BANQUE CENTRALE DU LUXEMBOURG

EUROSYSTEM

Collection of data on payment instruments and operations (V-reports)

Annex 1: Instructions relating to the transmission of payment statistics

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INTRODUCTION

The present document is a guide to the reporting of payment statistics as required by BCL Regulations 2011/N°9 dated 4 July 2011 and 2015/N°20 dated 24 August 2015 on the collection of data on payment instruments and operations. It provides a description of the collected data – organised per payment instrument in different reporting tables - as well as definitions which are applicable to the related tables.

The purpose of the collection of payment statistics is to collect data relating to the payment activity of Luxembourg based actors. The tables either measure stocks or flows (the volume and the value of payment transactions).

Definition of *Payment transaction*

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, PSD).

Scope of the reporting on payment data

The reporting on payment data covers:
- The payment instruments covered by the PSD: credit transfers, direct debits, card payments & e-money
- Interbank payments
- Checks and money orders
- On-us transactions
- Book entries, that is debits from or credits to the accounts by simple book entry
- Over The Counter (OTC) cash transactions – deposits & withdrawals
- Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device

The collection concerns all transactions to / from all payment accounts opened by the reporting agent for its customers[1]. It also covers payments executed by the reporting agent for its own use. Payments relating to securities transactions [2] as well as customer lending operations[3] are also covered by the collection (considered as book entries).

An annual survey may be conducted to estimate payments not covered by this monthly collection.

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[1] The principle of the residence of the account will be applied. An account held in a bank legally established in Luxembourg will be considered as a Luxemburgish account, whichever the account holder's country of residence is.

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

[3] That is grantings and refunds of loans. Lending operations mainly consist of book entries.

▫ ▫ ▫ Remarks relating to the scope ▫ ▫ ▫

Netting 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.

Example: for a payment in euro sent to the CLS system (interbank credit transfer), the payment channel might be TARGET.

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

Rejected and returned transactions. Rejected transactions are not included in the collection because they have not been processed. With concerns to legacy credit transfers, returned transactions are included in the gross figures. 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.

Legal aspects

This collection covers the requirements of the regulation ECB/2013/43 on payment statistics. For information, these legal basis of these statistical requirements have been highlighted in pink in the V-reports of the present document:

	Statistical requirements following from the regulation ECB/2013/43 dated 28/11/2013 *(applicable by way of the BCL circular)*
	Other statiscal 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[4])*

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[4] Please refer to the consolidated version of regulation BCL/2011/N°9 as amended by regulation BCL/2015/N°20 of 24 August 2015.

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Table V1.1 - Customer credit transfers

V 1.1.1 - Customer transfers sent

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument paiement]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	SEPA CAPABLE	INITIATION MODE [Mode d'initiation]	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF THE BENEFICIARY BANK [Pays de destination de la BQE BEN]	Volume	Value	Currency
CREDIT TRANSFER [Virement]	CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] OTHER MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] OTHER NON MFIs (NON-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] UNKNOWN [Inconnu]	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]	YES [Oui] NO [Non]	PAPER [Papier] ELECTRONIC - FILE BATCH [Electronique – Lot] (ELECTRONIC – SINGLE) [Electronique – Unique] → SINGLE - Online banking e-payments[5] → SINGLE – WEB banking → SINGLE - OTHER				

V 1.1.2 - Customer transfers received

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument paiement]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	SENDING COUNTRY OF THE BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY [Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO]	Volume	Value	Currency
CREDIT TRANSFER [Virement]	CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] OTHER MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] OTHER NON MFIs (NON-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] UNKNOWN [Inconnu]	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]				

V 1.1.3 - Intermediated customer transfers

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument paiement]	CUSTOMER TYPE [Type client]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	DIRECTION OF THE OPERATION [Sens de l'opération]	SENDING COUNTRY OF THE BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY [Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO]	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF THE BENEFICIARY BANK [Pays de destination de la BQE BEN]	Volume	Value	Currency
CREDIT TRANSFER [Virement]	LU BANK [Banque LU] NON-LU BANK [Banque non-LU]	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]	SENT [Emis] RECEIVED [Reçu]					

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[5] Statistics required by the guideline ECB/2014/15 dated 4/04/2014.

V 1.1.4 - R-transactions related to SCT sent

R-transaction type [Type R-transaction]	Customer category [Catégorie client]	Settlement channel [Canal de règlement]	Country of destination of the beneficiary bank [Pays destin. BQE BEN] [6]	Volume	Value	Currency
Return Recall	Credit institution (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] Money Market Funds (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] Other MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] Non MFI Funds (non-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] Other non MFIs (non-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] Unknown [Inconnu]	Target Euro1 Step1 Step2 Equens On-us [7] Relation nostro-loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Other [Autre]				

V 1.1.5 - R-transactions related to SCT received

R-transaction type [8] [Type R-transaction]	Customer category [Catégorie client]	Settlement channel [Canal de règlement]	Sending country of the bank of the ordering party [Pays d'émission BQE DNO] [9]	Volume	Value	Currency
Return Recall	Credit institution (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] Money Market Funds (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] Other MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] Non MFI Funds (non-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] Other non MFIs (non-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] Unknown [Inconnu]	Target Euro1 Step1 Step2 Equens On-us [10] Relation nostro-loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Other [Autre]				

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[6] Of the initial SCT and not of the R-transaction.

[7] Reporting agents will send data regarding R-transactions that are settled via the settlement channel « on-us » only if they are able to.

[8] Are excluded of the reporting the camt.029 messages generated in case of a « negative answer to a recall message »

Messages generated by the CSM (clearing and settlement mechanism) to the Originator Bank are also excluded (example : pacs.002 mesages).

In the SCT scheme, there are not any Reject transactions initiated by the Beneficiary Bank to the Originator Bank.

[9] Of the initial SCT and not of the R-transaction.

[10] Reporting agents will send data regarding R-transactions that are settled via the settlement channel « on-us » only if they are able to.

Table V1.2 : Interbank credit transfers

V1.2.1 - Interbank transfers sent

Payment instrument type [Type instrument paiement]	Settlement channel [Canal de règlement]	Country of destination of the beneficiary bank [Pays de destination de la banque BEN]	Volume [Volume]	Value [Valeur]	Currency [Devise]
Credit transfer [Virement]	Target Euro1 Step1 Equens On-us Relation nostro-loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Other [Autre]				

V 1.2.2 - Interbank transfers received

Payment instrument type [Type instrument paiement]	Settlement channel [Canal de règlement]	Sending country of the bank of the ordering party [Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO]	Volume [Volume]	Value [Valeur]	Currency [Devise]
Credit transfer [Virement]	Target Euro1 Step1 Equens On-us Relation nostro-loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Other [Autre]				

V1.2.3 - Intermediated interbank transfers

Payment instrument type [Type instrument paiement]	Customer type [Type client]	Settlement channel [Canal de règlement]	Direction of the operation [Sens de l'opération]	Sending country of the bank of the ordering party [Pays d'émission de la BQE DNO]	Country of destination of the beneficiary bank [Pays de destination de la BQE BEN]	Volume	Valeur	Currency
Credit transfer [Virement]	Bank LU [Banque LU] Bank non-LU [Banque non-LU]	Target Euro1 Step1 Equens Relation nostro-loro PSP LU PSP non-LU Other [Autre]	Sent [Emis] Received [Reçu]					

Table V1.3 – Direct debits

V1.3.1 - Legacy direct debits

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument paiement]	TRANSMISSION CHANNEL [Canal de transmission]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Valeur]	CURRENCY [Devise]
DEBIT REQUEST [Demande de débit]	INTERBANK DIRECT DEBIT [Domiciliation interbancaire] DOM [DOM Cetrel] BILATERAL [Echange bilatéral] OTHER [Autre]	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]			

V1.3.2 - Settlement of payment card balances

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument paiement]	TRANSMISSION CHANNEL [Canal de transmission]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Valeur]	CURRENCY [Devise]
SETTLEMENT OF PAYMENT CARD BALANCE [Règlement du solde carte]	N/A	ON-US OTHER [Autre]			

V 1.3.3 - SDD transactions - Reporting as Debtor bank[11]

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument paiement]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	SDD SCHEME [Schéma SDD]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	COUNTRY OF THE CREDITOR'S BANK [Pays de la banque du créancier]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
DEBIT REQUEST [Demande de débit]	CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] OTHER MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] OTHER NON MFIs (NON-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] UNKNOWN [Inconnu]	CORE B2B	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]				

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[11] 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.

V 1.3.4 - R-transactions – SDD / Reporting as Debtor bank

R-TRANSACTION TYPE [Type R-transaction]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	SDD SCHEME [Schéma SDD]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	COUNTRY OF THE CREDITOR BANK [Pays de la banque du créancier]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
REJECT RETURN REVERSAL REFUND REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION	CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] OTHER MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] OTHER NON MFIs (NON-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] UNKNOWN [Inconnu]	CORE B2B	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]				

V 1.3.5 - SDD transactions - Reporting as Creditor bank[12]

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument paiement]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	SDD SCHEME [Schéma SDD]	INITIATION MODE [Mode d'initiation]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	COUNTRY OF THE DEBTOR BANK [Pays de la banque du débiteur]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
DEBIT REQUEST [Demande de débit]	CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] OTHER MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] OTHER NON MFIs (NON-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] UNKNOWN [Inconnu]	CORE B2B	ELECTRONIC -FILE BATCH ELECTRONIC - SINGLE	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]				

V 1.3.6 - R-transactions - SEPA Direct Debits / Reporting as creditor bank[13]

R-TRANSACTION TYPE [Type R-transaction]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	SDD SCHEME [Schéma SDD]	SETTLEMENT CHANNEL [Canal de règlement]	COUNTRY OF THE DEBTOR BANK [Pays de la banque du débiteur]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
REJECT[14] RETURN REVERSAL REFUND REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION	CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI) [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI) [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] OTHER MFIs (MFI) [Autres IFM (IFM)] NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI) [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] OTHER NON MFIs (NON-MFI) [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] UNKNOWN [Inconnu]	CORE B2B	TARGET EURO1 STEP1 STEP2 EQUENS ON-US RELATION NOSTRO-LORO PSP LU PSP NON-LU OTHER [Autre]				

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[12] On-us transactions: reporting agents report on-us transactions only if they are able to do so.
[13] On-us transactions : reporting agents report on-us transactions only if they are able to do so.
[14] The pacs.002 messages generated by the CSM to the Creditor Bank are excluded from the reporting.

Table V1.4 - Payment cards and terminals accepting payment cards

V1.4.1 - Stock taking of payment cards

Issuing / distribution card activity [Emission / distribution de cartes]	Payment instrument type [Type d'instrument de paiement]	Scheme [Schéma]	Volume customers[15] [Volume client]	Volume third parties[16] [Volume parties tierces]	Country[17] [Pays]	Float
ISSUING	**Debit card** [Carte de débit]	Maestro Vpay China UnionPay Other [Autre]				N/A
	Credit card or card with a delayed debit function [Carte de crédit ou carte ayant une fonction de débit différé]	Visa Mastercard Diner's Club American Express JCB[18] China UnionPay Other [Autre]				N/A
	Mixed card (debit + credit) [Carte mixte]	Visa Mastercard Other [Autre]				N/A
	Prepaid card (linked to a card scheme) [Carte prépayée affiliée à un schéma de cartes]	Visa Mastercard China UnionPay Other [Autre]				
	One-off card	Visa MasterCard JCB Proprietary Other [Autre]				N/A
	Cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account [Cartes permettant l'accès à de la monnaie électronique stockée sur un compte de monnaie électronique sur réseau]	Visa MasterCard JCB Other [Autre]				N/A
	Other cards [Autres cartes]	Visa MasterCard JCB Other [Autre]				N/A
DISTRIBUTION	**Debit cards** [Carte de débit]	Maestro Vpay China UnionPay Other [Autre]		N/A		N/A
	Credit card or card with a delayed debit function [Carte de crédit ou carte ayant une fonction de débit différé]	Visa Mastercard Diner's Club American Express JCB China UnionPay Other [Autre]		N/A		N/A
	Mixed card (debit + credit) [Carte mixte]	Visa Mastercard Other [Autre]		N/A		N/A
	Prepaid card (linked to a card scheme) [Carte prépayée affiliée à un schéma de cartes]	Visa Mastercard China UnionPay Other [Autre]		N/A		
	One-off card	Visa MasterCard JCB Proprietary Other [Autre]		N/A		N/A
	Cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account [Cartes permettant l'accès à de la monnaie électronique stockée sur un compte de monnaie électronique sur réseau]	Visa MasterCard JCB Other [Autre]		N/A		N/A
	Other cards [Autres cartes]	Visa MasterCard JCB Other [Autre]		N/A		N/A

[15] – Card issuing activity: the reporting agent reports the number of cards issued for its own customers. The reporting agent is the issuing entity.

– Card distribution activity: the reporting agent reports the number of cards distributed to its customers. The Reporting agent is not the card issuer.

[16] – Card issuing activity: the reporting agent reports the number of cards issued for customers of third parties (ex: distributors).

– Card distribution activity: N/A

[17] – 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.

