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Version A

AUSTRALIAN PAYMENTS NETWORK LIMITED

ABN 12 055 136 519

A Company Limited by Guarantee

Code Set

for

ISSUERS AND ACQUIRERS COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK

Interpretation & Definitions

Commenced 1 July 2015

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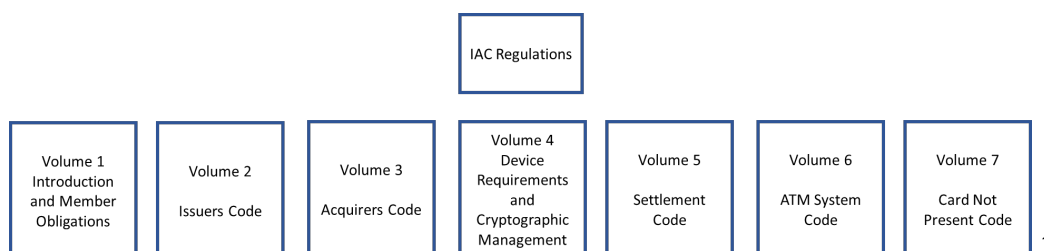
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Purpose of this document

The IAC has been established to develop, implement and operate effective standards, policies and procedures to promote the efficiency, security and integrity of Australian Card Payments. These include minimum security standards, interoperability standards and value added services that support how payment cards are used throughout Australia.

These standards and requirements are contained within the IAC Code Set which is structured as follows:



The interpretation principles and definitions set out in this document form part of the Code Set and are to be used in conjunction with each volume of the Code Set.

1.1 Interpretation²

In this IAC Code Set:

- (a) the word 'person' includes a firm, body corporate, an unincorporated association or an authority;
- (b) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (c) unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to a clause, part or annexure is a reference to a clause, part or annexure of the volume of the IAC Code Set in which the reference appears;
- (d) a reference to a statute, code or the Corporations Law (or to a provision of a statute, code or the Corporations Law) means the statute, the code, the Corporations Law or the provisions as modified or amended and in operation for the time being, or any statute, code or provision enacted in lieu thereof and includes any regulation or rule for the time being in force under the statute, the code, the Corporations Law or the provision;
- (e) a reference to a specific time means that time in Sydney unless the context requires otherwise;
- (f) words defined in the Corporations Law have, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning in this IAC Code Set;

¹ Amended effective 1/7/19, version 009 r&p 001.19

² Amended effective 1/1/23, version 014 r&p 002.22

- (g) words defined in the Regulations have, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning in this IAC Code Set;
- (h) this IAC Code Set has been determined by the Management Committee and takes effect on the date specified by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Regulation 1.2; and
- (i) headings are inserted for convenience and do not affect the interpretation of this IAC Code Set.

1.2 Definitions

In this IAC Code Set the following words have the following meanings unless the contrary intention appears.

“Accepted Standards” means the standards for payment acceptance, transfer of keys or processing of cryptographic data listed in the Device Approval Process.³

“Acquirer” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Constitutional Corporation that in connection with a Transaction:⁴

- (a) under arrangement with and on behalf of an Issuer, discharges the obligations owed by that Issuer to the relevant Cardholder; and
- (b) engages in Interchange Activity with that Issuer as a result.

“Acquirer Identification Number” and **“AIN”** The six-digit number assigned by ISO to identify an acquiring Framework Participant (see also IIN, BIN).

“Acquirer Reference Number” [Deleted]⁵

“AID” means Application ID present in an ICC chip card.⁶

“Approval Period” means the period during which an Approved Device can be deployed and used in the IAC as provided in the Device Approval Process.⁷

“Approved Cardholder” means:⁸

- (a) a customer of an Issuer (or third party represented by an IA Participant) who has been issued with a Card and a PIN by that IA Participant or by a third party represented by the IA Participant; or
- (b) any person who operates an account or has access to an account held with an IA Participant (or third party represented by an IA Participant) who has been issued with a Card and PIN by the IA Participant (or third party represented by an IA Participant).

³ Inserted effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

⁴ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁵ Deleted effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

⁶ Inserted effective 21/11/17, version 006 r&p 002.17

⁷ Amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

⁸ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

“Approved Card Payment System” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Card Payment System which: ⁹

- (a) is, or is eligible to be, a Recognised APS; and
- (b) is determined by the IAF to satisfy the Approval Criteria for Approved Card Payment Systems.

