

**Règlement de la Banque centrale du Luxembourg 2011/N°9 du 4 juillet 2011
relatif à la collecte des données sur les instruments et les opérations de paiement**

Guidance note relative to the transmission of payment data

Version 4

(In case of discrepancies between the French and the English texts, the French text shall prevail)

1.	Introduction.....	35
2.	Important remarks concerning the data transmission:	46
3.	Data to be provided in each table.....	57
4.	Specific instructions relating to the instruments	68
4.1	Credit Transfers tables – General principles	68
4.1.1	The reporting agents.....	79
4.1.2	Sub-tables on « virements » (credit transfers)	810
4.1.3	Settlement channels.....	810
4.2	Tables on credit transfers	1113
4.2.1	Table V 1.1 : Customer credit transfers	1113
4.2.2	Table V1.2 : Interbank credit transfers	2527
4.3	Table V1.3 Direct debits	3133
4.3.1	Sub-table V1.3.1 Legacy direct debits	3234
4.3.2	Sub-table V1.3.2 Settlement of payment card balances.....	3234
4.3.3	Sub –table V 1.3.3: SEPA Direct Debit transactions - Reporting as Debtor bank	3234
4.3.4	Sub-table V 1.3.4: R-transactions – SEPA Direct Debit / Reporting as Debtor bank	3335
4.3.5	Sub –table V 1.3.5: SEPA Direct Debits transactions - Reporting as Creditor bank.....	3335
4.3.6	Sous –tableau V 1.3.6: R-transactions - SEPA Direct Debits / Reporting as creditor bank	3335
4.4	Table V1.4 : Stock taking of payment cards and terminals accepting payment cards	3739
4.4.1	Sub-table V1.4.1 : Stock taking of payment cards.....	3739
4.4.2	Definitions of the concepts used in the sub-table V1.4.1.....	3840
4.4.3	Sub-table V1.4.2 Fundings and withdrawals on prepaid cards.....	4143
4.4.4	Sub-table V1.4.3 : Number of terminals accepting payment cards	4244
4.5	Table V1.5 : Card transactions - Issuing side.....	4346
4.6	Table V1.6 : Card transactions - Acquiring side	4749
4.7	Table V1.7 : Checks and Money orders	5052
4.7.1	Sub-table V1.7.1 : Chèques et mandats de paiement émis (checks and Money orders issued)	5052
4.7.2	Sub-table V1.7.2 : Checks and Money orders received.....	5052
4.8	Table V1.8 : Software based electronic money Schemes	5254
4.8.1	Sub-table V1.8.1 Stock-taking of software based e-money schemes	5254
4.8.2	Sub-table V1.8.2 : Inventaire des terminaux acceptant des SME sur carte (Stock taking of terminals accepting card based SME)	5254
4.8.3	Sub-table V1.8.3 : Software based funding and withdrawal transactions in e-money	5355
4.8.4	Sub-table V1.8.4 : Software based e-money transfers	5355
4.8.5	Sub table V1.8.5 Initiation mode of software based e-money transfers Software based e-money direct debits	5456
4.9	Table V 1.9 : Card based e-money schemes (NEW TABLE).....	5860
4.9.1	Sub-table V1.9.1 : Stock taking of card based e-money schemes	5860

4.9.2	Sub-table V1.9.2 : Stock taking of terminals accepting card based e-money schemes	5860
4.9.3	Sub-table V1.9.3 : e-money funding and withdrawal transactions in card based schemes	5860
4.9.4	Sub-table V1.9.4 : e-money transfers in card based schemes	5860
4.10	Table V1.10: Stock taking of payment accounts in bank money (NEW TABLE)	6163
4.11	Table V1.11: OTC cash transactions (NEW TABLE)	6163
4.12	Table V1.12: Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device (NEW TABLE)	6264
4.13	Table V1.13: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry (NEW TABLE)	6365
4.14	Table V1.14: Debits from the account by simple book entry (NEW TABLE)	6567
5.	Examples of reporting – Credit transfers	6769
5.1	Example 1: Intermediation with settlement of the payment via an ACH:	6870
5.2	Example 2: Relation “Nostro/Loro”:	6971
5.2.1	In case of intermediation:	6971
5.2.2	In the absence of intermediation	7173
5.3	Example 3: Case of settlement in a foreign currency	7274
5.3.1	Case n°1: Connected – settlement of the payment via an ACH	7274
5.3.2	Case n°2: Connected – settlement via ‘relation de compte Nostro/Loro’	7375
5.3.3	Case n°3: Not connected – settlement of the payment via a PSP	7476
5.3.4	Case n°4: Not connected – Settlement via ‘Relation Nostro/Loro’	7577
5.4	Example 4: Miscellaneous types of payments	7678
6.	The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category]	7981
	Matching table between CDDP requirements & BCL definitions	8082
	High level view	8082
	Detailed view	8183
7.	R-transactions - Definitions	8587
	SCT r-transactions:	8587
	SDD r-transactions:	8688
8.	R- transactions – Scope of the reporting	8789
8.1	General principles	8789
8.2	Out of scope	8789
8.3	R-Transactions messages at interbank level in the SDD scheme	8789
8.4	Les messages R-Transactions au niveau interbancaire dans le schema SCT	8789
9.	SEPA transactions and R-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flows	8890
10.	List of amendments brought in the different versions of this document	102404

1. Introduction

- The tables measure the volume and value of payment transactions using the different payment instruments. Tables V 1.4, V1.8.1 and V1.9.1 ~~V1.8.2~~ are exceptions as they list stocks.

- Scope of the reporting :

- The reporting covers :
 - the payment instruments covered by the PSD¹
 - interbank payments²
 - Checks and money orders
 - On-us transactions³
 - Book entries⁴ (from January 2017)
 - Over The Counter (OTC) cash transactions – deposits & withdrawals (from January 2017)
 - Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device (from January 2017)

The collection concerns all transactions realised to / from all payment accounts opened by the reporting agent for its customers. Payments relating to securities transactions⁵ as well as customer lending operations⁶ are therefore covered by the collection (from January 2017).

With regards to data collected from 2017, the methodology will be available from the 2nd semester of 2016.

~~• The reporting does not cover:~~

- ~~○ book entries⁷~~
- ~~○ securities transactions⁸~~

¹ Credit transfers, direct debits, card payments, e-money.

² In order to have a homogeneous collection, interbank payments (effective payments and not "notes" or "Advice") should be collected on the basis of SWIFT messages MT2xx with the exception of the MT202COV.

The interbank payments (foreign-exchange transactions, treasury operations, documentary credits or the other activity of trading room) executed via a message SWIFT MT2xx are thus included in the collection.

NB: a SWIFT MT2xx message does not necessarily mean that the transfer is interbank (cf. paragraph 4.2.2)

³ An on-us transaction is a payment for which the ordering party and the beneficiary hold their account with the same financial institution (so called "in - house payment").

⁴ Debits or credits initiated by the bank on its customers' payment accounts without a specific transaction order by the way of a single book entry and according to a contract.

⁵ That is the coupons, the purchases and the sales of securities for customers. The operations on investment funds (subscriptions or repurchases) are also included in the monthly collection. Payments related to securities mainly consist in book entries.

⁶ That is granting and refund of loan. Lending operations mainly consist in book entries.

~~That is the commissions of interest, the banking charges.~~

~~○ — customer loans operations⁹~~

An annual survey ~~will~~ may be conducted to estimate payments not covered by the monthly collection.

- A payment transaction is defined as following: an act, initiated by the payer or by the payee (beneficiary), of placing, transferring or withdrawing funds, irrespective of any underlying obligations between the payer and the payee (Source: directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the payment services in the internal market).

- The value of payment transactions should be provided in the accounting currency.

The principle of the residence of the account will be applied. A current account held in a Luxemburgish bank will be considered as a Luxemburgish account, whichever the account holder's country of residence is.

- Treatment of the netting operations (example: operations sent to CLS, payment of bilateral operations): the net flow (corresponding to the effective payment) will be reported. The payment channel will be the one used for the payment of the net position. Ex: for a payment in euro sent to the CLS system, the payment channel might be Target2 (cf. paragraph 4.2.2).

An annual survey may be conducted to estimate the netting activity, particularly on CLS.

- This collection covers notably the requirements of the regulation ECB/2013/43 on payment statistics.

For information, these statistics have been highlighted in pink in the V reports of the present document :

	<u>Statistical requirements following from the regulation ECB/2013/43 dated 28/11/2013 (applicable by way of the BCL circular)</u>
	<u>Other statistical requirements, among them those arising from the guideline ECB/2014/15 dated 04/04/2014 (applicable by way of the BCL Regulation 2011/9 as modified)</u>

2. Important remarks concerning the data transmission:

- Separated transmission of tables: the various tables (the tables relative to credit transfers, direct debits...) can be sent separately. However, the sub-tables pertaining to one table have to be sent together (ex: the sub-tables relative to customer transfers and the sub-tables relative to interbank transfers).

- For each table, only combinations / lines showing activity will be reported:

For every table or sub-table, only the lines for which the volume and the value are not equal to zero have to be reported. There is no need to report a line for every possible combination.

Example: if for a given currency there were no transactions, it is not required to send the line indicating a null volume and value.

- Reporting of the empty lines:

~~⁸ That is the coupons, the purchases and the sales of securities for customers. The operations on investment funds (subscriptions or repurchases) are also excluded from the monthly collection.~~

~~⁹ Including the operations of refund of loan~~

The reporting should include all the tables. If the reporting agent has no activity for one of the payment instruments, the table without any data (i.e.lines) should be sent to the BCL. The file should only contain the "header".

- Sending of corrections: it is important to note that when sending back a table for a given period, the new table erases the former one. In particular, if a table contains several sub-tables, when sending corrections all the sub tables need to be sent back when sending corrections. Even if the corrections concern only one sub-table.

- Figures have to be reported in their absolute value. Negative values are not accepted by the system.

3. Data to be provided in each table

The following information should be included in the header of the tables.

- Frequency
- Period
- Category of institution¹⁰
- Name of the institution
- Identification number (NOSIG)¹¹

We refer to the term 'bank' for any institution active in the field of payments, i.e. it covers not only banking institutions but also payment institutions, e-money institutions as well as the EPT as any active institution in the field of payments.

¹⁰ Credit institution, payment institution, EPT, e-money institution.

¹¹ Number provided by the CSSF.

4. Specific instructions relating to the instruments

4.1 Credit Transfers tables – General principles

Credit transfers include customer payments and interbank payments in two different tables.

Each of these two tables contains three sub-tables, the first one is dedicated to credit transfers on the sending side, the second to credit transfers on the receiving side and the third one to credit transfers executed as an intermediary.

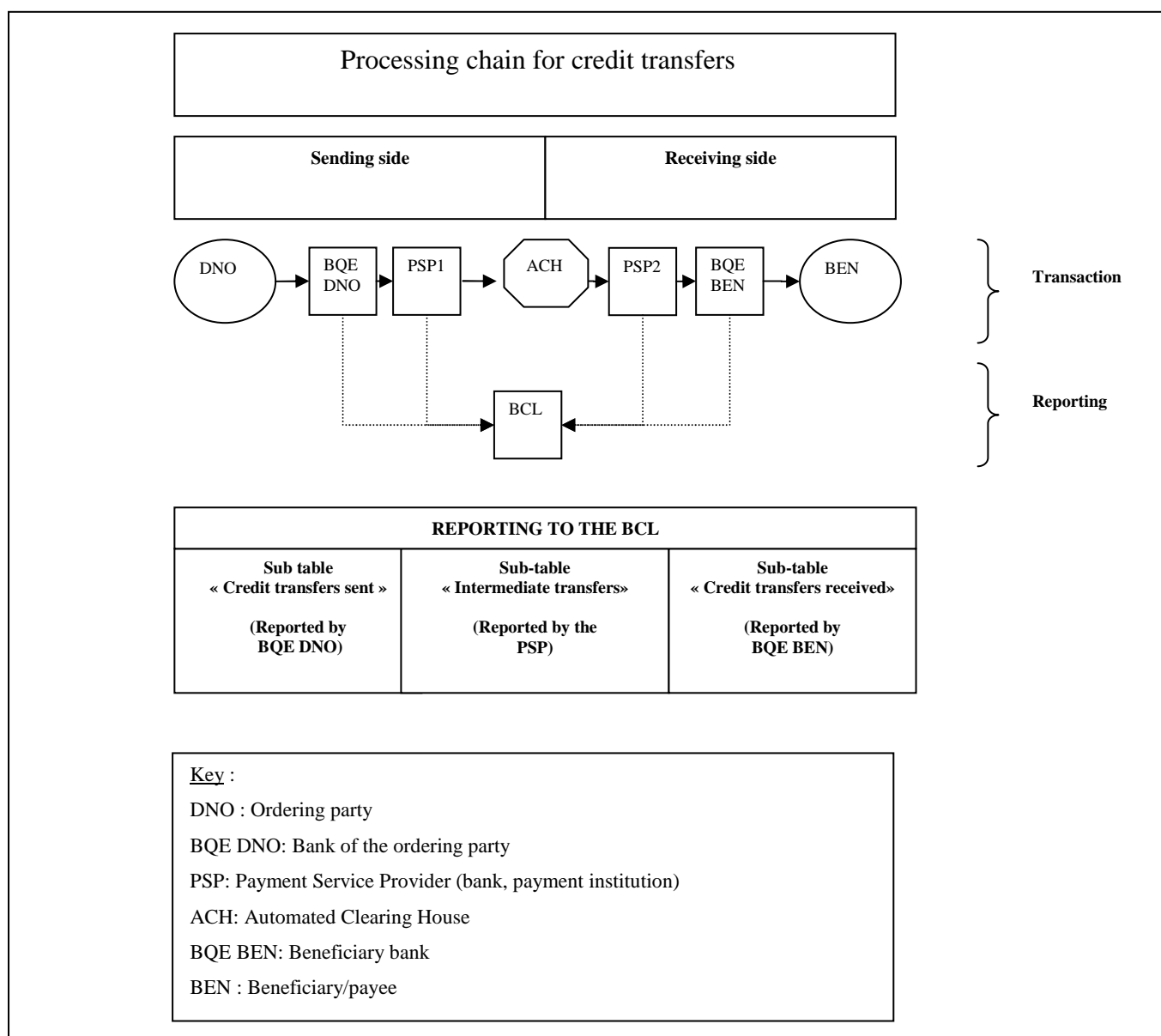
Data collection specificities:

- Rejected and returned transactions:

With concerns to legacy credit transfers, rejected transactions are not included in the collection because they have not been processed. Returned transactions are included in the gross figures. This is widely due to the fact that they cannot be neutralized.

Regarding SEPA credit transfers (SCT), R-transactions generated at interbank level between the “Originator bank” and the “Creditor bank” have to be reported in the related tables.

- The collection relative to credit transfers refers to a processing chain for customer payments and is based on swift instructions (of type 2xx) for interbank transactions.



4.1.1 The reporting agents

The reporting agents are :

- 1) the bank of the ordering party ('banque du donneur d'ordre' or 'BQE DNO') which will report its transactions in the sub-table dedicated to credit transfers sent ;
- 2) the beneficiary bank ('banque du bénéficiaire' or 'BQE BEN') which will report its transactions in the sub-table dedicated to credit transfers received ;
- 3) and in case of intermediation, the intermediary institution(s) (PSP), which will report their transactions in the sub-table dedicated to the intermediate credit transfers.

4.1.2 Sub-tables on « virements » (credit transfers)

The three sub-tables mentioned above relate to customer transfers and to the interbank transfers, they enable to measure:

1) Sub-table on "Virements émis " (« Credit transfers sent »): transfers sent by the bank DNO should be listed. This sub-table measures the volume and value of the credit transfers sent.

It allows also measuring the use of the channels by the bank DNO to settle these transfers:

Indeed, when the BQE DNO settles its transfers directly in a system, its name will be indicated.

When the BQE DNO uses an intermediary for the execution of its transfers, "PSP LU" or "PSP non-LU" will be indicated as settlement channel. The system used *in fine* to settle these transactions will be reported in the table on « intermediate transfers» (« Virements intermédiés »).

2) Sub-table on "Virements reçus" (« Credit transfers received»): credit transfers received by the BQE BEN to be indicated. This sub-table allows measuring the volume and value of the transfers received.

It allows also measuring the use of the settlement channels by the BQE BEN in order to receive these transfers:

Indeed, when the BQE BEN receives its transfers directly in a system, its name will be indicated.

When the BQE BEN uses an intermediary to receive transfers, "PSP LU " or " PSP non-LU" will be indicated as channel of settlement. The system in which the PSP received beforehand will be reported in the table on « intermediate transfers» (« Virements intermédiés »).

3) Sub-table on "Virements intermédiés" (« intermediate transfers»): transfers settled by the PSP for the account of other institutions are indicated here.

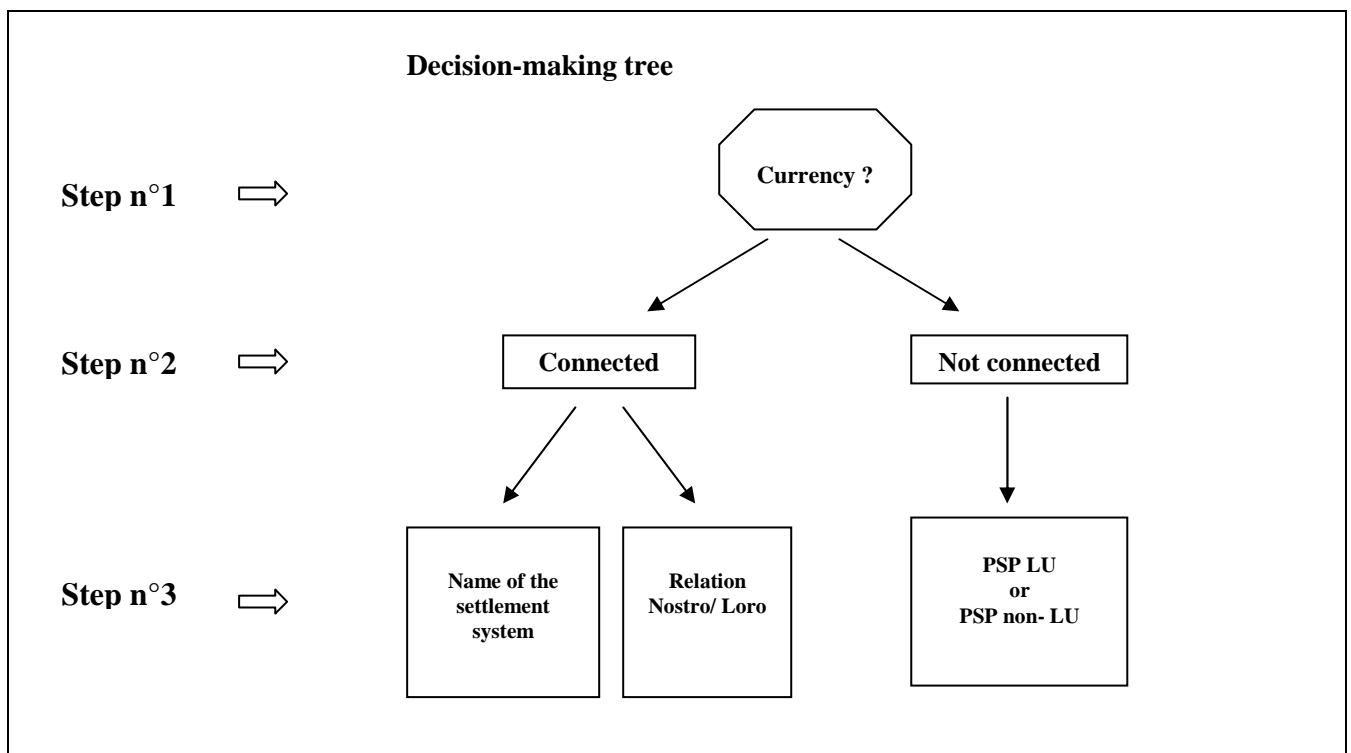
This sub-table allows on the one hand measuring the use of the settlement channels used to execute these intermediate transfers and on the other hand to measure the financial intermediation for the account of Luxemburgish and non-Luxemburgish institutions.

4.1.3 Settlement channels

The 'Canal de règlement' (Settlement channel) informs about the system, respectively the method of execution, used to settle transfers:

The indication relative to the channel of settlement, generally the name of the payment system used to settle these transfers measures the use of the various systems or the other methods of settlement.

The decision-making tree described below helps to identify the settlement channel that is to be indicated in the table on credit transfers.



The identification process of the settlement channel comprises three steps:

Step n°1: Identification of the currency of transaction:

The determination of the settlement channel is based on the currency of payment to be executed. Thus, the first step consists in answering the following question:

"What is the currency of this transaction?"

Step n°2: Identification of the (non-)connection to a settlement system:

The second step consists in identifying if the bank is, for the considered currency, "connected" or "not connected" to a payment system:

"For the currency of this payment, is my institution connected or not to a payment system?"

Step n°3: Identification of the settlement channel:

1) In case the reporting agent is connected to a payment system for this currency:

N.B: we consider here "direct" connections. An indirect participant in a payment system is considered as using a PSP.

In that case, the name of the system will be provided.

The reporting entity can opt however to settle the payment via a nostro / loro account relation. In that case, "Relation Nostro/ loro" will be mentioned.

In conclusion, when for a given currency, an institution is connected to a payment system, possible settlement channels are either the payment system (name of the system used) or a relation of account nostro / loro.

2) In case the reporting agent is not connected to a payment system for this currency:

In this case, the payment is usually settled via a PSP selected for the execution of its transactions in this currency. The settlement channel to be filled out is "PSP LU" or "PSP non-L " depending on the usual PSP for this currency is Luxemburgish or not.

It is however also possible that the "non-connected" institution maintains a relation of account nostro/loro with the counterpart, and settles the payment this way. Nevertheless, it is agreed that these transactions will be indicated as if they had been settled by the usual PSP for this currency.

Remark concerning cover payments:

The settlement channel is not bound to the flow of the Swift message: when a payment instruction is sent to the beneficiary bank, the settlement channel will be 'PSP', even when a cover payment (MT202 COV) is sent to the PSP. The reporting is independent of the payment flow (cover payment or serial payments via the PSP).

4.2 Tables on credit transfers

4.2.1 Table V 1.1 : Customer credit transfers

- A customer transfer is a transfer where one of the counterparts is not a bank (please see below for banks' own account transactions) and which is executed in a processing chain for payment transactions. The ordering party respectively the beneficiary can be a private individual, a corporate or a bank.
- Customer transfers include standing orders. These will be considered as electronic credit transfers.
- Only transactions realised from a payment account¹² or received on a payment account and using a payment instrument (credit transfer) have to be reported in the monthly collection.
- Case of multiple transfers with a unique debit or 'collective transfers' (ex: payroll payment): all the transfers sent must be mentioned, disregarding the unique debit.

Sub-table V 1.1.1 : Customer transfers sent (payments sent by BQE DNO)

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument]	Catégorie client [Customer category]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	SEPA capable [SEPA capable]	Mode d'initiation [Initiation mode] Paper-based instruction	Pays de destination de la banque bénéficiaire [Country of destination of the beneficiary bank]	Volume [Volume]	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
credit transfer	- Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] (- Unknown)	TARGET Euro1 Step1 Step2 EQUENS On-us Relation N./L. PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Oui Non	Oui, Non Papier (Paper) Electronic - File batch (Electronic – Single) ↳ Single - Online banking e-payments¹³ ↳ Single – Web banking ↳ Single - Other	ISO code of the receiving country			Currency ISO code

¹² Definition of payment account: cf. article 4.14 of the directive 2007/64/CE of the European Parliament and the Council regarding payment services in the internal market.

¹³ [Statistics required by the guideline ECB/2014/15 dated 4/04/2014.](#)

Definition of the concepts used in Sub-table V 1.1.1 : Customer transfers sent (payments sent by BQE DNO)

Institutions acting as bank for the DNO should report this sub-table:

- Definition of the concept of bank DNO:

In the present collection, the bank DNO is the institution which receives payment instructions from the DNO and inject these instructions in a system or which sends them to its PSP for execution.

O The BQE DNO generally acts on instruction of his customer, the DNO.

O Case of own account operations (example: a bank pays out the salary of his employees or his suppliers) (DNO = BQE DNO):

DNO [=BQE DNO] -> BQE DNO -> PSP1 -> Settlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro -> PSP2 -> BQE BEN -> BEN

For own account operations, the bank is DNO and BQE DNO (e.g.: the Human Resources department or the Accounting department of a bank). The bank reports in its capacity of BQE DNO.

o Specific case of the transmission of the instructions of own account payments via a specific channel (ex: Multiline).

The bank giving instruction to another institution to execute payments for his own account using Multiline, as any customer would instruct its bank, is considered as DNO. The other institution, receiving the Multiline instruction has the role of BQE DNO.

Example: "bank 1" passes on instructions of own account payments via Multiline to "bank 2 ":

DNO [=bank 1] via Multiline -> BQE DNO [=bank 2] -> Settlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro -> PSP2 -> BQE BEN -> BEN

Bank 1, the DNO, does not submit any reporting to the BCL. Bank 2 submits a reporting as BQE DNO to the BCL.

- **Type d'instrument de paiement (Payment instrument type) :**

The type of payment instrument to be indicated in this sub-table is the credit transfer (virement).

The only possible value is: *Virement*.

- **Catégorie client (Customer category):**

The customer category informs whether the customer is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non-Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI).

The possible values are : Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown.

For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to the list provided to chapter 6 - The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category] on page 79 of the present document.

It is important to note that the value « unknown » should in principle not be used. Indeed, on the one hand, each institution is supposed to know its customers and, on the other hand, the above mentioned list is accompanied by a matching table which is supposed to cover all possible cases. The value « unknown » is therefore only permitted in the case of a type of customer that would not have been foreseen in the matching table.

- Initiation mode :

The initiation mode informs on the way credit transfers have been initiated by the ordering party.

The possible values are : *Papier, Electronic - File batch, Electronic – Single, Single - Online banking e-payments, Single - Web banking, Single - Other.*

Definitions of the different initiation modes included in the sub-table V1.1.1 :

1. Paper based initiated credit transfer (« *Papier* »). It requires either an incoding of the instruction or an optical character recognition (OCR)¹⁴
2. Credit transfer initiated electronically: in this case, the instruction is not paper based but has been issued in an electronic way. This includes:

→ faxes or other means, like banking services by telephone, in the case of no manual intervention.

