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SEPA CREDIT TRANSFER SCHEME RULEBOOK

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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]	EPC115-06	SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines	EPC
[2]		Directive 2007/64/EC on Payment Services in the Internal market published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 5 December 2007 effective until 12 January 2018 (PSD 1)	European Commission
[3]	ISO 13616	Financial services - International bank account number (IBAN) -- Part 1: Structure of the IBAN	EPC
[4]	EPC265-03	EPC Resolution on Receiver Capability	EPC
[5]	ISO 3166	Country Codes	ISO
[6]	ISO 4217	Currency Code List	ISO
[7]	ISO 9362	Business Identifier Codes (BIC)	ISO
[8]	May 2002 White Paper	Euroland: Our Single Payment Area!	EPC
[9]	ISO 20022	Financial services – Universal Financial Industry message scheme	ISO
[10]	EPC125-07	Guide to the Adherence Process for the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme	EPC
[11]		A Glossary of Terms Used in Payments and Settlement Systems	Bank for International Settlements
[12]	EPC132-08	SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines	EPC
[13]	ISO 11649	Structured creditor references to remittance information	ISO
[14]	EPC409-09	EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries	EPC
[15]		EACT Unstructured Remittance Standard	EACT



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. The terms used in this Rulebook may not in all cases correspond in meaning with the same or similar terms used in the Payment Services Directive.

0.2 Change History

Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
V 1.0	01/09/2005	First reading at September Plenary, and national consultation thereafter
V 2.0 Approved	09/03/2006	Approved by EPC Plenary 8 March 2006.
V 2.1 Approved	28/09/2006	Approved by EPC Plenary 27 September 2006 Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attribute AT41 is now mandatory (default "Not provided") in DS02 • Attribute AT43 is now mandatory in DS02
V 2.2 Approved	13/12/2006	Approved by EPC Plenary 13 December 2006
V 2.3 Approved	19/06/2007	Approved by EPC Plenary 19 June 2007 Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme Management provisions, affecting Chapters 0, 5, and 6, to bring Rulebook in line with the Internal Rules • Section 2.3 on Additional Optional Services amended to make disclosure of community AOS mandatory • Modification in Section 5.3 to make both receiving and originating SCT payments an obligation of Participants • Removal of term "Interbank business day" from Chapter 7 and replacement in section 4.3 by "Banking Business Day" • Addition of Annex 2, the Internal Rules <p>The Version 2.3 of the Rulebook is the baseline for implementation at the launch date of 28 January 2008.</p>
V 3.2 Approved	24/06/2008	Approved by the 24 June 2008 Plenary Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following PSD implementation 2009 • Enabling Swiss financial institutions to participate • Innovative changes to technical operations in sections 3 & 4 of the Rulebook • Typographic changes and clarifications



Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
V 3.3 Approved	30/10/2009	Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relating to SEPA expansion relating to adherence by payment institutions relating to adherence by public sector bodies relating to limitation of liability for breach of the Rulebook for clarification of the application of the Payment Services Directive to simplify the adherence agreement to the Rulebook for clarification, updating and correction of errors
V4.0 Approved	30/10/2009	Major changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update for ISO 11649 Structured Creditor Reference Update for Recall of SCT transaction
V4.1 Approved	01/11/2010	SEPA Scheme Management Internal Rules v2.0 replaced by v2.1 in annex II
V5.0 Approved	30/10/2010	Major Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to the EACT Unstructured Remittance Standard New value for initiator of Recall request
V5.1 Approved	17/11/2011	SEPA Scheme Management Internal Rules v2.1 replaced by v3.0 in annex II
V6.0 Approved	17/11/2011	Version 6.0 approved by Plenary on 27 September 2011 Major Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of new data attribute for allowing additional information on the Recall reason code for fraud cases
V6.1 Approved	06/11/2012	Inclusion of version 4.0 of the SEPA Scheme Management Internal Rules in Annex II. No other changes.
V7.0 Approved	12/09/2012	Version 7.0 approved by Plenary on 26 September 2012 Major Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation to the SEPA Regulation Inclusion of new reject codes All changes compared to version 6.1 are listed in Annex III.
V7.1 Approved	12/12/2013	Version 7.1 approved by Plenary on 12 December 2013 Changes made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of the references to PE-ACH and PE-ACH/CSM Framework. These changes have no operational impact. No other content changes have been done All changes compared to version 7.0 are listed in Annex III.



Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
V8.0 Approved	08/10/2014	Version 8.0 approved by Plenary on 08 October 2014 Major Changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update in the category descriptions of Scheme applicants that are deemed automatically to be eligible under Rulebook section 5.4 on eligibility for participation. All changes (including minor changes) compared to version 7.1 are listed in Annex III
V8.1	04/03/2015	Approval by the EPC Board on 4 March 2015 of the new Scheme Management Internal Rules (SMIRs) (EPC207-14 v1.0) replacing the previous SMIRs (EPC027-07 v4.0) following a 90 day public consultation on the drafted new SMIRs that ended on 31 January 2015. References to various EPC bodies have been adapted according to the new SMIRs.
V8.2	02/03/2016	Approval by the EPC Board on 02 March 2016 of the new Scheme Management Internal Rules (SMIRs) (EPC207-14 v2.0) replacing the previous SMIRs (EPC207-14 v1.0) following a 90 day public consultation on the drafted new SMIRs that ended on 31 December 2015. The aim of new SMIRs is to increase the transparency of the evolution of the EPC SEPA scheme rulebooks and to enhance the involvement from end-users and technical players in the change management process. A substantial number of major amendments have been made in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 of the SMIRs.
V8.3	24/11/2016	Approval by the Scheme Management Board on 3 November 2016 of the new Scheme Management Internal Rules (SMIRs) (EPC207-14 v3.0) replacing the previous SMIRs (EPC207-14 v2.0) following a 90 day public consultation on 2016 change requests that ended on 4 July 2016. One approved change request covered additional wording in section 2.1 of the SMIRs. A second approved change request contained wording additions in section 3.2.3.5 in the SMIRs and in the Rulebook section 5.6. These changes have no impact on the business and operational rules.
2017 version v1.0	24/11/2016	Changes following a 90 day public consultation on 2016 change requests that ended on 4 July 2016. Inclusion of regulatory changes linked to PSD 2 and the Eurosystem oversight assessment.

0.3 Purpose of Document

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

The vision for SEPA¹ 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 (the "EBA") came together. and, after an intensive workshop, released in May 2002 the White Paper (reference [8]) in which the following declaration was made and subsequently incorporated into the EPC Charter (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."

0.5 Other Related Documents

The Rulebook is primarily focused on stating the business requirements and interbank 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 Credit Transfer 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 SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Implementation Guidelines are available as two complementary documents:

- the mandatory guidelines regarding the inter-bank messages (SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-bank Implementation Guidelines)

¹ See reference [14]



- o the guidelines regarding the customer-to-bank messages (SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines) which each Participant is obliged to support at the request of the Originator.

The SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-Bank Implementation Guidelines (reference [1]) and the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines (reference [12]) which set out the rules for implementing the credit transfer ISO 20022 XML standards, constitute binding supplements to the Rulebook.

0.5.2 SEPA Credit Transfer 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 Scheme Management Internal Rules (the "**Internal Rules**"). In addition, a guidance document (Guide to the Adherence Process for the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme [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 interbank rules, practices and standards to be complied with by Participants who adhere to the Scheme. It allows payment services providers in SEPA to offer a SEPA-wide core and basic euro 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

- To remove disparities between national and cross border payments in euro within SEPA by elimination of the effects of borders, such that it is as easy and secure to make a payment within SEPA as it is within one national environment and in accordance with the 'SEPA Regulation'.
- All core and basic credit transfers in euro within SEPA will be processed in accordance with the conditions of this Scheme
- SEPA Credit Transfers 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 improved 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 interbank Scheme exists and has been written from an end-to-end point of view. An overview of the credit transfer process is shown in the following diagram:

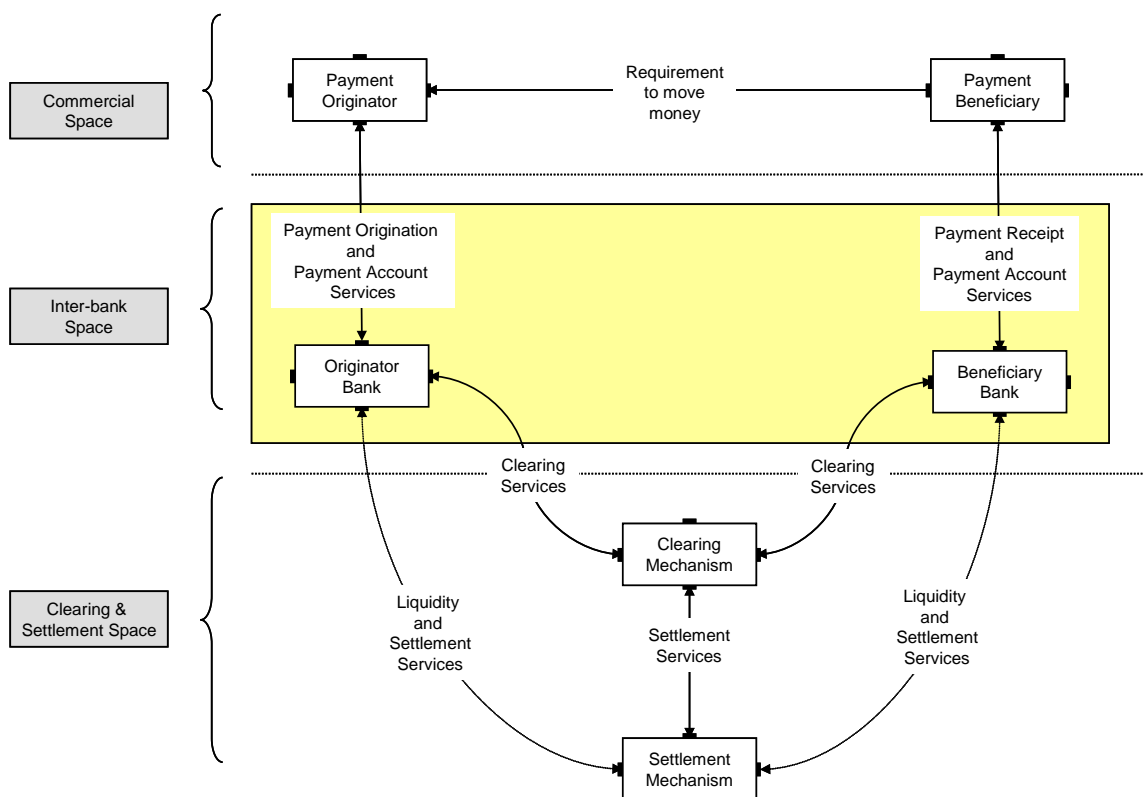


Figure 1: Credit Transfer Overview

- The demand for payment services using a customer credit transfer arises from an Originator, who wishes to transfer² Funds for whatever reason to a Beneficiary. Whilst the payment service is provided by a bank, the underlying demand and its nature are outside the control and responsibility of the banking industry or any individual bank
- For this requirement to transfer Funds to be satisfied, the bank holding the account of the Originator must have the means necessary to remit the Funds to the bank holding the account of the Beneficiary 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 credit transfer, provided that the Originator is acting within its authority and provided that the credit transfer does not break any applicable legal, regulatory, or other requirements, including requirements established by the Originator Bank, then the Originator Bank will make 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 transfer will exist if the bank holding the account of the Beneficiary, the Beneficiary Bank, 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 Bank will use the information received to credit the account of the Beneficiary, make the Funds available for its use once value has been received and inform the Beneficiary about what has been applied to its account
- As is illustrated in the foregoing diagram, the purpose of interbank Clearing and Settlement is to correctly exchange information and to safely exchange value. The demand for Clearing and Settlement services stems from the need to transfer money between banks

1.4 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-bank 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.

1.5 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 CSMs 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 credit transfer 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.

1.6 Other Features of the Scheme

- 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 rights and obligations of Participants, and as appropriate their customers, are clear and unambiguous
- Payment messages use open, industry recognised standards
- Compliance with the Scheme ensures interoperability between Participants



- The rules ensure that responsibility for risk management is allocated to where the risk lies and that liability falls where the fault lies
- 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.

1.7 The Business Benefits of the Scheme

The Scheme provides many customer benefits in terms of functionality, cost efficiency, ease of use and STP. 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:

- Payments are made for the full Original Amount.
- The Originator and Beneficiary are responsible for their own charges.
- Full Reachability of all Beneficiary accounts within SEPA.
- Products based on the Scheme provide the opportunity to make and receive payments throughout SEPA.
- Maximum execution time with the benefit of predictability for all parties.
- The use of accepted standards and data elements facilitates payment initiation and reconciliation on an STP basis.
- Rejects and Returns are handled in a predictable way and may be automated.
- The Scheme delivers the end-to-end carrying of customer remittance data on either a structured or an unstructured basis.
- The Scheme provides transparency and clarity of charging to all parties.
- Single payments and Bulk Payments (i.e. one debit to the Originator's account and multiple credits to the accounts of Beneficiaries) are supported.

For Participants:

- Efficient and effective end-to-end processing of credit transfers on an STP basis using open and common standards.
- Reachability across SEPA.
- Enabling a single process across SEPA including Rejects and Returns.
- Participants can choose the most efficient and cost-effective routing of transactions.
- Establishment of agreed processing cycles.
- Sound Scheme governance and legal structure.
- Ability to offer Additional Optional Services ("AOS") on top of the core Scheme elements.
- Contributes to a more standardised cost effective processing environment.
- Satisfies the expectations of stakeholders.



For providers of CSMs:

The separation of scheme from infrastructure permits the operation of the Scheme by multiple Clearing and Settlement providers and CSMs.

The service providers 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.

1.8 Common Legal Framework

It is a prerequisite for the use of the Scheme that the Payment Services Directive (or provisions or binding practice substantially equivalent to those set out in Titles III and IV of the Payment Services Directive) 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 Regulation; it is equally relevant for Participants from countries or territories which are also listed in reference [14].

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



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 Countries³.

2.2 Description of Scope of the Scheme

A SEPA Credit Transfer is a payment instrument for the execution of credit transfers in euro between customer payments accounts located in SEPA. The SEPA Credit Transfer is executed on behalf of an Originator holding a payment account with an Originator Bank in favour of a Beneficiary holding a payment account at a Beneficiary Bank.

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

- A set of interbank rules, practices and standards for the execution of credit transfer payments 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 credit transfer products** provided by Participants to all users of mass-market, non-urgent payment services (individuals, small and medium sized enterprises, corporates and government entities). 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.
- Electronic processing of transactions including the payment itself and exception handling such as Returns. At the discretion of individual Participants, instructions and advices may be exchanged with Customers on a non-electronic basis. However, the interbank elements of the Scheme are always fully automated and electronic.
- The Scheme specifies a minimum set of data elements to be provided by the Originator.

2.3 Additional Optional Services

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

The following two types of AOS are identified:

1. Additional Optional Services provided by banks to their customers as value-added services which are nevertheless based on the core payment schemes. These AOS are purely a matter for banks and their customers in the competitive space.

³ Please refer to reference [14]



2. Additional Optional Services provided by local, national and pan-European communities of banks, 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 Compliance and Adherence Committee (“CAC”) 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, Returns and Recalls.

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

2.5 Value Limits

Settlement and value limits may exist between Participants and between communities of Participants, for example through the CSMs employed by them with reference to factors such as risk management.

Value limits may therefore be applied by the Originator Bank to its products and services offered to its customers that are founded on the Scheme according to its own risk appetite and risk management controls.

2.6 Reachability

Participants commit to making and receiving payments under the Scheme and to processing them 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 [13]) 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 Credit Transfer Instruction must be forwarded in full and without alteration by the Originator Bank and any intermediary institution and CSM to the Beneficiary Bank. When the Originator provides a Structured Creditor Reference with a Credit Transfer Instruction, it is recommended that the Originator Bank checks the correctness of the Structured Creditor Reference at the point of capture by the Originator.

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

Communities of banks 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 a SEPA Credit Transfer payment involves four main actors:

- **The Originator:** is the customer who initiates directly or indirectly⁴ the credit transfer by providing the Originator Bank with an instruction. The Funds for such a credit transfer are made available by means of a debit from a specified payment account of which the Originator is account holder.
- **The Originator Bank:** is the Participant that receives the Credit Transfer Instruction from the Originator and acts on the payment instruction by making the payment to the Beneficiary Bank in favour of the Beneficiary's account according to the information provided in the instruction and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.
- **The Beneficiary Bank:** is the Participant that receives the Credit Transfer Instruction from the Originator Bank and credits the account of the Beneficiary, according to the information provided in the instruction and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.
- The Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank may be one and the same Participant.
- **The Beneficiary:** is the customer identified in the Credit Transfer Instruction whom the Funds are sent to.

Originator Banks and Beneficiary Banks are responsible for meeting their obligations under the Rulebook. This responsibility is irrespective of either the means or the parties by which Originator Banks or Beneficiary Banks 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-bank 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 functions are conducted by separate actors.
- **Intermediary Banks:** Banks offering intermediary services to Originator and/or Beneficiary Banks, for example in cases where they are not themselves direct participants in a CSM.
- **Payment initiation service providers (PISP):** Originators may make use of a PISP to initiate a credit transfer.

⁴ 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.

