



Comité Français d'Organisation
et de Normalisation Bancaires

SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS User Guide

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0 Document Information

0.1 References

This section lists documents referred to in this User Guide.

	Document Number	Title	Issued by:
[1]	EPC115-06	SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines Rulebook 2023 Version 1.0	EPC
[2]	EPC125-05	SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook Rulebook 2023 Version 1.0	EPC
[3]	CFONB_AOS_SCTR_IP_IG_2023_V02	SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines v2.0	CFONB

0.1.1 Defined Terms

This User Guide makes reference to various defined terms which have a specific meaning in the context of the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS. In this User Guide, a defined term is indicated with a capital letter. A list of defined terms specific to the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS can be found in chapter 7 of this User Guide or in chapter 7 of the SEPA Credit Transfer Rulebook.

0.2 Change History

Issue number	Dated	Reason for revision
V 1.0	February 2012	Proposition of French community, as initiator
V 2.0	February 2023	Update following changes from EPC Rulebooks and Implementation Guidelines. Adoption of changes to SEPA Rulebook and Implementation Guidelines version 2023 including adoption of ISO20022 version 2019 messages.

0.3 Purpose of the Document

This AOS is a set of rules, practices and standards to achieve interoperability for the provision and operation of the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal at inter-PSP level.

The objectives of this User Guide are:

- To be the primary source for the definition of the rules and obligations of the AOS;
- To provide authoritative information to Users and other relevant parties as to how the AOS functions;
- To provide involved parties such as Users, Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms ("CSMs"), and technology suppliers with relevant information to support development and operational activities.

This User Guide contains only the details relevant to the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS in addition to the SEPA Credit Transfer Rulebook.

In order to allow an easy interpretation of the AOS, the document respects the basic structure of the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook to which it relates.

The AOS features coming on top of the Rulebook ones, this document contains only the chapters and sections which differ from those of said Rulebook.

The chapters and sections of this User Guide respect the numbering of the Rulebook, this is why they do not follow from time to time the logical numbering sequence.

0.4 About CFONB

CFONB stands for *Comité Français d'Organisation et de Normalisation Bancaires*, i.e. French Committee for Banking Organisation and Normalisation.

The CFONB is a body opened to legal persons authorized by the ACPR (*Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution*) or the AMF (*Autorité des Marchés Financiers*).

Its mission is to study and to resolve, at organizational and normative levels, in a framework that has become European and international, questions with technical character bound to the banking and payment activities. Its works concern essentially the means of payments, the payment services and the financial instruments.

CFONB is one of the main actors of the implementation of SEPA in France. It prepares the positions of the French representatives on the subjects handled in the European working groups.

0.5 Other Related Documents

This User Guide is primarily focused on stating the business requirements and inter-PSP rules for the operation of the AOS. In addition to the User Guide, there is another key document which enables the AOS to become operational.

0.5.1 SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines

The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines (reference [3]) sets out the rules for implementing the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal ISO 20022 XML standards and constitute a binding supplement to the User Guide.

1 Vision and Objectives

This chapter provides an introduction to the AOS, setting out the background to the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal as well as its aims and objectives.

1.1 Vision

The SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme Rulebook foresees under certain conditions the possibility for the Originator PSP to recall transactions that have been wrongly executed. This recall may occur on request of the Originator itself or because of a processing error by the PSP itself. The recall is a non-accounting transaction. It is a request for refund which implies a response from the Beneficiary PSP, be it a positive (funds are returned) or negative (the request is not accepted). The procedure implies numerous manual interventions.

In certain situations, where it is clear that a PSP on the originating side had a processing problem that resulted in the sending of erroneous transactions, it appears that there exist possibilities to automate the process by using an accounting transaction that allows an automatic debit of the SCT Beneficiary.

The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS seeks to provide such a service by defining a set of inter-PSP rules, practices and standards to be observed by Users of the AOS. It provides Originator PSPs, or their intermediaries used to reach the CSM, that have erroneously sent a bulk of SCTs due to a mistake in their internal processing, with an efficient and cost-effective reversal mechanism.

The AOS is based on the same standards used by the SEPA.

1.2 Objectives

The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal is a mechanism which allows a PSP to automatically recover from its counterparts funds corresponding to the erroneous issuance of bulks of SEPA Credit Transfers. Its use is subject to strict criteria regarding the error which led to the erroneous issuance of the SCTs.

1.4 Binding Nature of the User Guide

Becoming a User of the AOS involves registering to the AOS. By the act of registering, the User agrees to respect the rules set out in the User Guide which describes the liabilities and responsibilities of each User of the AOS.

Users are free to choose between operating processes themselves or outsourcing (partially or completely) them to third parties. However, outsourcing or the use of intermediaries does not relieve Users of the responsibilities defined in the User Guide.

1.5 The Business Benefits of the AOS

The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS may only be used by PSPs which cannot use it on behalf of the Payment Service Users.

Should participating PSPs need to recover the amount of SCTs unduly sent, due to a clearly identified mistake on their part, the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal ensures that they can do so in a swift and cost-efficient manner which allows for STP.

