

# NPC 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]	NPC002-01	NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines	NPC
[2]	ISO 13616	Financial services - International bank account number (IBAN) -- Part 1: Structure of the IBAN	ISO
[3]	EPC265-03	EPC Resolution on Receiver Capability	EPC
[4]	ISO 3166	Country Codes	ISO
[5]	ISO 4217	Currency Code List	ISO
[6]	ISO 9362	Business Identifier Codes (BIC)	ISO
[8]	ISO 20022	Financial services – Universal Financial Industry message scheme	ISO
[9]		A Glossary of Terms Used in Payments and Settlement Systems	Bank for International Settlements
[10]	NPC003-01	NPC Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines	NPC
[11]	ISO 11649	Structured creditor references to remittance information	ISO
[12]	EPC409-09	EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries	EPC
[13]	NPC100-01	NPC Scheme Currencies – currencies covered by the Scheme	NPC
[14]	EACT website <sup>1</sup>	EACT Unstructured Remittance Standard	EACT
[15]	TBD	Additional Schemes and/or rules (Proxy rules, plus national rules, legal requirements etc.)	NPC
[16]	NPC004-01	NPC Credit Transfer Scheme B2C Implementation Guidelines	NPC

#### 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 Chapter 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.

<sup>1</sup>[https://eact.eu/Core/Documents/Wordpress\\_Old/docs/EACT\\_Standard\\_for\\_Remittance\\_Info.pdf](https://eact.eu/Core/Documents/Wordpress_Old/docs/EACT_Standard_for_Remittance_Info.pdf)

## 0.2 Change History

Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
0.94	2019-03-06	Final version from P27-project handed over to the NPC.
0.95	2019-03-07	Updated version by the NPC with changes to terminology and nomenclature for the NPC.
0.96	2019-05-17	Updated after NPC WG meeting 2019-04-01 and 2019-05-08 and NPC Bank WG meeting 2019-04-03 and comments from NPC Legal Support Group at several meetings.
0.99	2019-06-07	First version for open consultation decided by the NPC Board.

## 0.3 Purpose of Document

The NPC Credit Transfer Scheme is a set of rules, practices and standards to achieve interoperability for the provision and operation of a credit transfer agreed at interbank level for the currencies covered by the Scheme (Scheme Currencies) defined in defined in reference [13].

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 NPC

The purpose of the Nordic Payments Council (“NPC”) is to decide on, own and manage the NPC payment schemes based upon, but not limited to, the Single Euro Payments Area (“SEPA”) payment schemes as well as to develop and manage additional schemes and rules in close dialogue with the Participants and the national communities. This should be done to contribute to safe, efficient, economically balanced and sustainable, convenient domestic and cross border multicurrency payments in communities using the Schemes. The NPC shall ensure competitiveness and innovation as well as meet the users’ needs.

## 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 NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Implementation Guidelines are available as three complementary documents:

- the guidelines regarding the interbank messages (NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines)
- the guidelines regarding the customer-to-bank messages (NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines) which each Participant is obliged to support at the request of the Originator
- the guidelines regarding to bank-to-customer message (NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Bank-to-Customer Implementation Guidelines) which each Participant is recommended to support at the request of the Originator or Beneficiary

The NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines (reference [1]) and the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines (reference [10]) which set out the rules for implementing the credit transfer ISO 20022 XML standard, constitute **binding** supplements to the Rulebook.

Important specification to reference [10]; only when the Originator Bank offers to its Originators the service of accepting and processing electronically bundled Customer-to-Bank Credit Transfer Instructions, the Originator Bank is obliged to accept at least but not exclusively Customer-to-Bank Credit Transfer Instructions which follow the specifications defined in [10] at the request of the Originator.

It is also **recommended** that the Bank-to-Customer Implementation Guidelines (reference [16]) is implemented by the Beneficiary bank in the same way as the two Implementation Guidelines mentioned above.

The features covered in references [1] and [10] with respect to the Extended Remittance Information (ERI) option, are only binding for the ERI Option Participants.

### 0.5.2 NPC 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 NPC. The rules and procedures for applying to join the Scheme are set out in Scheme Management Internal Rules (the "**Internal Rules**").

### 0.5.3 Rules specific to Extended Remittance Information (ERI) Option

The rules specific to the Extended Remittance Information (ERI) Option are described in ANNEX V. Sections of the main body of the Rulebook impacted by the ERI Option are identified with the indication '=> ERI' next to the title of the concerned section.

## 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 to offer a core and basic credit transfer product in the Scheme Currencies to Customers. For executing EUR, the SCT Credit Transfer Rulebook shall apply.

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

- Ensure that all Participants as a minimum are reachable domestically in one of the Scheme Currencies with the option of accepting cross border transfers;
- The processing of NPC Credit Transfers will be automated, based on the use of open standards and the best practices of straight through processing (“STP”) without manual intervention;
- Ensure that the format and message standards for NPC Credit Transfer Scheme follow as close as possible the SEPA standards;
- Support transactions in the Scheme Currencies as defined in section 2.4;
- Incorporate the option of embedding data related to local services (e.g. reference payments) without violating the ISO20022 syntax;
- To provide a framework for the harmonisation of standards and practices and the removal of inhibitors;
- 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 NPC Credit Transfer process is shown in the following diagram:

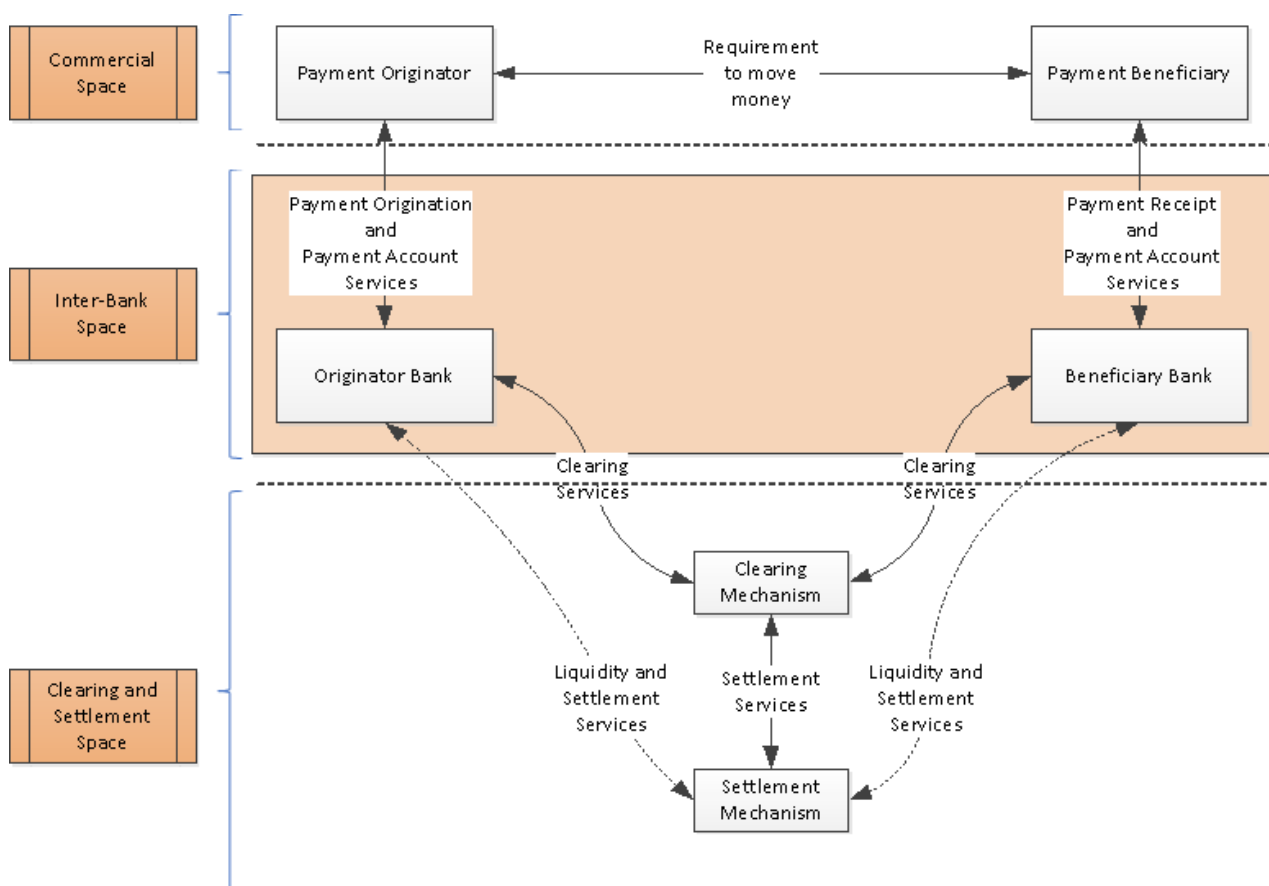


Figure 1: Credit Transfer Overview

- The demand for payment services using a Credit Transfer arises from an Originator, who wishes to transfer<sup>2</sup> 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;

<sup>2</sup> 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.

- 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;
- 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. A membership of the NPC is needed in order to adhere to any NPC Scheme. 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 interbank 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 NPC Credit Transfer 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) according to the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries [12];
- 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;
- All Payment Accounts for the Scheme Currencies chosen by the Participants should be reachable with the option of accepting Cross-border Payments;
- Products based on the Scheme provide the opportunity to make and receive payments in the Scheme Currencies;
- 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 NPC Credit Transfers on an STP basis using open and common standards;
- Reachability between Participants in the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme for the Scheme Currencies chosen by the Participants;
- Enabling a single process across the Scheme Currencies 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.

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 NPC Credit Transfer

The Scheme is applicable in the countries listed in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries [12].