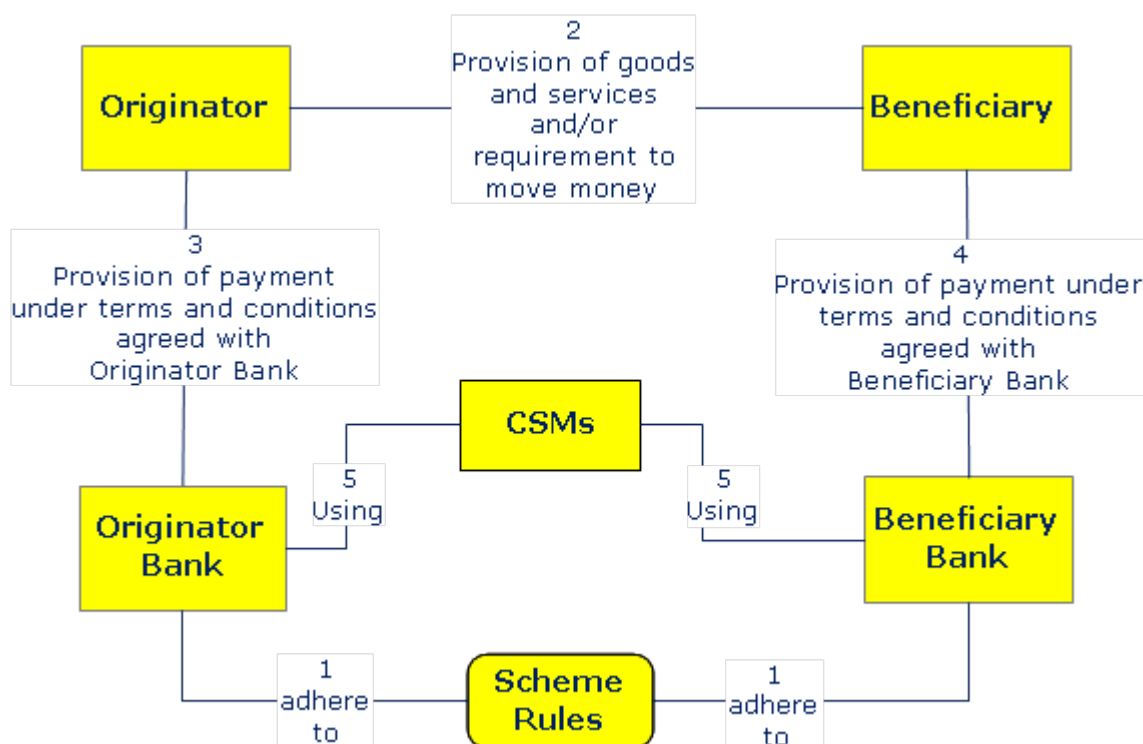


Figure 2: 4-Corner Model - Illustrative

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 Bank 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 a SEPA Credit Transfer as required by the Scheme.
4. Between the Beneficiary and the Beneficiary Bank 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 a SEPA Credit Transfer as required by the Scheme.
5. As applicable, between the Originator Bank and the Beneficiary Bank and the selected CSM 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 a credit transfer.



6. As applicable, between the Originator Bank and/ or the Beneficiary Bank and any other bank 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 are responsible to the Originator Banks and Beneficiary Banks that use their services. As a matter of normal practice, these mechanisms:

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

3.4 Intermediary Banks

If any actor uses the services of an Intermediary Bank to perform any function in relation to a credit transfer, this should:

- Be transparent to the Scheme and in no way affect or modify the obligations of the Participants
- Be the subject of a separate bilateral agreement between the intermediary and its customer (i.e. the Originator Banks or Beneficiary Banks)

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 Credit Transfer Process & Time Cycle

This section describes the terms used to define the execution time cycle.

Sections 4.3 and 4.4 below provide a more detailed explanation of the process.

4.2.1 Commencement of the Execution Time Cycle (Day "D")

The execution time for a SEPA Credit Transfer shall commence at the point in time of receipt of the Credit Transfer Instruction, as defined in the Payment Services Directive.

The "Requested Execution Date" corresponds with a date requested by an Originator for commencing the execution of the Credit Transfer Instruction. The Originator may choose to request a Requested Execution Date in the future and submit the Credit Transfer Instruction to the Originator Bank in accordance with its Terms and Conditions with the Originator Bank. In such cases, the agreed date will be deemed to be the relevant date for commencing the execution of the Credit Transfer Instruction. This provision is to be construed in accordance with Article 78 (2)⁵ of the Payment Services Directive.

The execution time cycle may be interrupted, stopped or otherwise affected by the application of laws.

⁵ Or the Article 64(2) of the reference [2]



4.2.2 Cut-off Times

Cut-off Times must be advised by an Originator Bank to the Originator. They are also agreed between an Originator Bank and a CSM. Such Cut-off times are out of scope of the Rulebook.

4.2.3 Maximum Execution Time⁶

Originator Banks are obliged to ensure that the amount of the Credit Transfer is credited to the account of the Beneficiary Bank within one Banking Business Day following the point in time of receipt of the Credit Transfer Instruction in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive.

A Beneficiary Bank is obliged to credit the account of the Beneficiary with the amount of the credit transfer in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive.

It is open to communities of Participants to agree a shorter execution time for SEPA Credit Transfers.

The Scheme recognises that Participants may not be open for business on certain days of the year for the purpose of executing SEPA Credit Transfers.

Accordingly, the execution time cycle of a SEPA Credit Transfer defines the execution time cycle by reference to Banking Business Days, rather than to Calendar Days. This means that a Participant will only be required to execute its obligations under the Rulebook on days on which it is open for business, as required for the execution of a SEPA Credit Transfer. Therefore, where an obligation falls to be executed by a Participant on a day which is not a Banking Business Day, the Participant must execute this obligation on the next Banking Business Day, and the maximum time permitted for the execution of a SEPA Credit Transfer may be construed accordingly.

The definition of Banking Business Day is therefore to be construed in accordance with this provision.

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 Bank and Beneficiary Bank respectively. The basis and level of charges to Customers are entirely a matter for individual Participants and their Customers.

⁶ The Payment Services Directive allows an extra day for the execution of paper-initiated credit transfers. The Rulebook currently describes interbank electronic payments only and does not take into account additional time permitted for processing paper-initiated transactions. This is considered to be a matter for each Participant to regulate with its customer in accordance with applicable laws.



4.3 SEPA Credit Transfer Processing Flow

4.3.1 SEPA Credit Transfer Processing Flow (PR-01)

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

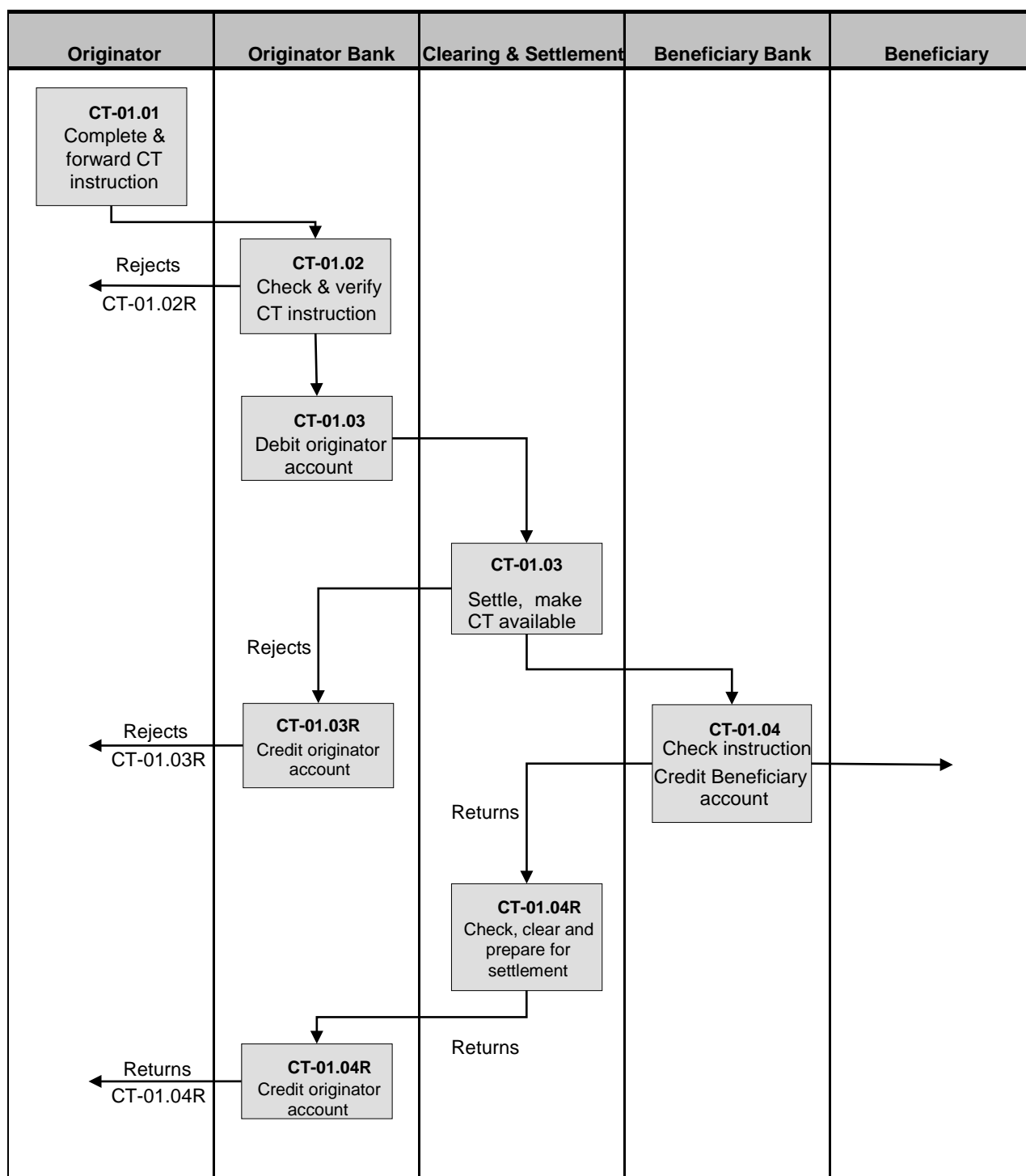


Figure 3: Credit Transfer Process



CT-01.01 The Originator completes and forwards the Credit Transfer Instruction. The instruction will be submitted by any means agreed between the Originator and the Originator Bank. The data elements to be provided are defined in dataset DS-01 below.

CT-01.02 The Originator Bank receives and checks if it has sufficient information to execute a payment instruction and that the instruction fulfils the conditions required by its procedures as to execution of the instruction including the authenticity of the instruction, and the checking of the format and plausibility of the BIC and IBAN.

Rejected instructions are covered by procedures described below.

CT-01.03 On or following D, the Originator Bank will debit the account of the Originator. This will be followed by the sending of the Credit Transfer Instruction to ensure receipt by the Beneficiary Bank via the selected CSM in accordance with the rules of the Scheme. The data elements to be provided are defined in dataset DS-02 below.

CT-01.04 The Beneficiary Bank should credit the account of the Beneficiary in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive,. The Beneficiary Bank will make the information of DS-04 available to the Beneficiary on the basis agreed between the Beneficiary and his Beneficiary Bank.



4.3.2 Recall Processing Flow (PR02)

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

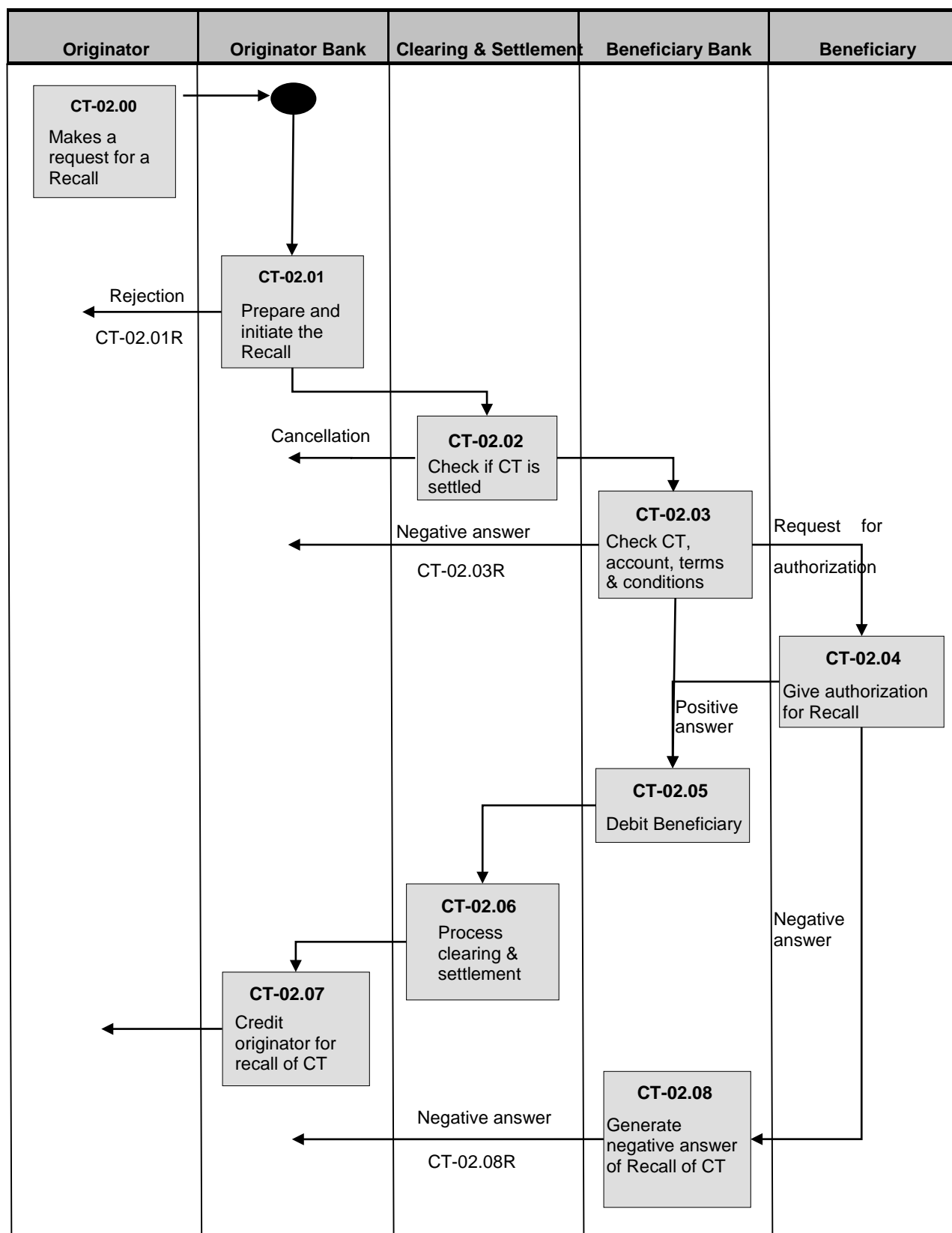


Figure 4: Credit Transfer Recall Process



- CT-02.00** The Originator Bank realizes the need to recall SCTs.
- &CT-02.01** It may also receive a request from the Originator (see CT-02.00). Before initiating the Recall procedure, the Originator Bank must check if the SCT(s) subject to the Recall:
- had an execution date towards the CSM of less than or equal to 10 Banking Business Days before the recall
 - has (have) really been wrongly executed for one of the reasons listed below:
 - Duplicate sending
 - Technical problems resulting in erroneous SCT(s)
 - Fraudulent originated Credit Transfer
- The path used for initiating the Recall should be identical to the one used for the SCT subject to the Recall.
- CT-02.01R** The Originator Bank can reject the request of the Originator to make a Recall when it judges that the SCT is not the subject of one of the foregoing reasons.
- CT-02.02** The CSM will check if the SCT is already executed, if not it should handle the Recall before execution according to its own procedures agreed with its participants. If the SCT is already executed the CSM will transfer the Recall to the Beneficiary Bank.
- CT-02.03** The Beneficiary Bank must always handle the Recall upon receipt of such request and provide either a positive or negative answer within 10 Banking Business Days. If the SCT was already credited to the Beneficiary's account, there are sufficient funds on the account and the funds are not yet returned, the Beneficiary Bank may, depending on the legislation in its country and/or contractual agreement with the Beneficiary:
- Generate immediate positive answer by debiting the account
 - Decide it is necessary to ask the Beneficiary for debit authorisation
 - Be obliged to get the Beneficiary's authorization to debit its account
- CT-02.03R** The Beneficiary Bank will generate a negative answer to the Originator Bank and give reason for it if:
- there are insufficient funds on the account
 - the account is closed
 - there is legal reason: to be explained in a clear text
 - Beneficiary's refusal
 - no response from beneficiary
 - Original Credit Transfer never received



- already returned transaction

- CT-02.04** If needed the Beneficiary is asked for his authorization for a Recall.
- CT-02.05** The Beneficiary Bank generates a positive answer to the Recall by debiting the account of the Beneficiary (if needed, the Beneficiary Bank waits until it has received the authorisation from the Beneficiary for debiting his account).
- CT-02.06** The CSM receives the positive answer to the Recall from the Beneficiary Bank and settles this with the Originator Bank.
- CT-02.07** The Originator Bank credits the account of the Originator with the amount of the positive answer to the Recall.
- CT-02.08** The Beneficiary Bank receives a negative answer or no answer from the Beneficiary to process the Recall and generates therefore a negative answer message.
- CT-02.08R** The Beneficiary Bank received no debit authorisation or no answer at all from the Beneficiary and generates therefore a negative answer message in which it gives the reason for refusal.