[18] JCB = Japan Credit Bureau

V1.4.2 - Fundings and withdrawals on prepaid cards

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type d'instrument de paiement]	SCHEME [Schéma ou support]	OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	UNDERLYING PAYMENT INSTRUMENT [Intsrument de paiement sous-jacent]	Volume	Value	Currency
PREPAID CARD (LINKLED TO A CARD SCHEME) [Cartes prépayées affiliées à un schéma de carte]	VISA MASTERCARD CHINA UNIONPAY AUTRE	FUNDING [Chargement] WITHDRAWAL [Déchargement]	CASH [Espèces], SCT [SCT], SDD [SDD], PAYMENT CARD [Carte de paiement], OTHER [Autre]			

V1.4.3 - Number of terminals accepting payment cards

TERMINAL TYPE [Type de terminal]	VOLUME [Volume]	COUNTRY CODE [Code pays]
PAYMENT TERMINAL (POS)[19] [Terminal de paiement]		Country of the merchant
WITHDRAWAL TERMINAL (ATM[20]) [Terminal de retrait (GAB[21])]		Country of location
OF WHICH, ATM WITH A CREDIT TRANSFER FUNCTION [dont les GAB ayant une fonction de virement]		Country of location
OF WHICH, ATM WITH A (UN)LOADING FUNCTION [dont les GAB ayant une fonction de (dé)chargement]		Country of location
(UN)LOADING TERMINAL [Terminal de chargement]		Country of location
E-MONEY PAYMENT TERMINALS [Terminal de paiement en monnaie électronique]		Country of location

Table V1.5 - Card transactions - Issuing

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SCHEME [Schéma]	OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	TERMINAL TYPE [Type de terminal]	ACCEPTANCE MODE [Mode d'acceptation]	COUNTRY OF TRANSACTION[22] [Pays de la transaction]	Volume	Value	Currency
DEBIT CARD CREDIT CARD OR CARD WITH DELAYED DEBIT FUNCTION MIXED CARD PREPAID CARD « ONE-OFF CARD » CARDS WHICH GIVE ACCESS TO E-MONEY STORED ON A SOFTWARE BASED E-MONEY ACCOUNT OTHER CARD	MAESTRO VPAY VISA MASTERCARD DINERS' CLUB AMERICAN EXPRESS JCB CHINA UNIONPAY PROPRIÉTAIRE OTHER	ATM (WITHDRAWAL) ATM CASH DEPOSIT SALES CREDIT CASH ADVANCES AT POS TERMINALS OTHER	ATM ECO IMPRINTER POS OTHER	CHIP ONLINE CHIP OFFLINE MANUEL OFFLINE ONLINE STRONGER CUSTOMER AUTHENTICATION OTHER UNKNOWN				

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[19] POS = Point of Sale

[20] ATM = Automated Teller Machine

[21] GAB = Guichet Automatique de Banque

[22] It is the country of the merchant and not the country of the acquirer.

Table V1.6 - Card transactions - Acquiring

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SCHEME [Schéma]	OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	TERMINAL TYPE [Type de terminal]	ACCEPTANCE MODE [Mode d'acceptation]	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE CARD[23] [Pays d'origine de la carte]	COUNTRY OF TRANSACTION [Pays de la transaction][24]	Volume	Value	Currency
DEBIT CARD CREDIT CARD OR CARD WITH DELAYED DEBIT FUNCTION MIXED CARD PREPAID CARD « ONE-OFF CARD » CARDS WHICH GIVE ACCESS TO E-MONEY STORED ON A SOFTWARE BASED E-MONEY ACCOUNT OTHER CARD	MAESTRO VPAY VISA MASTERCARD DINERS' CLUB AMERICAN EXPRESS JCB CHINA UNIONPAY PROPRIÉTAIRE OTHER	ATM (WITHDRAWAL) ATM CASH DEPOSIT SALES CREDIT CASH ADVANCES AT POS TERMINALS OTHER	ATM ECO IMPRINTER POS OTHER	CHIP ONLINE CHIP OFFLINE MANUEL OFFLINE ONLINE STRONGER CUSTOMER AUTHENTICATION OTHER UNKNOWN					

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[23] It is the country of the bank where the payment card has been issued (identified by the BIN code of the card).

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

Table V1.7 – Checks and Money orders

V1.7.1 - Checks and Money orders issued

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	TRANSMISSION CHANNEL [Canal de transmission]	COUNTRY OF RECEPTION [Pays de réception]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Valeur]	CURRENCY [Devise]
POSTAL ORDER [Chèque d'assignation] CHECK [Autre chèque] MONEY ORDER [Mandat de paiement]	BILATERAL EXCHANGE [échange bilateral], ON-US, WESTERN UNION, MONEYGRAM, OTHER [Autre]				

V1.7.2 - Checks and Money orders received

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	TRANSMISSION CHANNEL [Canal de transmission]	ISSUING COUNTRY [Pays d'émission]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Valeur]	CURRENCY [Devise]
CHECK [Chèques] MONEY ORDER [Mandat de paiement]	BILATERAL EXCHANGE [échange bilateral], ON-US, WESTERN UNION, MONEYGRAM, OTHER [Autre]				

Table V1.8 - Software based e-money schemes

V1.8.1 - Stock-taking of software based e-money schemes' accounts

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SUPPORT TYPE [Type de support]	ACTIVITY LEVEL [Niveau d'activité]	ACCOUNT TYPE [Type de compte]	VOLUME OWN CUSTOMER [Volume – clients]	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCCY OF THE ACCOUNT HOLDER [Pays de résidence du détenteur du compte]	FLOAT	CURRENCY FLOAT [Devise float]
ELECTRONIC MONEY SCHEME (EMS) [Schéma de Monnaie Electronique (SME)]	SOFTWARE [Réseau]	ACTIVE [actif] INACTIVE [inactif]	PROFESSIONAL [professionnel] PRIVATE [private]				

V1.8.2 - Stock-taking of terminals accepting e-money schemes
→ The items related to this sub-table are collected in the sub-table V1.4.3.

V1.8.3 – Software based funding and withdrawal transactions in e-money

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SUPPORT TYPE [Type de support]	OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	[UNDERLYING PAYMENT INSTRUMENT] [Instrument de paiement sous-jacent]	COUNTRY OF INTERACTION [Pays d'interaction]	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF ACCOUNT HOLDER [Pays de résidence du détenteur du compte]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
ELECTRONIC MONEY SCHEME (EMS) [Schéma de Monnaie Electronique (SME)]	SOFTWARE [Réseau]	FUNDING [Chargement] WITHDRAWAL [Déchargement] MERCHANT FUNDING [Chargement marchand] MERCHANT WITHDRAWAL [Déchargement marchand]	SCT SDD PAYMENT CARD [Carte de paiement] OTHER [Autre]					

V1.8.4 - Software based e-money transfers

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SUPPORT TYPE [Type de support]	TRANSFER TYPE [Type de transfert]	COUNTRY OF THE EMS OF THE DEBTOR [Pays du SME du débiteur]	COUNTRY OF THE EMS OF THE CREDITOR [Pays du SME du créancier]	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF THE DEBTOR [Pays de résidence du débiteur]	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF CREDITOR [Pays de résidence du créancier]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
ELECTRONIC MONEY SCHEME (EMS) [Schéma de Monnaie Electronique (SME)]	SOFTWARE [Réseau]	PURCHASE [Achat] P2P UNKOWN [inconnu]							

V1.8.5 - Initiation mode of software based e-money transfers

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	INITIATION MODE [Mode d'initiation]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
ELECTRONIC MONEY SCHEME (EMS) [Schéma de Monnaie Electronique (SME)]	DEBIT REQUEST IN EM 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 [Autre]			

Table V1.9 - Card based e-money schemes

V1.9.1 - Stock taking of card based e-money schemes

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SUPPORT TYPE [Type de support]	VOLUME [Volume]	FLOAT
ELECTRONIC MONEY SCHEME (EMS) [Schéma de Monnaie Electronique (SME)]	CARD [Cartes]		

V1.9.2 - Stock taking of terminals accepting e-money schemes

→ The items related to this sub-table are collected in the sub-table V1.4.3.

V1.9.3 - E-money fundings and withdrawals in card based schemes

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SUPPORT TYPE [Type de support]	OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	ISSUING COUNTRY [Pays d'émission de la carte]	COUNTRY OF TRANSACTION OF THE FUNDING / WITHDRAWAL [Pays de la transaction de (dé)chargement]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
ELECTRONIC MONEY SCHEME (EMS) [Schéma de Monnaie Electronique (SME)]	CARD [Cartes]	FUNDING [Chargement] WITHDRAWAL [Déchargement]					

V1.9.4 - E-money transfers in card based schemes

PAYMENT INSTRUMENT TYPE [Type instrument de paiement]	SUPPORT TYPE [Type de support]	TRANSFER TYPE [Type de transfert]	COUNTRY OF THE EMS OF THE DEBTOR [Pays du SME du débiteur]	COUNTRY OF THE EMS OF THE CREDITOR [Pays du SME du créancier]	VOLUME	VALUE	CURRENCY
ELECTRONIC MONEY SCHEME (EMS) [Schéma de Monnaie Electronique (SME)]	CARD [Cartes]	PURCHASE [Achat] P2P UNKOWN [inconnu]					

Table V1.10 – Stock taking of payment accounts

ACCOUNT CATEGORY [Catégorie de compte]	VOLUME [Volume]
PAYMENT ACCOUNT [Compte de paiement]	

Table V1.11 – OTC cash transactions

OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Value]	CURRENCY [Devise]
OTC CASH WITHDRAWALS [Retrait d'espèces au guichet de banque] **OTC** CASH DEPOSITS [Dépôt en espèces au guichet de banque]			

Table V1.12 – Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device

OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	DIRECTION OF THE OPERATION [Sens de l'opération]	SENDING/RECEIVING COUNTRY [Pays d'émission / de réception]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Valeur]	CURRENCY [Devise]
TRANSACTIONS VIA TELECOMMUNICATION, DIGITAL OR IT DEVICE [Transactions réalisées au moyen d'un dispositif de telecommunication, numérique ou informatique]	**SENT** [Emis] **RECEIVED** [Reçu]				

Table V1.13 - Credits to the accounts by simple book entry

OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Valeur]	CURRENCY [Devise]
INTEREST PAYMENT BY THE BANK [Paiement d'intérêts par la banque] **COUPONS & DIVIDENDS PAID BY THE BANK** [Paiement de coupons et de dividendes par la banque] **DISBURSAL OF THE AMOUNT OF A LOAN TO THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE CUSTOMER** [Montant des prêts mis à disposition par la banque à ses clients par le crédit de leur compte courant] ~~**CREDITS RELATING TO FINANCIAL ASSETS**~~ ~~[Crédits relatifs à des actifs financiers]~~ **CREDITS RELATING TO SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT FUNDS** [Crédits relatifs à des titres et des fonds d'investissement] **CREDITS RELATING TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS (FOREX)** [Crédits relatifs à des transactions de change] **OTHER** [Autre]	**CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI)** [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] **MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI)** [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] **OTHER MFIS (MFI)** [Autres IFM (IFM)] **NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI)** [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] **OTHER NON MFIS (NON-MFI)** [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] **UNKNOWN** [Inconnu]			

Table V1.14 - Debits from the account by simple book entry

OPERATION TYPE [Type d'opération]	CUSTOMER CATEGORY [Catégorie client]	VOLUME [Volume]	VALUE [Valeur]	CURRENCY [Devise]
CHARGE OF INTEREST BY THE BANK [Intérêts prélevés par la banque] **DEDUCTION OF BANKING FEES** [Frais bancaires prélevés par la banque] **PAYMENT OF TAXES LINKED TO FINANCIAL ASSETS** [Impôts et taxes relatifs à des actifs financiers prélevés par la banque] **REPAYMENTS OF THE AMOUNT OF A LOAN** [Remboursements du montant de prêts accordés à des clients] ~~**DEBITS RELATING TO FINANCIAL ASSETS**~~ ~~[Débits relatifs à des actifs financiers]~~ **DEBITS RELATING TO SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT FUNDS** [Débits relatifs à des titres et des fonds d'investissement] **DEBITS RELATING TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS (FOREX)** [Débits relatifs à des transactions de change] **OTHER** [AUTRE]	**CREDIT INSTITUTION (MFI)** [Etablissement de crédit (IFM)] **MONEY MARKET FUNDS (MFI)** [Fonds monétaires (IFM)] **OTHER MFIS (MFI)** [Autres IFM (IFM)] **NON MFI FUNDS (NON-MFI)** [Fonds non-monétaires (non-IFM)] **OTHER NON MFIS (NON-MFI)** [Autres non-IFM (non-IFM)] **UNKNOWN** [Inconnu]			

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING TABLES

CREDIT TRANSFERS

Credit transfers include customer payments and interbank payments. These are reported in two different tables, V1.1 and V1.2 respectively. Each of these two tables contains three sub-tables relating to payment transactions, the first one is dedicated to credit transfers sent, the second to credit transfers received and the third one to credit transfers executed as an intermediary. The reporting of customer transfers (table V1.1) furthermore includes data on SCT R-transactions (sub-tables V1.1.4 and V1.1.5).

In the present collection, three perspectives are considered for credit transfers: BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY, BENEFICIARY BANK and INTERMEDIARY BANK (PSP). Regarding own account operations, we consider the reporting agent to have either both the roles of ORDERING PARTY and BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY or both the roles of BENEFICIARY and BENEFICIARY BANK.

For more details regarding these three perspectives as well as other important concepts relating to credit transfers' reporting requirements, please refer to: Credit transfers – General principles, on page 37 and Credit transfers – Examples of reporting on page 41 of the present document.

CUSTOMER CREDIT TRANSFERS (TABLE V1.1)
[VIREMENTS DE CLIENTÈLE]

A customer transfer is a transfer where at least one of the counterparts is not a bank (except 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.

Only transactions performed from a payment account or received on a payment account and using a payment instrument (credit transfer) have to be reported in the monthly collection.

Customer transfers include standing orders. These should be considered as electronic credit transfers.

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.

V1.1.1. CUSTOMER TRANSFERS – SENT refers to customer credit transfers sent by the reporting agent in its role of the bank of the ordering party.

V1.1.2. CUSTOMER TRANSFERS – RECEIVED refers to customer credit transfers received by the reporting agent in its role of the bank of the beneficiary.

V1.1.3. CUSTOMER TRANSFERS – INTERMEDIATION refers to customer credit transfers sent and received by the reporting agent in its role of intermediary bank for the account of other banks' customers.

V1.1.4. R-TRANSACTIONS – SCT SENT refers to R-transactions relating to SCT sent.

V1.1.5. R-TRANSACTIONS – SCT RECEIVED refers to R-transactions relating to SCT received.

For more details regarding R-transactions, please refer to: SEPA R-transactions – General principles on page 53, **SEPA R- transactions – Scope of the reporting** on page 54 and SEPA (R)-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flowson page 55 of the present document.

INTERBANK CREDIT TRANSFERS (TABLE V1.2)
[VIREMENTS INTERBANCAIRES]

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 (effective payments and not "notes" or "Advice") is based on messages SWIFT MT2xx[25], 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 ordering party and\or the beneficiary 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.

