SCT Inst Transaction to the Beneficiary's Payment Account and executes various validation checks.
- Rejected SCT Inst Transactions (*negative confirmations*) in this step are covered by procedures described in section 4.3.2.
- CT-01.07** The Beneficiary PSP Instantly sends the confirmation message back to its CSM in the Inter-PSP Space within the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3 following the same path as the initial SCT Inst Transaction confirming that the Beneficiary PSP
- has received the SCT Inst Transaction and
 - is able to process the SCT Inst Transaction (*positive confirmation*)
- CT-01.08** The CSM of the Beneficiary PSP in the Inter-PSP Space receives the positive confirmation message within the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3 and Instantly passes on the positive confirmation message to the Originator PSP. Based on this positive confirmation message, the Originator PSP debits as soon as possible the Payment Account of the Originator.
- Rejected SCT Inst Transactions (*negative confirmations*) in this step are covered by procedures described in section 4.3.2.



- CT-01.09** The Beneficiary PSP has received the certainty that its positive confirmation message has been successfully delivered to the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP in the Inter-PSP Space within the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3.
- CT-01.10** The Beneficiary PSP Instantly Makes the Funds Available to the Beneficiary. The Beneficiary PSP will make the information of DS-04 available to the Beneficiary on the basis agreed between the Beneficiary and his Beneficiary PSP.
- This action means that the Beneficiary has immediate use of the Funds subject to the Terms and Conditions governing the use of the Payment Account of the Beneficiary.

4.3.2 Exception Processing Flow

SCT Inst Transactions are handled according to the time frame described in section 4.2.3. If the SCT Inst Transaction cannot be processed under the Scheme, it will be Immediately rejected and the process of exception handling starts. The messages resulting from these situations are all handled in a standardised way, at process level as well as at dataset level.

4.3.2.1 Reject

A '**Reject**' occurs when an SCT Inst Transaction is not accepted for normal execution under the Scheme. If the rejection is at the point at which the Originator instructs the Originator PSP i.e. being an SCT Inst Instruction, for the purposes of the Scheme, the Originator PSP need only inform the Originator of the reason.

If it occurs in the Inter-PSP Space the Reject must be instant and sent as specified in DS-03 in section 4.5.

The main characteristics of a Reject (DS-03) are:

- the amount will be the Original Amount of the SCT Inst Transaction;
- the Reject message is routed through the same path taken by the original SCT Inst Transaction with no alteration of the data contained in the initial SCT Inst Transaction;
- a record of the relevant data relating to the initial SCT Inst Transaction, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included;
- the initial SCT Inst Transaction is identified by the original reference of the Originator PSP;
- Reject messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-R3).

Reject messages should be transmitted within the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3.

The document 'Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions' ([15]) prescribes which ISO codes should be used for initiating a Reject.

The step-by-step process flow for Rejects is as follows:

- CT-01.02R** The Originator PSP must inform Immediately the Originator and make the appropriate details available to the Originator.
- CT-01.05R** The concerned party in the Inter-PSP Space must send the Reject message being a negative confirmation message, to the Originator PSP within the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3.



The Originator PSP must inform the Originator Immediately that its SCT Inst Instruction has been rejected.

The Originator PSP Immediately cancels the Reservation of the Amount on the Originator's Payment Account and makes the appropriate details available to the Originator based on the information received in the dataset DS-03.

CT-01.06R The Beneficiary PSP must send the Reject message being a negative confirmation message, to the Originator PSP within the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3.

The Originator PSP must inform the Originator Immediately that its SCT Inst Instruction has been rejected.

The Originator PSP cancels the Reservation of the Amount on the Originator's Payment Account and makes the appropriate details available to the Originator based on the information received in the dataset DS-03.

CT-01.08R The CSM of the Beneficiary PSP in the Inter-PSP Space has not received any confirmation message at all from the Beneficiary PSP within the time-out deadline defined in section 4.2.3.

The CSM of the Beneficiary PSP must send the Reject message being a negative confirmation message, to the Originator PSP within the specific number of seconds after the time-out deadline as defined in section 4.2.3 and to the Beneficiary PSP.

The Originator PSP must inform the Originator Immediately that its SCT Inst Instruction has been rejected.

The Originator PSP cancels the Reservation of the Amount on the Originator's Payment Account and makes the appropriate details available to the Originator based on the information received in the dataset DS-03.



4.3.2.2 SCT Inst Recall

An **SCT Inst Recall** occurs when the Originator PSP requests to cancel an SCT Inst Transaction. The Recall procedure can be initiated only by the Originator PSP which may do it on behalf of the Originator.

Before initiating the Recall procedure, the Originator PSP has to check if the SCT Inst Transaction is subject to one of the following reasons only:

- Duplicate sending;
- Technical problems resulting in an erroneous SCT Inst Transaction(s);
- Fraudulent originated SCT Inst Instruction.

The main characteristics of a SCT Inst Recall and the response to a SCT Inst Recall (DS-05 and DS-06 in section 4.5) are:

- The Originator PSP must send out the SCT Inst Recall within **10 Banking Business Days** for the reasons 'Duplicate sending' and 'Technical problems resulting in an erroneous SCT Inst', and within the period of **13 months** for the reason 'Fraudulent originated SCT Inst' following the execution date of the initial SCT Inst Transaction subject to the SCT Inst Recall;
- The amount transferred back can differ from the Original Amount of the SCT Inst Transaction. The Beneficiary PSP may decide to charge a fee to the Originator PSP;
- The SCT Inst Recall message is routed through the same path taken by the initial SCT Inst Transaction, with no alteration of the data contained in the initial SCT Inst Transaction;
- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial SCT Inst Transaction, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included;
- Recall messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-48, see section 0);
- The Beneficiary PSP must provide the Originator PSP with a response to the SCT Inst Recall within 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the SCT Inst Recall from the Originator PSP.

The Beneficiary PSP is in breach with the Rulebook if it has not responded to the SCT Inst Recall by the Originator PSP within this period of 15 Banking Business Days. If the Beneficiary PSP has received no response from the Beneficiary to this SCT Inst Recall within these 15 Banking Business Days, the Beneficiary PSP must send a negative response with the reason "No response from the Beneficiary" to the Originator PSP;

- In case the Beneficiary PSP can report a positive response to a SCT Inst Recall, the Beneficiary PSP needs to use the message prescribed in [1]. The Beneficiary PSP cannot transfer back the amount through a separate SCT Inst Transaction message.
- Each party in the Inter-PSP Space receiving the SCT Inst Recall from the Originator PSP or receiving the response to the SCT Inst Recall from the Beneficiary PSP, has to send the concerned SCT Inst Recall and the response to the SCT Inst Recall Immediately to the following party in the Inter-PSP Space, the Beneficiary PSP or the Originator PSP.

The document 'Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions' ([15]) prescribes which ISO codes should be used for initiating an SCT Inst Recall and for responding to such SCT Inst Recall.



It is the decision of the Beneficiary PSP if it wants to charge a fee to the Originator PSP. This practice is only allowed for a positive response to a SCT Inst Recall. For this purpose, a field is dedicated in the response message.

The following diagram (PR-02) shows the step by step process for an SCT Inst Recall, which are described below.

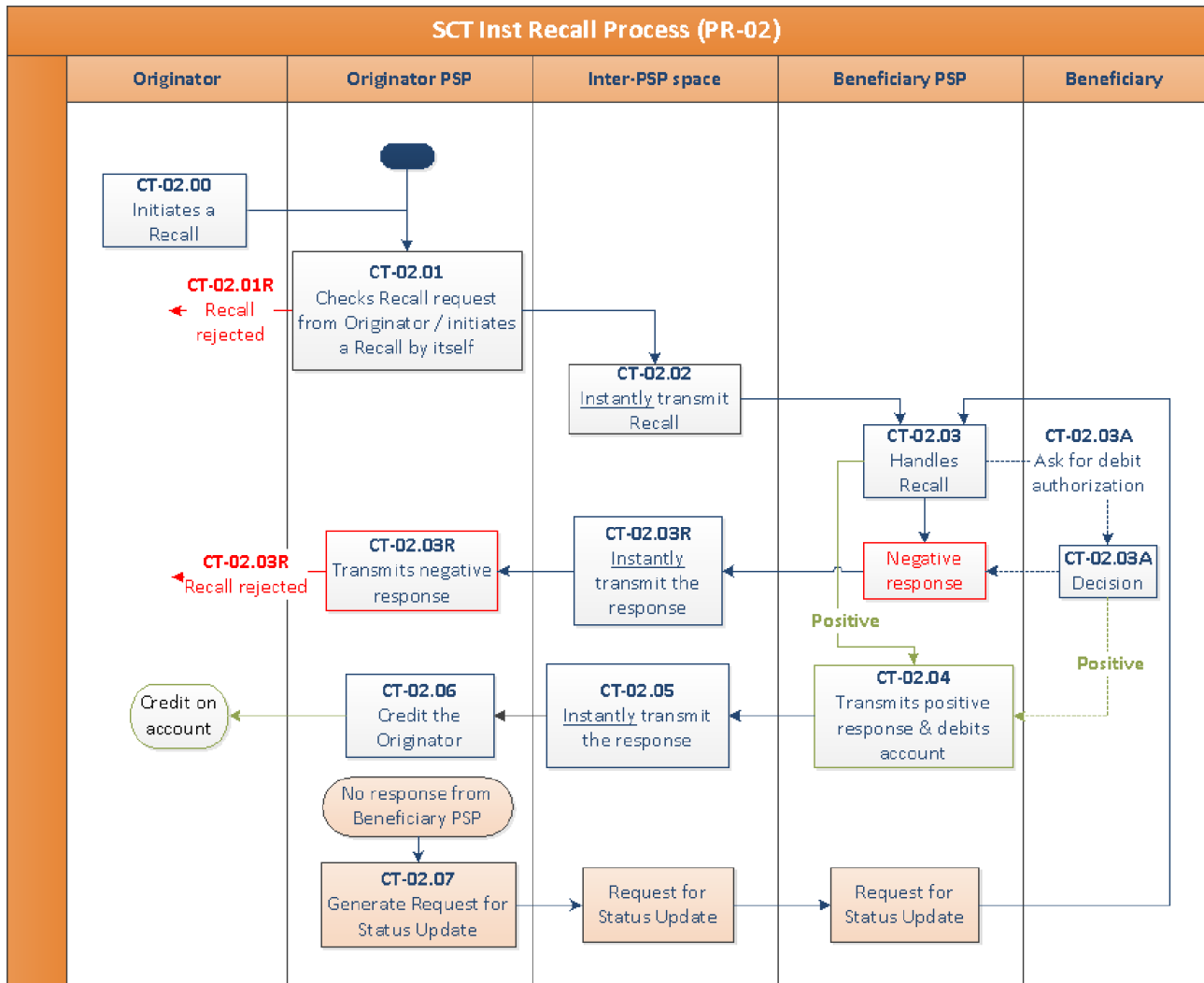


Figure 6: SCT Inst Recall Process (PR-02)

CT-02.00 & CT-02.01 The Originator PSP realises the need to recall an SCT Inst Transaction. It may also receive a Recall request from the Originator (see CT-02.00).

Before initiating the Recall procedure, the Originator PSP must check if the initial SCT Inst Transaction:

- Had been wrongly executed for one of the reasons listed below:
- Duplicate sending;
- Technical problems resulting in an erroneous SCT Inst Transaction;
- Fraudulent originated SCT Inst Instruction.
- Had an execution date of less than or equal to 10 Banking Business Days or 13 months (depending on the reason reported) before the Recall;



The path used for initiating the SCT Inst Recall should be identical to the one used for the initial SCT Inst Transaction subject to the SCT Inst Recall.

The Originator PSP must send out the SCT Inst Recall within the period of 10 Banking Business Days or 13 months (depending on the reason reported) following the execution date of the initial SCT Inst Transaction.

CT-02.01R The Originator PSP can reject the request of the Originator to make a Recall when it judges that the initial SCT Inst Transaction is not the subject of one of the foregoing reasons or if this request was submitted more than 10 Banking Business Days or 13 months (depending on the reason reported) following the execution date of the initial SCT Inst Transaction.

CT-02.02 The parties in the Inter-PSP Space transmit Instantly the SCT Inst Recall to the Beneficiary PSP.

CT-02.03 The Beneficiary PSP must always handle the SCT Inst Recall and must provide a positive or negative response within 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the SCT Inst Recall from the Originator PSP.

If there are sufficient Funds on the Payment Account and the Funds are not yet transferred back by the Beneficiary, the Beneficiary PSP may, depending on the legislation in its country and/or contractual agreement with the Beneficiary:

- Generate an immediate positive response by debiting the Payment Account;
- Decide whether it is necessary to ask the Beneficiary for debit authorization;
- Be obliged to get the Beneficiary's authorization to debit its Payment Account.

CT-02.03A If needed: the Beneficiary is asked for his/ her authorization to let the Beneficiary PSP debit its Payment Account for a SCT Inst Recall.

CT-02.03R The Beneficiary PSP will generate a negative response to the Originator PSP and give reason for it if:

- There are insufficient Funds on the Payment Account;
- The Payment Account is closed;
- There is a legal reason: to be explained in a clear text;
- Beneficiary's refusal;
- No response from the Beneficiary within the 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the SCT Inst Recall from the Originator PSP;
- Initial SCT Inst Transaction never received;
- The Funds of the initial SCT Inst Transaction already transferred back.

The parties in the Inter-PSP Space transmit Instantly the negative response to the SCT Inst Recall to the Originator PSP.

CT-02-04 The Beneficiary PSP generates a positive response to the Recall request. The Beneficiary PSP debits the Payment Account of the Beneficiary (if needed, after the Beneficiary PSP has received authorization from the Beneficiary to debit his Payment Account).



- CT-02.05** The parties in the Inter-PSP Space transmit Instantly the positive response to the SCT Inst Recall.
- The CSM of the Originator PSP in the Inter-PSP Space transmits the positive response to the Recall from the Beneficiary PSP.
- The CSMs of the Beneficiary PSP and of the Originator PSP make the necessary arrangements to establish a settlement position between the two PSPs.
- CT-02.06** The Originator PSP credits the Payment Account of the Originator with the amount of the positive response to the Recall.
- CT-02.07** In the exceptional case of no response from the Beneficiary PSP within the deadline of 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the SCT Inst Recall from the Originator PSP, the Originator PSP may send a Request for Status Update to the Beneficiary PSP.

4.3.2.3 Request for Recall by the Originator

A **Request for Recall by the Originator** can be initiated by the Originator PSP after an Originator has requested the Originator PSP to get the reimbursement of a settled SCT Inst Transaction for a reason **other than** duplicate sending, technical problems resulting in erroneous SCT Inst Transactions or a fraudulently originated SCT Inst Instruction (see section 0).

The Originator PSP is obliged to inform the Originator that such Request for Recall does not guarantee that the Originator will effectively receive back the Funds of the initial SCT Inst Transaction. It will depend on the consent of the Beneficiary whether to turn back the Funds to the Originator.

The main characteristics of a Request for Recall by the Originator (see DS-08 in section 4.5) are:

- The message for a Request for Recall by the Originator is routed through the same path which was used for the initial SCT Inst Transaction;
- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial SCT Inst Transaction message, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included with no alteration of the data contained in the initial SCT Inst Transaction;
- The message contains a reason code (attribute AT-52, see section 0) highlighting the reason for the Request for Recall by the Originator;
- The Originator PSP has the choice to send out the Request for Recall by the Originator either Instantly or not;
- The Beneficiary PSP must send its response to a Request for Recall by the Originator within 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the Request for Recall by the Originator from the Originator PSP;
- Each party in the Inter-PSP Space receiving the Request for Recall by the Originator from the Originator PSP or receiving the response to the Request for Recall by the Originator from the Beneficiary PSP, must send the concerned Request for Recall by the Originator and the response to the Request for Recall by the Originator **Immediately** to the following party in the Inter-PSP Space, the Beneficiary PSP and the Originator PSP.



The document ‘Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions’ ([15]) prescribes which ISO codes should be used for initiating a Request for Recall by the Originator and for responding to such request.

Process steps for a Request for Recall by the Originator

The following diagram shows the step by step process for a Request for Recall by the Originator.

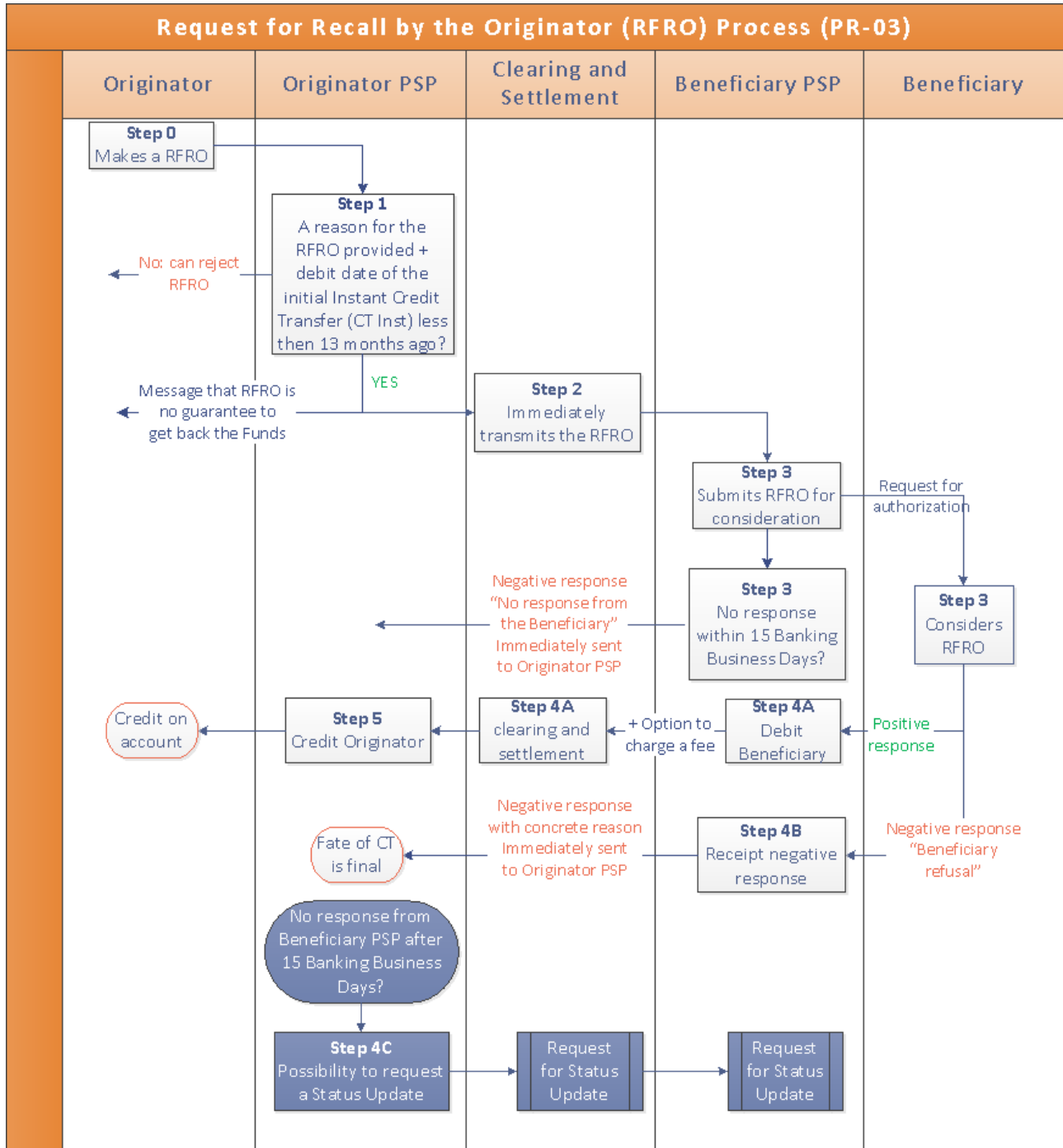


Figure 7: SCT Inst Request for Recall by the Originator Process (PR-03)



Step 1 The Originator PSP receives the Request for Recall by the Originator. Before initiating the procedure for a Request for Recall by the Originator, the Originator PSP must check if

- The Originator has provided a reason for this request as this reason will be submitted to the Beneficiary for its consideration;
- The debit date of the original SCT Inst Transaction forming the subject of the Request for Recall by the Originator falls within the period of 13 months preceding the date at which the Request for Recall by the Originator has been received by the Originator PSP.

If these conditions are not met, the Originator PSP is allowed to reject the Request for Recall by the Originator.

The Originator PSP communicates to the Originator that the Request for Recall by the Originator is no guarantee that the Originator will effectively get back the Funds of the initial SCT Inst Transaction.

The path used for initiating the Request for Recall by the Originator must be identical to the one used for the initial SCT Inst Transaction.

Step 2 The parties in the Inter-PSP Space transmit Instantly the Request for Recall by the Originator to the Beneficiary PSP.

Step 3 The Beneficiary PSP will present the Request for Recall by the Originator with the reason to the Beneficiary for its consideration.

The Beneficiary PSP is in breach with the Rulebook if it has not responded to the Request for Recall by the Originator within the period of 15 Banking Business Days.

If the Beneficiary PSP has received no response from the Beneficiary to this Request for Recall by the Originator within these 15 Banking Business Days, the Beneficiary PSP must send a negative response with the reason “No response from the Beneficiary” to the Originator PSP.

Step 4A Upon receipt of a positive response from the Beneficiary (see DS-09 in section 4.5): the Beneficiary PSP debits the Payment Account of the Beneficiary and transfers the Funds back via the parties in the Inter-PSP Space. If needed, the Beneficiary PSP waits until it has received the authorization from the Beneficiary to debit his Payment Account.

The Beneficiary PSP needs to use the message prescribed in [1]. The Beneficiary PSP cannot transfer back the Funds through a separate SCT Inst Transaction message.

It is the decision of the Beneficiary PSP if it wants to charge a fee to the Originator PSP. This practice is only allowed for a **positive** response to a Request for Recall by the Originator. For this purpose, a field is dedicated in the response message DS-09.

Step 4B Upon receipt of a negative response from the Beneficiary (DS-09): the Beneficiary PSP will route the Beneficiary’s refusal via the parties in the Inter-PSP Space back to the Originator PSP. The Originator PSP communicates the refusal to the Request for Recall by the Originator to the Originator.



The communicated decision by the Beneficiary on the concerned initial SCT Inst Transaction finalises the fate of the initial SCT Inst Transaction from the perspective of both the Originator PSP and the Beneficiary PSP.