4.4 Exception Processing Flow

Credit transfer transactions are handled according to the time frame described in section 4.3.1. If, for whatever reason, any party cannot handle the transaction in the normal way, 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.

A '**Reject**' occurs when a credit transfer is not accepted for normal execution before interbank Settlement. If the rejection is at the point at which the Originator instructs the Originator Bank, for the purposes of the Scheme, the Originator Bank need only inform the Originator of the reason.

If it occurs in the interbank space the Reject must be sent as specified in DS-03 below.

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

- the transferred amount will be the Original Amount of the Credit Transfer Instruction
- the 'Reject' message is routed through the same path taken by the original credit transfer with no alteration of the data contained in the original credit transfer
- a record of the relevant data relating to the initial credit transfer, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included
- the initial credit transfer is identified by the original reference of the Originator Bank
- 'Reject' messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-R3, see below)

'Reject' messages should be transmitted on a same day basis and must at the latest be transmitted on the next Banking Business Day.



A **'Return'** occurs when a credit transfer is diverted from normal execution after **interbank Settlement**, and is sent by the Beneficiary Bank to the Originator Bank for a credit transfer that cannot be executed for valid reasons such as wrong account number or account closed with the consequence that the Beneficiary account cannot be credited on the basis of the information contained in the original credit transfer message. The Return procedure must not be used in cases where the Beneficiary's account has already been credited and the Beneficiary wishes to return the funds. Instead, the procedure of initiating a new Credit Transfer applies.

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

- the transferred amount will be the Original Amount of the Credit Transfer Instruction
- the Return message is routed through the same path taken by the original credit transfer (unless otherwise agreed between the Beneficiary Bank and the Originator Bank), with no alteration of the data contained in the original credit transfer. In the case of a 'Return' message to be sent to the Originator by the Originator Bank, the parties may agree a specific mechanism which may differ from the original path
- a record of the relevant data relating to the initial credit transfer, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included
- the initial credit transfer is identified by the original reference of the Originator Bank
- 'Return' messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-R3, see below)

'Return' messages initiated by the Beneficiary Bank must be transmitted to the Originator Bank within three Banking Business Days after Settlement Date.

The step by step process flow for Rejects and Returns are as follows:

CT-01.02R The Originator Bank must inform the Originator according to the timing agreed with the Originator

CT-01.03R The CSM must send the 'Reject' message to the Originator Bank at the latest on the next Banking Business Day following rejection.

Unless the Originator Bank is able and is willing to repair and resend the payment instruction within the Execution Time, the Originator Bank must inform the Originator that the instruction has been rejected and credit the Originator's account according to the timing agreed with the Originator. Any instruction that is repaired and re-sent by the Originator Bank shall be deemed to be a new Credit Transfer Instruction under this Rulebook, and the point in time of receipt of this instruction shall be interpreted accordingly.

CT-01.04R The Beneficiary Bank must send the 'Return' message to the Originator Bank through the selected CSM at the latest three Banking Business Days after Settlement Date and at the same time return the Funds.

The Originator Bank must credit the Originator's account according to the timing agreed with the Originator, and make the appropriate details available to the Originator.



A **Recall** occurs when the Originator Bank requests to cancel a SEPA Credit Transfer. The Recall procedure must be initiated by the Originator Bank within 10 Banking Business Days after execution date of the SCT subject to the Recall. The Recall procedure can be initiated only by the Originator Bank, which may do it on behalf of its customer. Before initiating the Recall procedure, the Originator Bank has to check if the SCT(s) are subject to one of the reasons listed below

A bank may initiate a Recall procedure for following reasons only:

- Duplicate sending
- Technical problems resulting in erroneous SCT(s)
- Fraudulent originated Credit Transfer

The main characteristics of a Recall (DS-05 and DS-06) are:

- the returned amount can differ from the Original Amount of the Credit Transfer Instruction. The Beneficiary Bank may decide to charge a fee to the Originator Bank.
- the Recall message is routed through the same path taken by the original credit transfer, with no alteration of the data contained in the original credit transfer.
- a record of the relevant data relating to the initial credit transfer, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included
- Recall messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-48, see below)

If initiated before settlement, the Recall will lead to a cancellation, according to the CSM's own procedures agreed with its participants. If initiated after settlement, the Recall will be forwarded by the CSM.

The step by step process flow for a Recall (PR02) is given in Section 4.3.2 and stipulates that the Beneficiary Bank has to provide the Originator Bank with an answer within 10 Banking Business Days following the SCT Recall request from the Originator Bank.

It is the decision of the Beneficiary Bank if it wants to charge a return fee to the Originator Bank. This practice is only allowed for a positive response to a Recall. For this purpose, a field is dedicated in the return message. This practice is limited to the recall procedure only and has under no circumstances effect on the normal return as defined in the SCT Rulebook. It is purely limited and restricted for recalls only.

Important note: the 'Request for Recall by the Originator' enters into force as of 18 November 2018

A **Request for Recall by the Originator** can be initiated by the Originator Bank after an Originator has requested the Originator Bank to reverse a settled credit transfer for a reason other than duplicate sending, technical problems resulting in erroneous Credit Transfer(s) and a fraudulently originated Credit Transfer. The Originator Bank 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 Credit Transfer. 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 (DS-07) are:

- The message for a Request for Recall by the Originator is routed through the same path which was used for the initial Credit Transfer



- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial Credit Transfer message, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included with no alteration of the data contained in the initial credit transfer
- The message contains a reason code (attribute AT-50) highlighting the reason for the Request for Recall by the Originator

Process steps for a Request for Recall by the Originator

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

- the Originator has provided a comprehensible reason for this request as this reason will be submitted to the Beneficiary for its consideration
- the debit date of the original Credit Transfer 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 Bank

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

The Originator Bank 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 Credit Transfer.

The path used for initiating the Request for Recall by the Originator has to be identical to the one used for the initial Credit Transfer.

Step 2 The CSM routes the Request for Recall by the Originator to the Beneficiary Bank.

Step 3 The Beneficiary Bank must always handle the Request for Recall by the Originator and provide either a positive or negative answer to the Originator Bank within 10 Banking Business Days after the receipt of the Request for Recall by the Originator. The Beneficiary Bank will present the Request for Recall by the Originator with the reason to the Beneficiary for its consideration.

The non-response to a Request for Recall by the Originator will be considered as a breach against the Rulebook.

Step 4A Upon receipt of a positive response from the Beneficiary (DS-08): the Beneficiary Bank debits the account of the Beneficiary and transfers the funds back via the CSM to the Originator Bank. If needed, the Beneficiary Bank waits until it has received the authorisation from the Beneficiary for debiting his account.

It is the decision of the Beneficiary Bank if it wants to charge a return fee to the Originator Bank. 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-08.

Step 4B Upon receipt of a negative response from the Beneficiary (DS-08): the Beneficiary Bank will route the Beneficiary's refusal via the CSM back to the Originator Bank. The Originator Bank communicates the refusal to the Request for Recall by the Originator to the Originator.



The communicated decision by the Beneficiary on the concerned initial Credit Transfer finalises the fate of the initial Credit Transfer from the perspective of both the Originator Bank and the Beneficiary Bank.

Step 4C In case of no response from the Beneficiary Bank after 10 Banking Business Days after the receipt of the Request for Recall by the Originator, the Originator Bank may send a Request for Status Update to the Beneficiary Bank.

Step 5 The Originator Bank credits the account of the Originator with the amount reported in the positive response message.

4.5 Inquiry process

<p>Important note: the section 4.5 enters into force as of 18 November 2018</p>
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4.5.1 SCT inquiry

An **SCT inquiry** occurs when a Scheme Participant requests information or clarification about the status of a Credit Transfer.

The Rulebook foresees the following reasons for a SCT inquiry:

- i. **Claim of Non-Receipt:** the Beneficiary claims not to have received the initial Credit Transfer. The Originator Bank is asked to investigate if and when the initial Credit Transfer had been executed. The cause for this claim can be at the Originator Bank, the Beneficiary Bank and/or in the clearing and settlement layer.

The assumption is that the Beneficiary will contact first the Originator, and that the Originator will launch a claim for non-receipt to the Originator Bank. The situation where the Beneficiary directly addresses a claim for non-receipt to the Beneficiary Bank is not described in the Scheme.

- ii. **Claim for Value Date Correction:** the Beneficiary claims that the initial Credit Transfer has been credited with a value date later than the date the amount would have been value dated had the transaction been correctly executed.

The Originator Bank is asked to investigate at what precise date the initial Credit Transfer had been executed. The cause for this claim can be at the Originator Bank, the Beneficiary Bank and/or in the clearing and settlement layer.

The assumption is that the Beneficiary will contact first the Originator, and that the Originator will launch a claim for late execution to the Originator Bank. The situation where the Beneficiary directly addresses a claim of late execution to the Beneficiary Bank is not described in the Scheme.

In case the cause does not fall within the responsibility of the Beneficiary Bank, then the Beneficiary Bank has the right to receive interest compensation from the Originator Bank.

This compensation is a variable amount, being the interest calculated for the number of calendar days between the original value date and the corrected value date of the original Credit Transfer. The rate to be applied for each day in a month is the EONIA rate applicable on the first banking business day of that month based on a 360 days year. The EONIA rate is a daily rate published by the ECB every day.



The Beneficiary Bank, if it decides so, may recover this compensation from the Originator Bank by specifying the compensation amount in AT-85 in the DS-10.

- iii. **Request for Status Update:** the Originator Bank can remind the Beneficiary Bank about the SCT inquiry reasons 'Claim of Non-Receipt' and 'Claim of Value Date Correction' that has been addressed earlier to the Beneficiary Bank and which the Beneficiary Bank has not yet replied to.

An SCT inquiry can only be made for a Credit Transfer when the (claimed) debit date of the concerned Credit Transfer falls within the period of 13 months preceding the date at which the Originator submits an inquiry for the reasons **i** and **ii** to the Originator Bank.

The main characteristics of a SCT inquiry (DS-09) are:

- The SCT inquiry message is routed through the same path which was used for the initial Credit Transfer / initial SCT inquiry message
- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial Credit Transfer/ initial SCT inquiry message, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included with no alteration of the data contained in the initial Credit Transfer/ initial SCT inquiry message
- The inquiry message concerns a single initial Credit Transfer or a reminder to a single earlier issued SCT inquiry. If several initial Credit Transfers or reminders to earlier issued SCT inquiries are concerned, then several SCT inquiry messages must be sent.

4.5.2 Response-to-SCT-inquiry

The **Response-to-SCT-inquiry** message is made by the Beneficiary Bank.

The concerned Beneficiary Bank addresses its response to the Originator Bank that initiated the SCT inquiry, informing the latter about

- The final investigation outcome (whether positive or negative) for a SCT inquiry and
- Optionally providing details about the corrective action undertaken

The non-response to an SCT inquiry will be considered as a breach against the Rulebook.

The main characteristics of a Response-to-SCT-Inquiry (DS-10) are:

- The response-to-SCT-inquiry message is routed through the same path which was used for the initial SCT inquiry message.
- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial SCT inquiry message, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included with no alteration of the data contained in the initial SCT inquiry message
- The response-to-SCT-inquiry message concerns a single SCT inquiry/ a reminder to a single earlier issued SCT inquiry at a time.
- The Beneficiary Bank has to provide a response-to-SCT-inquiry message about the concerned SCT inquiry within 10 Banking Business Days after it has received the SCT inquiry message.

It is the decision of the Beneficiary Bank if it wants to charge a fee to the Originator Bank for handling the SCT inquiry.



4.6 Business Requirements for Datasets

The datasets are the following:

DS-01	Customer to Bank Credit Transfer Information
DS-02	Interbank Payment Dataset
DS-03	Reject or Return Credit Transfer Dataset
DS-04	Bank to customer Credit Transfer Information
DS-05	Recall of Credit Transfer Dataset
DS-06	Answer to Recall of Credit Transfer Dataset
DS-07	Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset
DS-08	Response to the Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset
DS-09	SCT inquiry dataset
DS-10	Response-to-SCT-Inquiry dataset



4.6.1 DS-01 Customer to bank Credit Transfer Information



Identification:	DS-01
Name:	Customer to bank 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 credit transfer in euro • 05 The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the Credit Transfer Instruction • 07 The Requested Execution Date of the 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 Bank (only mandatory when Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory) • 24 The Beneficiary identification code • 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party • 29 The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party • 41 The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction • 44 The purpose of the credit transfer • 45 The category purpose of the credit transfer
Technical characteristics	From a business perspective, customer-to-bank Credit Transfer Instructions may be initiated as single or bulk payments. A single payment relates to one Originator account to be debited by a specified amount, and one Beneficiary account to be credited. A Bulk Payment relates to one Originator account to be debited for the total amount, and more than one Beneficiary account to be credited, each for an individually specified amount. Rules for bulk presentation are beyond the scope of the Scheme
Rules applied:	<p>The Originator Bank is obliged to accept customer-to-bank Credit Transfer Instruction messages at the request of the Originator which are based on the credit transfer ISO 20022 XML initiation message standards in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5.</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 Bank to the Beneficiary Bank in accordance with DS-02 subject to any overriding legal/regulatory requirements.</p> <p>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 Bank and/or Beneficiary Bank for the purpose of the execution of the payment to which the information relates</p>



Identification:	DS-01
Name:	Customer to bank Credit Transfer Information
Remarks	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5.</p> <p>For this dataset, the attribute 23 'The BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank' is only mandatory when the Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory. This attribute remains mandatory in DS-02 (interbank payment).</p>



4.6.2 DS-02 Interbank Payment Dataset

Identification:	DS-02
Name:	The interbank payment dataset
Description:	This dataset describes the content of the interbank 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 Bank or the Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory) • 04 The amount of the credit transfer in euro • 05 The Remittance Information (Optional) • 06 The BIC code of the Originator Bank • 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 • 22 The address of the Beneficiary (Optional) • 23 The BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank • 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 SEPA electronic credit transfer Scheme • 41 The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction • 42 The Settlement Date of the credit transfer • 43 The Originator Bank's reference number of the credit transfer message • 44 The purpose of the credit transfer (Optional) • 45 The category purpose of the credit transfer (Optional)
Technical characteristics	From a business perspective, interbank credit transfers are always considered to be single payments, each containing one Originator account and one Beneficiary account. The use of term "bulk payments" in the interbank space refers to the physical layer of the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme interbank Implementation Guidelines
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 interbank payment message, subject to any overriding legal/regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Regarding AT-45, when the agreement between Originator and Originator Bank only involves a specific processing at Originator Bank level, said Originator Bank is not obliged to send AT-45 to the Beneficiary Bank as part of DS-02.</p>
Remarks	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5



4.6.3 DS-03 Reject or Return Credit Transfer Dataset

Identification:	DS-03
Name:	The Reject or Return credit transfer dataset
Description:	This dataset describes the content of a Reject or Return credit transfer (mandatory unless otherwise indicated)
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 credit transfer• R4 The Settlement Date for the Return• R5 The specific reference of the bank initiating the Reject/Return• An exact copy of all the attributes of the received DS-02 which is being returned/rejected

4.6.4 DS-04 - Bank to customer credit transfer information

Identification:	DS-04
Name:	The bank to customer credit transfer information
Description:	Description of the minimum information that a Beneficiary Bank 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 credit transfer 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 Credit Transfer Transaction• 42 The Settlement Date of the credit transfer (optional)• 44 The purpose of the credit transfer (optional)



Identification:	DS-04
Name:	The bank to customer credit transfer information
Rules applied:	<p>Where any of the above attributes, optional or not, are present in an interbank payment message (DS-02) the contents must be made available in full by the Beneficiary Bank to the Beneficiary, subject to any prior agreement to the contrary.</p> <p>Where the Beneficiary and Beneficiary Bank 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 Bank 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:	These attributes reflect business requirements

4.6.5 DS-05 Recall of Credit Transfer Dataset

Identification:	DS-05
Name:	The Recall of a Credit Transfer Dataset
Description:	This dataset contains the messages for description of the minimum information that an Originator Bank needs to make available to the Beneficiary Bank
Attributes contained:	<p><u>Request for Recall of Credit Transfer:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which is being recalled.• 04 The amount of the Credit Transfer in euro• 48 The Recall reason code• R2 Identification of the type of party initiating the "R" message• R7 The specific reference of the bank initiating the Recall• 49 Additional Information to AT-48 The Recall reason code
Remarks:	Except for AT-49, these attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5.