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

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

MT204 (Financial Markets Direct Debit Message) are to be considered as direct debits[26], whatever their nature: foreign-exchange transactions, treasury operations, documentary credits, dealing room operations.

V1.2.1. INTERBANK TRANSFERS – SENT. Interbank credit transfers sent by by the reporting agent in its role of the bank of the ordering party.

V1.2.2. INTERBANK TRANSFERS – RECEIVED. Interbank credit transfers received by the reporting agent in its role of the bank of the beneficiary.

V1.2.3. INTERBANK TRANSFERS – INTERMEDIATION. Interbank credit transfers sent and received by the reporting agent in its role of intermediary bank for the account of another bank.

DIRECT DEBITS (TABLE V1.3)
[DOMICILIATIONS]

A direct debit is a transfer request submitted by the creditor (via the creditor bank) to the debtor (via the debtor bank) as a request to debit its account.

Two types of direct debits are collected in these statistics, the legacy direct debit (sub-table V1.3.1) and the SEPA direct debit (sub-tables V1.3.3 to V1.3.5). The flows of information are different in these two types of direct debits.

LEGACY DIRECT DEBITS

The creditor bank is generally not involved in the flow of information[27] and does not report direct debits, only the debtor bank reports the direct debit transactions.

The reporting of the legacy direct debits does not cover R-type operations[28].

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.

SEPA DIRECT DEBITS (SDD)

A SEPA Direct Debit is a direct debit as defined by the EPC.

The flow of information 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 V 1.3.3 - SDD transactions - Reporting as Debtor bank and in the sub-table V 1.3.5 - SDD transactions - Reporting as Creditor bank.

In the SDD, gross debit requests are collected.

The reporting of SDD transactions covers R-type operations.

▫ ▫ ▫ REMARKS ON THE REPORTING OF DIRECT DEBITS ▫ ▫ ▫

▪ INTERBANK DIRECT DEBITS are also 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 reporting agent is able to specifically identify the settlement of payment card balances, the latter is reported separately in the dedicated sub-table V1.3.2. In case this identification cannot be made, the debit side of the operation corresponding to the payment of payment card balances is thus included in the sub-table V1.3.1 dedicated to the legacy directs debits or in the sub-table V1.3.3 dedicated to SDD.

Credit cards for which the settlement is made by a debit request[29] should be reported in the sub-table V1.3.1 or in the sub-table V1.3.3 dedicated to SDD.

V1.3.1. LEGACY DIRECT DEBITS refers to legacy customer direct debits (non-SEPA) and of interbank debits.

V1.3.2. SETTLEMENT OF PAYMENT CARD BALANCES refers to the settlement of credit cards balances.

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

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

[28] Operations of R-type or R-transactions refer to Refund, Reject, Return, Recall etc… In the legacy model of direct debits, it is difficult for banks to provide data on operations of R-type.

[29] Example: AMEX, DINERS' CLUB.

V1.3.3. SDD – DEBTOR BANK TRANSACTIONS refers to SEPA direct debit requests received by the reporting agent in its role of debtor bank.

V1.3.4. SDD – DEBTOR BANK R-TRANSACTIONS refers to R-transactions relating to SDDs reported by the reporting agent in the sub-table V1.3.3.

V1.3.5. SDD – CREDITOR BANK TRANSACTIONS refers to SEPA direct debit requests issued by the reporting agent in its role of creditor bank.

V1.3.6. SDD – CREDITOR BANK R-TRANSACTIONS refers to R-transactions relating to SDDs reported by the reporting agent in the sub-table V1.3.5.

For more details regarding R-transactions, please refer to: SEPA R-transactions – General principles on page 53, **SEPA R- transactions – Scope of the reporting** on page 54 and SEPA (R)-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flowson page 55 of the present document.

PAYMENT CARDS & TERMINALS

PAYMENT CARDS & TERMINALS ACCEPTING PAYMENT CARDS (TABLE V1.4)
[CARTES ET TERMINAUX DE PAIEMENT]

This table provides information on the number of payment cards (Sub-table V1.4.1) and payment terminals (sub-table V1.4.3) as well as the fundings and withdrawals performed on prepaid cards (sub-table V1.4.2).

V1.4.1. STOCK-TAKING OF PAYMENT CARDS consists of an inventory of the payment cards in circulation at the end of the reporting period. Only ACTIVE CARDS should be reported.

A distinction is made between card issuing and card distribution activity (ISSUING/DISTRIBUTION CARD ACTIVITY). Another distinction is made between cards issued for the issuers' own customers and cards issued for third parties' customers (VOLUME CUSTOMERS / VOLUME THIRD PARTIES). For further details on these distinctions see section Reporting requirements relating to payment statistics: concepts and definitions page 22.

V1.4.2. FUNDINGS AND WITHDRAWALS ON PREPAID CARDS lists the operations of funding and withdrawal on prepaid cards affiliated to a card scheme during the reporting period.

V1.4.3. NUMBER OF TERMINALS ACCEPTING PAYMENT CARDS consists of the stock of terminals (POS, ATM, loading terminals) belonging to the reporting agent at the end of the reporting period. If the terminal does not belong to a payment service provider (ex: POS belonging to merchants), the servicing acquirer should report these terminals

CARD TRANSACTIONS – ISSUING (TABLE V1.5)
[TRANSACTIONS CARTES – ACTIVITÉ D'ÉMISSION DE CARTES]
This table reflects the activity performed by means of payment cards issued by the institution (issuing activity) during the reporting period.

CARD TRANSACTIONS – ACQUIRING (TABLE V1.6)
[TRANSACTIONS CARTES – ACTIVITÉ D'ACQUISITION DE CARTES]
This table reflects the payment card acquiring activity during the reporting period.

CHECKS & MONEY ORDERS (TABLE V1.7)
[CHÈQUES & MANDATS DE PAIEMENT]
This table reflects the activity performed by means of checks and money orders.

V1.7.1. CHECKS & MONEY ORDERS - ISSUED reflects the payment activity performed by means of checks, respectively by money orders issued.

V1.7.2. CHECKS & MONEY ORDERS - RECEIVED reflects the activity performed by means of checks, respectively by money orders received.

E-MONEY

SOFTWARE BASED E-MONEY SCHEMES (TABLE V1.8)
[SCHÉMA DE MONNAIE ÉLECTRONIQUE SUR RÉSEAU]

This table reflects the level of e-money (EM) use on software based schemes.

V1.8.1. STOCK-TAKING OF SOFTWARE BASED EMS ACCOUNTS reflects the number of e-money accounts.

V1.8.3. SOFTWARE BASED FUNDING & WITHDRAWAL TRANSACTIONS IN E-MONEY lists the operations of software based fundings and withdrawals on EMS.

V1.8.4. SOFTWARE BASED E-MONEY TRANSFERS reflects EM transfers performed on software based EMS (purchase and P2P transactions).

V1.8.5. INITIATION MODE OF SOFTWARE BASED E-MONEY TRANSFERS informs on the initiation mode of e-money transfers performed on software based EMS.

CARD-BASED E-MONEY SCHEMES (TABLE V1.9)
[SCHÉMA DE MONNAIE ÉLECTRONIQUE SUR CARTE]

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

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. Example : e-money stored on an e-money account.

V1.9.1. STOCK-TAKING OF CARD-BASED EMS consists in an inventory of EMS cards.

V1.9.3. CARD-BASED FUNDING & WITHDRAWAL TRANSACTIONS IN E-MONEY lists the operations of card-based fundings and withdrawals on EMS

V1.9.4. CARD-BASED E-MONEY TRANSFERS lists EM transfers performed on card-based EMS (purchase and P2P transactions)

PAYMENT ACCOUNTS IN COMMERCIAL BANK MONEY (TABLE V1.10)
[COMPTES DE PAIEMENT EN MONNAIE SCRIPTURALE]

This table consists of an inventory of payment accounts in commercial bank money - opened by the reporting agent for its customers.

For more details, please refer to the definition of payment account provided in the following part of this document: *Reporting requirements relating to payment statistics: concepts and definitions* starting on page 22.

OTC CASH TRANSACTIONS (TABLE V1.11)
[OPÉRATIONS EN ESPÈCES RÉALISÉES AU GUICHET DE LA BANQUE]

This table lists over-the-counter cash transactions, i.e. OTC cash withdrawals (« retraits en espèces ») and OTC cash deposits (« dépôts en espèces ») performed on payment accounts. Note that foreign exchange transactions for which bank notes are exchanged against bank notes in another currency do not fall under the scope of the V reports.

TRANSACTIONS VIA TELECOMMUNICATION, DIGITAL OR IT DEVICE (TABLE V1.12)
[TRANSACTIONS RÉALISÉES AU MOYEN D'UN DISPOSITIF DE TÉLÉCOMMUNICATION, NUMÉRIQUE OU INFORMATIQUE]

This concerns all payment transactions for which the consent of the payer was given by means of a telecommunication, digital or IT device and for which the payment was made to the operator of the system or to the telecommunication or IT network, acting only as an intermediary between the user of payment services and the provider of goods or services.

This table however does not aim at collecting payments initiated through DigiCash or similar services to connect to bank accounts. Please also refer to point 7 of the annex of the PSD1.

BOOK ENTRIES

OPERATIONS TO/FROM THE ACCOUNT BY SIMPLE BOOK ENTRY (TABLE V1.13 & V1.14)

[OPÉRATIONS RÉALISÉES SUR LE COMPTE PAR SIMPLE ÉCRITURE COMPTABLE]

These tables reflect transactions initiated by a payment service provider (PSP) without a specific payment instruction and executed by simple book entry.

The tables relate to scriptural money and not to electronic money (as defined in the Electronic Money Directive).

For further details on book entries see section Reporting requirements relating to payment statistics: concepts and definitions page 22.

V1.13. CREDITS TO THE ACCOUNTS BY SIMPLE BOOK ENTRY refers to book entry operations credited on the customer's account.

V1.14. DEBITS FROM THE ACCOUNT BY SIMPLE BOOK ENTRY refers to book entry operations debited from the customer's account.

Reporting instructions pertaining to payment statistics

Technical requirements for the transmission of payment statistics

The table below provides general information on the technical requirements relating to the format of payment data in V-reports. For detailed information on the transmission of xml files, please refer to annex 2 of BCL regulation 2011/N°9 and 2015/N°20.

Item	Description
Content of the header of each table	▫ ~~Frequency~~ End-month date ▫ ~~Period~~ Closing date ▫ ~~Category of institution[30]~~ Reporter ID (type and code [31]) ▫ ~~Name of the institution~~ Currency ▫ ~~Identification number (NOSIG)[32]~~ Layout
Reporting of lines showing activity (Data lines)	For every table or sub-table, only the combinations / 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.
Negative values	Figures have to be reported in their absolute value. Negative values are not accepted by the system.
Transmission of tables	Tables can be sent separately. However, sub-tables pertaining to one table have to be sent together. Example: the sub-tables relative to customer transfers. The reporting should include all the tables. If the reporting agent has no activity for one of the payment instruments, an empty table - or table without data - should be sent to the BCL. In this case, the file should only contain the "header".
Sending corrections	Note that when resubmitting a table for a given period, the new table erases the former one. In particular, if a table contains several sub-tables, all the sub tables need to be resubmitted when sending corrections. Even if the corrections concern only one sub-table.

Reporting requirements relating to payment statistics: concepts and definitions

The detailed reporting requirements are arranged alphabetically by term. The list contains all entries in the reporting tables, as well as relevant definitions which are applicable to the related tables.

The definitions present the following information:

- General definition and detailed description of the item
- Name of the related (sub-)table(s)
- Possible values accepted for the item

Note: the document "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)[33] provide valuable information on the reporting of payment transactions. The reporting agents are kindly requested to refer to it also.

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[30] Number provided by the CSSF.

TERM	DEFINITION	TABLE
ACCEPTANCE MODE	The ACCEPTANCE MODE refers to the payment cards transaction authorization process. The various possible values are: – 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. – 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. – IMPRINTER (MANUAL): an imprint of the credit card is taken manually. This acceptance mode will be also mentioned in the case of transactions for which the type of terminal is "Autre". – STRONGER CUSTOMER AUTHENTICATION: procedure based on the use of two or more of the following elements – categorised as knowledge, ownership and inherence (often referred to as two factor authentication): 1. something only the user knows (ex: static password, code, personal identification number). 2. something only the user possesses (ex: token, smart card, mobile phone. 3. something the user is (ex: 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. – OTHER: for any other acceptance mode than those mentioned in the list. – UNKOWN: 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. *Possible values:* **CHIP ONLINE, CHIP OFFLINE MANUEL, OFFLINE, ONLINE, STRONGER CUSTOMER AUTHENTICATION, OTHER, UNKNOWN**	V1.5 V1.6
ACCOUNT CATEGORY	It refers to payment accounts. *Possible values:* **PAYMENT ACCOUNT** Remark : the table V1.10 initially refered to « account type ». For the purpose of internal consistency, the name has been changed to « account category ». The content of the collection is not modified.	V1.10
ACCOUNT TYPE	It indicates if the account is owned by a professional or a private customer. An account that is held by a merchant is a professional account. All other accounts are considered as private accounts. *Possible values:* **PROFESSIONAL, PRIVATE**	V1.8.1
ACQUIRING CARD ACTIVITY	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* PAYMENT CARDS & TERMINALS, PAGE 19	
ACTIVE CARD	An active card is a card with which payment transactions can be performed and respecting the following criteria: the card is not expired, the contract related to the card was not cancelled and the card was not permanently blocked. Only active cards should be reported.	V1.4 V1.5 V1.6
ACTIVITY LEVEL	– Payment cards: an active card is a card with which payment transactions can be performed 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. – E-money: it distinguishes active e-money accounts/cards from those which are inactive. E-money accounts/cards are qualified as active if they are not blocked and if transactions took place during the	V1.4.1 V1.8.1 V1.9.1