The key expected benefits are summarised as follows:

For PSPs:

- Efficient and effective processing of SCTR on an STP basis, up to the end of the chain, using open and common standards;
- Reachability between AOS Users;
- Enabling a single process between AOS Users including SCTR Rejects, SCTR Returns and SCTR Refunds;
- Contributes to a more standardised and cost effective error regularisation processing.

2 Scope of the AOS

2.1 Application to SEPA

The AOS is applicable within SEPA, between registered Users and through the CSMs which offer it.

2.2 Description of Scope of the AOS

The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal is a mechanism that allows to reverse erroneous or wrongly sent SCT transactions, under strictly defined conditions:

- It is a “mass”-procedure, not a procedure for unitary transactions;
- It applies only to the correction of technical errors made by PSPs (Originator PSP or possibly its direct participant in the CSM);
- The type of errors is strictly limited to :
 - Duplicate sending;
 - Technical problem resulting in :
 - Erroneous PSP coordinates of the beneficiaries (BIC or IBAN);
 - Erroneous amounts.
- The amount of the Reversal is strictly identical to the amount of the original transaction;
- The consent of the Beneficiary is required before the Beneficiary PSP may debit the account of its Payment Service User. This consent shall be given either on a case by case basis or in a comprehensive manner in the form of a contractual agreement between the Payment Service User and his PSP.

The PSP which issued the bulk of original erroneous SCTs issues a bulk of SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal transactions (SCTRs), accounting transactions that are cleared and settled by the CSM and are automatically debited from the accounts of the Beneficiaries of the related SCTs.

The Beneficiary PSP of an original SCT may refuse the SCTR debit and consequently reject/return the Reversal transaction for:

- Business reasons, such as account closed or blocked, Beneficiary deceased, insufficient funds on the account or because the Beneficiary has not given his consent to the transaction;
- Technical reasons, e.g. because the BIC or IBAN communicated in the Reversal instruction is not correct, or the original SCT has never been received or has already been returned.

The Beneficiary may dispute the debit and consequently ask for the refund of the Reversal transaction.

The issuance of SCTRs is submitted to a preliminary Declaration of Incident¹ sent by the PSP initiating the SCTR to each of the CSMs used for the said issuance.

¹ : The AOS does not standardize the form of the “Declaration of Incident” which is a matter between each CSM and its direct participants

The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal mechanism includes:

- the SCT Reversal (SCTR) transaction (mandatory);
- the SCTR Reject issued by the Beneficiary PSP before settlement of the original SCT (optional);
- the SCTR Return issued by the Beneficiary PSP after settlement (mandatory);
- the SCTR Refund issued by the Beneficiary PSP after settlement, upon request of the Beneficiary of the initial SEPA Credit Transfer who does not accept the debit (mandatory).

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

- A set of inter-PSP rules, practices and standards for the execution of SCTRs in euro among AOS Users;
- Users of the AOS are SCT Participants who have agreed to subscribe to the AOS and its rules;
- Electronic processing of SCTR transactions including the SCT Reversal itself as well as the SCTR Reject, SCTR Return and SCTR Refund;
- The AOS specifies a minimum set of data elements to be provided by the PSP initiating the SCT Reversal.

2.4 Currency

SCTR transactions are in euro in all process stages, including SCTR Rejects, SCTR Returns and SCTR Refunds.

2.6 Reachability

Users of the AOS commit to making and receiving transactions under the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS and to processing them according to the rules of the AOS.

Reachability is determined by the community of Users of the AOS.

3 Roles of the AOS Actors

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

3.1 Actors

The execution of a SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal under the AOS involves three main actors:

- The **PSP initiating the SCT Reversal** : is the SCT Participant and AOS User that sent the erroneous bulk of SCTs and, as a consequence, makes the Reversals in accordance with the provisions of the AOS;
- The **Beneficiary PSP**: is the SCT Participant and AOS User that has received the initial SEPA Credit Transfer from the Originator PSP, to be reversed, and that consequently receives the SCT Reversal from the PSP initiating the SCTR. On the basis of the information provided in the SCTR transaction and in accordance with the provisions of the AOS, it debits the Beneficiary's account if and only if it has obtained his/her consent to the SCTR transaction. This consent can be obtained by the PSP in a comprehensive manner in the form of a contractual agreement or on a case by case basis;

The PSP initiating the SCTR and the Beneficiary PSP may be one and the same AOS User.

- The **Beneficiary**: is the Payment Service User (Beneficiary of the credit transfer subject to the Reversal) identified in the SCTR transaction and whose account is debited.

PSPs initiating SCTRs and Beneficiary PSPs, both Users of the AOS, are responsible for meeting their obligations under the User Guide. This responsibility is irrespective of either the means or the parties by which Originator PSPs or Beneficiary PSPs choose to discharge those obligations and for which they remain responsible under the AOS.

The operation of the AOS also involves other parties indirectly: **CSMs** and **Intermediary PSPs**

3.3 Clearing and Settlement Mechanisms

CSMs offer services under the AOS on a voluntary basis. This is a matter between them and their participants. If they do so, they have to manage the list of their SCT Participants which have subscribed to the AOS and make such a list available to all their participants.