4.6.6 DS-06 Answer to a Recall of Credit Transfer Dataset

Identification:	DS-06
Name:	Answer to a Recall of Credit Transfer Dataset
Description:	This dataset contains the messages for the description for sending the answer to a Recall of Credit Transfer Dataset
Attributes contained:	<p><u>Positive response for a Recall of a Credit Transfer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which is being recalled. • 47 The fee for the positive answer to a Recall in euro (optional) • 46 The returned amount of the positive answer to the Recall in euro • R1 The type of "R" message • R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the "R" message • R7 The specific reference of the bank initiating the Recall • R8 The Settlement Date for the positive answer to the Recall <p><u>Negative response for a Recall of a Credit Transfer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which is being recalled. • R6 Reason code for non-acceptance of the Recall
Remarks:	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5

4.6.7 DS-07 Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset

Identification:	DS-07
Name:	Request for Recall by the Originator dataset
Description:	This dataset contains the attributes describing the minimum information that the Originator Bank needs to make available in a Request for Recall by the Originator
Attributes contained:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator • 51 The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator • 52 Additional Information to AT-50 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator • An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to
Remarks:	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5.</p> <p>In case the reason code 'Request for Status Update' is used, an exact copy of the original Request for Recall by the Originator needs to be provided instead of the copy of DS-02.</p>



4.6.8 DS-08 Response to the Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset

Identification:	DS-08
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 Bank to a Request for Recall by the Originator
Attributes contained:	<p><u>Positive response</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to• 51 The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator• 53 The returned amount of the positive answer to the Request for Recall by the Originator in euro• 54 The settlement date for the positive answer to the Request for Recall by the Originator• 56 Fee for the positive response to a Request for Recall by the Originator in euro <p><u>Negative response</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to• 51 The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator• 55 Reason code for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator• 57 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 SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5

4.6.9 DS-09 SCT inquiry dataset

Identification:	DS-09
Name:	SCT inquiry dataset
Description:	This dataset contains the attributes describing the minimum information that a Scheme Participant needs to make available in a SCT inquiry
Attributes contained:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 80 SCT inquiry reason code• 81 The specific SCT inquiry reference of the Scheme Participant initiating the SCT inquiry• 82 Additional Information to AT-80 SCT inquiry reason code• An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which the SCT inquiry relates to



Identification:	DS-09
Name:	SCT inquiry dataset
Remarks:	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5.</p> <p>In case the SCT Inquiry reason code 'Request for Status Update' is used, an exact copy of the original SCT inquiry needs to be provided instead of the copy of DS-02.</p>

4.6.10 DS-10 Response-to-SCT-inquiry dataset

Identification:	DS-10
Name:	Response-to-SCT-inquiry dataset
Description:	This dataset contains the attributes for describing the response to an SCT inquiry from the Scheme Participant whom the SCT inquiry has been addressed to
Attributes contained:	<p><u>Response to Claim of Non-Receipt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81 The specific SCT inquiry reference of the Scheme Participant initiating the SCT inquiry • An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which the SCT inquiry relates to • 42 The Settlement Date of the credit transfer • 83 Non-receipt of the credit transfer • 86 Fee for handling the SCT inquiry (optional) <p><u>Response to Claim of Value Date Correction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81 The specific SCT inquiry reference of the Scheme Participant initiating the SCT inquiry • An exact copy of the original Interbank payment dataset (DS-02) which the SCT inquiry relates to • 84 New value date of the credit transfer based on the new settlement date • 85 The interest compensation recovered by the Beneficiary Bank from the Originator Bank (optional) • 86 Fee for handling the SCT inquiry (optional)
Remarks:	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5



4.7 Business Requirements for Attributes

This section defines the business requirements for the attributes used by the Scheme. The attributes used in the credit transfer 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 – 79 for other attributes of a compliant Credit Transfer
- 80 onwards for attributes related to SCT inquiries and related responses
- R01 onwards for attributes of Rejects/Returns/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 credit transfer in euro
AT-05	The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the Credit Transfer Instruction
AT-06	The BIC code of the Originator Bank
AT-07	The Requested Execution Date of the 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 Bank
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 Scheme
AT-41	The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction
AT-42	The Settlement Date of the credit transfer
AT-43	The Originator Bank's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction
AT-44	The purpose of the credit transfer
AT-45	The category purpose of the credit transfer
AT-46	The returned amount of the positive answer to the Recall in euro
AT-47	The fee for the positive answer to the Recall in euro
AT-48	The Recall reason code
AT-49	Additional Information to AT-48 The Recall reason code



AT-50	Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-51	The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-52	Additional Information to AT-50 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-53	The returned amount of the positive answer to the Request for Recall by the Originator in euro
AT-54	The settlement date for the positive answer to the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-55	Reason code for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator
AT-56	Fee for the positive response to a Request for Recall by the Originator in euro
AT-57	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-80	The SCT inquiry reason code
AT-81	The specific SCT inquiry reference of the Scheme Participant initiating the SCT inquiry
AT-82	Additional Information to AT-80 SCT inquiry reason code
AT-83	Non-receipt of the credit transfer
AT-84	New value date of the credit transfer based on the new settlement date
AT-85	The interest compensation recovered by the Beneficiary Bank from the Originator Bank
AT-86	Fee for handling the SCT inquiry
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 credit transfer
AT-R4	The Settlement Date for the Return
AT-R5	The specific reference of the bank initiating the Reject/Return
AT-R6	The Reason code for non-acceptance of the Recall
AT-R7	The specific reference of the bank initiating the Recall
AT-R8	The Settlement Date for the positive Answer to the Recall



4.7.1 Attribute Details

Identification:	AT-01
Name:	The IBAN of the account of the Originator
Description:	The account number (only the IBAN) of the Originator to be debited for the Credit Transfer Instruction

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

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

Identification:	AT-04
Name:	The amount of the credit transfer in euro
Description:	The amount contains two parts, the first is expressed in euro, and the second is expressed in euro cents 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 The combined value of 0,00 euro (zero euro and zero euro cent) is not allowed



Identification:	AT-05
Name:	The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the Credit Transfer 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: http://www.europeanpaymentscouncil.eu/content.cfm?page=eact_standard_for_unstructured_remittance_information (reference [15])</p> <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 [13]) 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 a Structured Creditor Reference with a Credit Transfer Instruction, it is recommended that the Originator Bank 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 Bank
Description:	See Chapter 7

Identification:	AT-07
Name:	The Requested Execution Date of the instruction
Description:	This date corresponds with a date requested by an Originator for commencing the execution of the Credit Transfer Instruction as described in section 4.2.1.



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:	<p>The International Bank Account Number used to uniquely identify the account of a customer at a financial institution</p> <p>The ISO standard 13616 applies</p>

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 Bank
Description:	For the dataset DS-01, the provision of the BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank is only mandatory when the Beneficiary Bank 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 The Beneficiary Reference Party is a person on behalf of or in connection with whom the Beneficiary receives a payment. 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

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 Scheme
Description:	To differentiate SEPA Credit Transfer Instructions from those of any other scheme sharing common logical and physical models



Identification:	AT-41
Name:	The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction
Description:	This reference identifies for a given Originator each Credit Transfer Transaction presented to the Originator Bank, in a unique way. This number will be transmitted in the entire process of the handling of the credit transfer transactions 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 a credit transfer. The Originator must define the internal structure of this reference; it can only be expected to be meaningful to the Originator.
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 credit transfer
Description:	The date on which obligations with respect to Funds transfer between Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank are discharged. In the message from Originator Bank, it contains the requested Settlement Date, whereas in the message delivered to the Beneficiary Bank, it contains the Settlement Date applied

Identification:	AT-43
Name:	The Originator Bank's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction
Description:	The reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction given by the Originator Bank, which is to be delivered unaltered to the Beneficiary Bank

Identification:	AT-44
Name:	The purpose of the credit transfer
Description:	The purpose of the credit transfer is the underlying reason for the credit transfer transaction, i.e. information on the nature of such transaction.
Value range:	All codes part of the ISO standard are accepted

Identification:	AT-45
Name:	The category purpose of the credit transfer
Description:	The category purpose of the credit transfer is information on the high level nature of the credit transfer transaction. It can have different goals: allow the Originator Bank to offer a specific processing agreed with the Originator, or allow the Beneficiary Bank to apply a specific processing



Value range:	All codes part of the ISO standard are accepted
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Identification:	AT-46
Name:	The returned amount of the positive answer 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 answer 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, 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-47
Name:	The fee for the positive answer 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, 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>

Identification:	AT-48
Name:	The Recall reason code
Description:	<p>This code explains the reason for the Recall for a Collection. It is defined by the Originator Bank who initiates the Recall. It can be used by the Beneficiary Bank to inform the Beneficiary about the reason for debit of the account of the Beneficiary.</p>
Value range:	<p>Codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duplicate sending• Technical problems resulting in erroneous SCTs• Fraudulent originated credit transfer



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

Identification:	AT-50
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 Bank 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-51
Name:	The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	This reference is determined by the Originator Bank that initiates the Request for Recall by the Originator on the initial credit transfer transaction. It must be forwarded to the Beneficiary Bank.

Identification:	AT-52
Name:	Additional Information to AT-50 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	The Originator Bank may use this attribute for including additional information on AT-50. The text shall be in a comprehensible language to the Beneficiary Bank receiving the Request for Recall by the Originator who is obliged to act upon this information received.



Identification:	AT-53
Name:	The returned amount of the positive answer 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-54
Name:	The settlement date for the positive answer to the Request for Recall by the Originator
Description:	The date on which the returned amount is settled by the CSM

Identification:	AT-55
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• Insufficient funds on the account• No response from Beneficiary• Already recalled transaction

Identification:	AT-56
Name:	Fee for the positive response to a 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 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-57
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:	Subject to the data protection laws which apply to the Beneficiary Bank, the Beneficiary Bank provides all information available of the Beneficiary. This gives the Originator all information to file a legal claim. This is an optional attribute.

Identification:	AT-80
Name:	The SCT inquiry reason code
Description:	This code explains the reason for making a SCT inquiry. It is defined by the Scheme Participant who initiates the SCT inquiry.
Value range:	Codes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Claim of Non-Receipt• Claim of Value Date Correction• Request for Status Update (Tracer)

Identification:	AT-81
Name:	The specific SCT inquiry reference of the Scheme Participant initiating the SCT inquiry
Description:	This reference is determined by the Scheme Participant that initiates the SCT inquiry on the initial credit transfer transaction/ initial SCT inquiry. It must be forwarded to the Scheme Participant whom the SCT inquiry is addressed to.

Identification:	AT-82
Name:	Additional Information to AT-80 SCT inquiry reason code
Description:	<p>The Scheme Participant may use this attribute for including additional information on AT-80. The text shall be in a comprehensible language to the Scheme Participant receiving the SCT inquiry who is obliged to act upon this information received.</p> <p>In case the SCT inquiry concerns a "Claim of Value Date Correction", the Originator Bank should use this attribute to report the date and time at which the Originator Bank received the credit transfer instruction from the Originator and to report the initially expected settlement date.</p>



Identification:	AT-83
Name:	Non-receipt of the credit transfer
Description:	In response to the "Claim of Non-Receipt" SCT inquiry from the Originator Bank, the Beneficiary Bank reports that it has not received the original credit transfer.

Identification:	AT-84
Name:	New value date of the credit transfer based on the new settlement date
Description:	In response to the "Claim of Value Date Correction" SCT inquiry from the Originator Bank, the Beneficiary Bank reports the new value date granted to the Beneficiary for the original credit transfer under DS-02

Identification:	AT-85
Name:	The interest compensation recovered by the Beneficiary Bank from the Originator Bank
Description:	<p>It is an optional attribute restricted to a "Claim of Value Date Correction" SCT inquiry only.</p> <p>The interest compensation is calculated by the Beneficiary Bank and is sent to the Originator Bank through the CSM provided that the Originator Bank has acknowledged its responsibility in the late execution of the credit transfer.</p> <p>This compensation is a variable amount, being the interest calculated for the number of calendar days between the original value date and the corrected value date for the original credit transfer under DS-02.</p>

Identification:	AT-86
Name:	Fee for handling the SCT inquiry
Description:	It is an optional attribute for the Beneficiary Bank when responding to a 'Claim of Non-Receipt' or a 'Claim of Value Date Correction' inquiry.



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 credit transfer transaction
Value range:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reject• Return• Recall

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 Reject/Return message or the Recall message.
Value range:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Values applying for Reject/Return messages:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Originator Bank○ CSM○ Beneficiary Bank• Values applying for Recall messages:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Originator○ Originator Bank



Identification:	AT-R3
Name:	The reason code for non-acceptance of the credit transfer
Description:	This code identifies the reason for the non-acceptance of the credit transfer
Value range:	<p>The reasons for a Reject by the Originator Bank or the CSM are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Account identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid IBAN)• Bank identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid BIC)• Duplicate payment• File received after Cut-off Time• Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid File format• Regulatory reason• Reason not specified• Beneficiary Bank not registered under this BIC in the CSM• Originator Bank not registered under this BIC in the CSM <p>The reasons for a Return by the Beneficiary Bank are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Account address invalid• Account blocked, reason not specified• Account closed• Account identifier invalid (i.e. invalid IBAN or account number does not exist)• Bank identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid BIC)• Beneficiary deceased• By order of the Beneficiary• Credit transfer forbidden on this type of account (e.g. savings account)• Duplicate payment• Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid File format• Regulatory reason• Reason not specified

Identification:	AT-R4
Name:	The Settlement Date for the Return
Description:	The date on which the amount of the return is settled by the CSM

Identification:	AT-R5
Name:	The specific reference of the bank initiating the Reject/Return
Description:	This reference, determined by the bank that initiates the Reject or Return of the credit transfer transaction, must be forwarded in the handling of the Reject/Return message to the Originator Bank and optionally to the Originator. It must be specified in any request by the Originator or the Originator Bank to the initiating party to obtain more information about the reasons for the Reject/Return



Identification:	AT-R6
Name:	The Reason code for non-acceptance of the Recall
Description:	The codes defines the reason for non-acceptance of the Recall
Value range	Codes are: <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-R7
Name:	The specific reference of the bank initiating the Recall
Description:	This reference is determined by the bank that initiates the Recall of the credit transfer transaction, must be forwarded in the handling of the Recall message to the Beneficiary Bank and optionally to the Beneficiary. It must be specified in any request by the Beneficiary or the Beneficiary Bank to the initiating party to obtain more information about the reasons for the Recall

Identification:	AT-R8
Name:	The Settlement Date for the positive answer 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 SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme is on the basis of compliance with the following guiding principles:

- Scheme Participants from all countries in SEPA participate on the basis that the level playing field principle is respected.
- All adhering Scheme Participants shall comply with the SEPA Credit Transfer 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 SEPA Credit Transfer 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
- the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-Bank Implementation Guidelines
- the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines
- 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 both Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank.



Each Participant needs to determine how to achieve full reachability for the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme. There are several ways for Participants to send and receive euro payment transactions to and from other Participants across SEPA.

A Participant can use the 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 Bank to perform any functions in relation to an obligation arising under the Rulebook. The Participant shall ensure that its arrangements with such Intermediary Bank 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 Bank at its own risk.

5.4 Eligibility for participation

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

- be active in the business of providing banking and/or payment services to customers,
- be active in the business of providing 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
- be either incorporated and licensed in a SEPA country or territory, or licensed by an appropriate EEA regulatory body
- 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
- maintain a sufficient level of liquidity and capital in accordance with regulatory requirements to which it is subject
- 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
- comply fully with applicable regulations in respect of money laundering, sanctions restrictions and terrorist financing
- 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
- develop and effect operational and risk control measures appropriate to the business undertaken by the Participant, such as the risk mitigation provisions set out in the Rulebook and in Annex II to the Rulebook.

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

- 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;
- the institutions referred to in points (2) to (23) of Article 2 (5) of Directive (EU) 2013/36/EU;
- a bank which is authorised in accordance with Article 3 of the Federal Law on Banks and Savings Banks of 8 November 1934 by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA);



- a bank which is authorised by the Central Bank of San Marino in accordance with Article 7, Part I, Title II, of the Sammarinese Law No. 165 (approved on November 17th 2005) and with Regulation No. 07 of 2007;
- an undertaking incorporated in Jersey and registered with the Jersey Financial Services Commission to conduct deposit-taking business under the Banking Business (Jersey) Law 1991;
- an undertaking incorporated in Guernsey and registered with the Guernsey Financial Services Commission to conduct deposit-taking business under the Banking Supervision (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1994; or
- an undertaking incorporated in the Isle of Man and licensed by the Isle of Man Financial Services Authority to conduct deposit-taking business under the Isle of Man Financial Services Act 2008.

An applicant which has been authorised as a payment institution under Article 11⁷ 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:

- be active in the business of providing banking and/or payment services to customers
- be either incorporated and licensed in a SEPA country or territory or licensed by an appropriate EEA regulatory body
- maintain a sufficient level of liquidity and capital in accordance with regulatory requirements to which it is subject
- comply fully with applicable regulations in respect of money laundering, sanctions restrictions and terrorist financing
- 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:

- that it is able to pay its debts as they fall due or that it is not insolvent; or
- 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,

unless there are exceptional circumstances or the applicant is not the treasury of an EEA member state or Switzerland. However, the CAC 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 Scheme Management Board ("SMB").

Any references in the Rulebook to a "bank" or "banks" shall be construed as including any undertaking or institution which is eligible under any of the categories listed above in this section.

⁷ Or the Article 10 of the reference [2]



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 and 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 Credit Transfer Scheme List of Participants

The Credit Transfer Scheme List of Participants shall be maintained in good and up-to-date order and arrangements will be made for such list to be made available to Participants when issued or updated.