“Approved CPoC Solution” [Deleted]¹⁰

“Approved Device” means a Device that is approved for use within the IAC in accordance with Part 3 of the IAC Code Set Volume 4 (Device Requirements and Cryptographic Management).¹¹

“Approved Devices List” [Deleted].¹²

“Approved Evaluation Facility” and **“AEF”** [Deleted]¹³

“Approved Non-standard POI Technology” [Deleted]¹⁴

“Approved SPoC Solution” [Deleted]¹⁵

“Approved Standards Entity” means an organisation recognised by the Company which develops, maintains and publishes Accepted Standards and lists Devices which have been validated against an Accepted Standard.¹⁶

“AS” means Australian Standard as published by Standards Australia.

“ATM” or **“ATM Terminal”** means an approved electronic device capable of automatically dispensing Cash in response to a Cash withdrawal Transaction initiated by a Cardholder. Other Transactions (initiated by a Card) such as funds transfers, deposits and balance enquiries may also be supported. The device must accept either magnetic stripe Cards or smart (chip) Cards where Transactions are initiated by the Cardholder keying in a Personal Identification Number (PIN). Limited service devices (known as “Cash dispensers”) that only allow for Cash withdrawal are included.¹⁷

“ATM Access Regime” means the access regime imposed by the Reserve Bank of Australia under section 12 of the *Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998* by regulatory instrument dated 23 February 2009.¹⁸

“ATM Affiliate” means an Affiliate which has subscribed to IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).¹⁹

⁹ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹⁰ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹¹ Last amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

¹² Deleted effective 11/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

¹³ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹⁴ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹⁵ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹⁶ Inserted effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

¹⁷ Amended effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

¹⁸ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

¹⁹ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

“ATM Code Committee” means the committee established by the IAF pursuant to Part 11 of the IAC Regulations.²⁰

“ATM Direct Charging Date” means 3 March 2009.

“ATM Framework Participant” means a Constitutional Corporation which pursuant to the IAC Regulations, is a Framework Participant in the IAC, and is a subscriber to IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code) pursuant to Part 2, clause 2.2 of Volume 6 and includes, for the avoidance of doubt, each:²¹

- (a) IA Participant;
- (b) ATM Operator Member; and
- (c) ATM Affiliate.

“ATM Interchange” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means the exchange of payment instructions for value between Acquirers (whether for itself or on behalf of a third party) and Issuers, via an Interchange Link, as a result of the use of an Issuer’s Card by a Cardholder to generate an ATM Transaction. Interchange arrangements may, but need not, be reciprocal.²²

“ATM Law” means a law of the Commonwealth or of any State or Territory in relation to the operation of ATM Terminals.²³

“ATM Operator Fee” means a fee paid by a Cardholder to the operator of an ATM to effect a Transaction through their Terminal.

“ATM Operator Member” means an Operator Member which has subscribed to IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).²⁴

“ATM System” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means the network of direct and indirect Interchange Lines, Interchange Links, associated hardware, software and operational procedures that facilitate the transmission, authorisation and reconciliation of ATM Transactions between IA Participants in Australia.²⁵

“ATM Transaction” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means, for the purposes of this IAC Code Set, a Cash deposit, a Cash withdrawal, or a balance enquiry effected by a Cardholder at an ATM.²⁶

“ATM Transaction Listing” means a listing which complies with the requirements of Part 4, clause 11 of the IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).²⁷

²⁰ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

²¹ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

²² Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

²³ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

²⁴ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

²⁵ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

²⁶ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

²⁷ Amended effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

“AusPayNet” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means Australian Payments Network Limited (ABN 12 055 136 519).²⁸

“AusPayNet-Approved Devices List” means the list of Devices approved by the Company and published on the Company’s website.²⁹

“Australian IC Card” means an IC Card in respect of which the EMV Issuer Country Code data element (tag 5F28) equal to “036” (Australia).

“Authentication” [Deleted]³⁰

“Authorisation” in relation to a Transaction, means confirmation given by an Issuer that funds will be made available for the benefit of an Acquirer, in accordance with the terms of the relevant Interchange Agreement, to the amount of that Transaction. Except in the circumstances specified in this IAC Code Set, Authorisation is effected online. ‘Authorised’ has a corresponding meaning.

