



SEPA DATA MODEL

Abstract	This document sets out the SEPA Data Model which is referred to in the SEPA Credit Transfer and Direct Debit Rulebooks
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0 DOCUMENT INFORMATION

0.1 References

This section lists the documents in their current version referred to in the document. The convention used throughout is to provide the reference number only, in square brackets.

#	Document Number	Title	Issued by
[01]	EPC016-06	SEPA Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook Version 2.2 (Additions to be effective in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook are highlighted in green lettering.)	EPC
[02]	EPC125-05	SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook Version 2.2 (Additions to be effective in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook are highlighted in green lettering.)	EPC
[03]	20022-1:2004	Financial services – UNIVersal Financial Industry message scheme	ISO
[04]	-	UNIFI Direct Debits and Related Messages (dated September 2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation • Clearing and Settlement 	ISO 20022
[05]	-	UNIFI Credit Transfers and Related Messages (dated September 2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation • Clearing and Settlement 	ISO 20022
[06]	EPC0114-06	SEPA Direct Debit Implementation Guidelines Version 2.2	EPC
[07]	EPC0115-06	SEPA Credit Transfer Implementation Guidelines Version 2.2	EPC

0.2 Change History

Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
V1.0	2006-03-08	Approved by the EPC Plenary 8 March 2006
V2.1	2006-09-29	Approved by the EPC Plenary 27 September 2006
V2.2	2006-12-13	Approved by the EPC Plenary 13 December 2006

0.3 Purpose of Document

This document describes the SEPA Data Model, identifying its three layers – business, logical, and physical, as identified in the SEPA Direct Debit [01] and Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebooks [02]. Familiarity with one or both of the Rulebooks is a prerequisite for understanding this Data Model.

Based on the business process layer defined in the Rulebooks, this document specifies in detail the logical layer and inter alia its relation to the two SEPA Scheme Rulebooks, and specifies the way in which the logical requirements are to be mapped to the physical layer. The physical layer for the SEPA schemes will be compliant with the UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standards. In this context, physical connotes the representation of data in a syntactical sense and does not cover nor mandate the use of a particular network or communications protocol.

The UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standards have been developed with the active participation of EPC. The ISO approval and registration process was finalised in the first half of 2006 with formal publication on 12 July 2006 and an amendment in September 2006.

0.4 Background Information

The European Payments Council (EPC) is the decision-making and coordination body of the European banking industry in relation to payments whose declared purpose is to support and promote the creation of the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA).

The vision for the SEPA was formulated in 2002 at the time of the launch of EPC, when some 42 banks, the three European Credit Sector Associations (ECSAs) and the Euro Banking Association (EBA) came together and, after an intensive workshop, released the White Paper in which the following declaration was made and subsequently incorporated into the EPC Charter:

*“We, the European banks and European Credit Sector Associations:
share the common vision that Euroland payments are domestic payments,
join forces to implement this vision for the benefit of European customers, industry
and banks and accordingly,
launch our Single Payments Area.”*

The definition of SEPA is part of EPC Roadmap as approved by the December 2004 Plenary. *“SEPA will be the area where citizens, companies and other economic actors will be able to make and receive payments in euro, within Europe (currently defined as consisting of the EU 25 European Union (EU) member states plus Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland), whether between or within national boundaries under the same basic conditions, rights and obligations, regardless of their location.”*

The SEPA will be delivered as a priority within the Eurozone. Within SEPA, but outside the Eurozone, there will be opportunities to participate in euro payment systems, and communities will be able to adopt SEPA standards and practices to contribute to the single market for payment services.

1 SEPA DATA MODEL

This chapter provides a short introduction to the concepts of modelling, and then uses these concepts to provide a definition of the SEPA Data Model.

1.1 Modelling Concepts

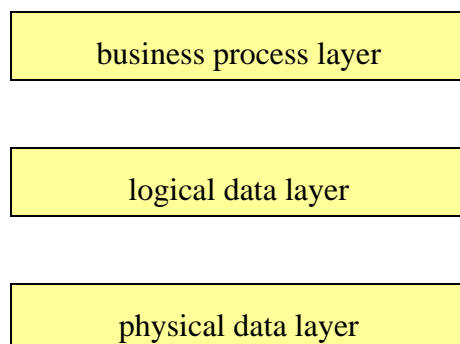
The objective of a standard is to define a commonly agreed solution for the exchange of information between different parties within the context of a given business domain. In the case of the SEPA Rulebooks, the business domain is the processing of payments within SEPA.