TERM	DEFINITION	TABLE
	previous twelve months. *Possible values:* **ACTIVE, INACTIVE**	
BANK	The term BANK refers to any institution providing payment services to users. It covers not only banking institutions but also payment institutions, e-money institutions as well as the Entreprise des Postes et Télécommunications (EPT) and any providing payment services.	
BOOK ENTRY	Operation initiated by a payment service provider (PSP) without any specific payment instruction from the account holder and executed by simple book entry, i.e. without the use of a traditional payment instrument, in scriptural money. Remarks: – Book entries transactions are generally related to an underlying contrat (ex.: mortgage, securities orders). They are performed as a consequence of this contract. Book entries are not initiated by the ordering party (ex: interests fees related to mortgages). Examples of fees considered as book entries: transaction fees, research fees, nostro fees, fees related to liquidations of accounts, taxes on financial assets, penalty for early payment of a credit. – Only operations performed on customer payment accounts have to be reported. Operations relating to the own activity of the reporting agent do not have to be reported. – Foreign exchange transaction for which no bank notes are handed out are to be reflected under book entries (V1.13 and V1.14). On the other hand foreign exchange transactions involving bank notes are to be reported under V1.11 OTC cash transactions. – Book entries are to be reported if they are booked separately from the underlying payment transaction on the payment account. Payments for which fees are deducted or added, not booked separately on the payment account, do not need to be reported distinctly. More generally, it is the amounts in the books of the reporting agent that are to be reported. Examples: 1. If a bank books a loan reimbursement to a customer (to report under V.1.14) and the payment account is debited separately for the principal amount and the interest charges, then these are to be reported separately in the different V.1.14 categories. If the reimbursement is debited as a single amount it is to be reported under the transaction cycle category (here "repayments of the amount of a loan"). 2. Banking fees cumulated with interest charges and taxes would be reported under "Deduction of Banking Fees" if booked as a single amount on the customers' payment accounts. 3. Banks paying salaries via book entries on payment accounts are to report them under "other".	
	CREDIT TO THE ACCOUNT BY SIMPLE BOOK ENTRY Operation to the customers' payment account by simple book entry concerns a credit transaction. Example: interest payment by the bank to customers These data are excluded from reporting in other V-tables (no double reporting).	V1.13
	DEBIT FROM THE ACCOUNT BY SIMPLE BOOK ENTRY Operation to the customers' payment account by simple book entry concerns a debit transaction. Example: fees charged to the customers by the bank. These data are excluded from reporting in other V-tables (no double reporting).	V1.14
CHECK	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* Table V1.7 – Checks and Money orders, **PAGE 14** A scriptural means of payment normalized with which the account holder gives the order to his bank to pay to the beneficiary of the check the sum registered on this one. – Postal order refers to checks in use with the EPT. – Check refers to 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.	V1.7

Term	Definition	Table
Country	*Possible values:* COUNTRY CODE. IDENTIFIED BY THE 2-LETTER ISO 3166 COUNTRY CODE	
	SENDING COUNTRY OF THE BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY/COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF THE BANK OF THE BENEFICIARY – 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. – 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.	V1.1 V1.2
	COUNTRY OF THE CREDITOR BANK / COUNTRY OF THE DEBTOR BANK : These columns concern the SEPA direct debits only. 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.	V1.3.3 V1.3.4 V1.3.5 V1.3.6
	COUNTRY ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.1: – ISSUING activity (upper part of the table): it refers to the country of the third party or distributor. – DISTRIBUTION activity (lower part of the table): it refers to the country of card issuer. ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.3: – POS: it refers to the country of the merchant. – ATM: it refers to the country of location. – (UN)LOADING TERMINAL: it refers to the country of location. – E-MONEY PAYMENT TERMINAL: it refers to the country of location. ▪ TABLE V1.5: – COUNTRY OF TRANSACTION: it refers to the country where the transaction takes place. ▪ TABLE V1.6: – COUNTRY OF TRANSACTION: it refers to the country where the transaction takes place. – COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE CARD: it refers to the country of issuance of the card (country code of the BIN code of the card).	V1.4.1 V1.4.3 V1.5 V1.6
	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).	V1.7
	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF THE ACCOUNT HOLDER It refers to the country of residence of the e-money account holder.	V1.8.1 V1.8.3
	COUNTRY OF INTERACTION – FUNDING operation: the country of interaction indicates the country of origin of the funding process. Funding from a payment card: country identified by the BIN of the card. Funding from credit transfer or a SDD: country identified by the IBAN. – WITHDRAWALS operations: the country of interaction indicates the country where the money goes.	V1.8.3
	COUNTRY OF THE EMS OF THE DEBTOR/CREDITOR It informs, in the case of a transfer received, on the country of the EMS of the ordering party of the transfer and of which the e-money account or the card is debited. It informs, in the case of a transfer sent, on the country of the EMS of the beneficiary of the transfer and of which the e-money account or the card is credited.	V1.8.4 V1.9.4
	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF THE DEBTOR/CREDITOR – COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF THE DEBTOR: it informs on the country of residence of the account holder of which the account is debited.	V1.8.4

Term	Definition	Table
	– Country of residence of the creditor: it informs on the country of residence of the account holder of which the account is credited.	
	Issuing country of the card It refers to the country of issuance of the card (country code of the BIN code of the card).	V1.9.3
	Country of the transaction of the funding / withdrawal It informs on the country where the funding/withdrawal, has been performed.	V1.9.3
	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.	V1.12
Credit transfer	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:*Credit transfers, page 17	V1.1 V1.2
Currency	Currency (of transaction) : The currency of transaction refers to the currency in which the transaction was initiated. It may differ from the accounting currency of the reporting agent. Example: transaction performed in USD with the accounting currency of the reporting agent being the euro: the Currency of transaction will show «USD ». The value of this transaction (column "Value") will be converted into euro. *Possible values:* Currency code identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. N.B.: all the currencies, in which transactions were settled, are to be reported. Currency float : The currency of the float indicates the currency of the account on which the float is stored. *Possible values:* Currency code identified by the 3-letter ISO 4217 code. N.B.: all the currencies, in which settled float exist at the end of the reporting period, are to be reported.	V1.1 V1.2 V1.3 V1.4.2 V1.5 V1.6 V1.7 V1.8 V1.11 V1.12 V1.13 V.14
Customer category	The customer category informs whether the customer of the reporting institution is a Monetary Financial Institution (MFI) or a non- Monetary Financial Institution (non-MFI). For more information regarding each customer category, please refer to: Customer category – General principles on page 48 and Customer category – Matching table between CDDP requirements & BCL definitions on page 49 of the present document. *Possible values:* Credit Institution, Money Market Funds, Other MFIs, Non-MFI Funds, Other non MFIs, Unknown. N.B.: – The value « unknown » should not be used: each institution is supposed to know its customers and, 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 was not foreseen in the matching table. – Customer type and Customer category are two different concepts.	V1.1.1 V1.1.2 V1.1.4 V1.1.5 V1.3.3 V1.3.4 V1.3.5 V1.3.6
Customer credit transfer	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* Customer credit transfers (Table V1.1), page 17	V1.1
Customer type	The customer type distinguishes the intermediation done for the account of Luxemburgish banks and non-Luxemburgish banks. The reporting institution will thus indicate if the customer type is Bank lu or Bank non-lu. – Specific case of a settlement via a nostro/loro relation and with the PSP being at the same time on the sending side and on the receiving side (PSP1 and PSP2): in this case, both transactions have to be reported, that is the transaction sent (direction of the operation = sent) and the transaction reveived (direction of the operation = received). The customer type Bank lu or Bank non-lu will in each case be	V1.1.3 V1.2.3

Term	Definition	Table
	indicated. – CUSTOMER TYPE and CUSTOMER CATEGORY are two different concepts. *Possible values:* **LU Bank, Non-LU Bank**	
DIRECT DEBIT	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* Direct debits *(Table V1.3),* PAGE 18	V1.3
DIRECTION OF THE OPERATION	The direction of the operation allows to distinguish transactions sent from transactions received. *Possible values:* **SENT, RECEIVED** ▪ SUB-TABLES V1.1.3 & V1.2.3: The direction of the operation allows to distinguish credit transfers sent from credit transfers received in systems and to measure the role of the reporting institution acting as PSPs. It applies only to sub-tables on intermediate credit transfers. ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.12: The direction of the operation allows to distinguish transfers sent from transfers received.	V1.1.3 V1.2.3 V1.12
ELECTRONICALLY INITIATED TRANSFERS	The instruction of these transfers is not paper based but initiated electronically by the ordering customer. This includes: – Faxes or other means, like banking services by telephone, in the case where no manual intervention is required. – Standing orders presented in paper 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).	V1.1.1
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.	V1.1.1
ELECTRONIC - SINGLE	Transfer initiated in an electronic way and individually, meaning that it is not part of a group of transfers initiated together. In the V-reports, 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 also INITIATION MODE hereafter.	V1.1.1
(ELECTRONIC) SINGLE - ONLINE BANKING E-PAYMENTS	Transfer initiated through online banking schemes and payment initiation services simultaneously to an online shopping transaction. Transfers initiated from the payment services « MY BANK » or « IDEAL » for instance, will be reported under this item. 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.	V1.1.1
(ELECTRONIC) SINGLE - WEB BANKING	Transfer initiated through the online banking scheme or web-banking scheme that the credit institution offers to its customers.	V1.1.1
(ELECTRONIC) SINGLE – OTHER	Transfer initiated on the basis of a single payment other than SINGLE - ONLINE BANKING E-PAYMENTS and SINGLE - WEB BANKING.	V1.1.1
E-MONEY	→ *Please refer to the European directive on electronic money.* → *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* E-MONEY*, page 19*	V1.8 V1.9
E-MONEY ACCOUNT	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.	V1.8

Term	Definition	Table
E-money scheme (EMS)	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 performed from a bank account.	V1.8 V1.9
Float	The concept of FLOAT applies to prepaid cards and to e-money schemes. It relates to the value - in the accounting currency - of e-money outstanding stored in prepaid cards (affiliated to a card scheme) or in Electronic Money Schemes (EMS) at the end of the reporting period. It informs more precisely on the prepaid value in circulation. ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.1: The FLOAT is an indicator of the value in circulation stored in prepaid cards affiliated to a card scheme (ex.: VISA Prepaid card). ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.8.1: The FLOAT of software based EMS indicates the prepaid amount on e-money (active) accounts (ex.: PayPal e-money account). ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.9.1: The FLOAT of card-based EMS indicates the prepaid amount on (active) e-money cards (ex.: MiniCash). *Possible value :* **VALUE OF THE FLOAT AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD, IN THE ACCOUNTING CURRENCY.**	V1.4.1 V1.8.1 V1.9.1
Interbank credit transfer	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* INTERBANK CREDIT TRANSFERS (TABLE V1.2)**, PAGE 17**	V1.2
Initiation mode	The initiation mode informs on the way a transaction has been initiated by the ordering party. ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.1.1: The initiation mode informs on the way credit transfers have been initiated by the ordering party. **Hierarchy of the different initiation modes to be reported:** Transfers initiated by the way of a paper based instruction (*Paper*). Transfers initiated by electronic way → *of which* Transfers initiated in a batch file (*Electronic - File batch*) → *of which* Transfers initiated on the basis of a unique transfer (*Electronic - Single*) → *of which* **Single - Online banking e-payments** → *of which* **Single – Web banking** → *of which* **Single - Other** ⚠ Important remarks: ▪ "Collective transfers" or bulk payments will be reported under « Electronic-file batch » When the reporting agent, for a specific initiation mode, is not able to distinguish 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). ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ 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 ».	V1.1.1 V1.3.5 V1.8.5

Term	Definition	Table
	Possible values: PAPER, ELECTRONIC – FILE BATCH, SINGLE – ONLINE BANKING E-PAYMENTS, SINGLE – WEB BANKING, SINGLE – OTHER ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.3.5: The initiation mode 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. Direct debits are mainly initiated in a 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. Possible values: ELECTRONIC - FILE BATCH, ELECTRONIC – SINGLE ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.8.5: Possible values: 1. DEBIT REQUEST IN EM INITIATED BY THE CREDITOR ON THE E-MONEY ACCOUNT OF THE DEBTOR 2. CARDS WHICH GIVE ACCESS TO E-MONEY STORED ON A SOFTWARE BASED E-MONEY ACCOUNT 3. TRANSFER REQUEST INITIATED BY THE DEBTOR FROM HIS E-MONEY ACCOUNT 4. OTHER	
ISSUING/ DISTRIBUTION CARD ACTIVITY	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* PAYMENT CARDS & TERMINALS, PAGE 19 The reporting agent is requested to report its issuing and its distribution card activity separately. – 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 license[34] 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 customers" informs on the number of cards issued to the own customers of the reporting agent wherease the column "volume third parties" 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 bears the financial risk linked to the issued cards towards the card schemes. – 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. Possible values: ISSUING, DISTRIBUTION	V1.4.1
OPERATION TYPE	▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.2: It refers to the type of operation performed on a prepaid card: a funding or a withdrawal. A funding or a withdrawal on a prepaid card is a transfer of a monetary value which consists in a deposit, respectively in a withdrawal on the prepaid card. Possible values: FUNDING, WITHDRAWAL ▪ TABLES V1.5 & V1.6: – ATM refers to cash withdrawals at an Automatic Teller Machine (GAB)	V1.4.2 V1.5 V1.6 V1.8.3 V1.9.3 V1.11 V1.12 V1.13