Such list shall contain:

- 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 Scheme Management 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 Bank

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

- ensure that Terms and Conditions exist governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme;
- ensure that such Terms and Conditions are consistent with the Rulebook;
- ensure that such Terms and Conditions make adequate provision for the Originator Bank's succession (e.g. through merger or acquisition), in accordance with the Rulebook;
- not restrict its Originators from obtaining similar services relating to the Scheme from any other Originator Bank;
- provide to the Beneficiary Bank 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 Bank to comply with its obligations under the Rulebook;
- identify the payment to the Beneficiary Bank as a payment made under the terms of the Scheme;
- treat any Credit Transfer Instruction not fulfilling the requirements of the Rulebook outside the Scheme or decline to process such instruction;
- provide to Originators the means of initiating Credit Transfer Instructions and accepting the applicable data and format requirements;
- provide to Originators information on the Cut-off Time for the submission and execution of Credit Transfer Instructions through each available channel;
- ensure the authenticity and validity of the Originator's instructions;
- validate each Credit Transfer Instruction, accept (subject to account status and the terms of its agreement with the Originator) each valid Credit Transfer Instruction, and reject each invalid Credit Transfer Instruction. For these purposes, validation includes checking the plausibility of the IBAN of the Beneficiary and the validity of the Beneficiary Bank's BIC;
- accept Credit Transfer Instruction messages at the request of the Originator that comply with the standards set out in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines;
- 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;
- following acceptance of a Credit Transfer Instruction, debit the specified account of the Originator, route the credit transfer to the specified Beneficiary Bank for credit of the account of the Beneficiary identified in the Credit Transfer Instruction;
- provide an explanation to the Originator and/or the Beneficiary Bank as to how a Credit Transfer Instruction has been processed and provide to the Originator all reasonably requested information in the event of a dispute;
- ensure that all Credit Transfer Instructions comply with the standards set out in the Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-Bank Implementation Guidelines;
- effect exception processing in accordance with the Rulebook;
- ensure the ongoing compliance of its own rules, procedures and agreements with the laws and regulations applicable to them;
- enter into an agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme only after applying the principles of Know Your Customer;



- ensure that such agreement is consistent with the Rulebook and that such agreement is complete, unambiguous and enforceable;
- enter into legally binding agreements with their 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;
- require the CSM(s) to which it is connected to act in compliance with the scheme rules;
- provide Originators with adequate information on their risks as well as the respective rights and obligations of the Originator, Beneficiary, Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank, where relevant, including those specified in the applicable legislation, in relation to the SEPA 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;
- 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;
- without delay report to the EPC about issues or complaints related to SEPA credit transfer 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 Bank's obligations in respect of a Credit Transfer Instruction, that the Beneficiary has provided to the Originator the IBAN of the Beneficiary's account to be credited (and the BIC when the Originator Bank or the Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory). Furthermore, the Originator Bank has no obligations to transmit data relating to the remittance unless this has been provided by the Originator.

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

- provide the Originator Bank with sufficient information for the Originator Bank to make the credit transfer in compliance with the Rulebook;
- supply the required payment data accurately, consistently, and completely.

5.8 Obligations of a Beneficiary Bank

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

- ensure that Terms and Conditions exist governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme;
- ensure that such Terms and Conditions are consistent with the Rulebook;
- ensure that such Terms and Conditions make adequate provision for the Beneficiary Bank's succession, in accordance with the Rulebook;
- provide Beneficiaries with adequate information on the respective rights and obligations of the Originator, Beneficiary, Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank in relation to the Scheme, and information about the service level offered and any charges that apply to the service being performed;



- apply the standards set out in the Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-Bank Implementation Guidelines to the processing of its received payment instructions and to the provision of information to its Customers.
- effect exception processing in accordance with the Rulebook;
- receive the SEPA Credit Transfer from the Originator Bank and credit the account of the Beneficiary identified by the IBAN in the Credit Transfer Instruction as the unique identifier, provided that applicable regulations in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing have been complied with;
- validate the syntax of the Credit Transfer Instruction, 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;
- credit the account of the Beneficiary with the full amount of the payment in accordance with the time cycle defined in Chapter 4, or for a lesser amount subject to any agreement with the Beneficiary under which the Beneficiary Bank may deduct its own fees from the amount transferred before crediting the Beneficiary's account;
- in the event of a dispute, provide to the Originator Bank an explanation as to how a Credit Transfer Instruction has been processed and any further information reasonably requested;
- provide to the Beneficiary the IBAN and BIC relating to his account;
- ensure the ongoing compliance of its own rules, procedures and agreements with the laws and regulations applicable to them;
- enter into an agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme only after applying the principles of Know Your Customer;
- ensure that such agreement is consistent with the Rulebook and that such agreement is complete, unambiguous and enforceable;
- enter into legally binding agreements with their 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;
- require the CSM(s) to which it is connected to act in compliance with the scheme rules;
- provide Beneficiaries with adequate information on their risks as well as the respective rights and obligations of the Originator, Beneficiary, Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank, where relevant, including those specified in the applicable legislation, in relation to the SEPA 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;
- 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;
- 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 a SEPA Credit Transfer shall be liable to the other Participant who is also party to that SEPA Credit Transfer 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 SEPA Credit Transfer 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 SEPA Credit Transfer insofar as relevant to the operation of the Scheme;
3. any operational failure of the relevant Participant, its employees or agents relating to the SEPA Credit Transfer 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:

- The maximum amount which may be claimed in respect of a Loss is the amount of the SEPA Credit Transfer.
- The cap on liability applies even if there has been gross negligence by the liable Participant, its employees or agents.
- 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.
- 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.
- A Loss which results from action taken to limit or manage risk shall not be claimed.
- 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 CAC, 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 CAC, the Participant and the CAC 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 SEPA Credit Transfer 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 Credit Transfer Scheme List of 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 Bank and the Beneficiary and Beneficiary Bank 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 SEPA Credit Transfers.

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 Charter.

SEPA Scheme Management comprises two functions. The first function involves managing the development and evolution of the Scheme and the second function involves the administration of the Scheme and the process of ensuring compliance with its rules. The detailed rules that describe the operation of these functions are set out in the Internal Rules of SEPA Scheme Management at Annex II of the Rulebook.

6.1 Development and Evolution

The development and evolution function of SEPA Scheme Management establishes 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 Scheme Participants, SEPA service suppliers, end-users as well as other concerned groups.

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 Administration and Compliance

The administration and compliance function of SEPA Scheme Management establishes rules and procedures for administering the adherence process for the Scheme, for addressing cases of claimed non-compliance by Participants with the rules of the Scheme and for addressing situations where Participants are unable to resolve their grievances through local, national dispute resolution methods.

In addition, the Internal Rules provide for an appeals process on decisions taken by the CAC on adherence and complaints matters. The appeals function is delegated by the EPC Charter and the Internal Rules to the Appeals Committee.

The administration and compliance function aims to ensure that the Schemes are administered fairly and transparently at every stage in accordance with the Rulebook and general principles of applicable law.

The administration and compliance function shall be performed by the SMB and the CAC as set out in detail in the Internal Rules.

The roles, rights and powers of the SMB, the CAC and the Appeals Committee are set out in detail in the Internal Rules and in the EPC Charter.

The SMB, the CAC and the Appeals Committee 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, the CAC and the Appeals Committee are established by the EPC in accordance with the EPC Charter and the Internal Rules as organs of the EPC. In this Rulebook, references to the rights, obligations and entitlements of the SMB, the CAC and the Appeals Committee 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 section 3 of the Internal Rules.

The Internal Rules shall be binding on Participants in accordance with section 1.4 and 5.2 of the Rulebook.



7. DEFINED TERMS IN THE RULEBOOK

Term	Definition
Acceptance Date	As defined in section 4.2.1 of the Rulebook.
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>
Appeals Committee	EPC committee that performs the appeals function of SEPA Scheme Management as defined in the Internal Rules.
Banking Business Day	Banking Business Day means, in relation to a Participant, a day on which that Participant is open for business, as required for the execution of a SEPA Credit Transfer.
Beneficiary	See section 3.1
Beneficiary Bank	See section 3.1
Beneficiary Reference Party	See section 4.7.1 AT-28
BIC	See <i>Business Identifier Code</i>
Bulk Payment	See section 4.6.1
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 credit transfer	See section 4.7.1
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.
Compliance and Adherence Committee or "CAC"	EPC committee that performs the compliance functions of SEPA Scheme Management.



Term	Definition
CSM	A Clearing and Settlement Mechanism. For more info see section 3.1.
Credit Transfer Instruction	An instruction given by an Originator to an Originator Bank requesting the execution of a credit transfer transaction, comprising such information as is necessary for the execution the credit transfer and is directly or indirectly initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive.
Credit Transfer Service Provider	Credit transfer service providers include payment service providers, technical service providers offering technical services for purposes directly linked to the Scheme, the clearing provider and the settlement provider.
Credit Transfer Transaction	An instruction executed by an Originator Bank by forwarding the Transaction to a CSM for forwarding the Transaction to the Beneficiary Bank
Credit Transfer Scheme List of Participants	The list of Participants published by the EPC under Chapter 5 and the Internal Rules.
Customer	Non-bank Originator or Beneficiary
Customer Account	The account held by a Customer in the books of a Participant
Cut-off Time	The Rulebook defines time cycles expressed in the time-unit "day". More detailed time limits expressed in "hours-minutes" must be specified by all Participants and CSMs, for operating the Scheme.
D	See section 4.2.1
EBA	Euro Banking Association
ECSA	A European Credit Sector Association
EPC	The European Payments Council
EPC Charter	The Charter of the European Payments Council dated 18 June 2004, as amended from time to time.
EU	The European Union
File	An electronic envelope containing a number of transactions that allows the receiver of the File to control its integrity. A File may contain a single transaction, or several single transactions, or groups of transactions.



Term	Definition
Funds	In relation to a payment transaction shall mean cash, scriptural money and electronic money as defined in Directive 2000/46/EC
IBAN	International Bank Account Number (IBAN): uniquely identifies an individual account at a specific financial institution in a particular country (ISO 13616).
Intermediary Bank	As described in clause 3.4, a bank which is neither that of the Originator nor that of the Beneficiary and which participates in the execution of a credit transfer.
Internal Rules	The Scheme Management Internal 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.
Loss	Shall have the meaning given in section 5.9 of the Rulebook.
Major Incidents	<p>An incident should be classified as 'major' if it has caused significant business disruption or interrupted the smooth functioning of the Scheme (e.g. major network or scheme operation failure or a major fraud incident involving the loss of sensitive payment data).</p> <p>Moreover, if it has or may have a material impact on the security, integrity or continuity of scheme participant's payment-related processes and/or the security of sensitive payment data or funds it shall also be considered as 'major'.</p> <p>The assessment of materiality should consider the number of potentially affected users, the amount(s) at risk and the impact on other scheme participants or other payment infrastructures, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Further detailed elements for the classification of an incident as 'major' shall be published and kept updated by the EPC on its website in EPC230-16.</p>
Original Amount	Original ordered amount for a credit transfer as specified by the ordering Customer to the ordering bank.
Originator	See section 3.1
Originator Bank	See section 3.1



Term	Definition
Originator Reference Party	See section 4.7.1 AT-08
Participant	An entity accepted to be a part of the Scheme in accordance with section 5.4 of the Rulebook.
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).
Purpose of the credit transfer	See section 4.7.1
Reachability	Reachability is the concept that all payment accounts in SEPA are accessible for the receiving of payments in the Scheme
Recalls	See section 4.4
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 4.4
Remittance Information	Information supplied by the Originator in the credit transfer transaction 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 Credit Transfer Instruction in accordance with section 4.2.1 of the Rulebook.
Returns	See section 4.4
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 SEPA Credit Transfer Rulebook, as amended from time to time.



Term	Definition
Scheme	The SEPA Credit Transfer 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.
SEPA	SEPA is the area where citizens, companies and other economic actors will be able to make and receive payments in euro, within all the EU Member States, whether between or within national boundaries under the same basic conditions, rights and obligations, regardless of their location. For the geographical scope, see (Reference [14]).
SEPA Credit Transfer	The SEPA Credit Transfer is the payment instrument governed by the rules of the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme for making credit transfer payments in euro throughout the SEPA from bank accounts to other bank accounts.
SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines	The SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines set out the rules for implementing the credit transfer ISO 20022 XML standards in the Customer to Bank space, constitute a binding supplement to the Rulebook, described with reference [12] in the Rulebook.
SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-Bank Implementation Guidelines	The SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-Bank Implementation Guidelines set out the rules for implementing the credit transfer ISO 20022 XML standards in the interbank space, constitute a binding supplement to the Rulebook, described with reference [1] in the Rulebook.
SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme	The SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme is the payments scheme for making direct debits across SEPA, as set out in the SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook.
SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook	The Rulebook setting out rules and business standards for the SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme.
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 interbank level in a competitive environment.



Term	Definition
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 Bank and Beneficiary Bank.
Settlement Date	The date on which obligations with respect to funds transfer between Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank are discharged.
Share or SHA	The share principle means that the Originator and Beneficiary are charged separately and individually by the Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank respectively. The basis and level of charges to Customers are entirely a matter for individual Participants.
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 bank has with its Customers (and which may contain dispositions about their rights and obligations related to SEPA Credit Transfers. These dispositions may also be included in a specific agreement, at the Participant's choice).
Time Cycle	This describes the time constraints of a process in terms of days per key process step.
Unresolved Issue	Any dispute in relation to the Rulebook.



ANNEX I SEPA CREDIT TRANSFER ADHERENCE AGREEMENT



SEPA 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 Credit Transfer Scheme (the “**Scheme**”) is a pan-European 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 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 and 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:



- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 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. 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.
- 2.4 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 Credit Transfer Scheme

- (F) 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
- (G) 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.
- (H) The information supplied above shall be recorded on the EPC's Register of Participants for the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme.
- (I) 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.
- (J) 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 SCHEME MANAGEMENT INTERNAL RULES

Public – Internal Use – Confidential – Strictest Confidence

Distribution: N/A

SEPA SCHEME MANAGEMENT INTERNAL 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 replace the existing SEPA Scheme Management Internal Rules (EPC207-14 v3.0) to include change requests and regulatory changes decided upon by the Scheme Management Board during the 2016 change management cycle of the EPC SEPA scheme rulebooks.



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0 Document Information

0.1 References

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

	Document Number	Title	Issued by:
[1]	PRES-EPC109-04-V2.1	Realisation of the Single Euro Payments Area – Roadmap 2004 – 2010	EPC
[2]	EPC125-05	SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook	EPC
[3]	EPC016-06	SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook	EPC
[4]	EPC222-07	SEPA Business to Business Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook	EPC

0.2 Purpose of Document

This document sets out the internal rules ("**Internal Rules**") that govern SEPA Scheme Management. This document covers the following topics:

1. Rules for the administration and compliance functions of SEPA Scheme Management.
2. Rules for the maintenance, development and evolution function of SEPA 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-user needs as well as its competitiveness and innovation goals:

- through the development and management of pan-European payment 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 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 these Scheme Management Internal Rules. The EPC is the owner and manager of various payment 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 Title III of the law of 27 June 1921 of the Kingdom of Belgium on non-profit associations, international non-profit associations and foundations.

Organisation of the EPC

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

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 Charter.

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**") is responsible, under the delegated authority granted by the EPC Board, for performing the functions of management and evolution of the SEPA Schemes.



- The Scheme Participants Assembly is composed of all 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 seats on the Scheme Management Board.
- The administration and compliance functions of Scheme Management are the responsibility of the Compliance and Adherence Committee (“**CAC**”).
- These Internal Rules set out the appeals process against decisions of the Compliance and Adherence Committee. The Scheme Management appeals function is entrusted to the Appeals Committee.
- The Scheme Management Board, the Compliance and Adherence Committee and the Appeals Committee are the Scheme Management Governance Bodies of the EPC. These Scheme Management Governance Bodies 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 these Internal Rules.
- The Nominating and Governance Committee (“**NGC**”) is charged with making recommendations to the EPC General Assembly, the EPC Board and the SMB on potential candidates for positions in the various EPC bodies in accordance with the EPC Charter.
- The Certification Authority Supervisory Board (“**CASB**”) is responsible for governing the “EPC Approved Certification Authorities” (“**CAs**”) in support of the e-Mandates optional feature for SEPA Direct Debit. EPC will allow any established CA which has been approved by the EPC following the dedicated approval process for e-Mandate Service CAs (as specified in document EPC292-09) to provide certificates to the market. The CASB has been established in September 2010.

By derogation of the stipulations of the present Internal Rules, the initial composition of the aforementioned bodies will be decided upon by the EPC Plenary in December 2014.

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 Internal 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 SEPA Schemes for making credit transfer and direct debit payments (the “**Schemes**”) throughout SEPA.

To this effect, the EPC has produced the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook, the SEPA Instant Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook, the SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook and the SEPA Business to Business Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook (the “**Rulebooks**”) which 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 Schemes are open to eligible payment service providers (PSPs) regardless of their status as “banks”, “payment institutions”, “electronic money institutions” or other eligible Scheme Participants.

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

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

1.3 SEPA Scheme Management

Introduction

SEPA Scheme Management comprises two functions. The first function involves the administration of the Schemes and the process of ensuring compliance with their rules, as set out in each of the respective Rulebooks, and the second function involves managing the maintenance and evolution of the Schemes entrusted by the EPC to the Scheme Management Board.

Administration and Compliance

The administration and compliance function of SEPA Scheme Management establishes rules and procedures for administering the adherence process for each of the Schemes, for addressing 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.

The administration and compliance processes aim to ensure that the Schemes are administered fairly and transparently at every stage in accordance with the Rulebooks and general principles of applicable law.

The administration and compliance function shall be performed under the responsibility of the SMB, with some input from the EPC Board on matters relating principally to the policy of the Schemes. The SMB shall have wide decision-making power in respect of each of its functions however; it shall be accountable to the EPC Board. The CAC shall perform the administration and compliance function in accordance with the procedures set out in these Internal Rules.

Maintenance and Evolution

The maintenance and evolution function of SEPA Scheme Management establishes formal change management procedures for the Schemes. The change management procedures aim to ensure that the 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 maintenance and evolution function 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 Internal Rules.

