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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>'a' and 'b'</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>'c' and 'd'</td>
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**18.2 Parties and accounts**

- **General comment:** Parties and accounts are often used in the context of different financial instruments, such as loans, mortgages, and derivatives. They refer to the parties involved in a transaction and their associated accounts, which may include checking, savings, or investment accounts.

- **General comment (valid for the whole chapter 3):** The information provided in the chapter on parties and accounts might not entirely reflect the URD. Some objects are included whereas others are missing (e.g. there is a table for the banking group but none for the account holder). The information provided in this chapter is not entirely clear to us. In parts the way the information is presented here is not entirely consistent with the way the information is presented in the glossary. Therefore please check this as a whole.

- **General comment:** The wording in the document itself and in the glossary is sometimes inconsistent with the terminology used in the definitions in the glossary. Please cross check.

**Example comments for specific sections:**

- **Overview of RTGS component:** The business day management provides the common framework for all RTGS services as well as the normal calendar for which participants may configure non-working standing orders and major holidays. The calendar defines the days when TARGET services or a common component are not available and follows the defined business day schedule or calendar of a given TARGET service type. Depending on the calendar type, they may have different calendar types per country.

- **Overview of RTGS component:** Furthermore, a participant may open an RTGS dedicated cash account (e.g. for domestic, intra-bank payments). It is not clear whether it is technically part of ESMIG or a TARGET service or a common component is deployed for this purpose. It is also not clear whether business day schedule and calendar may be different per service type into considering (that target values may have to be calculated several days in advance to (see above). Please check this as a whole.

<table>
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<th>19</th>
<th>'a' and 'b'</th>
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</table>

**19.2.3.2 Integrity**

- **General comment:** Integrity ensures that data is consistent and reliable. It is achieved through various mechanisms such as hashing and using digital signatures.

- **General comment:** The business day calendar and business day schedule is set up and managed (or implemented) in the central liquidity management component. The central liquidity management component provides the central view into the liquidity and the central control of the liquidity in the SETTLEMENT and central bank accounts are managed in CUST.

**Example comments for specific sections:**

- **Overview of RTGS component:** The business day management offers the common framework and calendar for RTGS services and the normal calendar for which participants may configure non-working standing orders and major holidays. The calendar defines the days when TARGET services or a common component are not available and follows the defined business day schedule or calendar of a given TARGET service type. Depending on the calendar type, they may have different calendar types per country.

- **Overview of RTGS component:** Furthermore, a participant may open an RTGS dedicated cash account (e.g. for domestic, intra-bank payments). It is not clear whether it is technically part of ESMIG or a TARGET service or a common component is deployed for this purpose. It is also not clear whether business day schedule and calendar may be different per service type into considering (that target values may have to be calculated several days in advance to (see above). Please check this as a whole.

**Additional feedback:**

- **General comment:** The wording in the document itself and in the glossary is sometimes inconsistent with the terminology used in the definitions in the glossary. Please cross check.

- **General comment:** The information provided in the chapter on parties and accounts might not entirely reflect the URD. Some objects are included whereas others are missing (e.g. there is a table for the banking group but none for the account holder). The information provided in this chapter is not entirely clear to us. In parts the way the information is presented here is not entirely consistent with the way the information is presented in the glossary. Therefore please check this as a whole.

**Additional feedback:**

- **General comment:** The wording in the document itself and in the glossary is sometimes inconsistent with the terminology used in the definitions in the glossary. Please cross check.

**Additional feedback:**

- **General comment:** The information provided in the chapter on parties and accounts might not entirely reflect the URD. Some objects are included whereas others are missing (e.g. there is a table for the banking group but none for the account holder). The information provided in this chapter is not entirely clear to us. In parts the way the information is presented here is not entirely consistent with the way the information is presented in the glossary. Therefore please check this as a whole.

**Additional feedback:**

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- **General comment:** The information provided in the chapter on parties and accounts might not entirely reflect the URD. Some objects are included whereas others are missing (e.g. there is a table for the banking group but none for the account holder). The information provided in this chapter is not entirely clear to us. In parts the way the information is presented here is not entirely consistent with the way the information is presented in the glossary. Therefore please check this as a whole.
3.1.1 Concept of party in RTGS

Definition of a party and a RTGS participant

4.1.2 Concept of party in RTGS

In this section only non-central bank entities. It is conceivable that a legal entity holds two dedicated cash accounts by different RTGS participants by a different BIC11.

The role of banking group allows a number of parties (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (e.g. a (non-central bank) legal entity holding two dedicated cash accounts within the books of two central banks would also be two respective RTGS participants...)

3.1.1 Concept of party in RTGS

Conversely, a (non-central bank) legal entity owning two dedicated cash accounts with the books of two central banks would also be two respective RTGS participants, each identified by a different BIC11.

