EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

EUROSYSTEM

T+1 – Corporate Events

Advisory Group on Market Infrastructures for Securities and Collateral

Harmonised Implementation Guide

March 2026

Contents

1 Introduction

On 18 November 2024, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) published a report providing an assessment of the shortening of the settlement cycle in the European Union (EU). The report recommended that the EU move to a T+1 settlement cycle on 11 October 2027. It also highlighted the need to further standardise and automate corporate events processes in view of such move.

The Advisory Group on Market Infrastructures for Securities and Collateral (AMI-SeCo) Corporate Events Group (CEG) is in charge of the corporate events workstream and provides corporate events expertise and input to the T+1 governance. In June 2025, the EU T+1 Industry Committee published a High-Level Roadmap to T+1 which, based on the CEG's input, includes details of the necessary changes to achieve higher automation of corporate events processing in view of T+1.

1.1 Purpose of this document

The T+1 Corporate Events Harmonised Implementation Guide ("the Guide") complements the information on corporate events included in Section 4.7 of the High-Level Roadmap. It provides detailed guidance on the implementation of the changes to corporate events processing to facilitate harmonised implementation by market stakeholders in AMI-SeCo markets. The information in this Guide will also be included in the Single Rulebook for Corporate Events being prepared by AMI-SeCo.

1.2 Structure of this document

This document starts with information on its purpose and structure (**Chapter 1**).

Chapter 2 sets out the key dates applicable to corporate events in a T+1 environment.

Chapter 3 provides a high-level introduction to transaction management.

Chapter 4 sets out the rules and procedures for the processing of market claims.

Chapter 5 specifies the rules and procedures for the processing of transformations.

Chapter 6 sets out in detail the rules and procedures for buyer protection.

2 Key dates

A corporate event is an action or event initiated by the issuer of a security, or by an offeror, that has an impact on the holders of that security. Participation in a corporate event can be mandatory, mandatory with choices or voluntary. The corporate event may result in the distribution of cash and/or security proceeds to the holder of the security or in the replacement of the underlying security.

The key dates in a corporate event determine the eligibility of an entitled party to receive proceeds or participate in the event. These dates are linked to the settlement cycle, which governs the time between the trade date (T) and settlement (T+X). The change in the standard settlement cycle – from T+2 to T+1 – shortens the time between key dates, affecting the determination of eligibility and the timeline for submitting instructions in elective corporate events. This requires issuers, intermediaries and investors to adjust their operations accordingly.

This section sets out the key dates to be applied in a T+1 environment for:

- mandatory distributions (cash distributions and security distributions);
- mandatory reorganisations;
- elective events (mandatory distributions with options, mandatory reorganisations with options and voluntary reorganisations).

2.1 Key dates for mandatory distributions

A mandatory distribution is a corporate action where the issuer distributes cash and/or securities to all holders automatically without requiring any action or choice from the holders of the security.

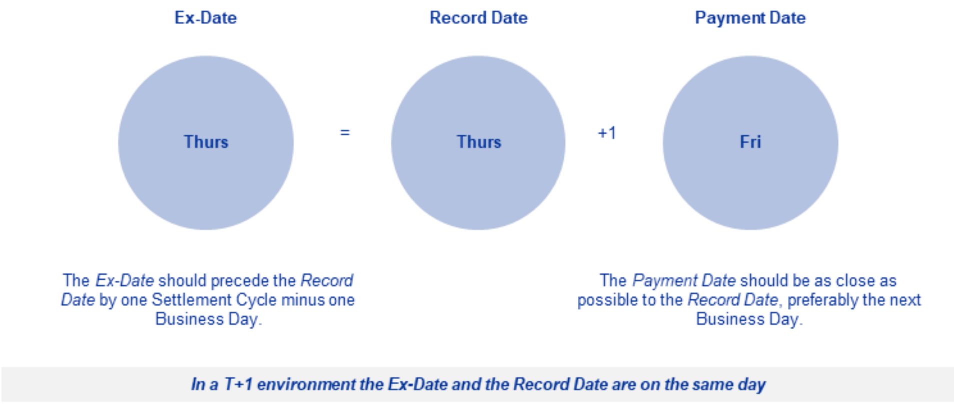
The key dates in a distribution event are as follows.

- **Ex-date:** date from which the underlying security is traded without the benefit/right attached to it. *Note:* The ex-date is only applicable to securities in units (e.g. shares).
- **Record date:** the date set by the issuer on which the rights flowing from the securities, including the right to participate in a corporate event, shall be determined, based on the settled positions struck in the books of the issuer CSD or other first intermediary by book-entry at the close of its business and/or register.
- **Payment date:** date on which the payment is due.

The following sequence of dates must be applied in a T+1 environment:

- **KD1:** the *ex-date* (which begins at the start of the day) must be on the same date as the *record date* (which is a snapshot taken at the end of the day);
- **KD2:** the *payment date* should preferably be one day after the *record date*.

Figure 1
Key dates for mandatory distributions in a T+1 environment



2.2 Key dates for mandatory reorganisations

A mandatory reorganisation is a type of corporate action initiated by the issuer of a security that automatically affects all holders of the security, without requiring any action or choice from the holder of the security. The terms and outcome of the event are predetermined, and all eligible holders are subject to the changes. The last trading date is the final day on which the affected security can be traded with entitlement to participate in the reorganisation event.

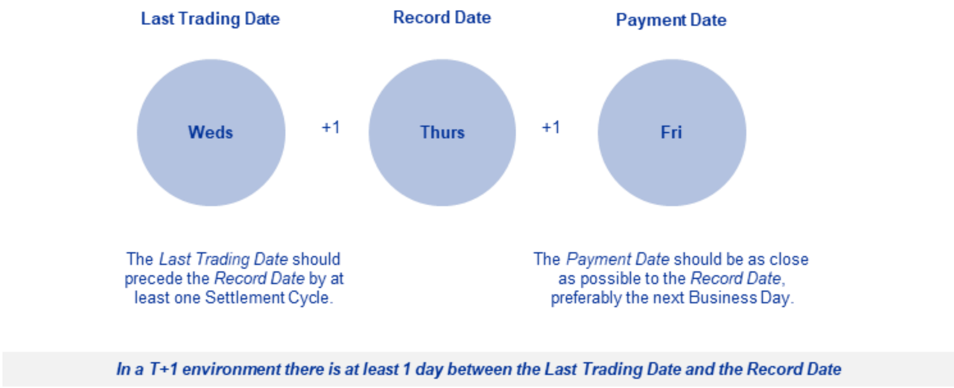
The key dates in a mandatory reorganisation are as follows.

- **Last trading date:** the date at which the securities to be reorganised will cease to be tradable.
- **Record date:** the date set by the issuer on which the rights flowing from the securities, including the right to participate in a corporate event, shall be determined, based on the settled positions struck in the books of the issuer CSD or other first intermediary by book-entry at the close of its business and/or register.
- **Payment date:** date on which the payment is due.

The following sequence of dates must be applied in a T+1 environment:

- **KD3:** the *last trading date* should be one business day before the *record date*.
- **KD4:** the *payment date* should preferably be one business day after the *record date*.

Figure 2
Key dates for mandatory reorganisations in a T+1 environment



2.3 Key dates for elective events

An elective event (also known as a voluntary or mandatory with options corporate action) is a type of corporate action initiated by the issuer where security holders are given a choice regarding how their holdings will be affected. The holder of the security must actively respond or instruct their custodian/intermediary if they wish to participate in the event; otherwise, a default option is applied. In the case of securities pending settlement, if the buyer of securities wishes to elect, it needs to send a corporate action election to their trading counterparty via their custodian/intermediary informing them of their decision should the trade fail to settle on time.

The key dates in an elective event are as follows.

- **Last trading date:** the date at which the securities to be reorganised will cease to be tradable.
- **Guaranteed participation date:** last date to buy the underlying security with the right attached to participate in an elective corporate event.
- **Buyer protection deadline date:** last date for a buyer who has yet to receive the underlying securities of an elective corporate event to instruct the seller in order to receive the outturn of their choice.
- **Market deadline date:** date and time that the issuer (or offeror as the case may be) or issuer CSD has set as the deadline to send instructions for participation in the corporate event.
- **Payment date:** the date on which the payment is due.

The following sequence of dates must be applied in a T+1 environment:

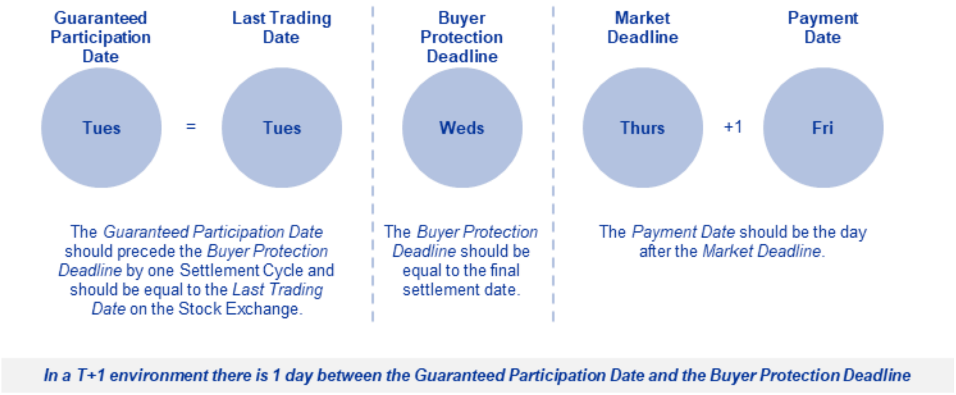
- **KD5:** the *guaranteed participation date* should be one business day before the *buyer protection deadline*;

- **KD6:** the *guaranteed participation date* should be two business days before the *market deadline*.