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 Internal 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:

- Management of the maintenance and the evolution of the EPC Schemes (supported by the SEMWG 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 "Scheme Management Functions")

- Adherence
- Conciliation
- Complaints

(together, the "**Compliance Functions**", delegated by the EPC Charter and these Internal Rules to the Compliance and Adherence Committee)

- Appeals

(the "**Appeals Function**", delegated by the EPC Charter and these Internal Rules to the Appeals Committee)

The SMB will furthermore oversee the activities of the CASB (the Certification Authority Supervisory Board) which is responsible for governing the "EPC Approved Certification Authorities" in support of the e-Mandates optional feature for SEPA Direct Debit. EPC will allow any established CA which has been approved by the EPC following the dedicated approval process for e-Mandate Service CAs (as specified in document EPC292-09) to provide certificates to the market.

2.2 Role of the Scheme Participants Assembly

The Scheme Participants Assembly is composed of all EPC 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.

By derogation of the above paragraph, the initial composition of the SMB will be decided upon by the EPC Plenary in December 2014, without the endorsement of the Scheme Participants Assembly.



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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Charter and the present Internal 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.



3.1.12 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 Charter.

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 Scheme Management to the SMB, as necessary.

3.1.14 Information Service

The Secretariat shall be responsible for administering an information service on SEPA 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")

1. The following principles will apply to AOS:
2. 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.



3. 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.
4. 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 CAC, which will deal with it in an appropriate way, in accordance with these Internal Rules.

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. The Secretariat shall use reasonable efforts to keep records relating to appeals separately from those relating to other compliance aspects of Scheme Management. 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 and Compliance Roles

3.2.1 Role of the Compliance and Adherence Committee

The Compliance and Adherence Committee (CAC) is responsible for performing the administration and compliance functions of SEPA Scheme Management. The role of the CAC is limited to the following:

- Adherence – the CAC shall be responsible for overseeing the adherence process for becoming a Participant in the Schemes;
- Conciliation – the CAC shall be responsible for establishing and administering a conciliation process for Scheme Participants who are unable to resolve grievances relating to the Schemes through local dispute resolution methods; and
- Complaints – the CAC shall be responsible for investigating complaints made against Scheme Participants for alleged breaches of the Rulebooks, evaluating such complaints and determining appropriate sanctions against Scheme Participants who are found to be in breach.

The CAC shall regularly update the SMB on its activities.



3.2.1.1 Composition of the Compliance and Adherence Committee

The CAC will be composed of six members, at least two of which will be independent members, and up to four members will be Scheme Participant representative members, appointed by the SMB in accordance with the same provisions as SMB members under sections 3.1.4 (1st and 2nd paragraphs) and 3.1.5 of these Internal Rules. A member of the SMB may not also act as a member of the CAC.

The members of the CAC are elected for a three-year term that may be renewed for identical terms.

The initial CAC composition and subsequent renewals will be initiated by the NGC, with a call for candidates published through the EPC Secretariat. The SMB will approve the final composition. On an annual basis, two CAC members shall be appointed by the SMB. As such, one third of the total number of CAC members will be appointed each year, allowing a three year rotating policy. To this end, for the initial period, two independent members will be elected for a three-year term, whereas two Scheme Participant representative members will be elected for a two-year term and two other Scheme Participant representative members will be elected for a one-year term.

After NGC consultation, the CAC Chair will be elected among the independent members of the CAC by the SMB.

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

The duties of and criteria for SMB members set out in sections 3.1.4, 3.1.5, 3.1.6 and 3.1.7 of these Internal Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the members of the CAC.

Independent Member(s) of the CAC shall be entitled to claim reasonable expenses and an annual representation allowance. The Independent Member(s) shall also be able to claim a daily stipend for each full day spent on working on CAC related matters. The level of the stipend paid to the CAC Independent Member(s) shall depend on the work undertaken and the time spent on carrying out such work. 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).

3.2.1.2 Meetings of the Compliance and Adherence Committee

The CAC will meet physically or by telephone conference, according to the demands of its work programme, with a minimum of two meetings per year.

Calls for meetings and agendas will be issued at least two weeks in advance and meeting papers will be provided at least one week in advance, unless otherwise determined by the CAC Chair in exceptional circumstances.

The CAC will develop its conclusions and decisions on the basis of broad consensus. In circumstances where such consensus is not achievable, and the matter is appropriate for the conduct of a vote, a vote may be taken. Any member of the CAC shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of the CAC. Each member has one (1) vote. Any decision taken by vote shall be validly adopted if it obtains a qualified majority of two thirds (2/3) of the votes cast by the members present or represented (i.e. voting quorum). Blank votes, invalid votes and abstentions do not count. No decision may be passed if more than half of the members present or represented abstains. In the event of a serious divergence of views, reference may be made to the SMB for advice and guidance.



3.2.2 Role of the Appeals Committee

The Appeals Committee shall be responsible for hearing appeals brought in respect of decisions taken by the CAC in accordance with a fair process that is separate from the process of decision-making at first instance.

The Appeals Committee shall regularly update the SMB on its activities.

3.2.2.1 Composition of the Appeals Committee

The Appeals Committee will be composed of three members, at least two of which will be independent members, whereas maximum one member will be a Scheme Participant representative member, appointed by the SMB in accordance with the same provisions as SMB members under sections 3.1.4 (1st paragraph) and 3.1.5 of these Internal Rules. A member of the SMB or the CAC may not also act as a member of the Appeals Committee.

The members of the Appeals Committee are elected for a three-year term that may be renewed for identical terms. The initial Appeals Committee composition and subsequent renewals will be initiated by the NGC, with a call for candidates published through the EPC Secretariat. Upon NGC consultation, the SMB will approve the final composition.

After NGC consultation, the Appeals Committee Chair will be elected among the independent members of the Appeals Committee by the SMB.

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

The duties of and criteria for SMB members set out in sections 3.1.4, 3.1.5, 3.1.6 and 3.1.7 of these Internal Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the members of the Appeals Committee.

Independent Member(s) of the Appeals Committee shall be entitled to claim reasonable expenses and an annual representation allowance. The Independent Member(s) shall also be able to claim a daily stipend for each full day spent on working on Appeals Committee related matters. The level of the stipend paid to the Appeals Committee Independent Member(s) shall depend on the work undertaken and the time spent on carrying out such work. 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).

3.2.2.2 Meetings of the Appeals Committee

The Appeals Committee will meet physically or by telephone conference, according to the demands of its work programme, with a minimum of one meeting per year.

Calls for meetings and agendas will be issued at least two weeks in advance and meeting papers will be provided at least one week in advance, unless otherwise determined by the Appeals Committee Chair in exceptional circumstances.

The Appeals Committee will develop its conclusions and decisions on the basis of consensus. In circumstances where such consensus is not achievable, and the matter is appropriate for the conduct of a vote, a vote may be taken. Any member of the Appeals Committee shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of the Appeals Committee. Each member has one (1) vote. Any decision taken by vote shall be validly adopted if it obtains two (2) votes in favour.



3.2.3 Rules for Adherence

Eligibility for Participation in Schemes

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

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

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

Each legal entity that seeks to adhere to a Scheme must agree to accept the rights and obligations of a Scheme Participant in relation to the relevant Scheme (SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme and / or SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme and / or SEPA Business to Business Direct Debit 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 Rulebooks.

3.2.3.2 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 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.



3.2.3.3 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 required) and for such other tasks as the EPC or any organ of 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 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.

Except as otherwise indicated in this section, an adhering entity must consult a NASO on its adherence application.

Only multi-country entities that are signing in their own right or as agent on behalf of four or more of their subsidiaries located in four different SEPA jurisdictions or arranging the completion of the adherence application by such subsidiaries may submit an adherence application directly to the EPC without first consulting a NASO. Such entities are nevertheless free to consult a NASO before submitting their application to the EPC, should they wish to do so. In such cases, where an entity wishes to consult a NASO, it may use the NASO of any of the adhering entities on whose behalf it is signing the adherence application.

3.2.3.4 Becoming a Scheme Participant

An application to become a Scheme Participant in one or more 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 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 the Schemes.

The application for adherence shall be finally submitted to the EPC Secretariat. Except as otherwise indicated in section 3.2.3 of these Internal 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 CAC 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.

The Secretariat will make a recommendation to the CAC when an applicant for participation in one or both of the Schemes or an existing Scheme Participant fails to satisfy the eligibility criteria set out in chapter 5.4 of the Rulebooks. In such case, the CAC may decide to request the applicant or existing Scheme Participant to provide additional information, or to reject the application or terminate participation in accordance with section 3.2.3.6 of these Internal Rules.

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 CAC. It will also report or seek guidance and advice on any particular issue encountered when performing its activities.

3.2.3.5 Register of Scheme Participants

The Secretariat shall maintain a separate register of Scheme Participants for each of the 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 Internal 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 Internal Rules shall constitute an Event of Default for the purposes of this section 3.2.3.5, 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.

3.2.3.6 Unsuccessful Applications

The CAC may reject an application for participation in one or both 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 CAC shall provide the applicant with a letter 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 CAC or after a determination in an appeal begun in accordance with these Internal Rules or after a final determination of a tribunal or court responsible for determining the case.

3.2.3.7 Appeals

An applicant whose application for participation in one or more of the Schemes has been rejected may appeal to the Appeals Committee for a re-consideration of its application. A notice of appeal in such cases must be filed within 21 Calendar Days of the applicant receiving a notification of rejection of its adherence application. The appeals notice must include a copy of the adherence application together with a letter supplied to the applicant under section 3.2.3.6 and any other information required by section 3.5.3 of these Internal Rules. The appeal shall be determined in accordance with section 3.5 of these Internal Rules.

3.3 Conciliation Undertaken by the CAC

3.3.1 CAC Role in Conciliation

The CAC shall provide a voluntary conciliation service to Scheme Participants and to the EPC. Conciliation may be used for resolving Unresolved Issues that arise in respect of the Rulebooks only.

Issues concerning CAC determinations on adherence applications or on complaints must be addressed through the appeals process rather than through conciliation.

Conciliation services shall be available with regard to the following:

- Unresolved Issues arising out of the Rulebooks between Scheme Participants;
- Unresolved Issues arising out of the Rulebooks between a Scheme Participant and the EPC.

Conciliation services shall only be available to a Scheme Participant where the Scheme Participant can demonstrate that it has used reasonable endeavours to resolve the matter amicably, after dialogue with PSP communities and by using conciliation or other dispute resolution processes at a local level. SEPA PSP communities are expected to make a body available to Scheme Participants for this purpose.

Conciliation services shall be administered in a manner that is efficient and cost-effective, with a view to ensuring a rapid conclusion to the Unresolved Issue.

The CAC shall appoint one or more conciliators either from the body of relevant CAC members to hear the Unresolved Issue on a case-by-case basis and/or, as appropriate, appoint experienced individuals from outside the CAC and EPC to adjudicate on Unresolved Issues. The conciliators shall make a recommendation to the parties involved. This recommendation shall not be binding upon them and will be without prejudice to further proceedings between the parties.

As set out in further detail in Appendix 2, conciliators must be mindful of any conflict of interest arising in relation to the subject matter of the conciliation or to any of the parties to the conciliation. In the event that a conciliator is aware that a conflict of interest exists, he or she shall make this known to the CAC immediately and the CAC can appoint another conciliator(s) from the relevant members of the CAC to carry out the conciliation. If the CAC is unable to find a conciliator(s) from the CAC to act in respect of the Unresolved Issue, the Chair may appoint a conciliator(s) from outside of the CAC and the EPC, provided always that the parties to the Unresolved Issue agree to this appointment.



In cases where the conciliation is between a Scheme Participant and the EPC, the CAC shall ensure that conciliators from outside the CAC and the EPC are appointed, provided that both the EPC and the Scheme Participant agree to this appointment.

3.3.2 Application for Conciliation

An application for conciliation shall be made in writing and filed with the Secretariat. The application shall clearly state the name of the other party involved together with details of the Unresolved Issue. The application shall also be accompanied with a written statement of consent from the other party stating that it wishes to submit to conciliation.

The Scheme Participant shall give a copy of the application and accompanying information to the other party involved in the Unresolved Issue.

Within 15 Business Days starting from the date that the application was filed, the Secretariat shall request the other party to file with the Secretariat any statement of facts in relation to the Unresolved Issue.

The other party may withdraw from the conciliation at any time. If the other party withdraws in this manner, the conciliation proceedings shall be terminated with immediate effect and the conciliator shall not deliver a recommendation. The costs provisions set out in section 3.3.6 of these Internal Rules continue to apply.

3.3.3 Conciliation Proceedings

The conciliator shall aim to resolve the Unresolved Issue between the parties in a manner that is fair, open and amicable.

Unless otherwise agreed, conciliation proceedings shall be in private.

The conciliator shall consider all the evidence put before the conciliator and allow both parties to provide clarification and elaboration on the points raised in the Unresolved Issue.

The conciliator shall then recommend a proposed settlement to the Unresolved Issue.

If a settlement is reached, the settlement shall be written down by the conciliator and signed by the parties. The parties may keep a copy of the settlement.

If the parties cannot reach settlement, the conciliator shall close the conciliation proceedings. The parties may take such procedures as they consider appropriate and may take the matter to arbitration or litigation in accordance with section 3.3.7.

3.3.4 Conciliation Involving the EPC

Where conciliation involves the EPC, the conciliators shall always be individuals who are not connected to either the EPC or to the Scheme Participant in any way. The costs of engaging conciliators in such cases shall be determined in accordance with section 3.3.6. In all other respects, the conciliation proceedings shall follow the procedure set out in this section.

3.3.5 Report of Conciliators

Following the conclusion of conciliation proceedings, whether by way of settlement or voluntary termination by parties to the conciliation, the conciliators may prepare a report on the conciliation for the CAC. The report may contain such details relating to the conciliation proceedings as the conciliators wish to include. The report shall be confidential and may only be made available to relevant members of the CAC.

Where the conciliators become aware of serious misconduct by the Scheme Participant such as behaviour evidencing fraud or other such serious violations of the law, they may bring this to the attention of the relevant national regulator or national authority.



3.3.6 Costs

An upfront, non-refundable administrative fee outlined in Appendix 3 of these Internal Rules on the Scheme Management cost recovery mechanism will be payable to the EPC prior to the initiation of the proceeding, by the Scheme Participant who wishes to initiate the proceeding, to cover basic administrative costs. This fee will be recoverable from the losing party, as appropriate.

The EPC will ensure that any fee set under this section is quantified so as to be consistent with the costs incurred by the EPC and the EPC's status as a non-profit organisation under Belgian law.

The upfront, non-refundable administrative fee shall be equally split between the two parties where they are both jointly seeking conciliation.

In addition, any relevant non-administrative EPC costs incurred during the course of the proceedings shall be recovered from the losing party, or divided between the parties based on the principles established by the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Where the conciliation is terminated before either a settlement is reached or before the conciliators close the conciliation, the upfront, non-refundable administrative fee payable to the EPC and the EPC's costs incurred to handle the conciliation up to that point in time will be recovered from the party requesting the termination of the conciliation process.

3.3.7 Further Steps - Arbitration v Litigation

Following consultation with the CAC, if the parties are unable to settle an Unresolved Issue through conciliation, or where such a conciliation process has not taken place, if a Scheme Participant gives another Scheme Participant notice that an Unresolved Issue exists and if the Unresolved Issue has not been resolved within 30 Calendar Days of service of the notice, the Unresolved Issue shall be referred by the CAC to arbitration.

No Scheme Participant shall resort to arbitration against another Scheme Participant under the Rulebook until 30 Calendar Days after the referral of the Unresolved Issue to the CAC.

Unless parties to the Unresolved Issue otherwise agree, any Unresolved Issue which is unresolved 30 Calendar Days after the referral of the Unresolved Issue to the CAC shall be finally settled under the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce by one or more arbitrators appointed in accordance with those Rules. The seat of the arbitration shall be Brussels. The EPC, as represented by an appropriate member of the CAC, shall have the right to participate in the arbitration.

However, if the Unresolved Issue is referred to arbitration in accordance with this section, the parties to the Unresolved Issue may agree to submit to local arbitration in a SEPA jurisdiction. If the relevant Scheme Participants elect to submit to such local arbitration, they shall conduct the arbitration under rules agreed between them. The jurisdiction chosen by the relevant parties for such local arbitration must be substantially connected to the conduct of the Unresolved Issue. The EPC, as represented by an appropriate member of the CAC, shall have the right to participate in the arbitration.

Any arbitration between Scheme Participants under the Rulebook shall (unless the relevant Scheme Participants agree otherwise, and in an Unresolved Issue in which the EPC is participating, with the consent of the EPC) be conducted in the English language.



Alternatively, following a failure by the relevant Scheme Participants to resolve an Unresolved Issue in accordance with the steps set out above, the parties to the Unresolved Issue may agree to submit to such other dispute resolution process (other than arbitration) as they consider appropriate, including litigation. If the relevant parties submit to litigation in accordance with this section, the relevant Scheme Participants shall conduct the litigation in a jurisdiction, and under such processes as are determined by established principles of conflicts of laws.

In arbitration or litigation proceedings, the Rulebooks shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with Belgian law. A court or arbitrator may however apply such rules of process in relation to the proceedings as may be applicable under established principles of conflicts of laws.

The parties shall inform the CAC of the outcome of any litigation or arbitration or other dispute resolution methods conducted by them. The parties may consult the CAC on matters relating to the interpretation of the Rulebooks in the course of any such arbitration or litigation proceedings.