“Bank Identification Number” and **“BIN”** means the registered identification number allocated by Standards Australia Limited in accordance with AS 3523 (also known as an Issuer Identification Number (IIN)).

“Business Day” means a day on which banks are open for general banking business in Sydney or Melbourne and on which the RITS is operating to process payments.

“Card” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means any card, device, application or identifier authorised by an Issuer, which is linked to an account or credit facility with the Issuer, for the purpose of effecting a Card Payment.³¹

“Cardholder” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a customer of an Issuer who is issued with a Card and PIN or other authentication method or process.³²

“Cardholder Data” means any information that is stored on, or which appears on, a Card, and includes but it not necessarily limited to:³³

- (a) Primary Account Number;
- (b) Cardholder Name;
- (c) Service Framework; and
- (d) Expiration Date.

“Card Payment” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Transaction under the rules of an Approved Card Payment System which is initiated by a Cardholder using a Card in Australia, irrespective of the infrastructure or network, including as the context requires, ATM Transactions, EFTPOS Transactions, Card-Not-

²⁸ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

²⁹ Inserted effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

³⁰ Deleted effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

³¹ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

³² Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

³³ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

Present Transactions and any adjustments in connection with those Transactions.³⁴

“Card Payment System” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means, for the purposes of the IAC, the set of functions, procedures, arrangements, rules and devices that enable a Cardholder to effect a Card Payment with a third party other than the Card Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt, a Card Payment System may be a three-party scheme or a four-party scheme.³⁵

“Card Security Code” and **“CSC”** is a 3 or 4 digit number:³⁶

- (a) embossed or printed on a payment card (often referred to as CVC2);
- (b) encoded in the Track Two Equivalent Data of the magnetic stripe for card present transactions (often referred to as CVC1); or
- (c) encoded in the Track Two Equivalent Data of the magnetic stripe equivalent for contactless and chip cards (often referred to as iCVV or Dynamic CVV).

Alternative terminology for CSC includes “CAV”, “CVC”, “CVD”, “CVN”, “CVV” and “SPC”.

“Cash” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means Australian legal tender, and for ATM Transactions means, physical banknotes or coins of Australian or other nations’ legal tender.³⁷

“Certification” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means in relation to an IA Participant initial certification or re-certification, in either case to the extent required by and in accordance with, Regulation 5.1(b) and f the IAC Code Set.³⁸

“Certification Checklist” means in relation to an Acquirer, a checklist in the form of Annexure B.1 in IAC Code Set Volume 1 (Introduction and Member Obligations) and in relation to an Issuer, a checklist in the form of Annexure B.2 in IAC Code Set Volume 1 (Introduction and Member Obligations).

“Certification Undertakings” means all undertakings and representations given to the Company for the purposes of obtaining Certification.³⁹

“Challenged CNP Transactions” means CNP Transactions that were notified as fraudulent by the Cardholder to the Issuer.⁴⁰

“Clearing/Settlement Agent” means a Direct Clearer/Settler that clears and settles on behalf of Issuers and/or Acquirers which are not Direct Clearer/Settlers.⁴¹

³⁴ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

³⁵ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

³⁶ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

³⁷ Last amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

³⁸ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

³⁹ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁴⁰ Inserted effective 1/1/24, version 015 r&p 003.23

⁴¹ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

“Clearing System” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a domestic payments clearing and settlement system established in accordance with the Constitution which is operated by, or under the auspices of, the Company.⁴²

“Closed Loop Cards” means electronic payment cards that are restricted in terms of where they can be used at the time of purchase.⁴³

“CNP Transaction” means a transaction which is initiated by a Cardholder using a Card to make a purchase from a Merchant not in the same physical location. For example, over the internet (including via a mobile browser) or in an application.⁴⁴

“Code” and **“IAC Code”** is defined in the IAC Regulations and means:⁴⁵

- (a) Volume 1 of the IAC Code Set (Introduction and Member Obligations);
- (b) Volume 2 of the IAC Code Set (Issuers Code);
- (c) Volume 3 of the IAC Code Set (Acquirers Code);
- (d) Volume 4 of the IAC Code Set (Device Requirements and Cryptographic Management);
- (e) Volume 5 of the IAC Code Set (Settlement Code);
- (f) Volume 6 of the IAC Code Set (ATM System Code);
- (g) Volume 7 of the IAC Code Set (Card Not Present Code); and
- (h) any other set of threshold industry standards or requirements for Card Payments which the IAF may adopt as industry standards or requirements for the purposes of these Regulations, from time to time.