- **KD7:** the *payment date* should be one business day after the *market deadline*.

Figure 3

Key dates for mandatory reorganisations with options in a T+1 environment



2.3.1 Key dates for corporate events announced before, but settling after, the transition to T+1

As a general recommendation, issuers are advised not to announce corporate events with key dates falling during the transition to the T+1 settlement cycle, i.e. between Monday 4 October 2027 and Friday 15 October 2027. Should it be unavoidable to announce a corporate event during this period, the following rules should be applied when determining the ex-date on distributions:

1. if the *record date* is Monday 11 October 2027, the *ex-date* should be Friday 8 October 2027;

2. If the *record date* is Tuesday 12 October 2027, the *ex-date* should be Tuesday 12 October 2027 – this should be the first day when the T+1 settlement convention is applied to the ex-date process;

3. no *ex-dates* should apply on Monday 11 October 2027.

3 Transaction management

For corporate events on settled balances, proceeds are distributed to the entitled party, i.e. the holder of the security. However, transactions that conclude or settle on the key dates of a corporate event may require (i) the reallocation of proceeds to the contractually entitled party, or (ii) the adjustment of pending settlement instructions to account for the corporate event. The process of managing corporate events for unsettled securities transactions as of the record date or, for elective events, the market deadline, is referred to as **transaction management**.

Different types of transaction management apply to different types of corporate action events, which can be broadly classified into three categories:

- **Distributions:** events where the holder of a security on a specific date (for example, the record date) receives a benefit without giving up the underlying security. Distributions include:
    - *cash distributions* (e.g. cash dividends, interest payments);
    - *securities distributions* (e.g. stock dividends, bonus issues);
    - *distributions with options* (e.g. optional dividends).
- **Reorganisations:** events which involve the (partial) debit of the underlying security, which may be replaced by another security (or securities) or cash. Reorganisations are divided into:
    - *mandatory reorganisations* (e.g. stock splits, redemptions);
    - *mandatory reorganisations with options* (e.g. conversions);
    - *voluntary reorganisations* (e.g. tender offers).
- **General:** events that do not involve a debit or credit of cash, securities or rights. Examples include name changes, credit events, extension of maturity dates and general information events.

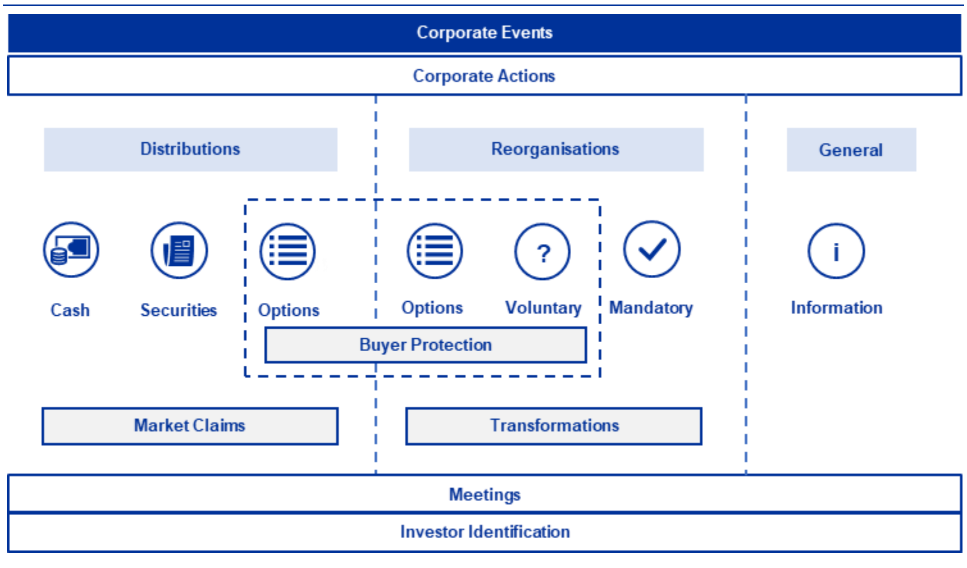
Transaction management is applicable to distributions and reorganisations as follows.

- **Market claims:** the reallocation of the proceeds of a distribution to the contractually entitled party. Market claims arise in the context of distributions.
- **Transformations:** a process by which transactions which remain pending settlement on or after the record date/market deadline, are cancelled and replaced by new transactions in accordance with the terms of the reorganisation. Transformations occur during reorganisations.

- **Buyer protection:** a process whereby a buyer, who has yet to receive the underlying securities subject to an elective corporate action, instructs its account servicer in order to receive the corporate action proceeds of their choice. Buyer protection is applicable to elective events (i.e. distributions with options, mandatory reorganisations with options and voluntary reorganisations).

Figure 4 provides a simplified overview of these concepts, illustrating how transaction management applies across the different types of corporate events.

Figure 4
Simplified overview of application of transaction management to corporate events



The transaction management rules set out in the following chapters are applicable to all types of securities transactions on securities eligible for settlement in a CSD, i.e.:

- any transaction related to a securities trade, either against payment or free of payment;
- securities issued in the CSD or held via links, denominated in any currency.

4 Market claims

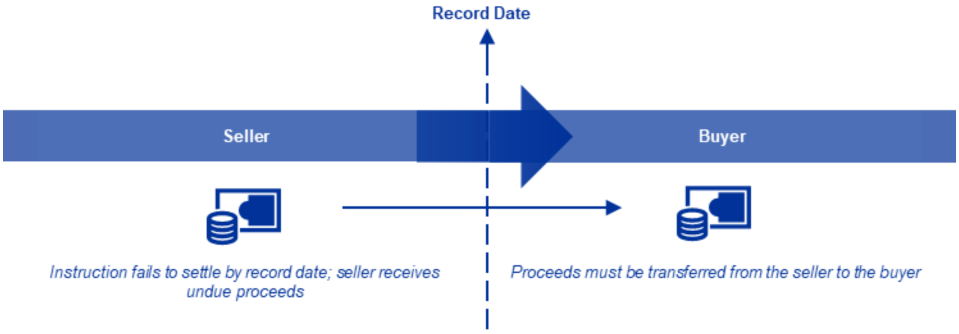
A market claim refers to the process of reallocating the proceeds of a corporate action from the party that received the proceeds to the party contractually entitled to receive the proceeds. There are two types of market claim:

- **Market claim:** the buyer is contractually entitled to the proceeds but does not receive them as the underlying transaction fails to settle on or before the record date. As a result, the proceeds must be transferred from the seller to the buyer.
- **Reverse market claim:** the buyer receives the proceeds despite not being contractually entitled to them as the trade occurred after the ex-date, but the underlying transaction settles on or before the record date. In this case, the proceeds must be transferred back to the seller.

The market claim process involves the following actors.

- **Buyer:** the receiving party in the settlement transaction. *Note:* the term “buyer” may extend beyond the buyer in a standard securities trade and therefore the term should be interpreted as being synonymous with the securities receiver in all types of transactions, including securities lending, collateral provision, etc.
- **Seller:** the delivering party in the settlement transaction.
- **Central securities depository (CSD):** the CSD (when settlement occurs between two participants of the same CSD) or the CSDs (when settlement occurs between participants of two different CSDs) responsible for identifying and creating market claims.
- **Central counterparty (CCP):** the CCP (when settlement occurs between two participants of the same CCP) or the CCPs (when settlement occurs between participants of two different CCPs) responsible for identifying and creating market claims.
- **Custodians:** institutions involved in processing market claims when the buyer and/or seller hold securities through an intermediary.

Figure 5
Market claims overview



4.1 Terminology

1. **Transaction:** the result of the matching process, i.e. the process of comparing the two relevant settlement instructions as provided by the two counterparties to ensure that they match.

2. **Underlying transaction:** the transaction upon which a market claim, transformation or buyer protection instruction is created.

3. **Underlying corporate action:** the corporate action upon which a market claim, transformation or buyer protection is applied.

4. **Actual settlement date:** the date when settlement is completed. The actual settlement date is determined only after a transaction has successfully settled.

5. **Intended settlement date:** the date on which a transaction is due to settle.

6. **Market claim instruction:** a settlement instruction created in relation to a market claim.

7. **Identification of a market claim:** the process by which market infrastructures identify transactions pending settlement that are eligible for the creation of a market claim.