The understanding of the business domain is necessary to better identify the business data exchanged between parties involved in the business, and define the scope of the solution. Once the business domain has been analysed, the requirements needed to build the solution to the exchange of data must be captured.

The SEPA Rulebooks document the requirements of the business domain, containing the following items:

- A description of the business processes and their need for business information. This helps in the identification of the necessary information to be processed and exchanged (requirements) which exist among parties.
- Identification of the business information processed in a business domain. In a subsequent phase, when messages are designed, this business information is turned into data elements composing the messages. Keeping explicit the link between business and message elements helps in maintenance and change management.

The SEPA Data Model consists of three layers as shown below. The remainder of this section is devoted to summarising these layers.



The Business Process Layer describes business processes and communication needs (including the business data to be exchanged) between parties. These aspects of the two SEPA Schemes are defined in the two Rulebooks. Although an end-to-end view is applied in both Scheme Rulebooks, the two Rulebooks focus on the bank-to-bank space, and only define the necessary minimum requirements in the customer-to-bank space.

The goal of the Logical Layer is to define a solution which meets the needs that have been identified during the business analysis. The business data must be structured in a data flow and then in logical messages. The Rulebooks define processes, the process steps, and their business-related data sets and data attributes. This SEPA Data Model document complements the Rulebooks in linking the data sets and attributes to the message formats and data elements defined in the Physical Data Layer.

The Physical Data Layer provides the physical representation of the logical messages defined in the Logical Layer in a chosen syntax and chosen message standards. For SEPA, the selected standards are the UNIFI Direct Debit [04] and Credit Transfer [05] XML standards, developed in accordance with UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standard [03]. These standards are complemented by SEPA Implementation Guidelines [06 and 07] which are also mandatory in the use of the schemes in the bank-to-bank space.

2 THE SEPA BUSINESS PROCESS LAYER

This chapter deals with the business process layer which exists to satisfy the business process requirements of the SEPA Credit Transfer and SEPA Direct Debit Schemes. It provides a short overview of the two SEPA payment instruments, and of their respective business data requirements.

2.1 Understanding the SEPA Payment Instruments

The two payment instruments are Direct Debit and Credit Transfer. The authoritative descriptions of these are contained in their respective Rulebooks, references [1] and [2]. In line with the best practice of Document Management, no extracts from these Rulebooks are provided here. However, in order to provide rapid access to those sections of the Rulebooks directly relevant for the understanding of the functioning of the payment instruments, the following references are provided:

For SEPA Direct Debit:

- Section 3.2, The Four-Corner Model, which provides an overview of the contractual relationships and interaction between the main actors
- Section 4.2, Collections, which defines the roles of the main actors and their interaction in the process for handling direct debit transactions
- Section 4.4, Exception Handling, which defines the different types of R-transactions

For SEPA Credit Transfer:

- Section 3.2, The Four-Corner Model, which defines an overview of the contractual relationships and interaction between the main actors
- Section 4.3, SEPA Credit Transfer Processing Flow, which defines the roles of the main actors and their interaction in the process for handling credit transfer transactions
- Section 4.4, Exception Processing Flow, which defines the different types of R-transactions

2.2 The Business Data Requirements of the SEPA Schemes

As in Section 2.1 above, this section provides references to the two Rulebooks and to those sections which define the Business Data Requirements.

For SEPA Direct Debit:

- Section 4.7, Business Requirements for Datasets
- Section 4.8, Business Requirements for Attributes

For SEPA Credit Transfer:

- Section 4.5, Business Requirements for Datasets
- Section 4.6, Business Requirements for Attributes

3 THE SEPA LOGICAL DATA LAYER

3.1 Introduction

The section presents the results of a comparison of the business data requirements defined in version 2.2 of the two SEPA Rulebooks, mapping each Rulebook attribute to the appropriate data element within the UNIFI standards and the relevant elements in the UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standard.