Step 4C In an exceptional case of no response from the Beneficiary PSP after 15 Banking Business Days after the receipt of the Request for Recall by the Originator, the Originator PSP may send a Request for Status Update to the Beneficiary PSP.

Step 5 The Originator PSP credits the Payment Account of the Originator with the amount reported in the positive response message.

4.3.2.4 Beneficiary wishing to transfer back the Funds

The Rulebook does not foresee any Exception Processing in case a Beneficiary wishes to send back the Funds of an SCT Inst Transaction. The Beneficiary has to contact the Beneficiary PSP on how the Beneficiary can transfer back the Funds (e.g., via another EPC SEPA Scheme, a new SCT Inst Transaction).



4.4 Optional SCT Inst Transaction status investigation procedure (PR-03)

The Scheme foresees an **optional** investigation procedure for the Originator PSP for exceptional situations whereby no confirmation message has reached the Originator PSP after the time-out deadline defined in section 4.2.3.

The Scheme obliges the Beneficiary PSP and the parties in the Inter-PSP Space to **Instantly** process the investigation and to respond as soon as possible to this investigation procedure (via the dataset DS-03).

The following diagram identifies a number of process steps, which are described below.

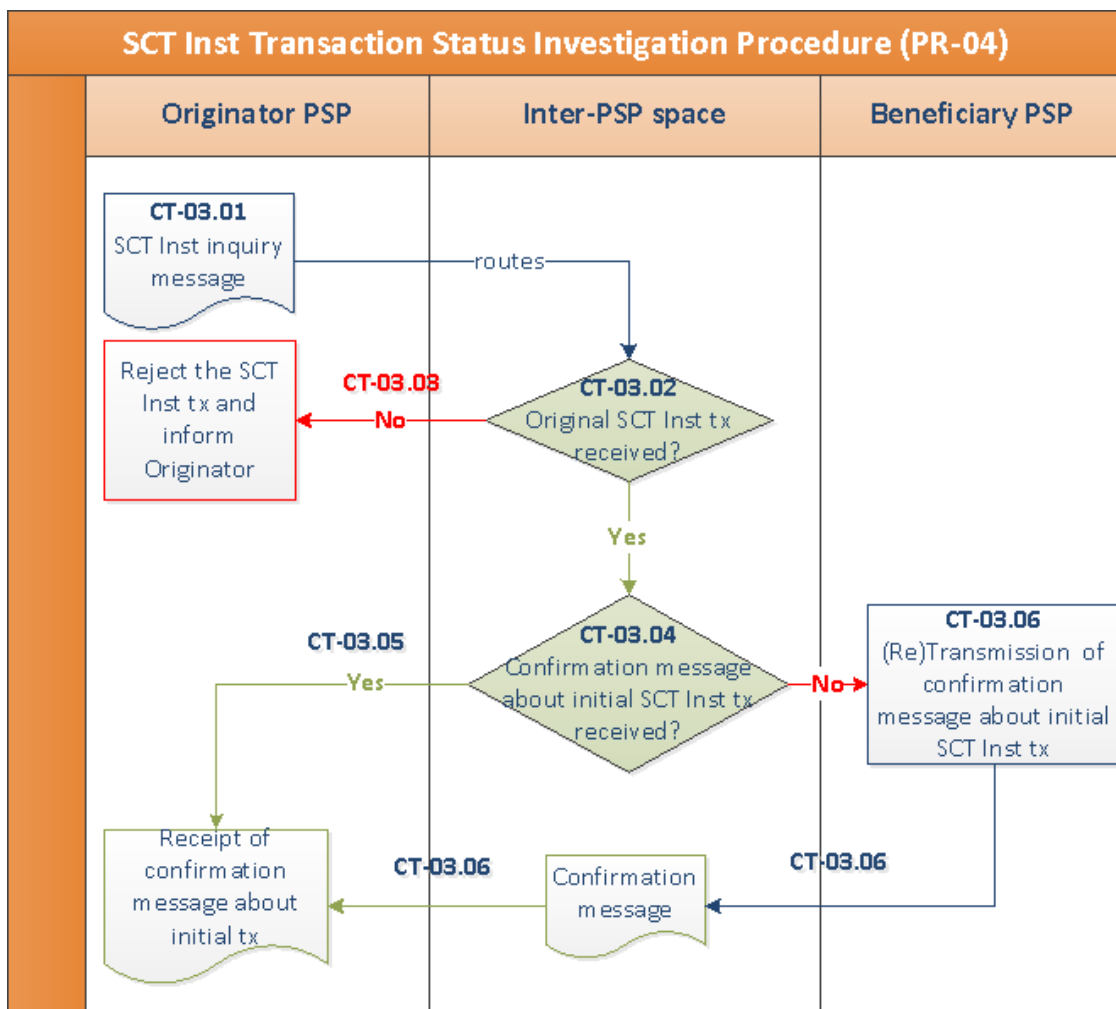


Figure 8 SCT Inst Transaction Status Investigation Procedure (PR-04)

- CT-03.01** The Originator PSP sends an SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message to the Beneficiary PSP through the same path used for the transmission of the initial SCT Inst Transaction message to inquire about the actual status of the initial SCT Inst Transaction.
- CT-03.02** Each party in the Inter-PSP Space Instantly verifies if it actually received the initial SCT Inst Transaction from the Originator PSP.
- CT-03.03** In case the initial SCT Inst Transaction had not been received by a party in the Inter-PSP Space: this party Instantly reports the non-delivery of this initial



transaction back to the Originator PSP who then Instantly rejects the transaction and Instantly informs the Originator.

- CT-03.04** In case the initial SCT Inst Transaction had been received: based on the SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message, each party in the Inter-PSP Space which was involved in the transmission of the initial SCT Inst Transaction message up to the Beneficiary PSP verifies Instantly whether it has received a confirmation message from the Beneficiary PSP (or from another party in the Inter-PSP Space) about the initial SCT Inst Transaction.
- CT-03.05** If a party in the Inter-PSP Space had received a confirmation message on the initial SCT Inst Transaction, this party is obliged to retransmit Instantly this confirmation message (the dataset DS-03) to the Originator PSP.
- CT-03.06** If the SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message has to be addressed to the Beneficiary PSP, the Beneficiary PSP Instantly (re)transmits its confirmation message about the initial SCT Inst Transaction (the dataset DS-03) back to the Originator PSP following the same path that would have been used for the transmission of that initial confirmation message.

The Scheme does not define a maximum time limit by which the optional investigation procedure should be completed nor defines the number of repetitions the Originator PSP has to re-issue this investigation procedure in case no response has been received from the Inter-PSP Space or from the Beneficiary PSP on the first SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message. The Scheme however formally obliges the Beneficiary PSP and the parties in the Inter-PSP Space to act **Instantly** on the investigation procedure.

The Originator PSP can only formally confirm the (non-)execution of the SCT Inst Instruction to the Originator when it has received a formal confirmation message (positive or negative) from the Beneficiary PSP or from a party in the Inter-PSP Space.



4.5 Business Requirements for Datasets

The datasets are the following:

DS-01 Customer-to-PSP Credit Transfer Information

DS-02 Inter-PSP Payment Dataset

DS-03 Confirmation Message

DS-04 PSP to Customer Credit Transfer Information

DS-05 Recall of an SCT Inst Dataset

DS-06 Response to Recall of an SCT Inst Dataset

DS-07 Dataset for the SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message sent by the Originator PSP

DS-08 Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset

DS-09 Response to the Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset

DS-10 Positive Notification Message to the Beneficiary Dataset



4.5.1 DS-01 Customer-to-PSP Credit Transfer Information

Identification	DS-01
Name	Customer-to-PSP Credit Transfer Information
Description	The following list of attributes represents the full range of data which may be provided by the Originator and transported under the Scheme rules via Dataset DS-02
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 The IBAN of the account of the Originator • 02 The name of the Originator • 03 The address of the Originator • 04 The amount of the SCT Inst in euro • 05 The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the SCT Inst Instruction • 07 The Requested Execution Date and Time of the SCT Inst Instruction • 08 The name of the Originator Reference Party • 09 The identification code of the Originator Reference Party • 10 The Originator identification code • 20 The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary • 21 The name of the Beneficiary • 22 The address of the Beneficiary • 23 The BIC code of the Beneficiary PSP • 24 The Beneficiary identification code • 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party • 29 The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party • 40 The identification code of the SCT Inst Scheme • 41 The Originator's reference of the SCT Inst Instruction • 44 The purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction • 45 The category purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction
Technical characteristics	None.
Rules applied	<p>Only when the Originator PSP offers to its Originators the service of accepting and processing electronically bundled Customer-to-PSP SCT Inst Instructions, the Originator PSP is obliged to accept at least but not exclusively Customer-to-PSP SCT Inst Instruction messages which follow the specifications defined in the SCT Inst Scheme Customer-to-PSP Implementation Guidelines covered in section 0.5 at the request of the Originator.</p> <p>Where any of the above attributes (except for AT-45, see rules applied in DS-02) are provided by the Originator within a payment instruction, they must be transported by the Originator PSP to the Beneficiary PSP in accordance with DS-02 subject to any overriding legal/regulatory requirements</p>



Identification	DS-01
Name	Customer-to-PSP Credit Transfer Information
	Information relating to an Originator Reference Party and/or Beneficiary Reference Party is included only for the purpose of assisting the Originator and/or Beneficiary in managing their payments and is not required by the Originator PSP and/or Beneficiary PSP for the purpose of the execution of the payment to which the information relates.
Remarks	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SCT Inst Scheme Customer-to-PSP Implementation Guidelines as defined in section 0.5.</p> <p>For this dataset, the attribute 23 'The BIC code of the Beneficiary PSP' only has to be provided when the Originator PSP is technically not able to derive the BIC from the IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary when held at a Beneficiary PSP in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory. This attribute remains mandatory in DS-02 (Inter-PSP Payment).</p> <p>When the Beneficiary wishes to transfer back funds to the Originator related to an earlier executed SCT Inst Transaction but the Beneficiary does not have the IBAN of the account of the Originator (AT-01), the Beneficiary can provide in the SCT Inst Transaction an alternative identifier to this attribute to the Beneficiary PSP. Specific usage rules are provided in [8]. The Beneficiary can only provide such identifier to the Beneficiary PSP when the Beneficiary and the Beneficiary PSP have a bilateral agreement for such service.</p>

4.5.2 DS-02 Inter-PSP Payment Dataset

Identification	DS-02
Name	The inter-PSP payment dataset
Description	This dataset describes the content of the inter-PSP payment message (mandatory unless otherwise indicated).
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01 The IBAN of the account of the Originator • 02 The name of the Originator • 03 The address of the Originator (only mandatory when the Originator PSP or the Beneficiary PSP is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory) • 04 The amount of the SCT Inst in euro • 05 The Remittance Information (Optional) • 06 The BIC code of the Originator PSP • 08 The name of the Originator Reference Party (Optional) • 09 The identification code of the Originator Reference Party (Optional) • 10 The Originator identification code (Optional) • 20 The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary • 21 The name of the Beneficiary



Identification	DS-02
Name	The inter-PSP payment dataset
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 The address of the Beneficiary (Optional) • 23 The BIC code of the Beneficiary PSP • 24 The Beneficiary identification code (Optional) • 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party (Optional) • 29 The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party (Optional) • 40 The identification code of the SCT Inst Scheme • 41 The Originator's reference of the SCT Inst Transaction • 42 The Settlement Date of the SCT Inst Transaction • 43 The Originator PSP's reference number of the SCT Inst Transaction message • 44 The purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction (Optional) • 45 The category purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction (Optional) • 50 Time Stamp of the SCT Inst Transaction
Technical characteristics	From a business perspective, inter-PSP SCT Inst Transactions are always considered to be single payments, each containing one Originator Payment Account and one Beneficiary Payment Account.
Rules applied	<p>Where an Originator has provided information in a specific payment instruction relating to an optional DS-02 field (with the exception of AT-45), this field will be populated in the inter-PSP payment message, subject to any overriding legal/regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Regarding AT-45, when the agreement between Originator and Originator PSP only involves a specific processing at Originator PSP level, said Originator PSP is not obliged to send AT-45 to the Beneficiary PSP as part of DS-02.</p>
Remarks	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines as defined in section 0.5.

4.5.3 DS-03 Confirmation Message

Identification	DS-03
Name	Confirmation Message
Description	<p>This dataset describes the content of a positive or a negative confirmation message on a SCT Inst Transaction message to be sent Instantly to the Originator PSP.</p> <p>This dataset is also used when the CSM of the Beneficiary PSP has to send Instantly a negative confirmation message to the Beneficiary PSP in case this CSM has not received any confirmation message from the Beneficiary PSP on</p>



	the initial SCT Inst Transaction within the hard time-out deadline after the Time Stamp.
Attributes contained	<p>Negative confirmation message (RJCT code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06 The BIC code of the Originator PSP • 41 The Originator’s reference of the SCT Inst Instruction • 43 The Originator PSP’s reference number of the SCT Inst Transaction message • R1 The type of “R” message • R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message • R3 The reason code for non-acceptance of the SCT Inst Transaction • R4 The specific reference of the party initiating the Reject <p>Positive confirmation message (ACCP code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06 The BIC code of the Originator PSP • 41 The Originator’s reference of the SCT Inst Instruction • 43 The Originator PSP’s reference number of the SCT Inst Transaction message • 51 The Beneficiary PSP’s reference of the SCT Inst Transaction (status ID)

4.5.4 DS-04 PSP to Customer credit transfer information

Identification	DS-04
Name	The PSP to Customer SCT Inst information dataset
Description	Description of the minimum information that a Beneficiary PSP needs to make available to the Beneficiary
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 02 The name of the Originator • 04 The amount of the SCT Inst in euro • 05 The Remittance Information • 08 The name of the Originator Reference Party (optional) • 09 The identification code of the Originator Reference Party (optional) • 10 The Originator identification code • 20 The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary • 21 The name of the Beneficiary • 24 The Beneficiary identification code • 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party (optional) • 29 The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party (optional) • 41 The Originator’s reference of the SCT Inst Instruction • 42 The Settlement Date of the SCT Inst Transaction (optional) • 44 The purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction (optional)



Identification	DS-04
Name	The PSP to Customer SCT Inst information dataset
Rules applied	<p>Where any of the above attributes, optional or not, are present in an inter-PSP payment message (DS-02) the contents must be made available in full by the Beneficiary PSP to the Beneficiary, subject to any prior agreement to the contrary.</p> <p>Where the Beneficiary and Beneficiary PSP have an explicit agreement regarding the deduction of charges then the amount of the charges will be made clear to the Beneficiary</p> <p>A Beneficiary PSP may drop received extended Reference Party information (attributes 08, 09, 28, 29 and 44) and not make it available to a Beneficiary who uses an interface which does not comply with the ISO 20022 XML standard.</p>
Remarks	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements.</p> <p>This message cannot be confused with the dataset DS-10 Positive Notification Message to the Beneficiary.</p>

4.5.5 DS-05 Recall of an SCT Inst Dataset

Identification	DS-05
Name	The Recall of an SCT Inst dataset
Description	This dataset contains the messages for description of the minimum information that an Originator PSP needs to make available to the Beneficiary PSP.
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original Inter-PSP payment dataset (DS-02) which is being recalled • 04 The amount of the SCT Inst in euro • 48 The Recall reason code • R2 Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message • R6 The specific reference of the Originator PSP initiating the Recall • 49 Additional Information to AT-48 The Recall reason code
Remarks	<p>Except for AT-49, these attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines as defined in section 0.5.</p> <p>In case the Request for Status Update is used, a clear reference to the original SCT Inst Recall needs to be provided beside the copy of DS-02.</p>



4.5.6 DS-06 Response to a Recall of an SCT Inst Dataset

Identification	DS-06
Name	Response to a Recall of an SCT Inst dataset
Description	This dataset contains the messages for the description for sending the response to a Recall of an SCT Inst dataset.
Attributes contained	<p>Positive response for a Recall of an SCT Inst</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original inter-PSP payment dataset (DS-02) which is being recalled. • R6 The specific reference of the Originator PSP initiating the Recall • 46 The returned amount of the positive response to the Recall in euro • R7 The Settlement Date for the positive response to the Recall • 47 The fee for the positive response to a Recall in euro (optional) • R1 The type of “R” message • R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message <p>Negative response for a Recall of an SCT Inst</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original Inter-PSP payment dataset (DS-02) which is being recalled • R5 Reason code for non-acceptance of the Recall • R6 The specific reference of the Originator PSP initiating the Recall
Remarks	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines as defined in section 0.5.

4.5.7 DS-07 Dataset for the SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message sent by the Originator PSP

Identification	DS-07
Name	Dataset for the SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message sent by the Originator PSP
Description	This dataset describes the content of the SCT Inst Transaction status investigation message that the Originator PSP may send in case no confirmation message has reached the Originator PSP within 5 seconds after the time-out deadline
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 The Originator’s reference of the SCT Inst Instruction • 43 The Originator PSP’s reference number of the SCT Inst Transaction message • 50 Time Stamp of the SCT Inst Transaction



4.5.8 DS-08 Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset

Identification	DS-08
Name	Request for Recall by the Originator dataset
Description	This dataset contains the attributes describing the minimum information that the Originator PSP needs to make available in a Request for Recall by the Originator
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original Inter-PSP payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to • 04 The amount of the SCT Inst in euro • 52 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator • 53 The specific reference of the Originator PSP for the Request for Recall by the Originator • 54 Additional Information to AT-52 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
Remarks	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5.</p> <p>In case the Request for Status Update is used, a clear reference to the original Request for Recall by the Originator needs to be provided beside the copy of DS-02.</p>

4.5.9 DS-09 Response to the Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset

Identification	DS-09
Name	Dataset for the response to the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description	This dataset contains the attributes for describing the response from the Beneficiary PSP to a Request for Recall by the Originator
Attributes contained	<p>Positive response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original Inter-PSP payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to • 53 The specific reference of the Originator PSP for the Request for Recall by the Originator • 55 The returned amount of the positive response to the Request for Recall by the Originator in euro • 56 The settlement date for the positive response to the Request for Recall by the Originator • R1 The type of “R” message • R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message • 58 Fee for the positive response to a Request for Recall by the Originator in euro (optional)



Identification	DS-09
Name	Dataset for the response to the Request for Recall by the Originator
	<p>Negative response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original Inter-PSP payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to • 53 The specific reference of the Originator PSP for the Request for Recall by the Originator • 57 Reason code for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator • 59 Provision of all information available to file a legal claim to recover the funds in case of reason code 'wrong unique identifier of the Beneficiary account' (optional)
Remarks	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5.

4.5.10 DS-10 Positive Notification Message to the Beneficiary Dataset

Identification	DS-10
Name	Positive Notification Message to the Beneficiary dataset
Description	Description of the minimum information that a Beneficiary PSP sends in the positive notification message to the Beneficiary.
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 The identification of the use case Credit Notification • 02 The name of the Originator • 04 The amount of the SCT Inst in euro • 05 The Remittance Information (optional) • 08 The name of the Originator Reference Party (optional) • 09 The identification code of the Originator Reference Party (optional) • 10 The Originator identification code • 20 The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary • 21 The name of the Beneficiary • 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party (optional) • 41 The Originator's reference of the SCT Inst Instruction • 71 The value date of the credit on the Beneficiary's account • 44 The purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction (optional)



Identification	DS-10
Name	Positive Notification Message to the Beneficiary dataset
Rules applied	<p>Where any of the above attributes, optional or not, are present in an inter-PSP payment message (DS-02) the contents must be made available in full by the Beneficiary PSP to the Beneficiary, subject to any prior agreement to the contrary.</p> <p>Where the Beneficiary and Beneficiary PSP have an explicit agreement regarding the deduction of charges then the amount of the charges will be made clear to the Beneficiary.</p>
Remarks	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements.</p> <p>This message cannot be confused with the dataset DS-04 PSP to Customer credit transfer information.</p>



4.6 Business Requirements for Attributes

This section defines the business requirements for the attributes used by the Scheme. The attributes used in the SCT Inst datasets are described below. Attribute numbering is as follows:

- 01 – 19 for attributes pertaining to the Originator;
- 20 – 39 for attributes pertaining to the Beneficiary;
- 40 onwards for other attributes of a compliant SCT Inst Transaction;
- R01 onwards for attributes of Rejects/Recalls.

This numbering is only for cross referencing purposes within the Rulebook.

AT-01	The IBAN of the account of the Originator
AT-02	The name of the Originator
AT-03	The address of the Originator
AT-04	The amount of the SCT Inst in euro
AT-05	The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the SCT Inst Instruction
AT-06	The BIC code of the Originator PSP
AT-07	The Requested Execution Date of the SCT Inst Instruction
AT-08	The name of the Originator Reference Party
AT-09	The identification code of the Originator Reference Party
AT-10	The Originator identification code
AT-20	The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary
AT-21	The name of the Beneficiary
AT-22	The address of the Beneficiary
AT-23	The BIC code of the Beneficiary PSP
AT-24	The Beneficiary identification code
AT-28	The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party
AT-29	The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party
AT-40	The identification code of the SCT Inst Scheme
AT-41	The Originator's reference of the SCT Inst Instruction
AT-42	The Settlement Date of the SCT Inst Transaction
AT-43	The Originator PSP's reference of the SCT Inst Transaction message
AT-44	The purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction
AT-45	The category purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction
AT-46	The returned amount of the positive response to the Recall in euro



AT-47	The fee for the positive response to the Recall in euro
AT-48	The Recall reason code
AT-49	Additional Information to AT-48 The Recall reason code
AT-50	Time Stamp of the SCT Inst Transaction
AT-51	The Beneficiary PSP's reference of the SCT Inst Transaction (status ID)
AT-52	Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-53	The specific reference of the Originator PSP for the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-54	Additional Information to AT-52 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-55	The returned amount of the positive response to the Request for Recall by the Originator in euro
AT-56	The Settlement Date for the positive response to the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-57	Reason code for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-58	Fee for the positive response to a Request for Recall by the Originator in euro
AT-59	Provision of all information available to file a legal claim to recover the funds in case of reason code 'wrong unique identifier of the Beneficiary account'
AT-70	The identification of the Credit Notification
AT-71	The value date of the credit on the Beneficiary's account
AT-R1	The type of "R" message
AT-R2	The identification of the type of party initiating the "R" message
AT-R3	The reason code for non-acceptance of the SCT Inst
AT-R4	The specific reference of the party initiating the Reject
AT-R5	The Reason code for non-acceptance of the Recall
AT-R6	The specific reference of the PSP initiating the Recall
AT-R7	The Settlement Date for the positive Response to the Recall



4.6.1 Attribute Details

Identification:	AT-01
Name:	The IBAN of the account of the Originator
Description:	The Payment Account number (only the IBAN) of the Originator to be debited for the SCT Inst Instruction.