“Commencement Date” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means, subject to IAC Regulation 1.6(b), 1 July 2015.⁴⁶

“Committee of Management” means the IAF.⁴⁷

“Commercial off-the-shelf” and **“COTS”** means a product that is designed for mass-market distribution and can be bought by any civilian entity, i.e. an unrestricted product not solely used by the military.⁴⁸

“Company” means AusPayNet.

“Compliance Date” means 31 December 2016.

⁴² Amended effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

⁴³ Inserted effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

⁴⁴ Inserted effective 1/7/19, version 009 r&p 001.19

⁴⁵ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

⁴⁶ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

⁴⁷ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

⁴⁸ Inserted effective 1/1/19, version 008 r&p 002.18

“Compromised Terminal” means a Terminal that has been tampered with for fraudulent purposes.

“Constitution” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means the constitution of AusPayNet as amended from time to time.⁴⁹

“Contactless Payment on COTS” and **“CPoC”** [Deleted].⁵⁰

“Corporations Law” means the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and associated subordinate legislation as amended from time to time.

“Counterfeit ATM Transaction” means a fraudulent ATM Transaction initiated with a counterfeit copy of a chip Card.

“Counterfeit ATM Transaction Chargeback Date” [Deleted]⁵¹

“Counterfeit ATM Transaction Claim” means a claim by an Issuer under the indemnity in clause 4.5(c) (Liability Shift for Counterfeit ATM Transaction), made in the manner set out in clause 4.6 (Liability Shift Claim Process) of the IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).⁵²

“Counterparty” means the IA Participant direct settler (for example, an Issuer) identified in a File Settlement Instruction submitted by an Originator (for example, an Acquirer or Lead Institution), in accordance with this IAC Code Set and the requirements of the RITS Low Value Settlement Service.

“Credit Items” is defined in the IAC Regulations to include all credit payment instructions, usually electronically transmitted, which give rise to Interchange Activity, except as may be specifically excluded by the IAC Regulations or the IAC Code Set.⁵³

“CVC” and **“Card Verification Code”**: see **“Card Security Code”**.⁵⁴

“CVC1” and **“Card Verification Code1”**: see **“Card Security Code”**.⁵⁵

“CVD” and **“Card Verification Data”**: see **“Card Security Code”**.⁵⁶

“CVM” means Cardholder Verification Method.⁵⁷

“CVN” and **“Card Verification Number”**: see **“Card Security Code”**.⁵⁸

“CVV” and **“Card Verification Value”**: see **“Card Security Code”**.⁵⁹

⁴⁹ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

⁵⁰ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

⁵¹ Deleted effective 3/7/17, version 005 r&p 001.17

⁵² Amended effective 3/7/17, version 005 r&p 001.17

⁵³ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

⁵⁴ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

⁵⁵ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

⁵⁶ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

⁵⁷ Inserted effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

⁵⁸ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

⁵⁹ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

“CVV2” and “Card Verification Value2”: see **“Card Security Code”**.⁶⁰

“Debit Chip Application” means domestically issued debit chip application.

“Debit Items” is defined in the IAC Regulations to include all debit payment instructions, usually electronically transmitted, which give rise to Interchange Activity, except as may be specifically excluded by the IAC Regulations or the IAC Code Set.⁶¹

“Device” means a Secure Cryptographic Device, Solution or Non-Standard Technology used for payment acceptance, transfer of keys or processing of cryptographic data⁶²

“Device Approval Applicant” means the applicant seeking approval of Non-Standard Technology in accordance with the Device Approval Process.⁶³

“Device Approval Process” means the process for approval of Devices, Solutions and Non-Standard Technology published by AusPayNet on its website.⁶⁴

“Direct Charge” means a direct charge applied by an IA Participant under the Direct Charging Rules in Annexure F of IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).⁶⁵

“Direct Clearing/Settlement Arrangements” means an arrangement between two indirectly connected IA Participants for the purposes of clearing and settlement with each other as Direct Clearer/Settlers.⁶⁶

“Direct Connection” means a direct communications link between two IA Participants for the purposes of:⁶⁷

- (a) exchanging ATM Transaction messages in respect of their own activities as an Issuer or as an Acquirer; and/or
- (b) exchanging ATM Transaction messages on behalf of other Issuers or Acquirers.