This section is in a tabular format, with four columns. The two leftmost columns contain the attributes from the Direct Debit and Credit Transfer Rulebooks respectively.

The two rightmost columns show the UNIFI data elements and their associated definitions, more specifically:

- The third column indicates the denomination of the element => sub-element => sub-sub-element, and so on as specified in the UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standards
- The fourth column provides the definition of the element as it is in the ISO 20022 Financial Dictionary

3.2 Correspondence with Scheme Rulebooks¹

The following are covered:

1. Customer-to-bank space
2. Bank-to-bank space
3. Status/reject/return events
4. Reversal events
5. Bank-to-customer space

3.2.1 Customer-to-Bank Space

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> DS-03 Customer to Bank Direct Debit Collection	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> DS-01 C2B Information	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
01 The unique Mandate reference	–	Mandate Identification	Reference of the direct debit mandate that has been agreed upon by the debtor and the creditor.
02 The identifier of the Creditor	24 The Beneficiary identification code	Creditor Scheme Identification => Identification	Credit Party that signs the direct debit mandate.
03 The name of the Creditor	21 The name of the Beneficiary	Creditor => Name	[Creditor: Party that receives an amount of money from the Debtor. The Creditor is also the credit account owner.] Name by which a party is known and which is usually used to identify that party.
04 The account number (IBAN) of the Creditor to be credited for the Collection (or to be debited for a reject, return, refund and reversal of a Collection)	20 The account number (IBAN) of the Beneficiary to be credited for the credit transfer	Creditor Account => IBAN	Unambiguous identification of the account of the creditor to which a credit entry will be posted as a result of the payment transaction.
05 The address of the Creditor	22 The address of the Beneficiary	Creditor => Postal Address	Information that locates and identifies a specific address, as defined by postal services

¹ Elements in green lettering denote changes that are to be included in Version 3.0 of the Rulebooks.

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> DS-03 Customer to Bank Direct Debit Collection	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> DS-01 C2B Information	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
06 The amount of the Collection in euro	04 The amount of the credit transfer in euro	Instructed Amount	Amount of money to be moved between debtor and creditor, before deduction of charges.
07 The account number (IBAN) of the Debtor to be debited for the Collection (to be credited for a refund and for a reversal of a Collection)	01 The account number (IBAN) of the Originator to be debited for the credit transfer instruction	Debtor Account => IBAN	Unambiguous identification of the account of the debtor to which a debit entry will be made as a result of the transaction.
10 The Creditor's reference of the direct debit Collection	41 The Originator's reference of the credit transfer transaction	Payment ID => End to End ID	Unique and unambiguous identification of a transaction, as assigned by any of the customer parties on the initiating side. It will be passed on, unchanged, throughout the entire end-to-end chain. Usage: the end-to-end identification can be used for reconciliation or to link tasks relating to the transaction and can be included in several related messages to the transaction.
11 The due date of the Collection	07 The requested execution date of the instruction	Requested collection date In Customer initiation credit transfer message: - Requested Execution Date	Date at which the creditor requests that the funds are collected from the debtor.
12 The BIC code of the Creditor Bank	23 The BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank	Creditor Agent => Financial Institution ID => BIC	Financial institution servicing an account for the creditor.
13 The BIC code of the Debtor Bank	06 The BIC of the Originator Bank	Debtor Agent => Financial Institution ID => BIC	Financial institution servicing an account for the debtor.
14 The name of the Debtor	02 The name of the Originator to be sent to the Beneficiary	Debtor => Name	[Debtor: Party that owes an amount of money to the Creditor. The Debtor is also the debit account owner.] => Name by which a party is known and which is usually used to identify that party.