Identification:	AT-02
Name:	The name of the Originator
Description:	The information should reflect the name of the Payment Account holder being debited.

Identification:	AT-03
Name:	The address of the Originator
Description:	<p>The information should reflect the address of the Payment Account holder being debited.</p> <p>Applies for DS-02: This attribute is only mandatory when the Originator PSP or the Beneficiary PSP is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory.</p>

Identification:	AT-04
Name:	The amount of the SCT Inst in euro
Description:	<p>The amount contains two parts, the first is expressed in euro, and the second is expressed in euro cents.</p> <p>The first part must be larger than or equal to zero euro. The second part must be larger than or equal to zero euro cent, and smaller than or equal to 99 euro cents. The combined value must be lower or equal to the maximum defined in reference [14].</p> <p>The combined value of 0,00 euro (zero euro and zero euro cent) is not allowed.</p>

Identification:	AT-05
Name:	The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the SCT Inst Instruction
Description:	<p>A maximum of 140 characters for unstructured Remittance Information.</p> <p>The European Association of Corporate Treasurers (EACT) has developed a standard for formatting the contents of the unstructured Remittance Information.</p> <p>The standard specifies the elements enabling the automated payments processing between business partners.</p> <p>Further information on this standard can be found on the following website (reference [13]).</p>



Identification:	AT-05
Name:	The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the SCT Inst Instruction
	<p>The 140 characters unstructured Remittance Information should be used for storing the data elements described in the standard;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>structured Remittance Information of a maximum of 140 characters according to detailed rules to be defined.</p> <p>EPC recommends beneficiaries to adopt the ISO standard (reference [11]) for a 'Structured creditor reference to the remittance information' identified in the rulebook as 'structured creditor reference') as the preferred remittance data convention for identifying payment referring to a single invoice, to be part of the structured Remittance Information.</p> <p>When the Originator provides an SCT Inst Instruction with a Structured Creditor Reference, it is recommended that the Originator PSP checks the correctness of the Structured Creditor Reference at the point of capture by the Originator.</p>
Identification:	AT-06
Name:	The BIC code of the Originator PSP
Description:	See Chapter 7.
Identification:	AT-07
Name:	The Requested Execution Date and Time of the SCT Inst Instruction
Description:	<p>This date and time correspond with a date and time requested by an Originator for commencing the execution of the SCT Inst Instruction as described in section 4.2.1. This is the moment at which the execution of the SCT Inst Instruction will commence (not: finish).</p>
Identification:	AT-08
Name:	The name of the Originator Reference Party
Description:	<p>The name of a person in relation to whom an Originator makes a payment.</p> <p>The Originator Reference Party is a person on behalf of or in connection with whom the Originator purports to make a payment.</p> <p>Reference in any payment instruction to an Originator Reference Party does not imply that such party is an Originator or otherwise a payer, or is contractually obliged or entitled in connection with any payment obligation.</p>



Identification:	AT-09
Name:	The identification code of the Originator Reference Party
Description:	A code supplied by the Originator and to be delivered unaltered to the Beneficiary.

Identification:	AT-10
Name:	The Originator identification code
Description:	A code supplied by the Originator and to be delivered unaltered to the Beneficiary.

Identification:	AT-20
Name:	The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary
Description:	The International Bank Account Number used to uniquely identify the Payment Account of a Customer at a financial institution. The ISO standard 13616 applies.

Identification:	AT-21
Name:	The name of the Beneficiary
Description:	The name of the Beneficiary as supplied by the Originator.

Identification:	AT-22
Name:	The address of the Beneficiary
Description:	The address of the Beneficiary as supplied by the Originator.

Identification:	AT-23
Name:	The BIC code of the Beneficiary PSP
Description:	For the dataset DS-01, the BIC code of the Beneficiary PSP has to be provided only when the Originator PSP explicitly requests the BIC of the Beneficiary PSP whereby at least one of the two PSPs is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory. See Chapter 7.

Identification:	AT-24
Name:	The Beneficiary identification code
Description:	A code supplied by the Originator.

Identification:	AT-28
Name:	The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party
Description:	The name of a person in relation to whom a Beneficiary receives a payment.



Identification:	AT-28
Name:	The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party
	<p>The Beneficiary Reference Party is a person on behalf of or in connection with whom the Beneficiary receives a payment.</p> <p>Reference in any payment instruction to a Beneficiary Reference Party does not imply that such party is a Beneficiary or otherwise a payee, or is contractually obliged or entitled in connection with any payment obligation.</p>

Identification:	AT-29
Name:	The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party
Description:	A code supplied by the Originator and to be delivered unaltered to the Beneficiary.

Identification:	AT-40
Name:	The identification code of the SCT Inst Scheme
Description:	To differentiate SCT Inst Transactions from those of any other scheme sharing common logical and physical models.

Identification:	AT-41
Name:	The Originator's reference of the SCT Inst Instruction
Description:	<p>This reference identifies for a given Originator each SCT Inst Instruction presented to the Originator PSP, in a unique way. This number will be transmitted in the entire process of the handling of the SCT Inst Transaction from acceptance until the finality of the transaction. It must be returned in any exception handling process-step by any party involved. The Originator cannot request for any other referencing information to be returned to him, in order to identify an SCT Inst. The Originator must define the internal structure of this reference; it can only be expected to be meaningful to the Originator.</p>
Value range:	If no reference is provided by the Originator, this attribute has default value "Not provided".

Identification:	AT-42
Name:	The Settlement Date of the SCT Inst Transaction
Description:	The date on which obligations with respect to a funds transfer between Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP are discharged. In the message from Originator PSP, it contains the requested Settlement Date, whereas in the message delivered to the Beneficiary PSP, it contains the Settlement Date applied.



Identification:	AT-43
Name:	The Originator PSP's reference of the SCT Inst Transaction message
Description:	The reference of the SCT Inst Transaction given by the Originator PSP, which is to be delivered unaltered to the Beneficiary PSP.

Identification:	AT-44
Name:	The purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction
Description:	The purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction is the underlying reason for the SCT Inst Instruction, i.e. information on the nature of such transaction.
Value range:	All codes part of the ISO standard are accepted and foresees among others a code to flag that an SCT Inst Instruction results from a Request-To-Pay message.

Identification:	AT-45
Name:	The category purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction
Description:	The category purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction is information on the high level nature of the SCT Inst Instruction. It can have different goals: allow the Originator PSP to offer a specific processing agreed with the Originator, or allow the Beneficiary PSP to apply a specific processing.
Value range:	All codes part of the ISO standard are accepted.

Identification:	AT-46
Name:	The returned amount of the positive response to the Recall in euro
Description:	<p>This amount may be the same as AT-04 if there is no AT-47. If a fee for the positive response to the Recall is present in AT-47, this amount will be equal to the difference between AT-04 and AT-47.</p> <p>The amount contains two parts; the first is expressed in euro, and the second is expressed in euro cents.</p> <p>The first part must be larger than or equal to zero euro. The second part must be larger than or equal to zero euro cents, and smaller than or equal to 99 euro cents. The combined value must be lower or equal to the maximum defined in reference [14].</p> <p>The combined value of 0,00 euro (zero euro and zero euro cent) is not allowed.</p>



Identification:	AT-47
Name:	The fee for the positive response to the Recall in euro
Description:	<p>The amount contains two parts, the first is expressed in euro, and the second is expressed in euro cents.</p> <p>The first part must be larger than or equal to zero euro. The second part must be larger than or equal to zero euro cent, and smaller than or equal to 99 euro cents.</p> <p>The combined value of 0,00 euro (zero euro and zero euro cent) is not allowed.</p>

Identification:	AT-48
Name:	The Recall reason code
Description:	<p>This code explains the reason for the Recall for a SCT Inst Transaction. It is defined by the Originator PSP who initiates the SCT Inst Recall. It can be used by the Beneficiary PSP to inform the Beneficiary about the reason for debit of the Payment Account of the Beneficiary.</p>
Value range:	<p>Codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplicate sending • Technical problems resulting in an erroneous SCT Inst • Fraudulent originated SCT Inst • Request for status update

Identification:	AT-49
Name:	Additional Information to AT-48 The Recall reason code
Description:	<p>When the reason for a Recall is “fraudulent originated SCT Inst”, the Originator PSP may use this attribute for including additional information on AT-48. The text shall be in a comprehensible language to the Beneficiary PSP.</p> <p>Beneficiary PSPs are not obliged to act upon this information received.</p>

Identification:	AT-50
Name:	Time Stamp of the SCT Inst Transaction
Description:	<p>This Time Stamp defines the start of maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3 and is inserted by the Originator PSP. The Time Stamp must be unambiguous and at least include seconds.</p>

Identification:	AT-51
Name:	The Beneficiary PSP’s reference of the SCT Inst Transaction
Description:	<p>The reference of the SCT Inst Transaction given by the Beneficiary PSP, which is to be delivered unaltered to the Originator PSP.</p>



Identification:	AT-52
Name:	Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	This code explains the reason for making a Request for Recall by the Originator. It is defined by the Originator PSP who initiates the Request for Recall by the Originator and is based on the input received from the Originator.
Value range:	Codes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrong unique identifier of the Beneficiary account • Wrong amount • By request of the Originator without any reason specified • Request for status update (Tracer)

Identification:	AT-53
Name:	The specific reference of the Originator PSP for the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	This reference is determined by the Originator PSP that initiates the Request for Recall by the Originator on the initial SCT Inst Transaction. It must be forwarded to the Beneficiary PSP.

Identification:	AT-54
Name:	Additional Information to AT-52 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	The Originator PSP may use this attribute for including additional information on AT-52. The text shall be in a comprehensible language to the Beneficiary PSP receiving the Request for Recall by the Originator who is obliged to act upon this information received.

Identification:	AT-55
Name:	The returned amount of the positive response to the Request for Recall by the Originator in euro
Description:	<p>The amount contains two parts; the first is expressed in euro, and the second is expressed in euro cents.</p> <p>The first part must be larger than or equal to zero euro, and equal to or not larger than 999.999.999 euro. The second part must be larger than or equal to zero euro cents, and smaller than or equal to 99 euro cents.</p> <p>The combined value of 0,00 euro (zero euro and zero euro cent) is not allowed.</p>



Identification:	AT-56
Name:	The settlement date for the positive response to the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	The date on which the returned amount is settled by the CSM.

Identification:	AT-57
Name:	Reason code for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	The codes define the reason for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator.
Value range	<p>Codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary's refusal • Legal reasons • Account closed • Insufficient funds on the account • No response from Beneficiary • Initial SCT Inst Transaction never received • Already returned transaction

Identification:	AT-58
Name:	Fee for the positive response to a Request for Recall by the Originator in euro (optional)
Description:	<p>The amount contains two parts, the first is expressed in euro, and the second is expressed in euro cents.</p> <p>The first part must be larger than or equal to zero euro, and equal to or not larger than 999.999.999 euro. The second part must be larger than or equal to zero euro cent, and smaller than or equal to 99 euro cents.</p> <p>The combined value of 0,00 euro (zero euro and zero euro cent) is not allowed.</p> <p>This is an optional attribute.</p>

Identification:	AT-59
Name:	Provision of all information available to file a legal claim to recover the funds in case of reason code 'wrong unique identifier of the Beneficiary account'
Description:	<p>Subject to the data protection laws which apply to the Beneficiary PSP, the Beneficiary PSP provides all information available of the Beneficiary. This gives the Originator all information to file a legal claim.</p> <p>This is an optional attribute. However, the Participants must bear in mind the principle from the Payment Services Directive that PSPs must assist their Customers when the latter want to take further actions to recover their funds.</p>



Identification:	AT-70
Name:	The identification of the Credit Notification
Description:	The credit notification informs the Beneficiary about new Funds Made Available on his/her Payment Account.
Value range:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit Notification (CRDT)

Identification:	AT-71
Name:	The value date of the credit on the Beneficiary's account
Description:	The date when the Funds are credited on the Payment Account. In general, this

Identification:	AT-R1
Name:	The type of "R" message
Description:	This code allows to identify the type of "R" message in the handling of the SCT Inst Transaction.
Value range:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reject • Recall • Recall for Recall by the Originator

Identification:	AT-R2
Name:	The Identification of the type of party initiating the "R" message
Description:	This attribute contains a code identifying the type of party initiating the specific "R" message.
Value range:	<p>Values applying for Reject messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSM • Beneficiary PSP <p>Values applying for Recall messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originator • Originator PSP <p>Values applying for Request for Recall by the Originator messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originator

Identification:	AT-R3
Name:	The reason code for non-acceptance of the SCT Inst
Description:	This code identifies the reason for the non-acceptance of the SCT Inst.
Value range:	<p>The reasons for a Reject by the Originator PSP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid IBAN)



Identification:	AT-R3
Name:	The reason code for non-acceptance of the SCT Inst
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSP identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid BIC) • Duplicate payment • Amount exceeds the maximum authorised amount for SCT Inst • Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid file format • Regulatory reason • Reason not specified <p>The reasons for a Reject by the CSM are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid IBAN) • PSP identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid BIC) • Duplicate payment • Time-out – maximum execution time has been exceeded • Amount exceeds the maximum authorised amount for SCT Inst • Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid format • Regulatory reason • Reason not specified • Beneficiary PSP not registered under this BIC in the CSM • Originator PSP not registered under this BIC in the CSM • Settlement limit exceeded <p>The reasons for a Reject by the Beneficiary PSP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-out – maximum execution time has been exceeded • Amount exceeds the maximum authorised amount for SCT Inst • Account address invalid • Account blocked, reason not specified • Account closed • Account identifier invalid (i.e. invalid IBAN or account number does not exist) • PSP identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid BIC) • Beneficiary deceased • By order of the Beneficiary • Credit transfer forbidden on this type of account • Duplicate payment • Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid format • Regulatory reason • Reason not specified <p>The document 'Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions' ([15]) prescribes which ISO code should be used for each of the above-mentioned reasons under a Reject.</p>



Identification:	AT-R4
Name:	The specific reference of the party initiating the Reject
Description:	This reference, determined by the party that initiates the Reject of the SCT Inst Transaction, must be forwarded in the handling of the Reject message to the Originator PSP and optionally to the Originator. It must be specified in any request by the Originator or the Originator PSP to the initiating party to obtain more information about the reasons for the Reject.

Identification:	AT-R5
Name:	The Reason code for non-acceptance of the Recall
Description:	The codes define the reason for non-acceptance of the Recall.
Value range	<p>Codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary's Refusal • Legal reasons • Account closed • Insufficient Funds on the account • No response from Beneficiary • Original Credit Transfer never received • Already returned transaction

Identification:	AT-R6
Name:	The specific reference of the Originator PSP initiating the Recall
Description:	This reference is determined by the Originator PSP that initiates the Recall of the SCT Inst Transaction. It must be forwarded in the handling of the Recall message to the Beneficiary PSP and optionally to the Beneficiary. It must be specified in any request by the Beneficiary or the Beneficiary PSP to the initiating party to obtain more information about the reasons for the Recall.

Identification:	AT-R7
Name:	The Settlement Date for the positive response to the Recall
Description:	The date on which the returned amount is settled by the CSM.



5 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

5.1 The Scheme

Participation in the SCT Inst Scheme is on the basis of compliance with the following guiding principles:

- Participants from all countries in SEPA participate on the basis that the level playing field principle is respected;
- All adhering Participants shall comply with the SCT Inst Scheme Rulebook on the same basis as all other Participants;
- Participants need to ensure that the Regulation on Information on the Payer accompanying Transfers of Funds and the provisions of Title III and Title IV of the Payment Services Directive affecting credit transfers enabled by the SCT Inst Scheme are effectively represented in law or substantially equivalent binding practice. For the avoidance of doubt, it is recognised that the compliance obligations for a Participant that is not subject to the Payment Services Directive under its national law and is operating outside the EEA shall not include the obligations resulting from Article 66 and related Articles of the Payment Services Directive as these Articles should only apply in combination with the authorisation framework within the EEA in accordance with Titles I and II of the Payment Services Directive.

5.2 Compliance with the Rulebook

A Participant shall comply with:

- the Rulebook, including amendments as and when they are made and properly communicated to Participants;
- SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines;
- SCT Inst Scheme Customer-to-PSP Implementation Guidelines when as Originator PSP it offers to its Originators the service of accepting and processing electronically bundled Customer-to-PSP SCT Inst Instructions;
- the Internal Rules, as set out in ANNEX II to this Rulebook;
- any validly made order or notice issued as part of the SEPA Scheme Management processes under the Rulebook and the Internal Rules.

The parties to the Rulebook are the EPC and each Participant.

The Rulebook is a multilateral agreement comprising contracts between:

- the EPC and each Participant; and
- each Participant and every other Participant.

A person who is not a party to the Rulebook shall have no rights or obligations under the Rulebook.

A Participant shall procure that its employees, its agents and the employees of its agents comply with all applicable obligations under the Rulebook.

5.3 Reachability

Each Participant shall offer services relating to the Scheme in the capacity of at least Beneficiary PSP by receiving payments under the Scheme and to processing them according to the rules of the Scheme.



There are several ways for Participants to send and receive SCT Inst Transactions to and from other Participants across SEPA.

A Participant can use the operational services of a CSM to assist in the provision of its services to Beneficiaries and Originators.

A Participant can use the services of an Intermediary PSP to perform any functions in relation to an obligation arising under the Rulebook. The Participant shall ensure that its arrangements with such Intermediary PSP are consistent with, and do not detract from, the requirements of the Rulebook and the other documents listed at section 5.2.

Participants can choose any solution or a combination of solutions, as long as Reachability and compliance with the Scheme is effectively ensured. A Participant uses the services of a CSM or Intermediary PSP at its own risk.

It is recognized that a Participant may temporarily not be reachable in exceptional circumstances.

5.4 Eligibility for participation

In order to be eligible as a Participant, a Participant must at all times:

1. Be active in the business of providing banking and/or payment services to Customers;
2. Be active in the business of providing Payment Accounts used for the execution of payments, holding the Funds needed for the execution of payments or making the Funds received following the execution of payments available to Customers;
3. Be either incorporated and licensed in a SEPA country or territory, or licensed by an appropriate EEA regulatory body;
4. Be able to pay its debts as they fall due, and not be insolvent as defined in accordance with any insolvency law applicable to the Participant;
5. Maintain a sufficient level of liquidity and capital in accordance with regulatory requirements to which it is subject;
6. Be able to meet rating or other criteria set under the terms of the Scheme from time to time for the purpose of establishing the Participant's ability to meet its financial obligations;
7. Comply fully with applicable regulations in respect of money laundering, sanctions restrictions and terrorist financing;
8. Participate, or be eligible to participate, directly or indirectly in one or more CSMs for the purpose of providing access to the Scheme throughout SEPA;
9. Develop and effect operational and risk control measures appropriate to the business undertaken by the Participant.

Applicants which fall within one of the following categories shall be deemed automatically to be eligible under this section:

1. A credit institution which is authorised in accordance with Article 8 (1) of Directive 2013/36/EU by a state which is a member of the European Economic Area;
2. The institutions referred to in points (2) to (23) of Article 2 (5) of Directive (EU) 2013/36/EU;
3. Institutions/entities/undertakings, incorporated in a non-EEA country to which the geographical scope of the SEPA payment schemes has been extended, that have been licensed by the relevant National Competent Authority in accordance with the applicable requirements, and are listed under the document [12].



An applicant which has been authorised as a payment institution under Article 11 of the Payment Services Directive, or any other payment service provider listed in Article 1.1 of the Payment Services Directive, shall be deemed automatically to have met the following eligibility criteria:

1. Be active in the business of providing banking and/or payment services to Customers;
2. Be either incorporated and licensed in a SEPA country or territory or licensed by an appropriate EEA regulatory body;
3. Maintain a sufficient level of liquidity and capital in accordance with regulatory requirements to which it is subject;
4. Comply fully with applicable regulations in respect of money laundering, sanctions restrictions and terrorist financing;
5. Develop and effect operational and risk control measures appropriate to the business undertaken by the Participant.

Furthermore, an applicant which is the treasury of a sovereign state shall not be required to establish:

1. That it is able to pay its debts as they fall due or that it is not insolvent; or
2. That it meets rating or other criteria set under the terms of the Scheme for the purpose of establishing its ability to meet its financial obligations;
3. Unless there are exceptional circumstances or the applicant is not the treasury of an EEA member state or Switzerland.

However, the Secretariat may request such an applicant to demonstrate (in its legal opinion or otherwise) that it is the treasury of the state itself, and not the treasury of an organ or entity under the control of the state

A Participant shall notify the Secretariat Immediately of any matter that is material to the Participant's eligibility as a Participant under this section 5.4. The Secretariat shall take reasonable steps to bring such notifications to the attention of all other Participants and the SMB.

5.5 Becoming a Participant

Any undertaking which is eligible under section 5.4 above may apply to become a Participant.

Applications shall be submitted to the EPC in accordance with its application procedures as set out in the Internal Rules.

To apply to become a Participant, an undertaking shall submit to the EPC an executed and original Adherence Agreement and submit Supporting Documentation to the EPC. A Participant may appoint an agent to complete an Adherence Agreement on its behalf. If the latter procedure is adopted the Participant undertakes all rights and obligations under the Rulebook and the documents specified in section 5.2 above as if it had completed the Adherence Agreement itself.

The EPC may require additional information from the applicant in support of its application.

An applicant becomes a Participant on an admission date specified by the EPC in accordance with the Internal Rules. Names of applicants which will become Participants at a future date may be pre-published, and a date designated and published when they will become Participants.



In consideration of the mutual obligations constituted by the Rulebook, an applicant agrees to be bound by, becomes subject to and shall enjoy the benefits of, the Rulebook upon becoming a Participant.

If the application to become a Participant is rejected, the applicant shall receive notice of such in writing and be provided with a statement of the reasons for such rejection.

Upon receipt of such a written rejection, the applicant may appeal against the decision in accordance with the Internal Rules.

5.6 List of SCT Inst Participants

The List of SCT Inst Participants is maintained in good and up-to-date order and is available to Participants when issued or updated.

Such list contains:

- Current contact details for each Participant for the purpose of enabling notices to be served on Participants in accordance with the Rulebook;
- The date on which each Participant attained Participant status;
- Details of undertakings which have been removed from the list, including the date of their removal; and
- Such other information as is considered appropriate in the interests of the effective management of the Scheme.