3.4 Intermediary PSPs

Intermediary PSPs offer services under the AOS on a voluntary basis. This is a matter between them and the PSPs to which they provide intermediation services

4 Business and Operational Rules

This chapter describes the business and operational rules of the AOS which must be observed by the AOS Users and by other actors as necessary such that the AOS can function properly. It also describes the specific datasets used in the AOS, and the specific data attributes within these datasets.

It is recognised that actors will also be required to establish complementary operational rules and data requirements in relation to the roles they perform and these will be defined separately by those actors.

Datasets and attributes will be represented and transmitted using generally accepted, open, interoperable standards wherever accepted by the EPC (see chapter 0).

4.1 Naming Conventions

This section describes the naming conventions used in this chapter.

The descriptions are based on the concepts of Process, Process-step, Attribute and Dataset as defined and used in EPC documents.

For facilitating the reading and the use of this User Guide, structured identification-numbers are used as follows:

Processes:	PR-xx, where xx represents the unique sequence number in the SCT Rulebook SCTR-PR-xx, where xx is the unique sequence number in this User Guide
Process-steps:	CT-xx.yy, where xx.yy is the unique sequence number in the SCT Rulebook SCTR-CT-xx.yy, where xx.yy is the unique sequence number in this User Guide
Datasets:	DS-xx, where xx represents the unique sequence number in the SCT Rulebook SCTR-DS-xx, where xx is the unique sequence number in this User Guide
Attributes:	AT-xx, where xx represents the unique sequence number in the SCT Rulebook SCTR-AT-xx, where xx is the unique sequence number in this User Guide

Processes, Process-steps, Datasets and Attributes identifications that begin with **SCTR** are specific to the SCTR AOS and are only described in this User Guide.

Processes, Process-steps, Datasets and Attributes identifications that do not begin with **SCTR** are described in the SCT Rulebook.

4.2 Overview of the Credit Transfer Reversal Process & Time Cycle

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

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

4.2.2 Cut-off Times

Cut-off Times are agreed between the PSP initiating the SCT Reversal and the CSM it sends it to. Such Cut-off times are out of scope of the AOS.

4.2.3 Execution Time

The SCT Reversal is to be executed as soon as possible according to the CSM procedures. In principle, it is a same day transaction.

4.2.4 Charging Principles

No charges whatsoever can be deducted from the amount of the SCT Reversal, of the SCTR Reject, the SCTR Return or the SCTR Refund.

4.3 SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal and Exceptions Processing Flow

4.3.1 SCT Reversal Processing Flow (SCTR-PR-01)

The main characteristics of a SCT Reversal (SCTR-DS-01) are:

- the reversed amount will be the Original Amount of the Credit Transfer Instruction;
- SCT Reversal 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;
- SCT Reversal messages contain a reason code (attribute SCTR-AT-R004, see below);
- 'SCTR R-transaction' messages are processed on a same day basis.

The following diagram identifies a number of process steps of the SCT Reversal itself as well as of its associated R-Transactions, which are described in section 4.3.2 below.