→ standing orders presented in paper based form for the first collection but executed electronically afterwards.

→ credit transfers executed by a PSP concerning a financial service, if this service has been initiated in an electronic way, or if the transfer has been executed in an electronic way by the PSP without knowing the way of submission.

→ transfers initiated at an ATM with a credit transfer function.

Among transfers initiated by electronic way, one has to distinguish those initiated in a file batch (« *Electronic - File batch* ») from those initiated on the basis of a single payment (« *Electronic – Single* ») [see definitions below].

2.1 Credit transfer (electronic) initiated in a file batch (« *Electronic - File batch* ») : transfer initiated in an electronic way and being part of a group of transfers where all the transfers have been initiated together by the ordering party. Each transfer of the file batch has to be reported individually.

2.2 Credit transfer (electronic) initiated on the basis of a unique payment (« *Electronic –Single* ») : transfer initiated in an electronic way and individually, meaning that it is not part of a group of transfers initiated together.

¹⁴ Case of scanned transactions for which the process is not fully automatised.

In the CDDP reporting, credit transfers initiated on the basis of a unique payment can be divided in three sub-categories, respectively : *Single - Online banking e-payments*, *Single - Web banking* , *Single – Other* [see definitions below].

2.2.1 Transfer (electronic) initiated on the basis of a unique payment, qualified of (« *Single - Online banking e-payments* ») : transfer initiated through online banking schemes and payment initiation services simultaneously to an online shopping transaction. The item excludes payments merely initiated by the payer via online banking not involving a simultaneous online shopping transaction. It also excludes invoices presented online and not involving a simultaneous online shopping transaction. Transfers initiated from the payment services « My Bank » or « Ideal » for instance, will be reported under this item.

2.2.2 Transfer (electronic) initiated on the basis of a unique payment qualified of « *Single - Web banking* » : transfer initiated through the online banking scheme or web-banking scheme that the credit institution offers to its customers.

2.2.3 Transfer (electronic) initiated on the basis of a unique payment qualified of (« *Single - Other* ») : transfer initiated on the basis of a unique payment other than « *Single - Online banking e-payments* » and « *Single - Web banking* ».

The table below provides information on the hierarchy of the different initiation modes to be reported in the CDDP :

Transfers initiated by the way of a paper based instruction (« <i>Papier</i> »).		
Transfers initiated by electronic way		
	of which Transfers initiated in a batch file (« <i>Electronic - File batch</i> »)	
	of which Transfers initiated on the basis of a unique transfer (« <i>Electronic - Single</i> »)	
		of which (« <i>Single - Online banking e-payments</i> »)
		of which (« <i>Single – Web banking</i> »)
		of which (« <i>Single - Other</i> »)



Which reporting to transmit ?

In the CDDP reporting, the initiation mode will be reported according to the following granularity :

- ✓ *Papier*
- ✓ *Electronic – File batch*
- ✓ *(Electronic) Single – Online banking e-payments*
- ✓ *(Electronic) Single – Web banking*
- ✓ *(Electronic) Single – Other*



Important remarks:

- 1) “collective transfers” or bulk payments will be reported under « Electronic-file batch »
- 2) When the reporting agent, for a specific initiation mode, is not able to make the distinction between « Electronic-file batch » and « Electronic-single-others », he will be allowed to determine the initiation mode on the basis of the cases that most often occur. In the case of Multiline for instance, the reporting agent has the possibility to report all payments under « Electronic file-batch », as this initiation mode is most often used (also if the file batch only contains one payment).
- 3) Regarding standing orders and Digicash payments, the initiation mode to be reported is « Electronic-single-other ». Standing orders initiated by the way of the « webbanking » can be reported under « Single-Web banking » in the case they have been identified as such in the systems of the reporting agent.
- 4) Regarding credit transfers, the distinction between « batch » and « single » is to be identified at the level of the initiation of the instruction and not at the level of the posting of operations.
- 5) Transfers initiated by the way of tablets and smartphones, as well as transfers initiated at a ATMs, will be reported under « Electronic single – web banking ».

- Canal de règlement (Settlement channel) :

The settlement channel informs about the system or the execution method used by the BQE DNO to settle the payment.

O In case **BQE DNO is connected to a payment system** enabling the execution of the payment in the payment currency:

- 1) If the BQE DNO uses this system to execute the payment, its name will be indicated. The possible values are: **TARGET, Euro1, Step1, Step2, EQUENS, Autre.**
- 2) If the BQE DNO, although connected to this payment system, rather opts for the execution of the payment in his books using a relation of account with the beneficiary bank of the payment, the settlement channel to be mentioned will be **Relation Nostro / Loro.**

O In case of BQE DNO is **not connected to a payment system** allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

The possible values are: **PSP LU, PSP non-LU**, in accordance with the convention clarified in paragraph 4.1.3.

O Treatment of the **on-us transactions**:

If the bank accounts of the ordering party and the beneficiary are held with the same institution (BQE DNO = BQE BEN), the settlement channel is "On-us".

The value will be: **on-us.**

- SEPA capable:

A 'SEPA capable' payment is a payment which can be processed according to the SEPA standards. In the present collection, we consider as SEPA capable any payment in euro sent within the SEPA area¹⁵ that include IBAN + SHARE (when applicable, BQE DNO and BQE BEN levy charges individually and separately) in the payment message¹⁶.

The BQE DNO indicates that a payment is 'SEPA capable' if the payment message includes the account number of the BEN in the IBAN format and if the charges are shared.

«on-us» payments are considered as SEPA capable if they are based on these same criteria.

The possible values are: *oui*, *non*.

- Pays de destination de la banque bénéficiaire (Country of destination of the beneficiary bank):

For credit transfers sent, the country of destination is the country of the bank of the beneficiary. Intermediary bank(s) are not considered.

Possible values: the country of destination, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code

- Volume:

Number of transactions.

- Valeur (Value):

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column " Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

Sub-table V 1.1.2 : Customer transfers ~~and cash deposits~~ received

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument type]	Customer category [Catégorie client]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays d'émission de la banque donneur d'ordre [Sending country of the bank of the]	Volume	Valeur	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
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¹⁵ List of the countries of the SEPA area :

http://www.europeanpaymentscouncil.eu/knowledge_bank_detail.cfm?documents_id=328

¹⁶ Payment transactions messages including the SEPA standards but that are *in fine* not settled in a SEPA compliant system will still be considered as SEPA capable.

			ordering party]			
Virement [credit transfer] Versement (cash deposit)	- Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] - Unknown	TARGET Euro1 Step1 Step2 EQUENS Cash (pour versement) On-us Relation Nostro / Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Code ISO du pays d'émission [ISO code of the sending country]			Code ISO devise

Definition of the concepts used in the sub-table Sub-table V 1.1.2 : Customer transfers received (payments received by the bank BEN):

This sub-table is to be reported by institutions acting as BQE BEN.

- Definition of the concept of BQE BEN:

In the present collection, is considered as BQE BEN the institution which receives a payment, either via a payment system to which it is connected, or via its PSP.

O The BQE BEN receives generally a payment for account of his customer, BEN.

O In the case of own account operations (example: the bank receives the payment of a rent), the BQE BEN also takes on the BEN's role:

DNO-> BQE DNO -> PSP1 -> Règlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro -> PSP2 -> BQE BEN -> [BEN = BQE BEN]

The BEN (e.g. the Accounting department of the bank) is a bank which is also the BQE BEN. The bank reports as BQE BEN.

- **Type d'instrument de paiement (Payment instrument type):**

The possible values for the payment instrument type is are « virement » (credit transfer) and « ~~versement~~ » (cash deposit).

Cash deposits are customer operations whereby cash is deposited at the counter. Are considered in this collection only :

~~O deposits on accounts of third parties¹⁷ -received¹⁸ by the institution (person A makes a deposit on the account of person B)~~

~~O deposits that are significant for the institution, i.e. value of deposits exceed 5 % of the value of transfers in a regular and long lasting way.~~

The possible values are : ~~virement~~**versement**.

- Catégorie client (Customer category):

The customer category informs whether the customer is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non-Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI).

The possible values are : Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown.

For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to the list provided to paragraph 6 The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category] at page 79 of the present document.

~~It is important to note that the value « unknown » should in principle not be used. Indeed, on the one hand, each institution is supposed to know its customers and, on the other side, the above mentioned list is accompanied by a matching table, that is supposed to cover all possible cases. The value « unknown » is therefore only permitted in the case of a type of customer that would not have been foreseen in the matching table.~~

- Canal de règlement (Settlement channel)

BQE BEN indicates the settlement channel, i.e. the system used or the way it received the payment.

O ~~For deposits: cash~~

O In case the BQE BEN is **connected** to a system in the relevant currency:

1. If this settlement system was used to execute the payment, its name will be indicated. The possible values are: **TARGET, Euro1, Step1, Step2, EQUENS, Autre**.

2. If, although the BQE BEN is connected to a settlement system in the considered currency, the execution of the payment was made via a relation of account with the institution sending the payment, the settlement channel to be indicated will be **Relation Nostro / Loro**.

O In case BQE BEN is **not** connected to a **payment system** allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

The possible values are: **PSP LU, PSP non-LU**, according to the convention clarified in the paragraph 4.1.3

O Treatment of the **on-us transactions**:

If the bank accounts of the ordering party and the beneficiary are held with the same institution (BQE DNO = BQE BEN), the settlement channel is "On-us".

¹⁷~~Cash deposits on own account are thus excluded.~~

¹⁸~~Cash deposits sent do not exist.~~

The value will be: *on-us*.

- Le pays d'émission de la banque du donneur d'ordre (the sending country of the bank of the ordering party):

For the transfers it received, the reporting entity provides the identification of the country of the bank of the ordering party. Intermediary bank(s) are not considered.

For deposits, the sending country shall be "LU"

Possible value: the sending country, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code

- Volume:

Number of transactions.

- Valeur (Value):

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction" will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

Sub-table V 1.1.3: intermediate customer transfers

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument type]	Type client [Customer type]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Sens de l'opération [Direction of the operation]	Pays d'émission de la banque donneur d'ordre [Sending country of the bank of the ordering party]	Pays de destination de la banque bénéficiaire [Country of destination of the beneficiary bank]	Volume [Volume]	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Virement [credit transfer]	Banque LU Banque non-LU	TARGET Euro1 Step1 Step2 EQUENS Relation Nostro / Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Emis Reçu	Code ISO du pays d'émission [ISO code of the sending country]	Code ISO du pays de destination [ISO code of the receiving country]			Code ISO devise [currency ISO code]

Definition of the concepts used in Sub-table V 1.1.3: intermediate customer transfers (payments sent and received by the PSP):

This sub-table is to be reported by the institution acting as PSP.

- Definition of the concept of PSP:

In the present collection, is considered as PSP an institution acting as intermediary for the BQE DNO or the BQE BEN. The PSP is not necessarily a bank¹⁹ and executes payment instructions in a system for the account either of bank DNO in the case of credit transfers sent or bank BEN in the case of credit transfers received.

- Type d'instrument de paiement (Payment instrument type):

The type of payment instrument to be mentioned in this sub-table is the credit transfer.

The only possible value is thus: *virement*.

- Type client (Customer type):

The customer type identifies whether intermediation is for the account of Luxemburgish banks and non-Luxemburgish banks. The PSP will thus indicate regarding the "Type de client ": BQE LU or BQE non-LU.

N.B.: in case of settlement via relation of account nostro / loro: when the PSP acts at the same time for the sending side and for the receiving side (PSP1 or PSP2), data regarding both transactions need to be sent, that is

¹⁹ Example : payment institution

the transaction sent (“transaction side = émis”) and the transaction received (“transaction side = reçu”) and the “type client” (customer type) will be specified (“BQE LU” or “BQE non-LU”).

This categorization is different from the “catégorie client”.

The possible values are: *Banque LU or Banque non-LU*

- Canal de règlement (Settlement channel):

The settlement channel indicates the system or the method used to settle the payment.

O In case the PSP is connected to the payment system enabling the settlement of the payment in this currency:

1) If this settlement system was used to execute the payment, its name will be indicated. The possible values are: *TARGET, Euro1, Step1, Step2 EQUENS, Autre*.

2) If, although the PSP is connected to a settlement system in the considered currency, the execution of the payment was done via a relation of account, the settlement channel to be mentioned will be Relation Nostro / Loro.

O In case the PSP is not connected to a settlement system enabling the execution of the payment in this currency:

The possible values are: *PSP LU, PSP non-LU*. According to the convention clarified in the paragraph 4.1.3.

- The « **sens de l’opération** » (direction of the operation) applies only to sub-tables on intermediate credit transfers. It allows to distinguish credit transfers sent from credit transfers received in systems and to measure the activity of PSPs in these systems.

- The **pays d’émission / de réception** (= Sending country / Country of destination) informs about the country of the bank of the ordering party sending the payment instruction in the case of a credit transfer received, respectively about the country of the beneficiary bank in the case of a credit transfer sent. Intermediary bank(s) are not considered.

Possible value: the sending country, respectively the receiving country, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 code

- Volume:

Number of transactions.

- Valeur (Value):

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction" will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

Sub –table V 1.1.4 : R-transactions related to SCT sent

Type R-transaction	Catégorie client [Customer category]	Canal derèglement [Settlement channel]	Pays de destination de la banque bénéficiaire [Country of destination of the beneficiary bank] (*)	Volume	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Return Recall	- Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] - Unknown	TARGET Euro1 Step1 Step2 EQUENS On-us Relation Nostro / Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Code ISO du pays de destination [ISO code of the receiving country]			Code ISO devise [Currency ISO code]

(*) of the initial SCT and not of the R-transaction.

Remark : reporting agents will send data regarding R-transactions that are settled via the settlement channel « on-us » only if they are able to.

Definition of the concepts used in sub-table V1.1.4 R-transactions related to SCT sent (reporting as BQE DNO or Originator bank) :

- Type R-transaction:

The types of R-transaction to be mentioned in this sub-table are Return as well as Recall transactions.

The possible values are: *return* or *recall*.

For further details regarding r-transactions (definitions, scope, messages' flows), please refer to the following paragraphs of the present document :

7 [R-transactions - Definitions](#) (page 85)

8 [R- transactions – Scope of the reporting](#) (page 87)

9 [SEPA transactions and R-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flows](#) (page 88)

- Catégorie client [Customer category]:

The customer category informs whether the customer is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non-Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI).

The possible values are : Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown.

For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to the list provided to paragraph 6 The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category] at page 79 of the present document.

It is important to note that the value « unknown » should in principle not be used. Indeed, on the one hand, each institution is supposed to know its customers and, on the other side, the above mentioned list is accompanied by a matching table, that is supposed to cover all possible cases. The value « unknown » is therefore only permitted in the case of a type of customer that would not have been foreseen in the matching table.

- Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]:

The settlement channel indicates the system or the mode used for the settlement of the initial credit transfer.

- Le pays de destination de la BQE BEN [Country of destination of the beneficiary bank] informs on the country of the beneficiary bank of the initial credit transfer.

The possible values are : the receiving country, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code.

- Volume :

Nombre of transactions

- Valeur [Value] :

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction [Currency of transactions]:

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Sub-table V 1.1.5 : R-transactions related to SCT received

Type R-transaction	Catégorie client [Customer category]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO (*) [Sending country of the bank of the ordering country]	Volume	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Return Recall	- Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] - Unknown	TARGET Euro1 Step1 Step2 EQUENS On-us Relation Nostro / Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Code ISO du pays d'émission [ISO code of the sending country]			Code ISO devise [Currency ISO code]

(*) of the initial SCT and not of the R-transaction.

Remarks :

- Reporting agents will send data regarding R-transactions that are settled via the settlement channel « on-us » only if they are able to.
- Are excluded of the reporting the camt.029 messages generated in case of a « negative answer to a recall message »
- Messages generated by the CSM²⁰ to the Originator Bank are also excluded (example : pacs.002 messages).
- In the SCT model, there are not any Reject transactions initiated by the Beneficiary Bank to the Originator Bank .

Definition of the concepts used in the sub-table V1.1.5 R-transactions related to SCT received (reporting as BQE BEN or Beneficiary Bank):

- Type de R-transaction:

The types of R-transaction to be mentioned in this sub-table are Return as well as Recall transactions.

The possible values are: *return* or *recall*.

For further details regarding r-transactions (definitions, scope, messages' flows), please refer to the following paragraphs of the present document :

7 R-transactions - Definitions~~R-transactions – Definitions~~ (page 85)

8 R- transactions – Scope of the reporting~~R-transactions – Scope of the reporting~~ (page 87)

9 SEPA transactions and R-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flows (page 88)

- Catégorie client [Customer category]:

The customer category informs whether the customer is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non-Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI).

The possible values are : Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown.

For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to the list provided to paragraph 6 The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category] at page 79 of the present document.

It is important to note that the value « unknown » should a priori not be used. Indeed, on the one hand, each institution is supposed to know its customers and, on the other side, the above mentioned list is accompanied by a matching table, that is supposed to cover all possible cases. The value « unknown » is therefore only permitted in the case of a type of customer that would not have been foreseen in the matching table.

- Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]:

²⁰ CSM = Clearing and Settlement Mechanism

The settlement channel indicates the system or the mode used for the settlement of the initial credit transfer.

- **Le pays d'émission de la BQE DNO [Sending country of the BQE DNO]** informs on the country of the BQE DNO of the initial credit transfer.

The possible values are : the sending country, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code.

- **Volume :**

Nombre of transactions

- **Valeur [Value] :**

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction [Currency of transactions]:**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

4.2.2 Table V1.2 : Interbank credit transfers

An interbank credit transfer is a credit transfer where the ordering party and the beneficiary are banks.

In order to have a homogeneous collection, the collection of the interbank credit transfers is based on messages SWIFT MT2xx²¹, with the exception of MT202COV.

Interbank payments (foreign-exchange transactions, treasury operations, documentary credits, dealing room operations) executed via SWIFT MT2xx messages are included in the collection.

However a SWIFT MT2xx message does not mean de facto that the credit transfer is an interbank transfer. Indeed, a SWIFT MT2xx message where the DNO and/or BEN are not banks must be reported as a customer transfer. Investment funds transfers using SWIFT MT2xx messages are hence to be reported as customer transfers.

Transfers corresponding to the netting of the operations realized in CLS are to be reported as interbank credit transfers.

MT204 (Financial Markets Direct Debit Message) are to be considered as direct debits²², whatever their nature: foreign-exchange transactions, treasury operations, documentary credits, dealing room operations.

Similarly to customer transfers, three perspectives are considered for the interbank credit transfers: BQE DNO, BQE BEN, intermediary bank.

In the present collection, for own account operations, we consider that the concerned institution has either both the roles of DNO and BQE DNO or both the roles of BEN and BQE BEN.

²¹ Institutions not using the messaging system Swift will choose, in coordination with the BCL, an equivalent criterion.

²² Interbank direct debits have to be reported in the sub-table V1.3.1 Legacy direct debits

Sub-table V1.2.1 : Interbank transfers sent

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument type]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays de destination de la banque bénéficiaire [Country of destination of the beneficiary bank]	Volume	Valeur	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Virement	TARGET Euro1 Step1 EQUENS Relation Nostro / Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Code ISO du pays de destination [ISO code of the receiving country]			Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]

Definition of the concepts used in Sub-table V1.2.1 : Interbank transfers sent – payments sent by the bank DNO

This sub-table is to be reported by the reporting agents acting as « banque DNO ».

- Definition of the concept of « **Banque DNO** » (BQE DNO):

In the present collection, is considered as BQE DNO the institution which sends payment instructions in a system or which, where necessary, sends them to its PSP for execution.

- **Type d'instrument de paiement (Payment instrument type):**

The payment instrument type to be mentioned in this sub-table is the credit transfer.

The only possible value is thus: *virement*.

- **Settlement channel:**

The settlement channel indicates the system or the mode used by the BQE DNO to settle the payment.

O In case of connection to a payment system allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

1) If the BQE DNO uses this system to execute the payment, its name will be indicated. The possible values are: TARGET, Euro1, Step1, EQUENS, Autre.

2) If the BQE DNO, although connected to this settlement system, opts rather for the execution of the payment in his books because of the existence of a relation of account with the institution of the beneficiary of the payment, the settlement channel to be indicated will be Relation Nostro / Loro.

O In case of non-connection to a payment system allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

The BQE DNO uses an intermediary for the execution of the payment or the settlement is made in its books via a relation of account nostro / loro with the bank of the beneficiary: the settlement channel to be mentioned will always be "PSP".

We differentiate between the transactions processed by correspondents established in Luxembourg (PSP LU) and those established abroad (PSP non-LU).

The possible values are thus: PSP LU, PSP non-LU.

- Pays de destination de la banque bénéficiaire (Country of destination of the bank of the beneficiary):

For credit transfers sent, the country of destination is the country of the bank of the beneficiary. Intermediary bank(s) are not considered.

Possible values: the country of destination, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code

- Volume:

Number of transactions.

- Valeur (Value):

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

Sous –tableau V 1.2.2 : Interbank transfers received

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument type]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays d'émission de la banque donneur d'ordre [Sending country of the bank of the ordering party]	Volume	Valeur	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Virement	TARGET Euro1 Step1 EQUENS Relation Nostro / Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Code ISO du pays d'émission [ISO code of the sending country]			Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]

Definition of the concepts used in Sous –tableau V 1.2.2 : Interbank transfers received (payments received by BQE BEN):

This sub-table is to be reported by the institution acting as « BQE BEN ».

- Definition of the concept of « BQE BEN »:

In the present collection, is considered as BQE BEN the institution which receives a payment, either directly via a payment system in which it is connected, or via its PSP.

The type of currency to be mentioned in this sub-table is the credit transfer.

The only possible value is thus: *virement*.

- Canal de règlement (Settlement channel):

BQE BEN indicates the settlement channel, i.e. the system used or the mode it received the payment.

O In case of connection to the payment system used by the issuing bank to execute the payment or (in the nostro / loro) in case of connection to a settlement system allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

1) When applicable, the name of the settlement system used to execute the payment will be indicated. The possible values are: ***TARGET, Euro1, Step1, EQUENS, Autre.***

2) If, although the BQE BEN is connected to a settlement system in the considered currency, the execution of the payment was made via a relation of account with the institution issuing of the payment, the settlement channel to be mentioned will be Relation Nostro / Loro.

O In case of non-connection to a payment system allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

The BQE DNO uses an intermediary for the execution of the payment or the settlement is made in its books via a relation of account nostro / loro with the bank of the beneficiary: the settlement channel to be mentioned will always be "PSP".

We differentiate between the transactions processed by correspondents established in Luxembourg (PSP LU) and those established abroad (PSP non-LU).

The possible values are thus: ***PSP LU, PSP non-LU.***

- **Le pays d'émission de la banque du donneur d'ordre (The sending country of the bank of the ordering party) :**

For credit transfers received, the sending country is the country of the bank of the ordering party. Intermediary bank(s) are not considered.

Possible values: the sending country, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code

- **Volume:**

Number of transactions.

- **Valeur (Value):**

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

Sub-table V1.2.3 : Intermediated interbank transfers

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument type]	Type client [Customer type]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Sens de l'opération [Direction of the operation]	Pays d'émission de la banque donneur d'ordre [Sending country of the bank of the principle]	Pays de destination de la banque bénéficiaire [Country of destination of the beneficiary bank]	Volume	Valeur [value]	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Virement	Banque LU Banque non-LU/	TARGET Euro1 Step1 EQUENS Relation Nostro / Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre	Emis Reçu	Code ISO du pays d'émission [ISO code of the sending country]	Code ISO du pays de destination [ISO code of the receiving country]			Code ISO devise [currency ISO code]

Definition of the concepts used in Sub-table V1.2.3 : Intermediated interbank transfers (payments sent and received by the PSP)

This sub-table is to be mentioned by the institutions acting as PSP.

- Definition of the concept of PSP:

In the present collection, is considered as PSP an intermediary institution of the BQE DNO or the BQE BEN, which is not necessarily a bank²³ and which executes instructions of payments in a system, this for the account either of a bank DNO in the case of credit transfer sent or of a bank BEN in the case of a transfer received.

- Type d'instrument de paiement (Type of payment instrument):

The payment instrument type to be indicated in this sub-table is the credit transfer.

The only possible value is thus: *virement*.

- Type client (Customer type):

The customer type measures the intermediation for Luxemburgish banks and non-Luxemburgish banks. The PSP will thus indicate regarding the "Type de client ": BQE LU or BQE non-LU.

N.B.: in case of settlement via relation of nostro / loro account: when the PSP is at the same time on the sending side and on the receiving side (PSP1 or PSP2), both transactions have to be reported, that is the

²³ Example: paiement institution.

transaction sent ("sens de l'opération" = "émis") and the transaction received ("sens de l'opération" = "reçu"). It will also be précised if the "Type client" is "BQE LU" or "BQE non-LU".

The possible values are: *Banque LU or Banque non-LU*

- Canal de règlement (Settlement channel):

The settlement channel indicates the system or the method used to settle the payment.

O In case the PSP is connected to a payment system allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

1) If the PSP uses this payment system to execute the payment, its name will be indicated. The possible values are: *TARGET, Euro1, Step1, EQUENS, Autre*.

2) If, although the PSP is connected to a payment system in the considered currency, the execution of the payment was made via a relation of account, the settlement channel to be mentioned will be Relation Nostro / Loro.

O In case the PSP is not connected to a payment system allowing the execution of the payment in this currency:

The possible values are: **PSP LU or PSP non-LU**, according to the convention clarified in paragraph 4.1.3.

- The « **sens de l'opération** » (direction of the operation) applies only to sub-tables on intermediate credit transfers. It allows to distinguish credit transfers sent from credit transfers received in the systems and to measure the activity of PSPs in these systems. The possible values are "émis " or "reçu".

- The **pays d'émission / de réception** (= Sending country / Country of destination) informs about the country of the bank of the ordering party sending the payment instruction in the case of a credit transfer received, respectively about the country of the beneficiary bank in the case of a credit transfer sent. Intermediary bank(s) are not considered.

Possible value: the sending country, the country of destination, identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code

- Volume:

Number of transactions.

- Valeur (Value):

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction" will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.3 Table V1.3 Direct debits

- A direct debit is a transfer submitted by the creditor to the debtor as a request to debit its account.
- Two types of direct debits exist; the legacy direct debit (sub-table V1.3.1) and the SEPA direct debit (sub-tables V1.3.3 and V1.3.5). The flows of information are different in these two types of direct debits.

O In the legacy direct debits, the creditor bank is not involved in the flow of information²⁴, only the debtor bank reports the direct debit. The reporting of the legacy direct debits does not cover R-type operations²⁵.