Any changes to operational, contacting or invoicing details will be provided by Participants in accordance with the Scheme management process as stipulated in the Internal Rules.

By submitting an application to become a Participant, an undertaking consents to publication of the details referred to in this section 5.6.

5.7 Obligations of an Originator PSP

In respect of each of its Originators, an Originator PSP shall:

1. Ensure that Terms and Conditions exist governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme;
2. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions are consistent with the Rulebook;
3. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions make adequate provision for the Originator PSP's succession (e.g. through merger or acquisition), in accordance with the Rulebook;
4. Be able to process SCT Inst Instructions and Transactions as defined in the Rulebook, 24 hours a day on all Calendar Days of the year. This includes all business continuity arrangements set up by the Originator PSP itself or on behalf of the Originator PSP to guarantee the processing of SCT Inst Instructions and Transactions;
5. Not restrict its Originators from obtaining similar services relating to the Scheme from any other Originator PSP;
6. Enter into a contract directly or indirectly with a CSM on the basis of terms that would enable it to deliver on its settlement obligations as defined in the Rulebook towards the Beneficiary PSP and other processing obligations described in the Rulebook;



7. Provide to the Beneficiary PSP the required payment information (as described in DS-02, in Chapter 4) and the payment value in sufficient time and manner to allow the Beneficiary PSP to comply with its obligations under the Rulebook;
8. Provide settlement certainty to the Beneficiary PSP for each SCT Inst Transaction;
9. Identify the payment to the Beneficiary PSP as a payment made under the terms of the Scheme;
10. Treat any SCT Inst Instruction not fulfilling the requirements of the Rulebook outside the Scheme or decline to process such instruction;
11. Provide to Originators the means of initiating SCT Inst Instructions and accepting the applicable data and format requirements;
12. Ensure the authenticity and validity of the Originator's instructions;
13. Validate each SCT Inst Instruction, accept (subject to account status and the terms of its agreement with the Originator) each valid SCT Inst Instruction, and reject each invalid SCT Inst Instruction. For these purposes, validation includes checking the plausibility of the IBAN of the Beneficiary and when requested by the Originator PSP, the validity of the Beneficiary PSP's BIC;
14. Accept SCT Inst Instruction messages at the request of the Originator that comply with the standards set out in the SCT Inst Scheme Customer-to-PSP Implementation Guidelines;
15. Provide an explanation to the Originator of the reason for rejecting any payment instruction in a manner and within a timeframe as may be agreed with the Originator;
16. Following acceptance of a SCT Inst Instruction, make a Reservation of the Amount of the SCT Inst Instruction on the specified Payment Account of the Originator, route Immediately the SCT Inst Transaction to the specified Beneficiary PSP;
17. Provide an explanation to the Originator and/or the Beneficiary PSP as to how a SCT Inst Instruction and/or SCT Inst Transaction has been processed and provide to the Originator all reasonably requested information in the event of a dispute;
18. Ensure that all SCT Inst Transactions and Instructions comply with the standards set out in the SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines;
19. Effect Exception Processing in accordance with the Rulebook;
20. Comply with applicable provisions issued from time to time in relation to risk management as set out in the Rulebook and ANNEX III;
21. Ensure the ongoing compliance of its own rules, procedures and agreements with the laws, regulations and generic supervisory requirements applicable to them;
22. Enter into an agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme only after applying the principles of Know Your Customer;
23. Ensure that such agreement is consistent with the Rulebook and that such agreement is complete, unambiguous and enforceable;
24. Enter into legally binding agreements with their SEPA Instant Credit Transfer service providers covering all functions performed by those providers in direct connection with the Scheme, ensure that such agreements are complete, unambiguous and enforceable on each contractual



party and safeguard the ongoing compliance of such agreements with the laws applicable to them;

25. Require the CSM(s) to which it is connected to act in compliance with the scheme rules;
26. Provide Originators with adequate information on their risks as well as the respective rights and obligations of the Originator, Beneficiary, Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP, where relevant, including those specified in the applicable legislation, in relation to the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer as well as to the Scheme in question, and information about the service level offered and any charges that apply to the service being performed;
27. Immediately (without any further delay) report to the EPC about unmitigated Risks of scheme-wide Importance and about Major Incidents that affect the smooth functioning of the Scheme;
28. Without delay report to the EPC about issues or complaints related to SCT Inst Transactions that were raised by Originators or Beneficiaries and about internal or external audit findings, where such issues, complaints or findings are of scheme-wide importance.

It is a precondition to the Originator PSP's obligations in respect of an SCT Inst Instruction, that the Beneficiary has provided to the Originator the IBAN of the Beneficiary's Payment Account to be credited (and the BIC of the Beneficiary PSP if the Originator PSP explicitly requests the BIC of the Beneficiary PSP whereby at least one of the two PSPs is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory). Furthermore, the Originator PSP has no obligations to transmit data relating to the remittance unless this has been provided by the Originator.

An Originator PSP shall oblige each of its Originators, in relation to any SCT Inst Instruction which the Originator PSP accepts, in accordance with the relevant requirements set out in the Rulebook, to:

29. Provide the Originator PSP with sufficient information for the Originator PSP to make the SCT Inst in compliance with the Rulebook;
30. Supply the required payment data accurately, consistently, and completely.

5.8 Obligations of a Beneficiary PSP

In respect of each of its Beneficiaries, a Beneficiary PSP shall:

1. Ensure that Terms and Conditions exist governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme;
2. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions are consistent with the Rulebook;
3. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions make adequate provision for the Beneficiary PSP's succession, in accordance with the Rulebook;
4. Be able to process SCT Inst Transactions as defined in the Rulebook, 24 hours a day on all Calendar Days of the year. This includes all business continuity arrangements set up by the Beneficiary PSP itself or on behalf of the Beneficiary PSP to guarantee the processing of SCT Inst Transactions;
5. Provide Beneficiaries with adequate information on the respective rights and obligations of the Originator, Beneficiary, Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP in relation to the Scheme, and information about the service level offered and any charges that apply to the service being performed;
6. Provide to the Beneficiary the IBAN and BIC relating to his Payment Account;



7. Enter into a contract directly or indirectly with a CSM on the basis of terms that would enable it to deliver on its settlement obligations as defined in the Rulebook towards the Originator PSP and other processing obligations described in the Rulebook;
8. Apply the standards set out in the SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines to the processing of its received payment transactions and to the provision of information to its Customers;
9. Effect Exception Processing in accordance with the Rulebook;
10. Receive the SCT Inst Transaction from the Originator PSP and Immediately Make the Funds Available to the Beneficiary identified by the IBAN in the SCT Inst Transaction as the unique identifier, provided that applicable regulations in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing have been complied with;
11. Validate the syntax of the SCT Inst Transaction, accept it if it is in accordance with the requirements of the Rulebook, and carry out Exception Processing in accordance with the Rulebook if it is invalid together with a reason code;
12. Make Funds Available to the Beneficiary with the full amount of the payment in accordance with the maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3, or for a lesser amount subject to any agreement with the Beneficiary under which the Beneficiary PSP may deduct its own fees from the amount transferred before crediting the Beneficiary's Payment Account;
13. Sends a positive confirmation message or a negative confirmation message to the Originator PSP respecting maximum execution time defined in section 4.2.3 indicating either that Funds have been Made Available to the Beneficiary or the SCT Inst Transaction has been rejected;
14. In the event of a dispute, provide to the Originator PSP an explanation as to how an SCT Inst Transaction has been processed and any further information reasonably requested;
15. Comply with applicable provisions issued from time to time in relation to risk management as set out in the Rulebook and ANNEX III;
16. Ensure the ongoing compliance of its own rules, procedures and agreements with the laws, regulations and generic supervisory requirements applicable to them;
17. Enter into an agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme only after applying the principles of Know Your Customer;
18. Ensure that such agreement is consistent with the Rulebook and that such agreement is complete, unambiguous and enforceable;
19. Enter into legally binding agreements with their SEPA Instant Credit Transfer service providers covering all functions performed by those providers in direct connection with the scheme, ensure that such agreements are complete, unambiguous and enforceable on each contractual party and safeguard the ongoing compliance of such agreements with the laws applicable to them;
20. Require the CSM(s) to which it is connected to act in compliance with the scheme rules;
21. Provide Beneficiaries with adequate information on their risks as well as the respective rights and obligations of the Originator, Beneficiary, Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP, where relevant, including those specified in the applicable legislation, in relation to the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer as well as the Scheme in question, and information about the service level offered and any charges that apply to the service being performed;



22. Immediately (without any further delay) report to the EPC about unmitigated Risks of scheme-wide Importance and about Major Incidents that affect the smooth functioning of the Scheme;
23. Without delay report to the EPC about issues or complaints related to SCT Inst Transactions that were raised by Originators or Beneficiaries and about internal or external audit findings, where such issues, complaints or findings are of scheme-wide importance.

5.9 Limitation of Liability

5.9.1 Compensation for Breach of the Rulebook

A Participant who is party to an SCT Inst shall be liable to the other Participant who is also party to that SCT Inst for all foreseeable losses, costs, damages and expenses (including reasonable legal fees), taxes and liabilities for any claims, demands or actions (each referred to as a "Loss"), where the Loss arises out of or in connection with:

1. Any breach of the Rulebook relating to the SCT Inst by the relevant Participant, its employees or agents;
2. Any negligent act or omission of the relevant Participant, its employees or agents relating to the SCT Inst insofar as relevant to the operation of the Scheme;
3. Any operational failure of the relevant Participant, its employees or agents relating to the SCT Inst insofar as relevant to the operation of the Scheme.

5.9.2 Limits on Liability

A Participant's liability under the Rulebook is limited as follows:

1. The maximum amount which may be claimed in respect of a Loss is the amount of the SCT Inst;
2. The cap on liability applies even if there has been gross negligence by the liable Participant, its employees or agents;
3. The cap on liability does not apply in the event of wilful intent by the liable Participant, or by the Participant's employees or agents;
4. The maximum amount which may be claimed in respect of a Loss is subject to proportionate reduction in the case of contributory negligence of the Participant making the claim, its employees or its agents;
5. A Loss which results from action taken to limit or manage risk shall not be claimed;
6. A Loss can be regarded as foreseeable only if it is regularly experienced by Participants active in making cross border payments to SEPA countries.

5.9.3 Force majeure

Further, a Participant shall not be liable for any failure, hindrance or delay in performance in whole or in part of its obligations under the Rulebook if such failure, hindrance or delay arises out of circumstances beyond its control. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, acts of God, criminal action, fire, flood and unavailability of energy supplies.

5.10 Liability of the EPC

The EPC, its agents, employees or the employees of its agents shall not be liable for anything done or omitted in the exercise of any discretion under the Rulebook unless it is shown that the act or omission was effected in bad faith.



The EPC, its agents, its employees and the employees of its agents shall not be liable for any losses which are not foreseeable.

5.11 Termination

A Participant may terminate its status as a Participant by giving no less than six months' prior written notice to the EPC, such notice to take effect on a designated day (for which purpose such a day will be designated at least one day for each month). As soon as reasonably practicable after receipt of such notice, it or a summary shall be published to all other Participants in an appropriate manner.

Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, upon receipt of the participant's notice of termination by the EPC, the Participant and the EPC may mutually agree for the termination to take effect on any day prior to the relevant designated day.

A former Participant shall continue to be subject to the Rulebook in respect of all activities which were conducted prior to termination of its status as a Participant and which were subject to the Rulebook, until the date on which all obligations to which it was subject under the Rulebook prior to termination have been satisfied.

Upon termination of its status as a Participant, an undertaking shall not incur any new obligations under the Rulebook. Further, upon such termination, the remaining Participants shall not incur any new obligations under the Rulebook in respect of such undertaking's prior status as a Participant. In particular, no new SCT Inst obligations may be incurred by the former Participant or in favour of the former Participant.

The effective date of termination of a Participant's status as a Participant is (where the Participant has given notice in accordance with the first paragraph of section 5.11) the effective date of such notice, or (in any other case) the date on which the Participant's name is deleted from the List of SCT Inst Participants, and as of that date the Participant's rights and obligations under the Rulebook shall cease to have effect except as stated in this section 5.11.

This section, sections 5.9, 5.10, 5.12 and ANNEX II of the Rulebook shall continue to be enforceable against a Participant, notwithstanding termination of such Participant's status as a Participant.

5.12 Intellectual Property

The Participants acknowledge that any copyright in the Rulebook belongs to the EPC. The Participants shall not assert contrary claims, or deal with the Rulebook in a manner that infringes or is likely to infringe the copyright held by the EPC in the Rulebook.

5.13 Contractual provisions

The Rulebook contains legal obligations which are binding on the Participants and which are enforceable against a Participant by the EPC or another Participant. The whole Rulebook is intended to have legal effect. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of the Rulebook, the provisions of this Chapter 5 shall prevail. Subject to the prevalence of provisions in this Chapter 5, the provisions of Chapter 4 shall prevail over any other provision in the Rulebook.

In the event of an inconsistency between the provisions of the Rulebook and any other agreement or convention between the Participants and the EPC in relation to the subject matter of this Rulebook, the provisions of this Rulebook shall prevail.



The terms of each agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme between respectively the Originator and Originator PSP and the Beneficiary and Beneficiary PSP shall continue for the benefit of the successors and permitted assignees of any relevant party.

Any reference in the Rulebook to statutes or statutory instruments shall be to such statutes or statutory instruments as amended or replaced from time to time.

Every document that is required to be provided under the Rulebook shall be provided in the English language.

Any reference in the Rulebook to a person or an undertaking (howsoever described) shall include its successors.

Headings in the Rulebook are used for ease of reference only.

The Rulebook is governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, Belgian law.

The Rulebook is drawn up in the English language. If the Rulebook is translated into any other language, the English language text prevails.

5.14 Application of the EU legislation between Participants

Each Participant that is not subject to the Payment Services Directive under its national law shall vis-à-vis other Participants and vis-à-vis its Customers and to the extent permitted by the national law applicable to such Participant, comply with and perform obligations that are substantially equivalent to those provisions in Title III and IV of the Payment Services Directive which are relevant for SCT Inst.

Further, each Participant (whether or not subject to the Payment Services Directive) shall refrain, to the extent reasonably possible, from exercising any rights accorded to it under its national law vis-à-vis other Participants and vis-à-vis its Customers that either conflict or that could potentially conflict with the provisions in Title III and IV of the Payment Services Directive.

The obligations of each Participant (whether or not subject to the Payment Services Directive) under the Rulebook shall apply notwithstanding that the Payment Services Directive is limited in its geographical scope (art.2 Payment Service Directive). For the avoidance of doubt and notwithstanding the above paragraphs of this section, it is recognised that the compliance obligations for a Participant that is not subject to the Payment Services Directive under its national law and is operating outside the EEA shall not include the obligations resulting from Article 66 and related Articles of the Payment Services Directive as these Articles should only apply in combination with the authorisation framework within the EEA in accordance with Titles I and II of the Payment Services Directive.

The above principles apply mutatis mutandis to each Participant with respect to the provisions of Article 5 and the Annex of the SEPA Regulation.



6 SEPA SCHEME MANAGEMENT

The Scheme Management Entity is EPC AISBL acting in accordance with the EPC By-Laws.

SEPA Scheme Management comprises two functions. The first function involves the administration of the Schemes and the process of maintaining and managing the evolution of the Schemes, and the second function involves ensuring compliance with their rules. The detailed rules that describe the operation of these functions are set out in the Internal Rules of SEPA Scheme Management under ANNEX II of the Rulebook and in the Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) Mandate.

6.1 Development and Evolution

The administration, maintenance and evolution function of SEPA Scheme Management establishes rules and procedures for administering the adherence process for each of the Schemes, as well as formal change management procedures for the Scheme. The change management procedures aim to ensure that the Scheme is kept relevant for its users and up to date, with structured processes for initiating and implementing changes to the Scheme, the Rulebook and related documentation. An important component of change management is the innovation of ideas for enhancing the quality of the existing Scheme as well for developing new schemes, based always on sound business cases.

The development of change proposals is to be carried out through clear, transparent and structured channels, which take into account the views of Participants, SEPA service suppliers, end-users as well as other concerned groups.

The administration function of the Payment Schemes shall be carried out by the Secretariat, under the authority of the SMB.

The development and evolution function shall be performed by the SMB, supported by the Scheme Evolution and Maintenance Working Group ("**SEM WG**") or by such other working and support group as the SMB may designate. The SMB and the SEM WG shall perform the development and evolution function in accordance with the procedures set out in the Internal Rules.

6.2 Compliance

The compliance function of SEPA Scheme Management establishes rules and procedures for addressing complaints related to the admission process of applicant Scheme Participants, cases of claimed non-compliance by Scheme Participants with the rules of the Schemes and for addressing situations where Scheme Participants are unable to resolve their grievances through local or national dispute resolution methods, always in a fair and transparent manner, in accordance with the Rulebooks and general principles of applicable law.

Pursuant to the EPC By-Laws, the compliance function of the SEPA Schemes is the responsibility of the Dispute Resolution Committee ("DRC"), under the delegated authority granted by the Board.

The role of the DRC is limited to the following:

- Scheme administration related complaints – the DRC shall be responsible for investigating complaints from applicant Scheme Participants whose application for participation in one or more Schemes has been rejected; and



- Scheme compliance related complaints – the DRC shall be responsible for investigating alleged breaches of the Rulebooks of its own accord or following a complaint made by one or more Scheme Participants, evaluating such complaints and determining appropriate sanctions against Scheme Participants who are found to be in breach.
- Appeals – the DRC shall be responsible for hearing appeals brought in respect of decisions taken under the DRC’s scheme administration (adherence) and compliance functions in accordance with a fair process that is separate from the process of decision-making at first instance.

The DRC Mandate sets out the detailed mandate of the DRC, including the dispute resolution and appeals processes in the context of Scheme Management by the EPC.

The roles, rights and powers of the SMB and the DRC are set out in detail in the Internal Rules, in the DRC Mandate and in the EPC by-Laws.

The SMB and the DRC are supported by a common EPC Secretariat in the exercise of their SEPA Scheme Management functions.

The parties to this Rulebook are the EPC and each Participant. The SMB and the DRC are established by the EPC in accordance with the EPC By-Laws, the Internal Rules and the DRC Mandate as organs of the EPC. In this Rulebook, references to the rights, obligations and entitlements of the SMB and the DRC may be read as references to the rights, obligations and entitlements of the EPC.

The Internal Rules form part of this Rulebook and may only be amended in accordance with the procedures set out in sections 3 and 4 of the Internal Rules.

The Internal Rules shall be binding on Participants in accordance with section 1.5 and 5.2 of the Rulebook.



7 DEFINED TERMS IN THE RULEBOOK

Term	Definition
Additional Optional Services	Complementary features and services based on the Scheme, as described in Chapter 2.3 of the Rulebook.
Adherence Agreement	The agreement to be completed as part of the process by which an entity applies to become a Participant. The agreement is found as ANNEX I of the Rulebook.
AOS	<i>See Additional Optional Services.</i>
Banking Business Day	It equals a TARGET2 day and applies only to the SCT Inst Recall and Request for Recall by the Originator (RFRO) procedures.
Beneficiary	See section 3.1.
Beneficiary PSP	Is the Beneficiary account servicing payment services provider. See section 3.1 for its role in the Scheme.
Beneficiary Reference Party	See section 0 AT-28.
BIC	<i>See Business Identifier Code.</i>
Business Identifier Code (BIC)	An 8 or 11 character ISO code assigned by SWIFT and used to identify a financial institution in financial transactions.
Calendar Day	A Calendar Day means any day of the year.
Category purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction	See section 0.
Clearing	The process of transmitting, reconciling and, in some cases, confirming payment orders prior to Settlement, possibly including the netting of instructions and the establishment of final positions for Settlement.
CSM	A Clearing and Settlement Mechanism. For more info see section 3.1.
Customer	A physical or legal entity that is not active in the business of providing Payment Accounts used for the execution of payments and that is therefore not eligible for scheme participation. Such entity can take up the role of Originator and/or Beneficiary under the Scheme.
Customer Account	The account held by a Customer in the books of a Participant.
Cut-off Time	See section 4.2.2.
D	See section 4.2.1.
Dispute Resolution Committee or “DRC”	EPC body that performs the compliance function of SEPA Scheme Management as described in section 6.
EPC	European Payments Council.
EPC By-Laws	The By-Laws of the European Payments Council as amended from time to time.
EU	European Union.
Exception Processing	See section 4.3.2.
Execution Time Cycle	This describes the time constraints of a process in terms of seconds per key process step.
Funds	In relation to a payment transaction shall mean cash, scriptural money and electronic money as defined in Directive 2000/46/EC.



Term	Definition
IBAN	International Bank Account Number (IBAN): uniquely identifies an individual account at a specific financial institution in a particular country (ISO 13616).
Immediate(ly)	Synonym for Instant(ly).
Instant(ly)	At once, without delay.
Inter-PSP Space	Covers the space in which SEPA Instant Credit Transfer service providers operate offering technical, clearing and/or settlement services to the Originator PSP and/or the Beneficiary PSP.
Intermediary PSP	As described in clause 3.4, a PSP which is neither that of the Originator nor that of the Beneficiary and which participates in the execution of an SCT Inst Transaction.
Internal Rules	The SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules, as set out in ANNEX II of the Rulebook, and as amended from time to time.
Issues or Complaints of scheme-wide Importance	An issue or complaint of scheme-wide importance shall be understood to be a matter that could be seen as creating reputational damage to the Scheme or that could negatively affect the integrity or the proper functioning of the Scheme.
List of SCT Inst Participants	The list of Participants published by the EPC under Chapter 5 and the Internal Rules.
Loss	Shall have the meaning given in section 5.9 of the Rulebook.
Major Incidents	According to the ECB / Eurosystem's "major incident reporting framework for payment schemes and retail payment systems" (also referred to herein as 'the Framework') an incident should be understood as "operational or security incident" in the case of "a singular event or a series of linked events unplanned by ... the scheme's governance authority ⁹ which has or will probably have an adverse impact on the integrity, availability, confidentiality, authenticity and/or continuity of payment-related services". Incidents that fulfil either one or more criteria at the 'higher impact level' or three or more criteria at the 'lower impact level' should be classified as 'major' according to the Framework. The assessment of materiality of an operational or security incident shall be carried out by the Participant based on the detailed criteria which are made available to Participants and kept updated by the EPC in document EPC190-18.
Making/Make/ Made Funds Available	This action means that the Beneficiary has immediate use of the Funds subject to the Terms and Conditions governing the use of the Payment Account of the Beneficiary.
Original Amount	Original ordered amount for an SCT Inst Instruction as specified by the ordering Customer to the ordering PSP.
Originator	See section 3.1.
Originator PSP	Is the Originator account servicing payment services provider. See section 3.1 for its role in the Scheme.