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> DS-03 Customer to Bank Direct Debit Collection	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> DS-01 C2B Information	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
09 The address of the Debtor	03 The address of the Originator	Debtor => Postal Address	Information that locates and identifies a specific address, as defined by postal services
15 The name of the Debtor Reference Party	08 The name of the Originator Reference Party ²	Ultimate Debtor =>Name	Party that owes an amount of money to the Creditor, e.g. for the receipt of goods and services. This party may or may not be the debtor.
21 The transaction type	–	Sequence Type	Identifies the direct debit sequence, eg, first, recurrent, final or one-off
22 The remittance information sent by the Creditor to the Debtor	05 The remittance information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the credit transfer instruction	Remittance Information	Information that enables the matching, i.e. reconciliation of a payment with the items that the payment is intended to settle, e.g. commercial invoices in an account receivable system.
24 The reason for the amendment of a Mandate	–	Mandate Related Information => Amendment Indicator	Indicator notifying whether the underlying mandate is amended or not. MeaningWhenTrue: True MeaningWhenFalse: False
–	10 Originator identification code	Debtor => Identification	Unique and unambiguous way of identifying an organisation or an individual person.
18 The identifier of the Original Creditor who issued the Mandate	–	Original Creditor Scheme Identification	Original creditor scheme identification that has been modified.
19 The unique Mandate reference as given by the Original Creditor who issued the Mandate	–	Amendment Information Details => Mandate Identification	Original mandate identification that has been modified.
17 The name of Creditor Reference Party ³	28 The name of Beneficiary Reference Party ⁴	Ultimate Creditor => Name	Party that is the ultimate beneficiary of the payment

² For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

³ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

⁴ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> DS-03 Customer to Bank Direct Debit Collection	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> DS-01 C2B Information	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
25 The date of signing of the Mandate	-	Date of Signature	Date on which the direct debit mandate has been signed by the debtor
16 The placeholder for the Electronic Signature Data	-	Electronic Signature	Additional security provisions, eg, digital signatures as provided by the debtor.

3.2.2 Bank-to-Bank Space

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> DS-04 Direct Debit Collection	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> DS-02 Interbank Payment Dataset	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
01 The unique Mandate reference	-	Mandate Identification	Reference of the direct debit mandate that has been agreed upon by the debtor and the creditor.
02 The identifier of the Creditor	24 The Beneficiary identification code	Creditor Scheme Identification => Identification	Credit Party that signs the direct debit mandate.
04 The account number (IBAN) of the Creditor to be credited for the Collection	20 The account number (IBAN) of the Beneficiary to be credited for the credit transfer	Creditor Account => IBAN	Unambiguous identification of the account of the Creditor to which a credit entry will be posted as a result of the payment transaction.
03 The name of the Creditor	21 The name of the Beneficiary	Creditor => Name	[Creditor: Party that receives an amount of money from the Debtor. The Creditor is also the credit account owner.] Name by which a party is known and which is usually used to identify that party.
05 The address of the Creditor	22 The address of the Beneficiary	Creditor => Postal Address	Information that locates and identifies a specific address, as defined by postal services
06 The amount of the Collection in euro	04 The amount of the credit transfer in euro	Interbank Settlement Amount	Amount of money transferred between the instructing agent and the instructed agent.
07 The account number (IBAN) of the Debtor to be debited	01 The account number (IBAN) of the Originator to be debited for the credit transfer instruction	Debtor Account => IBAN	Unambiguous identification of the account of the debtor to which a debit entry will be made as a result of the transaction.

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> <u>DS-04 Direct Debit Collection</u>	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> <u>DS-02 Interbank Payment Dataset</u>	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
10 The Creditor's reference of the direct debit Collection	41 The Originator's reference of the credit transfer transaction	Payment ID => End to end ID	Unique and unambiguous identification of a transaction, as assigned by any of the customer parties on the initiating side. It will be passed on, unchanged, throughout the entire end-to-end chain. Usage: the end-to-end identification can be used for reconciliation or to link tasks relating to the transaction and can be included in several related messages to the transaction.
11 The due date of the Collection	42 The settlement date of the credit transfer	Interbank Settlement Date	Date on which cash ceases to be available to the agent that owes the cash or on which cash becomes available to the agent to which cash is due.
12 The BIC code of the Creditor Bank	23 The BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank	Creditor Agent => Financial Institution ID => BIC	Financial institution servicing an account for the creditor.
13 The BIC code of the Debtor Bank	06 The BIC code of the Originator Bank	Debtor Agent => Financial Institution ID => BIC	Financial institution servicing an account for the debtor.
14 The name of the Debtor	02 The name of the Originator to be sent to the Beneficiary	Debtor => Name	[Debtor: Party that owes an amount of money to the Creditor. The Debtor is also the debit account owner.] => Name by which a party is known and which is usually used to identify that party.
09 The address of the Debtor	03 The address of the Originator	Debtor => Postal Address	Information that locates and identifies a specific address, as defined by postal services.
15 The name of the Debtor Reference Party	08 <u>The name of the Originator Reference Party</u> ⁵	Ultimate Debtor => Name	Party that owes an amount of money to the creditor, e.g. for the receipt of goods and services. This party may or may not be the debtor.
20 The identification code of the Scheme	40 The identification code of the SEPA Credit transfer Scheme	Payment Type ID => Service Level	[Payment Type ID: Set of elements that further identifies the type of payment being requested by the initiating party.] => Agreement under which or agreed rules under which the transaction should be processed.