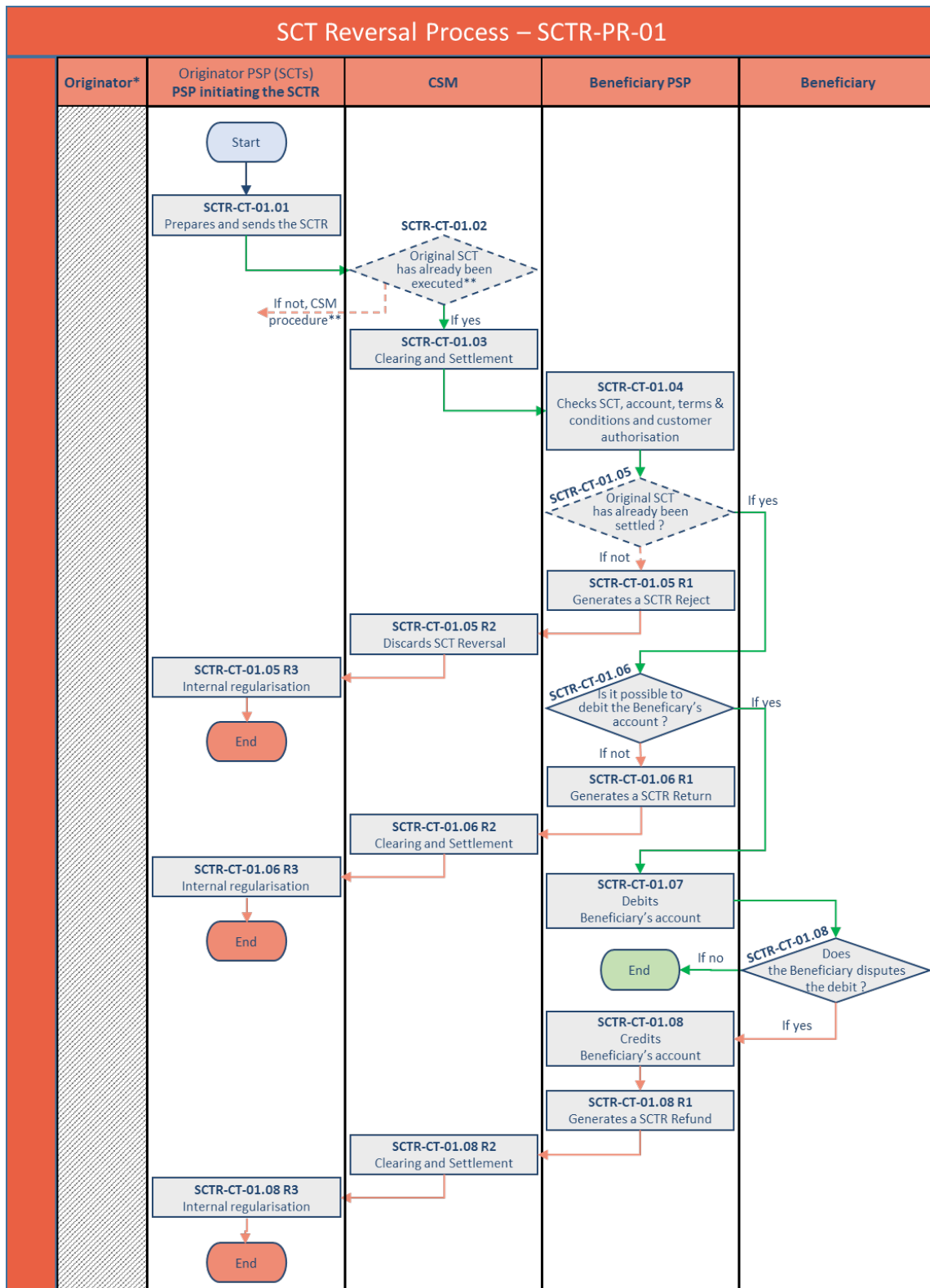


Figure 5: SCTR and SCTR R-transactions Process

* In the event that the originator's account is impacted by the error of his PSP, the latter has to regularize the account.

** If the CSM offers a verification service, it can, when the original transactions are not already executed, apply the procedure defined with its participants for SCTRs issued before execution.

Steps prior to the issuance of SCTR:

The PSP initiating the SCT Reversal:

- notices the error;
- decides to issue the SCT Reversal after having checked if the SCTs are subject to the Reversal:
 - SCTs have an inter-PSP settlement date towards the CSM of less than 5 Banking Business Days prior to the Reversal;
 - SCTs have been wrongly executed for one of the reasons listed below:
 - PSP's duplicate sending:

Duplicates are payments for which transactions have been duplicated with strictly identical characteristics, i.e. transaction type, amount, ordering customer, beneficiary, remittance information, inter-PSP settlement date (unless the duplicate transactions have been issued later)...
 - Technical problems at PSP's level resulting in:
 - Erroneous Beneficiary payment accounts details (BIC, IBAN);
 - Erroneous amounts.

Each PSP involved in SCT Reversal processing (on the sending side as well as on the receiving side) shall comply with the relevant rules and procedures of the considered CSM, including but not limited to prerequisites for sending SCT Reversals.

SCTR-CT-01.01 Once the steps above achieved, the PSP initiating the SCTR prepares the bulk of SCT Reversal and sends it to the CSM

SCTR-CT-01.02 The CSM may check if the SCTs have already been processed (optional service).
If the SCT Reversal have been issued before the execution of the corresponding SCTs, the CSM shall apply the procedure, defined with its participants.

SCTR-CT-01.03 The CSM processes the SCT Reversal and transfers it to the Beneficiary PSP.

SCTR-CT-01.04 The Beneficiary PSP checks if it has received the original SCT subject to Reversal, if the account is accessible and if it has got the Payment Service User's authorization.

SCTR-CT-01.05 When the CSM offers an SCTR reject procedure, the Beneficiary PSP checks if the SCT has already been settled.

If SCT has not been settled, the Beneficiary PSPs issues a SCTR **reject** (SCTR-CT-01.05 R1), which is transmitted by the CSM to the PSP initiating the SCTR (SCTR-CT-01.05 R2).

SCTR-CT-01.06 The Beneficiary PSP checks if :

- the funds have been credited on the Beneficiary's account and not returned yet;
- the debit of the Payment Service User account is possible.

If not, the Beneficiary PSP issues a SCTR **return** within 10 Banking Business Days after settlement of the SCTR (SCTR-01.06 R1 and R2).

SCTR-CT-01.07 If all the conditions set at SCTR-CT-01.06 are met, the Beneficiary PSP debits the account of the Beneficiary.

SCTR-CT-01.08 If the beneficiary disputes the debit, the Beneficiary PSP credits the Beneficiary's account and generates a SCTR **refund** (SCTR-CT-01.08 R1) which is transmitted by the CSM to the PSP initiating the SCTR (SCTR-CT-01.08 R2).

4.3.2 Exception Processing Flow

SCT Reversals 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.

Exception processing transactions are referred to as 'SCTR R-transactions'.