⁹ As defined in the ECB's "Harmonised oversight approach and oversight standards for payment instruments"



Term	Definition
Originator Reference Party	See section 0 AT-08.
Participant	An entity accepted to be a part of the Scheme in accordance with section 5.4 of the Rulebook.
Payment Account	An account held in the name of one or more payment service users which is used for the execution of payment transactions and having an IBAN as Payment Account identifier.
Payment Services Directive	Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC (PSD 2).
PSD	Payment Services Directive.
PSP	Any 'Payment Service Provider' as defined in PSD2 that is eligible to participate in the Scheme in accordance with Rulebook section 5.4.
Purpose of the SCT Inst Instruction	See section 0.
Reachability	Reachability is the concept that all Payment Accounts in SEPA are accessible for the receiving of payments in the Scheme.
Recalls	See section 4.3.2.
Regulation on Information accompanying Transfers of Funds	Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of Funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006.
Rejects	See section 4.3.2.
Remittance Information	Information supplied by the Originator in the SCT Inst Instruction and transmitted to the Beneficiary in order to facilitate the payment reconciliation.
Requested Execution Date	This date corresponds to a date requested by an Originator for commencing the execution of the SCT Inst Instruction in accordance with section 4.2.2 of the Rulebook.
Reservation of the Amount	The Originator PSP Instantly, (i) either reserves the amount of the SCT Inst Instruction on the Originator's Payment Account with this information being Instantly accessible to the Originator, (ii) or Immediately debits the amount of the SCT Inst Instruction from the Originator's Payment Account; in both instances the Originator PSP thereafter sends a SCT Inst Transaction message to the relevant CSM.
Risk of scheme-wide Importance	Risks of scheme-wide Importance shall be understood to be those risks for the Scheme that could be seen as creating reputational damage to the Scheme or that could negatively affect the integrity or the proper functioning of the Scheme.
Rulebook	The SCT Inst Rulebook, as amended from time to time.
Scheme	The SCT Inst Scheme, as described in the Rulebook.
Scheme Management Board, or "SMB"	The EPC body that is responsible for performing the SEPA Scheme Management Functions as defined in the Internal Rules.
SCT Inst	SEPA Instant Credit Transfer.



Term	Definition
SCT Inst Instruction	A payment instruction given by an Originator to an Originator PSP requesting the execution of an instant credit transfer, comprising such information as is necessary for the execution of the instant credit transfer and is directly or indirectly initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive.
SCT Inst Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines	Set out the rules for implementing the SCT Inst ISO 20022 XML standards in the Customer to PSP space and constitute a binding supplement to the Rulebook, described with reference [8] in the Rulebook.
SCT Inst Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines	Set out the rules for implementing the SCT Inst ISO 20022 XML standards in the Inter-PSP Space and constitute a binding supplement to the Rulebook, described with reference [1] in the Rulebook.
SCT Inst Transaction	An SCT Inst Instruction converted into an SCT Inst payment message by the Originator PSP and which is Immediately forwarded to a party in the Inter-PSP Space for forwarding Immediately the same SCT Inst payment message to the Beneficiary PSP in accordance with the rules of this Rulebook. This payment message triggers a settlement obligation versus the Beneficiary PSP unless the processing of this payment message was unsuccessful and the Funds have not been made Available to the Beneficiary.
SEPA	The Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) is the area where citizens, companies and other economic actors can make and receive payments in euro, within Europe, whether within or across national boundaries under the same basic conditions, rights and obligations, regardless of their location. SEPA is driven by the European Commission and the European Central Bank, amongst others, as a key component of the EU Internal Market. SEPA shall be deemed to encompass the countries and territories which are part of the geographical scope of the SEPA Schemes, as listed in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries (see Reference [12]), as amended from time to time.
SEPA Instant Credit Transfer service provider	SEPA Instant Credit Transfer service providers include payment service providers, technical service providers offering technical services for purposes directly linked to the Scheme, the clearing and settlement provider.
SEPA Regulation	Regulation (EU) 260/2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009 (the 'SEPA Regulation')
SEPA Scheme	A SEPA payment scheme is a common set of business rules, practices and standards for the provision and operation of a SEPA payment instrument agreed at inter-PSP level in a competitive environment.
SEPA Scheme Management	SEPA Scheme Management denotes the administration, compliance and development functions in relation to a SEPA Scheme.
Settlement	An act that discharges obligations with respect to the transfer of Funds between Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP.



Term	Definition
Settlement Date	The date on which obligations with respect to Funds transfer between Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP are discharged.
STP	Straight-through Processing which is a prerequisite for cost efficient handling of credit transfers.
Supporting Documentation	A legal opinion in the form set out on the website of the EPC, duly executed by the undertaking's internal or external counsel in accordance with the Internal Rules.
Terms and Conditions	The general Terms and Conditions that a PSP has with its Customers and which may contain dispositions about their rights and obligations related to SCT Inst. These dispositions may also be included in a specific agreement, at the Participant's choice.
Time Stamp	Data in electronic form which binds other data in electronic form to a particular time establishing evidence that the latter data existed at that time.



ANNEX I SEPA INSTANT CREDIT TRANSFER ADHERENCE AGREEMENT

This is included as an example only.

The definitive version is to be found on the EPC Website

As part of the Guide to the SEPA Schemes Adherence Process [10]



SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Adherence Agreement

To: The European Payments Council (the “EPC”)

From: Name of Applicant[s]*:

[As set out in the list annexed to this Adherence Agreement]*

([each]* an “Applicant”)

*Please include the text in square brackets if this Adherence Agreement covers more than one entity.

PREAMBLE

- (A) The SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme (the “Scheme”) is a pan-European Instant Credit Transfer Scheme that operates in all SEPA countries as listed in the SEPA Country List.
- (B) The EPC oversees the operation of the Scheme in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook (the “Rulebook”).
- (C) The Rulebook sets out the rights and obligations of all institutions bound by its terms (the “Participants”), and the EPC binds each Participant to comply with their obligations to the EPC and to all other Participants pursuant to the rules set out therein.
- (D) The EPC, acting on its behalf and on behalf of all Participants, will notify the Applicant of the date following the Readiness Date on which this Adherence Agreement becomes effective (the “Effective Date”) as between the Applicant, the EPC and other Participants.
- (E) As of the Effective Date the Applicant shall become a Participant and be bound to all the obligations, and entitled to all the benefits, set out in the Rulebook.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. The Applicant hereby undertakes to all Participants and to the EPC to perform the obligations imposed by and to comply with the provisions of the Rulebook, as modified from time to time, with effect from the Effective Date.
- 2. The Applicant makes the following representations and warranties:
 - 1.1 The Applicant has the power and authority to enter into and has taken all corporate action to authorise its entry into the Scheme and to perform the obligations and comply with the provisions of the Rulebook.
 - 1.2 The signatories of the Applicant [and the agent signing on behalf of the Applicant] have all necessary corporate authorisations and the power and authority to bind the Applicant to the Rulebook.
 - 1.3 The Applicant shall ensure that it satisfies and will at all times during its participation in the Scheme satisfy the eligibility criteria for participation in the Scheme as set out in the Rulebook, including, but not limited to, the requirement to be able to process an SCT Inst as defined in the Rulebook, 24 hours a day on all Calendar Days of the year (this includes all business continuity arrangements set up by the Participant itself or on behalf of the Participant to guarantee the processing of an SCT Inst). If at any time, the Applicant has reason to believe that it no longer satisfies such criteria, or may be unable to satisfy such criteria, it shall notify the EPC Immediately of the circumstances.



- 1.4 The Applicant is in a position to comply with all of the obligations set out in the Rulebook by the “Readiness Date” as stated in the accompanying Schedule.
3. By submitting this completed form of Adherence Agreement the Applicant agrees to be bound by the provisions of the EPC's Internal Rules governing applications for participation in the Scheme, whether or not it becomes a Participant.
4. Any communication, including service of process, to be made with the Applicant under or in connection with the Rulebook shall be made in writing and addressed to the Applicant at the address set out above.
5. The Applicant consents to the publication of its name and basic details of its adherence application on the public website of the EPC.
6. This Agreement is governed by Belgian law.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT

Signed by (1)

By (2) (if necessary)

Name/Position -----

Name/Position -----

Date of signature -----

Date of signature -----

Where this Adherence Agreement was signed by two signatories on different dates, it shall be considered as being dated the later date.



SCHEDULE

Information to the Adherence Agreement for Adherence to the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme

- (A) The Applicant must supply the information requested in this Schedule in support of its application to adhere to the Scheme. A failure to supply this information may result in a rejection of the application or a delay in processing it. The following information must be included in the Schedule:
- BIC8 or BIC11
 - Name of Applicant
 - Street Address
 - Post Code
 - City
 - Country
 - Generic E-mail
 - E-mail and phone number of contact person handling Applicant's Adherence Pack in-house
 - Name of chosen NASO organisation
 - Readiness Date
 - Extra billing information
- (B) Templates to be used for providing the Schedule information (Excel or Word) can be downloaded from the EPC website at www.europeanpaymentscouncil.eu. It is strongly recommended that Applicants provide the Schedule information as an Excel File.
- (C) The information supplied above shall be recorded on the EPC's Register of Participants for the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme.
- (D) The Applicant understands that any information on the Applicant's name, registered office address, Reference BIC and Readiness Date supplied in the Schedule shall be published in the relevant EPC Register of Participants on the public website of the EPC and may be made generally available for download by the EPC.
- (E) The Applicant understands that any other information supplied in the Schedule shall be available only to the EPC or to any National Adherence Support Organisation ("**NASO**") that has been chosen by the Applicant to assist in the completion of this application, as specified in section (F), and will not be disclosed to any other body.



ANNEX II SEPA PAYMENT SCHEME MANAGEMENT RULES



SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules

(Approved by the Scheme Management Board)

Abstract	This document contains descriptions of the internal organisation, structure, rules, and processes that make up Scheme Management of the SEPA Credit Transfer and Direct Debit Schemes. Such processes cover Scheme maintenance, administration and compliance, and change management, including structured dialogue with stakeholders
Reason for Issue	To update the latest version of the SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules (EPC207-14 v4.2) in light of the creation of the Dispute Resolution Committee (DRC) and the disbandment of the Compliance and Adherence Committee and Appeals Committee.



Table of Contents

SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules	1
0. Document Information	4
1. Introduction	5
1.1 The European Payments Council ("EPC")	5
1.2 SEPA and the SEPA Schemes.....	6
1.3 SEPA Payment Scheme Management.....	7
1.4 Fees	8
2. Scheme Management Roles and responsibilities	9
2.1 Role of the Scheme Management Board.....	9
2.2 Role of the Payment Scheme Participants Assembly	9
3. Scheme Management Board	10
3.1.1 <i>Composition of the SMB</i>	10
3.1.2 <i>Duration of Appointment</i>	10
3.1.3 <i>Termination of Appointment by decision of the EPC Board</i>	10
3.1.4 <i>Criteria for Membership (Scheme Participant representative member)</i>	11
3.1.5 <i>Criteria for Membership (Independent Member)</i>	11
3.1.6 <i>Criteria for Membership (Chair)</i>	11
3.1.7 <i>Duties of SMB Members</i>	12
3.1.8 <i>EPC Board Role in Policy of SMB</i>	12
3.1.9 <i>Meetings of the SMB</i>	12
3.1.10 <i>Quorum</i>	13
3.1.11 <i>Voting</i>	13
3.1.12 <i>Nominating Process</i>	14
3.1.13 <i>Role of the Secretariat</i>	14
3.1.14 <i>Information Service</i>	15
3.1.15 <i>Additional Optional Services ("AOS")</i>	15
3.1.16 <i>Expenses</i>	15
3.1.17 <i>Record Keeping</i>	15
3.2 Definition of Administration Role	15
3.2.1 <i>Role of the Secretariat</i>	15
3.2.2 <i>Rules for Adherence</i>	16
4. Maintenance and Evolution	20
4.1 Change Management Process	20
4.1.1 <i>Change Management - Guiding Principles</i>	20
4.1.2 <i>Change Management - Terminology</i>	20
4.1.3 <i>Role of SMB and Scheme Evolution and Maintenance Working Group</i>	21
4.1.4 <i>Submission of Change Requests to the Secretariat</i>	21
4.1.5 <i>Acknowledgement of Receipt of a Change Request</i>	22
4.1.6 <i>Consideration of a Change Request</i>	22
4.1.7 <i>Publication of Change Requests</i>	23
4.2 Process for Major Rulebook Changes	23
4.2.1 <i>Preparation of SEMWG Recommendation</i>	23
4.2.2 <i>Dialogue</i>	24
4.2.3 <i>Public Consultation on Change Request</i>	25



4.2.4	<i>Process following Public Consultation</i>	25
4.2.5	<i>SMB Deliberations on the SEMWG Change Proposal Submission Document and on the Positions from the EPC Stakeholder Fora</i>	26
4.2.6	<i>Publication</i>	26
4.2.7	<i>Change Release Process Cycle</i>	26
4.2.8	<i>Exceptional Change</i>	27
4.2.9	<i>Change for Regulatory Reasons</i>	27
4.3	<i>Process for Minor Rulebook Changes</i>	27
4.4	<i>EPC Stakeholder Fora</i>	28
4.5	<i>Process for Changes to the Risk Management Annex (RMA)</i>	29
5.	Appendix 1 – Impact Analysis	31
5.1.1	<i>Impact Analysis ("IA") - Introduction</i>	31
5.1.2	<i>IA - Analytical Parameters</i>	31
5.1.3	<i>IA - Results</i>	31
6.	Appendix 2 - Conflicts of Interest	32
6.1	<i>Rules for Managing Conflicts of Interest</i>	32
6.1.1	<i>General Principles</i>	32
6.1.2	<i>Record Keeping</i>	32
7.	Appendix 3 - Scheme Management Cost Allocation	33
7.1	<i>Scheme participation fee</i>	33
8.	Terms Defined in the Rules	34



0. Document Information

This document sets out the rules that govern SEPA Payment Scheme Management (“**SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules**”, hereinafter “**the Rules**”). This document covers the following topics:

1. Rules for the administration and compliance functions of SEPA Payment Scheme Management.
2. Rules for the maintenance, development and evolution function of SEPA Payment Scheme Management.



1. Introduction

1.1 The European Payments Council ("EPC")

EPC Objectives and Roles

The purpose of the EPC, as one representative of the European Payment Service Providers' sector, is to support and promote European payments integration and development, notably the Single Euro Payments Area ("SEPA").

The mission of the EPC is to contribute to safe, reliable, efficient, economically balanced and sustainable, convenient payments supporting an integrated European economy, its end-users' needs as well as its competitiveness and innovation goals:

- through the development and management of pan-European payment and payment-related schemes and the formulation of positions and proposals on European payment issues;
- in constant dialogue with other Stakeholders and regulators at European level; and
- taking a strategic and holistic perspective.

The EPC offers one focal point and voice for the Payment Service Providers' sector on all European payment and payment-related issues, driven by a single vision.

The EPC shall, among other things, be responsible for the performance of functions relating to Scheme Management, as set out in the relevant governance documents, including amongst others these Payment Scheme Management Rules. The EPC is the owner and manager of various payment and payment-related Schemes.

The EPC is not a market infrastructure. The international non-profit association (in French: "association internationale sans but lucratif" / in Dutch: "internationale vereniging zonder winstoogmerk") named "Conseil Européen des Paiements" in French, abbreviated "CEP" and "European Payments Council" in English, abbreviated "EPC" (hereafter: "EPC") is governed by the provisions of Book 10 of the Belgian Companies and Associations Code.

Organisation of the EPC

This section sets out an overview of the organisational structure of the EPC, as described in detail in the EPC By-Laws.

The EPC Board has the powers necessary to accomplish the purpose of the EPC, except for the powers that are specifically granted to other bodies of the EPC by law or the By-Laws.

The EPC Board is supported by the following bodies in the exercise of its functions:

- the EPC Secretariat (the "**Secretariat**") performs administrative and secretarial functions in relation to the management of the SEPA Schemes as well as providing technical and co-ordination support to the working and support groups and to the Scheme Management Governance Bodies as required. The Secretariat is further responsible for managing an information service on SEPA Schemes.
- The Scheme Management Board ("**SMB**"), as one of the Scheme Management Governance Bodies, is responsible, under the delegated authority granted by the EPC Board, for performing the functions of management and evolution of the SEPA payment Schemes.



- The Scheme Participants Assembly is composed of all payment Scheme Participants or their representatives, gathering via electronic means. It receives regular information from the Scheme Management Board about its activity. The Scheme Participants Assembly endorses the nomination of candidates for the Scheme Participant related seats on the Scheme Management Board.
- The compliance function of the SEPA Schemes is the responsibility of the Dispute Resolution Committee (“**DRC**”).
- The Dispute Resolution Committee mandate (EPC150-19, as amended from time to time), which is made available on the EPC website, sets out the dispute resolution and appeals processes in the context of Scheme Management.
- The Scheme Management Governance Bodies, including the SMB, as well as the DRC are bodies with decision-making power. This power may only be exercised in relation to the specific functions of Scheme Management for which such body is responsible pursuant to the relevant governance documents.
- The Nominating and Governance Committee (“**NGC**”) is charged with making recommendations to the EPC General Assembly, the EPC Board and the Scheme Management Governance Bodies on potential candidates for positions in the various EPC bodies in accordance with the EPC By-Laws.

1.2 SEPA and the SEPA Schemes

SEPA

The Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) is the area where citizens, companies and other economic participants can make and receive payments in euro, within Europe, whether within or across national boundaries under the same basic conditions, rights and obligations, regardless of their location. The aim of SEPA therefore is to create a single market for making payments, where cross border payments can be made on the same terms and conditions as national payments. SEPA is driven by the European Commission and the European Central Bank, amongst others, as a key component of the Internal Market. SEPA will create the conditions for enhanced competition in the provision of payment services. It will also generate, through harmonisation, more efficient payment systems and deliver tangible benefits for the economy and society as a whole. The common currency will be systemically strengthened by a harmonised set of euro payment instruments.

For the purposes of these Rules, SEPA shall be deemed to encompass the countries and territories which are part of the jurisdictional scope of the SEPA Schemes, as listed in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries, as amended from time to time.

SEPA Schemes

An important step in the creation of SEPA is the development and implementation of “**payment Schemes**” for making credit transfer and direct debit payments throughout SEPA (these are the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme, the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme, the SEPA Direct Debit Core Scheme and the SEPA Direct Debit Business to Business Scheme, and any other payment Scheme that the EPC may establish from time to time), as well as “**payment-related Schemes**” supporting payment services (jointly hereinafter referred to as the “**Schemes**”).



To this effect, the EPC has produced the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook, the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook, the SEPA Direct Debit Core Scheme Rulebook and the SEPA Direct Debit Business to Business Scheme Rulebook (the “**Payment Scheme Rulebooks**”), as well as “**Payment-related Scheme Rulebooks**”, jointly hereinafter referred to as the “**Rulebooks**”. The Rulebooks set out binding rules and technical standards governing each of the Schemes. The Rulebooks only have legal effect between participants in the Schemes (“**Scheme Participants**”) and the EPC.

The SEPA payment Schemes are open to eligible payment service providers (PSPs) regardless of their status as “credit institutions”, “payment institutions”, “electronic money institutions” or other eligible types of institution.

The EPC is responsible for the implementation and operation of Scheme Management.

These Rules set out the rules in accordance with which the payment Schemes are administered and enforced by the EPC, as well as detailing procedures for the evolution of existing payment Schemes.

1.3 SEPA Payment Scheme Management

Introduction

SEPA Payment Scheme Management comprises two functions. The first function involves the administration of the Payment Schemes and the process of maintaining and managing the evolution of the Payment Schemes, and the second function involves ensuring compliance with their rules, as set out in the Rulebooks.

Administration, Maintenance and Evolution

The administration, maintenance and evolution function of SEPA Payment Scheme Management establishes rules and procedures for administering the adherence process for each of the Payment Schemes, as well as formal change management procedures for these Schemes. The change management procedures aim to ensure that the Payment Schemes are kept relevant for their users and up-to-date, with structured processes for initiating and implementing changes to the Schemes, the Rulebooks and related documentation. An important component of change management is the inclusion of innovative ideas for enhancing the quality of existing Schemes.

The establishment of change proposals is to be carried out through clear, transparent and structured channels, which take into account the views of Scheme Participants, suppliers and end-users as well as other interested groups. That is to say, the maintenance and evolution function provides a structured and transparent means through which Scheme Participants, users and suppliers can participate in a dialogue with the EPC, so that proposals for change are openly considered by all relevant parties.

The administration function of the payment Schemes shall be carried out by the Secretariat, under the authority of the SMB.

The maintenance and evolution function of the payment Schemes shall be performed by the SMB, supported by the Scheme Evolution and Maintenance Working Group (“**SEMWG**”), in accordance with the procedures set out in these Rules.



Compliance

The compliance function of SEPA Scheme Management establishes rules and procedures for addressing complaints related to the admission process of applicant Scheme Participants, cases of claimed non-compliance by Scheme Participants with the rules of the Schemes and for addressing situations where Scheme Participants are unable to resolve their grievances through local or national dispute resolution methods, always in a fair and transparent manner, in accordance with the Rulebooks and general principles of applicable law.

Pursuant to the EPC By-Laws, the compliance function of the SEPA Schemes is the responsibility of the DRC, under the delegated authority granted by the Board. The DRC Mandate sets out the detailed mandate of the DRC, including the dispute resolution and appeals processes in the context of Scheme Management by the EPC.

1.4 Fees

The EPC reserves the right to recover costs. The policy of the EPC with regard to fees related to the management of the Schemes will be decided from time to time by the EPC Board, upon recommendation of the SMB, as set out in more detail in Appendix 3 to the present Rules.



2. Scheme Management Roles and responsibilities

2.1 Role of the Scheme Management Board

The SMB shall be responsible for performing the following functions of SEPA Scheme Management related to the payment Schemes:

- Supervision of the adherence function of the payment Schemes (as performed by the Secretariat)
- Management of the maintenance and the evolution of the payment Schemes (supported by the SEMWG, the Payment Scheme Fraud Prevention Working Group and other relevant EPC bodies)
- Interaction with the Scheme end-users and relevant stakeholders (Scheme End-User Forum)
- Interaction with Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms and other technical providers (Scheme Technical Forum)

(together, the payment Schemes' "Scheme Management Administration, Maintenance and Evolution Functions")

2.2 Role of the Payment Scheme Participants Assembly

The Payment Scheme Participants Assembly is composed of all EPC payment Scheme Participants (who can be represented) gathering via electronic means. The body is responsible for endorsing nominations of Scheme Participant representatives on the SMB approved by the EPC Board, and receives regular information from the SMB.