“Direct Settler” or “Direct Clearer/Settler” means:⁶⁸

- (a) an Acquirer that is an IA Participant that:
 - (i) clears Items directly; and

⁶⁰ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

⁶¹ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁶² Amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

⁶³ Last amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

⁶⁴ Last amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

⁶⁵ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁶⁶ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁶⁷ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁶⁸ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

- (ii) settles directly, using its own ESA or using a means approved by the Management Committee,

with an Issuer, or with a representative of an Issuer appointed to settle on behalf of that Issuer for the value of payment obligations arising from Interchange Activities between it and that Issuer;

- (b) an Issuer that is an IA Participant that:

- (i) clears Items directly; and
- (ii) settles directly, using its own ESA,

with an Acquirer, or with a representative of an Acquirer appointed to settle on behalf of that Acquirer for the value of payment obligations arising from Interchange Activities between it and that Acquirer; or

- (c) a body corporate of the kind referred to in Volume 4 of the IAC Regulations, which represents one or more Acquirers or Issuers and, in such capacity, settles directly in accordance with Regulation 11.3(a) for the value of payment obligations arising from the Interchange Activities of those Acquirers or Issuers.

“Disputed Transaction” means an ATM Transaction.⁶⁹

- (a) which the Cardholder denies having initiated; or⁷⁰
- (b) where the ATM Transaction amount is claimed to be incorrect; or⁷¹
- (c) in respect of which the ATM Operator Fee is claimed to be incorrect.⁷²

“Disruptive Event” means any processing, communications or other failure of a technical nature, which affects, or may affect, the ability of any IA Participant to engage in Interchange Activity.

“Double-length Key” means a key of length 128 bits including parity bits or 112 bits excluding parity bits.

“Doubtful ATM Transactions” means those ATM Transactions which appear to have been successfully completed, although the ATM Transaction may not be recorded against the relevant Cardholder account.⁷³

“EFT” means Electronic Funds Transfer.

“EFTPOS” means Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale.

“EFTPOS PED” [Deleted]⁷⁴

⁶⁹ Amended effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁷⁰ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁷¹ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁷² Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

⁷³ Last amended effective 21/11/16, version 004 r&p 002.16

⁷⁴ Deleted effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

“EFTPOS Terminal” means a Terminal for processing EFTPOS Transactions.⁷⁵

“EFTPOS Transaction” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Transaction conducted at a Merchant’s point of sale using a Terminal.⁷⁶

“EMV” means the specifications as published by EMV Co. LLC.

“EMV@ATM Terminal Standards” means the standards and requirements set out in IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code) Annexure G.⁷⁷

“EMV Compliant” in relation to an ATM Terminal means the ATM Terminal is compliant with the EMV@ATM Terminal Standards.⁷⁸

“EMV Phase 1” means the transition arrangements through which a Transaction is created from the use of an EMV compliant Australian IC Card prior to the migration of the ATM system to full EMV functionality.⁷⁹

“EMV Standards” means:

- (a) in relation to Cards, the standards applicable to the Debit Chip Application loaded on the Card; and
- (b) in relation to ATM Terminals, means the standards set out in the IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code) Annexure G EMV@ATM Terminal Standards.⁸⁰

“Encapsulating Security Payload” and **“ESP”** is a member of the IPsec protocol suite providing origin authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality protection of packets in tunnel mode, where the entire original IP packet is encapsulated, with a new packet header added which remains unprotected.

“Encrypting PIN Pad” and **“EPP”** means an Approved Device which is a component of a Terminal that provides secure PIN entry and cryptographic services to that Terminal.

“ePayments Code” means the code of conduct administered by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

“Error of Magnitude” means an error (or a series of errors) of or exceeding \$2 million or such other amount as may be determined from time to time by the Committee of Management.