### 2.2 Description of Scope of the Scheme

An NPC Credit Transfer is a payment message for the execution of credit transfers in Scheme Currencies between Customer payments accounts located in a country listed in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries [12]. The NPC 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 Scheme Currencies within the countries listed in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries [12] by Participants in the Scheme. For executing EUR the SCT Credit Transfer Rulebook shall apply;
- Adherents to the Scheme are Participants who have agreed to subscribe to the Scheme and its rules;
- All Participants need as a minimum to be reachable domestically in one of the currencies covered by this Scheme with the option of accepting cross border transfers;
- The Scheme provides **the basis for credit transfer products** provided by Participants to all users of mass-market and non-urgent payment services (individuals, small and medium sized enterprises, corporates and government entities). Such products provide a straightforward payment message, 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;
2. Additional Optional Services provided by local, national and communities 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 NPC 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 NPC Secretariat function for Compliance and Adherence 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 NPC 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 NPC 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

The currencies, Scheme Currencies, covered by this Scheme to be used in all process stages for transactions are defined in the reference [13]. The currency sent by the Originator Bank will be the currency to be cleared and settled, and to be received by Beneficiary's Bank.

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

All Participants need as a minimum to be reachable domestically in one of the Scheme Currencies covered by this Scheme with the option of accepting cross border transfers.

The Beneficiary Bank may return the transaction if the payment amount is in a different currency than that of the Beneficiary's account.

Exception handling, i.e. Rejects, Returns and Recalls, shall be executed in the original currency of the transaction sent from Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank.

## 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.

All Participants need as a minimum to be reachable domestically in one of the Scheme Currencies covered by this Scheme with the option of accepting cross border transfers in the currencies they have adhered to.

## 2.7 Remittance Data '=> ERI'

The NPC 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 the Beneficiaries adopt the ISO Standard for the Structured Creditor Reference (reference [11]) or to a creditor reference scheme as defined by the local Nordic communities.

It is recommended that Originators provides remittance information referring to a single invoice when possible.

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 mandatory 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

The Scheme offers the ERI Option to Participants (see ANNEX V). A Participant that receives ERI as defined by this Rulebook option but is not an ERI Option Participant, shall transfer back the Credit Transfer Instruction or Transaction containing such ERI to the Originator or the Originator Bank as a Reject or as a Return depending if the Credit Transfer Transaction has already been settled at interbank level or not.

### 3. ROLES OF THE SCHEME ACTORS

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

#### 3.1 Actors

The execution of an NPC Credit Transfer payment involves four main actors:

- **The Originator:** is the Customer who initiates directly or indirectly<sup>3</sup> 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 NPC Credit Transfer.

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<sup>3</sup> In compliance with the Payment Services Directive effective 13 January 2018



### 3.2 The Four Corner Model

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

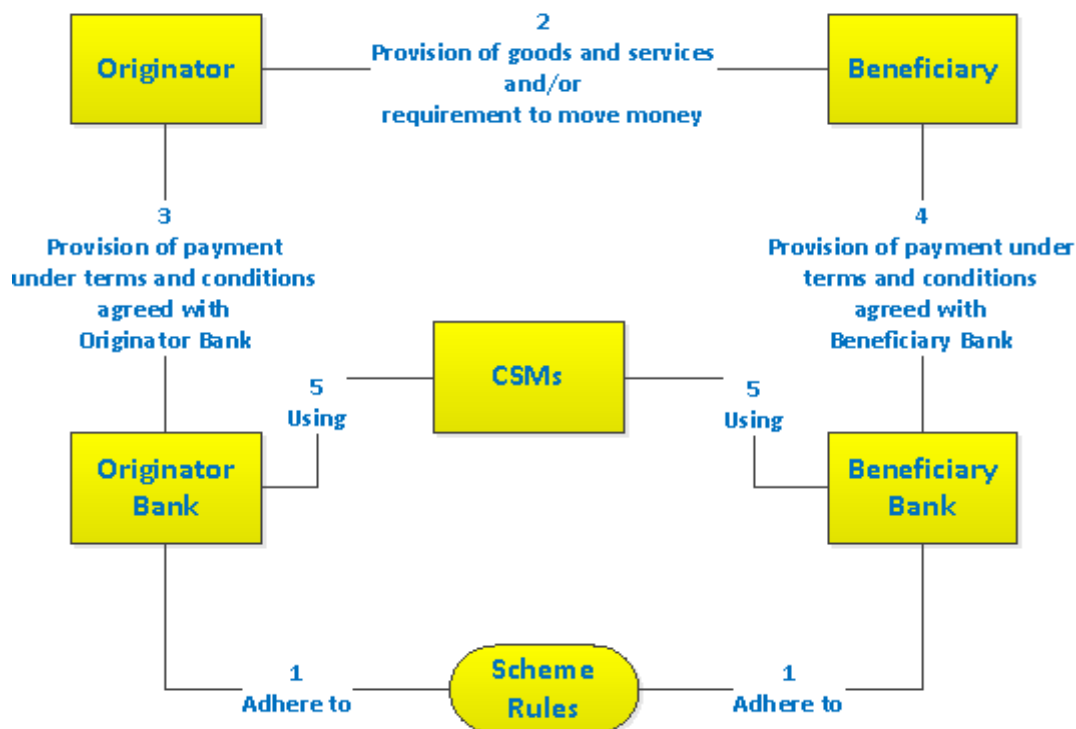


Figure 2: 4-Corner Model – Illustrative

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 NPC 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 an NPC 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 an NPC 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;
- Collect and send the payments for settlement to the respective connected local central banks in their local currency at agreed intervals;
- 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 an NPC 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 separate arrangements 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 Swedish law;
- The Adherence Agreement is governed by Swedish 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 NPC (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:

<b>Process-steps:</b>	CT-xx-yy, where xx-yy is the unique sequence number in this Rulebook
<b>Datasets:</b>	DS-xx, where xx represents the unique sequence number in this Rulebook
<b>Attributes:</b>	AT-xx, where xx represents the unique sequence number in this Rulebook

### 4.2 Overview of the NPC Credit Transfer Process & Time Cycle

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

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

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

The execution time for an NPC 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) of the Payment Services Directive.

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

#### 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 Time<sup>4</sup>

Originator Banks are obliged to ensure that the amount of the NPC 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. The execution time cycle may be affected by the application of national laws.

A Beneficiary Bank is obliged to credit the account of the Beneficiary with the amount of the NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfers.

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

Accordingly, the execution time cycle of an NPC 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 NPC 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 NPC 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.

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<sup>4</sup> 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 NPC Credit Transfer Processing Flows

### 4.3.1 NPC Credit Transfer Processing Flow

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

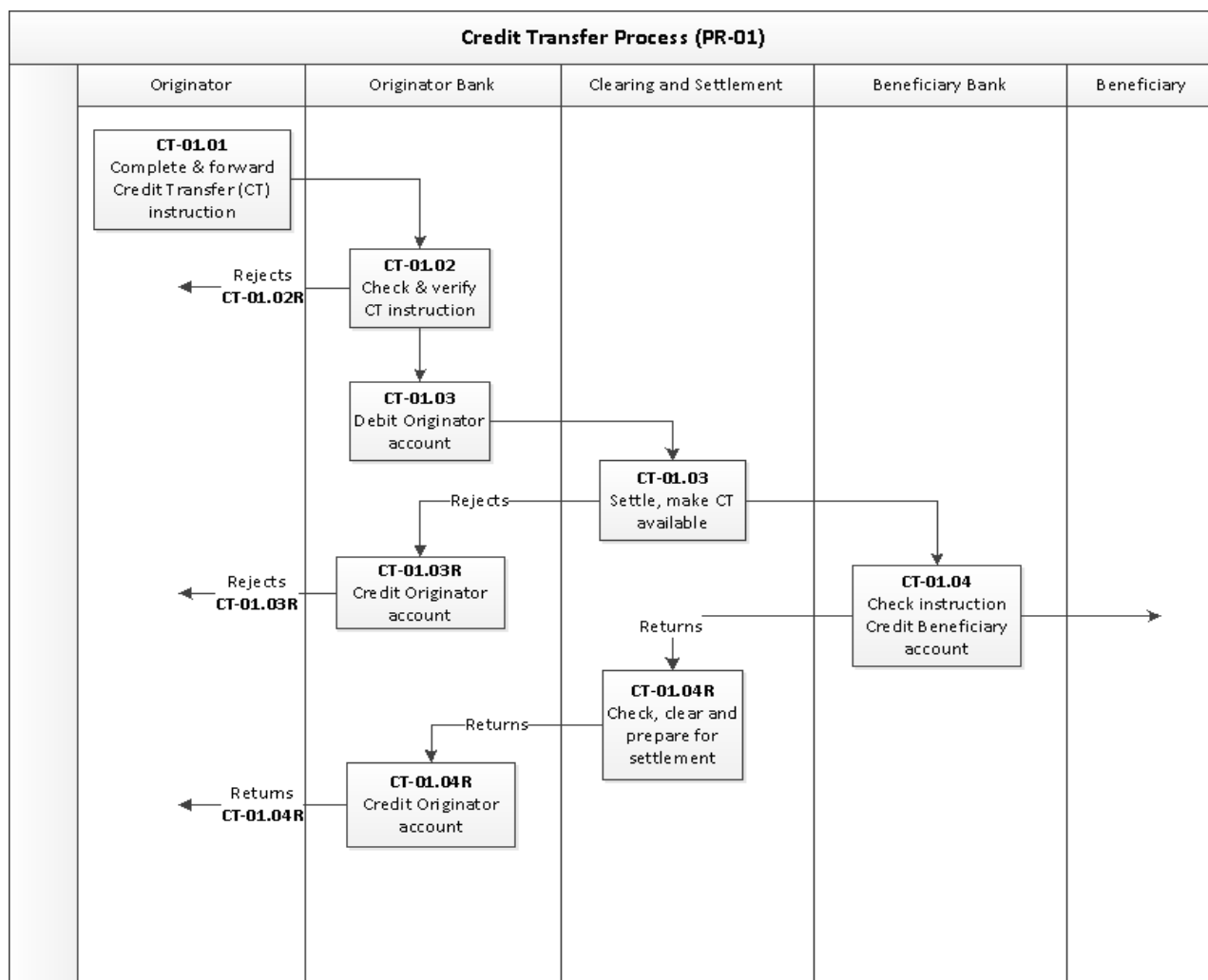


Figure 3: Credit Transfer Process

**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 IBAN or Alias and if requested, of the BIC.

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 Exception Processing Flow

Credit Transfer Transactions are handled according to the time frame described in section 4.3. 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.