3. Scheme Management Board

3.1.1 Composition of the SMB

The SMB shall be composed of maximum 25 members, one of which shall be the Chair of the SMB. The SMB shall be required to have 3 Independent Members.

Up to 20 SMB members shall be representatives of Scheme Participants (nominated by an individual National Community of Scheme Participants or a “coalition” of National Communities of Scheme Participants), subject to reaching individually or on a consolidated basis 5% of the following composition criterion: the total volume of credit transfers and direct debits of all national communities included with the geographical scope of the Schemes (sources: ECB “Blue Book” for EU countries and national central banks for non-EU countries). At least 1 common seat shall be reserved for Payment Institutions and Electronic Money Institutions (even if they fail to reach the 5% threshold). A cap of 3 seats per National Community from the euro area and 1 seat per National Community from outside the euro area shall apply. National Communities of Scheme Participants or “coalitions” thereof may nominate one (and only one) alternate to the SMB member representing their National Community or Communities. An alternate to the SMB member representing a “coalition” of National Communities shall come from a different National Community of that coalition than the SMB member representing the coalition. Alternates shall be nominated in accordance with the principles set out in section 3.1.12 of these Rules. An alternate may only attend an SMB meeting when the relevant SMB member is unable to attend such meeting.

The SMB Chair shall be an Independent Member. The SMB Chair shall be appointed by the EPC Board in accordance with the Nominating Process set out in section 3.1.6 of these Rules.

3.1.2 Duration of Appointment

Each member shall hold office for a term of 2 years, with the possibility of re-election.

Each member who does not act as the Chair, may resign from the SMB by giving notice in writing to the SMB Chair and the EPC Chair, with copy to the EPC Director General via similar means, not less than 30 Calendar Days’ prior to leaving the SMB.

The SMB Chair may only resign from the SMB by giving notice in writing to the EPC Chair, with copy to the EPC Director General, not less than 60 Calendar Days’ prior to leaving the SMB.

3.1.3 Termination of Appointment by decision of the EPC Board

The EPC Board may decide to remove from office either an individual SMB member, a group of such members or the SMB as a whole.

This power may only be exercised if the EPC Board, after due and proper consideration, reasonably believes that either an individual SMB member, a group of such members or the SMB as a whole is performing the functions of the SMB in a manner evidencing serious misconduct, a dereliction of duty, bad faith, or gross negligence. The EPC Board may further exercise this power where, after due and proper consideration, the EPC Board reasonably believes that a member of the SMB does not have the capacity to perform the function of an SMB member.

Any SMB member removed from the SMB by decision of the EPC Board shall cease to be a member of the SMB with either immediate effect or on such a date as the EPC Board may specify taking into account the outstanding obligations of the SMB member to the SMB and to Scheme Management.

A member of the SMB removed in this manner shall be notified in writing of his or her removal from the office of SMB member.



If the mandate of a SMB member ceases before its term, for whatever reason, the EPC Board may appoint a new member for the remainder of the term, provided that the candidate member fulfils the criteria for the composition of the SMB of the replaced member.

3.1.4 Criteria for Membership (Scheme Participant representative member)

A member of the SMB shall be chosen on the basis of his or her suitability and expertise for the position ahead of any other consideration. A prospective member of the SMB must therefore be of good repute, possess appropriate academic and vocational qualifications together with relevant work experience and a proven track record at a senior level in the payments services sector. In addition, members must be fluent in English, with – in particular – the capability to understand complex documents and the ability to express views during meetings.

Subject to the foregoing, the SMB shall aim to represent as far as reasonably practicable the composition of Scheme Participants, ensuring at all times that this composition fairly represents a balance of the country, size, and industry sectors of Scheme Participants and includes an appropriate representation of members from SEPA countries where the euro is the official currency.

A member of the SMB may not also act as a member of the EPC Board. If an EPC Board member wishes to be considered for the position of SMB member, he or she is obliged to cease acting as an EPC Board member before assuming the role of an SMB member.

The provisions of this section 3.1.4 shall equally apply to alternates to Scheme Participant representative members.

3.1.5 Criteria for Membership (Independent Member)

An Independent Member is a member who can display the highest standard of professional integrity and objectivity in relation to Scheme Management. An Independent Member should be a professional of good repute, with appropriate skills, who has a reasonable knowledge of the payments services sector but who is not employed or is not otherwise affiliated with a Scheme Participant or its PSP communities, service providers or a payment services user group or user association. It is to be understood that an Independent Member cannot be allowed to work as a consultant/ contractor for a Scheme Participant or its PSP communities, service providers or a payment services user group or user association, during the course of his or her Independent Membership. A prospective Independent Member must possess appropriate academic and vocational qualifications for the position together with relevant work experience and a proven track record in a profession. In addition, members must be fluent in English, with – in particular – the capability to understand complex documents and the ability to express views during meetings. It is envisaged that an Independent Member shall provide expertise to the SMB as well as adding breadth to the knowledge base of the SMB membership.

After NGC consultation, the EPC Board shall have complete discretion in appointing an Independent Member in accordance with this section 3.1.5.

3.1.6 Criteria for Membership (Chair)

The SMB Chair shall be an Independent Member chosen on the basis of his or her suitability and expertise for the position ahead of any other consideration. A prospective SMB Chair must therefore be of good repute, possess appropriate academic and vocational qualifications together with relevant work experience and expertise. In addition, the SMB Chair shall be fluent in English, with – in particular – the capability to understand complex documents and the ability to preside meetings in English.



The SMB Chair shall be required to demonstrate a proven track record of leadership in his or her professional field together with relevant management experience.

After NGC consultation, the EPC Board shall have complete discretion in choosing a Chair in accordance with these criteria.

3.1.7 Duties of SMB Members

All SMB Members shall be required to act in accordance with the following general principles:

- each SMB member shall act in accordance with the provisions of these Rules at all times for the duration of his or her term in office;
- each SMB member shall owe a duty to act in the best interests of the Schemes with a view to ensuring that the Schemes are administered efficiently, fairly and professionally;
- each SMB member shall observe the highest standards of integrity, fairness and professionalism at all times;
- as and when arising, each SMB member is obliged to disclose and manage any conflict of interest, as set out in further detail in Appendix 2;
- each SMB member agrees to act impartially in fulfilling the obligations of the SMB, notwithstanding his or her membership of a particular PSP community, industry sector or position of employment. As part of this duty, an SMB member must be mindful of and refuse any inducements, rewards, or other gifts offered to him or her in the performance of his or her duties, ensuring at all times that he or she acts and is seen to act in accordance with the highest standards of independence and impartiality. SMB members meeting the SMB composition criterion of 5% on a consolidated basis shall ensure that the relevant communities are kept up to date on any non-confidential SMB work items;
- each SMB member shall endeavour as far as reasonably practicable to carry out his or her duties in the SMB with reasonable skill, care and diligence; and
- each SMB member shall abide by the EPC Code of Conduct (EPC212-14).

The provisions of this section 3.1.7 shall equally apply to alternates to Scheme Participant representative members.

3.1.8 EPC Board Role in Policy of SMB

The EPC Board may discuss matters of SMB policy to ensure that the SMB is acting within its scope and performing its role in a proper manner. The EPC Board may request the SMB to revisit a decision which, in the view of the EPC Board, exceeds the SMB mandate as provided for in the EPC By-Laws and the present Rules or might jeopardise the reputation, the integrity, the proper functioning or the continuity of any of the Schemes. The EPC Board, in its sole discretion, may annul or amend the disputed decision, in the event that the SMB fails to properly justify or modify its decision.

The EPC Board shall be able to raise issues arising from the work of the SMB in order to discuss policy issues arising in respect of the Rulebooks.

The SMB shall report to the EPC Board and in particular raise issues relating to the substance or of the operation of the Schemes.

3.1.9 Meetings of the SMB

The SMB shall meet on a regular basis and not less than 2 times every year. The SMB may convene more regularly if it is appropriate to do so in the exercise of its duties.



Meetings of the SMB will be held physically or by telephone, video or web conference if deemed necessary by the SMB Chair.

The SMB members shall receive from the Secretariat written notice of the date, time and place of a meeting no less than two (2) weeks before the date of the meeting. The agenda of a meeting and the material documents necessary for the discussion will be sent no less than two (2) weeks before the date of the meeting.

Members of the SMB are required to make every reasonable effort to attend a meeting convened in accordance with this section. Where a member is unable to attend, he or she must give reasonable notice to this effect to the Chair.

An SMB member who is unable to attend an SMB meeting may appoint a proxy from amongst the remaining SMB members to vote at the meeting on his or her behalf.

An SMB member wishing to appoint a proxy must give reasonable notice to the Chair in writing. A notice to appoint a proxy may be given either electronically or in paper format.

An SMB member may not hold a proxy for more than 2 other SMB members at any SMB meeting.

The Chair must make every reasonable effort to attend a meeting convened in accordance with this section. Where the Chair is unable to attend in a particular instance, he or she may appoint another independent SMB member in writing to carry out the functions of the Chair. In such cases, the Chair must notify other members of the SMB in writing of this temporary appointment.

Minutes of each meeting must be prepared and filed upon approval by the SMB members.

3.1.10 Quorum

The quorum for the meetings of the SMB is at least 2/3rds of the total membership of the SMB present either in person or by proxy. Where the quorum is not reached, a further meeting may be called within 30 Calendar Days of the date of the first meeting and this second meeting may properly convene and carry out SMB business, if more than 50% of SMB members are present either in person or by proxy and as long as the Chair is present.

3.1.11 Voting

Each member of the SMB shall be entitled to one vote.

In respect of all matters discussed by the SMB, resolutions may be passed with the approval of 2/3 of those present and voting on the resolution at a validly convened meeting of the SMB.

On a vote, a member of the SMB must disclose and manage any conflict of interest that exists or that might reasonably be expected to arise in accordance with Appendix 2.

3.1.11.1 Voting by written procedure

In exceptional cases and when the urgency of the matter so requires, the SMB may take decisions by a written procedure. To that effect, the Chair, with the assistance of the Secretariat, shall send via regular mail or via any other means of written communication (including e-mail) which he/she deems fit, the proposed decision(s) to all SMB members. The communication shall be accompanied by an explanation prepared by the Chair setting forth the reasons which have led to the use of the written procedure, the deadline for the vote as well as the context of the proposed decision(s).

The proposed decision(s) shall be deemed adopted, if within fourteen (14) calendar days after being sent, the number of, and votes attached to, the duly completed communications returned to the Secretariat by the SMB members is sufficient to meet the quorums and voting requirements set forth in the present Rules.



Votes in favour, against and abstentions shall be recorded separately by the Secretariat. Results of the vote must be communicated to all SMB members by the Secretariat within two (2) working days of the close of voting.

The decisions taken via the written procedure shall have the same legal force as the decisions taken at an SMB meeting.

Upon request by any SMB member submitted to the SMB Chair within 5 calendar days from the sending to the SMB members of the written communication including the proposed decision(s), the SMB Chair may agree to hold an SMB meeting by telephone in accordance with these Rules in order to provide an opportunity for additional clarifications and for a debate on the decision item(s) that was (were) proposed to be subject to the written voting procedure. In such a case, the proposed decision(s) shall be subject to approval at the telephone SMB meeting as convened by the SMB Chair.

3.1.12 Nominating Process

The nomination of candidates for the position of SMB member shall be carried out by the EPC Board. The NGC shall recommend suitable candidates for this position to the EPC Board in accordance with its role, as set out in Article 9.1 of the EPC By-Laws.

Subject always to the criteria set out in 3.1.4 – 3.1.6, the EPC Board shall endeavour to ensure that the composition of the SMB reflects a balanced composition of Scheme Participants, bringing together a fair representation of the country, size and industry sectors of Scheme Participants, including an appropriate representation of members from SEPA countries where the euro is the official currency.

The NGC shall provide a list of candidates for the position of SMB member to the EPC Board at least two weeks in advance of an EPC Board meeting. This list shall include a summary of the candidates' qualifications for the position. The NGC should only include details of suitable candidates on such a list.

The EPC Board shall approve suitable candidates, subject to endorsement of the list of Scheme Participant representative members by the Scheme Participants Assembly. The Scheme Participant representative members' list shall be deemed to be endorsed, unless more than 50% of the voting Scheme Participants has voted against it (voting quorum), and at least 50% of Scheme Participants have expressed their vote (participation quorum). In such case, the NGC shall provide a new list of candidates to the EPC Board, in accordance with the aforementioned procedure. In the interim, the existing SMB members' term shall be extended until a new list of candidates has been endorsed by the Scheme Participants Assembly and approved by the EPC Board.

The NGC may not recommend and the EPC Board may not appoint a candidate to the position of SMB member, or propose his or her name to the EPC Board, if the candidate is in a situation of judicial administration, or bankruptcy, judicial reorganisation, dissolution or liquidation, or is subject to insolvency proceedings of a similar nature under the laws of any jurisdiction.

The NGC may not recommend and the EPC Board may not appoint a candidate to the position of SMB member, or propose his or her name to the EPC Board, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that such a candidate is a person of ill-repute who may bring the SMB and the Schemes into disrepute.

3.1.13 Role of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall provide secretarial and administrative support to the SMB.



The Secretariat shall be responsible for referring issues arising in respect of payment Scheme Management to the SMB, as necessary.

3.1.14 Information Service

The Secretariat shall be responsible for administering an information service on SEPA payment Schemes. The information service shall be open to everyone. Requests for information to the information service shall be in written format only, either by letter, fax or email.

The information service shall endeavour to respond to requests for information within 30 Business Days from the date of receiving the request for information.

3.1.15 Additional Optional Services ("AOS")

The following principles will apply to AOS:

1. All AOS must not compromise interoperability of the Schemes nor create barriers to competition. The SMB should deal with any complaints or issues concerning these requirements brought to its attention in relation to compliance with the Rulebooks as part of its normal procedures.
2. AOS are part of the market space and should be established and evolve based on market needs. Based on these market needs, the EPC may incorporate commonly used AOS features into the Schemes through the SEPA Schemes change management processes.
3. There should be transparency in relation to community AOS. In particular, details of community AOS relating to the use of data elements present in the ISO 20022 message standards (including any community usage rules for the SEPA core mandatory subset) should be disclosed on a publicly available website (in both local language(s) and English).

The SMB may receive complaints from Scheme Participants in relation to the operation of community AOS in respect of the above principles. The SMB will strive to resolve the issue in an amicable way. If no solution can be found, the SMB may refer the complaint to the DRC, which will deal with it in an appropriate way, in accordance with the DRC Mandate.

3.1.16 Expenses

Independent Member(s) of the SMB shall be entitled to claim reasonable expenses. The SMB Independent Member(s) shall also be able to claim an annual representation allowance. Amounts payable may be subject to Belgian tax law, including but not limited to Belgian withholding tax, as applicable; the EPC cannot be held responsible for the fulfilment of any tax obligations of the Independent Member(s).

3.1.17 Record Keeping

The Secretariat shall keep a record of all agendas and minutes of meetings of the SMB. Records may be held in either paper or electronic format. The SMB shall in its absolute discretion decide whether these minutes and related documentation may be made publicly available on the EPC Website or on the internal extranet of the EPC.

3.2 Definition of Administration Role

3.2.1 Role of the Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for performing the administration function of SEPA Scheme Management (i.e. the adherence process for becoming a Participant in the payment Schemes).

The Secretariat shall regularly update the SMB on its activities in this context.



3.2.2 Rules for Adherence

Eligibility for Participation in payment Schemes

In order to be eligible to participate in the payment Schemes, each applicant must satisfy the eligibility criteria set out in Chapter 5.4 of the payment Scheme Rulebooks.

The Secretariat shall accept any applicant that fulfils the criteria set out in Chapter 5.4 of the payment Scheme Rulebooks and will only reject applications on the basis of failure to meet these criteria.

3.2.2.1 Rules for Adherence by an Entity in a Group/Decentralised Structure

Each legal entity that seeks to adhere to a payment Scheme must agree to accept the rights and obligations of a Scheme Participant in relation to the relevant Scheme. Upon admission to a Scheme, the adhering legal entity shall assume all of the rights and responsibilities arising from admission to a Scheme.

A subsidiary entity or affiliate of an adhering entity, i.e. each entity that has a separate and distinct legal personality within the adhering entity's group or organisational structure, must adhere separately from a parent or group entity. A subsidiary or affiliate shall be a Scheme Participant in its own right and shall assume all the rights and responsibilities arising from admission to a Scheme.

A branch of an adhering entity, i.e. an entity that does not have separate legal personality, whether located in the jurisdiction of the adhering entity or in another SEPA jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be legally part of the adhering entity and able to carry out SEPA transactions in accordance with the payment Scheme Rulebooks.

3.2.2.2 Rules for Signing the Adherence Agreement

An entity may sign the Adherence Agreement on its own behalf. Alternatively, an entity may give legal authority to an agent to sign the Adherence Agreement on its behalf (for example, an agent could be a parent company, another adhering entity or PSP association). An entity that appoints an agent to sign the Adherence Agreement on its behalf must ensure that the agent is given the necessary legal authority to sign. An agent must demonstrate that it possesses the legal authority to bind an adhering entity in accordance with the local law of the entities involved. An agent signing the Adherence Agreement on behalf of other entities must demonstrate by way of legal opinion of external or internal legal counsel in a form specified by the EPC that it possesses the requisite legal authority to bind such entities.

This provision permits members of a PSP community to adhere to a payment Scheme at the same time by nominating an agent to complete the Adherence Agreement in respect of each member. Similarly, a parent company may sign an Adherence Agreement in respect of some or all of its subsidiaries and an entity in a group or de-centralised structure may sign an Adherence Agreement in respect of each of the other entities in the group or de-centralised structure. In each case, an entity signing the Adherence Agreement that acts as an agent on behalf of another must show that it possesses the legal authority to do so.



3.2.2.3 *National Adherence Support Organisation ("NASO")*

The EPC has, in conjunction with a national PSP community, identified one or more NASOs in respect of each SEPA community. A NASO is responsible for providing basic guidance on the adherence process and on adherence applications through a helpdesk, for liaising with the Secretariat in respect of an application (as requested by the applicant) and for such other tasks as the EPC may request it to perform from time to time. A NASO also carries out a basic preliminary review of an adherence application, if requested by the applicant to do so. The EPC publishes a list of NASOs on the EPC Website. A NASO could be a national PSP association(s) or a regulatory body, which has agreed to conduct the task on behalf of the national community.

3.2.2.4 *Becoming a Scheme Participant*

An application to become a Scheme Participant in one or more payment Schemes shall be made using the form of Adherence Agreement set out in the official Adherence Guide an example of which is in Annex 1 of each of the payment Scheme Rulebooks.

An application shall be accompanied by a legal opinion in the form specified by the EPC provided by either internal or external counsel on the capacity and authority of the applicant to become a Scheme Participant in one or more of the payment Schemes.

The application for adherence shall be finally submitted to the Secretariat. Except as otherwise indicated in section 3.2.2 of these Rules, before submitting the application, an applicant must consult with the relevant NASO for preliminary guidance on eligibility and documentation involved in the adherence process.

The Secretariat uses reasonable efforts to send a written acknowledgement of receipt of the application to the applicant within 10 Business Days of receiving the application.

The Secretariat shall use reasonable efforts to determine the application within 60 Calendar Days of receiving the application. In the event that the Secretariat requires more time to arrive at a determination, it shall notify the applicant as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so.

The Secretariat may request the applicant to provide such additional information as may be required in the course of determining the application.

In the course of determining the application, the Secretariat may take into consideration views expressed by national regulators (this term extends to include such bodies as insolvency officers, law enforcement authorities and local courts).

In the case of a successful application, the applicant or its agent will receive a written notification of admission to a Scheme. The applicant becomes a Scheme Participant and becomes subject to the Rulebooks on one of the Admission Dates agreed by the SMB and published on the EPC Website or, where requested by the applicant and agreed by the Secretariat, on a deferred Admission Date specified by the applicant in advance to the Secretariat. The Secretariat may send the written notification to the applicant in paper or electronic format.

When an applicant for participation in one of the payment Schemes fails to satisfy the eligibility criteria set out in chapter 5.4 of the Rulebooks, the Secretariat may decide to request the applicant to provide additional information, or to reject the application. When an existing Scheme Participant fails to satisfy the eligibility criteria set out in chapter 5.4 of the Rulebooks, the Secretariat will make a recommendation to the DRC, which may decide to request the existing Scheme Participant to provide additional information, or to terminate its participation to the relevant Scheme in accordance with the provisions of the DRC Mandate.



The Secretariat will, on a regular basis, and at least four times per year, report in writing on the adherence applications received and accepted to the SMB. It will also report or seek guidance and advice on any particular issue encountered when performing its activities.

3.2.2.5 Register of Scheme Participants

The Secretariat shall maintain a separate register of Scheme Participants for each of the payment Schemes. The register shall contain the name, contact address and other details determined by the EPC in respect of the Scheme Participant.

The registers shall be updated by the Secretariat regularly as specified in the relevant schedule published on the EPC Website.

If the Scheme Participant changes its details, so that the register does not carry accurate data in respect of the Scheme Participant, the Scheme Participant shall notify the Secretariat as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so. For those Participants which are part of a 'group' as described in section 7.1 of these Rules, such notification can be provided by the parent undertaking or the central body of the corresponding group or grouping. It is the responsibility of the Scheme Participant to ensure that the Secretariat is provided with information in relation to the Scheme Participant that is accurate and up-to-date at all times.

In the event of Scheme Participants no longer being able to pay their debts as they fall due, becoming insolvent or having ceased to exist (each an Event of Default), the Secretariat may decide to rectify the register of Scheme Participants after verification of such event with the relevant national regulator or national authority. The failure of a Scheme Participant to pay the fees mentioned in section 1.4 of these Rules shall constitute an Event of Default for the purposes of this section 3.2.2.5, on the basis of which the EPC may, at its sole discretion and upon notice by registered mail, temporarily or permanently suspend the entry of the Scheme Participant in the register(s) of the relevant Scheme(s), as of the first following register update publication, but not earlier than 30 calendar days after the issuance of such notice of suspension.