In the legacy direct debits, net debit requests will be reported, i.e. the request of debit which the debtor bank can process (collection that could be honored). The refusals are thus not included.

O In the SEPA direct debits (SDD), the flow of goes through the creditor bank. In the SDD, both banks submit a reporting (as debtor bank and as creditor bank), respectively in the sub-table 'Domiciliations SEPA-Banque du débiteur' and in the sub-table 'Domiciliations SEPA-Banque du créditeur'.

In the SDD, gross debit requests are collected.

The reporting of SDD transactions covers R-type operations.

- Interbank direct debits also are included in the table of the legacy direct debits and are collected based on SWIFT MT 204 messages.
- The settlement of payment card balances: in case the distinction can be made between a traditional debit request and the settlement of payment card balances, the latter is reported separately in the dedicated sub-table V1.3.2. In case this distinction cannot be made, the operation corresponding to the payment of payment card balances is thus included in the sub-table V1.3.1 dedicated to the legacy direct debits or in the sub-table V1.3.3 dedicated to SDD.

Credit cards for which the settlement is made by a traditional debit request²⁶ is to be indicated in the sub-table V1.3.1 or in the sub-table V1.3.3 dedicated to SDD

²⁴ For the bank of the creditor, it is an incoming payment, without the possibility to identify that it is a direct debit.

²⁵ Operation of R-type or R-transaction = Refund, Reject etc...

In the legacy model of direct debits, it is difficult for banks to provide data on operations of R-type.

²⁶ Example: AMEX, Diners.

4.3.1 Sub-table V1.3.1 Legacy direct debits

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument type]	Canal de transmission [Transmission channel]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Volume	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Demandes de débit (debit request)	Interbank direct debits	TARGET, Euro1, Step1, Step 2, On-us, Relation Nostro/Loro, PSP LU, PSP non-LU, Autre			Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]
	DOM Bilateral Autre				

4.3.2 Sub-table V1.3.2 Settlement of payment card balances

Type instrument paiement (Payment instrument type)	Canal de transmission (Transmission channel)	Canal de règlement (Settlement channel)	Volume	Valeur (Value)	Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction)
Règlement de solde carte (Settlement of payment card balances)	N/A	On-us Autre			Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]

4.3.3 Sub –table V 1.3.3: SEPA Direct Debit transactions - Reporting as Debtor bank

Type Instrument de paiement [Payment instrument type]	Catégorie client [customer category]	Schema SDD [SDD scheme]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays de la banque du créancier [Country of the creditor's bank]	Volume	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [currency of transaction]
Demande de débit	- Credit institution [MFI]	Core B2B	TARGET Euro1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS on-us Relation Nostro/ Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre				Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]
	- Money Market Funds [MFI]						
	- Other MFIs [MFI]						
	- Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI]						
	- Unknown						

Remark: debit requests relating to the settlement of credit cards' balances for which the reporting agent is not the issuer nor the distributor (ex : AMEX) have to be reported in this sub-table. The reporting agent is indeed not able to identify them as the settlement of credit cards' balances.

4.3.4 Sub-table V 1.3.4: R-transactions – SEPA Direct Debit / Reporting as Debtor bank

Type R-transaction	Catégorie client [customer category]	Schema SDD [SDD scheme]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays de la banque du créancier [Country of the creditor bank]	Volume	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [currency of transaction]
Reject Return Reversal Refund Request for cancellation	- Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] - Unknown	Core B2B	TARGET Euro1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS on-us Relation Nostro/ Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre				Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]

4.3.5 Sub –table V 1.3.5: SEPA Direct Debits transactions - Reporting as Creditor bank

Type Instrument de paiement [Payment instrument type]	Catégorie client [customer category]	Schema SDD [SDD scheme]	Mode d'initiation [Initiation mode]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays de la banque du débiteur [Country of the debtor bank]	Volume	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [currency of transaction]
Debit request	- Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] - Unknown	Core B2B	<u>Electronic - File batch</u> <u>Electronic - Single</u>	TARGET Euro1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS on-us Relation Nostro/ Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre				Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]

On-us transactions : reporting agents report on-us transactions only if they are able to do so.

4.3.6 Sous –tableau V 1.3.6: R-transactions - SEPA Direct Debits / Reporting as creditor bank

Type R-transaction	Catégorie client [customer category]	Schema SDD [SDD scheme]	Canal de règlement [Settlement channel]	Pays de la banque du débiteur [Country of the debtor bank]	Volume	Valeur [Value]	Devise de la transaction [currency of transaction]
Reject (*), Return Reversal, Refund Request for cancellation	- Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] - Unknown	Core B2B	TARGET Euro1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS on-us Relation Nostro/ Loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Autre				Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]

(*) The pacs. 002 messages generated by the CSM to the Creditor Bank are excluded from the reporting.

On-us transactions : reporting agents report on-us transactions only if they are able to do so.

Definition of the concepts used in the sub-tables relating to direct debits :

Le **type d'instrument de paiement** (payment instrument type):

This column concerns the sub-tables V1.3.1, V1.3.2, V1.3.3 and V1.3.5 only.

The possible values :

- Sub-table V1.3.1 : (Net) debit request
- Sub-table V1.3.2 : Settlement of payment card balances
- Sub-table V1.3.3: Debit request
- Sub-table V1.3.5: Debit request

- Type de R-transaction:

This column concerns only the sub-tables V1.3.4 and V1.3.6.

The possible values are: **Reject, Return, Reversal, Refund** or **Request for cancellation**.

For further details regarding r-transactions (definitions, scope, messages' flows), please refer to the following paragraphs of the present document :

7 [R-transactions - Definitions](#) (page 85)

8 [R- transactions – Scope of the reporting](#) (page 87)

9 SEPA transactions and R-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flows (page 88)

- Catégorie client [Customer category]:

The customer category informs whether the customer is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non-Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI).

The possible values are : Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown.

For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to the list provided to paragraph 6 The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category] at page 79 of the present document.

It is important to note that the value « unknown » should a priori not be used. Indeed, on the one hand, each institution is supposed to know its customers and, on the other side, the above mentioned list is accompanied by a matching table, that is supposed to cover all possible cases. The value « unknown » is therefore only permitted in the case of a type of customer that would not have been foreseen in the matching table.

- Initiation mode :

The initiation mode, that is required in the sub-table V1.3.5, provides information on the way Sepa Direct Debits have been initiated by the creditors :

- Direct Debit initiated in a file batch (« **Electronic - File batch** ») : direct debits initiated by electronic way and being part of a group of direct debits where all the direct debits have been initiated together by the creditor. Each direct debit of the file batch has to be reported individually.
- « **Electronic - Single** » : direct debit initiated by electronic way and individually, that is it is not part of a group of direct debits initiated together.

The possible values are: **Electronic - File batch**, **Electronic - Single**

Remark : Direct debits are mainly initiated in file batch. In the case the reporting agent is not able to make the distinction between single and file batch, all transactions may be reported under « Electronic-file batch ».

- Schéma SDD [SDD scheme]:

This column concerns SEPA direct debits only (sub-tables V1.3.3 to V1.3.6). It indicates the SDD scheme, in accordance with EPC rules.

- The **transmission channel** informs on the channel used to send the payment instructions. It is not a settlement system.

This column concerns the sub-tables V1.3.1 and V1.3.2.

The possible values:

- Sub-table V1.3.1: legacy direct debits: the possible values are "DOM" (in case of direct debits managed by the CETREL DOM application), "Bilatéral" (in case of bilateral relation between the creditor and the debtor bank), "Domiciliation interbancaire" (in case of a MT204) or "Autre" ("Other") (case of on-us transactions or operations of nostro / loro account).

- Sub-table V1.3.2: settlement of payment card balances: the amount of payment card balances to be settled is supplied by the technical operator to the reporting agent. The value to be mentioned is: N/A.

The settlement channel is the system or the execution method the institution uses to settle payments.

O If the institution uses a payment system, its name will be indicated (ex: Step2).

O If both bank accounts are held within the same institution, the settlement channel to be mentioned is "On-us". Only on-us payments sent are to be reported.

In case the BQE DNO and the BQE BEN are different and in the absence of a settlement system or ACH, the settlement channel is « Relation nostro / loro ».

O Banks using a correspondent bank will indicate "PSP". We differentiate between transactions treated by correspondents established in Luxembourg (PSP LU) and those established abroad (PSP non-LU).

The possible values:

- Sub-table V1.3.1 "Domiciliations legacy ": the possible values are TARGET, Euro1, Step1, Step2, On-us, PSP LU, PSP non-LU, Autre, Relation Nostro / Loro.

- Sub-table V1.3.2 "Règlement du solde des cartes de paiement" (settlement of payment card balances): the collection is made in most cases via an "on-us transaction" from the holder's account with the issuing bank. Value to use: on-us.

- Sub-table V1.3.3 à V1.3.6: the possible values are Target, Euro1, Step1, Step2, Equens, on-us, PSP LU, PSP non-LU, Relation Nostro/Loro and Autre.

- **Country of the creditor bank / Country of the debtor bank:** these columns concern the SEPA direct debits only (sub-tables V1.3.3 to VV1.3.6). They indicate the country of the creditor bank that has issued an SDD payment instruction, respectively the country of the debtor bank that has received an SDD payment instruction.

- **Volume:**

Number of transactions.

- **Valeur (Value):**

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were made, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.4 Table V1.4 : Stock taking of payment cards and terminals accepting payment cards

4.4.1 Sub-table V1.4.1 : Stock taking of payment cards

Card issuing activity / Card distribution activity	Type of payment instrument	Scheme	Volume customers ²⁷	Volume third parties ²⁸	Country ²⁹	Float
ISSUING	Debit cards	Maestro Vpay China UnionPay Autre				N/A
	Credit cards <u>or cards with delayed debit function</u>	Visa Mastercard Diner's Club American Express JCB ³⁰ China UnionPay Autre				N/A
	Mixed cards (debit + credit)	Visa Mastercard Autre				N/A
	Prepaid cards (linked to a card scheme)	Visa Mastercard China UnionPay Autre				
	« One-off cards »	<u>Visa</u> <u>MasterCard</u> <u>JCB</u> <u>Propriétaire</u> <u>Autre</u>				<u>N/A</u>
	<u>Cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account</u>	<u>Visa</u> <u>MasterCard</u> <u>JCB</u> <u>Autre</u>				<u>N/A</u>
	<u>Other cards</u>	<u>Visa</u> <u>MasterCard</u> <u>JCB</u> <u>Autre</u>				<u>N/A</u>
DISTRIBUTION	Debit cards	Maestro Vpay China UnionPay Autre		N/A		N/A
	Credit cards <u>or cards with a delayed debit function</u>	Visa Mastercard Diner's Club American Express JCB China UnionPay Autre		N/A		N/A
	Mixed cards (debit + credit)	Visa Mastercard		N/A		N/A

²⁷ Card issuing activity: the volume refers the number of cards issued to the customers of the issuing entity of these cards. Card distribution activity: The volume refers to the number of cards distributed to the customers of the distributing entity of these cards.

²⁸ Card issuing activity: the volume refers to the number of cards issued to the customers of third parties (ex: distributeurs). Card distribution activity: N/A

²⁹ Card issuing activity: the country refers to the country of the distributor (third parties). Card distribution activity : the country refers to the country of the issuer.

³⁰ JCB = Japan Credit Bureau

		Autre				
	Prepaid cards (linked to a card scheme)	Visa Mastercard China UnionPay Autre		N/A		
	<u>« One-off cards »</u>	<u>Visa</u> <u>MasterCard</u> <u>JCB</u> <u>Propriétaire</u> <u>Autre</u>				<u>N/A</u>
	<u>Cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account</u>	<u>Visa</u> <u>MasterCard</u> <u>JCB</u> <u>Autre</u>				<u>N/A</u>
	<u>Other cards</u>	<u>Visa</u> <u>MasterCard</u> <u>JCB</u> <u>Autre</u>				<u>N/A</u>

4.4.2 Definitions of the concepts used in the sub-table V1.4.1

- This table consists of a stock taking of the payment cards in circulation. ~~÷ debit cards, credit cards, mixed cards, prepaid cards.~~ A distinction is made between card issuing activity and card distribution activity.

- A « **carte active** » (active card) is a card allowing making payment transactions and respecting the following criteria: the card is not expired, the contract bound to the card was not cancelled and the card was not permanently blocked.

- Card issuer / card issuing activity (card issuing bank):

We consider as a card issuer the entity that issues payment cards on the basis either of its own license³¹ or on the basis of a co-owned license.

The issuer provides cards to its direct customers or to customers of other banks (cardholder banks) that outsource their card issuing activity. The column “volume client” informs on the number of cards issued to the own customers of the reporting agent whereas the column “volume parties tierces” informs on the number of cards issued to the customers of other banks as well as the country where these banks are located (column “country”).

The issuer is the entity that covers the financial risk linked to the issued cards.

- Card distributor (card distribution activity (cardholder bank):

We consider as a card distributor / cardholder bank the entity that provides payment cards to its customers without being the issuer of these cards, this activity being outsourced to an issuing bank.

The column “volume clients” informs on the number of cards distributed to its own customers. The reporting agents indicates in the column “country” the country of the card issuer.

³¹ The present collection concerns the activity relating to all issuing licences including licences that relates to card issuing activity abroad.

- The « **type d'instrument de paiement** » (payment instrument type) is: debit card, credit card or card with a delayed debit function, mixed card ~~or~~ prepaid card (when linked to a card scheme), cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts.

Definition of the different types of cards:

- **Debit card:**

A card enabling cardholders to have their purchases directly and immediately charged to their accounts, whether held with the card issuer or not. A card with a debit function may be linked to an account offering overdraft facilities as an additional feature. The number of cards with a debit function refers to the total number of cards in circulation and not to the number of accounts to which the cards are linked.

- **Credit card:**

A card enabling cardholders to make purchases and in some cases also to withdraw cash up to a pre-arranged ceiling. The credit granted may be settled in full by the end of a specified period or may be settled in part, with the balance taken as extended credit on which interest is usually charged.

A credit card may appear under the traditional form (plastic support) or it may be paper based ("virtual" card for e-commerce transactions on the internet).

The distinction between a credit card and a deferred debit card depends on the contractual agreement which grants a credit line and authorizes an extension of credit.

- **Card with delayed debit function:**

A card enabling cardholders to have their purchases charged to an account with the card issuer, up to an authorised limit. The balance in this account is then settled in full at the end of a pre-defined period. The holder is usually charged an annual fee. The distinguishing feature of a card with a delayed debit function, in contrast to a card with a credit function or a debit function, is the contractual agreement granting a credit line but with an obligation to settle the debt incurred at the end of a predefined period. This type of card is commonly referred to as a 'charge card'.

- **Mixed card:**

Card carrying both the features of debit and credit cards.

- **Prepaid card:**

Reloadable payment card. The transactions of payment and the cash withdrawals are debited immediately and without delay from the balance on the card. Only prepaid cards affiliated to a card scheme are considered here. Prepaid gift cards that can be used within the issuing company only, are excluded from the collection.

- **Card which give access to e-money:**

Card which give access the electronic money stored on electronic money accounts.

Accounts where electronic money is stored. The balance in the account can be used by the account holder to make payments and to transfer funds between accounts. Cards on which e-money can be stored directly are excluded.

▪ **One-off cards:**

As opposed to traditional payment cards, which can be used until an effective date of service, one-off cards are intended for a single use: a one –off card is issued for the realization of a single payment transaction and conversely, for each new transaction, one new one-off card is issued. Contrary to a prepaid card, a one-off card cannot be reloaded.

▪ **Other cards:**

All other cards than those mentioned above.

- The « schéma » (scheme) indicates the card scheme: maestro, Vpay, Visa, Mastercard, Diners' Club, American Express, JCB, China UnionPay, Propriétaire, Autre

A scheme may be qualified as “propriétaire” [“owner”] when it has been designed for a use in a closed network, that is to say on the devices and the terminals of the reporting agent only.

- The **volume** is a quantitative indicator on the number of cards in circulation:

O The volume for customers indicates the number of active cards issued or distributed for the customers of the reporting agent.

O The volume for third parties indicates the number of active cards issued for the customers of third parties.

- The **country** refers to:

- Regarding the card issuing activity (upper part of the table): the country of the third party or distributor
- Regarding the card distribution activity (lower part of the table): the country of card issuer.

The **country** is identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code.

- The **float** (this column applies to prepaid cards only) indicates the value in circulation, in the accounting currency, at the end of the reporting period.

~~–**Carte de débit** (Debit card): payment card allowing the immediate debit from the current account of payment transactions or cash withdrawals.~~

~~–**Carte de crédit** (credit card): Payment card allowing a postponed debit transactions from the current account. The granted credit can be completely settled at the end of specific period or partially, the balance being considered as an extension of credit, giving rise to debit interest.~~

~~The distinction between a credit card and a deferred debit card depends on the contractual agreement which grants a credit line and authorizes an extension of credit.~~

~~–**Carte mixte** (Mixed card): Card carrying both the features of debit and credit cards.~~

~~—Carte prépayée (prepaid card): Reloadable payment card. The transactions of payment and the cash withdrawals are debited immediately and without delay from the balance on the card. Only prepaid cards affiliated to a card scheme are considered here. Prepaid gift cards that can be used within the issuing company only, are excluded from the collection.~~

4.4.3 Sub-table V1.4.2 Fundings and withdrawals on prepaid cards

Type d'instrument de paiement (Type of payment instrument)	Schéma ou support (Scheme)	Type d'opération (Operation type)	<u>Underlying payment instrument to the funding / the withdrawal</u>	Volume Volume	Valeur Value	Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction)
Cartes prépayées (affiliées à un schéma de carte) (Prepaid cards – affiliated to a card scheme)	Visa / Mastercard / China UnionPay / Autre	Chargement [Funding] Déchargement [Withdrawal]	<u>Cash</u> <u>SCT</u> <u>SDD</u> <u>Carte de paiement</u> <u>Autre</u>			

Definitions of the concepts used in the sub-table V1.4.2:

- This table lists the operations of funding and withdrawal on prepaid cards affiliated to a card scheme.
- The « **type d'instrument de paiement** » (type of payment instrument) is: prepaid cards (affiliated to a card scheme)
- The « **schéma** » (scheme) indicates the name of the card scheme: Visa, Mastercard, China UnionPay, Autre.
- The « **type d'opération** » (operation type) for prepaid cards is « chargement » (funding) or « déchargement » (withdrawal).
- « Opération de **chargement/déchargement** » (Funding / withdrawal operation) on a prepaid card: transfer of monetary value which consists in a deposit, respectively in a withdrawal on the prepaid card.

- The underlying payment instrument to the origine of the funding, respectively to the destination of withdrawal informs :

→ if the funding was realised :

- ✓ In cash (Cash)
- ✓ By a SEPA credit transfer (SCT) or a a SEPA direct debit (SDD), initiated or not from an online banking scheme.
- ✓ With a payment card (Carte de paiement)
- ✓ Another way (Autre)

→ if the withdrawal was realised :

- ✓ In Cash (Cash)

- ✓ By a transfer on a bank account (SCT)
- ✓ By a credit on a payment card (Carte de paiement)
- ✓ Another way (Autre)

- Volume:

Number of transactions.

- Valeur (Value):

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were made, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction" will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.4.4 Sub-table V1.4.3 : Number of terminals accepting payment cards

Type de terminal [Terminal type]	Type instrument de paiement (Payment instrument type)	Volume	Code pays (ISO) (Country code (ISO))
<u>Payment terminal</u> <u>Terminal de paiement</u> [POS] ³²	<u>Carte de paiement</u> (payment card)		ISO code of merchant's country
<u>Withdrawal terminal</u> <u>Terminal de retrait</u> [ATM/GAB] ³³	<u>Carte de paiement</u> (payment card)		ISO code of the country of location
<u>Of which, ATM with a credit transfer function</u>			ISO code of the country of location
<u>Of which, ATM with a (un)loading function</u>			ISO code of the country of location
(Un)loading terminal [Terminal de chargement]	<u>Carte prépayée</u> (prepaid card)		ISO code of the country of location
<u>E-money payment terminals</u>			ISO code of the country of location

Definitions of the concepts used in the sub-table V1.4.3:

- This table reflects the stock of terminals (POS, ATM, loading terminals) belonging to the reporting agent.

The type of terminal:

Payment terminal / POS (Point Of Sale) terminal : A POS device allowing the use of payment cards at a physical (not virtual) point of sale. The payment information is captured either manually on paper vouchers

³² POS = Point of Sale

³³ ATM : Automated Teller Machine ; GAB : Guichet Automatique de Banque

or by electronic means, i.e. EFTPOS. The POS terminal is designed to enable transmission of information either online, with a real-time request for authorisation, and/or offline.

Withdrawal terminal /ATM (Automated Teller Machine): Electromechanical device that allows authorised users, typically using machine-readable physical cards, to withdraw cash from their accounts and/or access other services, allowing them, for example, to make balance enquiries, transfer funds or deposit money. A device allowing only balance enquiries does not qualify as an ATM. The ATM may be operated online, with a real-time request for authorisation, or offline.

ATM with a credit transfer function : ATM allowing authorised users to make credit transfers using a payment card.

ATM with a (un)loading function : ATM allowing authorised users to (un)load a prepaid card or a card based e-money scheme.

Remark regarding the reporting of ATMs : the items « of which, ATMs with a credit transfer function » and « ATMs with a (un)loading function », are not exclusive, i.e. the sum of these two items does not correspond to the total number of ATMs (« Withdrawal terminal / ATM »)

(Un)loading terminal : terminal dedicated to the loading, respectively the unloading of prepaid cards or card based e-money schemes. These terminals are different from ATMs on which prepaid cards may be (un)loaded.

E-money payment terminal : terminals accepting card based e-money schemes, i.e. those where the e-money is stored on the chip (ex : the former « MiniCash »).

~~The « type d'instrument » (type of instrument) is: « carte de paiement » or « prepaid card ».~~

~~The possible values:~~

~~O Terminal de paiement (Payment terminal / POS/ withdrawal terminal (ATM): "carte de paiement". Payment cards cover all payment cards types: debit cards, credit cards, prepaid cards, mixed cards. Payment terminals (POS) and withdrawal terminals (ATM) are not specific to the payment card type. They accept effectively all the payment cards mentioned previously.~~

~~O Loading terminals: "prepaid card": terminals dedicated to the loading of prepaid cards. This line thus is to be indicated only in case the loading terminals are different from withdrawal terminals (ATM), on which the operations of loading of prepaid cards can take place.~~

~~- The **volume** concerns the number of terminals (POS, ATM, loading terminals).~~

~~- The indication of the « code pays » (country code) by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code informs on the country of location of the various terminals.~~

4.5 Table V1.5 : Card transactions - Issuing side

Payment instrument type	Scheme	Operation type	Terminal type	Acceptance mode	Country of transaction ³⁴	Volume	Value	Currency of transaction
Debit card	Maestro	ATM	ATM	Chip online	ISO code of transaction country			currency ISO code
Credit card <u>or card with delayed debit function</u>	Vpay	Sales	ECO	Chip offline Manuel Offline				
Mixed card	Visa	<u>ATM cash deposit</u>	Imprinter	Online				
Prepaid card	Mastercard		POS					
« One-off card »	Diners' Club	Cash withdrawal	Other	Stronger customer authentication ³⁵				
<u>Cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account</u>	American Express	Credit		Other				
	JCB	<u>Cash advances at POS terminals</u>		Non-connu				
Other card	China UnionPay							
	<u>Propriétaire</u>	Other						
	Other							

Definition of the concepts used in **Table V1.5 : Card transactions (issuing side)**

- This table reflects the activity realized by means of payment cards issued by the institution (issuing activity).

- The instrument type:

The possible values are : debit card, credit card or card with delayed debit function, mixed card, prepaid card, one-off card, card which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account.

For the definitions, please refer to : « Definitions of the concepts used in the sub-table V1.4.1”, page 38.

- The « schéma » concerns the card scheme's brand: maestro, Vpay, Visa, Mastercard, Diners' Club, American Express, JCB, China UnionPay, Propriétaire, Autre.

A scheme is defined as « propriétaire » when it has been designed for a use in a closed network, i.e. on devices and terminals belonging to the reporting agent only.

The item « Autre » (other) includes all other schemes. No further distinction of the various schemes included under this item « Autre ».

- The « type d'opération » (operation type) by means of debit, credit, mixed or prepaid cards can be:

³⁴ It is the country of the merchant and not the country of the acquirer.

³⁵ Example : 3DSecure.

O ATM: cash withdrawal at an Automatic Teller Machine (GAB)

~~O Cash withdrawal: cash withdrawal at the physical counter of a bank by means of a payment card~~

O Sales: operation of purchase paid by means of a debit / credit / mixed / prepaid card.

O Credit: operation of refund made by the merchant

O Cash advances at POS terminals: Transactions in which the cardholder receives cash at a POS terminal in combination with a payment transaction for goods or services. If it is not possible to distinguish data on cash advances at POS terminals, these are reported as 'POS transactions' (i.e.: "operation type =sales" + "terminal type=POS").

O ATM cash deposit: Cash deposit performed at an ATM using a card with a cash function. Includes all transactions in which cash is deposited at a terminal, without manual intervention, and the payer is identified with a payment card.

O Other

NB: the non-monetary operations realized by means of a payment card, as the request of documents (e.g.: check books, transfer forms) are not included in the present collection, which is restricted to the payment operations realized by means of payment instruments.

- The « **type de terminal** » (terminal type) to make transactions can be:

O ATM: Automatic Teller Machine (GAB)

O ECO: refers to operations of e-commerce made by means of a debit / credit / mixed / prepaid card.

O Imprinter: manual imprinter (or zip zap machine)

O POS : electronic payment terminal

O Autre: under this item are included all other means which can be used to make a transaction. Example: telephone, e-mail. The acceptance mode will be in that case: « manuel ».

- The « **mode d'acceptation** » (acceptance mode) concerns the transactions authorization process. The various possible values are:

O Offline / offline Chip: the payment is not based on a real-time request to the autorisation centre. In the case of "offline Chip ", the transaction is based on the reading of a chip.

O On-line / on-line Chip: the authorization of the transaction is based on a real-time request to the authorization center. In the case of "on-line Chip ", the authorization is based on the reading of a chip.

O Manuel: an imprint of the credit card is taken manually. This mode of acceptance will be also mentioned in the case of transactions for which the type of terminal is "Autre".