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

Term	Definition	Table
	– Sales refers to purchase operations paid by a payment card.	V1.14
	– Credit refers to refund operations made by the merchant	
	– Cash advances at POS terminals refers to 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 sales transactions (i.e.: "operation type =sales" + "terminal type=POS").	
	– ATM cash deposit refers to 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.	
	– Other	
	NB: the non-monetary operations performed 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 performed by means of payment instruments.	
	Possible values: **ATM (withdrawal), ATM cash deposits, Sales, Credit, Other**	
	▪ Sub-tables V1.8.3 and V1.9.3:	
	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 fundings/chargements marchands » and withdrawals will be reported as « merchant withdrawal/déchargements marchands ».	
	Possible values:	
	▫ Sub-table V1.8.3 : **Funding, Withdrawal, Merchant Funding, Merchant Withdrawal**	
	▫ Sub-table V1.9.3 : **Funding, Withdrawal**	
	▪ Table V1.11:	
	Only OTC cash transactions on payment accounts should be reported. OTC cash deposits include deposits on own accounts as well as deposits on the account by third parties. Cassettes deposits at the bank's branches should also be reported in table V1.11.	
	ATM cash deposits should however be reported in tables V1.5 and/or V1.6, not in table V1.11.	
	Possible values: **OTC cash withdrawals, OTC cash deposits**	
	▪ Table V1.12:	
	Possible values: **Transactions via telecommunications, digital or IT device**	
	▪ Table V1.13:	
	Possible values:	
	– **Interest payment by the bank**	
	– **Coupons and dividends paid by the bank**	
	– **Disbursal of the amount of a loan to the current account of the customer**	
	– **Credits relating to securities and investments funds**	
	– **Credits relating to foreign exchange transactions (FOREX)**	
	– **Other credits to the account by simple book entry**	
	▪ Table V1.14:	
	Possible values:	
	– **Charge of interest by the bank**	
	– **Deduction of banking fees**	
	– **Payment of taxes linked to financial assets**	
	– **Repayments of the amount of a loan**	
	– **Debits relating to securities and investments funds**	
	– **Debits relating to foreign exchange transactions (FOREX)**	
	– **Other**	

TERM	DEFINITION	TABLE
OTC CASH TRANSACTIONS	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* OTC CASH TRANSACTIONS (TABLE V1.11), PAGE 20	V1.11
MONEY ORDER	An order whereby a payer gives instruction to remit a specified amount (in cash) to the payee. → *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* Table V1.7 – Checks and Money orders, PAGE 14	V1.7
PAPER BASED	Paper based initiated transfers are characterized by a manual input of the instruction or an optical character recognition (OCR)[35].	V1.1.1
PAYMENT ACCOUNT	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* PAYMENT ACCOUNTS IN COMMERCIAL BANK MONEY (TABLE V1.10), *page 20* → *For the definition of « payment account », please refer to the article 4.14 of the directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and the Council regarding payment services in the internal market.* **Reporting by CREDIT INSTITUTIONS:** The volume of payment accounts is the number of overnight transferable deposit accounts as defined in the instructions of the BCL reporting: « Report S3.2 – Non-balance sheet informations »[36]. The following types of accounts are considered as payment accounts: – Current accounts – Saving accounts in the case payments may be performed from and received on it. – Customer accounts related to non-monetary investment funds. N.B. : Only customer payment accounts have to be reported. Nostro/loro accounts of the reporting agent are excluded. **Reporting by PAYMENT INSTITUTIONS (PI):** Payment institutions should report the number of payment accounts in the table V1.15.1 (to be published in a future version of annex 1) and not in the table V1.10. **Reporting by ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS (ELMI):** ELECTRONIC MONEY INSTITUTIONS that offer payment services to their customers should report the number of payment accounts in the table V1.15.1 (to be published in a future version of annex 1) and not in the table V1.10. N.B.: The number of e-money accounts have to be reported in the sub-table V1.8.1, and not in V1.10.	V1.10
PAYMENT CARD	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* PAYMENT CARDS & TERMINALS, PAGE 19 **DEBIT CARD** A card enabling cardholders to have their purchases (and ATM withdrawals) 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 traditionnal form (plastic support) or it may be paper based ("virtual" card for e-commerce transactions on the internet).	V1.4. V1.5 V1.6

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[35] Case of scanned transactions for which the process is not fully automatised.
[36] http://www.bcl.lu/fr/reporting_reglementaire/Etablissements_credit/Statistiques-bancaires-et-monetaires/Instructions/S0302/index.html

Term	Definition	Table
	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.	
	Mixed card	
	A card carrying both the features of debit and credit cards.	
	Prepaid card	
	A reloadable payment card. The transactions of payment and the cash withdrawals are debited immeditaley 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 stored on a software based e-money account	
	A card which gives access the electronic money stored on electronic money accounts.	
	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 prepayed card, a one-off card cannot be reloaded.	
	Other cards	
	All other cards than those mentioned above.	
Payment instrument type	It refers to the name of the payment instrument. *Possible values:* ▪ Table V1.1: **Credit transfer** ▪ Table V1.2: **Credit transfer** ▪ Table V1.3: ▫ 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 V1.3.4: **Debit request** ▫ Sub-table V1.3.5: **Debit request** ▫ Sub-table V1.3.6: **Debit request** ▪ Table V1.4: ▫ Sub-tables V1.4.1 & V1.4.3: see Table V1.6 ▫ Sub-tables V1.4.2: **Prepaid card (linked to a card scheme)** ▪ Table V1.5: see table V1.6 ▪ Table V1.6: **Debit card**, **Credit card or card with a delayed debit function**, **Mixed card (debit + credit)**, **Prepaid card (linked to a card scheme)**, « **One-off card** », **Cards which give access to e-money stored on a software based e-money account**, **Other cards** ▪ Table V1.7 : ▫ Sub-table V1.7.1: **Postal order**, **Check**, **Money order** ▫ Sub-table V1.7.2: **Check**, **Money order** ▪ Table V1.8 & V1.9: **Electronic money scheme**	V1.1 V1.2 V1.3 V1.4 V1.5 V1.6 V1.7 V1.8
Payment Service Directive (PSD)	It refers to the directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the payment services in the internal market. In the present document, in the absence of any specific indication, all references to the PSD relate to the last version of the text (current applicable version).	

Term	Definition	Table
Payment Service Provider (PSP)	It refers to the concept of payment service provider as defined in the European directive on payment services. Exception: for the reporting of credit transfers, the concept of PSP refers to the intermediation (PSP LU, PSP non-LU) in the processing chain for credit transfers as described in the following paragraph of the present document: Credit transfers – General principles, page 37.	
R-transaction type	The description of R-transactions is available in the present document : SEPA R-transactions – General principles : page 52 – SEPA R- transactions – Scope of the **reporting**: page 54 – SEPA (R)-transactions – Description of the payment flows and the message flows: page 55 *Possible values:* ▫ Sub-tables V1.1.4 & V1.1.5: **Return, Recall** ▫ Sub-tables V1.3.4 & V1.3.6: **Reject, Return, Reversal, Refund, Request for cancellation**	V1.1.1 V1.1.5 V1.3.4 V1.3.6
Scheme	▫ Sub-tables V1.3.3 to V1.3.6: It indicates the SDD scheme, in accordance with EPC rules. *Possible values:* **Core, B2B** ▫ Sub-tables V1.4.1 & V1.4.2 & Tables V1.5 & V1.6: It refers to the card scheme. A scheme may be qualified as proprietary 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. *Possible values:* ▫ Sub-tables V1.4.1, Tables V1.5 & V1.6: **Maestro, VPay, China UnionPay, Visa, Mastercard, Diner's club, American express, JCB,** Proprietary**, Other** ▫ Sub-table V1.4.2: **Visa, Mastercard, China UnionPay, Other**	V1.3.3 V1.3.4 V1.3.5 V1.3.6 V1.4.1 V1.4.2 V1.5 V1.6
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 area[37] that uses the IBAN in the payment message[38]. The bank of the ordering party 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. *Possible values:* **yes, no**	V1.1.1
Settlement channel	The settlement channel informs about the system or the execution method used to settle the payment. ▪ Tables V1.1 and V1.2: specificities applied to credit transfers: ▫ Sub-tables 1 and 2: please refer to the Settlement channel – Decision-making tree, page 39: **Connected.** The reporting agent – in its role of bank of the ordering party, bank of the beneficiary or PSP - is connected to a payment system of the transaction currency: If the reporting agent uses this system to execute the payment, its name will be indicated (ex: target). If the execution of the payment was made via a relation of account between the sending and the receiving institutions, the settlement channel to be mentioned will be relation nostro/loro. **Not connected.** The reporting agent 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. **On-us transactions**. 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 "). If	V1.1 V1.2 V1.3

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[37] List of the countries of the SEPA area : http://www.europeanpaymentscouncil.eu/knowledge_bank_detail.cfm?documents_id=328
[38] 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.

Term	Definition	Table
	the accounts of the ordering party and the beneficiary are held with the same institution (BK OP = BK BEN), the settlement channel is ON-US. Only in-house transactions may be considered as on-us transactions. ▫ SUB-TABLE 3: If the institution uses a payment system, its name will be indicated (ex: STEP2). If both bank accounts are held within the same institution, the settlement channel to be mentioned is ON-US. In case the BK OP and the BK BEN are different and in the absence of a settlement system or ACH, the settlement channel is « RELATION NOSTRO/LORO ». 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). *Possible values:* **TARGET, EURO1, STEP1, STEP2, EQUENS, ON-US, RELATION NOSTRO-LORO, PSP-LU, PSP NON-LU, OTHER**	
SUPPORT TYPE	It indicates if the e-money is stored on a card or on a software. *Possible values:* ▪ **TABLE V1.8 : SOFTWARE** ▪ **TABLE V1.9 : CARD**	V1.8.1 V1.8.3 V1.8.4 V1.9
TRANSACTIONS VIA TELECOM-MUNICATION, DIGITAL OR IT DEVICE	→ *Please refer to the following paragraph in the present document:* TRANSACTIONS VIA TELECOMMUNICATION, DIGITAL OR IT DEVICE (TABLE V1.12), **PAGE 20**	
TERMINAL TYPE	It refers to the type of terminal used to perform the operation with a payment card. ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.3: — **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 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 machinereadable 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 »). ▪ TABLES V1.5 & V1.6: — ATM refers to Automatic Teller Machine — ECO refers to e-commerce operations made by means of a debit / credit / mixed / prepaid card. — IMPRINTER refers to manual imprinter (or zip zap machine) — POS refers to Point Of Sales, that are electronic payment terminals. — OTHER include all other means which can be used to make a transaction. Example: telephone, e-	V1.4.3 V1.5 V1.6

TERM	DEFINITION	TABLE
	mail. The acceptance mode will be in that case: « manuel ». *Possible values:* ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.3: **PAYMENT TERMINAL (POS), WITHDRAWAL TERMINAL (ATM), (OF WHICH) ATM WITH A CREDIT TRANSFER FUNCTION, (OF WHICH) ATM WITH A (UN)LOADING FUNCTION, (UN)LOADING TERMINAL, E-MONEY PAYMENT TERMINALS** ▪ TABLES V1.5 & V1.6: **ATM, ECO, IMPRINTER, POS, OTHER**	
TRANSFER TYPE	It 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. *Possible values:* **PURCHASE, P2P, UNKNOWN**	V1.8.4 V1.9.4
TRANSMISSION CHANNEL	It informs on the channel used to send the payment instructions. It is not a settlement system. ▪ TABLE V1.3.1 & V1.3.2 : ▫ SUB-TABLE V1.3.1: *Possible values:* – **DOM** in case of direct debits managed by the CETREL DOM application. – **BILATERAL** in case of bilateral relation between the creditor and the debtor bank. – **INTERBANK DIRECT DEBIT** in case of use of a MT204. – **OTHER** in case of on-us transactions or operations of nostro / loro account. ▫ SUB-TABLE V1.3.2: *Possible values: t*he only possible value is **N/A**. ▪ TABLE V1.7: It refers to the system by which the institution exchanges its payment. – **CHECKS** *Possible values:* **BILATERAL EXCHANGE, ON-US** – **MONEY ORDERS** *Possible values :* **WESTERN UNION, MONEYGRAM, OTHER**	V1.3.1 V1.3.2 V1.7
UNDERLYING PAYMENT INSTRUMENT	▪ SUB-TABLES V1.4.2: It refers to the payment instrument used to perform the funding, respectively the withdrawal. A **FUNDING** may be performed: – In CASH – By a SEPA credit transfer (SCT) or a SEPA direct debit (SDD), initiated or not from an online banking scheme. – With a PAYMENT CARD – Another way (OTHER) *Possible values:* **CASH, SCT, SDD, PAYMENT CARD, OTHER** A **WITHDRAWAL** may be performed: – In CASH – By a transfer on a bank account (SCT) – By a credit on a PAYMENT CARD – Another way (OTHER) *Possible values:* **CASH, SCT, PAYMENT CARD, OTHER**	V1.4.2 V1.8.3

TERM	DEFINITION	TABLE
	▪ SUB-TABLE V1.8.3 It allows to identify if the funding / withdrawal operation was made by a credit transfer (SCT), by a direct debit (SDD), by means of a Payment card or an other payment instrument. *Possible values:* **SCT, SDD, PAYMENT CARD, OTHER**	
VALUE	Value corresponding to the volume of transactions. The value of payment transactions should be provided in the accounting currency of the reporting agent.	V1.1 V1.2 V1.3 V1.4.2 V1.5 V1.6 V1.7 V1.8.3 V1.8.4 V18.5 V1.9.3 V1.9.4 V1.11 V1.12 V1.13 V1.14
VOLUME	The volume is a quantitative indicator on the number of transactions. Exceptions: ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.1: the volume refers to the number of cards in circulation. The volume for customers indicates the number of active cards issued or distributed for the customers of the reporting agent. The volume for third parties indicates the number of active cards issued for the customers of third parties. ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.4.3: the volume refers to the number of terminals. ▪ SUB-TABLE V1.8.1: the volume refers to the number of software-based e-money accounts. ▪ SUB TABLE V1.9.1: the volume refers to the number of card-based e-money storages. ▪ TABLE V1.10: the volume refers to the number of payment accounts in bank money opened by the reporting agent for its customers.	All V1.1 - V1.14

FOCUS ON SOME KEY CONCEPTS PERTAINING TO THE REPORTING OF PAYMENT STATISTICS

Credit transfers – General principles

The collection relative to credit transfers refers to a processing chain of payments:

Processing chain for credit transfers

PROCESSING CHAIN FOR CREDIT TRANSFERS
[Chaîne de traitement des virements]

SENDING SIDE *[Émission]*	RECEIVING SIDE *[Réception]*

OP *[DNO]* → BANK OP *[BQE DNO]* → PSP1 → ACH → PSP2 → BANK BEN *[BQE BEN]* → BEN *[BEN]* — TRANSACTION

BCL — REPORTING

REPORTING TO THE BCL

Sub table « Credit transfers sent » (Reported by BANK OP)	Sub-table « Intermediate transfers» (Reported by the PSP)	Sub-table « Credit transfers received» (Reported by BANK BEN)

KEY :

OP *[DNO]*: ORDERING PARTY *[DONNEUR D'ORDRE]*

BANK OP *[BQE DNO]*: BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY *[BANQUE DU DONNEUR D'ORDRE]*

PSP: PAYMENT SERVICE PROVIDER (BANK, PAYMENT INSTITUTION)

ACH: AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE

BANK BEN *[BQE BEN]:* BENEFICIARY BANK *[BANQUE DU BÉNÉFICIAIRE]*

BEN *[BEN]*: BENEFICIARY/PAYEE *[BÉNÉFICIAIRE]*

Reporting agents' roles in the processing chain for credit transfers and the related reporting tables:

- The BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY (= BANK OP) *[BANQUE DU DONNEUR D'ORDRE (= BQE DNO)]*
→ *Reporting: credit transfers sent (sub-tables V1.1.1 and V1.2.1)*

- The BENEFICIARY BANK (= BANK BEN) *[BANQUE DU BÉNÉFICIAIRE (= BQE BEN)]*
→ *Reporting: credit transfers received (sub-tables V1.1.2 and V1.2.2)*

- The INTERMEDIARY INSTITUTION(S) (PSP), in case of intermediation
→ *Reporting: intermediate credit transfers (sub-tables V1.1.3 and V1.2.3)*

Definition of the concept of *PSP*

In the present collection, a PSP is an institution acting as intermediary for the bank of the ordering party (BK OP) or the bank of the beneficiary (BK BEN). The PSP is not necessarily a bank[39] and executes payment instructions in a system for the account either of the bank of the ordering party - in the case of credit transfers sent- or of the bank of the beneficiary in the case of credit transfers received.