#### 4.3.2.1 Reject processing

A '**Reject**' occurs when a NPC 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 and the original currency of the Credit Transfer Instruction;
- the 'Reject' message is routed through the same path taken by the original NPC Credit Transfer with no alteration of the data contained in the original NPC Credit Transfer;
- a record of the relevant data relating to the initial NPC Credit Transfer, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included;
- the initial NPC Credit Transfer is identified by the original reference of the Originator Bank;
- 'Reject' messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-R3, see section 4.6.1).

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

#### 4.3.2.2 Return processing

A '**Return**' occurs when a NPC Credit Transfer is diverted from normal execution after **interbank Settlement**, and is sent by the Beneficiary Bank to the Originator Bank for a NPC 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 NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer applies.

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

- the transferred amount will be the Original Amount and the Original Currency of the Credit Transfer Instruction;
- the Return message is routed through the same path taken by the original NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included;
- the initial NPC 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.

#### *4.3.2.3 Recall processing*

A **Recall** occurs when the Originator Bank requests to cancel a Credit Transfer Transaction. The Recall procedure can be initiated only by the Originator Bank, which may do it on behalf of the Originator.

- Before initiating the Recall procedure, the Originator Bank has to check if the Credit Transfer Transaction is subject to one of the following reasons only: Duplicate sending;
- Technical problems resulting in an erroneous Credit Transfer Transaction;
- Fraudulent originated Credit Transfer Instruction.

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

- The Originator Bank must send out the Recall within the period of 10 Banking Business Days following the execution date of the initial Credit Transfer Transaction subject to the Recall;
- The amount transferred back can differ from the Original Amount of the Credit Transfer Transaction. The Beneficiary Bank may decide to charge a fee to the Originator Bank;
- The currency sent back to the Originator Bank must be the same as the Original Currency received from the Originator Bank;
- The Recall message is routed through the same path taken by the initial Credit Transfer Transaction, with no alteration of the data contained in the initial Credit Transfer Transaction;
- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial Credit Transfer Transaction, 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 Beneficiary Bank must provide the Originator Bank with an answer to a Recall within 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the Recall request from the Originator Bank.

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

- In case the Beneficiary Bank can report a positive answer to a Recall, the Beneficiary Bank needs to use the message prescribed in [1]. The Beneficiary Bank cannot transfer back the amount through a separate Credit Transfer Transaction message.

It is the decision of the Beneficiary Bank if it wants to charge a 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 answer message. This practice is limited to Recalls only and has under no circumstances effect on the normal Return procedure as defined in the NCT Rulebook.



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

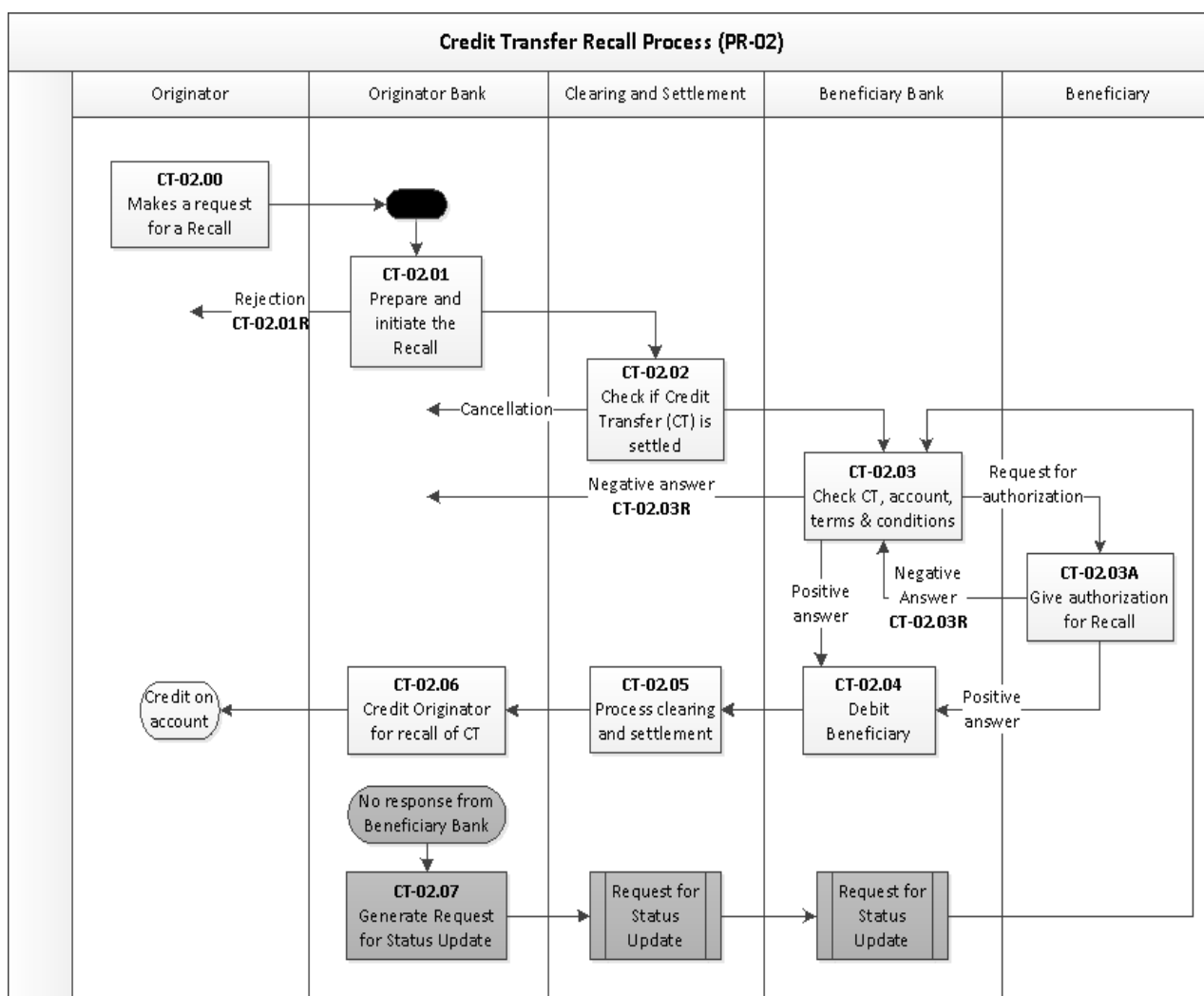


Figure 4: Credit Transfer Recall Process

**CT-02.00  
& CT-02.01**

The Originator Bank realizes the need to recall a Credit Transfer Transaction.

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 initial Credit Transfer Transaction:

- Had an execution date towards the CSM of less than or equal to 10 Banking Business Days before the Recall;
- Had been wrongly executed for one of the reasons listed below:
  - Duplicate sending;
  - Technical problems resulting in an erroneous Credit Transfer Transaction;
  - Fraudulent originated Credit Transfer Instruction.

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

The Originator Bank must send out the Recall within the period of 10 Banking Business Days following the execution date of the initial Credit Transfer Transaction

**CT-02.01R** The Originator Bank can reject the request of the Originator to make a Recall when it judges that the initial Credit Transfer Transaction is not the subject of one of the foregoing reasons or if this request was submitted more than 10 Banking Business Days after the execution date of the initial NCT Transaction.

**CT-02.02** The CSM will check if the Credit Transfer Transaction is already executed, if not it should handle the Recall before execution according to its own procedures agreed with its participants. If the Credit Transfer Transaction is already executed the CSM will transfer the Recall to the Beneficiary Bank

**CT-02.03** The Beneficiary Bank must always handle the Recall and must provide a positive or negative answer within 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the Recall from the Originator Bank.

If the Credit Transfer Transaction was already credited to the Beneficiary's account, there are sufficient funds on the account and the funds are not yet transferred back, 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;
- The currency sent back to the Originator Bank must be the same as the original currency received from the Originator Bank.

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

**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 a legal reason: to be explained in a clear text;
- Beneficiary's refusal;
- No response from the Beneficiary within the 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the Recall from the Originator Bank;
- Initial Credit Transfer Transaction never received;
- The Funds of the initial Credit Transfer Transaction already transferred back..

- CT-02-04** The Beneficiary Bank generates a positive answer to the Recall. The Beneficiary Bank debits 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-02.05** The CSM receives the positive answer to the Recall from the Beneficiary Bank and settles this with the Originator Bank.
- CT-02.06** The Originator Bank credits the account of the Originator with the amount of the positive answer to the Recall.
- CT-02.07** In the exceptional case of no response from the Beneficiary Bank within the deadline of 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the Recall from the Originator Bank, the Originator Bank may send a Request for Status Update to the Beneficiary Bank.

#### 4.3.2.4 Request for Recall by the Originator processing

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 Transaction for a reason other than duplicate sending, technical problems resulting in an erroneous Credit Transfer Transaction and a fraudulently originated Credit Transfer Instruction.

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 Transaction. It will depend on the consent of the Beneficiary whether to turn back the Funds to the Originator.

The main characteristics of a Request for Recall by the Originator (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 Transaction;
- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial Credit Transfer Transaction message, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included with no alteration of the data contained in the initial Credit Transfer Transaction;
- The message contains a reason code (attribute AT-50 see section 4.6) highlighting the reason for the Request for Recall by the Originator;
- The Beneficiary Bank must send its answer to a Request for Recall by the Originator within 15 Banking Business Days following the receipt of the Request for Recall by the Originator from the Originator Bank.

#### 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 Transaction forming the subject of the Request for Recall by the Originator falls within the period of 13

months preceding the date at which the Request for Recall by the Originator has been received by the Originator 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 Transaction.

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

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

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

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

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

**Step 4A** Upon receipt of a positive response from the Beneficiary (DS-08 in section 4.5): 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.

The Beneficiary Bank needs to use the message prescribed in [1]. The Beneficiary Bank cannot transfer back the Funds through a separate Credit Transfer Transaction message.