8. **Creation of a market claim:** the act of creating a market claim instruction for transactions identified as eligible.

4.2 Eligible transactions

MC1: CSDs, or where applicable, CCPs of the two counterparties in the transaction, must identify and, where applicable, create market claims as follows.

1. At close of business on the record date.

2. At least once per hour during daytime processing in the 20 business days following the record date. In a cross-CSD scenario, the 20th business day of the issuer CSD will be considered the final day of the identification period.

MC2: CSDs or, where applicable, CCPs, must create market claims in the following scenarios.

1. *Nominal securities*: from the seller to the buyer when the intended settlement date is on or before the record date, but the transaction is not settled by the record date.

2. *Unit securities*: from the seller to the buyer when the trade date is before the ex-date, but the transaction is not settled by the record date.

3. *Unit securities*: from the buyer to the seller when the trade date is after the ex-date, and the transaction is settled by the record date (in cases where the underlying transaction was partially settled, one market claim should be created for the aggregated quantity of all partial settlements).

Table 1
Overview of rules for creation of market claims

Scenario	Security type	TD < EXD	ISD <= RD	ASD <= RD	Market claim direction
1	Nominal	*Not a factor*	Y	N	Seller to buyer
2	Unit	Y	*Not a factor*	N	Seller to buyer
3	Unit	N	*Not a factor*	Y	Buyer to seller

Note: TD: trade date, EXD: ex-date, RD: record date, ISD: intended settlement date, ASD: actual settlement date.

MC3: CSDs or, where applicable, CCPs must not create market claims for transactions where both settlement instructions include the opt-out indicator “NOMC’ (no automatic market claim).

4.3 Key dates

MC4: The trade date of the market claim must be the same as the trade date of the underlying transaction.

MC5: The settlement date of the market claim must be the same as the payment date of the underlying corporate action.

4.4 Instructions

MC6: For each outturn (result of corporate action entitlement), a separate market claim instruction must be created as follows:

- a free of payment (FOP) instruction must be created for a transfer of securities;

- a payment free of delivery (PFOD) instruction must be created for a transfer of cash.

MC7: Market claims must be created without any link to the settlement status of the underlying settlement transaction.

MC8: Market claims to deliver cash must be instructed with the “released” status once the underlying corporate event has been paid, regardless of the status of the underlying transaction.

MC9: Market claims to deliver securities must be instructed with the same status (either “on hold” or “released”) as the underlying transaction once the underlying corporate event has been paid.

MC10: CSDs must provide hold and release functionality to their participants to allow them to change the status of market claim instructions.

MC11: The market claims instructions should be sent for settlement:

- in the night-time settlement period, if created at the end of day on the record date;
- in the real-time settlement period, if created after matching during the 20 business days following the record date or when ‘released’ by the participants for instructions created in ‘on hold’ status.

MC12: Matching is required for all market claims instructions.

MC13: The following data must be included in the market claim instruction:

1. the transaction type code “CLAI”;
2. the reference of the underlying settlement instruction (in T2S markets, the *Market Infrastructure Transaction Identifier* must be used);
3. the corporate action event reference assigned by the CSD.

MC14: The taxation rate of the market claim must:

- be determined by the issuer CSD and always be the same for a given ISIN and corporate event.
- follow the taxation rules of the source investment country (where the income is sourced), regardless of the country of issuance of the security.

MC15: Partial settlement is:

- allowed for market claims in securities if the underlying transaction includes the partial settlement indicator;
- not allowed for market claims in cash.

MC16: When the creation of a market claim instruction results in outturn securities fractions, the number of outturn securities in the market claim instruction must be rounded down to the nearest whole number.

1. If the issuer does not compensate investors for remaining securities fractions, then no further action is required by the CSD, or where applicable, the CCP.

2. If the issuer compensates investors for remaining securities fractions with cash, an additional PFOD transaction must be created by the CSD, or, where applicable, the CCP, transferring cash to the beneficial owner applying the reference price communicated by the issuer for the underlying corporate event.

Box 1
Illustration of the handling of fractions in market claims

Scenario 1

According to the issuer's announcement of the distribution, the issuer does not compensate for fractions resulting from the securities distribution.

The details of the announcement of the securities distribution are as follows.

- 1 additional ISIN B is distributed for every 3 existing ISIN A with no mention of compensation of the resulting fractions.
- Underlying transaction (DVP): X has to deliver 20 ISIN A to Y against €100.
- The outturn securities quantity for the market claim will be calculated as follows: 20*1/3=6.6666…, rounded down to 6.

The resulting market claim will be as follows:

- Market claim (FOP): X has to deliver 6 ISIN B to Y.

Scenario 2

According to the issuer's announcement of the distribution, the issuer compensates for resulting fractions in securities.

The details of the announcement of the distribution (same as above but with compensation of fractions) are as follows.

- 1 additional ISIN B is distributed for every 3 existing ISIN A and where fractions of ISIN B result, they are compensated by €9.00 per ISIN B.
- Underlying transaction (DVP): X has to deliver 20 ISIN A to Y against €100
- The settlement quantity for the market claim to be generated will be calculated as follows: 20*1/3=6.6666.., rounded down to 6 ISIN B.
- The remaining fraction of 0.6666 ISIN B are compensated by 9.00*0.6666 = €6.00.

The resulting market claim transactions are as follows:

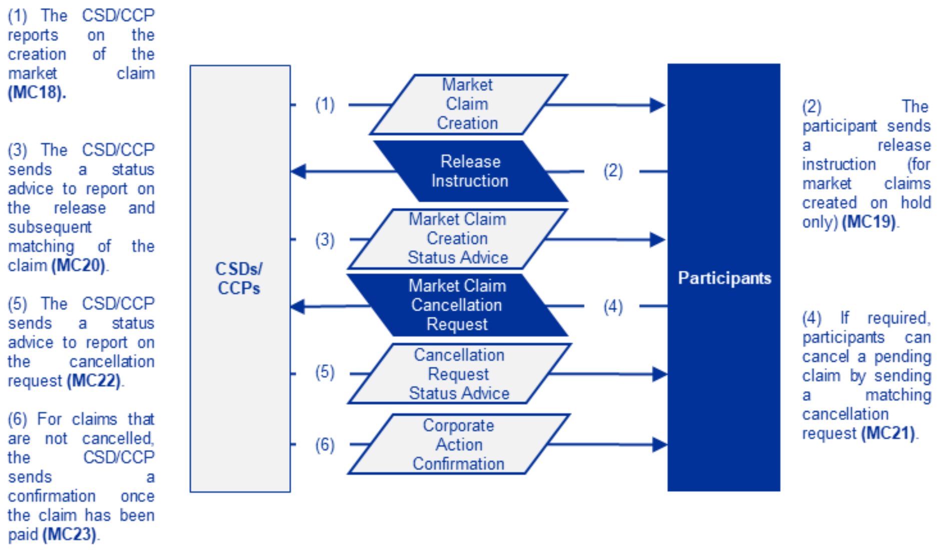
Market claim 1 (FOP): X has to deliver 6 ISIN B to Y

Market claim 2 (PFOD): X has to pay €6.00 to Y with regards to ISIN B

MC17: If the underlying corporate action event is reversed, the CSD or, where applicable, the CCP should reverse the market claim.

4.5 Workflows

Figure 6
Overview of market claims workflows



MC18: Upon creation, participants are informed about the creation of a market claim transaction via the *Market Claim Creation* (seev.050) message.

Table 2
Market Claim Creation – key data elements

Data element	Description
Transaction reference	
Account Servicer Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the account servicer.
Market Infrastructure Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by T2S. *Note: this is applicable to T2S transactions only.*
Processor Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the issuer CSD. *Note: this reference should be used only for non-T2S CSDs.*
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.

Data element	Description
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event. Code is the recommended format.
Financial Instrument Identification	Identification of a financial instrument. ISIN is the recommended format.
Related Settlement Instruction Details	
Related Settlement Instruction Identification	Account holder reference for the underlying settlement instruction for which the market claim has been raised.
Related Settlement Quantity	Instructed quantity of securities on the underlying settlement transaction on the basis of which the market claim has been raised.
Account Details	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained.
Corporate Action Details	
Record Date	Date at which positions are struck at the end of the day to note which parties will receive the relevant amount of entitlement, due to be distributed on payment date.
Ex-Dividend Date	Date as from which trading (including exchange and OTC trading) occurs on the underlying security without the benefit. *Note: the ex-dividend date is applicable to market claims on instruments in units only.*
Market Claim Type	
Market Claim Type	- *MKTC* to be used to identify market claims created due to a pending/failing settlement transaction, to ensure the event proceeds are delivered from the seller to the buyer. - *RVMC* to be used to identify market claims created due to a settled settlement transaction, to ensure the event proceeds are delivered from the buyer to the seller.
Market Claim Details	
Option Number	Number identifying the available corporate action options.
Option Type	Specifies the corporate action options available to the account owner.
Securities Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of securities.	*Provides information about securities movement related to a corporate action option.*
Financial Instrument Identification	Identification of a financial instrument. ISIN is the recommended format.
Credit Debit Indicator	Specifies whether the value is a debit (DBIT) or credit (CRDT).
Entitled Quantity	Quantity of securities based on the terms of the corporate action event and balance of underlying securities entitled to the account owner. (This quantity can be positive or negative).
Payment Date	Date/time at which the movement is due to take place (cash and/or securities).
Cash Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of cash.	*Provides information about the cash movement linked to the corporate action option.*
Credit Debit Indicator	Specifies whether the value is a debit (DBIT) or credit (CRDT).
Entitled Amount	Cash amount based on the terms of the corporate action event and balance of underlying securities, entitled to/from account owner (which may be positive or negative).
Payment Date	Date/time on which the movement is due to take place (cash and/or securities).
Delivering Settlement Parties or Receiving Settlement Parties	
Depository	First receiving party in the settlement chain. In a plain vanilla settlement, it is the central securities depository where the receiving side of the transaction requests to receive the financial instrument. Any BIC is the recommended format.
Party 1	Party that interacts with the depository. Any BIC is the recommended format.
Party 2	Party that interacts with Party 1. Any BIC is the recommended format.