“Evaluation Facility” [Deleted]⁸¹

⁷⁵ Inserted effective 1/1/19, version 008 r&p 002.18

⁷⁶ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁷⁷ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁷⁸ Amended effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

⁷⁹ Amended effective 3/7/17, version 005 r&p 001.17

⁸⁰ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁸¹ Deleted effective 1/1/19, version 008 r&p 002.18

“Evaluation Report” means a report prepared by a laboratory and provided to the Company for the purpose of the Device Approval Process.⁸²

“Exchange Settlement Account” and **“ESA”** means an exchange settlement account, or similar account, maintained by a Framework Participant with the RBA used for, among other things, effecting settlement of inter-institutional payment obligations.

“Fallback Transaction” means an ATM Transaction initiated using a chip Card, which is processed and authorized by the Issuer using magnetic stripe data, in the circumstances described in IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code) Annexure G.5.1.⁸³

“File Recall Instruction” means a file in the format prescribed by the Reserve Bank of Australia and complying with the specifications for the RITS Low Value Settlement Service which can be accessed via a link on the Company’s extranet.

“File Recall Response” means a response to a File Recall Instruction, generated by the RITS Low Value Settlement Service.

“File Settlement Advice” means an advice in relation to a File Settlement Instruction, generated by the RITS Low Value Settlement Service.

“File Settlement Instruction” means a file in the format prescribed by the Reserve Bank and complying with the specifications for the RITS Low Value Settlement Service which can be accessed via a link on the Company’s extranet.

“File Settlement Response” means a response to a File Settlement Instruction, generated by the RITS Low Value Settlement Service.

“Framework Participant” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Constitutional Corporation:⁸⁴

- (a) which is deemed to be a Framework Participant pursuant to Regulation 4.4; or
- (b) whose Membership Application has been accepted pursuant to Regulation 4.3(f); and

in each case whose membership has not been terminated pursuant to Regulation 6.5.

“Fraudulent CNP Transaction” means a CNP Transaction which is also a Fraudulent Transaction.⁸⁵

⁸² Last amended effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

⁸³ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁸⁴ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁸⁵ Inserted effective 1/7/19, version 009 r&p 001.19

“Fraudulent Transaction” means a Transaction reported to a card scheme as fraudulent which:⁸⁶

- (a) includes but is not limited to unauthorised payment transactions and authorised payers acting dishonestly;
- (b) but excludes Transactions with Cards that were originally established using stolen or false identity information.

“HMAC” and **“Hash-based Message Authentication Code”** is a specific construction for calculating a message authentication code (MAC) involving a cryptographic hash function in combination with a secret key. HMACs are formed in conformance with AS2805.4.2 Electronic funds transfer—Requirements for interfaces Information technology -- Security techniques -- Message Authentication Codes (MACs) - Mechanisms using a dedicated hash-function.

“Hot Card” means a Card which has been reported by the Cardholder as lost or stolen, or for which there is evidence of fraudulent use.

“IA Participant” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Framework Participant which is either:⁸⁷

- (a) an Issuer; or
- (b) an Acquirer; or
- (c) a body corporate which represents one or more Issuers or Acquirers and, in such capacity, settles directly in accordance with Regulation 11.3(a)(ii) for the value of the payment obligations arising from the Interchange Activities of those Acquirers or Issuers.

“IAC” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means the Issuers and Acquirers Community constituted by the IAC Regulations.⁸⁸

“IAC Card Standards” means the standards for Cards set out in the IAC Code Set Volume 2 (Issuer Code).⁸⁹

“IAC Code Set” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means the codes, practices, procedures, standards and/or specifications published pursuant to Regulation 11.1.⁹⁰

“IAC Interchange Line” means an Interchange Line that is not otherwise prescribed by an Approved Card Payment System.⁹¹

“IAC Interchange Link” means an Interchange Link that is not otherwise prescribed by an Approved Card Payment System.⁹²

⁸⁶ Amended effective 1/1/24, version 015 r&p 003.23

⁸⁷ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁸⁸ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁸⁹ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁹⁰ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁹¹ Inserted effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁹² Inserted effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

“IAC Operational Broadcast” means the form set out in IAC Code Set Volume 1 (Introduction and Member Obligations) Annexure D.⁹³

“IAC Settlement Rules” means the set of rules and requirements for the settlement of obligations arising as a result of exchange of Items set out in IAC Code Volume 5 (Settlement Code).⁹⁴

“IAF” or **“Issuers and Acquirers Forum”** is defined in the IAC Regulations and means the governing body for the IAC constituted by Part 7 of the IAC Regulations.⁹⁵

“IC Card” and **“ICC”** means a Card that contains an integrated circuit and that conforms to the EMV specifications.