O Stronger customer authentication: procedure based on the use of two or more of the following elements – categorised as knowledge, ownership and inherence:

i) something only the user knows, e.g. static password, code, personal identification number;

ii) something only the user possesses, e.g. token, smart card, mobile phone;

iii) something the user is, e.g. biometric characteristic, such as a fingerprint.

In addition, the elements selected must be mutually independent, i.e. the breach of one does not compromise the other(s). At least one of the elements should be non-reusable and non-replicable (except for inherence), and not capable of being surreptitiously stolen via the internet. The strong authentication procedure is designed in such a way as to protect the confidentiality of the authentication data. Example: 3D Secure.

The reporting agent reports the acceptance mode “stronger customer authentication” only if he has this information.

O Autre: for any other acceptance mode than those mentioned in the list.

O Non-connu (Not-known): when the reporting agent is not capable of specifying the mode of acceptance which applied to the transaction, he can mention "not-known" as mode of acceptance.

- The « **pays de transaction** » (country of transaction), identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code is the country where the transaction takes place

- **Volume:**

Number of transactions.

- **Valeur (Value):**

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.6 Table V1.6 : Card transactions - Acquiring side

Payment instrument type	Scheme	Operation type	Terminal type	Acceptance mode	Country of origin of the card ³⁶	Country of the transaction ³⁷	Volume	Value	Currency of transaction
<u>Debit card</u>	Maestro	ATM	ATM	Chip online	ISO code of the issuing country or XX	ISO code of the country of transaction or XX			Currency ISO code
Credit card	Vpay	Sales	ECO Imprinter POS Other	Chip offline					
<u>or card with a delayed debit function</u>	Visa	<u>ATM cash deposit</u>		Manuel					
	Mastercard			Offline					
	Diners' Club	Cash withdrawal		Online					
<u>Mixed card</u>	American Express	Credit		Stronger customer authentication ³⁸					
	JCB	<u>Cash advances at POS terminals</u>		Other					
<u>Prepaid card</u>	China UnionPay			Unknown					
<u>« One-off cards »</u>	Other	<u>Other</u>							
<u>Cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account</u>									
<u>Other card</u>									

Definition of the concepts used in Table V1.6 : Card transactions – acquiring side

- This table reflects the payment card acquiring activity.

- The instrument type:

The possible values are : debit card, credit card or card with delayed debit function, mixed card, prepaid card, one-off card, card which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account card.

For the definitions, please refer to : « Definitions of the concepts used in the sub-table V1.4.1”, page 38.

- The «schéma» (scheme) indicates the card scheme' brand: maestro, Vpay, Visa, Mastercard, Diners' Club, American Express, JCB, China UnionPay, Propriétaire, Autre.

- The « type d'opération » (operation type) by means debit, credit, mixed or prepaid cards can be:

³⁶ Country of the bank where the payment card has been issued (identified by the BIN code of the card).

³⁷ The information regarding the country of the transaction allows to distinguish the Luxemburgish acquiring activity from the foreign acquiring activity.

³⁸ Example : 3DSecure

O ATM: cash withdrawal with an Automatic Teller Machine (GAB)

O Cash withdrawal: cash withdrawal at the physical counter of a bank by means of a payment card

O Sales: operation of purchase paid by means of a debit/ credit/ mixed/ prepaid card.

O Credit: operation of refund made by the merchant

O Cash advances at POS terminals: Transactions in which the cardholder receives cash at a POS terminal in combination with a payment transaction for goods or services. If it is not possible to distinguish data on cash advances at POS terminals, these are reported as 'POS transactions' (i.e.: "operation type =sales" + "terminal type=POS").

O ATM cash deposit: Cash deposit performed at an ATM using a card with a cash function. Includes all transactions in which cash is deposited at a terminal, without manual intervention, and the payer is identified with a payment card.

O Other

- The terminal type to make a transaction can be:

O ATM: Automatic Teller Machine (GAB)

O ECO: refers to operations of e-commerce made by means debit/ credit/ mixed/ prepaid cards.

O Imprinter: manual imprinter (or zip zap machine)

O POS: electronic payment terminal.

O Autre (other): under this item are included all other means which can be used to make a transaction. Example: telephone, e-mail. The mode of acceptance will be in that case: « Autre ».

- The « **mode d'acceptation** » (acceptance mode) concerns the transactions authorization process. The various possible values are:

O Offline / offline Chip: the authorization of the payment is not based on the request to a center of authorization. In the case of "offline Chip ", the transaction is based on the reading of a chip.

O On-line / on-line Chip: the authorization of the transaction is based on a live request to a center of authorization. In the case of "on-line Chip ", the authorization is based on the reading of a chip.

O Manuel: an imprint of the credit card is manually. This mode of acceptance will be also indicated in the case of transactions for which the type of terminal is "Autre".

O Stronger customer authentication: procedure based on the use of two or more of the following elements – categorised as knowledge, ownership and inherence:

i) something only the user knows, e.g. static password, code, personal identification number;

ii) something only the user possesses, e.g. token, smart card, mobile phone;

iii) something the user is, e.g. biometric characteristic, such as a fingerprint.

In addition, the elements selected must be mutually independent, i.e. the breach of one does not compromise the other(s). At least one of the elements should be non-reusable and non-replicable (except for inherence), and not capable of being surreptitiously stolen via the internet. The strong authentication procedure is designed in such a way as to protect the confidentiality of the authentication data. Example: 3D Secure.

The reporting agent reports the acceptance mode “stronger customer authentication” only if he has this information.

O Autre: for any other acceptance mode than those mentioned in the list.

O Non-connu (Not-known): when the reporting agent cannot specify the acceptance mode which applies to the transaction, 'not-known' as mode of acceptance must be indicated.

- The « **pays d'origine de la carte** » (country of origin of the card), identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code relates to the card country of issuing.
- The « **pays de transaction** » (country of transaction), identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 country code is the country where the transaction takes place

Value « XX » is to be strictly used in case the country of origin of the card and/or the country of the transaction is not available to the reporting entity.

- **Volume:**

Number of transactions.

- **Valeur (Value):**

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.7 Table V1.7 : Checks and Money orders

4.7.1 Sub-table V1.7.1 : Chèques et mandats de paiement émis (checks and Money orders issued)

Type instrument paiement (Payment instrument type)	Canal de transmission (Transmission channel)	Pays de réception (Country of reception)	Volume	Valeur (Value)	Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction)
Chèque d'assignation [Postal order] Chèque (autre) [Check] Mandat de paiement [Money order]	Echange bilatéral On-us Western Union Moneygram Autre	Code ISO du pays de réception ou XX (ISO code of the receiving country or XX)			Code ISO de la devise (currency ISO code)

4.7.2 Sub-table V1.7.2 : Checks and Money orders received

Type instrument paiement (Payment instrument type)	Canal de transmission (Transmission channel)	Pays d'émission (Sending country)	Volume	Valeur (Value)	Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction)
Chèque [Checks] Mandat de paiement [Money order]	Echange bilatéral (bilateral exchange) On-us Western Union Moneygram Autre	Code ISO du pays d'émission ou XX (ISO code of the sending country or XX)			Code ISO de la devise (currency ISO code)

Definition of the concepts used in the sub-tables on Checks and money orders

- This table reflects the activity realized by means of checks and of money orders.

- The **type d'instrument de paiement** (Payment instrument type) is:

O Sub-table V1.7.1: postal order, check (other types), money orders

O Sub-table V1.7.2: check or money orders

- « **Mandat de paiement** » (Money order): order whereby a payer gives instruction to remit a specified amount (in cash) to the payee.

- « **Chèque** » (Check): scriptural means of payment normalized with which the account holder gives the order to his banker to pay to the beneficiary of the check the sum registered on this one.

O « Chèques d'assignation » (Postal order): checks in use with the EPT.

O « Chèques (autres) » (other checks): all the checks others than the postal orders

Are excluded from the reporting on checks: meal vouchers as well as MT103 carrying the mention CHQB, which being customer transfers, are counted in the dedicated tables.

- The **canal de transmission** (transmission channel) is the system by which the institution makes its payment. As regards checks, the channel of transmission can be "Echange bilatéral" or "on-us". As regards money orders, transmission channels are "Western Union ", "moneygram" or "autre" (for any other scheme).

- The « **pays d'émission / de réception** » (Sending country / Country of destination) : the bank receiving the instrument informs about the country of the institution issuing it (sending country), respectively the bank issuing the instrument provides the country of the institution receiving it (country of destination).

The sending country, respectively the country of receipt must be identified by the 2-letter ISO 3166 code

The mention XX is to be strictly used in case the sending country or the country of destination is not available.

- **Volume:**

Number of transactions.

- **Valeur (Value):**

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column " Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.8 Table V1.8 : Software based electronic money Schemes

ME = Monnaie Electronique / EM = Electronic Money

SME = Schéma de Monnaie Electronique / EMS = Electronic Money Scheme

4.8.1 Sub-table V1.8.1 Stock-taking of software based e-money schemes

Type d'instrument de paiement [Payment instrument type]	Type de support [Support type]	Niveau d'activité [Activity Level]	Type de compte / <u>Carte</u> [Type of account / <u>(card)</u>]	Volume – clients [Volume – own customer]	Volume – parties tierces [Volume – third parties]	Pays de résidence du détenteur du compte [Country of residency of the account holder]	Float	Devise float [Currency of the float]
Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME) [e-money scheme <u>(EMS)</u>]	<u>Carte</u> <u>(card)</u> Réseau (software) <u>Autre</u> <u>(other)</u>	Actif (active) Inactif (not active)	Professionnel <u>(professional)</u> Privé <u>(private)</u>	Nombre de <u>cartes ou de comptes en ME</u> (number of ME <u>cartes</u> or accounts)	Nombre de cartes ou de comptes en ME (number of EM cards or accounts)	Code ISO du pays du détenteur du compte en ME (ISO country code of <u>EM</u> account holder)		

4.8.2 Sub-table V1.8.2 : Inventaire des terminaux acceptant des SME sur carte (Stock-taking of terminals accepting card-based SME)

THESE ITEMS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERED TO THE SUB-TABLE V1.4.3

Type de terminal [Terminal type]	Type instrument de paiement [Payment instrument type]	Type de support [Support type]	Volume	Code pays (ISO) [ISO country code]
Terminal de paiement (POS) [Payment terminal]	Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME)	Carte (card)		Code ISO du pays du commerçant (ISO code of merchant's country)
Terminal de chargement [Loading terminal]	Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME)	Carte (card)		Code ISO du pays d'installation (ISO code of countries of location)

4.8.3 Sub-table V1.8.3 : **Software based funding and withdrawal transactions in e-money**

Type d'instrument de paiement [Payment instrument type]	Type de support [Support type]	Type d'opération [Operation type]	<u>Instrument de paiement sous-jacent à l'origine du chargement /Destination du déchargement</u> [Underlying payment instrument to the funding source/ withdrawal destination-]	Pays d'interaction [Country of interaction]	Pays de résidence du détenteur du compte [Country of residence of account holder]	Volume	Valeur (Value)	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME) <u>[e-money scheme (EMS)]</u>	Carte (card) Réseau (software) Autre (other)	Chargement [funding] Déchargement [withdrawal] Chargement marchand [merchant funding loading] Déchargement marchand [merchant withdrawal]	Compte bancaire (bank account) SCT SDD Carte de paiement (payment card) Autre (other)	Code ISO du pays d'émission ou de réception [ISO code of sending or receiving country]	Code ISO du pays de résidence du détenteur du compte [ISO country code of account holder]			Code ISO de la devise [Currency ISO code]

4.8.4 Sub-table V1.8.4 : **Software based e-money transfers**

Type d'instrument de paiement [Payment instrument type]	Type de support [Support type]	Type d'opération [Operation type]	Type de transfert [Transfer type]	Pays d'interaction (Country of interaction) Pays du SME du débiteur (country of the SME of the debtor)	Pays du SME du créancier (country of the SME of the creditor)	Pays de résidence du débiteur détenteur du compte [Country of residence of account holder the debtor]	Pays de résidence du créancier [country of residence of creditor]	Volume	Valeur (Value)	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME) <u>[e-money scheme (EMS)]</u>	Carte (card) Réseau (software) Autre (other)	Transfert émis ³⁹ (transfer sent) Transfert reçu (transfer received)	Purchase P2P Unknown (inconnu)	Code ISO du pays de réception ou d'émission (ISO code of the receiving or issuing country) [ISO code of the country]	currency ISO code Code ISO du pays [ISO code of the country]	Code ISO du pays de résidence du détenteur du compte [ISO country code of account holder][ISO code of the country]	Code ISO du pays [ISO code of the country] currency ISO code			currency ISO code

³⁹ Between an e-money sender and an e-money receiver

4.8.5 Sub table V1.8.5 Initiation mode of software based e-money transfers Software based e-money direct debits

Type instrument paiement [Payment instrument type]	Type d'opération Mode d'initiation [Initiation mode]	Volume	Valeur	Devise de la transaction [Currency of transaction]
Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME) [e-money scheme (EMS)]	Demande de débit en ME initiée par le créancier sur le compte de ME du débiteur (debit request in ME initiated by the creditor on the e-money account of the debtor)			Code ISO de la devise [currency ISO code]
	Cartes permettant d'accéder à de la monnaie électronique stockée sur un compte de monnaie électronique (cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account)			
	Demande de transfert en ME initiée par le débiteur depuis son compte de ME (transfer request initiated by the debtor from his e-money account)			
	Other			

Definition of the concepts used in the sub-tables V1.8 relative to e-money schemes

- This table reflects the level of e-money (ME) use:

O The sub-table V1.8.1 is a stock taking of card-based and software based e-money schemes (SME). ~~The type of support « other » concerns any other type of support possibly used.~~

O The sub-table V1.8.2: the stock taking of terminals accepting card-based SME has been transfered to sub-table V1.4.3. is an inventory of terminals accepting SME. It concerns SME on cards.

O The sub-table V1.8.3 lists the operations of software based fundings and withdrawals on SME

O The sub-table V1.8.4 lists ME transfers realized on software based SME (~~transactions of~~ purchase and ~~operations~~ P2P⁴⁰ transactions)

O The sub-table V1.8.5 informs on the initiation mode of e-money transfers realized on software based SME. ~~lists the activity of direct debits in e-money (ME) realized on SME~~

- **Monnaie électronique (ME) (e-money):** monetary value of electronic nature and stored on a support, for example payment card or network (remote server) (see also definition of the Directive 2009 / 110 / CE).

- **Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME) (e-money scheme):**

Set of technical concepts, rules, protocols, algorithms, functions, legal / contractual agreements, trade agreements and administrative procedures which form the base for the supply of a specific e-money product / device allowing e-money storage and payments, which can be settled without a bank account. The loading of the account / e-money card can be nevertheless realized from a bank account.

⁴⁰ P2P = Person to Person. Transaction between two persons, as opposed to commercial transactions between a buyer and a merchant.

- The « **type d'instrument** » (Payment instrument type) is: e-money scheme (SME).
- The « **type de support** » (Support type) is “ software (réseau)”, indicates if the e-money is stored on a card, in a network (“ software based ”) or on another type of support (example: mobile phone, USB stick or quite other device with an integrated function allowing the storage of a monetary value of electronic nature)

N.B: The support type “carte” refers only to cards on which the electronic money is stored directly (e-money wallet). Are excluded cards that enable to initiate a transaction in electronic money and where the electronic money is stored elsewhere. Example: e-money stored on an e-money account, on a network.

- The « **niveau d'activité** » (activity level) distinguishes active accounts ~~/cards~~ from those which who are inactive. ~~A card or an e~~-money accounts are qualified as active if they are not blocked and if transactions took place during the previous twelve months.

- The **type de compte** ~~/carte~~ (Account ~~/card~~ type) indicates if the account ~~/card~~ is ~~a~~-professional ~~one~~ or ~~not~~ **private**. An account that is hold by a merchant is a professional account. All other accounts are considered as private accounts.

- The **type d'opération** (Operation type):

O In the sub-table V1.8.3, the operation type distinguishes funding from withdrawal operations.

Generally, the items « funding/chargement » and « withdrawal/déchargement » should be used. However, when only the merchant may hold an e-money account, and only in this case, transfers relating to fundings will be reported as « merchant loading/chargements marchands » and withdrawals will be reported as « merchant withdrawal/déchargements marchands ».

O In the sub-table V1.8.4, the operation type differentiates the issued transfers and received ME transfers.

O In the sub-table V1.8.5, the operation type is: request of debit it ME (net). Only settled transactions are included. The refusals are not thus included. Only debit requests are collected in this sub-table whereas the transfers realised after the debit request have to be reported in the sub-table V1.8.3.

- The « **instrument sous-jacent à l'origine du chargement / destination du déchargement** » (underlying payment instrument to the funding source/ withdrawal destination) allows to identify if the funding / withdrawal operation was made from / on a Bank account (transfer or direct debit), by a credit transfer (SCT), by a direct debit (SDD), by means of a « **Carte de paiement** » (Payment card) or « **Autre** » (other).

An e-money account (compte de monnaie électronique) is an account where electronic money is stored. The account balance can be used by the account holder to make payments and to transfer funds between accounts. Cards on which e-money can be stored directly are excluded.

The value « Unknown/Inconnu » may be reported in the case the reporting agents are not able to make the distinction between purchase and P2P transactions.

- The **initiation mode (mode d'initiation)**. The possible values are : debit request in ME initiated by the creditor on the e-money account of the debtor (demande de débit en ME initiée par le créancier sur le compte

~~de ME du débiteur), cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account (cartes permettant d'accéder à de la monnaie électronique stockée sur un compte de monnaie électronique), transfer request initiated by the debtor from his e-money account (Demande de transfert en ME initiée par le débiteur depuis son compte de ME), other.~~

- The **float** relates to the value (in accounting currency) of e-money outstanding in the SME at the end of the reporting period. It informs more ~~exactly-precisely on about~~ the value of e-money in circulation:

~~O The float of e money on card indicates the amount prepaid on the active card.~~

O The float of software based e-money on network indicates the ~~amount~~prepaid amount on the active account of ME.

~~O The float of e money on "other" support indicates the stored prepaid amount and available on an active device other one than a card or an active account of ME.~~

The **devise du float** (currency of the float) indicates the currency of the account on which the float is stored. The currency of the float is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 currency code.

- The « **pays de résidence du détenteur du compte** » (country of residence of the account holder): ISO code of the country of residence of the e-money account holder. ~~This information applies only to software-based schemes.~~

- Le **pays d'interaction (the country of interaction)** :

O For a funding operation, the country of interaction indicates the country of origin of the funding process.

i. Funding from a payment card: country identified by the BIN of the card.

ii. Funding from credit transfer or a SDD: country identified by the IBAN.

O For withdrawals, the country of interaction indicates the country where the money goes.

o ~~The country of the SME of the debtor (pays du SME du débiteur), in the sub-table V1.8.4: 2-letter ISO code 3166 country code.~~

o ~~The country of the SME of the creditor (pays du SME du créancier), in the sub-table V1.8.4: 2-letter ISO code 3166 country code~~

o ~~The country of residence of the debtor (pays de résidence du débiteur), in the sub-table V1.8.4: 2-letter ISO code 3166 country code~~

o ~~The country of residence of the creditor (pays de résidence du créancier), in the sub-table V1.8.4: 2-letter ISO code 3166 country code~~

~~O In the case of a transfer between two e money accounts, the country of interaction indicates the country of the beneficiary for transfers sent and the country of the payer for transfers received~~

~~The country is identified by the 2 letter ISO 3166 country code.~~

- The “**type de transfer (transfer type)**” indicates if the transaction is a purchase or a P2P (Person to Person) transaction. When at least one of the parties to the transaction is a professional merchant, the value is “purchase”. For a transaction between two private persons, the value is “P2P”. Reporting agents who are unable to do this distinction will indicate “inconnu (unknown)”.

The concept of “purchase”, in this collection, includes the purchase of goods as well as the purchase of services.

- **Volume:** quantitative indicator :

O Sub-table V1.8.1: the volume indicates the number of software-based e-money accounts storages, ~~card-based and software based (e money accounts)~~. This table lists on one hand the volume of ~~cards /~~ accounts issued for customers' account of the reporting agent and on the other hand the volume issued for customers of a third entity.

O Sub-table V1.8.3 to V1.8.5: the volume indicates the number of operations respectively number of fundings / withdrawals, the number of transfers in ME and the number of direct debits in ME.

- **Valeur (Value):**

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were made, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.9 Table V 1.9 : Card based e-money schemes (NEW TABLE)

4.9.1 Sub-table V1.9.1 : Stock taking of card based e-money schemes

<u>Type d'instrument de paiement</u> [Payment instrument type]	<u>Type de support</u> [Support type]	<u>Volume</u> [Volume]	<u>Float</u>
<u>Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME)</u> [e-money scheme (EMS)]	<u>Carte</u> [Card]	<u>Nombre de cartes</u> [Number of cards]	

4.9.2 Sub-table V1.9.2 : Stock taking of terminals accepting card based e-money schemes

THE ITEMS RELATED TO THIS SUB-TABLE ARE NOW COLLECTED IN THE SUB –TABLE V1.4.3.

4.9.3 Sub-table V1.9.3 : e-money funding and withdrawal transactions in card based schemes

<u>Type d'instrument de paiement</u> [Payment instrument type]	<u>Type de support</u> [Support type]	<u>Type d'opération</u> [Operation type]	<u>Pays d'émission de la carte</u> [Issuing country]	<u>Pays de la transaction de (dé)chargement</u> Country of transaction of the funding / withdrawal]	<u>Volume</u> [Volume]	<u>Valeur</u> [Value]
<u>Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME)</u> [e-money scheme (EMS)]	<u>Carte</u> [Card]	<u>Chargement</u> [Funding] <u>Déchargement</u> [Withdrawal]	<u>Code ISO du pays</u> [ISO code of the country]	<u>Code ISO du pays</u> [ISO code of the country]		

4.9.4 Sub-table V1.9.4 : e-money transfers in card based schemes

<u>Type d'instrument de paiement</u> [Payment instrument type]	<u>Type de support</u> [Support type]	<u>Type de transfert</u> [Transfer type]	<u>Pays du SME du débiteur</u> [Country of the EMS of the debtor]	<u>Pays du SME du créancier</u> [Country of the EMS of the creditor]	<u>Volume</u> [Volume]	<u>Valeur</u> [Value]
<u>Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME)</u> [e-money scheme (EMS)]	<u>Carte</u> [Card]	<u>Purchase</u>	<u>Code ISO du pays</u> [ISO code of the country]	<u>Code ISO du pays</u> [ISO code of the country]		
		<u>P2P</u>				
		<u>Inconnu</u> [Unknown]				

Definition of the concepts used in the table V1.9 relating to card-based e-money schemes:

- This table reflects the level of e-money (ME) use on card-based schemes:

- The sub-table V1.9.1 is an stock taking of card-based e-money schemes.
- The sub-table V1.9.2 : the stock taking of terminals accepting card-based SME) has been transfered in the sub-table V1.4.3.
- The sub-table V1.9.3 lists the operations of card-based fundings and withdrawals on SME

- The sub-table V1.9.4 lists ME transfers realized on card-based SME (transactions of purchase and operations P2P⁴¹)

- **Monnaie électronique (ME) (e-money):** monetary value of electronic nature and stored on a support, for example payment card or software (remote server) (see also definition of the Directive 2009 / 110 / CE).

- **Schéma de monnaie électronique (SME) (e-money scheme):**

Set of technical concepts, rules, protocols, algorithms, functions, legal / contractual agreements, trade agreements and administrative procedures which form the base for the supply of a specific e-money product / device allowing e-money storage and payments, which can be settled without a bank account. The loading of the account / e-money card can be nevertheless realized from a bank account.

- The « **type d'instrument** » (Payment instrument type) is: e-money scheme (SME).

- The « **type de support** » (Support type) is “ card (carte)”.

N.B. : the collection lists only cards on which e-money is stored on the chip. Cards enabling the initiation of an e-money transaction but with the e-money being stored elsewhere, are excluded. Ex : e-money stored on an e-money account.

- The **type d'opération** (Operation type): in the sub-table V1.9.3, the operation type distinguishes funding from withdrawal operations.

- **The transfer type (type de transfert)** indicates if the transaction is a purchase or a P2P transaction.

In the case one of the parties at least is a professional merchant, the value is « Purchase ».

A transaction between two private parties will be reported as a « P2P » transaction.

The value « Unknown/Inconnu » may be reported in the case the reporting agents are not able to make the distinction between purchase and P2P transactions.

- The **float** relates to the value (in accounting currency) of e-money outstanding in the SME at the end of the reporting period. It informs more exactly about the value of e-money in circulation. The float of e-money on card indicates the amount prepaid on the active card.

- The **country code (code pays)** (2-letters ISO 3166 code), informs on the country of the merchant regarding payment terminals and on the country of location regarding loading terminals.

- The **issuing country of the card (pays d'émission de la carte)** (2-letters ISO 3166 code), sub-table V1.9.3, informs on the country where the card has been issued.

- The **country of the transaction of the funding / withdrawal (pays de la transaction de (dé)chargement)** (2-letters ISO 3166 code), in the sub-table V1.9.3, informs on the country where the funding/withdrawal, has been realised.

⁴¹ P2P = Person to Person. Transaction between two persons, as opposed to commercial transactions between a buyer and a merchant.

- The **country of the SME of the debtor (pays du SME du débiteur)**, in the sub-table V1.9.4: 2-letter ISO code 3166 country code. It informs, in the case of a transfer received, on the country of the SME of the ordering party of the transfer and of which the card is debited.

- The **country of the SME of the creditor (pays du SME du créancier)**, in the sub-table V1.9.4: 2-letter ISO code 3166 country code. It informs, in the case of a transfer sent, on the country of the SME of the beneficiary of the transfer and of which the card is credited.

- **Volume** : quantitative indicator

- Sub-table V1.9.1 : the volume indicates the number of card-based e-money storages(e-money accounts).
- Sub-table V1.9.3: the volume indicates the number of funding/withdrawal operations in ME on card-based e-money schemes.
- Sub-table V1.9.4 : the volume indicates the number of transfers realised between two cards.

- **Valeur (Value)**:

Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

4.10 Table V1.10: Stock taking of payment accounts in bank money (NEW TABLE)

<u>Type of account</u>	<u>Volume</u>
<u>Payment account</u>	

Definition of the concepts used in the table V1.10 :

Table V1.10 consists in a stock taking of payment accounts in bank money, as opposed to e-money accounts.