MC19: If a market claim has been created on hold, participants need to send a request to release the market claim for settlement by populating the hold indicator with the flag “false” in the *Securities Settlement Conditions Modification Request* (sese.030).

Table 3
Securities Settlement Conditions Modification Request – key data elements

Data element	Description
Request Details	
Reference	References of the transaction for which the securities settlement condition modification is requested.
Account Servicer Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the account servicer.
Market Infrastructure Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by T2S. *Note: this is applicable to T2S transactions only.*
Processor Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the issuer CSD. *Note: this reference should be used only for non-T2S CSDs.*
Hold Indicator	Specifies whether the transaction is on hold/blocked/frozen. - *True* means the transaction is on hold. - *False* means the transaction is not on hold.

MC20: Participants are informed about any changes in the status of a previously created market claim transaction via the *Market Claim Creation Status Advice* (seev.052) message ✉.

Table 4
Market Claim Creation Status Advice – key data elements

Data element	Description
Market Claim Creation Identification	
Identification	This is the account servicer's identification for the Market Claim Creation Message, i.e. the Business Message Identifier of the original Market Claim Creation Message.
Transaction Reference	
Account Servicer Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the account servicer.
Market Infrastructure Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by T2S. *Note: this is applicable to T2S transactions only.*
Processor Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the issuer CSD. Note: this reference should be used only for non-T2S CSDs.
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event. Code is the recommended format.
Financial Instrument Identification	Identification of a financial instrument. ISIN is the recommended format.
Account Details	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained.
Market Claim Processing Status	
Option 1 – Matching Status	To be sent to provide matching status for a cross-CSD market claim: - Matched (status is matched) - Unmatched (status is unmatched)
Option 2 - Pending	To be sent to provide pending status for a (matched) market claim. A Reason Code should be included to specify the reason why the instruction has an unmatched status.
Option 3 - Cancelled	To be sent to inform of cancelled status of the market claim. A Reason Code should be included to specify the reason why the instruction has been cancelled.
Option 4 - Rejected	To be sent upon rejection of the market claim. A Reason Code should be included to specify the reason why the instruction has been rejected.

Data element	Description
Market Claim Details	
Option Number	Number identifying the available corporate action options.
Option Type	Specifies the corporate action options available to the account owner.
Securities Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of securities.	*Provides information about securities movement related to a corporate action option.*
Financial Instrument Identification	Identification of a financial instrument. ISIN is the recommended format.
Credit Debit Indicator	Specifies whether the value is a debit (DBIT) or credit (CRDT).
Entitled Quantity	Quantity of securities based on the terms of the corporate action event and balance of underlying securities entitled to the account owner. (This quantity can be positive or negative).
Payment Date	Date/time at which the movement is due to take place (cash and/or securities).
Cash Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of cash.	*Provides information about the cash movement linked to the corporate action option.*
Credit Debit Indicator	Specifies whether the value is a debit (DBIT) or credit (CRDT).
Entitled Amount	Cash amount based on the terms of the corporate action event and balance of underlying securities, entitled to/from account owner (which may be positive or negative).
Payment Date	Date/time on which the movement is due to take place (cash and/or securities).

MC21: Participants may request the cancellation of a pending market claim using the *Market Claim Cancellation Request* (seev.051) message ✉.

Table 5
Market Claim Cancellation Request – key data elements

Data element	Description
Market Claim Creation Identification	
Identification	This is the account servicer's identification for the Market Claim Creation Message, i.e. the Business Message Identifier of the original Claim Creation Message.
Transaction reference	
Account Servicer Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the account servicer.
Market Infrastructure Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by T2S. Note: this is applicable to T2S transactions only.
Processor Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the issuer CSD. Note: this reference should be used only for non-T2S CSDs.
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event. Code is the recommended format.
Financial Instrument Identification	Identification of a financial instrument. ISIN is the recommended format.
Account Details	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained.

MC22: Participants are informed of the status of a market claim cancellation request via the *Market Claim Cancellation Request Status Advice* (seev.053) message ✉.

Table 6

Market Claim Cancellation Request Status Advice – key data elements

Data element	Description
Market Claim Cancellation Request Identification	
Identification	This is the account servicer's identification for the Market Claim Cancellation Request Message, i.e. the Business Message Identifier of the original Market Claim Cancellation Request Message.
Transaction Reference	
Account Servicer Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the account servicer.
Market Infrastructure Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by T2S. *Note: this is applicable to T2S transactions only.*
Processor Transaction Identification	Claim identification/reference as assigned by the issuer CSD. *Note: this reference should be used only for non-T2S CSDs.*
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event. Code is the recommended format.
Financial Instrument Identification	Identification of a financial instrument. ISIN is the recommended format.
Market Claim Processing Status	
Option 1 – Cancellation Completed	To be sent to inform that the cancellation has been completed.
Option 2 – Accepted	To be sent to inform of acceptance of the market claim cancellation request.
Option 3 - Rejected	To be sent to inform of the rejection of the market claim cancellation request. A Reason Code should be included to specify the reason why the cancellation request has been rejected.
Option 4 – Pending Cancellation	To be sent to inform of pending status of the market claim cancellation request. A Reason Code should be included to specify the reason why the instruction is pending cancellation.
Market Claim Details	
Option Number	Number identifying the available corporate action options.
Option Type	Specifies the corporate action options available to the account owner.
Securities Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of securities.	*Provides information about the securities movement related to a corporate action option.*
Financial Instrument Identification	Identification of a financial instrument. ISIN is the recommended format.
Credit Debit Indicator	Specifies whether the value is a debit (DBIT) or credit (CRDT).
Entitled Quantity	Quantity of securities based on the terms of the corporate action event and balance of underlying securities entitled to the account owner. (This quantity can be positive or negative).
Payment Date	Date/time at which the movement is due to take place (cash and/or securities).
Cash Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of cash.	*Provides information about the cash movement linked to the corporate action option.*
Credit Debit Indicator	Specifies whether the value is a debit (DBIT) or credit (CRDT).
Entitled Amount	Cash amount based on the terms of the corporate action event and balance of underlying securities, entitled to/from account owner (which may be positive or negative).
Payment Date	Date/time on which the movement is due to take place (cash and/or securities).

MC23: The payment of a market claim will be confirmed via the *Corporate Action Movement Confirmation* (seev.036) message.

Table 7

Corporate Action Movement Confirmation – key data elements

Data element	Description
Corporate Action General information	
Official CA Event Identification	Unique reference identifying the corporate action (COAF). Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a CA event.
CA Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a CA event. Corresponds to the CA reference in the CANO message announcing the CA event.
Event Type	Type of CA event.
Underlying Security	Security concerned by the corporate action.
Account Details	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained. In T2S markets, the possibility to report the T2S account number in this field must be supported by T2S CSDs.
Confirmed Balance	Balance to which the payment applies
Corporate Action Confirmation Details	
Option Number	Identification of the chosen option.
Option Type	Identifies the option chosen.
Securities Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of securities.	*Provides information about the securities movement related to a corporate action option.*
Security Movement	Provides information about the securities movement linked to the CA option.
Debit/Credit	Specifies whether the security movement is a debit or credit: - DBIT in the case of a decrease; - CRDT in the case of an increase.
Posting Date	Date of the posting (credit or debit) to the account.
Cash Movement Details, in case the claim includes a movement of cash.	*Provides information about the cash movement linked to the corporate action option.*
Cash Movement	Provides information about the cash movement linked to the CA option.
Posting Amount	Amount of money that is to be/was posted to the account.
Gross Amount	Amount of money before any tax deductions have been made.
Withholding Tax Amount	Amount of a cash distribution that will be withheld by the tax authorities in the jurisdiction of the issuer, for which relief at source and/or reclaim may be possible. *Note: to be reported if part of the cash distribution is withheld*
Withholding Tax Rate	Percentage of a cash distribution that will be withheld by the tax authorities in the jurisdiction of the issuer, for which relief at source and/or reclaim may be possible. *Note: to be reported if part of the cash distribution is withheld*
Net Cash Amount	Amount of money after any deductions and allowances have been made, i.e. the total amount +/- charges/fees.
Debit/Credit	Specifies whether the cash movement is a debit or credit: - DBIT in the case of a decrease; - CRDT in the case of an increase.
Posting Date	Date of the posting (credit or debit) to the account.