This definition of having 1 BIC per DCA is the same as what we have in T2S, but it still lacks consistency. Therefore the same logic in T2S where the DCA is associated with an account number to define a main DCA in the usual way, is also defined as two dedicated cash accounts by different RTGS participants by a different BIC11.

Central banks are responsible for setting up dedicated cash accounts within the books of a central bank. An RTGS participant representing entities that own dedicated cash accounts (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the RTGS dedicated cash account). They are responsible for setting up their own dedicated cash accounts, instructing payments and monitoring the liquidity usage. However, the creation and maintenance of the dedicated cash accounts is done by central banks. RTGS participants represent entities that own dedicated cash accounts (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the URD).

A (non-central bank) legal entity owning two dedicated cash accounts within the books of two central banks would also be two respective RTGS participants...

An RTGS participant representing entities that own dedicated cash accounts (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the URD).

3.1.2 Concept of party in RTGS

This sentence imply, that an RTGS participant owing a DCA has always one operational address. Is this case only for non-central bank entities. If CB is owning two DCAs can CB maintain different operational address for these DCAs? Or should the same operational address be maintained for two DCAs? This is valid for all account types. Meaning in case we just have one "transactional" account in each settlement service. Each account is identified by a BIC11 and the account by the couple (BIC, account number) so that the party also needs to open an MCA. Therefore this aspect needs to be checked and clarified again.

3.1.2 Concept of party in RTGS

The role of banking group allows a number of parties (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the RTGS dedicated cash account). They are responsible for setting up dedicated cash accounts within the books of a central bank. An RTGS participant representing entities that own dedicated cash accounts (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the URD).

Central banks are responsible for setting up and maintaining reference data in their CRDM repository (with BIC11 codes belonging to their community. RTGS participants are responsible for setting up the dedicated cash accounts, instructing payments and monitoring the liquidity usage. However, the creation and maintenance of the dedicated cash accounts is done by central banks.

3.1.2 Concept of party in RTGS

This sentence says, that an RTGS participant owning a DCA has always one operational address. According to our knowledge this fact has to be clarified for its being a potential discussion in the T2S WG, whether each RTGS participant should use one operational address or different operational addresses. Therefore this aspect needs to be checked and clarified again.

3.1.2 Concept of party in RTGS

The role of banking group allows a number of parties (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the RTGS dedicated cash account). They are responsible for setting up dedicated cash accounts within the books of a central bank. An RTGS participant representing entities that own dedicated cash accounts (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the URD).

Central banks are responsible for setting up dedicated cash accounts within the books of a central bank. An RTGS participant representing entities that own dedicated cash accounts (belonging to one or multiple central banks) to be viewed collectively for certain business purposes, (such as the URD).

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<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.2.10 Floor/ceiling</td>
<td>A link to 5.4.3.4 Floor/Ceiling would be helpful.</td>
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</table>
3.2.18 Reference data for accounts in RTGS

Table 11 - 4.2.18 Reference data for accounts in RTGS

1. The reference data for accounts in RTGS shall be used to identify the accounts involved in a payment.
2. The RTGS participant shall maintain the reference data for accounts in RTGS in accordance with the instructions issued by the RTGS operator.
3. The reference data for accounts in RTGS shall be stored in a local database that is accessible to the RTGS participant.
4. The reference data for accounts in RTGS shall be updated on a regular basis to reflect changes in the accounts.

5.2.3 Flow of payment related messages

Table 5 - Flow of payment related messages

1. The flow of payment related messages is as follows:
   - A payment request is sent by the sender to the recipient.
   - The payment request is then sent to the RTGS participant by the sender.
   - The RTGS participant then sends the payment request to the recipient.
   - The recipient then sends a payment confirmation to the RTGS participant.
   - The RTGS participant then sends the payment confirmation to the sender.

5.2.4 Rejection of payments

Table 6 - Rejection of payments

1. The rejection of payments is as follows:
   - If the payment request is rejected, the rejection message is sent to the sender.
   - The rejection message includes the reason for the rejection.
   - The sender then sends a new payment request to the recipient.

5.2.5 Overview of backup payments

Table 7 - Overview of backup payments

1. Backup payments are payments that are sent as a backup to the primary payment.
2. Backup payments are sent if the primary payment fails.
3. Backup payments are not sent if the primary payment is successful.
4. Backup payments are sent in the same batch as the primary payment.

5.2.6 Definitions

Table 8 - Definitions

1. Backup payment: A payment sent as a backup to the primary payment.
2. Primary payment: The original payment that is sent to the recipient.
3. Batch: A group of payments that are sent together.
4. RTGS participant: The entity that sends and receives payments through RTGS.