“iCVV” and **“iCard Verification Value”**: see **“Card Security Code”**.⁹⁶

“Institutional Identifier Change Date” means one of at least three dates in each calendar year specified by the IAF and notified by the Company to IA Participants prior to the commencement of that calendar year as being the Institutional Identifier Change Dates for that year.⁹⁷

“Interchange” means the exchange of Items for value between Acquirers and Issuers, via an Interchange Link, as a result of the use of an Issuer’s Card by a Cardholder to generate a Transaction. Interchange arrangements may, but need not, be reciprocal.

“Interchange Activity” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means:⁹⁸

- (a) the direct or indirect exchange of Items for value between Acquirers and Issuers, as a result of the use of an Issuer’s Card by a Cardholder to generate a Card Payment from facilities owned and/or operated by the Acquirer or a third party. Interchange arrangements may, but need not be, reciprocal; or
- (b) the exchange of Card Payment instructions and related messages between Acquirers and Issuers, pursuant to the rules of an Approved Card Payment System; or
- (c) any other Card-based electronic interchange activities from time to time approved for the purposes of this definition by the IAF.

“Interchange Agreement” means an agreement between an Acquirer and an Issuer that regulates the arrangements relating to Interchange Activity between them.

⁹³ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁹⁴ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁹⁵ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁹⁶ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

⁹⁷ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

⁹⁸ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

“Interchange Fee” means a fee charged to one party to an Interchange Activity by the other party to the Interchange Activity for access to its consumer electronic payments facilities.

“Interchange Line” means the physical communications infrastructure that provides the medium over which Interchange Activity is supported. An Interchange Line contains, at a minimum, one Interchange Link.

“Interchange Line Encryption” means encryption of the entire message, with the exception of communication headers and trailers that is being passed across an Interchange Line using, as a minimum, double-length keys and a triple-DES process.

“Interchange Link” means the logical link between an Acquirer and an Issuer which facilitates Interchange Activity between them. Interchange Links are supported physically by an Interchange Line, and are either direct between an Acquirer and Issuer or indirect via a third party intermediary.

“Interchange Link Message Authentication” means calculation and verification of the Message Authentication Code (MAC) that is being passed across an Interchange Link.

“Interchange Link PIN Encryption” means encryption of the PIN in accordance with ISO 9564.1 and IAC Code Set Volume 4 Clause 2.7(d)(i).⁹⁹

“Interchange Settlement Report” means a report substantially in the form of Annexure A in IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code).

“Internet Key Exchange” and **“IKE”** is the protocol used to set up a security association in the IPsec protocol suite.

“ISO” means an international standard as published by the International Standards Organization.

“Issuer” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Constitutional Corporation which, pursuant to the rules of an Approved Card Payment System, issues a Card to a Cardholder and, in connection with any Card Payment effected using that Card:¹⁰⁰

- (a) assumes obligations to the relevant Cardholder, which obligations are in the first instance discharged on its behalf by an Acquirer; and
- (b) engages, directly or indirectly, in Interchange Activity with that Acquirer as a result.

“Issuer Authentication” [Deleted]¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ Amended effective 21/11/16, version 004 r&p 002.16

¹⁰⁰ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹⁰¹ Deleted effective 1/1/20, version 010 r&p 002.19

“Issuer Fraud Rate” means the aggregate of Fraudulent Transactions as calculated in accordance with the IAC Code Set Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code), clause 3.1.1.¹⁰²

“Issuer Fraud Threshold” means the maximum allowable Issuer Fraud Rate as set out at IAC Code Set Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code clause 3.1.1(b)).¹⁰³

“Issuer Identification Number” and **“IIN”** means a six digit number issued by ISO or Standards Australia that identifies the major industry and the card issuer. The IIN also forms the first part of the primary account number on the Card.

“Issuer Sequence Number” means a one or two digit number used at the option of the Issuer to identify a Card which may have the same primary account number as another Card and possible different accessible linked accounts.