5 Transformations

A transformation is the process of managing pending transactions remaining unsettled by the end of the record date (for mandatory reorganisations) or the market deadline (for mandatory reorganisations with options or voluntary reorganisations). The transactions are cancelled and replaced with new instructions in accordance with the terms of a reorganisation. The objective of the transformation process is to ensure that pending transactions affected by a reorganisation continue their lifecycle after the corporate event has taken place without requiring intervention from the participants.

The transformation process involves the following actors.

- **Buyer:** the receiving party in the settlement transaction.
  Note: The term “buying counterparty” may extend beyond the buyer in a standard securities trade. Therefore, the term “buyer” should be interpreted as being synonymous with the securities receiver in all types of transactions, including securities lending, collateral provision, etc.

- **Seller:** the delivering party in the settlement transaction.

- **Central securities depository (CSD):** the CSD (when settlement occurs between two participants of the same CSD) or the CSDs (when settlement occurs between participants of two different CSDs) responsible for managing the transformation process by cancelling the original settlement instructions and creating the replacement settlement instructions.

- **Central counterparty (CCP):** the CCP (when settlement occurs between two participants of the same CCP) or the CCPs (when settlement occurs between participants of two different CCPs) responsible for managing the transformation process by cancelling the original settlement instructions and creating the replacement settlement instructions.

Figure 7
Overview of the transformations process

5.1 Terminology

1. **Transaction:** the result of the matching process, i.e. the process of comparing the two relevant settlement instructions as provided by the two counterparties to ensure that they match.

2. **Underlying transaction:** the transaction upon which a market claim, transformation or buyer protection instruction is created.

3. **Underlying corporate action:** the corporate action upon which a market claim, transformation or buyer protection is applied.

4. **Record date:** the date set by the issuer on which the rights flowing from the securities, including the right to participate in a corporate event, shall be determined, based on the settled positions struck in the books of the issuer CSD or other first intermediary by book-entry at the close of its business and/or register.

5. **Market deadline date:** date and time that the issuer (or offeror as the case may be) or issuer CSD has set as the deadline to send instructions for participation in the corporate event.

6. **Cancellation instruction:** an instruction created to cancel a pending settlement transaction.

7. **Replacement transaction:** the new settlement transaction created to replace the original pending settlement transaction in accordance with the terms of a reorganisation.

5.2 Eligible transactions

TF1: CSDs, or where applicable, CCPs of the two counterparties in the transaction, must transform pending settlement transactions as follows.

1. At close of business on the record date (for mandatory reorganisations) or the market deadline (for mandatory reorganisations with options or voluntary reorganisations). If the underlying instruction has been partially settled, only the unsettled part of the transaction should be transformed.

2. At the time of matching for any eligible settlement instructions that acquire matching status during the 20 business days following the record date (for mandatory reorganisations) or the market deadline (for mandatory reorganisations with options or voluntary reorganisations). In a cross-CSD scenario, the 20th business day will be considered the final day of the transformation period.

Table 8
Overview of rules for creation of transformations

Scenario	Pending settlement transaction at RD/MD of a reorganisation event	Transformation created
1	Y	Y

Note: RD: record date, MD: market deadline.

TF2: CSDs or, where applicable, CCPs must only cancel pending settlement transactions and not create replacement instructions for transactions where both settlement instructions include the opt-out indicator “NOMC”.

5.3 Key Dates

TF3: Settlement in the old ISIN must be discontinued after:

- the record date, in the case of mandatory reorganisations;
- the market deadline, in the case of mandatory reorganisations with options.

TF4: The settlement date of the new transaction(s) must be the latest between (i) the payment date of the entitlement, and (ii) the settlement date of the underlying transaction.

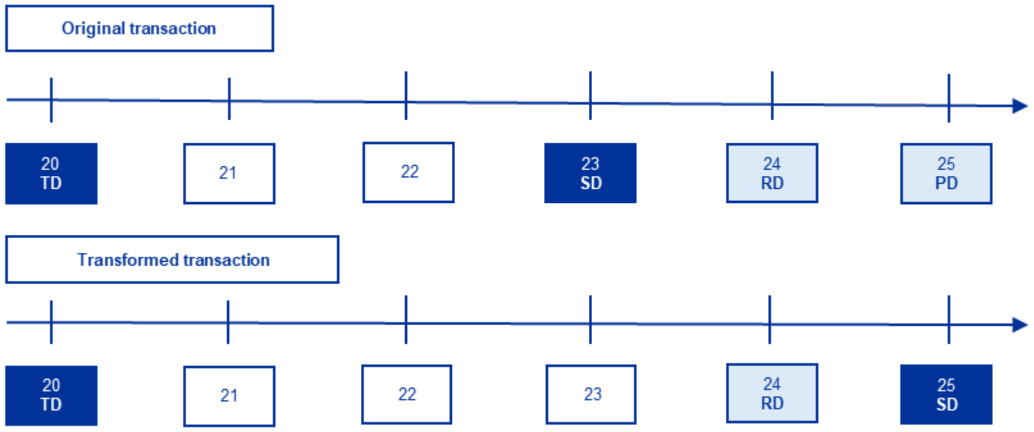
Box 8
Illustration of determination of key dates in transformation instructions

Example 1

- Underlying transaction: trade date (TD): 20 June, settlement date (SD): 23 June
- Detail of the reorganisation: record date (RD): 24 June and payment date (PD): 25 June

- Max. between (23, 25) is 25
- New replacement transaction: trade date: 20 June and settlement date: 25 June

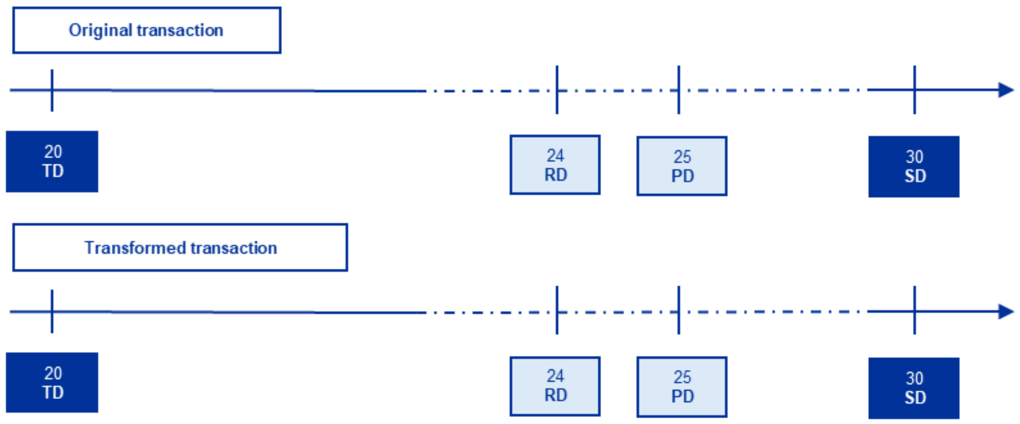
Figure A
Determination of key dates in transformation instructions – example 1



Example 2

- Underlying transaction: trade date (TD): 20 June, settlement date (SD): 30 June
- Detail of the reorganisation: record date (RD): 24 June and payment date (PD): 25 June
- Max. between (30, 25) is 30
- New replacement transaction: trade date: 20 June and settlement date: 30 June

Figure B
Determination of key dates in transformation instructions – example 2



5.4 Instructions

TF5: During the transformation process, CSDs or, where applicable, CCPs must:

1. cancel the pending instructions on the underlying ISIN;
2. send transformed instructions on the outturn ISIN and/or cash for settlement.

The CSD/CCP must wait for the cancellation of the pending instructions to be confirmed before proceeding with step 2.

TF6: Transformations into cash must be instructed with the “released” status (regardless of the status of the underlying transaction).

TF7: Transformations into (one or more) securities must be instructed with the same status (either “on hold” or “released”) as the underlying transaction.

TF8: CSDs must provide hold and release functionality to their participants to allow them to change the status of market claim instructions.

TF9: The transformation instructions should be sent for settlement:

- in the night-time settlement period, if created at the end of day on the record date;
- in the real-time settlement period, if created after matching during the 20 business days following the record date or when “released” by the participants for instructions created in “on hold” status.

TF10: Matching is required for all types of transformations, i.e. securities and cash.

TF11: The following data must be included in the transformed instruction:

1. the reference of the underlying (original) transaction (in T2S markets, the *Market Infrastructure Transaction Identifier* must be used);
2. the “TRAN” ISO settlement transaction condition code;
3. the corporate action event reference assigned by the CSD;
4. the transaction type code, which should be the same as the one included in the original instruction.

TF12: For transformations into cash, the following applies.