It is the decision of the Beneficiary Bank if it wants to charge a 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 Transaction finalises the fate of the initial Credit Transfer Transaction from the perspective of both the Originator Bank and the Beneficiary Bank.

**Step 4C** In an exceptional case of no response from the Beneficiary Bank after 15 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.

## 4.4 Inquiry process

### 4.4.1 NCT inquiry

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

The Rulebook foresees the following reasons for a NCT inquiry:

- i. **Claim of Non-Receipt:** the Beneficiary claims not to have received the initial NPC Credit Transfer. The Originator Bank is asked to investigate if and when the initial NPC 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 NPC 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 NPC 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 NPC 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 NCT 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 NCT inquiry can only be made for a NPC Credit Transfer when the (claimed) debit date of the concerned NPC 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 NCT inquiry (DS-09) are:

- The NCT inquiry message is routed through the same path which was used for the initial NPC Credit Transfer / initial NCT inquiry message;
- A record of the relevant data relating to the initial NPC Credit Transfer/ initial NCT inquiry message, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included with no alteration of the data contained in the initial NPC Credit Transfer/ initial NCT inquiry message;

- The inquiry message concerns a single initial NPC Credit Transfer or a reminder to a single earlier issued NCT inquiry. If several initial NPC Credit Transfers or reminders to earlier issued NCT inquiries are concerned, then several NCT inquiry messages must be sent.

#### 4.4.2 Response-to-NCT-inquiry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.5 Business Requirements for Datasets

The datasets are the following:

<b>DS-01</b>	Customer-to-Bank NPC Credit Transfer Information
<b>DS-02</b>	Interbank Payment Dataset
<b>DS-03</b>	Reject or Return NPC Credit Transfer Dataset
<b>DS-04</b>	Bank-to-Customer NPC Credit Transfer Information
<b>DS-05</b>	Recall of NPC Credit Transfer Dataset
<b>DS-06</b>	Answer to Recall of NPC Credit Transfer Dataset
<b>DS-07</b>	Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset
<b>DS-08</b>	Response to the Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset
<b>DS-09</b>	NCT Inquiry dataset
<b>DS-10</b>	Response-to-NCT-Inquiry dataset

#### 4.5.1 DS-01 Customer-to-Bank Credit Transfer Information

<b>Identification</b>	<b>DS-01</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Customer-to-Bank NPC Credit Transfer Information</b>
<b>Description</b>	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
<b>Attributes contained</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 01 The IBAN of the account of the Originator</li> <li>• 02 The name of the Originator</li> <li>• 03 The address of the Originator</li> <li>• 04 The amount of the NPC Credit Transfer in the relevant Scheme Currencies and the relevant currency code</li> <li>• 05 The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the Credit Transfer Instruction</li> <li>• 07 The Requested Execution Date of the Credit Transfer Instruction</li> <li>• 08 The name of the Originator Reference Party</li> <li>• 09 The identification code of the Originator Reference Party</li> <li>• 10 The Originator identification code</li> <li>• 20 The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary.</li> <li>• 21 The name of the Beneficiary</li> <li>• 22 The address of the Beneficiary</li> <li>• 23 The BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank</li> <li>• 24 The Beneficiary identification code</li> <li>• 25 The Alias or Proxy of the Beneficiary's account</li> <li>• 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party</li> <li>• 29 The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party</li> <li>• 41 The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction</li> <li>• 44 The purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer</li> <li>• 45 The category purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer</li> </ul>
<b>Technical characteristics</b>	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.

<b>Identification</b>	<b>DS-01</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Customer-to-Bank NPC Credit Transfer Information</b>
<b>Rules applied</b>	<p>Only when the Originator Bank offers to its Originators the service of accepting and processing electronically bundled Customer-to-Bank Credit Transfer Instructions, the Originator Bank is obliged to accept at least but not exclusively Customer-to-Bank Credit Transfer Instruction messages which follow the specifications defined in the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines covered in section 0.5 at the request of the Originator.</p> <p>Where any of the above attributes (except for AT-45, see rules applied in DS-02) are provided by the Originator within a payment instruction, they must be transported by the Originator 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>
<b>Remarks</b>	<p>These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines as defined in section 0.5.</p> <p>For this dataset, the attribute 23 'The BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank' only has to be provided when the Originator Bank is technically not able to derive the BIC from the IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary when held at a Beneficiary Bank in a non-EEA SEPA country or territory. This attribute remains mandatory in DS-02 (Interbank Payment).</p> <p>When the Beneficiary wishes to transfer back funds to the Originator related to an earlier executed Credit Transfer Transaction but the Beneficiary does not have the IBAN of the account of the Originator (AT-01), the Beneficiary can provide in the Credit Transfer Transaction an alternative identifier to this attribute to the Beneficiary Bank. Specific usage rules are provided in [10]. The Beneficiary can only provide such identifier to the Beneficiary Bank when the Beneficiary and the Beneficiary Bank have a bilateral agreement for such service.</p>



## 4.5.2 DS-02 Interbank Payment Dataset

<b>Identification</b>	<b>DS-02</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>The interbank payment dataset</b>
<b>Description</b>	This dataset describes the content of the Interbank Payment message (mandatory unless otherwise indicated).
<b>Attributes contained</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 01 The IBAN of the account of the Originator</li> <li>• 02 The name of the Originator</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 04 The amount of the NPC Credit Transfer in the relevant Scheme Currencies and the relevant currency code</li> <li>• 05 The Remittance Information (Optional)</li> <li>• 06 The BIC code of the Originator Bank</li> <li>• 08 The name of the Originator Reference Party (Optional)</li> <li>• 09 The identification code of the Originator Reference Party (Optional)</li> <li>• 10 The Originator identification code (Optional)</li> <li>• 20 The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary</li> <li>• 21 The name of the Beneficiary</li> <li>• 22 The address of the Beneficiary (Optional)</li> <li>• 23 The BIC code of the Beneficiary Bank</li> <li>• 24 The Beneficiary identification code (Optional)</li> <li>• 25 The Alias or Proxy of the Beneficiary's account (Optional)</li> <li>• 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party (Optional)</li> <li>• 29 The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party (Optional)</li> <li>• 40 The identification code of the NPC electronic credit transfer Scheme</li> <li>• 41 The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction</li> <li>• 42 The Settlement Date of the NPC Credit Transfer</li> <li>• 43 The Originator Bank's reference number of the NPC Credit Transfer message</li> <li>• 44 The purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer (Optional)</li> <li>• 45 The category purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer (Optional)</li> </ul>
<b>Technical characteristics</b>	From a business perspective, interbank NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines.
<b>Rules applied</b>	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.  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.
<b>Remarks</b>	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in section 0.5.

### 4.5.3 DS-03 Reject or Return NPC Credit Transfer Dataset

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>DS-03</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Reject or Return NPC Credit Transfer Dataset</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This dataset describes the content of a Reject or Return NPC Credit Transfer (mandatory unless otherwise indicated)
<b>Attributes contained</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R1 The type of “R” message</li> <li>• R2 The Identification of the type of party initiating the “R” message</li> <li>• R3 The reason code for non-acceptance of the NPC Credit Transfer</li> <li>• R4 The Settlement Date for the Return</li> <li>• R5 The specific reference of the Bank initiating the Reject/Return</li> <li>• An exact copy of all the attributes of the received DS-02 which is being returned/rejected</li> </ul>

#### 4.5.4 DS-04 – Bank-to-Customer NPC Credit Transfer Information

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>DS-04</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Bank-to-Customer NPC Credit Transfer Information</b>
<b>Description:</b>	Description of the minimum information that a Beneficiary Bank needs to make available to the Beneficiary
<b>Attributes contained:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 02 The name of the Originator</li> <li>• 04 The amount of the Credit Transfer in the relevant Scheme Currencies and the relevant currency code</li> <li>• 05 The Remittance Information</li> <li>• 08 The name of the Originator Reference Party (optional)</li> <li>• 09 The identification code of the Originator Reference Party (optional)</li> <li>• 10 The Originator identification code</li> <li>• 20 The IBAN of the account of the Beneficiary</li> <li>• 21 The name of the Beneficiary</li> <li>• 24 The Beneficiary identification code</li> <li>• 25 The Alias or Proxy of the Beneficiary's account (Optional)</li> <li>• 28 The name of the Beneficiary Reference Party (optional)</li> <li>• 29 The identification code of the Beneficiary Reference Party (optional)</li> <li>• 41 The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction</li> <li>• 42 The Settlement Date of the NPC Credit Transfer (optional)</li> <li>• 44 The purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer (optional)</li> </ul>
<b>Rules applied:</b>	<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>
<b>Remarks:</b>	These attributes reflect business requirements

#### 4.5.5 DS-05 Recall of NPC Credit Transfer Dataset

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

#### 4.5.6 DS-06 Answer to a Recall of NPC Credit Transfer Dataset

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

#### 4.5.7 DS-07 Request for Recall by the Originator Dataset

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

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>DS-08</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Dataset for the Response to the Request for Recall by the Originator</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This dataset contains the attributes for describing the response from the Beneficiary Bank to a Request for Recall by the Originator
<b>Attributes contained:</b>	<p><u>Positive response</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An exact copy of the original Interbank Payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to</li> <li>• 51 The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator</li> <li>• 53 The returned amount of the positive answer to the Request for Recall in the original NPC Scheme currency and the relevant currency code</li> <li>• 54 The settlement date for the positive answer to the Request for Recall by the Originator</li> <li>• 56 Fee for the positive response to a Request for Recall by the Originator in the original NPC Scheme currency and the relevant currency code</li> </ul> <p><u>Negative response</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An exact copy of the original Interbank Payment dataset (DS-02) which the Request for Recall by the Originator relates to</li> <li>• 51 The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator</li> <li>• 55 Reason code for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator</li> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>
<b>Remarks:</b>	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in section 0.5.