⁵ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> <u>DS-04 Direct Debit Collection</u>	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> <u>DS-02 Interbank Payment Dataset</u>	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
21 The transaction type	–	Sequence Type	Identifies the direct debit sequence, eg, first, recurrent, final or one-off
22 The remittance information sent by the Creditor to the Debtor	05 The remittance information sent by the Originator to the beneficiary in the credit transfer instruction	Remittance Information	Information that enables the matching, i.e. reconciliation of a payment with the items that the payment is intended to settle, e.g. commercial invoices in an account receivable system.
24 The reason for the amendment of the Mandate	–	Mandate-Related Information => Amendment Indicator	Indicate whether the underlying mandate is amended or not MeaningWhenTrue: True MeaningWhenFalse: False.
–	10 The Originator identification code	Debtor => Identification	Unique and unambiguous way of identifying an organisation.
18 The identifier of the Original Creditor who issued the Mandate	-	Original Creditor Scheme Identification	Original creditor scheme identification that has been modified.
19 The unique Mandate reference as given by the Original Creditor who issued the Mandate	-	Amendment Information Details => Mandate Identification	Original mandate identification that has been modified.
43 The Creditor Bank's reference of the Collection	43 The Originator Bank's reference number	Transaction Identification	Identifier of a transaction as assigned by the first instructing agent and passed on, unchanged throughout the entire interbank chain.
17 The name of the Creditor Reference Party ⁶	28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party ⁷	Ultimate Creditor =>Name	Party that is the ultimate beneficiary of the payment
25 The date of the signing of the Mandate	-	Date of Signature	Date on which the direct debit mandate has been signed by the debtor
16 The placeholder for electronic signature data		Electronic Signature	Additional security provisions, eg, digital signatures as provided by the debtor

⁶ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

⁷ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

3.2.3 Status/Reject/Return Events

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u>	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u>	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
DS-05 Reject, Return or Refund of a Collection or a Reversal	DS-03 Reject or Return Credit Transfer Dataset	Status message Return message	
An exact copy of all the attributes of the received DS-04, which is being returned/rejected/refunded or the received DS-07, which is being rejected/returned	An exact copy of all attributes of the received DS-02 which is being returned/rejected	In the Payment Status message/ Return message: Original Transaction Reference	Set of key elements of the original transaction being referred to.
R4 The settlement date for the message DS-05 (reject, return, or refund or reversal)	R4 The settlement date for the Return	In the return message only: Interbank Settlement Date	Date on which cash ceases to be available to the agent that owes the cash or date on which cash becomes available to the agent that receives the cash. Usage: The interbank settlement date of the return message, and not of the original instruction..
R3 The reason code for non-acceptance	R3 The reason code for non-acceptance	In the status message only: Status Reason (both group or transaction) In the return message only: Return Reason	In the status message: Specifies the reason for the status in a coded form. In the return message: Specifies the reason for the return, in a coded form. <i>Both these reason elements refer to a common reasons list</i>
R1 The type of “R” messages	R1 The type of “R” messages	No need for this indicator because two different messages are used: - one for status/reject - one for return	–
R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message	R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message	Self explanatory through the status or return code value. Can be further expanded through additional Reason Information Element	–