1. If the instruction of the underlying transaction was against payment, two new instructions, in opposite directions, must be created; one for the settlement amount and one for the cash outturn. The transfers should not be linked.
2. If the instruction of the underlying transaction was free of payment, only one transfer, for the cash outturn, must be created.
3. Partial settlement is not allowed.

TF13: For transformations into securities, the following applies.

1. Partial settlement is allowed if the underlying transaction includes the partial settlement indicator.

Box 3
Illustration of transformation into cash

Final redemption of ISIN A at 100% of the nominal

Initial transaction:

- DVP1: seller X has to deliver 3,000,000 ISIN A to buyer Y against €3,005,000

After the cancellation and transformation each CSD/CCP creates 2 PFOD instructions for matching.

The resulting new instructions will be:

- PFOD1: X has to deliver 0 ISIN A to Y against €3,005,000
- PFOD2: Y has to deliver 0 ISIN A to X against €3,000,000

TF14: For transformations into two or more new securities (multiple outturns):

1. the settlement amount of the transformed (new) instructions must be proportional to the ratio of each outturn security;
2. to allow each replacement transaction to settle irrespective of the others, the new instructions must not be settled as linked settlements.

Box 4
Illustration of transformation into two or more new securities

To calculate the settlement amount of each transformed instruction, determine first the percentage of each outturn security out of the total number of outturn securities. Apply the same percentage to the original settlement amount, to arrive at the settlement amount for transaction an outturn ISIN.

Consider a pending instruction #1 for 100 ISIN A against €150. Consider a reorganisation corporate event, where 1 ISIN A is replaced by 2 ISIN B and 3 ISIN C.

- Step 1: Sum the number of outturn securities, i.e. 2+3=5.
- Step 2: Determine the percentage of each outturn ISIN out of the total number of outturns, i.e. 2/5 (40%) for ISIN B and 3/5 (60%) for ISIN C.
- Step 3: Split the original settlement amount according to the same percentage as calculated in step 2, i.e. €150*2/5 = €60 for the transformed instruction on ISIN B and €150*3/5 = €90 for the transformed instruction on ISIN C.
- Step 4: Create the 2 transformed instructions, i.e.

instruction #2: 200 ISIN B against €60

instruction #3: 300 ISIN C against €90.

TF15: For transformations resulting in outturn securities fractions:

1. the number of securities should be rounded down to the nearest whole number;
2. if the issuer compensates investors for the remaining securities fractions with cash, then an additional PFOD transaction should be created by CSDs applying the reference price communicated the issuer (if the issuer does not compensate investors, no further action is required by the CSD).

Box 5
Illustration of transformation resulting in outturn securities fractions

Scenario 1:

According to the issuer's announcement, the issuer does not compensate for resulting fractions in securities.

The details of the announcement of the reorganisation are as follows.

- 3 ISIN A are replaced by 1 ISIN B with no compensation of the resulting fractions.
- DVP1: X has to deliver 20 ISIN A to Y against €100
- DVP1 is still pending by the end of RD of the reorganisation event. The settlement quantity in the transformed instruction would be calculated as follows: 20*1/3=6.6666…, rounded down to 6.

The replacement process will be that DVP1 is (i) cancelled by end of the RD and (ii) replaced by DVP2: X has to deliver 6 ISIN B to Y against €100.

Scenario 2:

According to the issuer's announcement, the issuer compensates the resulting fractions in cash (same example as above but with compensation of fractions).

The details of the announcement of the reorganisation are:

- 3 ISIN A are replaced by 1 ISIN B and each ISIN B is compensated by €9.00;
- DVP1: X has to deliver 20 ISIN A to Y against €100;
- DVP1 is still pending by the end of the RD of the reorganisation event.

The settlement quantity in the transformed instruction would be calculated as follows: 20*1/3=6.6666…, rounded down to 6. The remaining fractional part 0.6666 of ISIN B is compensated by 9.00*0.6666= €6.00.

The replacement process will be that DVP1 is cancelled and replaced by 2 new transactions:

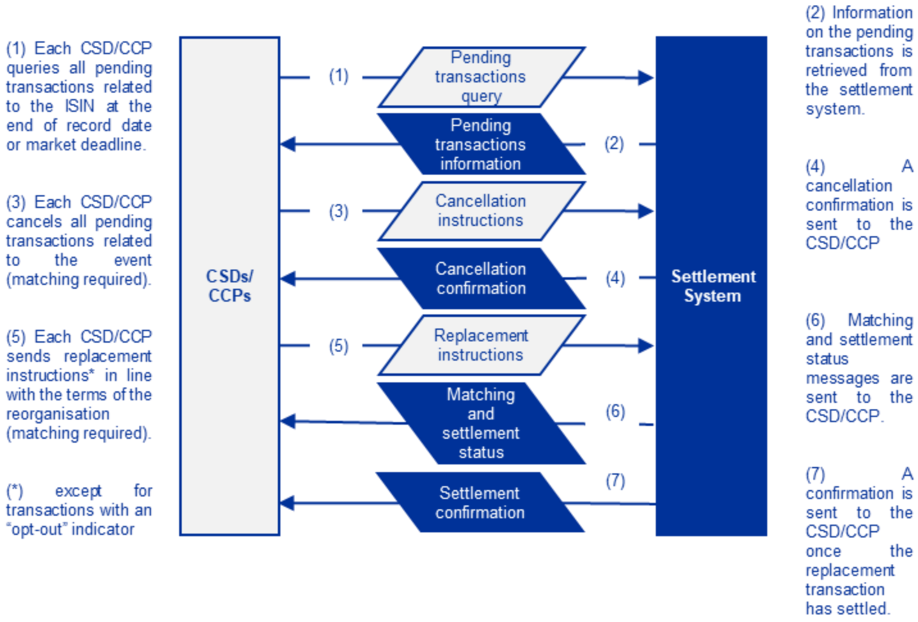
- DVP2: X has to deliver 6 ISIN B to Y against €100;
- PFOD1: X has to pay €6.00 to Y with regard to ISIN B.

TF16: If an issuer or investor CSD holds a position in a security undergoing a reorganisation and does not have a link to the issuer CSD of the outturn security, then it should:

1. process the debit of the underlying securities only;
2. advise the holders of the underlying securities to provide specific delivery details for receiving the outturn ISIN outside of the CSD.

5.5 Workflows

Figure 8
Overview of transformations workflows



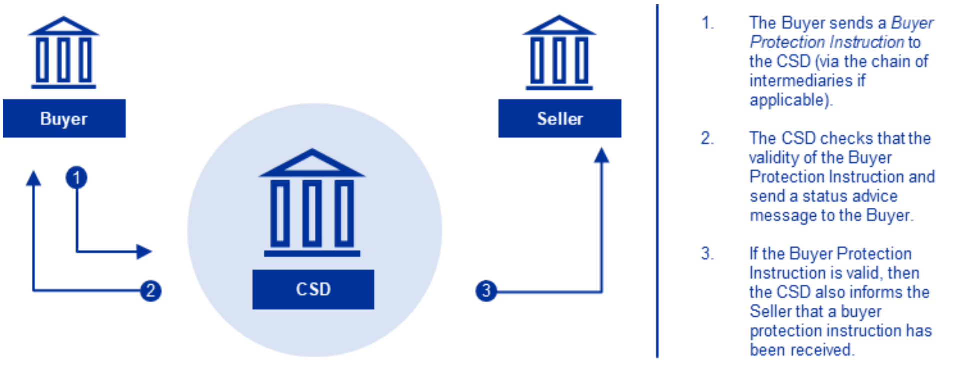
6 Buyer protection

Buyer protection is a process whereby a buyer, who has yet to receive the underlying securities subject to an elective corporate action, instructs its Account Servicer in order to receive the corporate action proceeds of their choice. The objective of buyer protection is to ensure that the buyer in a pending transaction, who has acquired the right to participate in an elective event, will be able to express their preferred option, and thus receive the proceeds of their choice.

The buyer protection process involves the following actors:

- **Buyer:** the receiving party in the settlement transaction. *Note:* The term "buyer" may extend beyond the buyer in a standard securities trade and therefore the term should be interpreted as being synonymous with the securities receiver in all types of transactions, including securities lending, collateral provision, etc.
- **Seller:** the delivering party in the settlement transaction.
- **Central securities depository (CSD):** the infrastructure responsible for processing the buyer protection instruction, cancelling pending settlement instructions and creating replacement settlement instructions.
- **Central counterparty (CCP):** the entity that processes the buyer protection instruction, cancels pending settlement instructions and creating replacement settlement instructions for its participants.

Figure 9
Buyer protection overview



6.1 Terminology

1. **Buyer protection deadline:** Last day and time by which a buyer protection instruction can be given.

2. **Elective corporate action:** distribution with options, mandatory reorganisation with options or voluntary reorganisation.

3. **Guaranteed participation date:** Last date to buy the underlying security with the right attached to participate in an elective corporate action.

4. **Market deadline:** Last date and time, preferably end of day, to send election instructions to the issuer CSD.

5. **Pending transaction:** unsettled transaction.