#### 4.5.9 DS-09 NCT Inquiry dataset

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>DS-09</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>NCT Inquiry dataset</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This dataset contains the attributes describing the minimum information that a Participant needs to make available in a NCT inquiry
<b>Attributes contained:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80 NCT inquiry reason code</li> <li>• 81 The specific NCT inquiry reference of the Participant initiating the NCT inquiry</li> <li>• 82 Additional Information to AT-80 NCT inquiry reason code</li> <li>• An exact copy of the original Interbank Payment dataset (DS-02) which the NCT inquiry relates to</li> </ul>
<b>Remarks:</b>	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5. In case the NCT Inquiry reason code 'Request for Status Update' is used, an exact copy of the original NCT inquiry needs to be provided instead of the copy of DS-02.

#### 4.5.10 DS-10 Response-to-NCT-Inquiry dataset

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

## 4.6 Business Requirements for Attributes

This section defines the business requirements for the attributes used by the Scheme. The attributes used in the NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer;
- 80 onwards for attributes related to NCT 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 NPC Credit Transfer in the relevant Scheme Currencies and the relevant currency code
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 Credit Transfer 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-25	The Alias or Proxy of the Beneficiary's account (Optional)
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 NPC Credit Transfer
AT-43	The Originator Bank's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction
AT-44	The purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer
AT-45	The category purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer
AT-46	The returned amount of the positive answer to the Recall in in the relevant Scheme currency and the relevant currency code
AT-47	The fee for the positive answer to the Recall in the relevant Scheme currency and the relevant currency code
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 the relevant Scheme currency and the relevant currency code
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 the relevant Scheme currency and the relevant currency code
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 NCT inquiry reason code
AT-81	The specific NCT inquiry reference of the Participant initiating the NCT inquiry
AT-82	Additional Information to AT-80 NCT inquiry reason code
AT-83	Non-receipt of the NPC Credit Transfer/ non-execution due to regulatory reason
AT-84	New value date of the NPC 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 NCT 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 NPC 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



#### 4.6.1 Attribute Details

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

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-03</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The address of the Originator</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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.

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-04</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The amount of the NPC Credit Transfer in the relevant Scheme Currencies and the relevant currency code</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The directions for how to use the amount as well as the Scheme Currencies are described in Attachment [13] Scheme Currencies.

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-05</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the Credit Transfer Instruction</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<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 EACT website:  <a href="https://eact.eu/Core/Documents/Wordpress_Old/docs/EACT_Standard_for_Remittance_Info.pdf">https://eact.eu/Core/Documents/Wordpress_Old/docs/EACT_Standard_for_Remittance_Info.pdf</a>          (reference [14])</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>Use the ERI Option (reference document). This option supports the transmission and the processing of the following combination of RI in Credit Transfer Instructions and Transactions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI and</li> <li>• Up to 999 occurrences of 280 characters of structured RI based on the ISO 20022 standard.</li> </ul> <p>The Originator can refer to up to 999 invoices and credit notes in structured format to each Credit Transfer payment. All references must also have a referred amount and be of the same currency.</p> <p>In the Nordic payment market there is a legacy to use one of the existing OCR references. These references are only used in combination with a corresponding 'Alias', where the Alias registry holds information regarding the validation rule for the reference. Therefore, when customers (Originators) has entered an OCR-reference it is mandatory that the Originator Bank (Debtor Bank) validates the 'structured creditor reference' thru checking the rule for validation connected to the 'Alias' to ensure the correctness of the OCR-reference.</p>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-06</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The BIC code of the Originator Bank</b>
<b>Description:</b>	See Chapter 7

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-07</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Requested Execution Date of the Credit Transfer Instruction</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This date corresponds with a date requested by an Originator for commencing the execution of the Credit Transfer Instruction as described in Chapter 7.

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-08</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The name of the Originator Reference Party</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<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>

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

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

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-21</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The name of the Beneficiary</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The name of the Beneficiary as supplied by the Originator

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-22</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The address of the Beneficiary</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The address of the Beneficiary as supplied by the Originator

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-24</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Beneficiary identification code</b>
<b>Description:</b>	A code supplied by the Originator

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-25</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Alias or Proxy of the Beneficiary's account</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The information supplied by the originator for the originator bank to identify beneficiary bank and beneficiaries IBAN.</p> <p>It is a requirement that the Nordic payment ecosystem be able to support a number of existing alias schemes such as Bankgiro, Plusgiro, BBAN, etc. It could also be used to support the transmission of Mobile Proxy information such as mobile phone numbers or identifiers used in the various Nordic mobile payment platforms.</p> <p>The reason for including this value in the interbank messaging is to allow the alias used by the originator to be used by the beneficiary bank to either validate the corresponding IBAN and/or use the proxy/alias supplied in beneficiary communication, if the alias scheme requires it.</p> <p>The transmission of the BBAN will also signal a shift of liability from the originator bank to the beneficiary bank in the correct processing of a transaction in the case where the originator supplied beneficiary IBAN is not associated with the originator supplied beneficiary BBAN. The beneficiary bank has the right to reject the payment if the IBAN is incorrect and not process the payment based on the BBAN alone.</p> <p>The identification code will consist of two elements – a scheme identifier and the alias/BBAN itself.</p>
<b>Value range:</b>	<p>Scheme Identifier</p> <p>Alias or BBAN</p>

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

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-40</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The identification code of the Scheme</b>
<b>Description:</b>	To differentiate Credit Transfer Instructions from those of any other scheme sharing common logical and physical models

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-41</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Originator's reference of the Credit Transfer Transaction</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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 NPC Credit Transfer. The Originator must define the internal structure of this reference; it can only be expected to be meaningful to the Originator.
<b>Value range:</b>	If no reference is provided by the Originator, this attribute has default value "Not provided"

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-42</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Settlement Date of the NPC Credit Transfer</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-44</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer is the underlying reason for the Credit Transfer Transaction, i.e. information on the nature of such transaction.
<b>Value range:</b>	All codes part of the ISO standard are accepted

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-45</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The category purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The category purpose of the NPC 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
<b>Value range:</b>	All codes part of the ISO standard are accepted

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-46</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The returned amount of the positive answer to the Recall in the relevant Scheme currency and the currency code</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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. The list of different Scheme Currencies is described in Attachment [13] Scheme Currencies

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-47</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The fee for the positive answer to the Recall in the relevant Scheme Currency and the currency code</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The fee deducted from the original amount sent to the Beneficiary Bank. The Recall will be in the original transaction currency and the Beneficiary Bank can also deduct any currency conversion loss as part of the Recall fee.  <b>The list of different Scheme Currencies is described in Attachment [13] Scheme Currencies.</b>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-48</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Recall reason code</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This code explains the reason for the Recall for a Credit Transfer Transaction. 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.
<b>Value range:</b>	Codes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duplicate sending</li> <li>• Technical problems resulting in erroneous NCTs</li> <li>• Fraudulent originated NPC Credit Transfer</li> <li>• Request for status update</li> </ul>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-49</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Additional Information to AT-48 The Recall reason code</b>
<b>Description:</b>	When the reason for a Recall is “fraudulent originated NPC 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.

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-50</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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
<b>Value range:</b>	Codes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wrong unique identifier of the Beneficiary account</li> <li>• Wrong amount</li> <li>• By request of the Originator without any reason specified</li> <li>• Request for status update (Tracer)</li> </ul>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-51</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The specific reference of the Originator Bank for the Request for Recall by the Originator</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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.

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-52</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Additional Information to AT-50 Reason code for the Request for Recall by the Originator</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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.

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-53</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The returned amount of the positive answer to the Request for Recall by the Originator in the relevant Scheme currency</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The use of the different Scheme Currencies is described in Attachment [13] Scheme Currencies.

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-55</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Reason code for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The codes define the reason for non-acceptance of the Request for Recall by the Originator
<b>Value range</b>	<p>Codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary's refusal</li> <li>• Legal reasons</li> <li>• Account closed</li> <li>• Insufficient funds on the account</li> <li>• No response from Beneficiary</li> <li>• Initial Credit Transfer Transactions never received</li> <li>• Already returned transaction</li> </ul>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-56</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Fee for the positive response to a Request for Recall by the Originator in the relevant Scheme currency</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The fee deducted from the original amount sent to the Beneficiary Bank. The Recall will be in the original transaction currency and the Beneficiary Bank can also deduct any currency conversion loss as part of the Recall fee.</p> <p>The list of different Scheme Currencies is described in Attachment [13] Scheme Currencies</p>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-57</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>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'</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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.

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-81</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The specific NCT inquiry reference of the Participant initiating the NCT inquiry</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This reference is determined by the Participant that initiates the NCT inquiry on the initial Credit Transfer Transaction / initial NCT inquiry. It must be forwarded to the Participant whom the NCT inquiry is addressed to.

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-82</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Additional Information to AT-80 NCT inquiry reason code</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The Participant may use this attribute for including additional information on AT-80. The text shall be in a comprehensible language to the Participant receiving the NCT inquiry who is obliged to act upon this information received.</p> <p>In case the NCT 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>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-83</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Non-receipt of the NPC Credit Transfer / non-execution due to regulatory reason</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<p>In response to the “Claim of Non-Receipt” NCT inquiry from the Originator Bank, the Beneficiary Bank reports that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has not received the original Credit Transfer Transaction;</li> <li>• It could not credit the account of the Beneficiary due to regulatory reasons (if the Beneficiary Bank is allowed to communicate such reason under the applicable legislation); or</li> <li>• It has already sent a Reject or Return for this Credit Transfer Transaction.</li> </ul>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-84</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>New value date of the NPC Credit Transfer based on the new settlement date</b>
<b>Description:</b>	In response to the “Claim of Value Date Correction” NCT inquiry from the Originator Bank, the Beneficiary Bank reports the new value date granted to the Beneficiary for the original NPC Credit Transfer under DS-02