The public part of the register, containing the Participants' BIC code, name, address, operational readiness date and Scheme leaving date (if applicable), may be accessed and searched through a website of the EPC, available to all users. The register is not an operational database in respect of Scheme usage. Any operational data needed by Scheme Participants in relation to other Scheme Participants shall be supplied outside of the Schemes.

3.2.2.6 Unsuccessful Applications

The Secretariat may reject an application for participation in one of the Schemes if an applicant fails to satisfy the eligibility criteria set out in chapter 5.4 of the Rulebooks.

Where an application is rejected, the Secretariat shall provide the applicant with a written notification setting out the reasons for rejecting the application.

An applicant may not re-apply to become a Scheme Participant until 3 months after the determination of its application by the Secretariat or after a determination in an appeal begun in accordance with these Rules or after a final determination of a tribunal or court responsible for determining the case.



3.2.2.7 Complaints regarding unsuccessful applications

An applicant whose application for participation in one or more of the Schemes has been rejected may file a complaint with the DRC for a re-consideration of its application. A complaint notice in such cases must be filed within 21 Calendar Days of the applicant receiving a notification of rejection of its adherence application. The complaint notice must include a copy of the adherence application together with a copy of the written notification supplied to the applicant under section 3.2.2.6 and any other information required by the DRC. The complaint shall be determined in accordance with the relevant provisions of the DRC Mandate.



4. Maintenance and Evolution

4.1 Change Management Process

4.1.1 Change Management - Guiding Principles

It is a key objective of the EPC that the Schemes are able to evolve with an evolving payment services market. To meet the demands of the Scheme Participants and stakeholders including end-users and PSP communities, the Schemes shall be subject to a change management process that is structured, transparent and open, governed by the rules of the management and evolution function of SEPA Scheme Management.

The key principles underpinning change management are the following:

- Innovation - the Schemes shall be open to innovative proposals to improve delivery of the Schemes in order that the Schemes are competitive, efficient and able to benefit from the latest developments in payments technology.
- Compliance with applicable legislation and regulation - the Schemes shall be and remain at all times in compliance with the relevant Belgian and EU legislation and with any relevant regulatory requirements.
- Transparency - the change management process shall be transparent and open so that changes implemented into the Schemes are carefully considered and scrutinised. Establishing open channels for Scheme Participants, end-users and suppliers to propose changes is a key aim of change management.
- Impact analysis - proposals for change are supported, where appropriate, by a careful analysis evaluating its impact on the Customer-to-PSP, the PSP-to-PSP and the PSP-to-Customer domains to ensure that changes implemented into the Schemes are viable.
- Development of SEPA - the Schemes are seen as an important platform for Scheme Participants to develop SEPA-enabled products and services that allow both end-users and Scheme Participants to take advantage of the development of and investment in SEPA.

4.1.2 Change Management - Terminology

The change management process shall involve ideas for changes being formulated as follows:

Change Request - A Change Request denotes any concrete and comprehensible proposal for making a change to the Schemes which is to be presented along with a substantiated reasoning on why and how it concerns the Initiator (or the stakeholders it is representing). A Change Request may be devised by any individual or organisation that is able to claim a legitimate interest in this change management process and is submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with these Rules.

Initiator - Refers to an individual or organisation that submits a Change Request in accordance with these Rules.

SEMWG Recommendation - The Scheme Evolution and Maintenance Working Group (SEMWG) is in charge of analysing the Change Request. Following its analysis, the SEMWG makes a Recommendation about the Change Request. Both the Change Request and the related SEMWG Recommendation will be submitted for a Public Consultation.

Public Consultation Document - The SEMWG consolidates all received Change Requests in accordance with these Rules and its Recommendation on each Change Request in a Public Consultation Document.



Public Consultation - The Public Consultation starts with the publication of the Public Consultation Document on the EPC Website. Scheme Participants and Stakeholders have the opportunity to comment on the Change Requests and related SEMWG Recommendations described in the Public Consultation Document.

Change Proposal – The SEMWG formulates a Change Proposal based on the outcome of the Public Consultation on the Change Requests and the related SEMWG Recommendations.

Where the Change Request proposes to modify the Rulebooks and any related documentation, a Change Proposal shall include a mark-up of the Rulebooks and any related documentation to show the proposed amendments to be made to the Rulebooks and related documentation when the change would be implemented.

Change Proposal Submission Document - The SEMWG makes the Change Proposal Submission Document which is a consolidation of the Change Requests, the related non-confidential comments received from the contributors during the Public Consultation and the related Change Proposals.

The Change Proposal Submission Document also indicates that each stage of the change management process has been completed.

4.1.3 Role of SMB and Scheme Evolution and Maintenance Working Group

The management and evolution function of SEPA Scheme Management shall be performed by the SMB supported by the SEMWG.

The SMB shall formulate proposals to and interact with stakeholders and end-users on the evolution of the SEPA Schemes and implement changes, taking into account the overall strategy and policy goals of SEPA and the EPC, identifying key needs and finding appropriate solutions.

The SMB shall be supported by the SEMWG. The SEMWG is the co-ordination and administration body for change management whose role involves liaising with Initiators, reviewing Change Requests, formulating Change Proposals and guiding these through the change management process. The SEMWG shall operate in accordance with its terms of reference. The Chair of the SEMWG, who may or may not be a member of the SMB, shall be invited to attend all SMB meetings.

4.1.4 Submission of Change Requests to the Secretariat

A Change Request as described in section 4.1.2 shall be submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the rules set out in this section. Change Requests shall be submitted in all cases in accordance with a format which will be published for this purpose on the EPC website.

The Initiator needs to substantiate the interests it represents (e.g., a specific institution, an association of institutions at national or at SEPA-level) in order that the SEMWG and any contributor during the Public Consultation can understand the potential impact of the change request on the concerned Scheme Participant or stakeholder.

It is recommended that different individuals or organisations representing as a whole a specific stakeholder community at national and/or at SEPA level through e.g., an association or a representative body, agree first on a **joint** Change Request on that stakeholder community level and then submit it to the Secretariat. Such a joint Change Request will ease the Change Request review process for the SEMWG prior to the Public Consultation and for the contributors when analysing the Change Requests during the Public Consultation.



It is recommended that the Initiator supports the Change Request, where appropriate, with an impact analysis (set out in chapter 5 of these Rules). Such an impact analysis emphasizes the merits of the Change Request and can influence the formulation of the SEMWG Recommendation on the Change Request prior to the start of the Public Consultation and the opinion of the contributors when analysing the Change Requests during the Public Consultation.

4.1.5 Acknowledgement of Receipt of a Change Request

The Secretariat shall acknowledge receipt of the Change Request to the Initiator within 21 Calendar Days of receiving the Change Request. An acknowledgement of receipt does not imply that a Change Request has been accepted but only that the Change Request has been received.

4.1.6 Consideration of a Change Request

The SEMWG shall analyse (a) whether the change as suggested in a Change Request falls within the scope of the Scheme and (b) whether the change proposed by the Change Request is a Minor Change or a Major Change.

In respect of (a), as part of this analysis, the SEMWG shall consider the change proposed by a Change Request in accordance with the following broad criteria:

- the change presents a case for wide SEPA market-acceptance;
- the change is sufficiently concrete
- the change is feasible to implement; and
- the change must not compromise SEPA-wide interoperability of the Schemes or the integrity of the Schemes.

In respect of (b), the SEMWG shall assess whether a Change Request proposing a change can be defined as a Minor Change or a Major Change.

A Minor Change is a change of an uncontroversial and usually technical nature that facilitates the comprehension and use of the Rulebooks. Clarifications of existing rules shall not be deemed to affect the substance of the Rulebooks or the Schemes and will therefore be a Minor Change. Examples of such changes include corrections of spelling mistakes, grammatical corrections, or minor adjustments to technical standards in the Rulebooks to take account of upgrades. More information about the process for Minor Changes are set out in section 4.3 of these Rules.

A Major Change by contrast is a change that affects or proposes to alter the substance of the Rulebooks and the Schemes. Examples of such changes include the addition or development of new technical standards, proposals for new services to be offered in the Schemes, or changes affecting policy. Any change to chapters 5 and 6 of the Rulebooks shall always be a Major Change. Changes that are classified as Major Changes are approved through detailed consultation, as set out in section 4.2 of these Rules.

Any change to the Rules shall not be counted as Minor Change. Such Change Requests shall be submitted first to the EPC Legal Support Group (LSG) for its advice. The Change Request and the related LSG advice are then presented to the SMB for a first assessment unless the Change Request was initiated by the SMB itself. Any decision to integrate or not to integrate a Change Request for change to the Rules into the Public Consultation Document must be endorsed by both the SMB and the EPC Board.



4.1.7 Publication of Change Requests

All Change Requests that comply with the published EPC template for Change Requests and with the section 4.1.4 of these Rules shall be submitted for Public Consultation. The SEMWG shall provide the Initiator with a written response before the start of the Public Consultation indicating the reasons in the event that a Change Request cannot be considered for the Public Consultation.

4.2 Process for Major Rulebook Changes

4.2.1 Preparation of SEMWG Recommendation

Once a Change Request from the Initiator has been classified as a Major Change by the SEMWG, the SEMWG is responsible for analysing in detail the submitted Change Request (and if provided the related impact analysis) and for preparing its Recommendation for the Public Consultation.

The analysis of the SEMWG will also indicate if the Change Request meets the criteria set out in section 4.1.6 of these Rules. The SEMWG may ask the Initiator to provide an impact analysis to demonstrate the potential of the Change Request.

The SEMWG will determine whether any Change Request which includes a request for expedited implementation in accordance with section 4.2.7 of these Rules on grounds that the proposed change constitutes a non-operational change, does indeed qualify as such. If the SEMWG is satisfied that a Change Request would have no operational impact on Scheme Participants and that it is suitable for an expedited implementation, the SEMWG will make a recommendation to the SMB that the Change Request is implemented as a non-operational change in accordance with section 4.2.7.

Where the change as presented in the Change Request proposes to modify the Rulebooks and any related documentation, the SEMWG recommendation on the basis of the Change Request shall also show the likely amendments to be made to the Rulebooks and related documentation in case of implementing the proposed change.

The SEMWG shall make all reasonable efforts to complete the analysis and its recommendation for each Change Request in a timely manner. Each Change Request will be given one of the SEMWG Recommendation options below:

- a. The change is **already provided for** in the Scheme: no action is necessary for the EPC
- b. The change **should be incorporated into the Scheme**: the Change Request becomes part of the Scheme and the Rulebook is amended accordingly
- c. The change **should be included in the Scheme** as an **optional feature**:
 - The new feature is optional and the Rulebook will be amended accordingly
 - Each Scheme Participant may decide to offer the feature to its customers, or not
- d. The change is not considered fit for SEPA wide use and could be taken up as an additional optional service (AOS) by interested communities
 - The proposed new feature is not included in the Rulebook or in the Implementation Guidelines released by the EPC with regard to the Rulebook
 - The development of AOS is out of scope of the EPC. The EPC does however publish declared AOS arrangements on the EPC Website for information
 - The EPC may consider the inclusion of AOS arrangements, if supported by a sufficient number of communities, in a future version of the Rulebook



e. The change **cannot be part** of the Scheme

- It is technically impossible or otherwise not feasible (to be explained on a case by case basis)
- It is out of scope of the Scheme
- It does not comply with the SEPA Regulation or any other relevant EU or Belgian legislation

The SEMWG will share the Public Consultation Document containing the Change Requests and the related SEMWG recommendations with the SMB, the Scheme End-User Forum (SEUF) and the EPC Scheme Technical Forum (ESTF) prior to the start of the Public Consultation on the Change Requests.

4.2.2 *Dialogue*

4.2.2.1 *With the Initiator*

In the course of developing its recommendation on the Change Request, the SEMWG may consult with the Initiator for clarification purposes. To that end the SEMWG can invite the Initiator to present its Change Request(s).

The Initiator can also ask the Secretariat to present its Change Request in further detail to the SEMWG.

4.2.2.2 *With the Overseer*

The Secretariat shall inform the Eurosystem's lead overseer (hereinafter referred to as "the Overseer") in due time (no later than at the start of the public consultation) about any planned changes to the scheme which would be classified by the Overseer, according to its own criteria, as "major" (those changes will be referred to as "Major Change with an Oversight impact" for purposes of these Rules).¹ In addition, relevant documentation where necessary shall be submitted by the Secretariat to the Overseer as soon as available.

The Overseer will then assess the significance of the change and whether an assessment is required. Furthermore, the Overseer will evaluate which Eurosystem oversight standards² may be affected by the change and communicate it to the EPC. This would in particular be the case for major changes to the design or functioning of the scheme, where such changes either significantly alter the setup of the scheme rules or introduce major new business features. Such changes may have an impact on the risk situation in the scheme and have the potential to have an impact on the level of observance of the scheme against the oversight standards if not properly managed.

Examples of changes to a scheme likely to be considered as "major" from an oversight perspective are:

- changes in the legal and/or organisational structure of the scheme;
- changes to the scheme rules, with a significant impact, including where this might affect the legal soundness of the scheme;
- the introduction of new business functionalities that have a significant impact on the functionality of the scheme;

¹ The Overseer publishes its own criteria for the classification of changes that are considered major in its oversight guide for payment schemes. This document is publicly available on www.ECB.Europa.eu

² The Eurosystem's oversight standards for payment schemes are published on the website www.ECB.Europa.eu



- the migration of the scheme to a new business model (e.g. from four-party scheme to three-party scheme).

If a change is classified as “major” by the Overseer, the Secretariat prepares a self-assessment of the envisaged change against the oversight standards affected. The Overseer will review the self-assessment and provide feedback to the EPC in relation to the implementation of the change. In case a need is identified that would downgrade the level of compliance of the scheme against the oversight standards, the Overseer will alert the EPC and issue recommendations that would allow the EPC to reconsider the relevant Change Request before implementation.

The feedback from the Overseer to the EPC in relation to the implementation of the change should be reviewed by the SEMWG with the assistance of the LSG and a change proposal shall be submitted to the SMB along with the Change Proposals based on the comments received from the Public Consultation.

4.2.3 Public Consultation on Change Request

Once the SEMWG has concluded on its recommendations related to each Change Request, the SEMWG shall begin the process of consulting Scheme Participants and stakeholders including end users and service suppliers on the submitted Change Requests, via a Public Consultation. The Public Consultation shall start with the publication of the Public Consultation Document on the EPC Website.

The SEMWG shall aim to conclude the Public Consultations after 90 Calendar Days of publication of the Public Consultation Document on the EPC Website.

Scheme Participants

PSP communities are requested to ask their members which are Participants to the Schemes whether they support or not the Change Request or the related SEMWG Recommendation. Each PSP community then notifies the SEMWG of the outcome of such a consultation with its members. Scheme Participants, through their PSP communities, may provide comments on the Change Requests to the SEMWG.

Such community feedback is essential to determine whether a Change Request is supported by a majority of the responding Scheme Participants from that PSP community. It is a valuable contribution for the SMB during its deliberations to accept or not a Change Proposal (reference is made to section 4.2.5 of these Rules).

End-user and suppliers

End-users and suppliers can give contributions through the SEUF and the ESTF as described under section 4.4 of these Rules.

4.2.4 Process following Public Consultation

The SEMWG shall collect and analyse the support for each Change Request and the comments received from all Scheme Participants and stakeholders and shall develop its Change Proposals based on the comments received from the Public Consultation.

A Change Proposal as developed by the SEMWG may bring together more than one change, developed from one or more Change Requests.

The SEMWG will consolidate the Change Proposals, along with each Change Request and the related non-confidential comments received from the contributors during the Public Consultation, in the Change Proposal Submission Document.



The Change Proposal Submission Document shall indicate that each stage of the change management process, from initiation to consultation, has been properly completed in respect of the Change Request submitted.

The Change Proposal Submission Document is then submitted to the SMB for decision-making purposes in accordance with section 4.2.5 of these Rules, and to the SEUF and the ESTF. The SEUF and the ESTF formulate their respective positions as described in section 4.4 of these Rules and address them to the SMB for its final deliberations in accordance with section 4.2.5.

4.2.5 SMB Deliberations on the SEMWG Change Proposal Submission Document and on the Positions from the EPC Stakeholder Fora

The SMB deliberates on the Change Proposal Submission Document from the SEMWG and the position documents from the SEUF and the ESTF. The SMB shall finally determine whether or not to accept a Change Proposal after consideration of the position from the EPC Stakeholder Fora in accordance with section 4.4 of these Rules.

If the SMB considers that the Change Proposal could be of strategic relevance to the EPC, for example when the Change Proposal relates to the geographic scope of the SEPA Schemes or to the Change release process and cycle itself, the Change Proposal shall be submitted for endorsement to the EPC Board, without which it could not be accepted by the SMB.

4.2.6 Publication

The Change Proposal Submission Document submitted to the SMB shall be published on the EPC Website along with the decision of the SMB on each Change Proposal. The SEMWG shall publish all Change Requests and Change Proposals, irrespective of whether the change has been accepted or rejected at the SMB.

4.2.7 Change Release Process Cycle

The SMB shall launch a Change Release Process at a minimum every two years but may at its discretion decide on a shorter cycle. This will ensure that Scheme Participants and stakeholders have sufficient time to gain sufficient experience with the respective changes of the last change cycle. This should further ensure Scheme stability for all actors.

In order to ensure that the Schemes are not disrupted by the rapid implementation of numerous Change Proposals in a short space of time, it shall not be possible for the SMB to approve more than 1 Change Proposal Submission Document in any year, except in exceptional circumstances (see sections 4.2.8 and 4.2.9 of the Rules).

The EPC may only implement a Change Proposal, as approved by the SMB, at the earliest 6 months after the date on which the Change Proposal is published on the EPC Website in accordance with section 4.2.6. In respect of complex changes, the EPC may specify a longer period of notice before implementing a Change Proposal.

The EPC may implement a Change Proposal on shorter notice where the change proposed pertains to any section of these Rules. Changes proposed to any section of these Rules shall take effect on a date to be determined by the SMB but not earlier than 30 calendar days after SMB approval.

A change which has been designated by the SMB as a non-operational change suitable for expedited implementation under section 4.2.1 of these Rules may be implemented at a date earlier than 6 months after the date on which the Change Proposal is published on the EPC Website. Such date will be determined by the SMB on a case by case basis following consideration of a recommendation from the SEMWG.



4.2.8 Exceptional Change

In exceptional circumstances, the SMB can approve the urgent implementation of a Change Proposal only in cases whereby the failure to implement a change may result in a disruption to the Schemes or to users of the Schemes (e.g., material mistakes or significant flaws in the Scheme are reported).

The SEMWG shall prepare, in close cooperation with the LSG, an Exceptional Change Proposal Submission Document for submission to the SMB alongside the Exceptional Change Proposal. The SEUF and the ESTF will provide their respective position documents on the Exceptional Change Proposal to the SMB.

The SMB shall determine whether or not to accept the Exceptional Change Proposal.

An Exceptional Change Proposal that has been considered by the SMB shall be published on the EPC Website together with the Exceptional Change Proposal Submission Document and the decision of the SMB.

The EPC may implement an Exceptional Change Proposal, as approved by the SMB, at the earliest from the business day following the date on which the Exceptional Change Proposal is published on the EPC Website. Such date will be determined by the SMB on a case by case basis.

4.2.9 Change for Regulatory Reasons

The creation of or amendments to relevant rules and regulations (including the technical requirements set out in the Annex to the SEPA Regulation as amended by the European Commission from time to time) might necessitate the urgent alignment of the Schemes with such rules and regulations.

In such case the SEMWG, in close collaboration with the LSG, will prepare a Regulatory Change Proposal. This will be done as soon as reasonably possible, in light of the date on which the new or amended rules and regulations will enter into force.

The SEMWG shall complete a Regulatory Change Proposal Submission Document for submission to the SMB alongside the Regulatory Change Proposal. The Regulatory Change Proposal Submission Document shall specify that the change proposed relates to a mandatory rule of law, and the reasons why the regular change management process could not be followed.

The SMB shall determine whether or not to accept the Regulatory Change Proposal.

A Regulatory Change Proposal that has been considered by the SMB shall be published on the EPC Website together with the Regulatory Change Proposal Submission Document and the decision of the SMB.

The EPC may implement a Regulatory Change Proposal, as approved by the SMB, at the earliest from the business day following the date on which the Regulatory Change Proposal is published on the EPC Website. Such date will be determined by the SMB on a case by case basis following consideration of a recommendation from the SEMWG and the LSG.

4.3 **Process for Minor Rulebook Changes**

The SEMWG shall notify the list of Minor Changes within the Public Consultation Document used for Major Rulebook Changes (see section 4.2.3 of these Rules).



As Minor Changes do not affect the substance of the Rulebooks or the Schemes, the contributors taking part in the Public Consultation are not requested to provide comments to these Minor Changes. These Changes will also be included in the SEMWG Change Proposal Submission Document (see section 4.2.4 and 4.2.5 of these Rules).

In the event that the SEMWG receives extensive comments on the list of Minor Changes, where some items on the list are identified by contributors as potentially Major Changes, the SEMWG may remove the item from the List and consider re-classifying this item.

The SEMWG shall consult with the relevant Initiator(s) on the status of the item with a view to determining whether a change is a Minor or a Major Change. Following such a consideration, the change may be re-classified as a Major Change and to be approved through the approval process for Major Changes, as set out in these Rules.

4.4 EPC Stakeholder Fora

The SMB shall consider the position documents from the EPC Stakeholder Fora on a Change Request and on the relevant Change Proposal during the change management process. End-users and suppliers shall have an opportunity to present their views through stakeholder fora. The change management process shall aim to capture a range of stakeholder opinions in SEPA.

Scheme End-User Forum (SEUF)

The SEUF is established in order to cater for a thorough consultation of end-user representative associations for advice to the SMB on the evolution of the Schemes.

The SEUF shall represent a wide cross-section of interest groups at the European level, including consumers, large users and small and medium sized enterprises. This stakeholder forum shall operate in accordance with terms of reference concluded with the SMB.

The SMB shall request through a public call for SEUF candidates, properly established, representative European end-user associations or major pan-European end-users with presence in multiple countries to nominate a representative(s) to the SEUF (one member per eligible stakeholder association or end-user at the European level). The representative(s) nominated by such groups, together with up to five SEMWG members (including its Chair), shall form the SEUF.

It is open for organisations nominating a representative to withdraw a member from this forum at any stage and replace this member with another representative. However, to encourage continuity in the work of the forum, the forum should aim, as far as reasonably possible to have a stable and committed membership.

The SMB shall have discretion in deciding whether a stakeholder group at the European level is sufficiently established to qualify as a nominating stakeholder group.

The SEUF will meet at least twice per year to reflect on the maintenance and evolution of the Schemes.