6.2 Eligible transactions

BP1: Buyer protection instructions may be submitted on matched underlying transactions only on securities subject to an elective corporate action event.

BP2: Any buyer protection instruction by the buyer prior to the buyer protection deadline and related to a transaction for which the trade date is on or before the guaranteed participation date, with intended settlement date no later than the buyer protection deadline, is a binding instruction and should be accepted without requiring matching.

Table 9
Overview of rules for eligible buyer protection instructions

Scenario	Event type	TD =< BPD	ISD =< BPD	Instruction received <= BPD
1	Elective	Y	Y	Y

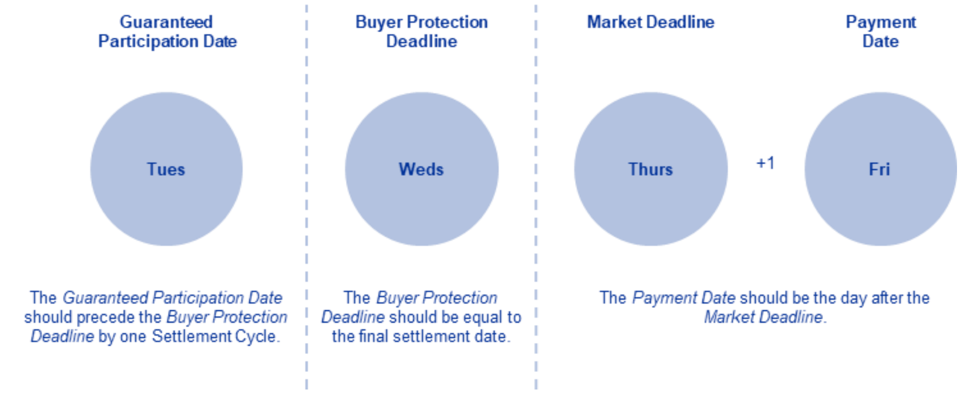
Note: TD: Trade Date, BPD: Buyer Protection Deadline, ISD: Intended Settlement Date.

6.3 Key dates

BP3: The buyer protection deadline should follow the guaranteed participation date by a settlement cycle.

BP4: The buyer protection deadline should be at least one business day before the market deadline.

Figure 10
Key dates for buyer protection



Notes:

6.4 Workflows

Instruction

BP5: The buyer submits a *Buyer Protection Instruction* (seev.060) ✉, which includes information on the corporate action, the related settlement instruction and the corporate action election as set out in Table 10, to its account servicer for onward transmission via the chain of intermediaries to the issuer CSD.

Table 10

Buyer protection instruction – key data elements

Data Element	Description
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event.
Financial Instrument Identification	Identifies the financial instrument.
Related Settlement Instruction	
Market Infrastructure Transaction Identification	Identification of a transaction assigned by a market infrastructure other than a central securities depository, for example, TARGET2-Securities.
Processor Transaction Identification	Identification of the transaction assigned by the processor of the instruction other than the account owner, the account servicer or the market infrastructure.
Unique Transaction Identifier	Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI) as agreed with the other counterparty.
Related Settlement Instruction Identification	Unambiguous identification of the related settlement instruction assigned by the account holder.
Securities Movement Type	Specifies if the movement on a securities account results from a deliver or a receive instruction. - *Delivery (DELI)* - Financial instruments will be debited from the safekeeping account. - *Receive (RECE)* - Financial instruments will be credited to the safekeeping account.
Payment	Specifies how the transaction is to be settled, for example, against payment. - *Separate Settlement (FREE)* - Settlement of the financial instrument and cash is separate. - *Against Payment Settlement (APMT)* - Settlement of the financial instrument and cash takes place in a delivery versus payment (DVP) environment, that is, through an International Central Securities Depository (ICSD) or Central Securities Depository (CSD).
Trade Date	Specifies the date/time on which the trade was executed.
Settlement Date	Date and time at which the securities are to be delivered or received.
Settlement Quantity	Total quantity of securities to be settled.
Settlement Amount	Total amount of money to be paid or received in exchange for the securities.
Counterparty Depository	First receiving party in the settlement chain. In a plain vanilla settlement, it is the central securities depository where the receiving side of the transaction requests to receive the financial instrument.
Account Identification	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained. In T2S markets, the possibility to report the T2S account number in this field must be supported by T2S CSDs.
Corporate Action Election	
Option Number	Number identifying the available corporate action options.
Option Type	Specifies the corporate action options available to the account owner.
Currency Option	Currency in which cash proceeds are to be credited or debited. *Note: relevant if a currency option needs to be specified in the instruction.*
Price Details	Provides information about the prices related to a corporate action option. - *Generic Cash Price Received Per Product* - Generic cash price received per product by the underlying security holder either as a percentage or an amount, for example, redemption price. - *Generic Cash Price Paid Per Product* - Generic cash price paid per product by the underlying security holder either as a percentage or an amount, for example, reinvestment price. *Note: relevant if a price needs to be specified in the instruction.*

BP6: Upon receipt, the CSD checks the validity of the buyer protection instruction.

Table 11

Validation checks on buyer protection instructions

No.	Validation check	Objective	Rejection reason (if check fails)
1	Check buyer protection eligibility	To ensure that the underlying transaction type/status allows for buyer protection	No Buyer Protection Allowed (DSNA)
2	Check that the option type selected is valid	To ensure that the option type chosen is valid	Invalid Option Type (OPTY)
3	Check that the underlying settlement transaction exists	To ensure that the underlying settlement transaction (subject to the buyer protection instruction) exists	Invalid Reference (ULNK)
4	Check that the security exists	To ensure that the security (subject to the buyer protection instruction) exists	Invalid Security (DSEC)
5	Check that the instruction is received before the market deadline	To ensure the instruction is submitted before the market deadline	Market Deadline Missed (LATE)
6	Check that the option type and option number combination are valid	To ensure the option number corresponds to the correct option type	Mismatch (NMTY)
7	Check that the option type is valid	To ensure the option is still valid and hasn't been cancelled	Option Cancelled (CANC)
8	Check that the option type is active	To ensure that the option is active and can still be responded to	Option Inactive (INTV)
9	Check that the option number is valid	To ensure the option number is recognised and valid	Option Number Rejection (OPNM)
10	Check that the corporate event identifier is valid	To ensure the event number is recognised and valid	Unrecognised Identification (EVNM)
11	Check currency validity	To ensure the instructed currency is valid	Currency Rejection (DQCC)
12	Check that the instruction is not a duplicate	To ensure that an instruction with the same reference has not already been received.	Duplicate Instruction (DUPL)
13	Check that the transaction type is correct	To ensure that the transaction type is correct	Incorrect Transaction Type (TRTY)
14	Check that the instruction is received before the buyer protection deadline	To ensure the instruction was received before the buyer protection deadline.	Election To Counterparty Market Deadline Missed (ECMD)
15	Check that the instruction is received before the account servicer's deadline	To ensure the instruction was received before the account servicer's response deadline.	Election To Counterparty Response Deadline Missed (ECRD)
16	Check that the underlying transaction is not cancelled	To ensure that the underlying transaction has not already been cancelled	Underlying Transaction Cancelled (DUCK)
17	Check that the underlying transaction is not settled	To ensure that the underlying transaction has not already been settled	Underlying Transaction Already Settled (DUST)

BP7: Upon completion of the validation checks, the CSD sends a *Buyer Protection Instruction Status Advice* (seev.061) ✉, which includes the information set out in Table 12, to the sender.

Table 12
Buyer protection instruction status advice – key data elements

Data Element	Description
Buyer Protection Instruction	
Buyer Protection Instruction Identification	Identification of the related buyer protection instruction document for which the status is provided. *Note: This corresponds to the BusinessMessageIdentifer contained in the header (head.001) of the Buyer Protection Instruction (seev.060) previously sent by the buyer.*
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Event type expressed as a code.
Financial Instrument Identification	Identifies the financial instrument.
Instruction Processing Status	
Option 1: Accepted And Confirmed	Provides status information related to a buyer instruction request that is accepted and confirmed.
Option 2: Rejected	Provides status information related to an instruction request rejected for further processing due to system reasons (see table 11 for a list of rejection reasons).
Option 3: Pending	Provides status information related to a pending instruction.
Account Identification	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained. In T2S markets, the possibility to report the T2S account number in this field must be supported by T2S CSDs.

BP8: If the buyer protection instruction is valid, the CSD also informs the seller that a buyer protection instruction has been received via a *Buyer Protection Instruction Allegement Notification* (seev.064), which includes the information set out in Table 13.

Table 13
Buyer protection instruction allegement notification – key data elements

Data Element	Description
Processor Transaction Identification	
Processor Transaction Identification	Identification of the transaction assigned by the processor of the instruction other than the account owner the account servicer and the market infrastructure.
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event.
Related Settlement Instruction	
Market Infrastructure Transaction Identification	Identification of a transaction assigned by a market infrastructure other than a central securities depository, for example, Target2-Securities.
Processor Transaction Identification	Identification of the transaction assigned by the processor of the instruction other than the account owner, the account servicer or the market infrastructure.
Unique Transaction Identifier	Unique Transaction Identifier (UTI) as agreed with the other counterparty.
Related Settlement Instruction Identification	Unambiguous identification of the related settlement instruction assigned by the account holder.