The different messages resulting from these situations are all handled in a standardised way, at process level as well as at dataset level.

The main characteristics of a SCTR R-transaction (SCTR-DS-02 for Return, Refund and SCTR-DS-03 for Reject) are:

- The transferred amount of the SCTR R-transaction will be the Original Amount of the SCT Reversal transaction;
- the 'SCTR R-transaction' message is routed through the same path taken by the SCT Reversal with no alteration of the data contained in the related SCT Reversal;
- a record of the relevant data relating to the related SCT Reversal, sufficient to provide an audit trail, is included;
- the related SCT Reversal is identified by the original reference of the PSP which has initiated the SCT Reversal;
- 'SCTR R-transaction' messages contain a reason code (attribute SCTR-AT-R004, see below);
- SCTR R-transactions are processed on a same day basis.

4.3.2.1 SCTR Reject

A '**SCTR Reject**' occurs when a SCT Reversal is not accepted for normal execution before inter-PSP Settlement.

The SCTR Reject message is sent by the Beneficiary PSP to the CSM to discard the SCT Reversal transaction before settlement.

Remark: Usage of SCTR Reject transaction implies (i) that the CSM supports this function (ii) that SCT transactions are delivered to the Beneficiary-PSPs before settlement.

'SCTR Reject' messages must be processed on a same Banking Business Day basis, including transmission to the PSP which has initiated the SCT Reversal.

4.3.2.2 SCTR Return

A '**SCTR Return**' occurs when a SCT Reversal is diverted from normal execution after **inter-PSP Settlement**, and is sent by the Beneficiary PSP to the PSP which has initiated the SCT Reversal. It is used when the SCT Reversal cannot be executed for valid reasons such as wrong account number or a closed account.

'SCTR Return' messages initiated by the Beneficiary PSP must be processed on a same day basis and transmitted to the PSP which has initiated the SCTR within 10 Banking Business Days after the Settlement Date.

4.3.2.3 SCTR Refund

A '**SCTR Refund**' occurs when the beneficiary of the original SCT, who has been debited of the Reversal amount, claims for reimbursement of the debit. Such a Refund is sent by the Beneficiary PSP to the PSP which has initiated the Reversal with the consequence that the Beneficiary account is credited as provided for by the PSD.

'SCTR Refund' messages initiated by the Beneficiary PSP must be transmitted to the PSP which has initiated the SCTR within the timeframe foreseen by the PSD².

The step by step process flow for SCTR Rejects (Process-Steps SCTR-01.05Rx), SCTR Returns (Process-Steps SCTR-01.06Rx) and SCTR Refunds (Process-Steps SCTR-01.07Rx) is described in Figure 5 in section 4.3 above.

² : A PSP shall not debit its client's account with a SCTR if the client has not given his/her consent to such a transaction. Consequently, a client's request for the refund of a SCTR is justified if the amount of the SCTR has been debited from his/her account despite his/her refusal and/or lack of consent to the execution of such a transaction. In these two cases, the execution of the SCTR constitutes an unauthorized payment transaction defined by article 54 of the Payment Services Directive. As provided for by article 58 of the PSD, the payer shall be entitled to present his request for the refund of the SCTR for a period of up to 13 months after the debit date of the disputed operation and benefit from an immediate refund as stated in article 60 of the PSD.

4.5 Business Requirements for Datasets

The specific datasets for the SCT Reversal are the following:

- **SCTR-DS-01** SCT Reversal Dataset
- **SCTR-DS-02** SCTR Return/Refund Dataset
- **SCTR-DS-03** SCTR Reject Dataset

Remarks:

1. The SCT Scheme foresees an Extended Remittance Information (ERI) option whereby the following combination of Remittance Information (RI) can be transmitted:
 - One occurrence of 140 characters of unstructured RI and
 - Up to 999 occurrences of 280 characters of structured RI based on the ISO 20022 standard.
 This AOS can be used to reverse SEPA Credit Transfers including an Extended Remittance Information (please refer to section 'Inter-PSP payment with use of the Extended Remittance Information option' from the SCT Rulebook). In this case, only the unstructured part of the Remittance Information sent by the Originator to the Beneficiary in the SEPA Credit Transfer instruction will be included in the reversal / reject / return / refund messages.
2. In the following dataset descriptions, attribute references are followed by the title of the data transmitted in the relevant message, which may differ slightly from the generic attribute name.