Description of the sub-tables relating to transfers (payment transactions[40])

- **Sub-table 1 - Credit transfers sent *[Virements émis]***

This sub-table measures the volume and the value of the credit transfers sent by the BANK OP *[BQE DNO]* according to the requested granularity. It allows in particular measuring the use of the channels by the BANK OP *[BQE DNO]* to settle these transfers: indeed, when the BANK OP *[BQE DNO]* settles its transfers directly in a system, its name will be indicated.

When the BANK OP *[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 INTERMEDIATED TRANSFERS *[VIREMENTS INTERMÉDIÉS]*.

- **Sub-table 2 – Credit transfers received *[Virements reçus]***

This sub-table measures the volume and value of the transfers received by the BANK BEN *[BQE BEN]* according to the requested granularity. It allows in particular measuring the use of the settlement channels by the BANK BEN *[BQE BEN]* in order to receive these transfers: indeed, when the BANK BEN *[BQE BEN]* receives its transfers directly in a system, its name will be indicated.

When the BANK BEN *[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]*.

- **Sub-table 3 – Intermediated transfers *[Virements intermédiés]***

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 intermediated transfers and on the other hand to measure the financial intermediation for the account of Luxemburg based institutions and non-Luxemburg based institutions.

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[39] Example : payment institution
[40] As opposed to R-transactions

DECISIONAL DIAGRAM FOR THE REPORTING OF SETTLEMENT CHANNELS

The SETTLEMENT CHANNEL *[CANAL DE RÈGLEMENT]* 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 *[ARBRE DÉCISIONNEL]* described below helps to identify the settlement channel that is to be indicated in the table on credit transfers.

Settlement channel − Decision-making tree
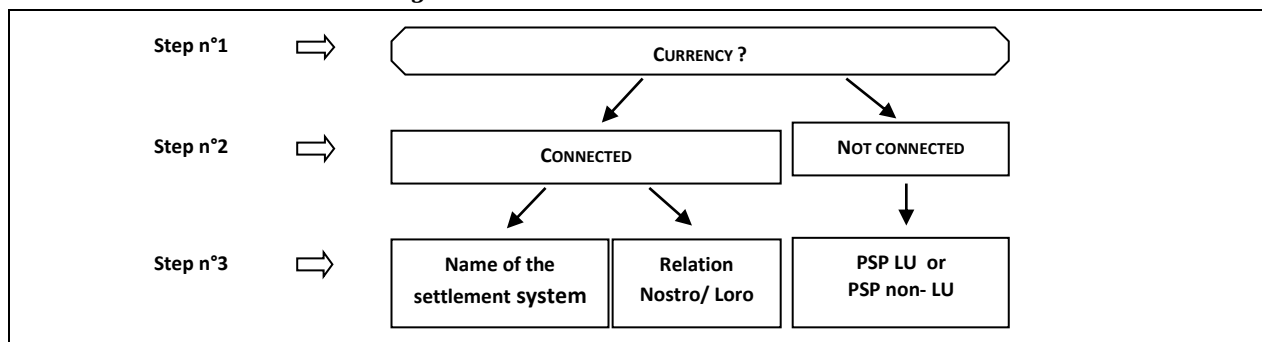
The identification process of the settlement channel comprises three steps:

- **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, for the considered currency, is "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:**

CASE N°1: THE REPORTING AGENT IS CONNECTED TO A PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR THIS CURRENCY

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, the value RELATION NOSTRO/ LORO will be mentioned.

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.

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

CASE N°2: 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-LU 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 RELATING TO THE REPORTING OF SETTLEMENT CHANNELS ▫ ▫ ▫

▪ 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).

DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF *BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY* AND *BENEFICIARY BANK*

▪ DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF BANK OF THE ORDERING PARTY OR BK OP *[BANQUE DU DONNEUR D'ORDRE OU BQE DNO]*

In the present collection, the bank of the ordering party is the institution which receives payment instructions from the ordering party and injects these instructions in a system or which sends them to its Payment System Provider (PSP) for execution.

▫ The bank of the ordering party generally acts on instruction of his customer, the ordering party.

▫ Case of own account operations. Example: a bank pays out the salary of his employees or his suppliers (OP = BK OP):

OP (= BK OP) → BK OP → PSP1 → Settlement channel: ACH, Nostro/Loro → PSP2 → BK BEN → BEN

DNO (=BQE DNO) → *BK OP* → *PSP1* → *Canal de règlement: ACH, Nostro/Loro* → *PSP2* → *BQE BEN* → *BEN*

For own account operations, the bank is at the same time the ordering party and the bank of the ordering party (e.g.: the Human Resources department or the Accounting department of a bank). The bank reports in its capacity of bank of the ordering party.

▫ Specific case of the transmission of the instructions of own account payments via a specific channel. Example: 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 the ordering party. The other institution, receiving the Multiline instruction has the role of the bank of the ordering party. Example: "bank 1" passes on instructions of own account payments via Multiline to "bank 2 ":

OP (=bank 1) via Multiline → BK OP (=bank 2) → Settlement channel: ACH, Nostro/Loro → PSP2 → BK BEN → BEN
DNO (=banque 1) via Multiline → BQE DNO (=banque 2) → Canal de règlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro → PSP2 → BQE BEN → BEN

Bank 1, the ordering party, does not submit any reporting to the BCL. Bank 2 submits a reporting in its role of the bank of the ordering party.

▪ DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF BANK OF THE BENEFICIARY OR BK BEN *[BANQUE DU BENEFICIAIRE OU BQE BEN]*

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

▫ The bank of the beneficiary receives generally a payment for account of his customer, BEN.

▫ In the case of own account operations (example: the bank receives the payment of a rent), the bank of the beneficiary also takes on the role of the beneficiary:

OP → BK OP → PSP1 → Settlement channel : ACH, Nostro/Loro → PSP2 → BK BEN → **[BEN = BK BEN]**
DNO → BQE DNO → PSP1 → Canal de règlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro → PSP2 → BQE BEN → [BEN = BQE BEN]

The beneficiary (e.g. the Accounting department of the bank) is a bank which is also the bank of the beneficiary. The bank reports in its role of the bank of the beneficiary.

Credit transfers – Examples of reporting

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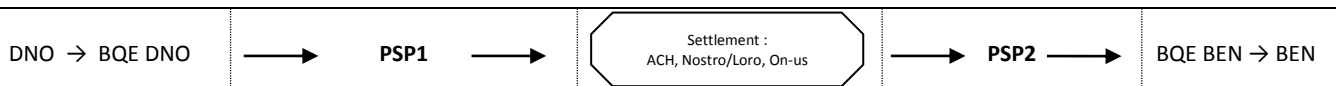
1. the customer type
2. the settlement channel
3. the direction of the operation
4. the sending country
5. the country of destination

Summary of the generic cases treated in the examples:

1. In the absence of intermediation :

DNO → BQE DNO ⟶ Settlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro, On-us ⟶ BQE BEN → BEN
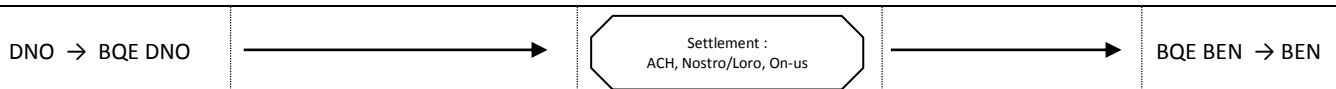
2. In the case of intermediation :

DNO → BQE DNO ⟶ **PSP1** ⟶ Settlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro, On-us ⟶ **PSP2** ⟶ BQE BEN → BEN
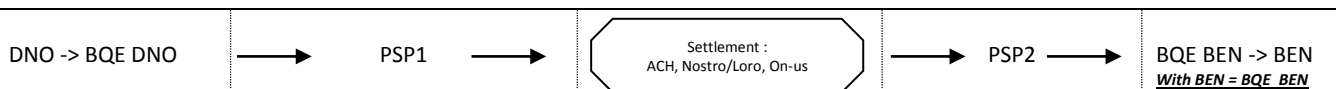
3. Specific case of operations for own account :

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

DNO → BQE DNO _with: DNO = BQE DNO_ ⟶ PSP1 ⟶ Settlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro, On-us ⟶ PSP2 ⟶ BQE BEN -> BEN
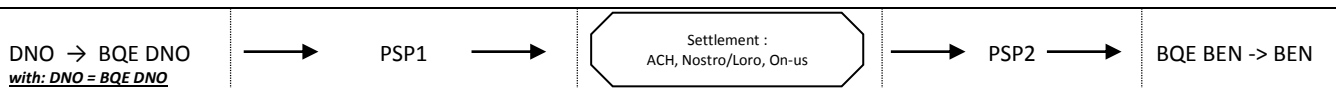
The DNO (the Human Resources department or accounting department of the bank) is also the BQE DNO. The bank makes a reporting in its role of BQE DNO.

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

DNO -> BQE DNO ⟶ PSP1 ⟶ Settlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro, On-us ⟶ PSP2 ⟶ BQE BEN -> BEN _With BEN = BQE BEN_

We are 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

DNO -> BQE DNO _With DNO = BQE DNO via Multiline_ ⟶ Settlement : ACH, Nostro/Loro, On-us ⟶ PSP2 ⟶ BQE BEN -> BEN
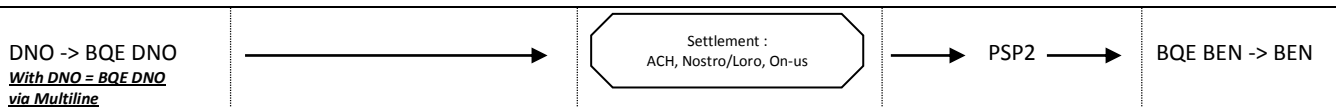
The bank, which sends its instructions via Multiline, acts as DNO, therefore it does not send a reporting.

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

DNO → BQE DNO → PSP1 → **ACH (Step2)** → PSP2 → BQE BEN → BEN

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

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)

Example 2: Relation "Nostro/Loro"

❖ **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
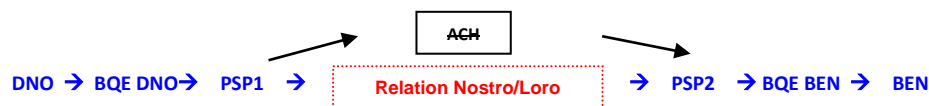PSP2 = connected to an ACH in euros but settlement of the payment via relation Nostro/Loro
All entities are Luxemburgish.

Case n°1: Settlement between two different PSPs

DNO → BQE DNO→ PSP1 → Relation Nostro/Loro → PSP2 → BQE BEN → BEN

The concept of Relation Nostro / Loro in the collection applies only to this place of the chain, when the counterparts opt not to settle a transaction via an ACH.

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.

DNO → BQE DNO → PSP → Relation Nostro/Loro → PSP → 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		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	

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

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

On-us transactions: reporting of the sending side AND the receiving side received not collected

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	

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.

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.

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[41]			Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
BQE BEN	**NO REPORTING**						

*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[42]			LU
BQE BEN	Virement **reçu**	V1.1.2		Autre[43]		LU	

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[41] This ACH in CHF is not included in the list of the proposed settlement channels.

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

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

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[44]		LU	

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)

DNO → **BQE DNO** → **PSP1** → → **PSP2** → **BQE BEN** → **BEN**

PSP3 → Règlement (*) → **PSP4**

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**						

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

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[44] 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.

* 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	▮

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.

DNO → BQE DNO → PSP1 → **Relation Nostro / Loro** → PSP2 → BQE BEN → BEN

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**[45]	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**[46]	émis	LU	Code ISO du pays (non-Lu)
PSP2	**PAS DE REPORTING**						
BQE BEN	Virement **reçu**	V1.1.2	▮	PSP non-LU	▮	LU	▮

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[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.

[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.