5.2.7 Overview of backup payments

Table 9 - Overview of backup payments

1. Backup payments are only sent in the event of a failure or error in the primary payment.
2. Backup payments are sent in the same batch as the primary payment.
3. Backup payments are not sent if the primary payment is successful.
4. Backup payments are sent in the same batch as the primary payment.

5.2.8 Overview of backup payments

Table 10 - Overview of backup payments

1. Backup payments are only sent in the event of a failure or error in the primary payment.
2. Backup payments are sent in the same batch as the primary payment.
3. Backup payments are not sent if the primary payment is successful.
4. Backup payments are sent in the same batch as the primary payment.

5.2.9 Overview of backup payments

Table 11 - Overview of backup payments

1. Backup payments are only sent in the event of a failure or error in the primary payment.
2. Backup payments are sent in the same batch as the primary payment.
3. Backup payments are not sent if the primary payment is successful.
4. Backup payments are sent in the same batch as the primary payment.
5.3.4.1 Settlement on dedicated liquidity

Table 32 - "A letter is issued to account during the next business day for re-investment of the amount as specified in the original instruction to RTGS..."

Purpose of the first paragraph is not clear as no reference to any technical procedure is given. Please clarify.

Accepted

5.2.7.4 Comprehensive queue

Note: In general, liquidity transfers are not placed into a queue and are rejected.

Clarification Which information are visited?

Accepted

5.2.6.1 Revocation of payments

In case the payment is already settled, the RTGS component creates an inter-service invoice with the remaining amount and this invoice can be sent to the authorized party. However, it is taken into account during the next cycle if not via current order management and settlement windows. (RT is 24/7). Please explain 'batch-

Clarification Batch or single cycle or both? (Today it is possible via MT 202)

Rejected Please consider splitting Interfaced and realtime procedures fully.

5.2.5. Amendment of payments

If the sender sends a maxed-out request for already settled payments (which should be revoked) or could it be a different amount (e.g. indicated by separate line(s)?

Clarification Would it be possible to indicate if different amounts (e.g. indicated by separate line(s)?

Accepted

5.2.2.7.1 Comprehensive queue

Please consider to quote that only when the ancillary system starts a 'cycle' a queue and is rejected.

Clarification One order type is mentioned in the key but not explained. Please consider to explain that.

Accepted

5.2.2.7.2 Comprehensive queue

Table 35 - "...the priority rule and the remaining amount and this invoice can be sent to the authorized party..."

Table is explained in section 36 step 4 of the RTGS component in v0.3. Please provide additional information on how liquidity can be increased during the cycle if not via current order and AS transfer.

Clarification Please check it is possible to increase liquidity while the cycle is open. But on page 119 it is mentioned that liquidity is blocked and it is only possible to increase liquidity while the cycle is open. Therefore it could be confusing e.g. to understand in which cases the remaining amount can be sent to the authorized party.

Accepted

5.2.2.7.3.2 Comprehensive queue

Question for clarification: In case the payment is already settled, the RTGS component creates an inter-service invoice with the remaining amount and this invoice can be sent to the authorized party. However, it is taken into account during the next cycle if not via current order management and settlement windows. (RT is 24/7). Please explain 'batch-

Clarification Which information are visited?

Accepted

5.2.2.7.3.3 Comprehensive queue

RTGS component in v0.3 transfers to the dedicated liquidity account and in case of an insufficient balance of the correspondent banks account, it will credit the amount to the account holder. Please consider to split the procedures.

Clarification Yes, please consider to split the procedures fully.

Rejected Please consider to split the procedures fully.

5.2.2.7.4.1 Comprehensive queue

Table 38 - "...the priority rule and the remaining amount and this invoice can be sent to the authorized party..."

Table is explained in section 36 step 4 of the RTGS component in v0.3. Please provide additional information on how liquidity can be increased during the cycle if not via current order and AS transfer.

Clarification Please check it is possible to increase liquidity while the cycle is open. But on page 119 it is mentioned that liquidity is blocked and it is only possible to increase liquidity while the cycle is open. Therefore it could be confusing e.g. to understand in which cases the remaining amount can be sent to the authorized party.

Accepted

5.2.2.7.4.2 Comprehensive queue

Table 39 - "...the priority rule and the remaining amount and this invoice can be sent to the authorized party..."

Table is explained in section 36 step 4 of the RTGS component in v0.3. Please provide additional information on how liquidity can be increased during the cycle if not via current order and AS transfer.

Clarification Please check it is possible to increase liquidity while the cycle is open. But on page 119 it is mentioned that liquidity is blocked and it is only possible to increase liquidity while the cycle is open. Therefore it could be confusing e.g. to understand in which cases the remaining amount can be sent to the authorized party.