- **Type of account:** the only possible value is “Payment account”
- **Volume:** quantitative indicator. It indicates the number of payment accounts in bank money opened by the reporting agent for its customers.

For the definition of « payment account », please refer to the article 4 of the directive 2007/64/EC.

The number of e-money accounts have to be reported in the sub-table V1.8.1 and not in the table V1.10.

For credit institutions, the number of payment accounts is the number of overnight transferable deposit accounts. Concerning the definition of «overnight transferable deposit accounts », please refer to the instructions of the report S3.2 « Report S3.2 – Non-balance sheet informations ».

4.11 Table V1.11: OTC cash transactions (NEW TABLE)

[N.B.: TABLE FOR INFORMATION ONLY. TO BE FINALISED WITH THE REPORTING AGENTS FOR MID-2016]

<u>Operation type</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Currency of transaction</u>
<u>OTC cash withdrawals</u>			
<u>OTC cash deposits</u>			

Definition of the concepts used in the table V1.11 :

- **Operation type:**

This table lists over-the-counter cash transactions, i.e. OTC cash withdrawals (« retraits en espèces) and OTC cash deposits (« dépôts en espèces »).

Remark: OTC cash deposits include deposits on own accounts as well as deposits on the account of third parties.

The possible values are: *OTC cash withdrawals, OTC cash deposits*

- **Volume:** quantitative indicator. It indicates the number of transactions.
- **Value:** quantitative indicator. Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- **Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :**

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were made, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.12 Table V1.12: Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device (NEW TABLE)

[N.B.: TABLE FOR INFORMATION ONLY. TO BE FINALISED WITH THE REPORTING AGENTS FOR MID-2016]

<u>Operation type</u>	<u>Direction of the operation</u>	<u>Sending/receiving country</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Currency of transaction</u>
<u>Transactions realised via telecommunication, digital or IT device</u>	<u>Sent</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>ISO code</u>			

Definition of the concepts used in the table V1.12 :

- **Operation type:**

The only possible value is : Transactions realised via telecommunication, digital or IT device.

This concerns all payment operations for which the consent of the payer was given by means of a telecommunication, digital or IT device and for which the payment was addressed to the operator of the system or to the telecommunication or IT network, acting only as an intermediray between the user of payment services and the provider of goods or services (PSD, annex “payment services”, point 7)

- **Direction of operation:**

The « sens de l’opération » (direction of the operation) applies only to sub-tables on intermediate credit transfers. It allows to distinguish credit transfers sent from credit transfers received in systems and to measure the activity of PSPs in these systems.

- **Sending / Receiving country:**

The sending country indicates the country of the bank of the ordering party.

The receiving country indicates the country of the bank of the beneficiary.

The possible values are : the sending country, respectively, the issuing country, identified by the 2-letters ISO 3166 code.

- **Volume:** quantitative indicator.

- **Valeur (Value):** Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were made, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.13 Table V1.13: Credits to the accounts by simple book entry (NEW TABLE)

IN.B.: TABLE FOR INFORMATION ONLY. TO BE FINALISED WITH THE REPORTING AGENTS FOR MID-2016]

<u>Operation type</u>	<u>Customer category</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Currency of transaction</u>
<u>Interest payment by the bank</u>	<u>- Credit institution [MFI]</u>			
<u>Coupons & dividends paid by the bank</u>	<u>- Money Market Funds [MFI]</u>			
	<u>- Other MFIs [MFI]</u>			
<u>Disbursal of the amount of a loan to the current account of the customer</u>	<u>- Non MFI Funds [non-MFI]</u>			
<u>Sales and redemptions of investment funds</u>	<u>- Other non MFIs [non-MFI]</u>			
<u>Other</u>	<u>- Unknown</u>			

Définition des concepts utilisés dans le tableau V1.13 :

- Le type d'opération:

A credit to the account by simple book entry is a credit transaction initiated by a payment service provider (PSP) without a specific transaction order and executed by simple book entry, i.e. credit entry, to the account of a customer, i.e. without the use of a traditional payment instrument.

These data are excluded from credit transfers.

The following transactions are reported for this item :

(1) interest payment by the bank

(2) coupons and dividends paid by the bank

(3) disbursal of the amount of a loan to the current account of the customer

(4) sales of securities and redemptions of investments funds

(5) other credits to the account by simple book entry.

- Customer category (catégorie client) :

The customer category informs whether the customer is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non-Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI).

The possible values are : Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown.

For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to the list provided to paragraph 6. The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category] at page 79 of the present document.

It is important to note that the value « unknown » should a priori not be used. Indeed, on the one hand, each institution is supposed to know its customers and, on the other side, the above mentioned list is accompanied by a matching table, that is supposed to cover all possible cases. The value « unknown » is therefore only permitted in the case of a type of customer that would not have been foreseen in the matching table.

- Volume: quantitative indicator.

- Valeur (Value): Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were made, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

4.14 Table V1.14: Debits from the account by simple book entry (NEW TABLE)

N.B.: TABLE FOR INFORMATION ONLY. TO BE FINALISED WITH THE REPORTING AGENTS FOR MID-2016

<u>Operation type</u>	<u>Customer category</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Currency of transaction</u>
<u>Charge of interest by the bank</u>	- <u>Credit institution [MFI]</u>			
<u>Deduction of banking fees</u>	- <u>Money Market Funds [MFI]</u>			
<u>Payment of taxes linked to financial assets</u>	- <u>Other MFIs [MFI]</u>			
<u>Repayments of the amount of a loan</u>	- <u>Non MFI Funds [non-MFI]</u>			
<u>Purchase and subscription of investment funds</u>	- <u>Other non MFIs [non-MFI]</u>			
<u>Other</u>	- <u>Unknown</u>			

Definition of the concepts used in the table V1.14 :

- Operation type:

A debit from the account by simple book entry is a debit transaction initiated by a PSP without a specific transaction order and executed by simple book entry to the account of a customer, i.e. without the use of a traditional payment instrument.

These data are excluded from direct debits.

The following transactions are reported for this item :

1. Charge of interest by the bank
2. Deduction of banking fees
3. Payment of taxes linked to financial assets
4. Repayments of the amount of a loan

Remark : if the repayment of the principal and the payment of banking interests are realised separately, each amount will be reported under the dedicated item, i.e. on the one hand under « repayments of the amount of a loan » and on the other hand under « charge of interest by the bank ». On the contrary, the global amount, i.e. including both the repayment of the principal and the payment of banking interests, will be reported under « repayments of the amount of a loan ».

5. Purchase of securities and subscription of investment funds
6. Other

- Customer category (catégorie client) :

The customer category informs whether the customer is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non-Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI).

The possible values are : Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown.

For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to the list provided to paragraph 6
The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category]The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category] at
page 79 of the present document.

It is important to note that the value « unknown » should a priori not be used. Indeed, on the one hand, each institution is supposed to know its customers and, on the other side, the above mentioned list is accompanied by a matching table, that is supposed to cover all possible cases. The value « unknown » is therefore only permitted in the case of a type of customer that would not have been foreseen in the matching table.

- Volume: quantitative indicator.

- Valeur (Value): Value corresponding to the volume of transactions (expressed in the accounting currency).

- Devise de la transaction (Currency of transaction) :

The currency of transaction is identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. All the currencies, in which transactions were made, are to be reported.

Example: when reporting a transaction in USD if the accounting currency of the reporting agent is the euro, the column "Devise de la transaction " will show «USD » and the value of this transaction (column "Valeur") will be converted into euro.

5. Examples of reporting – Credit transfers

- The reporting examples focus on the reporting of customer transfers because of the specificities concerning this instrument. The reporting of interbank transfers follows the same logic.
- In the examples, the tables are not presented entirely. The represented fields of reporting are the following ones:

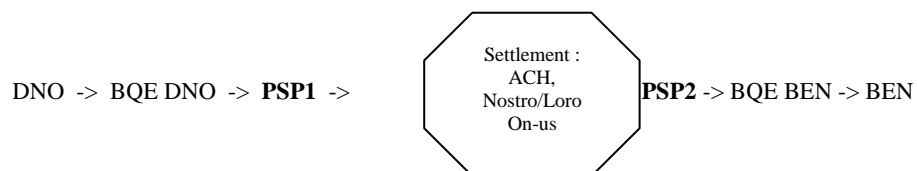
1. the customer type
2. the settlement channel
3. the direction of the operation
4. the sending country
5. the country of destination

○ Summary of the generic cases treated in the examples:

1. In the absence of intermediation :

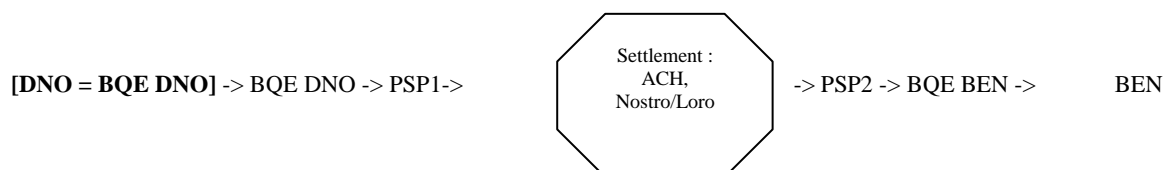


2. In the case of intermediation :



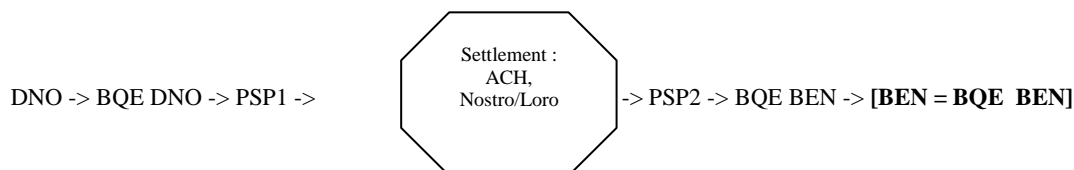
3. Specific case of operations for own account :

Example 1 : Payroll payment by a bank or payment of supplier invoices



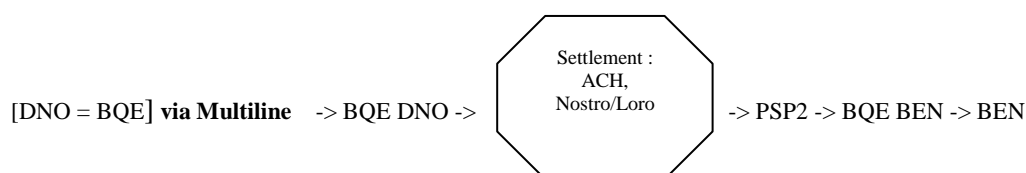
The DNO (the Human Resources department or accounting department of the bank) is also the BQE DNO. The bank makes a reporting in its role of BQE DNO.

- Exemple 2 : Receptof the payment of a rent by a banking third party BEN.



We are thus in the case where the BEN is a bank which is also the BQE BEN. The bank submits a reporting in its BQE BEN's role.

- Exemple 3: Transmission of payment instructions for own account via a specific channel Ex : Multiline



The bank, which sends its instructions via Multiline, acts as DNO, therefore it does not send a reporting.

5.1 Example 1: Intermediation with settlement of the payment via an ACH:

Assumption:

Execution of a payment in euro

BQE DNO = indirect participant in STEP2 (thus not connected directly to an ACH in euros)

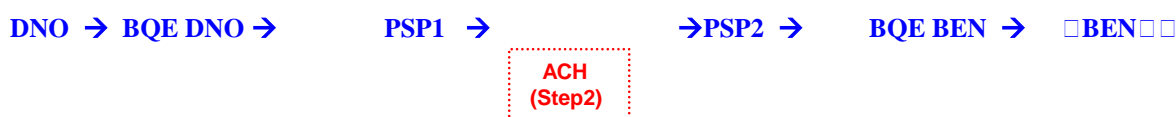
BQE BEN = indirect participant in STEP2 (thus not connected directly to an ACH in euros)

PSP1 = for the currency Euro, the PSP1 is connected to the payment system (ACH) Step2 (direct participant)

PSP2 = for the currency Euro, the PSP2 is connected to the payment system (ACH) Step2 (direct participant)

All entities are Luxemburgish

➔ Reporting to do?



Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU
PSP1	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	Banque-LU	STEP2	Emis	LU	LU
PSP2	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	Banque-LU	STEP2	Reçu	LU	LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		LU	

Remark concerning the direction of the operation for intermediated credit transfers:

Reasoning is based on the ACH, respectively on the place where the settlement takes place in the chain of payments. In the considered example, an ACH, Step2:

- 1) The PSP1 sends a payment in Step2, the direction of the operation "émis" (sent)
- 2) The PSP2 receives a payment in Step2, the direction of the operation "received" (reçu)

5.2 Example 2: Relation “Nostro/Loro”:

5.2.1 In case of intermediation:

Assumption:

Settlement of a payment in Euros

BQE DNO = not connected directly to an ACH in euros

BQE BEN = not connected directly to an ACH in Euros

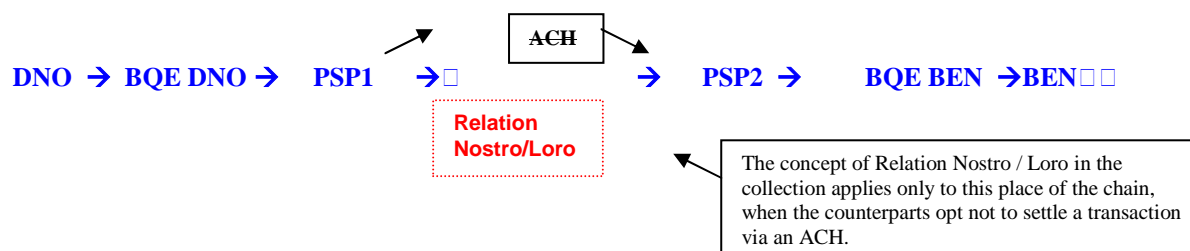
PSP1 = connected to an ACH in euro but the PSP1 settles the via relation Nostro/Loro

PSP2 = connected to an ACH in euros but settlement of the payment via relation Nostro/Loro

All entities are Luxemburgish.

➔ Reporting to do?

Case n°1: Settlement between two different PSPs:



Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU
PSP1	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	Banque LU	R.Nostro/Loro	N/A	LU	LU
PSP2	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	Banque-LU	R.Nostro/Loro	N/A	LU	LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		LU	

Remark concerning the direction of the transaction for intermediated credit transfers:

The PSP cannot identify with certainty the direction of the operation in Nostro / Loro because the place of settlement is not clearly defined as it is the case when the settlement is done via an ACH. The direction of the operation to be mentioned by the PSP1 and PSP2 is thus: "N/A".

Remark concerning the settlement channel for intermediated credit transfers:

In the case the original assumption of departure for the PSP1 and the PSP2 were:

PSP1 = non-connected to an ACH for the euro. To settle this transfer, the PSP1 chooses not to use its usual PSP for this currency but rather to settle it via the relation of account Nostro / Loro which it maintains with the PSP2 (exceptional case);

and

PSP2= connected to an ACH in the euro but the settlement of the payment via 'relation Nostro/loro' (the assumption is identical to the original scenario).

Then the settlement channel to be indicated would be:

1) PSP1, settlement channel = " PSP LU " (and not " R. Nostro / Loro ")

2) PSP2, settlement channel = " R. Nostro / Loro "

➔ Case n°2: Case where the PSP of the BQE DNO and the BQE BEN is the same

Assumption (reminder):

Settlement of a payment in Euros

BQE DNO = not connected directly to an ACH in Euros

BQE BEN = not connected directly to an ACH in Euros

PSP1 connected to an ACH for the currency euro but the PSP1 settles the payment via relation Nostro/Loro

PSP2 = connected to an ACH for the currency euro but settlement of the payment via relation Nostro/Loro All entities are Luxemburgish.

➔ Reporting to do?

DNO → BQE DNO → PSP → BQE BEN → □BEN□□□

Relation
Nostro/Loro

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU
PSP	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	Banque LU	R.Nostro/Loro	N/A	LU	LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		LU	

5.2.2 In the absence of intermediation

(→ the principle is the same)

Case n°1: Settlement between two different banks

Assumption:

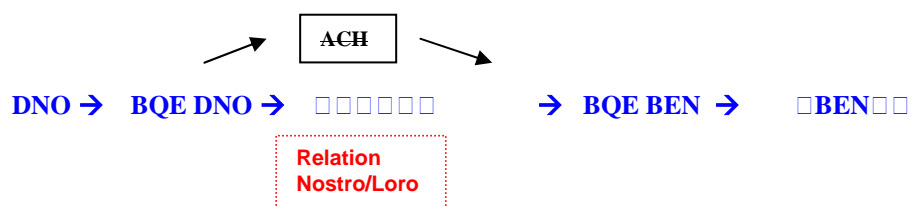
Settlement of a payment in Euros

BQE DNO = connected directly to an ACH in Euros but settlement via R.Nostro/Loro

BQE BEN = connected directly to an ACH in Euros; settlement via R.Nostro/Loro

All entities are Luxemburgish

➔ Reporting to do?



Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		R. Nostro/Loro			LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		R. Nostro/Loro		LU	

Case n°2: Case where BQE DNO= BQE BEN

DNO → BQE → □BEN□□□

On-us

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		On-us			LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		On-us		LU	

On-us transactions: reporting of the sending side AND the receiving side

5.3 Example 3: Case of settlement in a foreign currency

Example of settlement of a payment in CHF

With reference to the decision-making tree, 4 scenario are possible.

5.3.1 Case n°1: Connected – settlement of the payment via an ACH

(unusual case: connected to a system in a foreign currency)

Assumption:

BQE DNO = BQE LU connected to an ACH in CHF

BQE BEN = BQE non-LU connected to an ACH in CHF

Settlement of the payment: the payment is settled in this payment system in CHF in which BQE DNO and BQE BEN are direct participants.

➔ Reporting to do?

DNO → BQE DNO → ACH → BQE BEN → BEN□□

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		Autre ⁴²			Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
BQE BEN	NO REPORTING						

⁴² This ACH in CHF is not included in the list of the proposed settlement channels.

*In the assumption the BQE BEN was Luxemburgish, the reporting would be:

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		Autre ⁴³			LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		Autre ⁴⁴		LU	

5.3.2 Case n°2: Connected – settlement via ‘relation de compte Nostro/Loro’

The same assumptions as in the case n°1 except that the settlement is made via relation Nostro / Loro.

DNO → BQE DNO → Relation Nostro / Loro → BQE BEN → BEN □ □

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		R.Nostro/Loro			Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
BQE BEN	NO REPORTING						

* In the assumption where BQE BEN was Luxemburgish, the reporting would be:

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		R.Nostro/Loro			LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		R.Nostro/Loro		LU	

** In the assumption where BQE BEN was Luxemburgish and not-connected, the reporting would be:

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		R.Nostro/Loro			LU
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU or PSP non-LU ⁴⁵		LU	

⁴³ This ACH in CHF is not included in the list of the proposed settlement channels.

⁴⁴ This ACH in CHF is not included in the list of the proposed settlement channels.

⁴⁵ The answer is PSP LU or PSP non-LU according if the usual PSP of the beneficiary bank (BQE BEN) for the CHF currency is LU or non-LU.

5.3.3 Case n°3: Not connected – settlement of the payment via a PSP

(More frequent case for the settlement in foreign currency: non-connected)

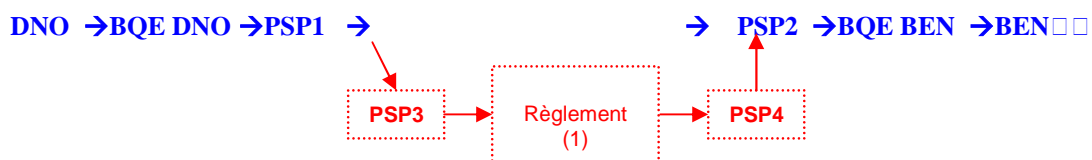
Assumption:

BQE DNO = BQE LU not connected to an ACH in CHF; goes through a PSP

BQE BEN = BQE non-LU (hence no reporting at the BCL) not connected to an ACH in CHF; goes through a PSP

PSP1, PSP2 = PSP LU not connected to a payment system in the currency of payment; they thus go through their PSP for the settlement in this currency.

PSP3 & PSP4 = PSP non-LU (so no reporting to the BCL)



Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP1	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	PSP non-LU	émis	LU	Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP2	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE non-LU	PSP non-LU	reçu	LU	Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP3	PAS DE REPORTING						
PSP4	PAS DE REPORTING						
BQE BEN	PAS DE REPORTING						

(1) In this example, the way the payment is settled between PSP3 and PSP4 is not significant (ACH, relation Nostro / Loro)

* In the assumption BQE BEN was Luxemburgish, the reporting would be:

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			Code ISO du pays (Lu)
PSP1	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	PSP non-LU	émis	LU	Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP2	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE non-LU	PSP non-LU	reçu	LU	Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP3	PAS DE REPORTING						
PSP4	PAS DE REPORTING						
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		LU	

5.3.4 Case n°4: Not connected – Settlement via ‘Relation Nostro/Loro’

Assumption:

BQE DNO = BQE LU not connected to an ACH in CHF; goes through a PSP for the settlement of payments in this currency

BQE BEN = BQE non-LU (so no reporting to the BCL) not connected to an ACH in CHF; goes through its PSP for the settlement of transactions in this currency.

PSP1 = PSP LU

PSP2 = PSP non-LU (so no reporting to the BCL)

PSP1 et PSP2 not connected to a payment system in this currency. Given that they maintain a relation of account nostro / loro, they settle the payment via this way.



As in practice, this case is exceptional, it was agreed to treat it in a similar way in the case n°3, i.e. that the settlement channel to be mentioned is "PSP" and not "R. Nostro / Loro "

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP1	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	PSP LU ou non-LU ⁴⁶	émis	LU	Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP2	PAS DE REPORTING						
BQE BEN	PAS DE REPORTING						

* In the assumption BQE BEN was luxemburgish luxembourgeoise, the reporting would be:

Agent rapporteur	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN
BQE DNO	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP1	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	PSP LU ou non-LU ⁴⁷	émis	LU	Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP2	PAS DE REPORTING						
BQE BEN	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP non-LU		LU	

⁴⁶ The answer is PSP LU or PSP non-LU according if the usual PSP of the beneficiary bank (BQE BEN) for the CHF currency is LU or non-LU.

⁴⁷ The answer is PSP LU or PSP non-LU according if the usual PSP of the beneficiary bank (BQE BEN) for the CHF currency is LU or non-LU.

5.4 Example 4: Miscellaneous types of payments

This example covers different scenario of payments with the aim of simulating the reporting of the concerned reporting agents.

The objective being here to be the most concrete possible, real names of banks were used, however please note that the different scenarios we have developed are fictitious, specifically regarding the relations of intermediation binding the various actors.

* List of payments realised:

- 1) DNO -> Fortuna -> Dexia -> **Step2** -> BCEE -> BEN (EUR 25'000)
- 2) Fortuna (= DNO) via Multiline -> Dexia -> **Step2** -> BCEE -> Bqe Forêt noire (DE) -> BEN (EUR 18'500)
(No reporting: Bqe Forêt noire)
- 3) DNO -> Fortuna -> Dexia -> **Target** -> BGL -> SEB -> BEN (EUR 72'000)
- 4) DNO -> Fortuna -> Dexia -> City NY (\$) -> **Nostro/Loro** -> Chase NY -> BGL -> SEB -> BEN (Payment in USD for a value of EUR 15'000; Dexia & BIL not connected to a payment system)
(No reporting: City NY, Chase NY)
- 5) DNO -> Dexia -> **Target** -> ING -> BEN (EUR 125'000)
- 6) Dexia (=DNO) -> Dexia -> **Target** -> BGL -> BEN (EUR 375'000)
(Assumption: the department Human Ressources of Dexia (=DNO) pays the salaries of its employees for an amount of EUR375'000))
- 7) DNO -> ING (**on-us**) -> BEN (EUR 83)
- 8) BGL (=DNO) -> BGL -> **Step2** -> BCEE -> BEN (EUR 1'500)
(Assumption: the department Accounting of BGL(= DNO) pays a supplier invoice of EUR 1'500)
- 9) DNO -> EPT -> BCEE -> **Step2** -> Deutsche Bank (DE) -> BEN (EUR 3'000)
(No reporting: Deutsche Bank (DE))
- 10) DNO -> BCEE -> **Nostro/loro** -> BGL -> BEN (EUR 900)
(Assumption: BCEE & BGL have a connection to a payment system en EUR but choose to settle this payment via relation Nostro/Loro)
- 11) DNO -> PayPal -> ING -> **Nostro/loro** -> C.Agricole (FR) -> BEN (EUR 1'200)
(Assumption: ING is connected to a payment system but prefers to settle the transaction via nostro/loro)
(no reporting: C.Agricole (FR))
- 12) DNO -> BGL -> **Nostro/loro** -> Dexia -> BEN (EUR 480)
(Assumption: BGL & Dexia are connected to a payment system in EUR but choose to settle this transaction via relation Nostro/Loro)
- 13) DNO -> C.Agricole (FR) -> **Nostro/Loro** -> ING -> PayPal -> BEN (EUR 1000)

(no reporting: C.Agricole (FR))

14) DNO -> BDL -> CIAL (FR) -> Step2 -> ING -> PayPal -> BEN (EUR 1500)

(no reporting:: CIAL (FR))

15) DNO -> Fortuna -> DEXIA -> Nostro/Loro -> DEXIA -> C. Agricole (FR) -> BEN (EUR 250)

Or: DNO -> Fortuna -> DEXIA -> C. Agricole (FR) -> BEN (EUR 250) [Dexia = PSP of Fortuna and C. Agricole]

*** Reporting done by the banks regarding these operations:**

Fortuna

opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédiaire	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
1	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU	25'000
2	NO REPORTING (payment realised via Multiline)							
3	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU	72'000
4	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU	15'000
15	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU	250

Dexia

opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédiaire	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
1	Virement intermédiaire	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Step2	Emis	LU	LU	25'000
2	Virement émis	V1.1.1		Step2			DE	18'500
3	Virement intermédiaire	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Target	Emis	LU	LU	72'000
4	Virement intermédiaire	V1.1.3	BQE LU	PSP non-LU	Emis	LU	LU	15'000
5	Virement émis	V1.1.1		Target			LU	125'000
6	Virement émis	V1.1.1		Target			LU	375'000
12	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		R.Nostro/loro		LU		480
15	Virement intermédiaire	V1.1.3	BQE LU	R.Nostro/loro	Emis	LU	FR	
15	Virement intermédiaire	V1.1.3	BQE non- LU	R.Nostro/loro	Reçu	LU	FR	

BCEE

Opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédiaire	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
1	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		Step2		LU		25'000
2	Virement intermédiaire	V1.1.3	BQE non- LU	Step2	Reçu	LU	DE	18'500
8	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		Step2		LU		1'500
9	Virement intermédiaire	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Step2	Emis	LU	DE	3'000
10	Virement émis	V1.1.1		R. Nostro/loro			LU	900

BGL

Opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
3	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Target	Reçu	LU	LU	72'000
4	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	PSP non-LU	Reçu	LU	LU	15'000
6	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		Target		LU		375'000
8	Virement émis	V1.1.1		Step2			LU	1'500
10	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		R. Nostro/loro		LU		900
12	Virement émis	V1.1.1		R. Nostro/loro			LU	480

SEB

Opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
3	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		LU		72'000
4	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		LU		15'000

ING

Opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
5	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		Target		LU		125'000
7	Virement émis	V1.1.1		On-us			LU	83
7	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		On-us			LU	83
11	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	R. Nostro/loro	Emis	LU	FR	1'200
13	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	R. Nostro/loro	Reçu	FR	LU	1'000
14	Virement intermédié	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Step2	Reçu	LU	LU	1'500

EPT

Opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
9	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			DE	3'000

BDL

Opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
14	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP non-LU			LU	1'500

PayPal

Opération	Virement émis / reçu / intermédié	Tableau	Type client	Canal règlement	Sens de l'opération	Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO	Pays de destination de la BQE BEN	Valeur (EUR)
11	Virement émis	V1.1.1		PSP LU			FR	1'200
13	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		FR		1'000
14	Virement reçu	V1.1.2		PSP LU		LU		1'500

6. The item « Catégorie client » [Customer category]

Definition : MFI and non-MFI

Monetary financial institutions (MFI) (code: 10000)

[extract “Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL”⁴⁸)

The monetary financial institutions sector consists of all corporations and quasi-corporations⁴⁹ which are principally engaged in financial intermediation⁵⁰, that consists to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs, and to grant credits and/or make investments in securities on their own account (at least in economic terms).