<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-85</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The interest compensation recovered by the Beneficiary Bank from the Originator Bank</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<p>It is an <b>optional</b> attribute restricted to a "Claim of Value Date Correction" NCT 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 NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer under DS-02.</p>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-86</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Fee for handling the NCT inquiry</b>
<b>Description:</b>	<p>It is an <b>optional</b> attribute for the Beneficiary Bank when responding to a 'Claim of Non-Receipt' or a 'Claim of Value Date Correction' inquiry.</p> <p>The fee deducted from the original amount will be sent to the Beneficiary Bank. The fee for the NCT Inquiry will be in the original transaction currency.</p> <p>The list of different Scheme Currencies is described in Attachment [13] Scheme Currencies.</p>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-R1</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The type of "R" message</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This code allows to identify the type of "R" message in the handling of the Credit Transfer Transaction
<b>Value range:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reject</li> <li>• Return</li> <li>• Recall</li> </ul>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-R2</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Identification of the type of party initiating the "R" message</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This attribute contains a code identifying the type of party initiating the Reject/Return message or the Recall message.
<b>Value range:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Values applying for Reject/Return messages:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Originator Bank</li> <li>○ CSM</li> <li>○ Beneficiary Bank</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Values applying for Recall messages:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Originator</li> <li>○ Originator Bank</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-R3</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The reason code for non-acceptance of the NPC Credit Transfer</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This code identifies the reason for the non-acceptance of the NPC Credit Transfer
<b>Value range:</b>	<p>The reasons for a Reject by the Originator Bank or the CSM are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid IBAN)</li> <li>• Alias identifier incorrect (i.e. does not match the intended information)</li> <li>• Bank identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid BIC)</li> <li>• Duplicate payment</li> <li>• File received after Cut-off Time</li> <li>• Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid File format</li> <li>• Regulatory reason</li> <li>• Reason not specified</li> <li>• Beneficiary Bank not registered under this BIC in the CSM</li> <li>• Originator Bank not registered under this BIC in the CSM</li> <li>• Beneficiary bank not registered to process this currency</li> <li>• ERI Option not supported</li> <li>• Settlement of the NPC Credit Transfer failed</li> <li>• Transaction currency is invalid or missing (used when Beneficiary Bank is not reachable for cross border transactions)</li> </ul> <p>The reasons for a Return by the Beneficiary Bank are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account address invalid</li> <li>• Account blocked, reason not specified</li> <li>• Account closed</li> <li>• Account identifier invalid (i.e. invalid IBAN or account number does not exist)</li> <li>• Bank identifier incorrect (i.e. invalid BIC)</li> <li>• NPC Credit Transfer currency not accepted for this account</li> <li>• Beneficiary deceased</li> <li>• By order of the Beneficiary</li> <li>• NPC Credit Transfer forbidden on this type of account (e.g. savings account)</li> <li>• Duplicate payment</li> <li>• Operation/transaction code incorrect, invalid File format</li> <li>• Regulatory reason</li> <li>• ERI Option not supported</li> <li>• Beneficiary Bank not registered under this BIC in the CSM</li> <li>• Settlement of the NPC Credit Transfer failed</li> <li>• Reason not specified</li> </ul>

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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-R5</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The specific reference of the Bank initiating the Reject/Return</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-R6</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Reason code for non-acceptance of the Recall</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The codes defines the reason for non-acceptance of the Recall
<b>Value range</b>	<p>Codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary's Refusal</li> <li>• Legal reasons</li> <li>• Account closed</li> <li>• Insufficient funds on the account</li> <li>• No response from Beneficiary</li> <li>• Original NPC Credit Transfer never received</li> <li>• Already returned transaction</li> </ul>

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-R7</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The specific reference of the Bank initiating the Recall</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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

<b>Identification:</b>	<b>AT-R8</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>The Settlement Date for the positive answer to the Recall</b>
<b>Description:</b>	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 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme is on the basis of compliance with the following guiding principles:

- Participants from all countries in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries [12] being able to process the Scheme Currencies participate on the basis that the level playing field principle is respected;
- All adhering Participants shall comply with the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook on the same basis;
- 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 NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines;
- The NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines when as Originator Bank it offers to its Originators the service of accepting and processing electronically bundled Customer-to-Bank Credit Transfer Instructions;
- The Internal Rules, as set out in Annex II to this Rulebook;
- Any validly made order or notice issued as part of the NPC Scheme Management processes under the Rulebook and the Internal Rules.

The features covered in references [1] and [10] and in ANNEX V with respect to the ERI Option, are only binding for the ERI Option Participants.

The Rulebook is a multilateral agreement comprising contracts between:

- The NPC and each Participant; and
- Each Participant and every other Participant.

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 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme. There are several ways for Participants to send and receive payment transactions to and from other Participants in the Scheme Currencies.

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:

1. Be an NPC Scheme Member unless eligible to be an NPC Non-Member Participant;
2. Be active in the business of providing banking and/or payment services to Customers;
3. 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;
4. Be either incorporated and licensed in a SEPA country or territory, or licensed by an appropriate EEA regulatory body;
5. 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;
6. Maintain a sufficient level of liquidity and capital in accordance with regulatory requirements to which it is subject;
7. 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;
8. Comply fully with applicable regulations in respect of money laundering, sanctions restrictions and terrorist financing;
9. Participate, or be eligible to participate, directly or indirectly in one or more CSMs for the purpose of providing access to the Scheme;
10. Develop and effect operational and risk control measures appropriate to the business undertaken by the Participant, such as the risk management provisions set out in the Rulebook and in the Risk Management Annex IV to the Rulebook.

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

1. A credit institution which is authorised in accordance with Article 8 (1) of Directive 2013/36/EU by a state which is a member of the European Economic Area;
2. The institutions referred to in points (2) to (23) of Article 2 (5) of Directive (EU) 2013/36/EU;
3. 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);
4. 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;
5. 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;
6. 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
7. 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 11 of the Payment Services Directive, or any other payment service provider listed in Article 1.1 of the Payment Services Directive, shall be deemed automatically to have met the following eligibility criteria:

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

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

1. That it is able to pay its debts as they fall due or that it is not insolvent; or
2. That it meets rating or other criteria set under the terms of the Scheme for the purpose of establishing its ability to meet its financial obligations;

unless there are exceptional circumstances or the applicant is not the treasury of an EEA member state or Switzerland.

However, the NPC Secretariat function for Compliance and Adherence may request such an applicant to demonstrate (in a 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 Committee ("SMC").

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.

## 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 NPC 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 NPC an executed and original Adherence Agreement and submit Supporting Documentation to the NPC. 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 NPC may require additional information from the applicant in support of its application.

An applicant becomes a Participant on an admission date specified by the NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme List of Participants

The NPC 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:

1. Ensure that Terms and Conditions exist governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme;
2. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions are consistent with the Rulebook;
3. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions make adequate provision for the Originator Bank's succession (e.g. through merger or acquisition), in accordance with the Rulebook;
4. Not restrict its Originators from obtaining similar services relating to the Scheme from any other Originator Bank;
5. 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;
6. Identify the payment to the Beneficiary Bank as a payment made under the terms of the Scheme;
7. Treat any Credit Transfer Instruction not fulfilling the requirements of the Rulebook outside the Scheme or decline to process such instruction;
8. Provide to Originators the means of initiating Credit Transfer Instructions and accepting the applicable data and format requirements;
9. Provide to Originators information on the currencies for the submission and execution of Credit Transfer Instructions through each available channel;
10. Provide to Originators information on the Cut-off Time for the submission and execution of Credit Transfer Instructions through each available channel;
11. Ensure the authenticity and validity of the Originator's instructions;
12. 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 when requested by the Originator Bank, the validity of the Beneficiary Bank's BIC;
13. Verify if the Beneficiary Bank adheres to the currency of the Credit Transfer Instruction and only if the Beneficiary Bank adheres forward the Credit Transfer Transaction;
14. In case of Cross-border Credit Transfer Instruction, verify if the Beneficiary Bank supports Cross-border Payments in that currency and only if the Beneficiary Bank supports Cross-border Payments in that currency forward the Credit Transfer Transaction;
15. Accept Credit Transfer Instruction messages at the request of the Originator that comply with the standards set out in the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Customer-to-Bank Implementation Guidelines;
16. 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;
17. Following acceptance of a Credit Transfer Instruction, debit the specified account of the Originator, route the NPC Credit Transfer to the specified Beneficiary Bank for credit of the account of the Beneficiary identified in the Credit Transfer Instruction;
18. 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;



19. Ensure that all Credit Transfer Instructions comply with the standards set out in the Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines;
20. Effect exception processing in accordance with the Rulebook;
21. Comply with applicable provisions issued from time to time in relation to risk management as set out in the Rulebook and ANNEX IV;
22. Ensure the ongoing compliance of its own rules, procedures and agreements with the laws, regulations and generic supervisory requirements applicable to them;
23. Enter into an agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme only after applying the principles of know your customer;
24. Ensure that such agreement is consistent with the Rulebook and that such agreement is complete, unambiguous and enforceable;
25. Enter into legally binding agreements with their NPC 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;
26. Require the CSM(s) to which it is connected to act in compliance with the Scheme rules;
27. 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 NPC 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;
28. Immediately (without any further delay) report to the NPC about unmitigated Risks of scheme-wide Importance and about Major Incidents that affect the smooth functioning of the Scheme;
29. Without delay report to the NPC about issues or complaints related to the 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 or an Alias accepted by the Originator Bank of the Beneficiary's account to be credited (and the BIC of the Beneficiary Bank if the Originator Bank explicitly requests the BIC of the Beneficiary Bank whereby at least one of the two Banks is located in a non-EEA Scheme currency 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:

30. Provide the Originator Bank with sufficient information for the Originator Bank to make the NPC Credit Transfer in compliance with the Rulebook;
31. 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:

1. Ensure that Terms and Conditions exist governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme;
2. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions are consistent with the Rulebook;

3. Ensure that such Terms and Conditions make adequate provision for the Beneficiary Bank's succession, in accordance with the Rulebook;
4. 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;
5. Apply the standards set out in the Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines to the processing of its received payment instructions and to the provision of information to its Customers.
6. Effect exception processing in accordance with the Credit Transfer Rulebook;
7. Receive the NPC 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;
8. 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;
9. 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;
10. 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;
11. Provide to the Beneficiary the IBAN and BIC relating to his account;
12. Comply with applicable provisions issued from time to time in relation to risk management as set out in the Rulebook and ANNEX IV;
13. Ensure the ongoing compliance of its own rules, procedures and agreements with the laws, regulations and generic supervisory requirements applicable to them;
14. Enter into an agreement governing the provision and use of services relating to the Scheme only after applying the principles of know your customer;
15. Ensure that such agreement is consistent with the Rulebook and that such agreement is complete, unambiguous and enforceable;
16. Enter into legally binding agreements with their NPC 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;
17. Require the CSM(s) to which it is connected to act in compliance with the Scheme rules;
18. 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 NPC 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;
19. Immediately (without any further delay) report to the NPC about unmitigated Risks of scheme-wide Importance and about Major Incidents that affect the smooth functioning of the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme;

20. Without delay report to the NPC about issues or complaints related to NCT 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 NPC Credit Transfer shall be liable to the other Participant who is also party to that NPC 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 Credit Transfer Rulebook relating to the NPC Credit Transfer by the relevant Participant, its employees or agents;
2. Any negligent act or omission of the relevant Participant, its employees, agents or the employees of its agents relating to the NPC 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 NPC 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:

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

### 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 NPC

The NPC, 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 NPC, 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 Secretariat, 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 NPC Secretariat function for Compliance and Adherence, the Participant and the NPC 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 NPC 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 NPC 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 NPC or 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 NPC or 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 NPC 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 NPC 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, Swedish 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 NPC 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.