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u>	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u>	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
DS-05 Reject, Return or Refund of a Collection or a Reversal	DS-03 Reject or Return Credit Transfer Dataset	Status message Return message	
R5 The specific reference of the bank initiating the reject/return/refund	R5 The specific reference of the bank initiating the reject/return	In the Status message: Not necessary In the Return message: Return Transaction Identification	Return Transaction Identification: Unique and unambiguous identifier of a return transaction, assigned by the sending party.
R6 Refund compensation recovered by the debtor bank from the Creditor Bank	–	Compensation Amount	Amount of money asked or paid as compensation for the processing of the instruction

3.2.4 Reversal Events

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u>	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u>	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
DS-07 Interbank Reversal Instruction for the Collection by the Creditor			
43 The Creditor Bank's reference of the Collection/Reversal	–	In the Reversal message: Original Transaction Identification	Original identification of a transaction, as assigned by the first instructing agent and passed on, unchanged, throughout the interbank chain.
04 The account number (IBAN) of the Creditor to be debited for the message (mandatory)	–	Original Transaction Reference	Set of key elements of the original transaction being referred to.
12 The BIC code of the Creditor Bank (mandatory)	–	Original Transaction Reference	Set of key elements of the original transaction being referred to.
An exact copy of all attributes of the original DS-04 which is being reversed (mandatory)	–	Original Transaction Reference	Set of key elements of the original transaction being referred to.
31 The reversal reason code (mandatory)	–	Reversal Reason	Specifies the reason why an instruction is reversed in coded form
R4 The settlement date for the reversal instruction	–	Interbank Settlement Date	Date on which cash ceases to be available to the agent that owes the cash or date on which cash becomes available to the agent to which cash is due. Usage: The interbank settlement date of the reversal message, not the date of the original instruction.

Direct Debit Rulebook DS-07 Interbank Reversal Instruction for the Collection by the Creditor	Credit Transfer Rulebook	UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages	Element Definition [ISO 20022]
R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message	-	This is determined by the ‘Reversal Originator’ and the ‘Reversal Reason’	-
44 The amount of the Reversal in euro	-	Total Reversal Interbank Settlement Amount	Total reversed amount of money transferred between the instructing agent and the instructed agent
R7 The specific reference of the Creditor Bank for the Reversal		Reversal Identification	Unique identification as assigned by an instructing party for an instructed party to unambiguously identify the reversed transaction.

3.2.5 Bank-to-Customer Space

Direct Debit Rulebook DS-06 Bank to Customer Direct Debit Information on the Collection	Credit Transfer Rulebook DS-04 Bank to Customer Credit Transfer Information	UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages	Element Definition [ISO 20022]
01 The unique Mandate reference	-	Mandate Identification	Reference of the direct debit mandate that has been agreed upon by the debtor and the creditor.
02 The identifier of the Creditor	24 The Beneficiary identification code	Creditor Scheme Identification => Identification	[Creditor: Party that receives an amount of money from the Debtor. The Creditor is also the credit account owner.] => Unique and unambiguous way of identifying an organisation.
03 The name of the Creditor	21 The name of the Beneficiary	Creditor => Name	[Creditor: Party that receives an amount of money from the debtor. The creditor is also the credit account owner.] Name by which a party is known and which is usually used to identify that party.
04 The account number of the of the Creditor	20 The IBAN of the Beneficiary	Creditor Account	Unambiguous identification of the account of the Creditor to which a credit entry will be posted as a result of the payment transaction.
05 The address of the Creditor	22 The address of the Beneficiary	Creditor => Postal Address	Information that locates and identifies a specific address, as defined by postal services