The ECB maintains and publishes on its website (<http://www.ecb.int> or <http://www.ecb.europa.eu>) a complete list of all monetary financial institutions established in the European Union member countries.

Reporting agents should use this list, in order to properly identify their counterparts for the purpose of their statistical reporting.

Non – MFI (code: 20000)

The institutions that are not considered as MFIs are split into two groups:

- ☐ ☐ general government (code: 30000)
- ☐ ☐ other sectors (code: 40000)

⁴⁸ http://www.bcl.lu/en/reporting/credit_institutions/Definitions_Concepts_CIS_2010_EN.pdf

⁴⁹ Quasi-corporations are economic entities that keep a complete set of accounts but have no independent legal status.

⁵⁰ The European system of national accounts (ESA) describes financial intermediation as the activity in which an institutional unit acquires financial assets and at the same time incurs liabilities on its own account by engaging in financial transactions on the market. The assets and liabilities of the financial intermediaries have different characteristics, involving that the funds are transformed or repackaged with respect to maturity, scale, risk and the like in the financial intermediation process. Through the financial intermediation process, funds are channelled between third parties with a surplus on one side and those with a lack of funds on the other. A financial intermediary does not simply act as an agent for these other institutional units but places itself at risk by acquiring financial assets and incurring liabilities on its own account (SEC95, §2.32 -33 EUROSTAT June 1996)

Matching table between CDDP requirements & BCL definitions⁵¹

High level view

REPORTING CDDP « CATÉGORIE CLIENT »	BCL DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS (APPLICABLE FOR OTHER BCL REPORTINGS)
⇒ IFM [MFI]	⇒ IFM [MFI] (code: 10000)
<u>I. Etablissements de crédit [Credit institutions]</u> - Opérations pour compte propre [own account operations] - Banques centrales [central banks] - Autres établissements de crédit [other credit institutions] ;	<u>I. Etablissements de crédit [Credit institutions] : (code: 11000)</u> - Banques centrales [central banks] (code: 11100) - Autres établissements de crédit [other credit institutions] (code: 11200)
<u>II. Fonds monétaires [Money Market Funds]</u> - OPC monétaires [Money Market Funds]	<u>II. Autres IFMs : (code: 12000)</u> - OPC monétaires [Money Market Funds (MMFs)] (code: 12100) - Autres IFM hors OPC monétaires [other MFIs other than MMFs] (ELMI included) (code: 12200)
<u>III. Other MFIs (ELMI included)</u>	
⇒ NON IFM [Non-MFI]	⇒ NON IFM [Non-MFI] (code: 20000)
<u>IV. Fonds non-monétaires [Non MFI funds]</u> Fonds non-monétaires [Funds other than MMFs]	<u>III. Administrations publiques [General government] : (code: 30000)</u> - Administrations publiques centrales [central government] (code: 31000) - Autres administrations publiques [other general government] : (code: 32000) • administrations d'Etats fédérés [state government] (code: 32100) • administrations publiques locales [local government.] (code: 32200) • administrations de la sécurité sociale [social security funds] (code: 32300) - Institutions supranationales hors BCE [supranational institutions except ECB] (code: 39000)
	<u>IV. Autres secteurs [other sectors] : (code: 40000)</u> - Secteur financier [financial sector] : (code: 41000) • les autres intermédiaires financiers et les auxiliaires de l'intermédiation financière et de l'assurance [other financial intermediaries & financial & insurance auxiliaries] (code: 41100) + les autres intermédiaires financiers [other financial intermediaries] (code: 41110) × les holdings / Sociétés de participations financières (code: 41111) [holdings / Soparfis] × les OPC non monétaires [investment funds] (code: 41112) × les véhicules de titrisation [securitisation vehicles] (code: 41113) × les contreparties centrales [central counterparties] (code: 41114) × les autres intermédiaires [other financial intermediaries] (code: 41119) + les auxiliaires de l'intermédiation financière et les auxiliaires de l'assurance (code: 41120) [financial and insurance auxiliaries] - les sociétés d'assurance et les fonds de pension [insurance corporations & pension funds] (code: 41200) + les sociétés d'assurance [insurance Cies] (code: 41210) + les fonds de pension [pension funds] (code: 41220)
<u>V. Autres non IFM</u> [other non-MFIs] (PI included)	N.B : EPT and PI included in other financial intermediaries - Non financial sector [non financial sector] : (code: 42000) • les sociétés non financières [non financial corporations] (code: 42100) • les ménages et institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages (code: 42200) [Households & non-profit institutions serving households] + les ménages [households] (code: 42210) × les ménages – entreprises individuelles ⁵² (code: 42211) [households - Sole proprietors] × les ménages – personnes physiques [households –physical persons] (code: 42212) + les institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages (code: 42220) [Non-profit institutions serving households]
<u>VI. Unknown</u>	

⁵¹ Cette table est fournie à titre indicatif. La liste exhaustive de référence demeure le document BCL « Définitions et concepts pour le reporting statistique des établissements de crédit » régulièrement mis à jour : http://www.bcl.lu/fr/reporting/Etablissements_de_credit/Definitions_Concepts_EDC_2010_FR.pdf

⁵² Conformément au règlement BCE/2008/32, les entreprises individuelles comprennent également les sociétés de personnes sans personnalité juridique

Detailed view

[IFM/MFI] Etablissement de crédit [<i>Credit institutions</i>]	
	<p>[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 40]</p> <p>Credit institutions (code: 11000)</p> <p>The sector of credit institutions consists of two sub-sectors.</p> <p>1 Central banks (code: 11100)</p> <p>This sector consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the European central bank (ECB) · National central banks (NCBs) <p>2 Other credit institutions (code: 11200)</p> <p>This sector consists in particular of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · commercial banks, universal banks as well as all purpose banks · savings banks · rural credit banks, agricultural credit banks · cooperative credit banks, credit unions · specialised banks (e.g. merchant banks, banks specialised in issuing covered bonds “banques des lettres de gage”, private banks).
[IFM/MFI] Fonds monétaires [<i>Money Market Funds</i>]	
	<p>[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 41]</p> <p>Money market funds (MMFs) (code: 12100)</p> <p>Money market funds are undertakings for collective investments as reported on the official list of money market funds published by the European central bank on its website.</p> <p>For Monetary Union Members States, this sector only includes money market funds that are reported on the official list of monetary financial institutions published by the European central bank on its website.</p>
[IFM/MFI] Autres IFM [<i>Other MFIs</i>]	
	<p>[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 41]</p> <p>Other MFIs other than MMFs (code: 12200)</p> <p>These are other monetary financial institutions that are not reported on the list of money market funds but considered as other monetary financial institutions. The ECB maintains and publishes a list of these institutions on its website.</p> <p>For Monetary Union Members States, this sector only includes institutions that are reported on the official list of monetary financial institutions published by the European central bank on its website.</p> <p>ELMI included</p>
[non-IFM/non-MFI] Fonds non-monétaires [<i>Non-monetary Funds</i>]	

	<p>[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 45]</p> <p>Investment funds (IFs) (code: 41112)</p> <p>This sub sector consists of all UCIs such as common funds, investment companies with variable capital (SICAV), investment companies with fixed capital (SICAF), specialised investment funds (SIF) that may be take the form of a FCP, SICAV or SICAF, and other investment companies that are not reported under sector 12100 «Money market funds».</p>
<p>[non-IFM/non-MFI] Autres non-IFM [Other non- MFIs]</p>	
	<p>[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 42-50]</p> <p>1. General government (code: 30000)</p> <p>1.1 Central government (code: 31000)</p> <p>The sub sector central government includes all administrative departments of the State and other central agencies whose competence extends normally over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of social security funds.</p> <p>1.2 Other general government (code: 32000)</p> <p>This category consists of all general governments sectors except central government.</p> <p>State government (code: 32100)</p> <p>The State government sub sector consists of state governments which are separate institutional units exercising some of the functions of government at a level below that of central government and above that of the governmental institutional units existing at local level5, except for the administration of social security funds.</p> <p>Local government (code: 32200)</p> <p>The sub sector local government includes those types of public administration whose competence extends to only a local part of the economic territory, apart from local agencies of social security funds.</p> <p>Social security funds (code: 32300)</p> <p>The sub sector social security funds includes all central, State and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits.</p> <p>1.3 Supranational institutions except ECB (code: 39000)</p> <p>The sector supranational institutions except ECB includes all international institutions such as the European institutions for instance except the ECB.</p> <p>2. Other sectors (code: 40000)</p> <p>2.1 The financial sector (code: 41000)</p> <p>2.1.1 Other financial intermediaries / Financial auxiliaries and insurance auxiliaries (code: 41100)</p> <p>This sector is split into the following sectors:</p> <p>2.1.1.1 Other financial intermediaries (code: 41110)</p> <p>The sub sector other financial intermediaries consists of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units other than monetary financial institutions.</p>

Holdings / Soparfis (code: 41111)

This sub sector consists of corporations which only control and direct a group of subsidiaries principally engaged in financial intermediation and/or in auxiliary financial activities.

Investment funds (IFs) (code: 41112)

This sub sector consists of all UCIs such as common funds, investment companies with variable capital (SICAV), investment companies with fixed capital (SICAF), specialised investment funds (SIF) that may be take the form of a FCP, SICAV or SICAF, and other investment companies that are not reported under sector 12100 «Money market funds».

Securitisation institution (code: 41113)

This sector consists of all institutions that are created in order to undertake securitisation operations.

A securitisation operation consists in transferring assets and/or risks associated to these assets towards a securitisation vehicle created to issue securities secured by these assets.

Central counterparties (code: 41114)

This sector consists of the central clearing and compensation counterparts that are reported on the list published by the Committee of European Supervisors and Regulators (CESR) (<http://mifiddatabase.cesr.eu/>).

Other financial intermediaries (code: 41119)

This sub sector shall consist of all financial intermediaries that are not included in the three previous sub sectors.

This sub sector therefore notably consists of the following financial corporations and quasi corporations, provided that they are not monetary financial institutions.

- corporations engaged in financial leasing
- corporations engaged in hiring and purchase activities and the provision of personal or commercial finance
- corporations engaged in factoring
- security and derivative dealers (working on their own account)
- specialised financial corporations such as venture and capital development companies, export / import financing companies
- financial intermediaries which receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from MFIs only
- SICARs (sociétés d'investissement en capital à risque) – private equity vehicles

In Luxembourg, the financial department of the “Poste et Télécommunications” (CCPL, post office) is to be included in this category.

PI included

2.1.1.2 Financial auxiliaries and insurance auxiliaries (code: 41120)

The sector other financial auxiliaries consists of all financial intermediaries that do not belong to the categories holdings, societies de participation financiers, investments funds, securitisation vehicles and central counterparts.

Given that they are not monetary financial institutions, the sector consists in particular of:

- insurance brokers, rescue organisations and average, insurance and pension consultants, etc.
- loan brokers, securities brokers, investment advisers, etc.
- corporations that manage the issue of securities
- corporations whose principal function is to guarantee, by endorsement, bills and similar instruments
- corporations which arrange derivative and hedging instruments, such as swaps, options and futures (without issuing them)
- corporations providing infrastructure for financial markets
- central supervisory authorities of financial intermediaries and financial markets when they are separate institutional units
- managers of pension funds, mutual funds, etc.
- corporations providing stock exchange and insurance exchange · non-profit institutions recognized as independent legal entities serving financial corporations, but not engaged in financial intermediation or auxiliary financial activities

2.1.2 Insurance corporations and pension funds (code: 41200)

The insurance corporations and pension funds sector consists of all financial corporations and quasi corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as the consequence of the pooling of risks.

This sector includes both captive insurance corporations and reinsurance corporations.

The sector of insurance corporations and pension funds is split into the following sectors:

Insurance corporations (code: 41210)

The sub sector consists of all financial corporations and quasi corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as the consequence of the pooling of risks.

This sub sector includes both captive insurance corporations and reinsurance corporations.

Pensions funds (code: 41220)

This sector includes autonomous pension funds that have autonomy of decision and keep a complete set of accounts.

In Luxembourg, these are notably funds established under the form of a pension savings company with variable capital (sepcav) and pension savings association (assep) as defined by the law of 8 June 1999.

Non autonomous pension funds must not be included in this sector.

2.2 The non financial sector (code: 42000)

2.2.1 Non financial corporations (code: 42100)

The sector non-financial corporations (and quasi non-financial corporations) consists of institutional units whose distributive and financial transactions are distinct from those of their owners and which are market producers⁷, whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services.

This sector consists in particular of:

- ☐ private and public corporations which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services
- ☐ cooperatives and partnerships recognized as independent legal entities which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and nonfinancial services
- public producers which are by virtue of special legislation, recognized as independent legal entities and which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services
- non-profit institutions or associations serving non-financial corporations, which are recognized as independent legal entities and which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services
- private and public quasi-corporations which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services

2.2.2 Households and non profit institutions serving households (code: 42200)

The sector of households and non profit institutions serving households is split into two sub sectors.

Households (code: 42210)

The households sector covers individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and possibly also as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial and financial services (market producers) provided that, in the latter case, the corresponding activities are not those of separate entities treated as quasi-corporations. It also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use.

The household sector is split into two sub sectors.

Households – sole proprietors (code: 42211)

This sub sector consists of sole proprietors and partnerships without independent legal status (other than those treated as quasicorporations) which are market producers.

	<p>Households – physical persons (code: 42212)</p> <p>This sub sector consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · individuals or groups of individuals whose principal function is consumption · individuals or groups of individuals whose principal function is consumption and which produce goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use · non-profit institutions serving households, which do not have independent legal status <p>The sub sector of physical persons consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · employees · recipients of property income · recipients of other income and pensions <p>Non profit institutions serving households (code: 42220)</p> <p>The sector non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) consists of nonprofit institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are other private non-market producers. Their principal resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income.</p>
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7. R-transactions - Definitions

SCT r-transactions:

[extract SCT rulebook]

4.4 Exception Processing Flow

Credit transfer transactions are handled according to the time frame described in section 4.3.1. If, for whatever reason, any party cannot handle the transaction in the normal way, the process of exception handling starts. The different messages resulting from these situations are all handled in a standardised way, at process level as well as at dataset level.

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

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

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

- the transferred amount will be the Original Amount of the Credit Transfer Instruction

☐ the 'Reject' message is routed through the same path taken by the original credit transfer with no alteration of the data contained in the original credit transfer

- a record of the relevant data relating to the initial credit transfer, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included
- the initial credit transfer is identified by the original reference of the Originator Bank
- 'Reject' messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-R3, see below)

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

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

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

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

- the initial credit transfer is identified by the original reference of the Originator Bank
- 'Return' messages contain a reason code (attribute AT-R3, see below)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The step by step process flow for a Recall (PR02) is given in a foregoing Section 4.3.2

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

It is purely limited and restricted for recalls only.

SDD r-transactions:

[extract SDD rulebook]

Rejects are Collections that are diverted from normal execution, prior to inter-bank Settlement, for the following reasons:

- Technical reasons detected by the Creditor Bank, the CSM, or the Debtor Bank, such as invalid format, wrong IBAN check digit
- The Debtor Bank is unable to process the Collection for such reasons as are set out in Article 78 of the Payment Services Directive.
- The Debtor Bank is unable to process the Collection for such reasons as are set out in section 4.2 of the Rulebook (e.g. account closed, Customer deceased, account does not accept direct debits).
- The Debtor made a Refusal request to the Debtor Bank. The Debtor Bank will generate a Reject of the Collection being refused.

Refusals are claims initiated by the Debtor before Settlement, for any reason, requesting the Debtor Bank not to pay a Collection. This Refusal must be handled by the Debtor Bank in accordance with the conditions agreed with the Debtor. If the Debtor Bank agrees to handle the claim prior to inter-bank settlement, the Refusal results in the Debtor Bank rejecting the associated Collection. (Note: In addition to this ability to refuse individual transactions, the Debtor has the right to instruct the Debtor Bank to prohibit any direct debits from his bank account). When handled after Settlement, this Refusal is referred to as a Refund claim. (See description underneath in the Refund section).

Returns are Collections that are diverted from normal execution after inter-bank Settlement and are initiated by the Debtor Bank.

Reversals: When the Creditor concludes that a Collection should not have been processed a Reversal may be used after the Clearing and Settlement by the Creditor to reimburse the Debtor with the full amount of the erroneous Collection. The Rulebook does not oblige Creditor Banks to offer the Reversal facility to the Creditors. For Debtor Banks, it is mandatory to handle Reversals initiated by Creditors or Creditor Banks. **Creditors** are not obliged to use the Reversal facility but if they do so, a Reversal initiated by the Creditor must be handled by the Creditor Bank and the Debtor Bank. Reversals may also be initiated by the Creditor Bank for the same reasons. Debtor Banks do not have to carry out any checks on Reversals received.

Revocations are requests by the Creditor to recall the instruction for a Collection until a date agreed with the Creditor Bank. This forms part of the bilateral agreement between Creditor and Creditor Bank and is not covered by the Scheme.

Requests for cancellation are requests by the Creditor Bank to recall the instruction for a Collection prior to Settlement. This forms part of the bilateral agreement between Creditor Bank and CSM and is not covered by the Scheme.

Refunds are claims by the Debtor for reimbursement of a direct debit. A Refund is available for authorised as well as for unauthorised direct debit payments in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the Rulebook. A request for a Refund must be sent to the Debtor Bank after Settlement and within the period specified in section 4.3.

8. R- transactions – Scope of the reporting

8.1 General principles

The reporting refers to R-transactions **initiated** and **received** at **interbank level** on the basis of XML messages detailed below.

8.2 Out of scope

The following R-transactions are excluded of the scope of reporting: R-transactions exchanged (via an XML message ISO 20022 XML or via other means) in the area Customer – Bank (C2B) respectively Bank - Customer (B2C), that is :

- the Revocation (pre-settlement / initiated by the Creditor / based on a “agreement” with the Creditor Bank)
- the Refusal (pre-settlement / initiated by the Debtor)
- the Refund (post-settlement / initiated by the Debtor)
- the Reversal (pain. 007 / post-settlement / initiated by the Creditor)

The "Customer Payment Status Report" to the creditor is also excluded, even in the case this message (pain. 002) indicates only the "negative status" (transactions non-executed/reject).

The messages generated by the CSM to the ordering banks (BQE DNO) / Originator bank are excluded.

8.3 R-Transactions messages at interbank level in the SDD scheme

Banks only report the following R-transactions :

- the Request for cancellation (camt. 056 / pre-settlement / Creditor Bank to Debtor Bank / non-specified in EPC's IGs)
- the Reject (pacs. 002 / pre-settlement / Debtor Bank to Creditor Bank) (*)
- the Refund (pacs. 004 / post-settlement / Debtor Bank to Creditor Bank)
- the Return (pacs. 004 / post-settlement / Debtor Bank to Creditor Bank)
- the Reversal (pacs. 007 / post-settlement / Creditor Bank to Debtor Bank)

(*) pacs. 002 messages generated by the CSM to the Creditor Bank are excluded.

The Refusal of the Debtor is treated at interbank level either as a Reject (if before the settlement), or as a Refund (if after the settlement).

Le pacs. 004 Refund (1) se distingue du pacs. 004 Return (2) sur base du "Return Originator" (si "Nom" : (1), si "BIC" : (2))

8.4 Les messages R-Transactions au niveau interbancaire dans le schema SCT

Regarding **R-transactions SCT**, the above described general les principes are applied. The scope of the reporting is consequently limited to the **interbank area** and includes :

the Return (pacs. 004 / post-settlement / Beneficiary Bank to Originator Bank)

the Recall (camt. 056 / pre- or post-settlement / Originator Bank to CSM respectively Beneficiary Bank)
(**)

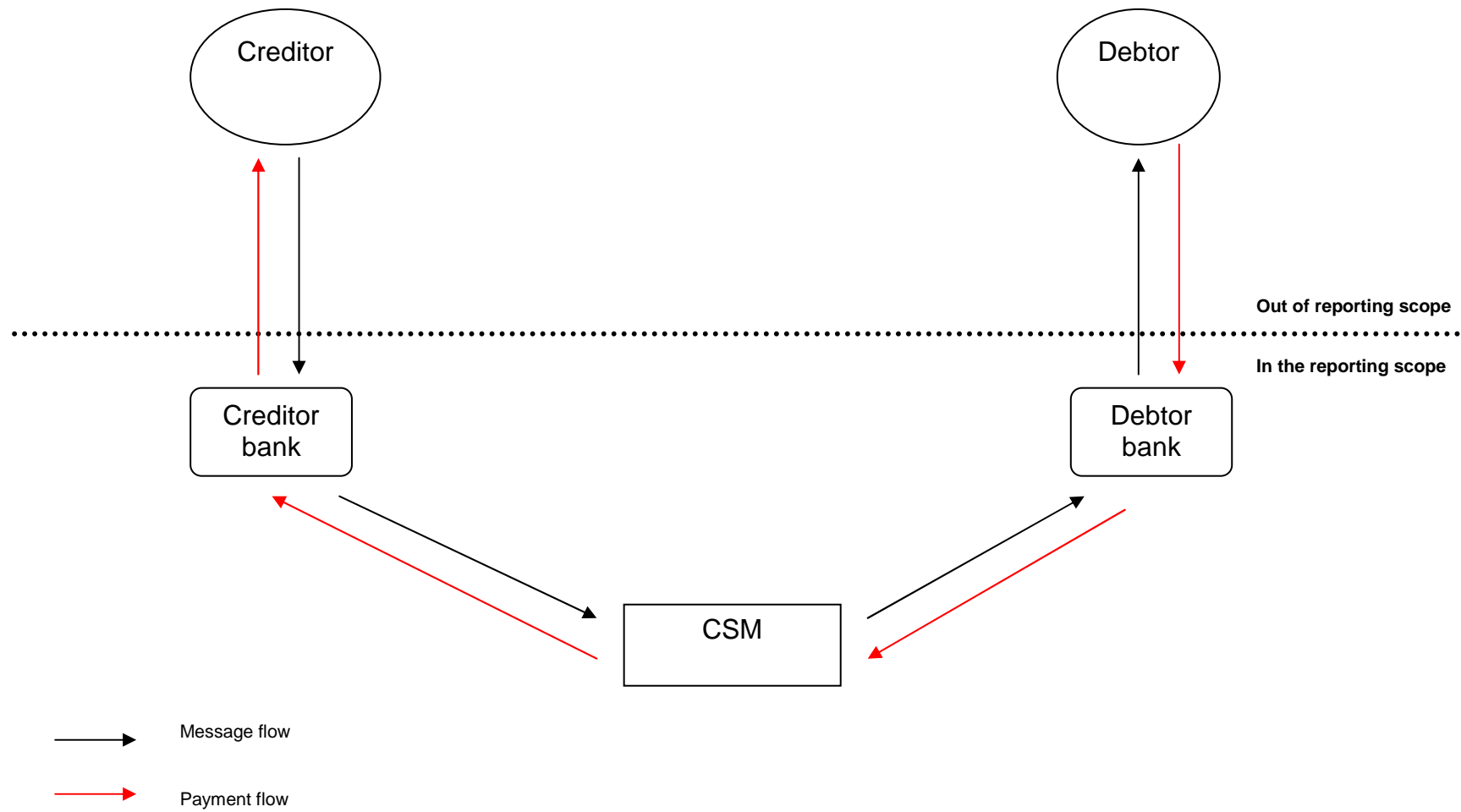
(**) camt. 029 messages generated in case of a "negative answer to a recall message" are excluded.

Pacs. 002 messages generated by the CSM to the Originator Bank are also excluded.

N.B. In the SCT scheme, there is no Reject initiated by the Beneficiary Bank to the Originator Bank.