## 6. NPC SCHEME MANAGEMENT

The NPC acting in accordance with the NPC Bylaws.

NPC 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 NPC Scheme Management at ANNEX II of the Rulebook.

### 6.1 Development and Evolution

The development and evolution function of NPC 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 Participants, NPC service suppliers, end-users as well as other concerned groups.

The development and evolution function shall be performed by the SMC, supported by working and support groups established under the SMC. The Scheme Management Group 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 carried out by the Secretariat, of 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 Secretariat on adherence and complaints matters. The appeals function is detailed in the NPC Bylaws and the Internal Rules.

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 Secretariat as set out in detail in the Internal Rules. The roles, rights and powers of the SMC and the Secretariat are set out in detail in the Internal Rules and in the NPC Bylaws.

The SMC and the Secretariat are established by the NPC in accordance with the NPC Bylaws and the Internal Rules as organs of the NPC. In this Rulebook, references to the rights, obligations and entitlements of the SMC and the Secretariat may be read as references to the rights, obligations and entitlements of the NPC.

The Internal Rules form part of this Rulebook and may only be amended in accordance with the procedures set out in 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 section 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.
Alias	A pseudonym that allows to uniquely identify for instance the beneficiary account or the beneficiary. The conversion is done through a lookup in the directory used for that specific alias.
AOS	<i>See Additional Optional Services</i>
NPC Secretariat function for Appeals	Secretariat function that performs the appeals function of the NPC 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.
Beneficiary	See section 3.1
Beneficiary Bank	See section 3.1
Beneficiary Reference Party	See section 4.6.1 AT-28
BIC	<i>See Business Identifier Code</i>
Bulk Payment	See section 4.5.1
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 NPC Credit Transfer	See section 4.6.1
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	NPC Secretariat function for Compliance and Adherence that perform the compliance functions of the NPC Scheme Management.

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 NPC Credit Transfer and is directly or indirectly initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Payment Services Directive.
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.
Cross-border Credit Transfer Instruction	Cross-border Credit Transfer Instructions is a term referring to Credit Transfer Instructions where the Originator Bank and the Beneficiary Bank are located in different countries.
Cross-border Credit Transfer Transactions	Cross-border Credit Transfer Transactions is a term referring to Credit Transfer Transactions where the Originator Bank and the Beneficiary Bank are located in different countries.
Cross-border Payment	Cross-border Payment is a term referring to transactions where the Originator Bank and the Beneficiary Bank are located in different countries.
CSM	A Clearing and Settlement Mechanism. For more info see section 3.1 3
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	Day - See section 4.2.1
EEA	European Economic Area
EPC	The European Payments Council
ERI	Extended Remittance Information
ERI Option	Extended Remittance Information Option
ERI Option Participant	Participant which has formally declared its participation to this option to the NPC
EU	The European Union
Exception Processing	See section 4.3.2
Execution Time Cycle	This describes the time constraints of a process in terms of seconds per key process step.
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.
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).
Interbank Space	Covers the space in which NPC Credit Transfer service providers operate offering technical, clearing and/or settlement services to the Originator Bank and/or the Beneficiary Bank
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 an NPC Credit Transfer.
Internal Rules	The Scheme Management Internal Rules, as set out in ANNEX II 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>A major incident should be understood as “operational or security incident” in the case of “a singular event or a series of linked events unplanned by ... the scheme’s governance authority which has or will probably have an adverse impact on the integrity, availability, confidentiality, authenticity and/or continuity of payment-related services”.</p> <p>Incidents that fulfil either one or more criteria at the ‘higher impact level’ or three or more criteria at the ‘lower impact level’ should be classified as ‘major’. The assessment of materiality of an operational or security incident shall be carried out by the Participant based on the detailed criteria which are made available to Participants and kept updated by the NPC (TBD).</p>
Making/Make/ Made Funds Available	This action means that the Beneficiary has immediate use of the Funds subject to the Terms and Conditions governing the use of the Payment Account of the Beneficiary.
NASO	National Adherence Support Organisation
NCT	NPC Credit Transfer
NPC	The Nordic Payments Council
NPC Bylaws	The Bylaws of the Nordic Payments Council (NPC), as amended from time to time
NPC Credit Transfer	The NPC Credit Transfer is the payment message governed by the rules of the NPC Credit Transfer Scheme for making credit transfer payments in the Scheme Currencies (described with reference [13] in the Rulebook) from bank accounts to other bank accounts.
NPC Credit Transfer Scheme B2C Implementation Guidelines	The NPC Credit Transfer Scheme B2C Implementation Guidelines set out the rules for implementing the credit transfer ISO 20022 XML standards in the Bank to Customer space and constitute a binding supplement to the Rulebook, described with reference [16] in the Rulebook.

NPC Credit Transfer Scheme C2B Implementation Guidelines	The NPC 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 [10] in the Rulebook.
NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank Implementation Guidelines	The NPC Credit Transfer Scheme Interbank 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.
NPC Credit Transfer Scheme List of Participants	The list of Participants published by the NPC under Chapter 5 and the Internal Rules.
NPC Credit Transfer Service Provider	NPC 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.
NPC Non-Member Participant	Entities which are not Members in the NPC but can adhere to an NPC Scheme based on having been approved as meeting the eligibility requirements for Non-Member Participation. The following entities are eligible to be Non-Member Participants. Payment Service Providers as defined in point 11 of article 4 of Directive 2015/2366 EU established in SEPA that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• states or their regional or local authorities when not acting in their capacity as public authorities;</li> <li>• the ECB and national central banks when not acting in their capacity as monetary authority or other public authorities.</li> </ul>
NPC Scheme Management	NPC Scheme Management denotes the administration, compliance and development functions in relation to an NPC Scheme.
NPC Scheme Member	A Member of the NPC which will adhere to one of many Scheme(s). Membership of the NPC is a pre-requisite for adhering to NPC Schemes.
NPC Secretariat function for Compliance	The NPC function that performs the compliance functions of the NPC.
Original Amount	Original ordered amount for an NPC Credit Transfer as specified by the ordering Customer to the ordering bank.
Originator	See section 3.1
Originator Bank	See section 3.1
Originator Reference Party	See section 4.6.1 AT-08
Payment Account	An account held in the name of one or more payment service users which is used for the execution of payment transactions and having an IBAN as Payment Account identifier
Payment Services Directive	Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC (PSD 2).
PSD	See <i>Payment Services Directive</i>

Purpose of the NPC Credit Transfer	See section 4.6.1
Reachability	Reachability is the concept that all Payment Accounts in the Scheme Currencies for all Participants, are accessible for the receiving of payments in the Scheme. All Participants need as a minimum to be reachable in one of the currencies covered by the Scheme but have the possibility of opting out of Cross-Border Credit Transfer Transactions for one or more the Scheme Currencies.
Recalls	See section 4.3.2.3
Regulation on Information accompanying Transfers of Funds	Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006.
Rejects	See section 4.3.2.1
Remittance Information	Information supplied by the Originator in the NPC 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 NPC Credit Transfer in accordance with section 0 of the Rulebook.
Returns	See section 4.3.2.2
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 NPC Credit Transfer Rulebook, as amended from time to time.
Scheme	The NPC Credit Transfer Scheme, as described in the Rulebook.
Scheme Currencies	The currencies for the payments in the Scheme as described with reference [13] in the Rulebook.
Scheme Management Committee, or "SMC"	The NPC body that is responsible for performing the NPC Scheme Management Functions as defined in the Internal Rules.
Secretariat	The NPC body 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 [12].
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.

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 NPC, 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 NPC Credit Transfer. 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      NPC CREDIT TRANSFER ADHERENCE AGREEMENT

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## NPC Credit Transfer Adherence Agreement

To: The Nordic Payments Council (the “NPC”)

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 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme (the “**Scheme**”) is a Credit Transfer Scheme for specified Scheme Currencies used by NPC Participants from a country in the EPC List of SEPA Scheme Countries.
- (B) The NPC oversees the operation of the Scheme in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the NPC 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 NPC and binds each Participant to comply with their obligations to the NPC and to all other Participants pursuant to the rules set out therein.
- (D) The NPC, acting on its behalf and on behalf of all Participants, will notify the Applicant of the date following the Readiness Date as defined below on which this Adherence Agreement becomes effective (the “**Effective Date**”) as between the Applicant, the NPC 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 NPC 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 acknowledges and undertakes the following:
  - 2.1 The Applicant is an NPC Scheme Member or has been approved as meeting the eligibility requirements for an NPC Non-Member Participant.
  - 2.2 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.
  - 2.3 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.
  - 2.4 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 NPC immediately of the circumstances.

- 2.5 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 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 NPC.
6. This Agreement is governed by Swedish law. If the Parties have not been able to settle any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, in an amicable manner as set out in the Internal Rules, the dispute, controversy or claim shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (the “SCC”).