The SEUF has no decision making power but is a consultative body to the SMB.

The SEUF is invited to provide its consolidated comments in a position document on the Change Requests and on the related Change Proposals outlined in the Change Proposal Submission Document. This position document will be communicated to the SMB.



EPC Scheme Technical Forum (ESTF)

In addition to consulting Scheme Participants and Scheme end-users, the SMB shall facilitate the establishment of a stakeholder forum for various types of technology and service providers including Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms (CSMs) in SEPA.

The ESTF is established for consultation and advice to the SMB, and for the provision of relevant Scheme related information to technical players.

The SMB shall request through a public call for ESTF candidates, properly established, representative European technical player associations or major technical players with presence in multiple countries to nominate a representative(s) to the ESTF (one member per eligible association or player). The representative(s) nominated by such groups, together with up to five SEMWG members (including its Chair), shall form the ESTF.

It is open for organisations nominating a representative to withdraw a member from this forum at any stage and replace this member with another representative. However, to encourage continuity in the work of the forum, the forum should aim, as far as reasonably possible to have a stable and committed membership.

The SMB shall have complete discretion in deciding whether a stakeholder group at the European level is sufficiently established to qualify as a nominating stakeholder group.

The ESTF will meet at least twice per year to be informed and provide advice on the management and evolution of the Schemes.

The ESTF is invited to provide its consolidated comments in a position document on the Change Requests and on the related Change Proposals outlined in the Change Proposal Submission Document. This position document will be communicated to the SMB.

4.5 Process for Changes to the Risk Management Annex (RMA)

Every other year preceding the two-yearly (biennial) rulebook change management cycle the SEMWG shall together with EPC's Payment Security Support Group (PSSG) carry out a joint review of each of the existing Schemes' risk management annex (RMA) which is included in a non-public annex to the Rulebooks.

The scope of the review and any changes to the RMA shall be limited to risk management aspects and practices which are described in each scheme-specific RMA.

Before any conclusions of the joint SEMWG-PSSG review are submitted to the SMB for decision, the Secretariat shall present the conclusions in a comprehensive document and share the proposed changes to the RMA – per scheme – in a one-month consultation addressed to the relevant Scheme Participants. The document outlining the proposed changes to the RMA shall be circulated electronically by the Secretariat to all Scheme Participants concerned.

The results and the feedback from the consultation of the Scheme Participants shall be reviewed and processed jointly by the SEMWG and PSSG. The final conclusions from the joint review of the consultation shall be presented to the SMB in a final change proposal submission document – including the most important comments from Scheme Participants – before any decision on amendments to the RMA(s) is taken by the SMB.

At the end of this review process the SMB will - at each second meeting that follows the publication of the new version of all Rulebooks - receive an updated version of each RMA for its review and final approval. The SMB may however decide on a different approval and implementation schedule based on its reasoned decision.



The updated RMA would then enter into force on the same date as the entry-into-force of the new version of the Rulebooks (i.e. on the third weekend of November).

The SMB may however – in the case of newly identified risks requiring urgent attention – based on a recommendation from the SEMWG and if appropriate from the PSSG approve and circulate at any time an updated version of the RMA to all Scheme Participants. In such event, the SMB will decide on a reasonable implementation date for the Scheme Participants.

The decision on changes to the RMA shall be communicated swiftly by the Secretariat to the Scheme Participants.



5. Appendix 1 – Impact Analysis

5.1.1 Impact Analysis ("IA") - Introduction

An IA evaluates the impact of a Change Request together with a practical assessment of its benefit for the industry, including the Scheme Participants, the end-user, and the society as a whole.

5.1.2 IA - Analytical Parameters

An IA shall illustrate the following:

- The impact for the industry, including Scheme Participants and suppliers of payments technology and infrastructure including costs and benefits;
- The impact on the relationships PSP-to-customer, inter-PSP and customer-to-PSP and, where appropriate, other parties involved in the payment; and
- The impact for end-users and for SEPA as a whole, showing where the impact of the Change Request will be felt across the different areas of the SEPA payments environment.

Impact for Industry

An IA should clearly show all the consequences that would result when implementing a Change Request.

The benefits for industry shall be determined mainly by the added value of a new service to the end-users, or by the added value to the existing service provided to the end-users. Accordingly, the IA shall include information on the likely end-user uptake of the Change Request by including results of any surveys, research or projections.

Benefits for End-Users and SEPA

The IA shall consider the wide benefit accruing to end-users and to society as a whole as part of any analysis.

The wider social benefits of a Change Request may be seen in the benefits it holds for technological innovation, faster service delivery or financial stabilisation.

5.1.3 IA - Results

An IA outlines the financial and non-financial effects of the Change Request for Scheme Participants, end-users and suppliers.

The IA or the Change Request itself shall set out the efforts for upgrading technology and infrastructure to deal with the change together with an analysis of the general risks that may impact on the implementation of the new changes.

If an IA shows that the benefits do not justify the efforts involved, it is expected that this will lead to the rejection by the SMB of the Change Request and the related Change Proposal.

In some cases, where the IA shows that the change would be positive for end-users but costly for the industry, this analysis is likely to contribute to a debate at the level of end-users, suppliers and the SMB. Such a debate may focus on the funding arrangements necessary for re-distributing the costs involved. In such cases, the SMB shall exercise its discretion in determining the feasibility of changes while taking into account the views expressed in the consultation process (e.g., Public Consultation, position documents from the SEUF and the ESTF).



6. Appendix 2 - Conflicts of Interest

6.1 Rules for Managing Conflicts of Interest

6.1.1 General Principles

A member of the SMB may be faced with a situation where the duties owed by him or her under these Rules conflict in some way with another interest, duty or consideration of the member.

A member of the SMB must be alert to such conflicts of interest, or potential conflicts of interest arising in the course of his or her engagement with the SMB.

In order to ensure that the Schemes are administered in accordance with the highest standards of fairness and transparency, a member of the SMB must monitor any conflicts of interest arising or potentially arising in the course of his or her office.

On appointment, each Independent Member of the SMB must supply the NGC with a written list of issues that create or that may create a conflict of interest in the course of his or her office. If a new issue which could create a conflict of interest would arise in the course of a member's appointment to the SMB, that member will, without delay, inform the NGC accordingly.

A member of the SMB shall be expected to declare any actual or potential conflicts of interests at the start of any meeting involving the SMB. A note of such a declaration must be retained in accordance with section 6.1.2 below.

Any member of the SMB may inform an appropriate person like the Chair that he or she feels that a member of the SMB or the SMB as a whole is subject to a conflict of interest, or that a conflict of interest might reasonably be expected to arise. In such cases, the Chair shall act in an appropriate manner to ensure that the conflict of interest is managed effectively and transparently. Where the Chair is subject to a conflict of interest, he or she may nominate another person within the SMB to manage the conflict on his or her behalf. Where all the members of a body are subject to a conflict of interest, the body must request the NGC to take appropriate action.

Where a conflict exists or where one might reasonably be expected to arise, the member must declare the conflict and the Chair, acting together with other members of the SMB shall decide whether a conflict does indeed exist and how such a conflict should be managed. Where a conflict of interest is deemed to exist or where one might reasonably be expected to arise, the Chair, acting together with the other members of the SMB, must determine whether the affected member should refrain from voting on the relevant issue before him or her.

6.1.2 Record Keeping

The SMB shall keep a record of each case where a conflict of interest has arisen or where one has been likely to arise, together with the action taken by the relevant member or body to manage the conflict.

The SMB shall also record cases where a conflict of interest was suspected but where, after analysis, such a conflict was deemed not to have arisen.

Such records shall be open to inspection by the EPC and to such other persons as the SMB may consider appropriate.



7. Appendix 3 - Scheme Management Cost Allocation

7.1 Scheme participation fee

The EPC may set an annual Scheme participation fee to recover the costs related to the Scheme Management function performed by the EPC and the Scheme Management governance bodies.

These fees may be levied at the individual Scheme Participant level, or at group level, for those Scheme Participants which are part of a 'group' as defined in the Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (the EMIR Regulation) as amended from time to time, or for those Scheme Participants located in a country outside the European Economic Area and within the geographical scope of the Schemes, which are part of a group meeting substantially equivalent requirements as referred to in the definition of a 'group' in the EMIR Regulation.

The applicable fees will be fixed in a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory way by the EPC Board upon a proposal submitted by the SMB based on the fee setting mechanism approved by the EPC Board upon recommendation by the SMB, and will be made public on the EPC Website.



8. Terms Defined in the Rules

Definitions taken from other documents are acknowledged. Terms defined elsewhere in this document are not repeated here, but only referenced.

Term	Definition
Additional Optional Services	Complementary features and services based on the Schemes, as described in more detail in the Rulebooks.
Adherence Agreement	The agreement to be completed as part of the process by which an entity applies to become a Scheme Participant. The agreement is found at Annex 1 of the Rulebooks.
Admission Date	A date specified for admission to one of the Schemes for a group of successful applicants.
Business Identifier Code (BIC)	An 8 or 11 character ISO code assigned by SWIFT and used to identify a financial institution in financial transactions (ISO 9362).
BIC	See ' <i>Business Identifier Code</i> '.
Business Day	A day on which PSPs in the relevant jurisdiction are generally open for business with customers.
Calendar Day	A Calendar Day means any day of the year
Chair	Chair refers to the Chair of the SMB
Change Proposal	A Change Proposal is formulated by the SEMWG on the basis of the Initiator's Change Request. A Change Proposal should take into account any impact analysis that may be submitted together with the Change Request, and any other details in relation to the change proposed. Where the change proposed in the Change Request modifies the Rulebooks or related documentation, a Change Proposal shall include a mark-up of the Rulebooks and related documentation to show the amendments required to be made to the Rulebooks and related documentation as a result of the change proposed.
Change Proposal Submission Document	Is a consolidation of the Change Requests, the related non-confidential comments received from the contributors during the Public Consultation and the related Change Proposals. The document is prepared by the SEMWG and certifies that each stage of the change management process has been properly completed.
Change Request	A Change Request means any concrete and comprehensible proposal for making a change to the Schemes which is to be presented along with a substantiated reasoning. A Change Request may be devised by any individual or organisation that is able to claim a legitimate interest in this change management process (the "Initiator") and then submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the procedures set out in these Rules.
Commencement Date	The date on which the EPC resolves to commence operation of the Scheme in accordance with section 5.1 of the Rulebooks.



Term	Definition
CSMs	Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms
Customer Banking Business Day	A Customer Banking Business Day is a day on which PSPs in the relevant jurisdiction are generally open for business with customers.
DRC	Dispute Resolution Committee
EBA	European Banking Association
ECSA	European Credit Sector Association
EPC	The European Payments Council
EPC By-Laws	The By-Laws of the European Payments Council, as amended from time to time.
ESTF	EPC Scheme Technical Forum
EU	The European Union
Event of Default	Each event indicating that a Scheme Participant is no longer able to pay its debts as they fall due, becomes or became insolvent or has ceased to exist (each an Event of Default), including but not limited to the failure of a Scheme Participant to pay the fees mentioned in section 1.4 of these Rules.
IA	Impact Analysis
Independent Member	An Independent Member is a member who can display the highest standard of professional integrity and objectivity in relation to Scheme Management. An Independent Member should be a professional of good repute, with appropriate skills, who has a reasonable knowledge of the payments services sector but who is not employed or is otherwise affiliated with a Scheme Participant or its PSP communities, service providers or a payment services user group or user association.
List of Minor Changes	As defined in section 4.3 of these Rules
LSG	EPC Legal Support Group
Major Change	As defined in section 4.1.6 of these Rules
Minor Change	As defined in section 4.1.6 of these Rules
NASO	National Adherence Support Organisation, as explained in section 3.2.3.3 of these Rules.
National Community	The Scheme Participants from one and the same country.
NGC	Nominating and Governance Committee
Payment Services Directive	The EU Directive on payment services in the internal market, and any revision thereof.
PSP	Payment Service Provider



Term	Definition
(payment Scheme) Rulebooks	Cover the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook, the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook, the SEPA Direct Debit Core Scheme Rulebook and the SEPA Direct Debit Business to Business Scheme Rulebook.
(payment) Scheme	Each of the SEPA Direct Debit Schemes and each of the SEPA Credit Transfer Schemes
Rules	These are the internal rules for Scheme Management set out in this document, as amended from time to time.
Scheme Participant	Is an entity that has adhered to one or more EPC SEPA Schemes in any capacity.
Scheme Participants Assembly	The Scheme Participants Assembly is composed of all EPC payment Scheme Participants (who can be represented), gathering via electronic means.
Secretariat	The EPC Secretariat
SEMWG	Scheme Evolution and Maintenance Working Group
SEPA	SEPA is the area where citizens, companies and other economic actors are able to make and receive payments in euro within Europe. SEPA comprises the countries listed in the official EPC list of SEPA countries as published by the EPC from time to time.
SEPA Credit Transfer Schemes	The SEPA Credit Transfer Schemes are the payment schemes for making credit transfers across SEPA, as set out in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook and the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook.
SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook	The Rulebook setting out rules and business standards for the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme, as amended from time to time.
SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook	The Rulebook setting out rules and business standards for the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme, as amended from time to time.
SEPA Direct Debit Schemes	The SEPA Direct Debit Schemes are the payment schemes for issuing direct debit collections across SEPA, as set out in the SEPA Direct Debit Core Scheme Rulebook and the SEPA Direct Debit Business to Business Scheme Rulebook.
SEPA Direct Debit Core Scheme Rulebook	The Rulebook setting out rules and business standards for the SEPA Direct Debit Core Scheme, as amended from time to time.
SEPA Direct Debit Business to Business Scheme Rulebook	The Rulebook setting out rules and business standards for the SEPA Direct Debit Business to Business Scheme, as amended from time to time.
SEPA Regulation	Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009



Term	Definition
SEPA payment Scheme	A SEPA payment Scheme is a common set of business rules, practices and standards for the provision and operation of a SEPA payment instrument agreed at an inter-PSP level in a competitive environment.
SEPA Scheme Management	SEPA Scheme Management denotes the governance, development and compliance mechanisms in relation to a SEPA Scheme.
SMB	Scheme Management Board
SEUF	Scheme End-User Forum
Suggestion	A Suggestion is an idea for change to the Schemes, proposed to the SEMWG.



ANNEX III RISK MANAGEMENT

The document (EPC111-16) has a restricted distribution and is therefore not included here.

Should Participants wish to provide suppliers with a copy of this Risk Management Annex, they must do this under a non-disclosure agreement. A suggested text is included here, but Participants may use their own document if they prefer.



EXAMPLE NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

[To be typed on headed notepaper of the PSP disclosing information]

[Insert name and address of person receiving information]

[insert date]

Dear Sirs,

SEPA INSTANT CREDIT TRANSFER SCHEME - RISK MANAGEMENT ANNEX

This letter, which is to be understood as a legally binding agreement (hereinafter referred to as "Agreement") is to agree the basis upon which we will supply and/or have supplied to you Confidential Information in relation to the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme. In consideration of us supplying you with certain Confidential Information necessary for you to perform your functions under the commercial arrangements between us, you agree as follows:

1. KEEPING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL

You shall keep the Confidential Information confidential and, in particular, you shall:

- a. keep all documents and other material containing, reflecting, or which are generated from the Confidential Information separate from all other documents and materials and at your usual place of business in [insert name of country];
- b. exercise in relation to the Confidential Information no lesser security measures and degree of care than those which you apply to your own confidential information (and which you warrant as providing adequate protection against any unauthorised disclosure, copying or use).

2. DEFINITIONS

In this Agreement:

2.1 "Confidential Information" means any information contained within the Risk Management Annex to the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook disclosed (whether before or after the date of this Agreement and whether in writing, orally or by any other means and whether directly or indirectly) by us or by another person on our behalf to you or to another person on your behalf.

2.2 Shall not be considered as "Confidential Information" information which:

2.2.1 is already known to you, unless this information too was provided subject to a non-disclosure undertaking; and/or

2.2.2 has been gathered by you independently of us; and/or

2.2.3 has lawfully been obtained by you from a third party, without any duty of secrecy; and/or

2.2.4 has already been released into the public domain by the person lawfully entitled.



3. DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

3.1 You shall not disclose the Confidential Information to another person except that you may disclose the Confidential Information:

to your employees [professional advisors, authorised representatives or sub-contractors] to the extent that it is essential to enable you to perform your functions (need to know basis).

if disclosure is required by law, by a court of competent jurisdiction or by another appropriate regulatory body provided that you shall use all reasonable efforts to give us not less than [two business days] notice in writing of that disclosure.

3.2 You shall use all reasonable efforts to prevent the disclosure of the Confidential Information except as mentioned in paragraph 3.1.

3.3 You shall ensure that each person to whom Confidential Information is disclosed pursuant to paragraph 3.1(a) complies with the terms of this Agreement as if that person was a party to this Agreement.

4. ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION

4.1 This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by both parties to this Agreement.

4.2 All the undertakings fixed in this Agreement shall be of indefinite duration.

4.3 The provisions of this Agreement shall remain in force even after the termination of the commercial arrangements/agreements between the parties to this Agreement.

4.4 You shall, within [7 (seven) business days] of a written request from us, and in any event upon termination of our commercial arrangements/agreement, return to us all documents and other material in the possession, custody or control of you or any of the persons falling within the exception mentioned in paragraph 3.1 (a) that contain any part of the Confidential Information and shall ensure that both you and such persons erase all Confidential Information held in electronic form on any computer, electronic file storage system or other electronic device (other than copies of computer records and/or files containing any Confidential Information which have been created pursuant to automatic archiving or back-up procedures).

5. FURTHER AGREEMENTS

5.1 We accept no responsibility for and make no representation or warranty, express or implied with respect to the truth, accuracy, completeness or reasonableness of the Confidential Information. We are not liable to you or another person in respect of the Confidential Information or its use.

5.2 The failure to exercise or delay in exercising a right or remedy provided by this Agreement or by law does not constitute a waiver of the right or remedy or a waiver of other rights or remedies.

6. GOVERNING LAW

6.1 This Agreement is governed by [insert choice of law].

6.2 Disputes resulting from or in connection with the Agreement shall be referred to the competent court in [insert competent court].



6.3 Please indicate your full acceptance of this Agreement by signing and returning the enclosed copy of this Agreement to us.

Yours faithfully

for and on behalf of

[]

Agreed and accepted by

for and on behalf of

[]

Dated []



**ANNEX IV RULEBOOK AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES SINCE THE SCT INST RULEBOOK 2019
VERSION 1.2**

THIS ANNEX IS NOT A PART OF THE RULEBOOK AND IS INCLUDED IN THE RULEBOOK FOR
INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY



List of Changes in SCT Inst Rulebook 2021 version 1.0 Compared to 2019 version 1.2

Key:

Column one contains the rulebook reference.

Column two contains a description of the amendment.

Column three contains the type of amendment, as classified below:

- TYPO: typing and layout errors
- CLAR: clarification of the text
- CHAN: change of the Rulebook content

Reference	Description	Type
Entire rulebook	Alignment of the annex numbering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annex I – Adherence agreement • Annex II – SEPA Payment Scheme Management Rules (previously Annex II) • Annex III – Risk Management (previously Annex II) • Annex IV – RB amendments & changes This also includes changes in the Annex numbering references throughout the rulebook. This allows the same numbering of the generic rulebook annexes across all rulebooks.	CHAN
Entire rulebook	Change ‘answer’ to a Recall or to an Request for Recall by the Originator (RFRO) into a ‘ response ’ to a Recall or to an RFRO to apply an uniform terminology.	CLAR
Entire rulebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Originator Bank” and “Beneficiary Bank” changed into “Originator PSP” and “Beneficiary PSP” • Terms of ‘interbank’ and ‘inter-bank’ (e.g., in ‘interbank space’) changed into ‘inter-PSP’ • Term of ‘Customer-to-Bank’ and ‘Bank-to-Customer’ changed into ‘Customer-to-PSP’ and ‘PSP-to-Customer’ 	CHAN
0.1	New reference [15] to the document ‘Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions’	CHAN
0.5.1	Penultimate paragraph: extra sentence referring to the new dataset DS-10 being a recommended dataset only	CHAN
1.7	Removal of the bullet points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants which have adhered to the Scheme may participate only through an EEA licensed branch unless they participate through their SEPA head office (which may be located in a SEPA country or territory outside the EEA) • The rules ensure that responsibility for risk management is allocated to where the risk lies and that liability falls where the fault lies 	CHAN
2.4	Add a reference to Request for Recall by the Originator in the first paragraph: All transactions are in euro in all process stages, including all exception handling, i.e. Rejects, Returns, Recalls and Requests for Recall by the Originator (RFRO) .	CLAR



Reference	Description	Type
4.3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of a new business rule and amendments of the existing rules now specifying until when an SCT Inst Recall request can be submitted for the reason 'Fraudulent originated SCT Inst' 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra paragraph referring to the document 'Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions' ([15]) 	CHAN
4.3.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra paragraph referring to the document 'Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions' ([15]) 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of the new figure 7 on RFRO 	CHAN
4.5.4	Remarks section: inclusion of a reference to the new dataset DS-10	CHAN
4.5.6	Addition of the attribute R6 in the negative response	CHAN
4.5.8	Addition of the attribute AT-04	CHAN
4.5.9	Addition of the attributes R1 and R2 in the positive response	CHAN
4.5.10	New dataset DS-10	CHAN
4.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-07: inclusion of the attribute description to 'date and time' 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-41, AT-44 and AT-45: additional descriptions to support Request-To-Pay processes 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-58: addition of the sentence "this is an optional attribute", and of the term "(optional)" in the attribute title 	CLAR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-59: addition of the last sentence in the 2nd paragraph referring to the PSD 	CLAR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-70 and AT-71: are new ATs linked to the new dataset DS-10 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-R1: addition of 'Request for Recall by the Originator' 	CLAR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-R2: reformulation of the attribute description and the inclusion of values for a Request for Recall by the Originator message 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-R3: extra paragraph referring to the document 'Guidance on reason codes for SEPA Instant Credit Transfer R-transactions' ([15]) 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-R3: addition <p>The reasons for a Reject by the Originator Bank are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (...) Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid file format 	CLAR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AT-R6: additional of the term 'Originator' in the attribute title and in the description 	CLAR
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of the list of countries or jurisdictions from which applicants are deemed automatically to be eligible to participate to the Scheme 	CHAN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of the last paragraph making a reference to the rulebook term "bank" or "banks" 	
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to the term "Banking Business Day" Change to the term "Customer" Inclusion of the definition "PSP" 	CHAN