3.4 Complaints Submitted to the CAC

3.4.1 Role of CAC in Complaints

The CAC shall oversee the implementation of the Rulebooks by Scheme Participants. The CAC may investigate breaches or potential breaches of the Rulebooks following a complaint made by a Scheme Participant to the CAC.

For breaches of the obligation for Scheme Participants to ensure the ongoing compliance of their own rules and procedures with the laws applicable to them, the CAC shall only focus on violations of such obligations which are of scheme-wide importance.

For the sake of clarity, an issue 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. The CAC may refuse complaints if it reaches the conclusion that a particular complaint at hand does not qualify to be of scheme-wide importance. The CAC may decide to consult with the SMB in such matters before refusing a complaint.

Unless otherwise stated, a complaint may be submitted by any Scheme Participant and must be filed in writing with the Secretariat. A complaint that is filed with the Secretariat must state the name of the Scheme Participant that is the subject of the complaint (the "**Affected Participant**") together with details of the complaint.

In addition, the CAC may investigate breaches or potential breaches of the Rulebooks of its own accord.

For the purposes of this section, investigations made by the CAC into breaches or potential breaches of the Rulebooks, whether or not initiated by the CAC itself, shall be referred to as complaints.

References to the CAC include any person nominated by the CAC to carry out a function in relation to a complaint, and where a complaint is made by or on behalf of the CAC itself, references to the "parties" are to the Affected Participant only.

3.4.2 Key Principles

In the course of carrying out its function in relation to complaints, the CAC shall ensure that it acts in accordance with the following general principles:

- the CAC shall act in a manner that is impartial and objective at all times;
- the CAC shall act in a manner that is fair to all parties, taking into account the circumstances of each case;



- the CAC shall ensure that, as far as possible, it acts in a manner that is transparent, open and intelligible to the parties; and
- the CAC shall ensure that it acts in a manner that is proportionate to the seriousness of the matter before it.

The deliberations of the CAC and any discussions held in the course of evaluating and investigating the complaint shall be private and confidential, unless otherwise agreed between the parties.

3.4.3 Investigation of Complaints

The CAC may nominate a group of members of the CAC to investigate and evaluate a complaint or the CAC may delegate its power to investigate a complaint to the EPC Secretariat or any other person.

The CAC shall as soon as reasonably possible notify the Affected Participant that it is subject to investigation by the CAC. The Affected Participant shall have 28 Calendar Days from receipt of such notification to file written representations in respect of the Complaint. The Affected Participant may be required to cease any activity that could constitute conduct suspected of being in breach of one or both of the Rulebooks.

Members investigating the complaint may in the course of the investigation call for such information and documentation from the Affected Participant as may be relevant for determining whether a breach of a Rulebook has taken place. The Affected Participant shall use reasonable efforts to provide such information to the relevant CAC members as is within the Affected Participant's possession, custody or control. The Affected Participant shall have 28 Calendar Days to respond to such requests for information and documentation.

The CAC may additionally require the Affected Participant to give all reasonable assistance in the course of the CAC investigation. A failure to provide such assistance shall be deemed to be a breach of Scheme rules and may therefore be actionable in accordance with this section.

In addition, in the course of the investigation, relevant CAC members may consult Scheme Participants as well as end-users and suppliers and may call for information and documentation, liaising through Scheme Participants.

Members investigating the complaint may engage any person in order to carry out tasks related to the investigation at the cost of the EPC and within the budget of the EPC. The CAC may also engage a legal professional to give legal advice on any aspects of the investigation. Where this is done, the cost incurred by the CAC and paid by the EPC may be added by the CAC to the costs payable under section 3.4.10 below.

3.4.4 Evaluation of Complaint

The CAC shall evaluate any information that it may obtain in the course of the investigation. It may engage a skilled person in order to carry out tasks related to the evaluation of the complaint as well as a legal professional to give legal advice on any aspects of the evaluation and adjudication of the complaint at the cost of the EPC and within the budget of the EPC. The CAC may request advice from the EPC Scheme Evolution and Maintenance Working Group ("SEMWG") and the EPC Legal Support Group ("LSG") to determine whether a Scheme Participant is in breach of a Rulebook. The CAC shall ensure that any person engaged in this manner shall be subject to a duty of confidentiality in respect of information acquired in the course of its engagement with the CAC.



In the course of this evaluation, the Affected Participant shall be invited to discuss the complaint with the CAC. The Affected Participant may seek legal advice at any stage of this process at its own cost.

When evaluating any complaint, the CAC shall take into account the date of the alleged breach and, except in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the CAC or where a breach is continuing, shall determine a complaint to be invalid which relates to a breach which occurred three years or more before the complaint is filed.

In the event of a complaint as to a scheme participants' compliance of their own rules, procedures and agreements with applicable legislation or regulations a complainant PSP should refer such matter to the relevant competent authority. The CAC – at its discretion - could also refer such matter to the relevant competent authority. Only issues of a scheme-wide importance shall be a matter for the CAC in respect of its investigations and possible sanctions in the event of a complaint.

In the event of a complaint regarding a Scheme Participants' compliance with the obligation to ensure that an agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme is consistent with the Rulebook and that such agreement is complete, unambiguous and enforceable, a complainant Scheme Participant should refer such matter to the relevant competent authority. Only issues of a scheme-wide importance shall be a matter for the CAC in respect of its investigations and possible sanctions in the event of a complaint.

In the event of a complaint regarding a Scheme Participants' compliance with the obligation to enter into legally binding agreements with their credit transfer service providers or direct debit service providers covering all functions performed by those providers in direct connection with the concerned scheme, to ensure that such agreements are complete, unambiguous and enforceable on each contractual party and / or to safeguard the ongoing compliance of such agreements with the laws applicable to them, a complainant Scheme Participant should refer such matter to the relevant competent authority. Only issues of a scheme-wide importance shall be a matter for the CAC in respect of its investigations and possible sanctions in the event of a complaint.

For the sake of clarity, an issue 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. The CAC may refuse complaints if it reaches the conclusion that a particular complaint at hand does not qualify to be of scheme-wide importance. The CAC may decide to consult with the SMB in such matters before refusing a complaint.

3.4.5 Sanctions

On completion of the evaluation, the CAC shall prepare a report on the conduct of the case, setting out the facts of the case and a preliminary evaluation of the complaint.

The CAC shall review the contents of this report, following which the CAC may consider that:

- no further action should be taken in relation to the alleged breach of the Rulebook if the CAC considers that either there is no evidence of a breach, or that the breach is of a trivial nature;
- discussions should take place with the Affected Participant to decide how to proceed in respect of a breach that has already occurred or one that is continuing - no sanctions are contemplated at this stage;
- discussions should take place with the Affected Participant and the Affected Participant should be sanctioned.



If the CAC considers that the Affected Participant should be sanctioned, the CAC shall send a written notice to the Affected Participant setting out details of the complaint and the sanction proposed, the report and any material that is believed to be relevant to the matter.

Subject to section 3.4.7, the Affected Participant shall have 30 Calendar Days following receipt of the notification to accept the sanction, or to present written or oral representations to the CAC (the "**Representation Right**"). The Affected Participant may consult legal counsel at any stage of the sanctioning process.

In considering any representations made to it, the CAC is not bound to follow rules of evidence, as followed in a court or tribunal. It will not normally consider oral evidence. Any party may however adduce written evidence in the course of the deliberations of the CAC and make such representations as it considers appropriate in accordance with this section.

Within 30 Calendar Days of hearing representations from the Affected Participant, the CAC shall determine the sanction to be made against the Affected Participant. The CAC shall notify the Affected Participant of its determination.

The sanctions available to the CAC are the following:

- private warning
- written notification of complaint
- public warning
- report to a national regulator or equivalent national authority, including a NASO
- termination

Private Warning

The CAC may give a private warning to the Affected Participant. The private warning shall constitute a formal notice to the Affected Participant and aims to deter the Affected Participant from committing a further breach of a Rulebook or to cease conduct that is in breach of a Rulebook. A record of the private warning shall be made by the CAC. This record shall be confidential.

Written Notification of Complaint

The CAC may give a written notification of a complaint to the Affected Participant. A written notification constitutes a formal reprimand to the Affected Participant. The written notification shall set out details of the breach and is aimed to deter the Affected Participant from committing a further breach of a Rulebook or to cease conduct that is on breach of a Rulebook. The CAC may publish details of this sanction on the Website of the EPC.

Public Warning

The CAC may give a public warning to the Affected Participant. The public warning shall constitute a formal notice to the Affected Participant and aims to deter the Affected Participant from committing a further breach of a Rulebook or to cease conduct that is in breach of a Rulebook. The public warning shall publish the name of the Affected Participant, together with details of the breach, on the website of the EPC.

Circumstances which may indicate which Warning Sanctions may be applied

The decision as to which sanction or sanctions may be appropriate in respect of any Affected Participant shall be entirely at the discretion of the CAC. However, the following circumstances would tend to indicate that one of the above three sanctions would be more appropriate than the sanction of termination (described below):



- the conduct of the Affected Participant did not display bad faith nor was it due to gross negligence towards other Scheme Participants or to the Scheme(s) of which the Affected Participant is part;
- the conduct of the Affected Participant did not display dishonesty and the Affected Participant did not act in a grossly unprofessional manner;
- the breach was not of such a serious nature as to potentially undermine the operation and integrity of one or both of the Schemes;
- the Affected Participant had not committed a breach, or a breach of this type, in the past;
- the breach was of a nature that the CAC believes would be best addressed by deterrent action envisaged by these three sanctions and that it remains appropriate for the Affected Participant to continue as a Scheme Participant in the relevant Scheme(s) rather than facing expulsion under the sanction of termination; and
- the breach can be rectified without loss or cost to any other Scheme Participant or user or the EPC

As regards which of the three Warning Sanctions might be applicable to any case:

- a private warning may generally be considered more appropriate for a first breach where the breach was not of a serious nature, had not adversely affected other Scheme Participants or the Scheme(s), and there would be no merit in other Scheme Participants being informed of the breach;
- a written notification of complaint, being a formal reprimand, would be applied where the CAC considered the breach to be of a sufficiently serious nature to record a reprimand against the firm. The CAC may consider publishing the notification on its website if it believed this would be in the interests of other Scheme Participants and/or the Scheme(s)
- a public warning, being a formal notice, would be applied in the case of a more serious breach and where the CAC believes it would be in the interests of other Scheme Participants and/or the Schemes to publicise the notice. This sanction is the most likely of the three to be used in conjunction with the sanction of termination.

Report to National Regulator

In addition to giving a private warning, public warning or written notification of breach, the CAC may report the Affected Participant to its national regulator, NASO or to an equivalent national authority. The regulator shall be provided with the name of the Affected Participant together with details of the conduct of the Participant.

Considerations which may indicate the appropriateness of this sanction would be if the CAC believed that the breach by the Affected Participant may also constitute a breach of the rules or guidelines of a relevant regulator or if the Affected Participant's conduct cast doubt on its fitness and propriety to continue as a regulated entity. However, the decision whether or not to report a breach by an Affected Participant to a regulator will be entirely at the CAC 's discretion.

Termination

In addition to making a report to a relevant national regulator or giving a private warning, written notification of breach or public warning to the Affected Participant, the CAC may terminate the participation of an Affected Participant in a Scheme in the following circumstances:



- where the breach committed by the Affected Participant is sufficiently serious to undermine the operation and integrity of a Scheme;
- where the Affected Participant has committed a repeated breach of a Rulebook, notwithstanding any earlier sanctions given to the Affected Participant by the CAC;
- where the conduct of the Affected Participant displays bad faith or gross negligence towards other Scheme Participants or towards the Scheme(s) of which it is part; or
- where the conduct of the Affected Participant displays dishonesty or is grossly unprofessional.

Before making a termination order, the CAC may consult with relevant groups to determine the impact of the sanction. Such groups may include other Scheme Participants, the EPC Board, clearing and settlement mechanisms or PSP communities. The CAC shall consult with relevant regulators before applying the termination sanction.

If the CAC decides to terminate the participation of an Affected Participant, it shall make a termination order setting out the terms and conditions on which the termination is to be effected. Such an order shall set out the steps to be taken by the Affected Participant to ensure the continued orderly and efficient operation of the Schemes.

In the event of termination, the Affected Participant shall be barred from exercising rights under the Rulebooks in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the termination order. The Affected Participant shall fulfil all obligations arising under the Rulebooks in accordance with the termination order.

If the participation of an Affected Participant is terminated, the Affected Participant may re-apply to join the relevant Scheme after 6 months, starting from the date of the termination of its participation. However, an Affected Participant may re-apply earlier if it can demonstrate to the CAC that it has remedied the breach and/or that there is no reasonable likelihood of the Scheme Participant committing the breach in future.

The CAC shall publish details of a termination of participation on the website of the EPC together with the relevant order and details of the conduct giving rise to the complaint.

3.4.6 Emergency Injunction Procedure

Where a termination order is issued to an Affected Participant, such Affected Participant may within 21 Calendar Days of receiving notification of the order, apply for an injunction against such order to a competent court in Belgium, during which time the sanction shall be suspended pending the court's determination of the matter. Where the court decides not to grant the injunction requested by the Affected Participant, the CAC may enforce the conditions of the termination order. The courts of Belgium shall have exclusive jurisdiction in respect of proceedings brought in accordance with this section.

3.4.7 Appeals Arising from Complaints

Within 30 Calendar Days of receiving the notification of a sanction, the Affected Participant may appeal to the Appeals Committee in accordance with section 3.5.

3.4.8 Timing of Sanctions

Except in exceptional circumstances described in more detail below, a determination by the CAC of a sanction to be made against an Affected Participant shall not take effect until the conclusion of appeals proceedings before the Appeals Committee that may be commenced in accordance with these Internal Rules, or until such time as the time period for referring a matter to an appeal to the Appeals Committee has expired in accordance with these Internal Rules.



Of all sanctions available to the CAC, the imposition of the following sanctions only shall be suspended awaiting the determination of the appeal: (i) public warning, (ii) report to national regulator or equivalent national authority, including NASO, and/or (iii) termination.

The following applies only if the CAC considers that the conduct or circumstances of the Affected Participant will undermine the operation of any of the Schemes or would cause a serious risk of undermining the operation of any of the Schemes. The CAC may impose a sanction of which it has notified the Affected Participant with immediate effect, or at any other time specified by the CAC. In particular, the CAC may impose a sanction in such circumstances even though the Representation Right has not expired; or any appeal under section 3.5 has not yet been determined.

However, both the Representation Right and the right to appeal against any sanction will remain available to any Affected Participant notwithstanding the expedited imposition of any sanction.

The decision whether or not to expedite the imposition of sanctions under this section 3.4.8 shall be entirely at the discretion of the CAC, however, issues which would tend to indicate the need for such action would be insolvency, loss of regulatory licence(s), or criminal conviction of the Affected Participant.

In cases where a sanction takes effect with immediate effect or at any other time specified by the CAC, the sanction shall remain in force for as long as determined by the CAC or until it is revoked by a determination of the case at appeal. No Affected Participant will have any right of recourse against the CAC for any loss suffered due to the imposition of a sanction if a sanction is subsequently revoked on appeal or under any other circumstances.

3.4.9 Eligibility, Merger and Acquisition of a Scheme Participant

In addition to the circumstances set out in section 3.3.1, the CAC may investigate, initiate or respond to a complaint in the following circumstances:

- a Scheme Participant has failed to satisfy one or more of the Scheme eligibility criteria; and
- a Scheme Participant has failed to notify the EPC of its intention to terminate its participation under section 5.11 of the relevant Rulebook,

The CAC may treat evidence of the existence of these circumstances coming to its attention as if it were a formal complaint, and deal with the matter in accordance with section 3.3.1 of these Internal Rules. Any references to a 'breach' of the Rulebooks in section 3.4.1 shall include a breach of the Adherence Agreement (including the representations and warranties set out in the Adherence Agreement) entered into by the Scheme Participant and may be treated by the CAC as being references to the circumstances set out in this section 3.4.9.

3.4.10 Costs

An upfront, non-refundable administrative fee outlined in Appendix 3 of the SMIRs on the Scheme Management cost recovery mechanism will be payable by the complainant to the EPC, upon lodging the complaint, to cover basic administrative costs. This fee will be recoverable from the losing party, as appropriate. Appendix 3 of the SMIRs listing this fee will be reviewed regularly and adjusted in line with any actual costs incurred in the first year plus a reasonable increase uplift for anticipated increases in costs in the year in question and will be adjusted accordingly in subsequent years.



The EPC will ensure that any fee set under this section is quantified so as to be consistent with the costs incurred and paid by the EPC and the EPC's status as a non-profit organisation under Belgian law. In addition, any relevant non-administrative costs incurred during the course of the proceedings will be recovered from the losing party.

Where the complaint is withdrawn by the complainant before a formal CAC decision on the complaint has been made, the CAC's costs incurred to handle the complaint proceedings up to that point in time will be recovered from the complainant.

Where the CAC initiates a complaint, it may require the Affected Participant to contribute to any costs incurred by the CAC in relation to the complaint, if the Affected Participant were found to be in breach of the Rulebook(s).

3.5 Appeals

3.5.1 Introduction to the Appeals Process

In this section and unless the context otherwise indicates, a reference to the Appeals Committee shall be read as a reference to those persons comprising the Appeals Committee who have been nominated to carry out the Appeals Function of Scheme Management in accordance with section 3.2.2.1 of these Internal Rules.