The Arbitration Rules by the SCC shall apply, unless the SCC in its discretion determines, taking into account the complexity of the case, the amount in dispute and other circumstances, that Rules for Expedited Arbitrations shall apply. In the former case, the Arbitral Tribunal shall be composed of three arbitrators.

The seat of arbitration shall be Stockholm. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be English.

#### FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT

Signed by (1)

-----

Name/Position -----

Date of signature -----

By (2) (if necessary)

-----

Name/Position -----

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  
NPC 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
  - Extra billing information
- (G) Templates to be used for providing the Schedule information will be possible to download from the NPC website at TBA.
- (H) The information supplied above shall be recorded on the NPC's Register of Participants for the NPC 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 NPC Register of Participants on the public website of the NPC and may be made generally available for download by the NPC.
- (J) The Applicant understands that any other information supplied in the Schedule shall be available only to the NPC 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      SCHEME MANAGEMENT INTERNAL RULES

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*To be work in during summer and early autumn of 2019 by the NPC. To be added thereafter.*

# Annex III      RULEBOOK AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES SINCE LAST VERSION

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N/A

# Annex IV RISK MANAGEMENT

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*To be work in during autumn of 2019 by the NPC. To be added thereafter.*

# Annex V      EXTENDED REMITTANCE INFORMATION (ERI) OPTION

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## 0. Introduction to this Annex

The Scheme foresees an Extended Remittance Information (ERI) Option whereby the following combination of Remittance Information (RI) can be transmitted:

- One occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI **and**
- Up to 999 occurrences of 280 characters of structured RI based on the ISO 20022 standard.

The ERI Option gives Originators the possibility to transmit this specific ERI combination end-to-end to the Beneficiary through the Customer-to-Bank (C2B) Credit Transfer Instruction messages used under the Scheme.

The description of the ERI Option is contained in the following documents:

1. This Annex of the Rulebook: it covers the specific business and operational rules, and rights and obligations of the ERI Option;
2. The adapted ISO 20022 XML message standards for the C2B and the Interbank messages defined in [10] and [1] of the Rulebook

## 1. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

### 1.7 The Business Benefits of the Scheme

#### For Originators and Beneficiaries as users:

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

The inclusion of the Extended Remittance Information (ERI) Option brings additional advantages to especially corporate Originators and Beneficiaries:

- Transmission of a large volume of structured Remittance Information (RI) within a single Credit Transfer Instruction that has a concrete value for the Beneficiary or leads to a swift settlement of several payment obligations for the Originator. Examples are:
  - Use of a single Credit Transfer Instruction by the Originator to settle a total amount of several accounts payables, possibly netted off with granted credit note, while transmitting structured RI and amount positive or negative for each concerned invoice and credit note item;
  - Receipt of a single Credit Transfer Transaction amount that settles several accounts receivables, possibly netted off with granted credit notes, whereby the received structured RI is automatically straight through processed and reconciled with each relevant open accounts receivable position.
- Less need to use to use other means to exchange large volume of RI or other information related to accounts payable, accounts receivable or to other business transactions.

#### For Participants

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

The inclusion of the ERI Option brings additional advantages to the Participants:

- Participants can offer an additional optional NPC wide standardised service for Originators and Beneficiaries that wish to exchange a high volume of structured RI with their counterparties;
- Participants can increase the commercial attractiveness of their NPC Credit Transfer services and as an effect the Scheme itself.

## 2. Scope of the Scheme

### 2.2 Description of Scope of the Scheme

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

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

- • The ERI Option supports the transmission and the processing of the following combination of RI in Credit Transfer Instructions and Transactions:
  - One occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI **and**
  - Up to 999 occurrences of 280 characters of structured RI based on the ISO 20022 standard.
- • ERI Option Participants are Participants who have formally declared their participation to this Option to the NPC;
- • The ERI Option does not support:
  - The exchange of unstructured ERI of more than one occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI;
  - The exchange of structured ERI through message formats based on another standard than ISO 20022 or through interfaces between the Scheme actors that do not support ISO 20022 XML messages.

### 2.6 Reachability

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

ERI Option Participants shall offer services related to the ERI Option in the role of at least Beneficiary Bank, or in the role of both Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank.

### 2.7 Remittance Data

*(Replacement of the contents of the entire section with the following text)*

The unstructured RI and the extended structured RI under the ERI Option supplied by the Originator in the Credit Transfer Instruction must be forwarded in full and without alteration by the Originator Bank and any Intermediary Bank and CSM to the Beneficiary Bank.

If the Beneficiary has an arrangement with the Beneficiary Bank for the concrete delivery and presentation of ERI, the Beneficiary Bank must deliver the ERI to the Beneficiary in accordance to the specifications concluded in such arrangement.

In case there is no such arrangement between the Beneficiary Bank and the Beneficiary, the Beneficiary Bank must deliver only the received occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI in full and without alteration to the Beneficiary.

When the Originator provides a Structured Creditor Reference with a Credit Transfer Instruction, it is recommended that the Originator Bank, at the point of capture from the Originator, checks both the correctness of the Structured Creditor Reference as well as that all ERI's contains an amount and that the sum of all ERI's equals the payment amount.

## 4. Business and Operational Rules

### New section 'ERI Processing'

*(This section precedes the section 'Business Requirements for Datasets')*

- The Originator Bank must verify upfront if the Beneficiary Bank is an ERI Option Participant or not. The Originator Bank sends Credit Transfer Transactions containing ERI only to those Beneficiary Banks that are ERI Option Participants.

In case the Originator Bank receives Credit Transfer Instructions containing ERI addressed to a Beneficiary Bank that is not an ERI Option Participant, the Originator Bank must reject the concerned Credit Transfer Transactions addressed to this Beneficiary Bank unless the Originator Bank and the Originator have made an arrangement whereby in such case, the Originator Bank can just transfer the single occurrence of the 140 characters of unstructured RI and can remove the occurrences of structured RI.

- The Originator Bank must, upfront, validate the structured information in all ERI's and that all have a referred amount as well as that the amount of the Credit Transfer equals the sum of the amounts of the referred references.

In case the Originator Bank receives Credit Transfer Instructions containing ERI where there is an incorrectness in the structured reference and/or a missing referred amount and/or that the amount of the Credit Transfer do not equal the sum of the amounts of the referred references, the Originator Bank must reject the concerned Credit Transfer Transactions.

- The ERI is transmitted from the Originator to the ERI Option Participants based on the ISO 20022 XML Customer-to-Bank messages described in [10], the ISO 20022 XML Interbank messages described in [1] of the Rulebook and the XML Bank-to-Customer message described in [16];
- Each ERI Option Participant determines with its CSM and Intermediary Banks how to transport the ERI up to the ERI Option Participant-counterparty;
- The Beneficiary Bank passes as a minimum the occurrences of structured RI to the Beneficiary. The Beneficiary Bank is free to arrange with the Beneficiary to submit as well the unstructured RI;
- The exchange of ERI between the Beneficiary Bank and the Beneficiary is only made available through an agreed **electronic** format (preferably based on ISO 20022);
- In case the Beneficiary Bank is an ERI Option Participant, but the Beneficiary has not arranged with the Beneficiary Bank on the delivery and the presentation of ERI, the Beneficiary Bank removes the occurrences of structured RI and transmits only the occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI to the Beneficiary;
- The messages used for exception processing and inquiries for ERI-populated Credit Transfer Transactions must only contain the occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI.



## 5. Rights and obligations of all participants

### 5.2 Compliance with the Rulebook

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

In addition, an ERI Option Participant shall comply with the Annex V of the Rulebook, including amendments as and when they are made and properly communicated to ERI Option Participants, and with the sections foreseen for Annex V in the Implementation Guidelines of the Rulebook.

### 5.3 Reachability

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

ERI Option Participants shall offer services related to the ERI Option in the role of at least Beneficiary Bank, or in the role of both Originator Bank and Beneficiary Bank.

Each ERI Option Participant needs to determine how to achieve full reachability for the use of the ERI Option.

### 5.4 Eligibility for participation

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

In order to be eligible as an ERI Option Participant, an ERI Option Participant must at all times be a Participant to the Scheme.

### 5.5 Becoming a Participant

*(Additions at the end of the section)*

In addition, a Participant that applies to become an ERI Option Participant shall formally declare its participation to this Option according to the procedures defined by the NPC.

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

### 5.6 NPC Credit Transfer Scheme List of Participants

*(Addition at the end of the section)*

Above mentioned stipulations also apply on the Sub-List of ERI Option Participants which the NPC publicly discloses on a regular basis.

### 5.7 Obligations of an Originator Bank

*(Addition at the end of the first list of bullet points)*

27) Comply with applicable provisions issued from time to time in relation to Extended Remittance Information as set out in the Rulebook and Annex V;

## 5.8 Obligations of a Beneficiary Bank

(Addition at the end of the first list of bullet points)

21) Comply with applicable provisions issued from time to time in relation to Extended Remittance Information as set out in the Rulebook and Annex V;

## 5.11 Termination

*(Additions at the end of the section)*

A Participant may terminate its status as an ERI Option Participant by giving no less than six months' prior written notice to the Secretariat, 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 as an ERI Option Participant by the Secretariat, the Participant and the Secretariat may mutually agree for the termination to take effect on any day prior to the relevant designated day.

An ERI Option Participant shall continue to be subject to the Rulebook in respect of all activities which were conducted prior to termination of its status as an ERI Option 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 an ERI Option Participant, an undertaking shall not incur any new obligations under the Rulebook. Further, upon such termination, the remaining ERI Option Participants shall not incur any new obligations under the Rulebook in respect of such undertaking's prior status as an ERI Option Participant. In particular, no new NPC Credit Transfer obligations may be incurred by the former ERI Option Participant or in favor of the former ERI Option Participant.

The effective date of termination of a Participant's status as an ERI Option Participant is (where the Participant has given notice in accordance with the seventh 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 Sub-List of ERI Option Participants, and as of that date the ERI Option 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 an ERI Option Participant, notwithstanding termination of such Participant's status as an ERI Option Participant.