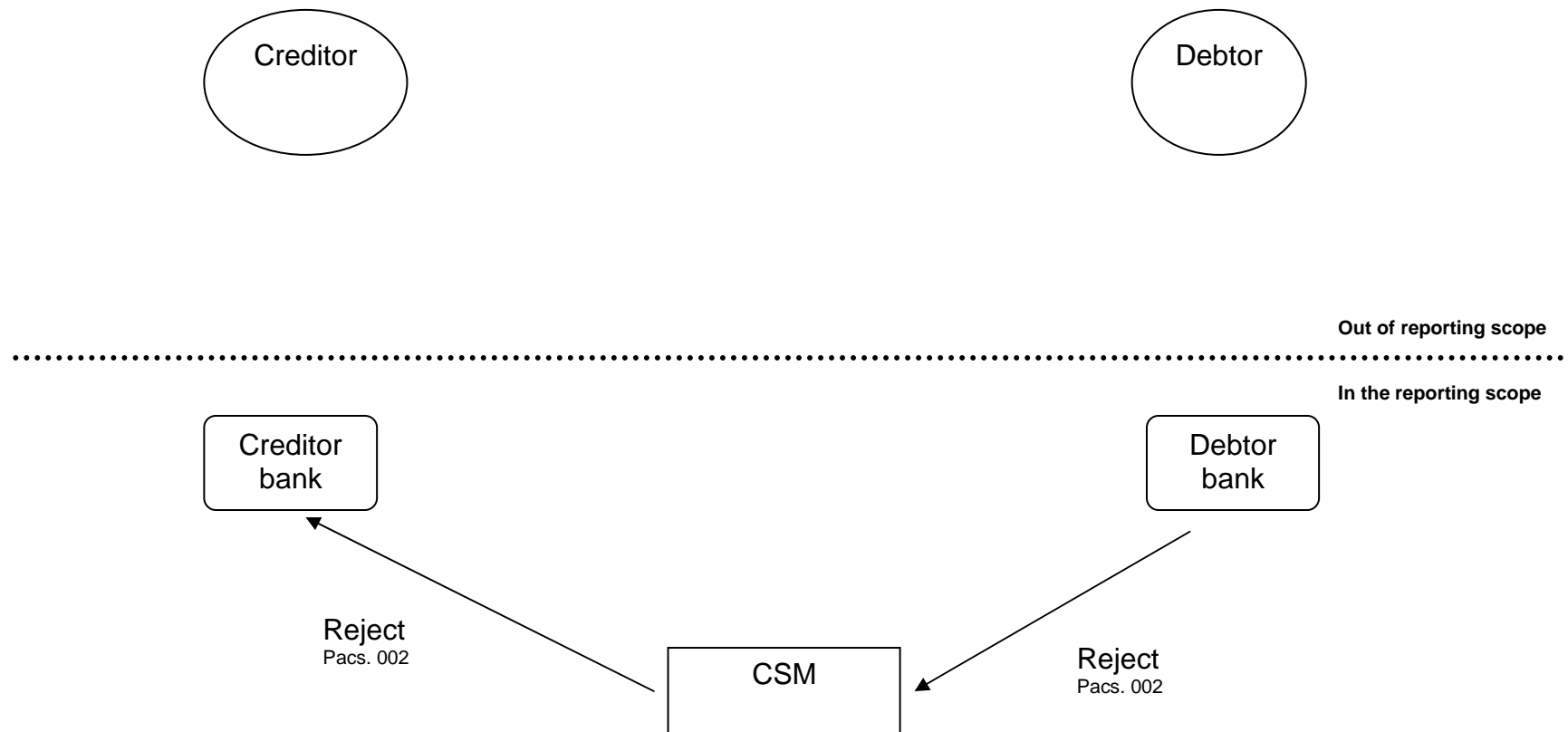
9. SEPA transactions and R-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flows

SDD transaction flows



R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Reject from the debtor bank

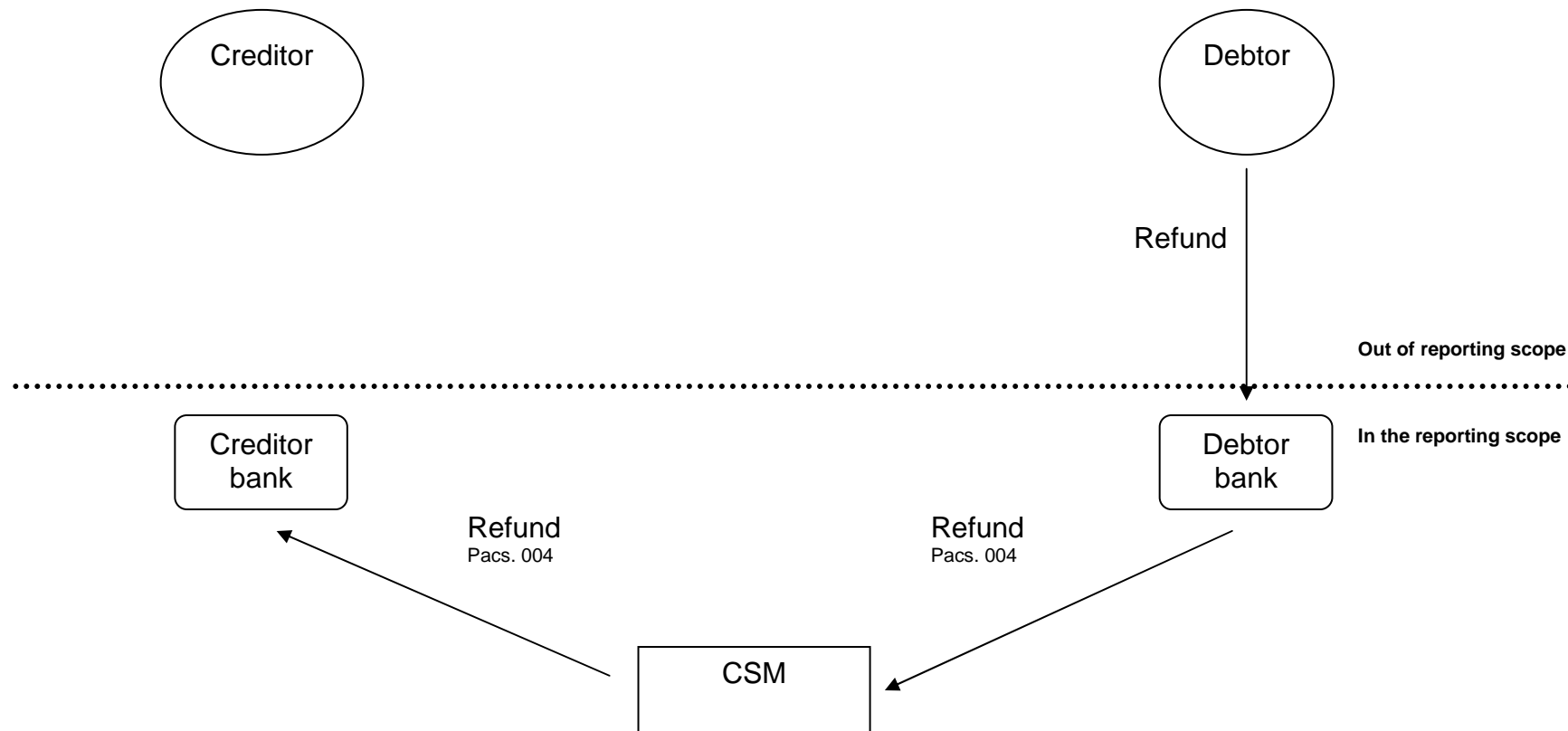


CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports having received a reject (pacs. 002)
Debtor bank reports having sent a reject (pacs.002)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Refund from the debtor

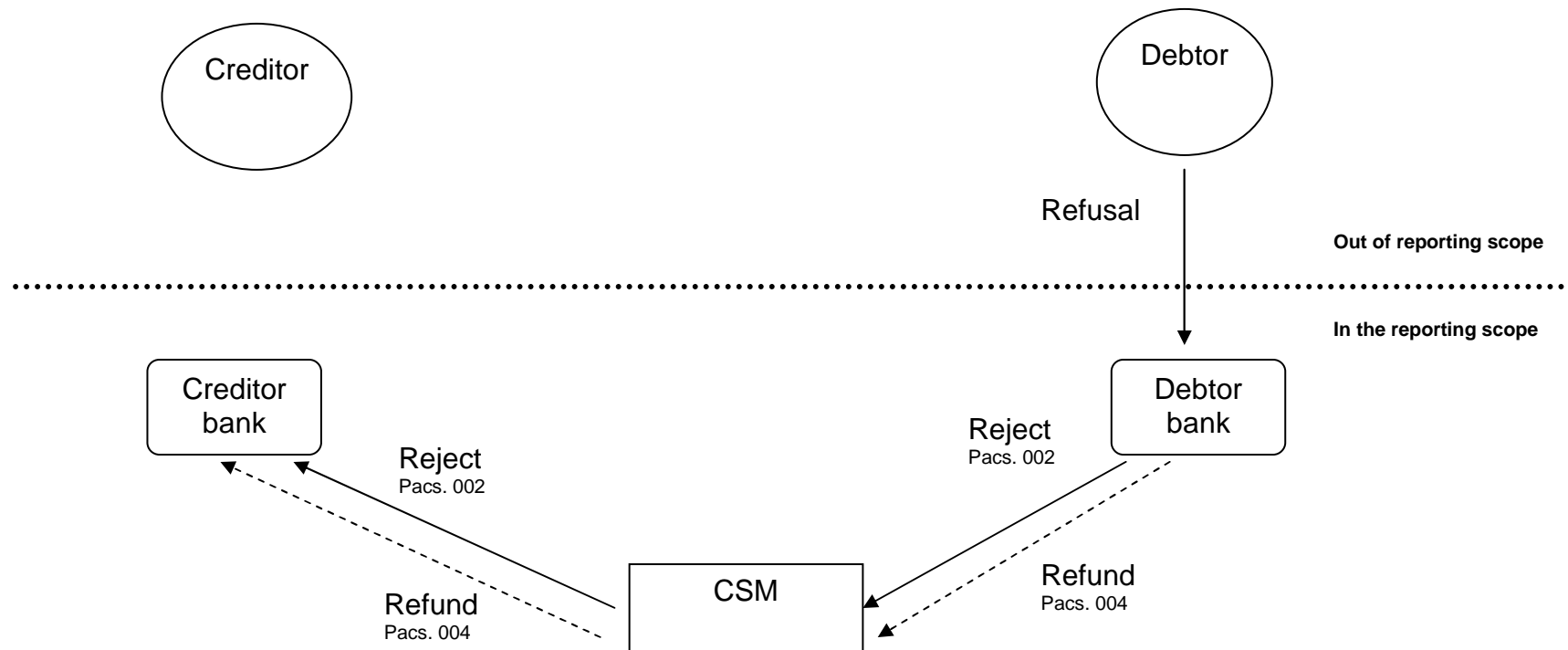


CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports that it has received a refund (pcas. 004)
Debtor bank reports that it has sent a refund (pacs. 004)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Refusal from the debtor (reject / refund)



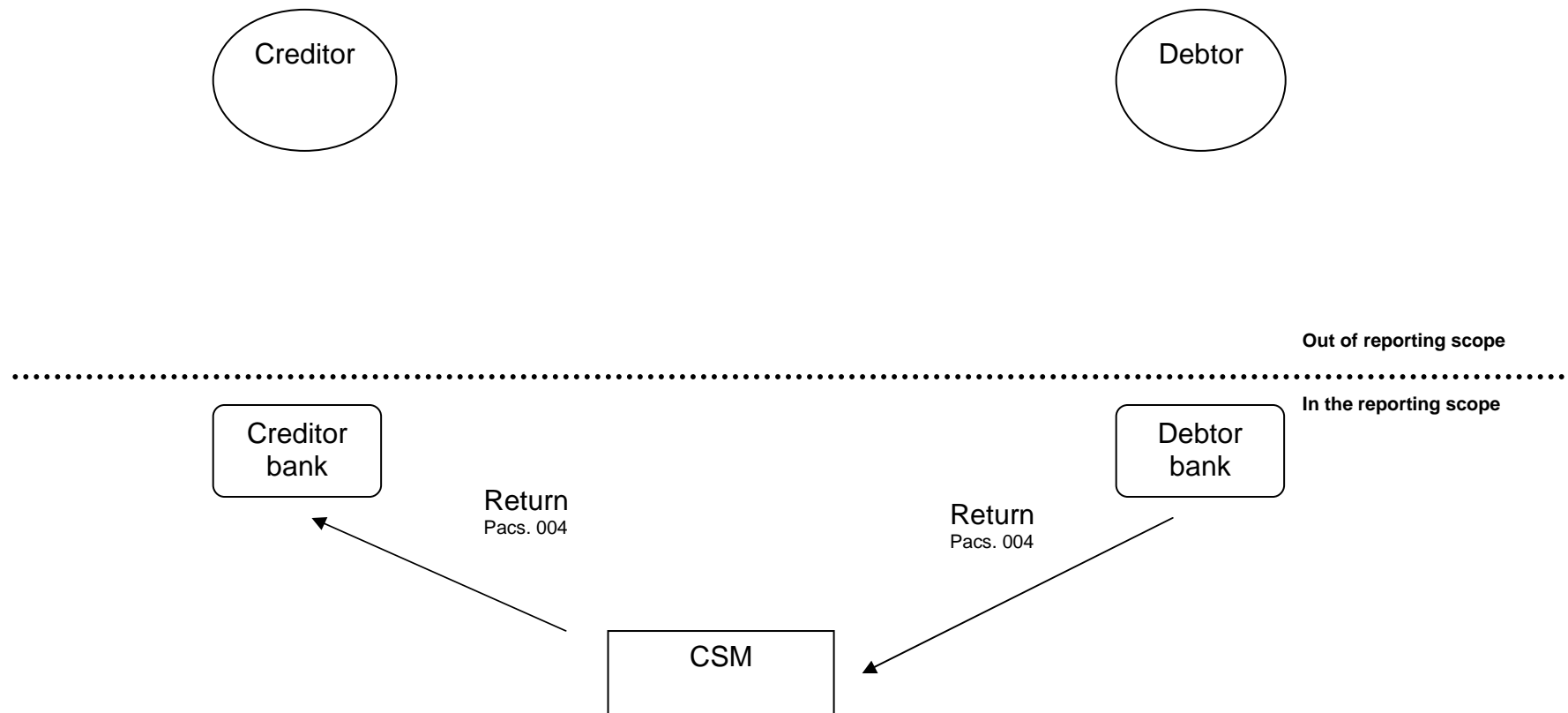
CDDP reporting:

[Pré-settlement - reject] Creditor bank reports that it has received a reject (pacs. 002) and debtor bank reports that it has sent a reject (pacs.002)

[Post-settlement – refusal] Creditor bank reports that it has received a refund (pacs.004) and debtor bank reports that sent a refund (pacs. 004)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Return from the debtor bank

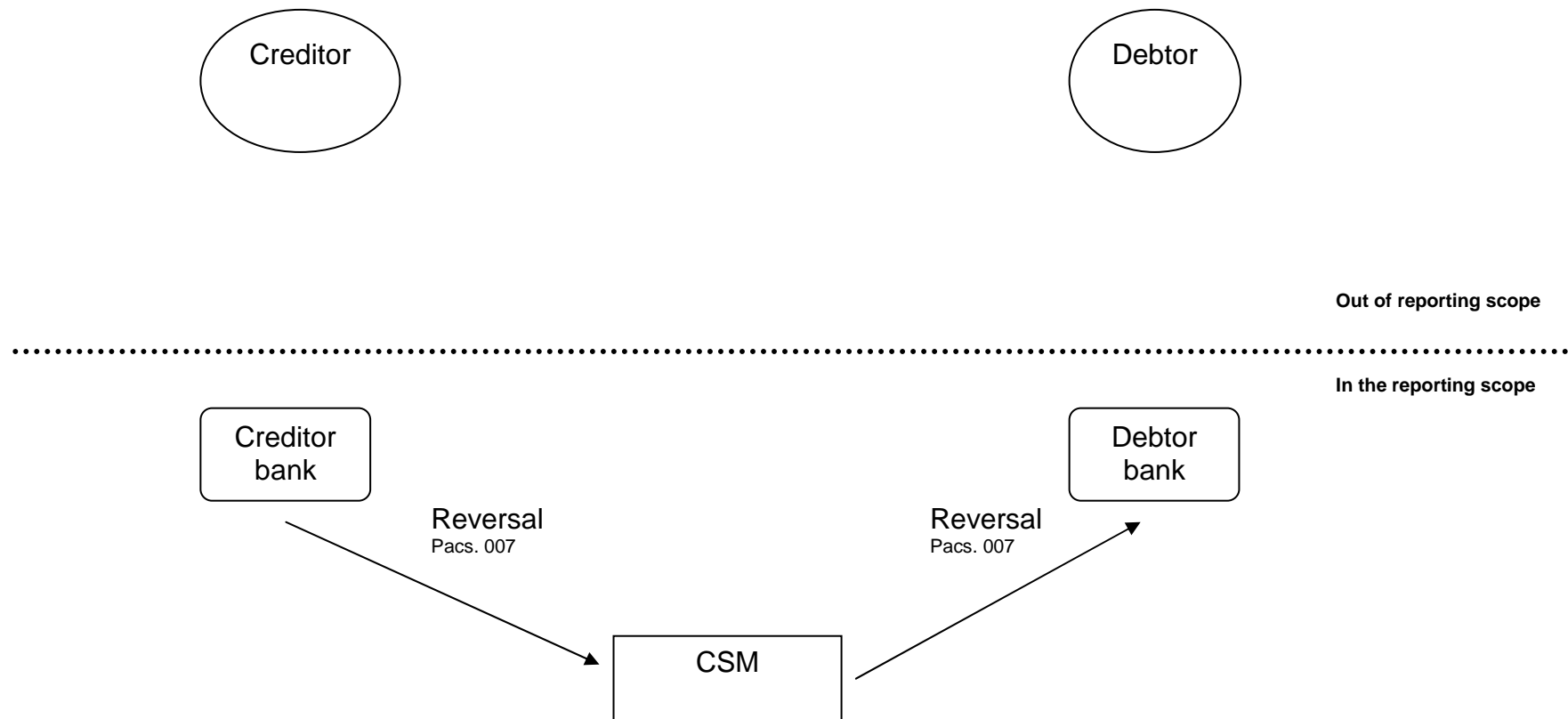


CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports that it has received a return (pacs. 004)
Debtor bank reports that it has sent a return (pacs. 004)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Reversal from the creditor bank

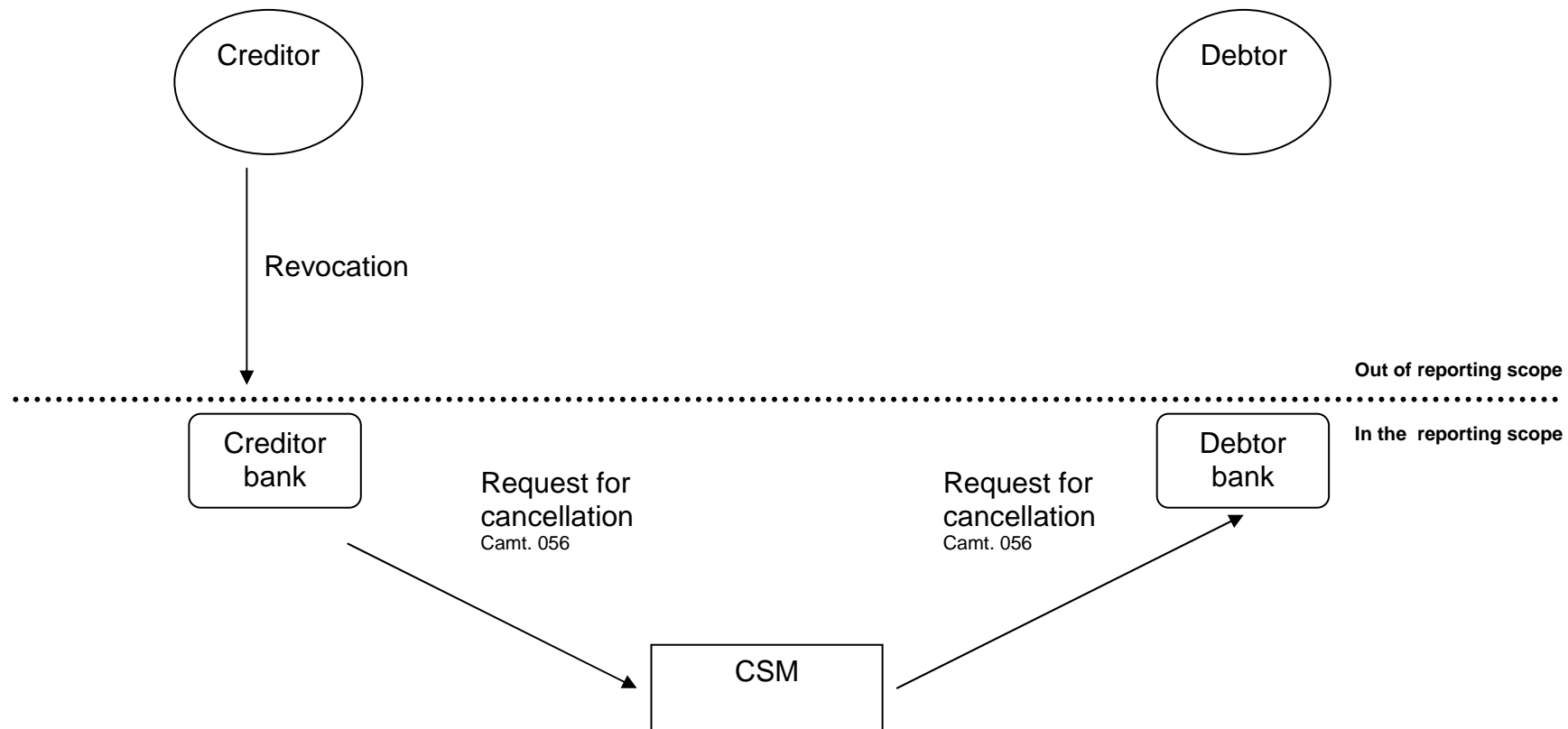


CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports sending a reversal (pacs. 007)
Debtor bank reports receiving a reversal (pacs. 007)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Revocation from the creditor



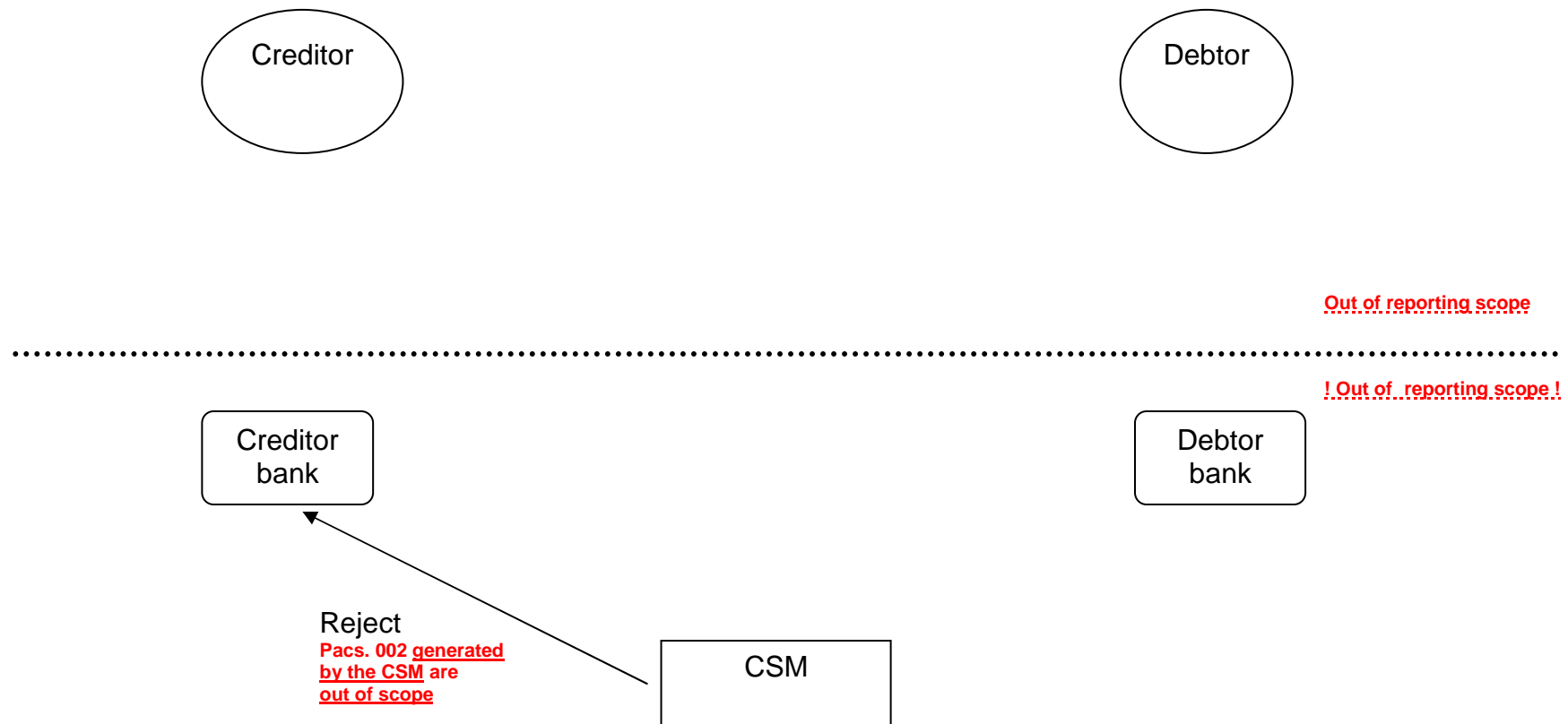
CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports that it has sent a request for cancellation (Camt. 056)