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 performed:

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 &t 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 transation 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 / 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)
1	Virement **émis**	V1.1.1		PSP LU			LU	25'000
2	NO REPORTING (payment performed 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

BCEE

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)
1	Virement **reçu**	V1.1.2		Step2		LU		25'000
2	Virement **intermédié**	V1.1.3	BQE non-LU	Step2	Reçu	LU	DE	18'500
8	Virement **reçu**	V1.1.2		Step2		LU		1'500
9	Virement **intermédié**	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Step2	Emis	LU	DE	3'000
10	Virement **émis**	V1.1.1		R. Nostro/loro			LU	900

Dexia

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)
1	Virement **intermédié**	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Step2	Emis	LU	LU	25'000
2	Virement **émis**	V1.1.1		Step2			DE	18'500
3	Virement **intermédié**	V1.1.3	BQE LU	Target	Emis	LU	LU	72'000
4	Virement **intermédié**	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 **intermédié**	V1.1.3	BQE LU	R.Nostro/loro	Emis	LU	FR	
15	Virement **intermédié**	V1.1.3	BQE non-LU	R.Nostro/loro	Reçu	LU	FR	

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

Customer category – General principles

Definition : MFI and non-MFI

Monetary financial institutions (MFI) (code: 10000)

[Extract "**Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions**, BCL"[47])

The monetary financial institutions sector consists of all corporations and quasi-corporations[48] which are principally engaged in financial intermediation[49], 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.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)

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[47] http://www.bcl.lu/fr/reporting_reglementaire/Etablissements_credit/Statistiques-bancaires-et-monetaires/Instructions/Definitions_Concepts_EDC_2014_FR.pdf

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

[49] 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)

Customer category – Matching table between CDDP requirements & BCL definitions[50]

High level view

REPORTING CDDP « Catégorie client »	BCL definitions and concepts (aplicable for other BCL reportings)
⇒ IFM *[MFI]*	⇒ IFM *[MFI]* **(code: 10000)**
I. Etablissements de crédit [Credit institutions] ◄────	*I. Etablissements de crédit [Credit institutions]* : **(code: 11000)**
– Opérations pour compte propre *[own account operations]* – Banques centrales *[central banks]* – Autres établissements de crédit *[other credits institutions]* ;	– Banques centrales *[central banks]* **(code: 11100)** – Autres établissements de crédit *[other credit institutions]* **(code: 11200)**
II. Fonds monétaires [Money Market Funds] – OPC monétaires *[Money Market Funds]* ◄────	*II. Autres IFMs :* **(code: 12000)** – OPC monétaires *[Money Market Funds (MMFs)]* **(code: 12100)** – Autres IFM hors OPC monétaires *[other MFIs other than MMFs]* **(ELMI included) (code: 12200)**
III. Other MFIs (ELMI included) ◄────	
⇒ Non IFM *[Non-MFI]*	⇒ Non IFM *[Non-MFI]* **(code: 20000)**
IV. Fonds non-monétaires [Non MFI funds] – Fonds non-monétaires *[Funds other than MMFs]*	*III. Administrations publiques [General government] :* **(code: 30000)** – 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)**

	IV. Autres secteurs [other sectors] : **(code: 40000)**
	– 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 *[securitsation vehicles]* **(code: 41113)**
	     × les contreparties centrales *[central counterparties]* **(code: 41114)**
	     × les autres intermédiaires *[other financial intermediairies]* **(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)**
	N.B : EPT and PI included in other financial intermediairies
	– 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[51] **(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]*

V. Autres non IFM *[other non-MFIs]* **(PI included)**	
VI. Unknown	

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[50] 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
[51] 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 *[Credit institutions]*

[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 40]

Credit institutions (code: 11000)

The sector of credit institutions consists of two sub-sectors.

1 Central banks (code: 11100)
This sector consists of:
· the European central bank (ECB)
· National central banks (NCBs)

2 Other credit institutions (code: 11200)
This sector consists in particular of:
· 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 *[Money Market Funds]*

[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 41]

Money market funds (MMFs) (code: 12100)

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.

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.

[IFM/MFI] Autres IFM *[Other MFIs]*

[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 41]

Other MFIs other than MMFs (code: 12200)

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.

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.

Electronic Money Institutions included

[non-IFM/non-MFI] Fonds non-monétaires *[Non-monetary Funds]*

[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 45]

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».

[non-IFM/non-MFI] Autres non-IFM *[Other non- MFIs]*

[Definitions and concepts for the statistical reporting of credit institutions, BCL, page 42-50]
1. General government (code: 30000)
1.1 Central government (code: 31000)
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.
1.2 Other general government (code: 32000)
This category consists of all general governments sectors except central government.
State government (code: 32100)
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.
Local government (code: 32200)
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.
Social security funds (code: 32300)
The sub sector social security funds includes all central, State and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits.

1.3 Supranational institutions except ECB (code: 39000)
The sector supranational institutions except ECB includes all international institutions such as the European institutions for instance except the ECB.

2. Other sectors (code: 40000)

2.1 The financial sector(code: 41000)

**2.1.1 Other financial intermediaries / Financial auxiliaries and insurance auxiliaries
(code: 41100)**
This sector is split into the following sectors:

2.1.1.1 Other financial intermediaries (code: 41110)
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.

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.

<mark>Payment Institutions included</mark>

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, societes 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.

Households – physical persons (code: 42212)

This sub sector consists of:

· 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

The sub sector of physical persons consists of:

· employees

· recipients of property income

· recipients of other income and pensions

Non profit institutions serving households (code: 42220)

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.

SEPA R-transactions – General principles

SCT r-transactions
[extract SCT rulebook]
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.

SEPA R- transactions – Scope of the reporting

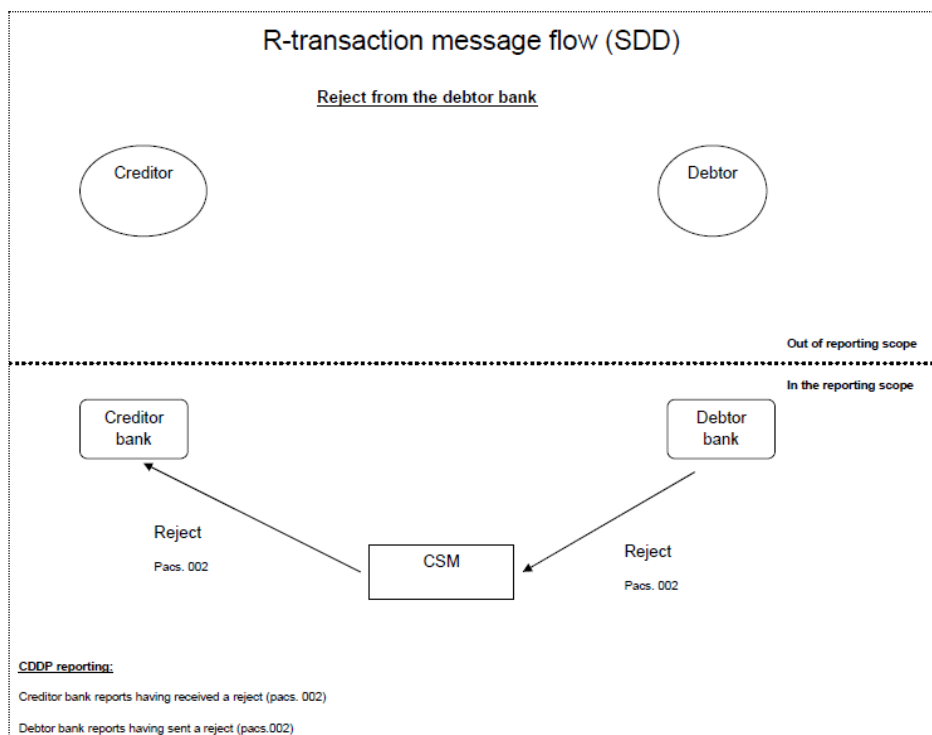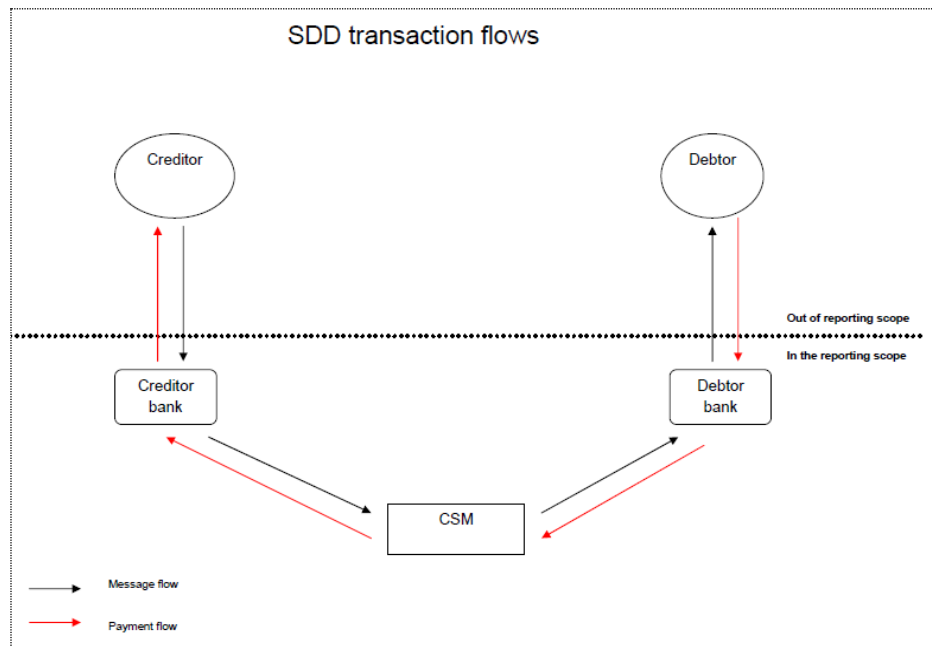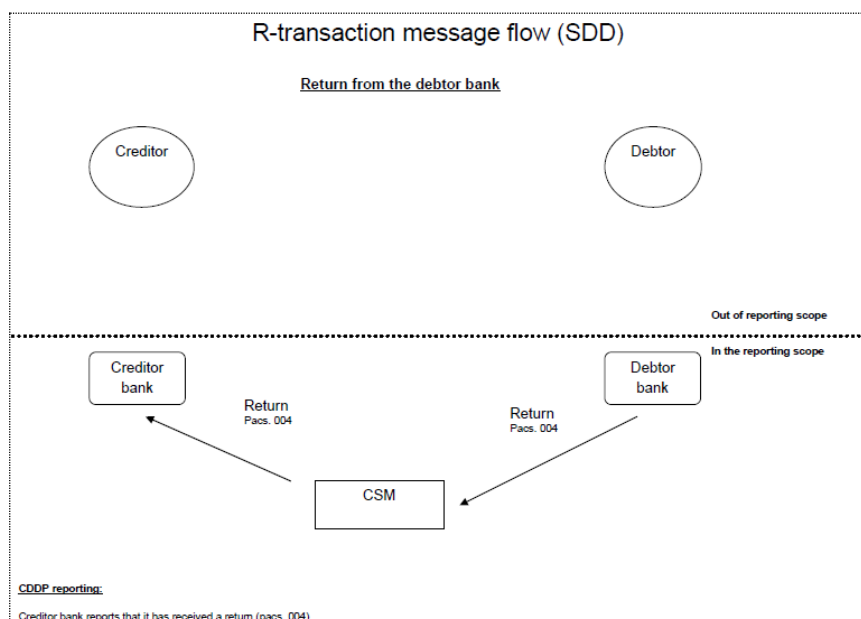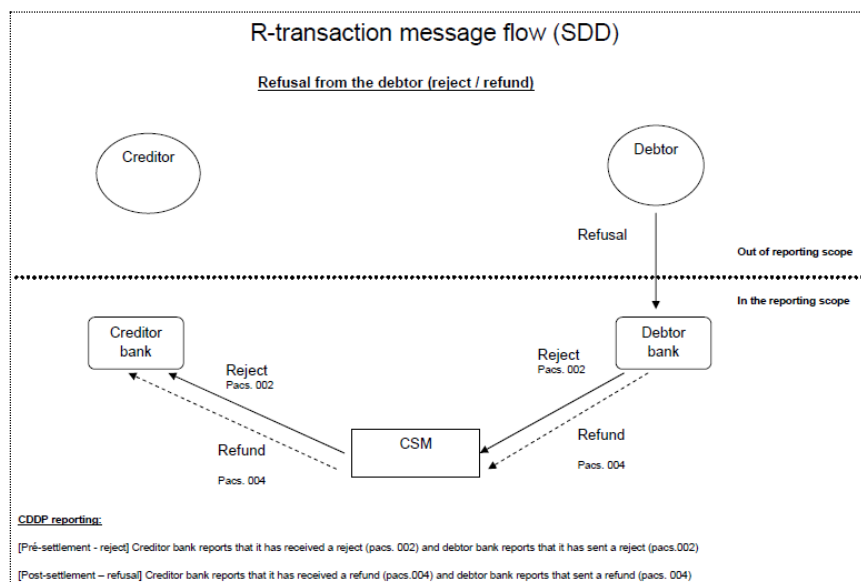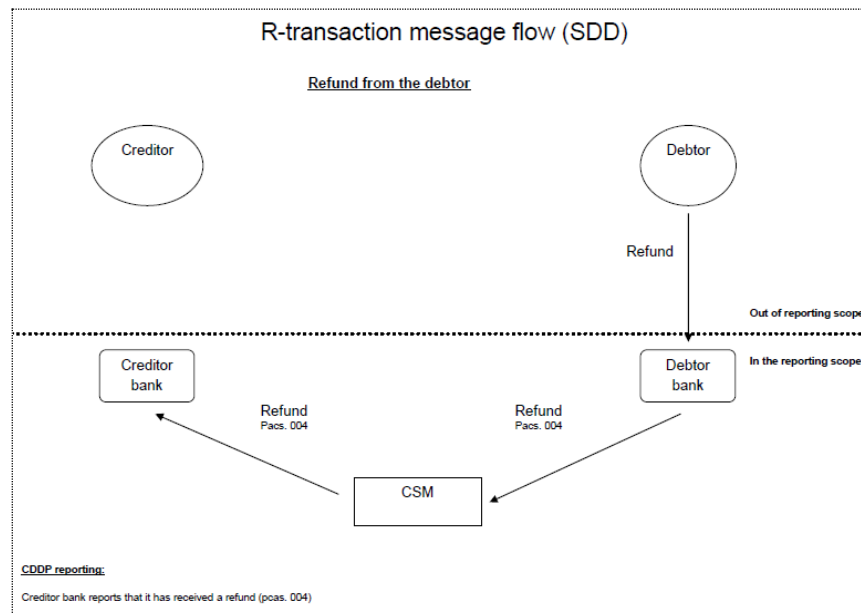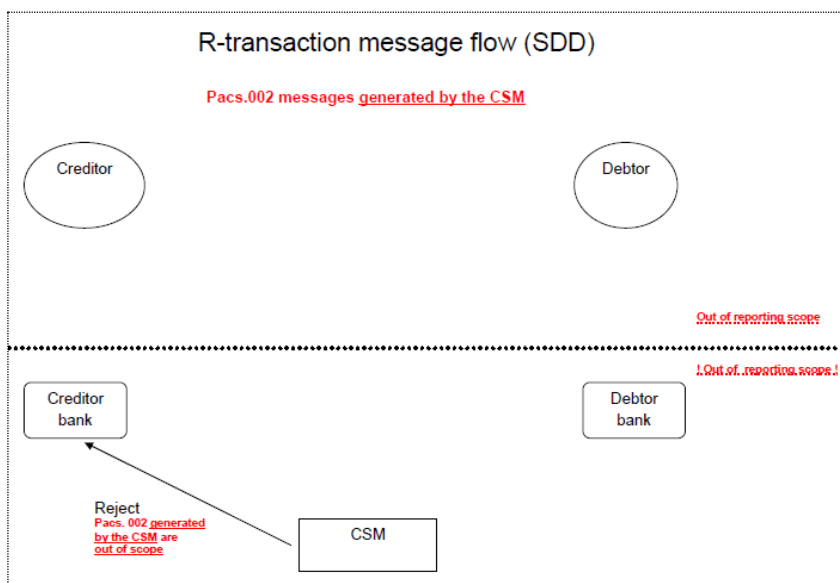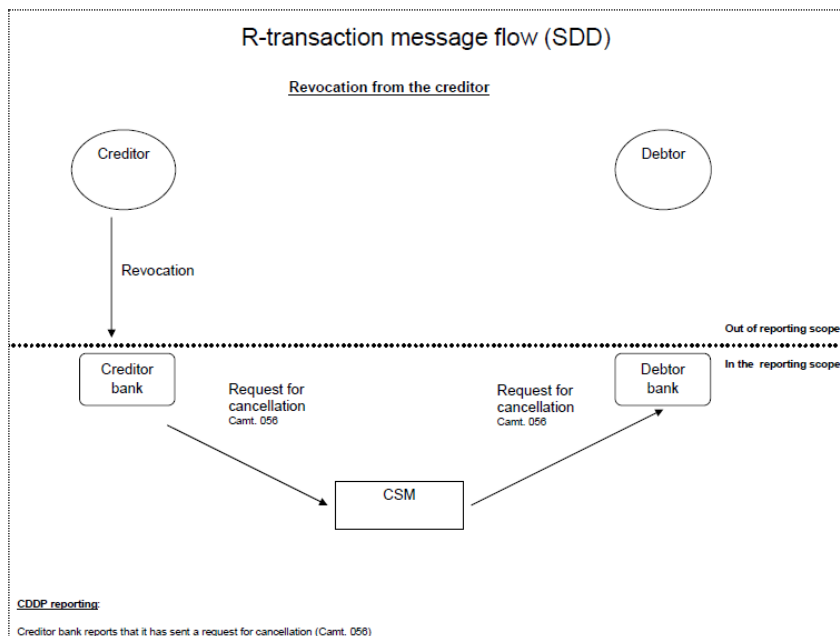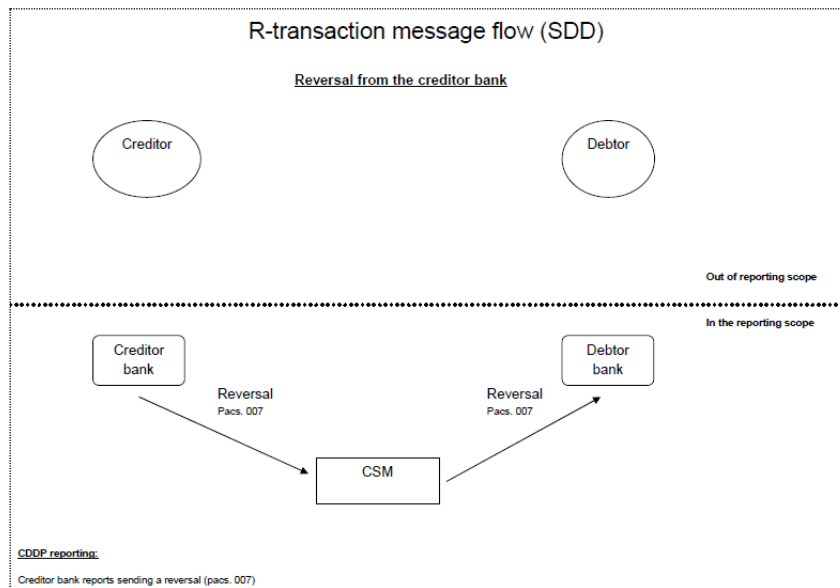| |
|---|
| **General principles** |
| The reporting refers to R-transactions **initiated** and **received** at **interbank level** on the basis of XML messages detailed below. |
| **Out of scope** |
| The following R-transactions are excluded of the scope of reporting: R-transactions exchanged (via 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 |
| **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)) |
| **R-Transactions messages at interbank level in the SCT scheme** |
| 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. |