Accepted
### Section 5.4.3.2 Settlement on dedicated liquidity accounts (multi-party)

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<td>163</td>
<td>5.4.3.2.3 Effect of limits</td>
<td>Today we have a button &quot;Change all to Zero&quot;. We still need to function</td>
<td></td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>5.4.1.1.1 Overview</td>
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<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>5.4.1 Available liquidity</td>
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<td>5.4.1.1.1 Overview</td>
<td>Item 61 – urgent reserve, high reserve in the title of the table you use the term reservation, why is it &quot;reserve&quot; in the title?</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>5.4.2.3.4 Liquidity transfer from dedicated accounts (real-time) end of cycle</td>
<td>If ancillary system sends ASTransferInitiation to return funds, shall it be treated as a liquidity transfer?</td>
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<td>147</td>
<td>5.4.2.3.4 Liquidity transfer from dedicated accounts (real-time) end of cycle</td>
<td>2- debit in the RTGS DCA and credit in the CLM transit account and, then, the silicon is debited</td>
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### Section 5.4.2.3 Overview

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<td>Table 61 - Effects of limits</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>5.4.2.3.1 Overview</td>
<td>The amount defined in the standing order for each basic or settlement phase in the RTGS component.</td>
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### Section 5.4.3.2.1 Overview

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<td>5.4.3.2.1 Overview</td>
<td>Effect of bilateral limits</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>5.4.3.2.1 Overview</td>
<td>If a bilateral limit is set to zero, it is not possible to increase it during the next business day until next change.</td>
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### Section 5.4.3.2.2 Overview

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<td>5.4.3.2.2 Overview</td>
<td>Effect of bilateral limits</td>
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<td>5.4.3.2.2 Overview</td>
<td>Effect of outgoing payments (i.e. debits on the RTGS dedicated cash account).</td>
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### Section 5.4.3.2.3 Overview

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<td>5.4.3.2.3 Overview</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>5.4.3.2.3 Overview</td>
<td>Effect of incoming payments (i.e. credits on the RTGS dedicated cash account).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6.1.3.2 Configuration of privileges

- Privilege Table 81
- RTGS, CRDM, scheduler and billing
- Automatic liquidity transfer
- The amount to be transferred is the difference between the current balance on the RTGS dedicated cash account and the presentable target amount. The target ceiling amount could be different, but will in any case be equal to or above the floor amount.
- The amount to be transferred is the difference between the current balance on the RTGS dedicated cash account and the presentable target amount. The target ceiling amount could be different, but will in any case be equal to or above the floor amount.

6.1.6.5 Lifecycle of reference data objects

- Reference data changes become effective in the relevant TARGET service(s), common component(s) or back-office applications in a deferred way, by reference data maintenance instructions. The related reference data maintenance instructions are received by the relevant CRDM or RTGS users. It is the responsibility of the users to update the reference data accurately and to ensure that the updates are effective.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>11.1.3.1.2 Business File Header</td>
<td>XML scheme files confirm to the corporate overall structure forren for ISO 20022 messages.</td>
<td>General comment: We assume that this term refers to a single message. Having in mind that we do also have files, we are wondering whether there is a need to use this term in here.</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
<td>Not understanding, the word “file” is not used here in business terms (e.g. file/Alt., payment messages) but only dedicated to XML scheme files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>13.2.1.2 Business File Header</td>
<td>Structure of ISO 20022 messages supports the exchange of messages between banks and other financial institutions.</td>
<td>General comment: We add here a comment referring to a dedicated chapter dealing with an exchange free of charge.</td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>The migration strategy will be discussed in the 10th and 11th chapter of the document. After these discussions the DMT will decide how the migration process (and the usage of DMT) will be described in the UDFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>6.1.3.1.2 Business File Header</td>
<td>Overview and scope of the DMT should be in the Glossary (mentioned in chapters 6.1.2, 6.1.3.1.1, 159).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accepted</td>
<td>The same Comment as no. 4 is applicable to pacs.002/004/009/010.</td>
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<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>16 Glossary</td>
<td>Direct participant It should be mentioned that an indirect participant could use a non-live-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>14.3.10.1 Overview and scope of the</td>
<td>In principle it needs to be mentioned in the context. It’s not clear to us how we can send a file in UIA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>13.2.1.2 Business File Header</td>
<td>Overview and scope of the</td>
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<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>14 List of messages</td>
<td>Links to my standards</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>14.5.3.3 The message in business context</td>
<td>Tables 158 and 159</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>14.5.3.3 The message in business context</td>
<td>Batch. The file structure within is compliant to the structure foreseen for ISO 20022 messages.</td>
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