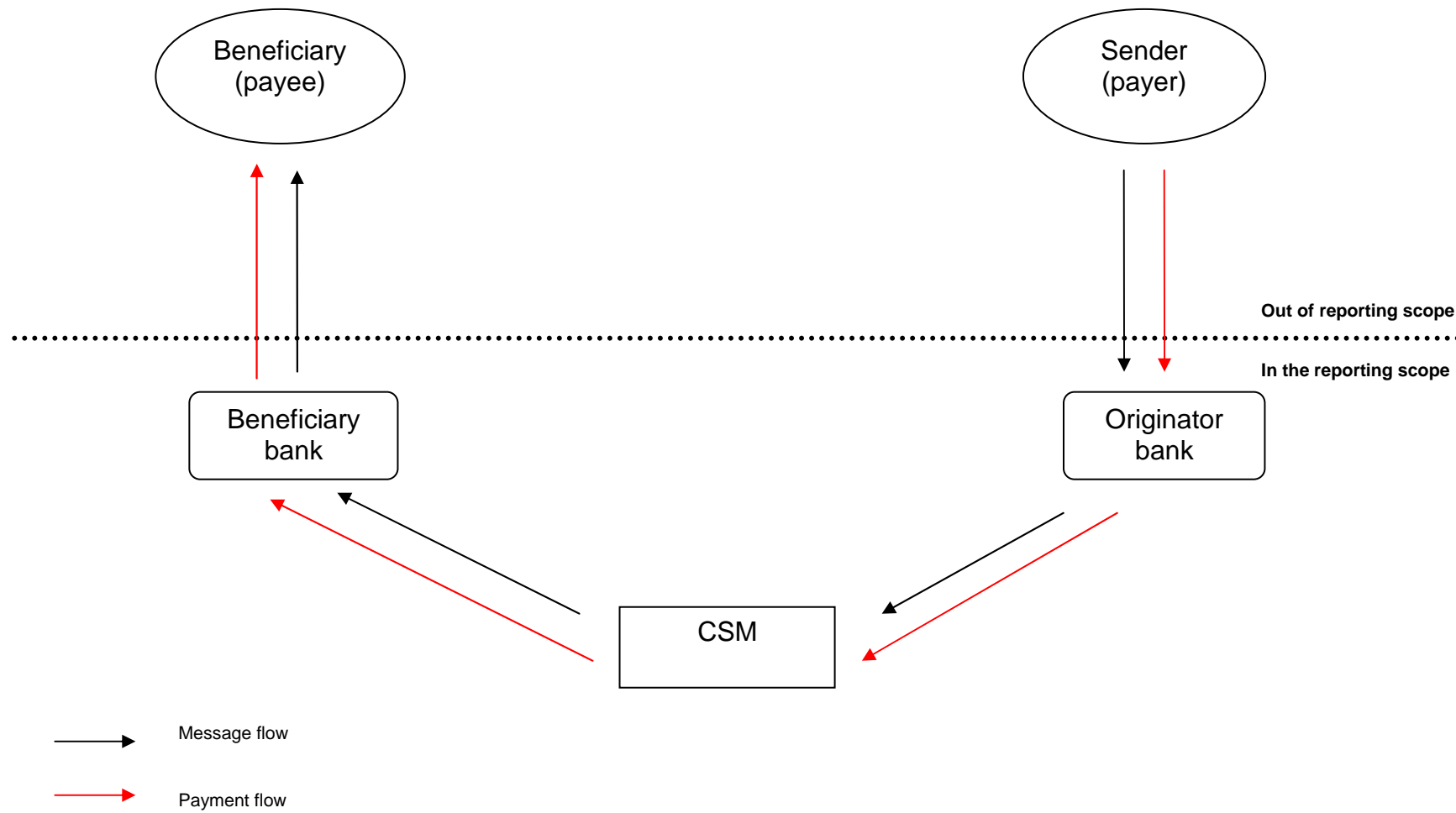
Debtor bank reports that it has received a request for cancellation (Camt. 056)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Pacs.002 messages generated by the CSM

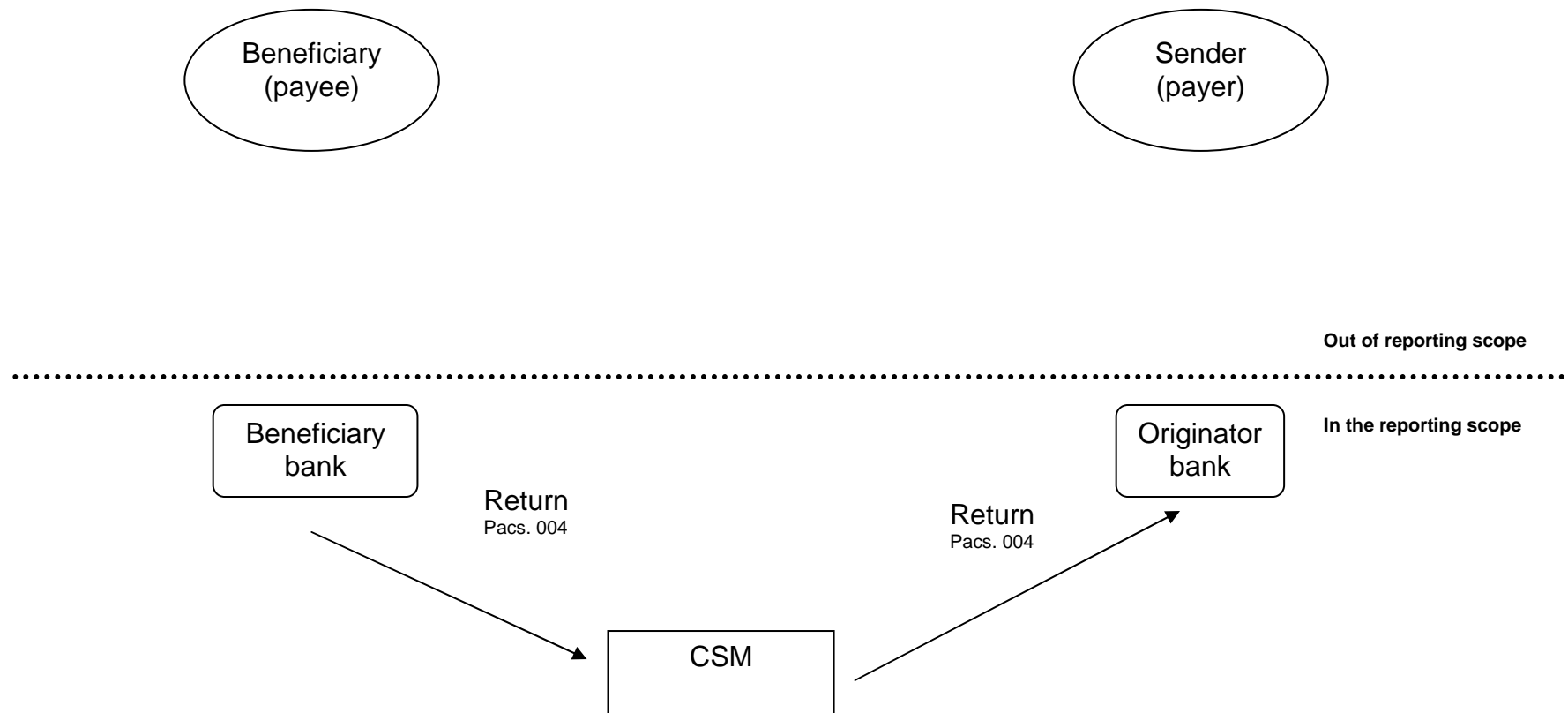


SCT transaction flows



R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Return from the beneficiary bank



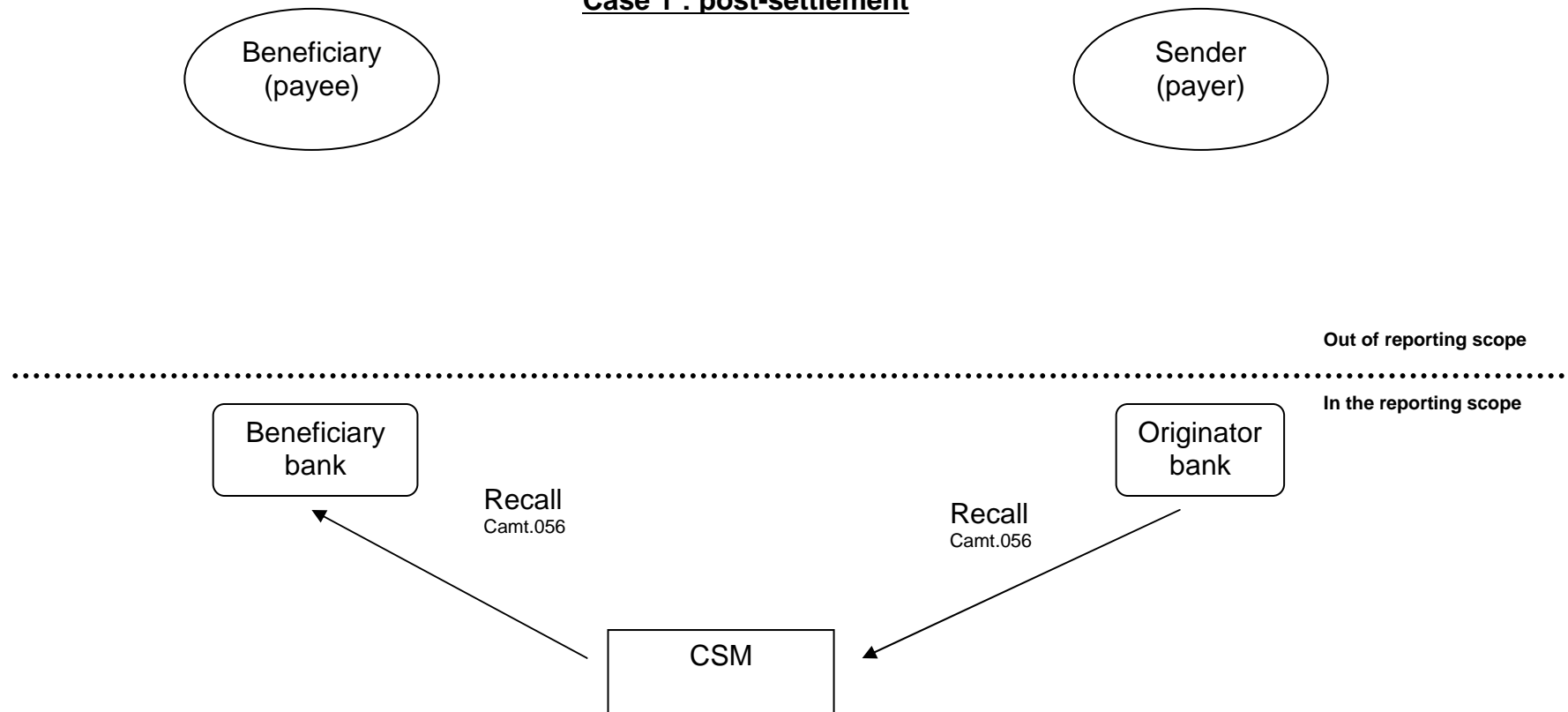
CDDP reporting:

The beneficiary bank reports that it has sent a return (pacs. 004)
The originator bank reports that it has received a return (pacs. 004)

R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Recall from the Originator bank

Case 1 : post-settlement



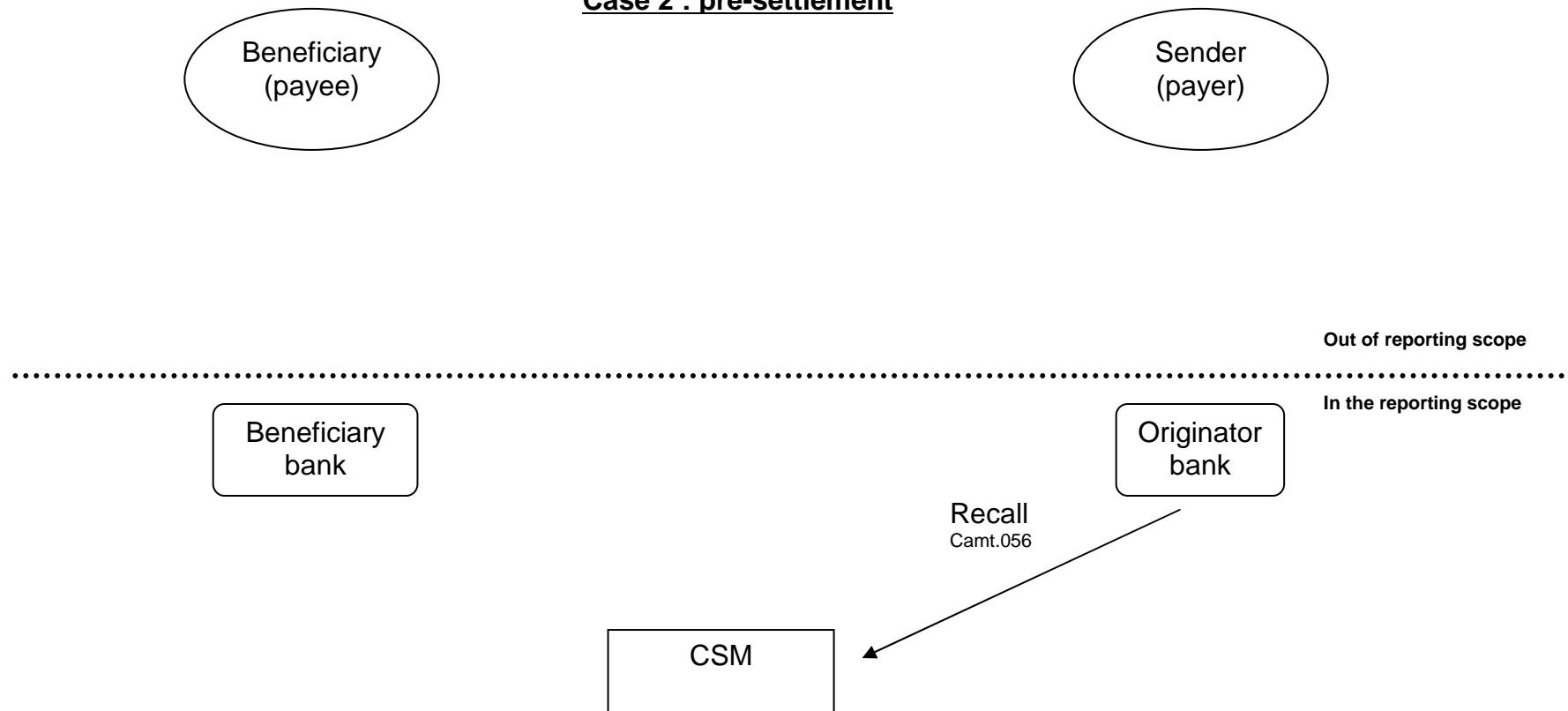
CDDP reporting:

The beneficiary bank reports that it has received a recall (Camt.056)
The originator bank reports that it has sent a recall (Camt.056)

R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Recall from the Originator bank

Case 2 : pré-settlement



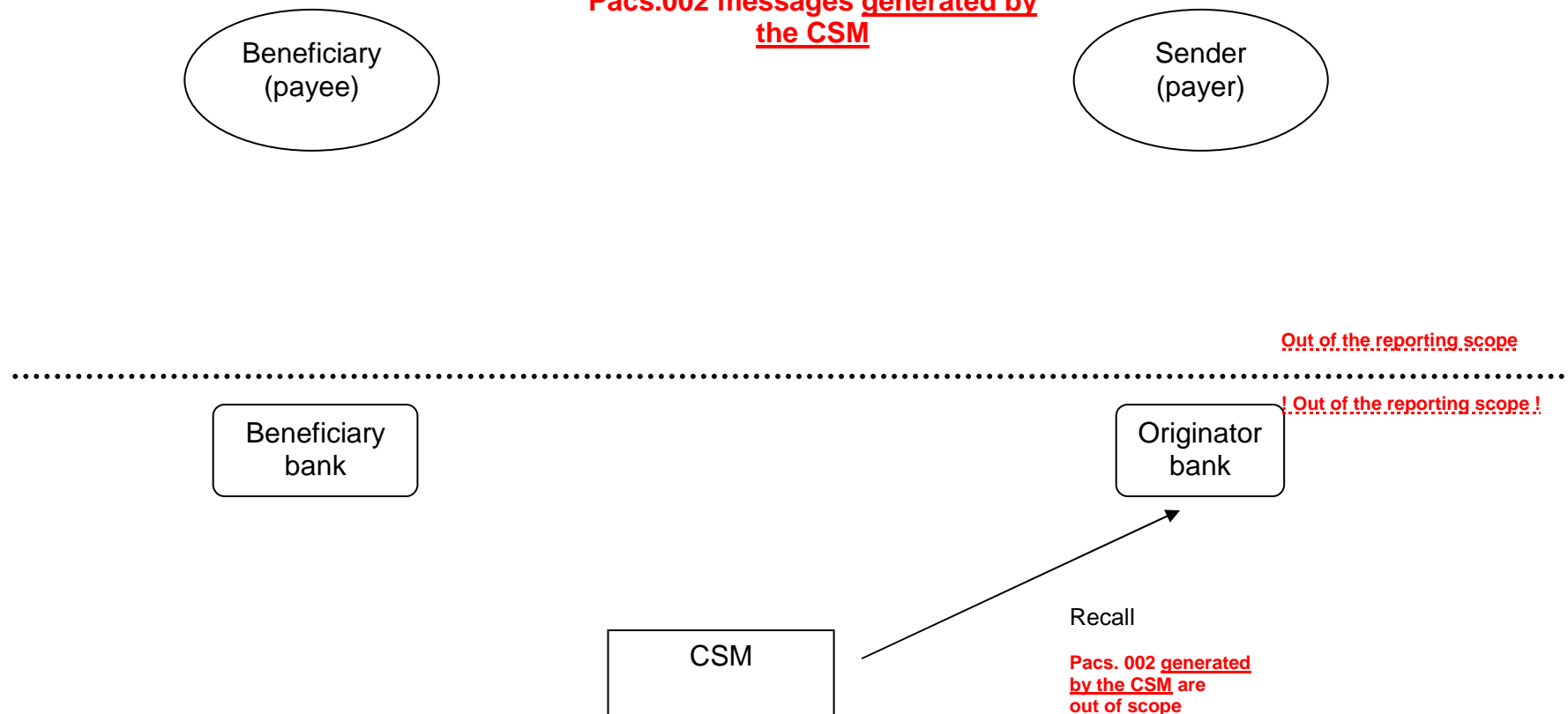
CDDP reporting:

The originator bank reports that it has sent a recall (Camt.056)

R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Recall from the Originator bank

Pacs.002 messages generated by the CSM



CDDP reporting:
No reporting

10. List of amendments brought in the different versions of this document

N° version	Date version	Amendments brought in the different versions of this document
Version 1	July 2011	Document original annexé au règlement 2011/9 du 4/07/2011 relatif à la collecte des données sur les instruments et les opérations de paiement
Version 2	October 2011	<u>Conceptual amendments brought in the 2nd version :</u> None
		<u>List of all other amendments brought in the 2nd version (by page) (ex : typography):</u> <u>Please refer to the French version.</u>
Version 3	Juin 2013	<u>Conceptual amendments brought in the 3rd version :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Introduction of the « Catégorie client [Customer category]» (concerns the tables relative to credit transfers and direct debits) An additional granularity is necessary concerning customer credit transfers and direct debits. Indeed the distinction needs to be made between transactions whose customer is Monetary & Financial Institution [MFI] or non. - Credit institution [MFI] - Money Market Funds [MFI] - Other MFIs [MFI] - Non MFI Funds [non-MFI] - Other non MFIs [non-MFI] - Unknown The sub-tables concerned by this new “customer category” are the following: V1.1.1, V1.1.2, V1.1.4, V1.1.5, V1.3.3, V1.3.4, V1.3.5 et V1.3.6. ❖ The concept of payment account (concerns the tables relating to customer credit transfers) As regards the reporting of customer credit transfers, the concept of payment account has been added. Indeed, only transactions realised from a current account or received on a current account and for which a payment instrument is used (credit transfer) will be reported in the monthly collection on payment data (CDDP). As regard the definition of payment account, please refer to the article 4.14 of the Directive 2007/64/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning payment services in the internal market. This rule concerns the following sub-tables : V1.1.1 and V1.1.2. ❖ Modification of the SEPA capable criteria (concerns customer credit transfers sent): In the initial version of the CDDP, is considered as SEPA capable any payment in Euro that has been sent in the SEPA⁵³ area and that observes the following criteria IBAN + SHARE in replacement of IBAN + SHARE + BIC.

⁵³ List of the SEPA area countries :

http://www.europeanpaymentscouncil.eu/knowledge_bank_detail.cfm?documents_id=328

		<p>With the regulation EC 260/2012, the BIC is not compulsory anymore. From now on the SEPA capable criteria are: IBAN + SHARE. This rule concerns the sub-table V1.1.1 only.</p> <p>❖ Collection of SEPA transactions and r-transactions (new sub tables) :</p> <p>The initial version of the CDDP did not cover the reporting of SEPA transactions and r-transactions and it was foreseen to add it later.</p> <p>This new reporting that concerns credit transfers and direct debits, has been added in the 3rd version of the guidance note.</p> <p>As a consequence, the new following sub-tables have been added : V1.1.4, V1.1.5, V1.3.3, V1.3.4, V1.3.5 et V1.3.6.</p> <p>❖ Versements [cash deposits] : the transactions relating to this payment instrument are not collected anymore</p> <p>Cash deposits are not significant. As a consequence it has been decided not to collect them anymore.</p> <p>In the sub-table V1.1.2, in which cash deposits used to be collected, the « type of instrument = versement » as well as the « settlement channel = cash » have been taken away.</p> <p>❖ Collection of customer credit transfers on-us received</p> <p>The receiving side was initially not collected as it may be easily deducted from the sending side (on-us sent = on-us received). In practice, the extractions of data to put in place are not easy to put in place because the columns of the sub-tables V1.1.1 and V1.1.2 are not exactly the same : in the sub-table V1.1.1, the country refers to the « Country of destination of the beneficiary bank » while it refers to the « Sending country of the bank of the ordering party » in the sub-table V1.1.2.</p> <p>This rule concerns only the sub-table V1.1.2 in which the settlement channel « on-us » has been added.</p> <p>❖ Stock taking of cards : distinction between card issuing activity and card distribution activity</p> <p>The stock taking of payment cards concerns the card issuing activity as well as the card distribution activity. In the initial version, no distinction was made between these two activities, which does not enable the BCL to do consistency monitoring.</p> <p>In the 3rd version, a distinction is made between the card issuing activity and the card distribution activity in the sub-table V1.4.1.</p> <p>❖ Payment cards : adding of 4 schemes and 2 acceptance modes:</p> <p>Updates in order to reflect the market situation :</p> <p>The 4 following schemes have been added : China UnionPay, Diner's Club, American Express et JCB.</p> <p>The 2 following acceptance modes have been added : Stronger Customer Authentication, Autre [other].</p> <p>❖ Intermediation + settlement via Relation Nostro/Loro (tables relating to credit transfers):</p> <p>In the intermediation and in the case a transaction is settled via Relation nostro/loro, the PSP can not distinguish the sending side from the receiving side (PSP1 or PSP2).</p> <p>In the initial version of the reporting CDDP, only one transaction was reported representing both the transaction sent and the transaction received. This transaction was reported with « sens de l'opération [direction of the operation]= N/A » and « type client [customer type]= N/A ».</p> <p>In the new version of the guidance note (version 3) it is asked to report both transaction, the transaction sent and the transaction received. As a consequence, the actual value of the direction of the operation as well as of the customer type may be reported and the value « N/A » may not be used anymore.</p> <p>This rule concerns the following sub-tables : V1.1.3 and V1.2.3.</p>
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		<p>❖ Electronic money : additional information to be reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub-table V1.8.1 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new column « type de compte/carte [type of account/card] » has been added. The purpose is to report if the account/card is held by a professional or by a private person. - an new column « devise float [currency of the float]» has been added. It the currency of the account on which the float is stocked. ▪ Sub-table V1.8.3 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The title of the column « Origine du chagement [funding source]» is replaced by : « Origine du chagement / Destination du déchargement [funding source / withdrawal destination] ». As a consequence, the withdrawal destination (bank account, payment card or other) will be reported. ▪ Sub-table V1.8.4 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a new column « Purchase / P2P » has been added. The purpose is to report if the transaction is a purchase or a private transfer between 2 persons. In the case this information is unknown, the value « inconnu [unknown] » will be reported. <p><u>List of all other amendments brought (by page) (ex : typography):</u> <u>Please refer to the French version.</u></p>
Version 4	June 2015	<p><u>Conceptual amendments brought to the 4th version:</u></p> <p>❖ <u>Introduction of the « Initiation mode » (concerns tables relating to transfers and directs debits)</u> <u>The granularity « Paper based instruction» is replaced by « initiation mode».</u> <u>The sub-tables concerned by this amendment are the following: V1.1.1 et V1.3.5.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>Withdrawal of the reporting of cash deposits in sub-table V1.1.2</u> <u>Data regarding OTC cash deposits and withdrawals will be collected in the table V1.11 (starting 2017).</u> <u>Table concerned : V1.1.2.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>In the tables relating to payment cards, the column “instrument type” has been updated:</u> <u>The following cards have been added:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>One-off cards</u> ○ <u>Cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts</u> <u>The sub-tables concerned by these amendments are the following: V1.4.1, V1.5 et V1.6.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>Introduction of an additional granularity in the sub-table V1.4.2 relating to fundings/withdrawals on prepaid cards :</u> <u>The column « underlying instrument to the origin of the funding / destination of the withdrawal» has been added.</u> <u>Table concerned : V1.4.2.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>Updates relating to the « terminal type »:</u> <u>-New types of terminals have been added in the column « Terminal type».</u> <u>-The stock taking of terminals relating to electronic money, collected in the sub-table V1.8.2, is transferd in sub-table V1.4.3.</u> <u>Tables concerned: V1.4.3 et V1.8.2.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>Updates relating to the « operation type » (card transactions):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Two new operation types have been added: « ATM cash deposit » and « Cash advances at POS terminals ».</u> <u>Tables concerned: V1.5 and V1.6.</u></p>

		<p>❖ <u>Updates relating to the « Scheme » (card transactions):</u></p> <p><u>The item « Propriétaire » has been updated in the column « Scheme ».</u></p> <p><u>Table concerned: V1.5 et V1.6.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>Updates relating to e-money schemes:</u></p> <p><u>The main update consists in the separation of the reporting of software based e-money schemes and the reporting of card based e-money schemes in two different tables: the table V1.8 and the table V1.9. The reason is the growing complexity of the reporting of software based e-money schemes.</u></p> <p><u>The table V1.8 will thus be dedicated to software based e-money schemes and the new table V1.9 will only concern card based e-money schemes.</u></p> <p><u>Some additional updates have been brought to the table V1.8.</u></p> <p><u>Tables concerned: V1.8 et V1.9.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>New table relating to payment accounts:</u></p> <p><u>This table consists in a stock taking of payment accounts in bank money, as opposed to e-money accounts.</u></p> <p><u>Table concerned: V1.10.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>New table « OTC cash transactions »</u></p> <p><u>This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016).</u></p> <p><u>Table concerned: V1.11.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>New table « Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device »</u></p> <p><u>This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016).</u></p> <p><u>Table concerned: V1.12.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>New table « Credits to the accounts by simple book entry »</u></p> <p><u>This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016).</u></p> <p><u>Table concerned: V1.13.</u></p> <p>❖ <u>New table « Debits from the accounts by simple book entry »</u></p> <p><u>This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016).</u></p> <p><u>Table concerned: V1.14.</u></p>
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