4.5.1 SCTR-DS-01 SCT Reversal Dataset

Identification:	SCTR-DS-01
Name:	The SCT Reversal Dataset
Description:	This dataset describes the content of the SCT Reversal message (mandatory unless otherwise indicated).
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AT-T002 The Amount of the SEPA Credit Transfer in euro • SCTR-AT-R001 The type of R-message • SCTR-AT-R002 The identification of the type of party initiating the SCT Reversal • SCTR-AT-R004 The Reason code for initiating a SCT Reversal • SCTR-AT-R005 The settlement date for the SCT Reversal • SCTR-AT-R053 The specific reference of the Originator PSP initiating the SCT Reversal • An exact copy of the original Inter-PSP Payment Dataset (DS-02) which is being reversed
Remarks	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5

4.5.2 SCTR-DS-02 SCTR Return/Refund Dataset

Identification:	SCTR-DS-02
Name:	The SCTR Return/Refund Dataset
Description:	This dataset describes the content of a SCTR Return/Refund (mandatory unless otherwise indicated).
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCTR-AT-R001 The type of SCTR R-message • SCTR-AT-R002 The Identification of the type of party initiating the SCTR Return/Refund • SCTR-AT-R003 The Specific Reference of the PSP Initiating the SCTR Return/Refund • SCTR-AT-R004 The Reason code for initiating a SCTR Return/Refund • SCTR-AT-R005 The settlement date for the SCTR Return/Refund • SCTR-AT-R053 The specific reference of the Originator PSP that initiated the SCT Reversal • An exact copy of all the attributes of the received SCTR-DS-01 which is being returned/refunded
Remarks	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5

4.5.3 SCTR-DS-03 SCTR Reject Dataset

Identification:	SCTR-DS-03
Name:	The SCTR Reject Dataset
Description:	This dataset describes the content of a SCTR Reject (mandatory unless otherwise indicated).
Attributes contained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCTR-AT-R001 The type of SCTR R-message • SCTR-AT-R002 The Identification of the type of party initiating the SCTR Reject • SCTR-AT-R003 The Specific Reference of the PSP Initiating the SCTR Reject • SCTR-AT-R004 The Reason code for initiating a SCTR Reject • SCTR-AT-R005 The settlement date for the SCT Reversal • SCTR-AT-R053 The specific reference of the Originator PSP that initiated the SCT Reversal • An exact copy of all the attributes of the received SCTR-DS-01 which is being rejected
Remarks	These attributes reflect business requirements and do not prescribe fields in the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal Interbank Implementation Guidelines as defined in Chapter 0.5

4.6 Business Requirements for Attributes

This section defines the business requirements for the attributes specific to the SCT Reversal AOS.

Attributes numbering follows SEPA Rulebooks principles.

In this chapter, attributes names are generic to fit all datasets.

SCT Reversal uses the following attributes:

AT-T002	The Amount of the SEPA Credit Transfer in euro
SCTR-AT-R001	The type of R-message
SCTR-AT-R002	The Identification of the type of party initiating the SCT Reversal or the SCTR R-transaction
SCTR-AT-R003	The Specific Reference of the PSP Initiating the SCTR Reject/Return/Refund
SCTR-AT-R004	The Reason code for initiating a SCT Reversal or a SCTR Reject/Return/Refund
SCTR-AT-R005	The Settlement Date for the SCT Reversal or the SCTR Return/Refund
SCTR-AT-R053	The specific reference of the Originator PSP initiating/that initiated the SCT Reversal

4.6.1 Attribute Details

Identification:	AT-T002
Name:	The Amount of the SEPA Credit Transfer in euro
Description:	<p>The amount of the Reversal is strictly identical to the amount of the original SCT transaction.</p> <p>The amount contains two parts, the first is expressed in euro, and the second is expressed in euro cents.</p> <p>The first part must be larger than or equal to zero euro, and equal to or not larger than 999.999.999 euro. The second part must be larger than or equal to zero euro cent, and smaller than or equal to 99 euro cents.</p> <p>The combined value of 0,00 euro (zero euro and zero euro cent) is not allowed.</p>

Identification:	SCTR-AT-R001
Name:	The type of R-message
Description:	This code allows to identify the type of R-message in the handling of the SCTR transaction.
Value range:	Value applying to SCT Reversal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCTR Values applying to SCTR R-messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reject • Return • Refund

Identification:	SCTR-AT-R002
Name:	The Identification of the type of party initiating the SCT Reversal or the SCTR R-transaction
Description:	This attribute contains a code identifying the type of party initiating the SCTR message or the SCTR R-transaction message.
Value range:	Values applying to SCT Reversal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originator PSP • Intermediary PSP Values applying to SCTR Reject/Return/Refund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary PSP (Reject/Return) • Beneficiary (Refund)

Identification:	SCTR-AT-R003
Name:	The Specific Reference of the PSP Initiating the SCTR Reject/Return/Refund
Description:	This reference is determined by the PSP that initiates the SCTR Reject/Return/Refund and must be forwarded in the handling of the SCTR R-message to the PSP that initiated the SCT Reversal. It must be specified in any request sent by the PSP that initiated the SCT Reversal to the Beneficiary PSP to obtain more information about the reasons for the non-acceptance of the SCT Reversal.