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

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Refund from the debtor

CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports that it has received a refund (pcas. 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)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Reversal from the creditor bank

Creditor

Debtor

Out of reporting scope

In the reporting scope

Creditor bank

Debtor bank

Reversal
Pacs. 007

Reversal
Pacs. 007

CSM

CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports sending a reversal (pacs. 007)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Revocation from the creditor

Creditor

Debtor

Revocation

Out of reporting scope

In the reporting scope

Creditor bank

Debtor bank

Request for
cancellation
Camt. 056

Request for
cancellation
Camt. 056

CSM

CDDP reporting:

Creditor bank reports that it has sent a request for cancellation (Camt. 056)

R-transaction message flow (SDD)

Pacs.002 messages generated by the CSM

Creditor

Debtor

Out of reporting scope

! Out of reporting scope !

Creditor bank

Debtor bank

Reject
Pacs. 002 generated
by the CSM are
out of scope

CSM

SCT transaction flows

Message flow

Payment flow

R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Return from the beneficiary bank

CDDP reporting:

The beneficiary bank reports that it has sent a return (pacs. 004)

R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Recall from the Originator bank

CDDP reporting:

The beneficiary bank reports that it has received a recall (Camt.056)

R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Recall from the Originator bank

Beneficiary
(payee)

Sender
(payer)

Out of reporting scope

In the reporting scope

Beneficiary
bank

Originator
bank

Recall
Camt.056

CSM

CDDP reporting:

The originator bank reports that it has sent a recall (Camt.056)

R-transaction message flow (SCT)

Recall from the Originator bank

Beneficiary
(payee)

Pacs.002 messages generated by the

Sender
(payer)

Out of the reporting scope

! Out of the reporting scope !

Beneficiary
bank

Originator
bank

Recall

CSM

Pacs. 002 generated

CDDP reporting:

No reporting

LIST OF AMENDMENTS BROUGHT IN THE DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT

N° version	Date version	Date implementation	Amendments brought in the different versions of this document
Version 1	2011-07	2012-01	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	2011-10	2012-01	**Conceptual amendments brought in the 2nd version :** None **List of all other amendments brought in the 2nd version (by page) (ex : typography):** Please refer to the French version.
Version 3	2013-06	2014-01	**Conceptual amendments brought in the 3rd version :** ❖ **Introduction of the « Catégorie client [Customer category]» (concerns the tables relative to credit transfers and direct debits)** An additional granularity is added concerning customer credit transfers and direct debits. Indeed the distinction is to be made between transactions whose customer is a Monetary & Financial Institution [MFI] or a non-MFI. - 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 performed 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 internl market. This rule concerns the following sub-tables : V1.1.1 and V1.1.2. ❖ **Modificationof 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 SEPA[52] area and that observes the following criteria IBAN + SHARE in replacement of IBAN + SHARE + BIC. With the regulation EC 260/2012, the BIC is not compulsory anymore. From now on the SEPA capable criteria are: IBAN + SHARE. This rule concernes the sub-table V1.1.1 only. ❖ **Collection of SEPA transactions and r-transactions (new sub tables) :** The initial version of the CDDP did not covcer the reporting of SEPA transactions and r-transactions and it was foreseen to add it later. This new reporting that concerns credit transfers and direct debits, has been added in the 3rd version of the guidance note. 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. ❖ **Versements [cash deposits] : the transactions relating to this payment**

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[52] List of the SEPA area countries : http://www.europeanpaymentscouncil.eu/knowledge_bank_detail.cfm?documents_id=328

				instrument are note collected anymore

Cash deposits are not significant. As a consequence it has been decided not to collect them anymore.

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.

❖ **Collection of customer credit transfers on-us received**

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 note 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.

This rule concerns only the sub-table V1.1.2 in which the settlement channel « on-us » has been added.

❖ **Stock taking of cards : distinction between card issuing activity and card distribution activity**

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.

In the 3rd version, a distinctionis made between the the card issuing activity and the card distribution activity in the sub-table V1.4.1.

❖ **Payment cards : addingg of 4 schemes and 2 acceptance modes:**

Updates in order to reflect the market situation :

The 4 following schems have been added : China UnionPay, Diner's Club, American Express et JCB.

The 2 following acceptance modes have been added : Stronger Customer Authentication, Autre [other].

❖ **Intermediation + settlement via Relation Nostro/Loro (tables relating to credit transfers):**

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).

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 ».

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.

This rule concerns the following sub-tables : V1.1.3 and V1.2.3.

❖ **Electronic money : additional information to be reported**

▪ Sub-table V1.8.1 :

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.

A 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 :

 The title of the column « Origine du chargement [funding source]» is replaced by : « Origine du chargement / 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 :

A new column « Purchase / P2P » has been added. The purpose is to report if the transaction is a purchase or a private transfer betwen 2 persons. In the case this information is unknown, the value « inconnu [unknown] » will be reported.

			List of all other amendments brought (by page) (ex : typography):
			Please refer to the French version.
Version 4	2015-06	2016-01	**Conceptual amendments brought to the 4th version:**

Conceptual amendments brought to the 4th version:

❖ **Introduction of the « Initiation mode » (concerns tables relating to transfers and directs debits)**

The granularity « Paper based instruction» is replaced by « initiation mode».

The sub-tables concerned by this amendment are the following: V1.1.1 et V1.3.5.

❖ **Withdrawal of the reporting of cash deposits in sub-table V1.1.2**

Data regarding OTC cash deposits and withdrawals will be collected in the table V1.11 (starting 2017).

Table concerned : V1.1.2.

❖ **In the tables relating to payment cards, the column "instrument type" has been updated:**

The following cards have been added:

• One-off cards

• Cards which give access to e-money stored on e-money accounts

The sub-tables concerned by these amendments are the following: V1.4.1, V1.5 et V1.6.

❖ **Introduction of an additional granularity in the sub-table V1.4.2 relating to fundings/withdrawals on prepaid cards :**

The column « underlying instrument to the origin of the funding / destination of the withdrawal» has been added.

Table concerned : V1.4.2.

❖ **Updates relating to the « terminal type »:**

New types of terminals have been added in the column « Terminal type».

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.

Tables concerned: V1.4.3 et V1.8.2.

❖ **Updates relating to the « operation type » (card transactions):**

Two new operation types have been added: « ATM cash deposit » and « Cash advances at POS terminals ».

Tables concerned: V1.5 and V1.6.

❖ **Updates relating to the « Scheme » (card transactions):**

The item « Propriétaire» has ben updated in the colum « Scheme».

Table concerned: V1.5 et V1.6.

❖ **Updates relating to e-money schemes:**

The main update consists in the separation of the reporting of software based e-money schemes and the 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.

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.

Some additional updated have been brought to the table V1.8.

Tables concerned: V1.8 et V1.9.

❖ **New table relating to payment accounts:**

This table consists in a stock taking of payment accounts in bank money, as opposed to e-money accounts.

Table concerned: V1.10.

❖ **New table « OTC cash transactions »**

This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016).

Table concerned: V1.11.

❖ **New table « Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device »**

This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after

			finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016). Table concerned: V1.12. ❖ **New table « Credits to the accounts by simple book entry »** This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016). Table concerned: V1.13. ❖ **New table « Debits from the accounts by simple book entry »** This table is for information only. The reporting will start in January 2017, after finalisation with the reporting agents (deadline: mid-2016). Table concerned: V1.14.
Version 5	2016-06	2017-01	**Conceptual amendments brought to the 5ᵗʰ version:** ❖ **Update: « Stock-taking of payment accounts »** The description/definitions relating to the related reporting table have been completed. Table concerned: V1.10. ❖ **Update: « OTC cash transactions »** The description/definitions relating to the related reporting table have been completed. Table concerned: V1.11. ❖ **New table « Transactions via telecommunication, digital or IT device »** The description/definitions relating to the related reporting table have been completed. Table concerned: V1.12. ❖ **Update: « Credits to the accounts by simple book entry »** – The possible value "Sales of securities and redemptions of investment funds" has been renamed "Credits relating to financial assets". – The possible value "Coupons & dividends paid by the bank" has been deleted. – The possible value "Credits relating to foreign transactions (FOREX)" has been added. – The definition of "Operation type" has been updated. Table concerned: V1.13. ❖ **Update: « Debits from the accounts by simple book entry »** – The possible value "Purchase of securities and subscriptions of investment funds" has been renamed "Debits relating to financial assets". – The possible value "Debits relating to foreign transactions (FOREX)" has been added. – The description/definitions relating to the related reporting table have been completed. – The definition of "Operation type" has been updated. Table concerned: V1.14.
			Other amendments brought in the 5ᵗʰ version The presentation of the document has been reviewed.
Version 5.1	2017-01	2017-01	**Conceptual amendments brought in the version 5.1:** ❖ **Update: « Credits to the accounts by simple book entry »** – The possible value "Credits relating to financial assets" has been renamed "Credits relating to securities and investment funds". ❖ **Update: « Debits from the accounts by simple book entry »** – The possible value "Debits relating to financial assets" has been renamed "Debits relating to securities and investment funds".
			Other amendments brought in the version 5.1 Some minor changes have been brought to the text.