Data Element	Description
Securities Movement Type	Specifies if the movement on a securities account results from a deliver or a receive instruction. - *Delivery (DELI)* - Financial instruments will be debited from the safekeeping account. - *Receive (RECE)* - Financial instruments will be credited to the safekeeping account.
Payment	Specifies how the transaction is to be settled, for example, against payment. - *Separate Settlement (FREE)* - Settlement of the financial instrument and cash is separate. - *Against Payment Settlement (APMT)* - Settlement of the financial instrument and cash takes place in a delivery versus payment (DVP) environment, that is, through an International Central Securities Depository (ICSD) or Central Securities Depository (CSD).
Trade Date	Specifies the date/time on which the trade was executed.
Settlement Date	Date and time at which the securities are to be delivered or received.
Settlement Quantity	Total quantity of securities to be settled.
Settlement Amount	Total amount of money to be paid or received in exchange for the securities.
Counterparty Depository	First receiving party in the settlement chain. In a plain vanilla settlement, it is the central securities depository where the receiving side of the transaction requests to receive the financial instrument.
Account Identification	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained. In T2S markets, the possibility to report the T2S account number in this field must be supported by T2S CSDs.
Corporate Action Election	
Option Number	Number identifying the available corporate action options.
Option Type	Specifies the corporate action options available to the account owner.
Currency Option	Currency in which cash proceeds are to be credited or debited. *Note: relevant if a currency option was specified in the instruction.*
Price Details	Provides information about the prices related to a corporate action option. - *Generic Cash Price Received Per Product* - Generic cash price received per product by the underlying security holder either as a percentage or an amount, for example, redemption price. - *Generic Cash Price Paid Per Product* - Generic cash price paid per product by the underlying security holder either as a percentage or an amount, for example, reinvestment price. *Note: relevant if a price was specified in the instruction.*

Amendment and Cancellation

BP9: The buyer protection instruction can be amended or cancelled by the buyer before the buyer protection deadline:

- In case of amendments, the buyer must first cancel its original buyer protection instruction by submitting a *Buyer Protection Instruction Cancellation Request* (seev.062) to its account servicer for onward transmission via the chain of intermediaries to the issuer CSD. The buyer then submits a new buyer protection instruction to reinstruct (see BP5 above).
- In case of cancellation, the buyer submits a *Buyer Protection Instruction Cancellation Request* (seev.062) to its account servicer for onward transmission via the chain of intermediaries to the issuer CSD.

The *Buyer Protection Instruction Cancellation Request* includes the information set out in Table 14.

Table 14

Buyer protection instruction cancellation request – key data elements

Data Element	Description
Buyer Protection Instruction Identification	
Buyer Protection Instruction Identification	Identification of the related buyer protection instruction document for which the cancellation is requested. *Note: This corresponds to the BusinessMessageIdentifer contained in the header (head.001) of the Buyer Protection Instruction (seev.060) previously sent by the buyer.*
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event.
Financial Instrument Identification	Type of corporate action event.
Account Identification	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained. In T2S markets, the possibility to report the T2S account number in this field must be supported by T2S CSDs.

BP10: Upon receipt, the CSD checks the validity of the buyer protection instruction cancellation request.

Table 15

Validation checks on buyer protection cancellation requests

No.	Validation check	Objective	Rejection reason (if check fails)
1	Check that the related buyer protection instruction subject to cancellation exists	To ensure the linked reference i.e. the buyer protection instruction requested to be cancelled is known and valid.	Invalid Reference (ULNK)
2	Check that the cancellation request is received before the market deadline	To ensure that instructions received after the market deadline are rejected.	Market Deadline Missed (LATE)
3	Check that the buyer protection instruction has not already been cancelled	To ensure that the underlying buyer protection instruction has not already been cancelled.	Rejected Since Already Cancelled (DCAN)
4	Check that a request to cancel the buyer protection instruction is not already being processed	To ensure that a request to cancel the buyer protection instruction is not already in progress	Rejected Since In Progress (DPRG)
5	Check that the instruction is not a duplicate	To ensure that an instruction with the same reference has not already been received.	Duplicate Instruction (DUPL)
6	Check that the instruction is received before the buyer protection deadline	To ensure the instruction was received before the buyer protection deadline.	Election To Counterparty Market Deadline Missed (ECMD)
7	Check that the instruction is received before the account servicer's deadline	To ensure the instruction was received before the account servicer's response deadline.	Election To Counterparty Response Deadline Missed (ECRD)

BP11: Upon completion of the validation checks, the CSD sends a *Buyer Protection Instruction Cancellation Request Status Advice* (seev.062) ✉ to the sender, which includes the information set out in Table 16.

Table 16
Buyer protection instruction cancellation request status advice – key data elements

Data Element	Description
Buyer Protection Instruction Identification	
Buyer Protection Instruction Identification	Identification of the related buyer protection instruction document for which the cancellation is requested. *Note: This corresponds to the BusinessMessageIdentifer contained in the header (head.001) of the Buyer Protection Instruction (seev.060) previously sent by the buyer.*
Processor Transaction Identification	Identification of the transaction assigned by the processor of the instruction other than the account owner the account servicer and the market infrastructure.
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event.
Instruction Cancellation Request Status	
Option 1: Cancellation Completed	Provides status information related to an instruction cancellation request completed.
Option 2: Rejected	Specifies the reason why the instruction or instruction cancellation has been rejected (see table 15 for list of rejection reasons).
Option 3: Pending Cancellation	Provides status information related to a pending cancellation request.
Account Identification	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained. In T2S markets, the possibility to report the T2S account number in this field must be supported by T2S CSDs.

BP12: If the instruction is valid, the CSD also informs the seller that the buyer protection instruction has been cancelled via a *Buyer Protection Instruction Allegement Removal Advice* (seev.065), which includes the information set out in Table 17.

Table 17
Buyer protection instruction allegement removal advice – key data elements

Data Element	Description
Processor Transaction Identification	
	Identification of the transaction assigned by the processor of the instruction other than the account owner the account servicer and the market infrastructure.
Allegement Removal Reason	
Cancelled (CANC)	Allegement removed as the counterparty has cancelled its instruction.
Corporate Action General Information	
Corporate Action Event Identification	Reference assigned by the account servicer to unambiguously identify a corporate action event.
Official Corporate Action Event Identification	Official and unique reference assigned by the official central body/entity within each market at the beginning of a corporate action event.
Event Type	Type of corporate action event.
Account Identification	
Safekeeping Account	Account where financial instruments are maintained. In T2S markets, the possibility to report the T2S account number in this field must be supported by T2S CSDs.

Lifecycle management

BP13: In respect of any buyer protection instruction submitted by the buyer prior to the buyer protection deadline, settlement of the underlying transaction should be allowed until the buyer protection deadline.

BP14: The buyer protection remains valid as long as the underlying settlement transaction is still pending. Once the underlying transaction settles, the related buyer protection instructions become void and are automatically cancelled by the CSD(s).

BP15: The CSD notifies the buyer (via a *Buyer Protection Instruction Status Advice* (seev.061) with a status Rejected due to reason DUST – Underlying Transaction Already Settled) and the seller (via a *Buyer Protection Instruction Allegement Removal Advice* (seev.065) with Allegement Removal Reason = Cancelled).

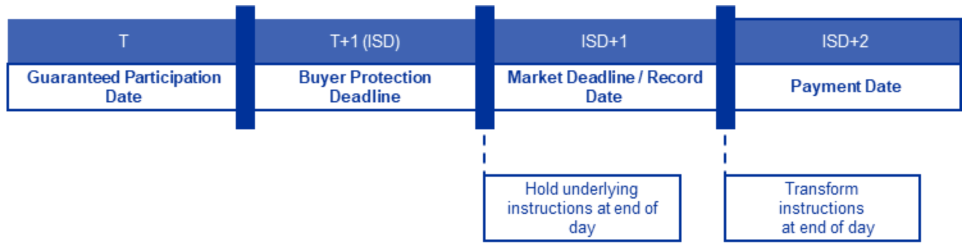
BP16: In case of partial settlement, the buyer protection instruction will remain valid for the quantity that has not yet settled without requiring the submission of an amended buyer protection instruction.

BP17: Settlement transactions with a valid buyer protection instruction that are still pending on the buyer protection deadline should be frozen (put on hold) by the CSD(s) until their transformation on market deadline/record date to ensure that the buyer's buyer protection instruction is executed.

BP18: The transformation of the underlying transaction should be carried out by the CSD(s), in accordance with the buyer protection instruction, on the market deadline/record date of the concerned elective corporate action.

BP19: For mandatory reorganisations with options, non-elected transactions should transform into the default option set by the issuer CSD.

Figure 11
Buyer protection – lifecycle management overview



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For specific terminology please refer to the ECB glossary (available in English only).

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