Identification:	SCTR-AT-R004
Name:	The Reason code for initiating a SCT Reversal or a SCTR Reject/Return/Refund
Description:	The codes defines the reason for initiating a SCT Reversal transaction or a SCTR Reject/Return/Refund.
Value range:	<p>Codes applying to a SCT Reversal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplicate SCT sending • Technical problem resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Erroneous BIC in the SCT ○ Erroneous IBAN in the SCT ○ Erroneous amount in the SCT <p>Codes applying to SCTR Reject and SCTR Return:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalid IBAN in the SCT Reversal • Account closed • Account blocked • Insufficient funds (on the account of the Beneficiary) • Duplicate SCT Reversal • Already returned original SCT • Beneficiary's Refusal (of the debit procedure) • Beneficiary deceased • Regulatory Reason • Original SCT never received • No response from Beneficiary (to the debit procedure) • Incorrect BIC of the Beneficiary PSP in the SCT Reversal <p>Codes applying to SCTR Refund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already returned original SCT • Original SCT never received • Unauthorised transaction

Identification:	SCTR-AT-R005
Name:	The Settlement Date for the SCT Reversal or the SCTR Return/Refund
Description:	The date on which the amount of the SCT Reversal or the SCTR Return/Refund is settled by the CSM.

Identification:	SCTR-AT-R053
Name:	The specific reference of the Originator PSP initiating/that initiated the SCT Reversal
Description:	This reference is determined by the PSP that initiates the SCT Reversal transaction and must be forwarded in the handling of the SCT Reversal message to the Beneficiary PSP and optionally to the Beneficiary. It must be specified in any request sent by the Beneficiary or the Beneficiary PSP to the PSP that initiated the SCT Reversal to obtain more information about the reasons for the SCT Reversal.

5 Rights and Obligations of AOS Users

5.1 The AOS

This new version of the AOS starts operation on 19 November 2023.

Adherence to the AOS is subject to compliance with the following guiding principles:

- All SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal Users shall comply with this User Guide;
- AOS Users need to ensure that Title III and Title IV of the Payment Services Directive affecting debits enabled by the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS are effectively represented in law or substantially equivalent binding practice.

5.2 Compliance with the User Guide

A User shall comply with:

- the User Guide, including amendments once they have been posted on the web site of the AOS Owner;
- the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Implementation Guidelines.

The parties to the User Guide are the Owner of the AOS and each User.

The User Guide is a multilateral agreement between:

- the AOS Owner and each User;
- each User and every other User.

A person who is not a party to the User Guide shall have no rights nor obligations under the User Guide.

A User shall ensure that its employees, its agents and the employees of its agents comply with all applicable obligations under the User Guide.

5.3 Reachability

Each User shall offer services relating to the AOS in the capacity of both Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP.

A User which uses the services of an Intermediary PSP to perform any functions in relation to an obligation arising under the User Guide shall ensure that its arrangements with such Intermediary PSP are consistent with, and do not detract from, the requirements of the User Guide and the other documents listed in section 5.2.

A User resorts to the services of a CSM or Intermediary PSP at its own risk.

5.4 Eligibility for using the AOS

In order to be eligible as a User, a User must at all times be a registered Participant in the SCT Scheme of the EPC and comply with all the requirements of section 5.4 “Eligibility for participation” of the current version of the SEPA Credit Transfer Rulebook.

5.5 Becoming a User

Only SCT Scheme Participants which are eligible under section 5.4 above may apply to become a User of the AOS.

Applications shall be submitted in writing to the AOS Owner.

An application must contain:

- Name and location of the applicant;
- BIC of the applicant;
- Date of registration to the AOS;

Each User must inform the AOS Owner of any modification of above mentioned information (e.g termination of activity, merger/acquisition, change of name or identifier (BIC) for example).

5.6 SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS List of Users

The List of Users is maintained by the AOS Owner and disclosed on its web site. It contains the information details requested in section 5.5 above.

Any changes to Users' details will be provided by Users.

By submitting an application to become an AOS User, a SCT Scheme Participant consents to publication of the details referred to in this section 5.6.

5.7 Obligations of a SCTR initiating PSP

The SCTR initiating PSP shall:

- ensure that it sends SCT Reversals only in relation with the reasons listed in sections 2.2, 4.3.3 and 4.6.1 (SCTR-AT-R004);
- ensure that it sends SCT Reversals in the time frame described in section 4.2 above;
- provide the Beneficiary PSP with the required Reversal information (as described in SCTR-DS-01, in chapter 4) in sufficient time and manner to allow the Beneficiary PSP to comply with its obligations under the User Guide;
- identify the SCT Reversal to the Beneficiary PSP as a Reversal made under the terms of the AOS;
- ensure that all SCT Reversal Instructions comply with the standards set out in the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines.

5.8 Obligations of a Beneficiary PSP

The Beneficiary PSP shall:

- provide Beneficiaries with adequate information on the respective rights and obligations of the Originator, Beneficiary, Originator PSP and Beneficiary PSP in relation to the AOS, information about the service level offered and any charges that apply to the service being performed;

- apply the standards set out in the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines to the processing of received SCT Reversals and to the provision of information to its Payment Service Users;
- receive the Reversal from the PSP Initiating the SCTR and debit the account of the Beneficiary identified by the IBAN in the SCT Reversal Instruction as the unique identifier, provided that applicable regulations in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing have been complied with;
- validate the syntax of the SCT Reversal Instruction, accept it if it is in accordance with the requirements of the User Guide, and carry out a Return if it is invalid together with a reason code;
- debit the account of the Beneficiary with the full amount of the Reversal;
- effect all Returns and Refunds in relation to its Beneficiaries' accounts, in accordance with the User Guide.