Where the decision under appeal is a decision in which the CAC had initiated a complaint under section 3.4.1 of these Internal Rules, the CAC is not to be regarded as a "party" to the appeal.

The role of the Appeals Committee shall be to determine whether, on the basis of the material put before it by the appellant, a decision reached in complaints and adherence matters was correct and justified. The Appeals Committee may request advice from a third party professional, including a legal professional in the course of its deliberations.

Deliberations before the Appeals Committee shall be conducted in private and shall be confidential unless otherwise agreed between the parties.

In considering any representations made to it, the Appeals Committee is not bound to follow rules of evidence, as followed in a court or tribunal. The Appeals Committee will not normally consider oral evidence.

The Appeals Committee shall act in accordance with the principles set out in section 3.5.2 to ensure that a matter is handled fairly and impartially. It may stipulate such conditions as it considers appropriate in order to ensure that this obligation is fulfilled.

In the course of determining an appeal, the Appeals Panel must not discuss details of the case with members of other EPC bodies, without first ensuring that such discussions are carried out with the agreement of the parties to the appeal.

The Appeals Committee may engage skilled professionals or the Secretariat to carry out administrative duties arising out of the conduct of appeals before the Appeals Committee at the cost of the EPC and within the budget of the EPC. The Appeals Committee shall ensure that any person engaged in this manner shall be subject to a duty of confidentiality in respect of information acquired in the course of its engagement with the Appeals Committee.

3.5.2 Key Principles

In carrying out the Appeals Function, the Appeals Committee shall perform its functions in accordance with the following principles:

- the Appeals Committee shall act in a manner that is impartial and objective at all times;



- the Appeals Committee shall act in a manner that is fair to all parties, taking into account the circumstances of each matter before it;
- the Appeals Committee shall act in a timely manner to determine matters arising before it;
- the Appeals Committee shall allow all parties to make representations and present written material to the Appeals Committee;
- the Appeals Committee shall ensure that, as far as possible, matters referred to it are dealt with in a way which is transparent, open and intelligible to the parties; and
- the Appeals Committee shall ensure that it acts in a manner that is proportionate to the seriousness of the matter before it.
- each member shall be subject to a duty of confidence in respect of appeals cases pending before the Appeals Committee.

3.5.3 Submission of Appeals Notice

A person with the right to an appeal under these Internal Rules must file an appeals notice with the Secretariat. An appeals notice shall set out details of the case under appeal, reasons supporting the appeal, together with a copy of the determination that is the subject of the appeal.

Within 21 Calendar Days of receiving the appeals notice, the Secretariat shall provide a copy of the appeals notice to the CAC. The CAC members shall have 21 Calendar Days to file written representations in respect of the appeal. They may appoint one or more representatives from their number to take the appeal forward on their behalf.

The Appeals Committee shall then consider the appeals notice and any representations filed and, within 21 Calendar Days of receiving representations from each party, shall notify all parties of the date of the appeal meeting.

At any time before the date of the meeting, the Appeals Committee may, but is not obliged to make such directions to the parties as may be useful for the swift and fair determination of the appeal. Such directions may include the following:

- directions to exchange documents relevant for the appeal; and
- directions to exchange names and written statements of any witnesses, including expert witnesses (if any).

The Appeals Committee shall ensure that all documents and evidence received from the CAC by the Appeals Committee or by one or other of the parties is provided to all the parties to the appeal in a timely manner in advance of the appeal meeting.

3.5.4 Meeting

The Appeals Committee shall aim to determine the appeal between the parties in a manner that is fair, open and amicable at a meeting involving all relevant parties.

Unless otherwise agreed, this meeting shall be private. Parties may bring legal representatives to a meeting.

In the event that a party does not attend the meeting, or if both parties do not attend, the Appeals Committee may arrive at such determination as it considers appropriate, or may postpone the date of the meeting.

The Appeals Committee shall consider all the material put before it and allow the parties to make oral representations during the meeting.

The Appeals Committee shall then deliver a decision on the appeal.



The Appeals Committee may make either of the following determinations:

- confirm, vary, or reverse the decision of the CAC at first instance;
- impose any sanction that may have been imposed, but was not imposed by the CAC at first instance.

The Appeals Committee may publish the details of the appeals decision on the website of the EPC. Any decisions of the CAC at first instance that are published on the website of the EPC, if varied or reversed at appeal, shall be amended accordingly on the EPC Website.

A party to an appeal may withdraw from the appeal at any time by giving notice to the Appeals Committee. The appeal shall be closed with immediate effect and the Appeals Committee may make such determination in respect of the subject matter of the appeal and in respects of the allocation of costs for the appeal as may be appropriate.

3.5.5 Costs

An upfront, non-refundable administrative fee outlined in Appendix 3 of the SMIRs on the Scheme Management cost recovery mechanism will be payable to the EPC upon lodging the appeal, by the party filing the appeal in question, to cover basic administrative costs. This fee will be recoverable from the losing party, as appropriate. Appendix 3 of the SMIRs listing this fee will be reviewed and adjusted in line with any actual costs incurred in the first year plus a reasonable amount for anticipated increases in costs in the year in question and will be adjusted accordingly in subsequent years.

The EPC will ensure that any fee set under this section is quantified so as to be consistent with the costs incurred by the EPC and the EPC's status as a non-profit organisation under Belgian law. In addition, any relevant non-administrative costs incurred by the EPC during the course of the proceedings will be recovered from the losing party.

Where the appeal is withdrawn by the appeal filing party before a formal Appeals Committee decision on the appeal has been formulated, the EPC's costs incurred to handle the appeal proceedings up to that point in time will be recovered from the appeal filing party.

Where there is a sole party to the appeal, the Appeals Committee shall have the power to require that party to bear the EPC's costs in respect of the appeal, if that party were found to be in breach of the Rulebook(s).

3.5.6 Further Steps

Following the determination of the Appeals Committee, if a party to the appeal does not consider the issue to have been correctly resolved, it shall be open to that party to attempt to resolve the matter through such means as it considers appropriate, including litigation in a competent court in Brussels. As the EPC shall always be a defendant in such proceedings, the courts of Brussels shall have exclusive jurisdiction in respect of proceedings brought in accordance with this section. Such a party may challenge the decision before the courts of Brussels, but only on the grounds of a serious breach by the EPC of these Internal Rules or of a breach of mandatory rules of law, or on the grounds that the decision, when subject to a *prima facie* review (*examen marginal / marginale toetsing*) by the court, appears manifestly incorrect.



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 Internal Rules.

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

Any change to the Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 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.

4.2.3 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal Rules. Changes proposed to any section of these Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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 Internal 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.



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 Internal 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.

6.1.3 Field of Application

The provisions of this Appendix 2 on conflicts of interest shall apply mutatis mutandis to the members of the CAC and to the members of the Appeals Committee.



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.

By derogation of the above fee setting process, the first annual participation fee will be set in accordance with principles and parameters agreed by the EPC Plenary in December 2014 on the basis of a recommendation by the EPC's Coordination Committee and will be made public on the EPC Website.

7.2 Main cost types in a dispute resolution procedure

Three types of costs are identified:

- Administrative costs, incurred by the EPC for administering and monitoring the relevant proceedings (including all disbursements in connection with a particular case, for example, postage, international courier services, telephone, faxes, copies, etc.);
- Legal fees and expenses, incurred by the EPC including costs for travel, lodging and clerical assistance; and
- Litigation or dispute resolution costs incurred by the parties in question, including fees and expenses of any lawyers engaged, as well as amounts incurred on the presentation and preparation of the case.

7.3 Rationale for dispute resolution cost recovery mechanism

The rationale for the dispute resolution cost recovery mechanism centres on a non-refundable administrative fee. This centres on the position that the individual Scheme Participants benefiting from the Scheme Management conciliation, complaint and appeal activities should be responsible for the costs arising from them (in whole or in part). In addition, given the EPC's core activity is to develop and design payment schemes and frameworks to realise SEPA, it would be unfair for the EPC membership to subsidise the Scheme Management conciliation, complaint and appeal proceedings.

Moreover, there are some initial administrative and handling costs involved in the various stages of the conciliation, complaint and appeal activity. These should be recoverable from the Scheme Participants either requesting or affected by the conciliation, complaint and appeal proceedings.



It is therefore appropriate for the filing Scheme Participant to pay to the EPC a flat fee to cover these costs as an 'upfront fee' for such activities. Such a fee is recoverable from the other Scheme Participant involved in the action if the Scheme Participant initiating the procedure is successful at the end of the proceedings.

In addition, any relevant non-administrative EPC costs incurred during the course of the proceedings shall be recovered from the losing party.

7.4 Level of the non-refundable administrative fee for dispute resolution

As a non-profit organisation, the EPC ensures that there is no material 'profit' mark-up resulting in a material gain for the EPC when setting the non-refundable administrative fee.

The upfront fee payable to the EPC per single conciliation, complaint and appeal case by the concerned Scheme Participant initiating the proceeding is estimated to be as at [8 October 2014]:

- Conciliation: 2.000 EUR
- Complaint: 2.000 EUR
- Appeal: 3.000 EUR

The level of these fees will be regularly reviewed by the SMB and the EPC Board.



8 Terms Defined in the INTERNAL 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 or both of the Schemes for a group of successful applicants.
Affected Participant	A Scheme Participant that is subject to proceedings before the CAC in accordance with section 3.4 of these Internal Rules.
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	<i>See '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.



Term	Definition
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 Internal 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.
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.
EBA	European Banking Association
ECSA	European Credit Sector Association
EPC	The European Payments Council
EPC Charter	The Charter of the European Payments Council dated 18 June 2004, 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 Internal 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.
Initiator	Any individual or organisation submitting a Change Request
Internal Rules	These are the internal rules for Scheme Management set out in this document, as amended from time to time.



Term	Definition
List of Minor Changes	As defined in section 4.3 of these Internal Rules
LSG	EPC Legal Support Group
Major Change	As defined in section 4.1.6 of these Internal Rules
Minor Change	As defined in section 4.1.6 of these Internal Rules
NASO	National Adherence Support Organisation, as explained in section 3.2.3 of these Internal 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
Scheme	Each of the SEPA Direct Debit Scheme and the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme
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 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 Scheme	The SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme is the payments scheme for making credit transfers across SEPA, as set out in the SEPA 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 Core Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook	The Rulebook setting out rules and business standards for the SEPA Core Direct Debit Scheme, as amended from time to time.
SEPA Business to Business Direct Debit Scheme Rulebook	The Rulebook setting out rules and business standards for the SEPA Business to Business Direct Debit Scheme, as amended from time to time.



Term	Definition
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
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 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.
Unresolved Issue	Any dispute in relation to one or both of the Rulebooks.



ANNEX III RULEBOOK AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES SINCE V8.3

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



List of Changes in 2017 SCT Rulebook version 1.0 Compared to v8.3

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

Note: for further background details on the changes below, please consult the document 'EPC166-16 Change Proposal Submission Document following the 2016 public consultation on SCT change requests' made available on the EPC Website.

Reference	Description	Type
0.1	Addition of the reference [2] referring to the PSD 1	CHAN
0.5.1	Wording change on the C2B IGs becoming binding supplements to the Rulebook	CHAN
1.3	First bullet point: footnote 2 added on the direct or indirect initiation of the credit transfer	CHAN
1.7	The Scheme delivers the end-to-end carrying of Customer remittance data on either a structured or an unstructured basis.	TYPO
1.8	A new third paragraph added	CHAN
2.1	The Scheme is applicable in the countries listed in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries	CLAR
3.1	The Originator: reference to 'directly or indirectly' and footnote 5 added on the direct or indirect initiation of the credit transfer	CHAN
3.1	The Beneficiary: is the customer identified in the Credit Transfer Instruction whom the Funds are sent to .	CLAR
3.1	New bullet point added on payment initiation service providers	CHAN
4	Removal of the second paragraph: It is recognised that actors will also be required to establish complementary operational rules and data requirements in relation to the roles they perform and these will be defined separately by those actors.	CHAN



Reference	Description	Type
4.2.1	Wording change: In such cases, the agreed date will be deemed to be the relevant date for commencing the execution of the Credit Transfer Instruction. This provision is to be construed in accordance with the provisions of Article 78(2) of the Payment Services Directive.	CHAN
4.3.1	Wording change in CT-01.04: The Beneficiary Bank should credit the account of the Beneficiary in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive.	CHAN
4.3.2	Addition in CT-02.01: The Originator Bank realises the need to recall an SCT Inst. It may also receive a request from the Originator (see CT-02.00 in Figure 4) . <i>(The figure 4 has been updated accordingly.)</i> (...) if the SCT(s) subject to the Recall: had an execution date towards the CSM of less than or equal to 10 Banking Business Days before the recall	CLAR
4.3.2	Wording change in CT-02.03: The Beneficiary Bank must always handle the Recall upon receipt of such request and provide either a positive or negative answer within 10 Banking Business Days . (...)	CLAR
4.4	The step by step process flow for a Recall (PR02) is given in Section 4.3.2 and stipulates that the Beneficiary Bank has to provide the Originator Bank with an answer within 10 Banking Business Days following the SCT Recall request from the Originator Bank.	CLAR
4.4	Inclusion of the detailed process for a Request for Recall by the Originator	CHAN
NEW section 4.5	New section added on SCT inquiries and related responses	CHAN
4.6.1	Remark added that AT-23 is only mandatory when Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country. This attribute remains mandatory in DS-02 (interbank payment).	CLAR
4.6.1	Rules applied: new rule that Originator Banks are obliged to accept instructions based on the specifications defined in the C2B IGs	CHAN
4.6.2	AT 03: addition of text in brackets (only mandatory when the Originator Bank or the Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory)	CLAR



Reference	Description	Type
4.6.6	This dataset contains the messages for the description for sending the answer to a Recall of Credit Transfer Dataset	TYPO
4.6.6	• 47 The fee for the positive answer to a Recall in euro (optional)	TYPO
NEW: 4.6.7 & 4.6.8	New datasets to cater for the Request for Recall by the Originator and the related response	CHAN
NEW: 4.6.9 & 4.6.10	New datasets to cater for SCT inquiries and responses to SCT inquiries	CHAN
4.7	Set the range of attribute numbers for inquiry related attributes on 80	CHAN
4.7.1	AT-03: addition of the sentence "This attribute is only mandatory when the Originator Bank or the Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory"	CLAR
4.7.1	New attributes AT-50 to AT-57 for the Request for Recall by the Originator and the related response	CHAN
4.7.1	New block of attributes (starting from AT-80) for SCT inquiries and related responses	CHAN
4.7.1	Text added in attribute AT-23: For the dataset DS-01, the provision of the BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank is only mandatory when the Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country	CLAR
4.7.1	Attributes AT-80 to AT-86 added	CHAN
5.1	Wording change in last bullet point: Participants need to ensure that the Regulation on Information accompanying Transfers of Funds and the provisions of Title III and Title IV of the Payment Services Directive affecting credit transfers enabled by the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme are effectively represented in law or substantially equivalent binding practice.	CHAN
5.1	Extra text added in the third bullet point	CHAN
5.2	Wording change: the Participant shall also comply with the C2B IGs	CHAN
5.4	First bullet point split into two separate bullet points	CHAN
5.4	The wording of the new second bullet point changed starting with: "be active in the business of providing....."	CHAN
5.4	The list of legislations updated for "Applicants which fall within one of the following categories..."	CHAN



Reference	Description	Type
5.4	Wording change in the third par.: under Article 11	CHAN
5.4	The text of the first bullet point under the third par. has been shortened	CHAN
5.7	Deletion of the 8th bullet having the wording: "provide Originators and prospective Originators with adequate information to understand the Scheme proposition, its service level and in particular when the Beneficiary will receive the Funds."	CHAN
5.7	Additional bullet point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accept Credit Transfer Instruction messages at the request of the Originator that comply with the standards set out in the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines; 	CHAN
5.7	Eight new obligation bullet points added at the end of the list of bullet points	CHAN
5.7	Addition in the penultimate par.: It is a precondition to the Originator Bank's obligations in respect of a Credit Transfer Instruction, that the Beneficiary has provided to the Originator the IBAN and BIC of the Beneficiary's account to be credited when the Originator Bank or the Beneficiary Bank is located in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory.	CLAR
5.7	Rewording: effect exception processing in accordance with the Rulebook.	CHAN
5.8	Eight new obligation bullet points added at the end of the list of bullet points	CHAN
5.8	Rewording: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> effect exception processing in accordance with the Rulebook validate the syntax of the Credit Transfer Instruction, 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; 	CHAN
5.14	Extra text added in the third paragraph related to PSD2 and non-EEA SEPA countries	CLAR



Reference	Description	Type
7	Wording change for "Credit Transfer Instruction": An instruction given by an Originator to an Originator Bank requesting the execution of a credit transfer transaction, comprising such information as is necessary for the execution the credit transfer and is directly or indirectly initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive.	CHAN
7	Wording change for "Payment Services Directive"	CHAN
7	Add definition for "Regulation on Information accompanying Transfers of Funds"	CHAN
7	Add the definition for "Credit Transfer Service Provider"	CHAN
7	Add the definition for Issues or Complaints of scheme-wide Importance, Major Incidents, Risk of scheme-wide Importance	CHAN
7	Wording change for "SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines": ... constitute a binding supplement to the Rulebook, described with reference [12]	CHAN
Section 3.4.1 SMIRs	The second and third paragraphs are new paragraphs.	CHAN
Section 3.4.4 SMIRs	Addition of four additional paragraphs at the end of this section.	CHAN