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> DS-06 Bank to Customer Direct Debit Information on the Collection	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> <u>DS-04 Bank to Customer Credit Transfer Information</u>	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
06 The amount of the Collection in euro	04 The amount of the credit transfer in euro	Interbank Settlement Amount	Amount of money to be moved between debtor and creditor, before deduction of charges, expressed in the currency of the debtor's account or in another currency.
10 The Creditor's reference of the direct debit Collection	41 The Originator's reference of the credit transfer transaction	Payment ID => End to end ID	Unique and unambiguous identification of a transaction, as assigned by any of the customer parties on the initiating side. It will be passed on, unchanged, throughout the entire end-to-end chain. Usage: the end-to-end identification can be used for reconciliation or to link tasks relating to the transaction and can be included in several related messages to the transaction.
11 The due date of the Collection	42 The settlement date of the credit transfer	Interbank Settlement Date	Date on which cash ceases to be available to the agent that owes the cash or on which cash becomes available to the agent to which cash is due.
20 The identification code of the Scheme	-	Payment Type ID => Service Level	[Payment Type ID: Set of elements that further identifies the type of payment being requested by the initiating party.] => Agreement under which or agreed rules under which the transaction should be processed.
21 The transaction type	-	Sequence Type	Identifies the direct debit sequence, eg, first, recurrent, final or one-off
15 The name of the Debtor Reference Party	08 The name of the Originator Reference Party ⁸	Ultimate Debtor =>Name	Party that owes an amount of money to the Creditor, e.g. for the receipt of goods and services. This party may or may not be the Debtor.
22 The remittance information sent by the Creditor to the Debtor	05 The remittance information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the credit transfer instruction	Remittance Information	Information that enables the matching, i.e. reconciliation of a payment with the items that the payment is intended to settle, e.g. commercial invoices in an account receivable system.
-	10 The Originator identification code	Debtor => Identification	Unique and unambiguous way of identifying an organisation or an individual person.

⁸ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

<u>Direct Debit Rulebook</u> DS-06 Bank to Customer Direct Debit Information on the Collection	<u>Credit Transfer Rulebook</u> <u>DS-04 Bank to Customer Credit Transfer Information</u>	<u>UNIFI (ISO 20022) messages</u>	<u>Element Definition [ISO 20022]</u>
–	02 The name of the Originator	Debtor => Name	[Debtor: Party that owes an amount of money to the Creditor. The Debtor is also the debit account owner.] => Name by which a party is known and which is usually used to identify that party.
17 The name of the Creditor Reference Party ⁹	28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party ¹⁰	Ultimate Creditor => Name	The ultimate party to which an amount of money is due.

⁹ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

¹⁰ For inclusion in Version 3.0 of the Rulebook

4 THE SEPA PHYSICAL LAYER

4.1 Introduction

The UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standards address world-wide requirements, and as such, any scheme will need to make selective use of the full standard to reflect its business process, especially if the latter calls for a core product. Such a selection is defined by specifying the necessary rules and restrictions in the Scheme Implementation Guidelines. The SEPA Implementation Guidelines separately deal with the SEPA Direct Debits and Credit Transfers. Each maps the SEPA core requirements as defined in the Rulebooks to the relevant UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML message standard.

In turn, the SEPA Implementation Guidelines provides the basis for defining a Technical Validation Subset (TVS), which is tailored for a specific scheme whilst remaining compatible with the full UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standard. Consequently, the TVS incorporates the SEPA core requirements defined in the Rulebooks whilst allowing for communities to define additional optional services (AOS) within the global ISO 20022 message. The aim of the TVS is to enhance consistency of multiple implementations, and to ensure operational compliance by all participants with the core requirements defined in the Rulebooks.

4.2 The physical layer definition

The physical data layer is defined in a set of UNIFI (ISO 20022) Direct Debit message standards [04] and UNIFI (ISO 20022) Credit Transfer message standards [05] and the SEPA Implementation Guidelines [06 and 07]. These UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML message standards have been developed with active participation of EPC, therefore ensuring that SEPA requirements have been included in the ISO messages.

The SEPA Implementation Guidelines supplement the SEPA Rulebooks by catering for processing requirements such as single versus bulk transactions and for additional optional services (AOS).

In relation to customer-to-bank standards, EPC welcomes the development of a set of UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standards to address this space and complement the UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML standards mandated for use in the inter-bank domain. The Implementation Guidelines, therefore, map the Rulebook requirements to the relevant UNIFI (ISO 20022) XML message standards for both the customer-to-bank and the bank-to-bank spaces. EPC recommends but does not mandate the use of these standards in the customer-to-bank and bank-to-customer space by banks and customers in the interests of promoting SEPA's overall objectives.