5.10 Liability of the AOS Owner

The AOS Owner, its agents, employees or the employees of its agents shall not be liable for anything done or omitted in the exercise of any discretion under the User Guide unless it is shown that the act or omission was effected in bad faith.

The AOS Owner, its agents, its employees and the employees of its agents shall not be liable for any losses which are not foreseeable.

5.11 Termination

A User terminates its status as an AOS User by giving no less than six months' prior written notice to the AOS Owner.

The information will be displayed in the Users List.

The effective date of termination of a User's status as a User is the effective date of such a notice, or (in any other case) the date on which the User's name is deleted from the AOS List of Users.

5.12 Intellectual Property

The Users acknowledge that any copyright in the AOS User Guide belongs to the AOS Owner. The Users shall not assert contrary claims, or deal with the User Guide in a manner that infringes or is likely to infringe the copyright held by the AOS Owner in the AOS User Guide.

5.13 Other provisions

Every document that is required to be provided under the User Guide shall be provided in the English language.

Headings in the User Guide are used for ease of reference only.

The User Guide is drawn up in the English language. If the User Guide is translated into any other language, the English language text prevails.

6 SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Management

The AOS Owner is CFONB.

The only valid AOS supporting documents are those to be found on the web site of the AOS Owner.

6.1 Development and Evolution

The development and evolution function shall be performed by the AOS Owner. Possible evolutions shall be displayed on the web site of the AOS Owner before their entry into force.

7 Defined terms in the User Guide specific to the SCTR AOS

Term	Definition
AOS Owner	The body issuing the AOS documentation and maintaining the AOS List of Users, see also section 0.4 and chapter 6 of this User Guide.
AOS User	SCT Scheme participant having registered to the AOS and acting as PSP initiating the SCTR (see below) and/or Beneficiary PSP (see below).
Application Form	The form to be completed as part of the process by which a SCT Participant applies to become an AOS User. The Application Form is found as Annex 1 of this User Guide.
PSP initiating the SCTR	As defined in section 3.1 of this User Guide.
Beneficiary	Beneficiary of the original SCT
Beneficiary PSP	As defined in section 3.1 of this User Guide.
List of Users	The list of AOS Users displayed by the AOS Owner on its web site.
Reversal	See SCTR below
SCTR (or 'SCT Reversal' or 'Reversal')	A reversal transaction under the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal mechanism, see sections 2.2 and 4.3.
SCTR Reject	See section 4.4 of this User Guide.
SCTR Return	See section 4.4 of this User Guide.
SCTR Refund	See section 4.4 of this User Guide.
SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS (or only "AOS")	The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS, as described in the User Guide
SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines	The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines set out the rules for implementing the reversal ISO 20022 XML standards in the inter-PSP space, constitute a binding supplement to this User Guide, described with reference [3] in this User Guide.
User	See AOS User above.
User Guide	The SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS User Guide as amended from time to time.

8 List of main changes in the SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS User Guide

8.1 General

This update takes into account the change of the ISO 20022 messages to version 2019.

The following changes have also been performed :

- Update of the graphic charter according to the EPC Rulebook template;
- Replacement of “Bank” by “Payment Service Provider” (PSP) except in “bank business days” as in EPC documents;
- Update of the AOS datasets and attributes numbering;
- Update of the SEPA Credit Transfer attributes numbering according to SEPA rulebooks;
- Update of the process description and steps numbering.

8.2 Section 0 ‘Document Information’

- Update of the reference documents (§ 0.1);
- Update of “Change History” (§ 0.2);
- Addition of § 0.5.1 “SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Inter-PSP Implementation Guidelines”.

8.3 Section 2 ‘Scope of the AOS’

- Deletion of the Declaration of Incident step

8.4 Section 4 ‘Business and Operational Rules’

- Addition of § 4.1 ‘Naming Conventions’ as exists in EPC Rulebook;
- Update of the process description and steps numbering :
 - o Deletion of the task “Declaration of Incident” to be issued by the Originator PSP;
 - o Deletion of the task “Check and validation of the Declaration of Incident”, to be performed by the CSM;
 - o ‘Debit Beneficiary Account’ and ‘Credit Beneficiary Account’ steps have been transferred in the ‘Beneficiary PSP’ column and numbered;
 - o ‘Reject/Return generation’ actions are now depicted as steps and numbered;
- Rewording of the steps’ description;
- Datasets update (§ 4.5)
- Attributes update (§ 4.6)

8.5 Section 5 ‘Rights and Obligations of AOS Users’

- Date of entry into force of this version.

8.6 Section 7 ‘Defined terms in the User Guide specific to the SCTR AOS’

- Deletion of “Declaration of Incident”

8.7 Annexes

- Deletion of Annex II : “SCTR Declaration of Incident”

SEPA Credit Transfer Reversal AOS Application Form

The application form must be sent by mail to CFONB

cfonb@cfonb.fr

Contact person:

Name of the contact

e-mail

Phone number

Applicant:

BIC

Name

Street Address

Post Code

City

Country

Registration Date

Readiness Date