“Items” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means Credit Items or Debit Items.¹⁰⁴

“Key Encrypting Key” and **“KEK”** means a key which is used to encipher other keys in transport and which can be used to exchange Session Keys between two systems.

“Key Loading Device/Key Injection Device” and **“KLD/KID”** means a hardware device and its associated software that is used to inject keys into a Terminal.¹⁰⁵

“Key Transfer Device” and **“KTD”** means a hardware device that is used to transfer a cryptographic key between devices. Typically KTDs are used to transfer keys from the point of creation to Terminals in the field.

“Lead Institution” means a financial institution responsible for direct settlement of scheme payment obligations.

“Letter of Approval” means a letter, issued by the Company, approving the use of a Device within IAC or any other notification of device approval contemplated in the Device Approval Process.¹⁰⁶

“LVSS” means the RITS Low Value Settlement Service.

“LVSS BCP Arrangements” means the contingency plan and associated documents published by the Reserve Bank of Australia for the purposes of the RITS Low Value Settlement Service, and which can be accessed via a link on the Company’s extranet.

“LVSS Contact” means the person nominated by a IA Participant as its primary contact for LVSS inquiries, as listed on the Company’s extranet.

¹⁰² Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹⁰³ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹⁰⁴ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹⁰⁵ Amended effective 29/4/16, version xxx r&p xxx

¹⁰⁶ Last amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

“Merchant” means a person which:¹⁰⁷

- (a) supplies:
 - (i) directly or indirectly goods and/or services to a Cardholder; or
 - (ii) facilitates the supply of goods and/or services; and
- (b) has an agreement with an Acquirer to process and settle Card Payments.

“Merchant Fraud Rate” means the aggregate of Fraudulent Transactions as calculated in accordance with IAC Code Set Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code), clause 3.3.2(a).¹⁰⁸

“Merchant Fraud Threshold” means the maximum allowable Merchant Fraud Rate as set at IAC Code Set Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code), clause 3.3.2(b).¹⁰⁹

“Message Authentication Code” and **“MAC”** means a code, formed using a secret key, appended to a message to detect whether the message has been altered (data integrity) and to provide data origin authentication, MACs are formed in conformance with AS 2805.4.¹¹⁰

“Nine AM (9am) Settlement” means the multilateral settlement of obligations arising from previous days’ clearings of low value payments which occurs in RITS at around 9am each business day that RITS is open.

“NODE” or **“Node”** means a processing centre such as an Acquirer, an Issuer, or an intermediate network facility.

“Non-Standard Technology” means technology for payment acceptance, transfer of keys or processing of cryptographic data that by nature of its design is unable to meet an Accepted Standard.¹¹¹

“Notice of Standard – Merchant Pricing for Credit, Debit and Prepaid Card Transactions” is the informative guide referred to in clause 2.1.2 and set out in Annexure F to the IAC Code Set Volume 1 (Introduction and Member Obligations) relating to the notification requirements in the Reserve Bank’s Scheme Rules relating to Merchant Pricing for Credit, Debit and Prepaid Card Transactions (Standard No. 3 of 2016).¹¹²

“On-us Transactions” means Transactions that do not traverse Interchange and where the Acquirer and card Issuer are the same entity.¹¹³

“Originator” means the party (for example an Acquirer direct settler or Lead Institution) which, as a result of either acquiring a Transaction or, in the case of a Lead Institution, by arrangement, is responsible for the submission of a File

¹⁰⁷ Last amended effective 1/1/24, version 015 r&p 003.23

¹⁰⁸ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹⁰⁹ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹¹⁰ Amended effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

¹¹¹ Last amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

¹¹² Inserted effective 1/6/17, version 005 r&p 001.17

¹¹³ Inserted effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

Settlement Instruction in accordance with this IAC Code Set and the requirements of the RITS Low Value Settlement Service.

“Operator Member” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a Constitutional Corporation which:¹¹⁴

- (a) has been admitted, or which is eligible for admission, to membership of the Company pursuant to Article 2.11 of the Constitution;
- (b) is the operator or administrator of an Approved Card Payment System; and
- (c) is determined by the IAF to meet the Approval Criteria for Operator Members.

“Partial Dispense” means a Transaction that results in an amount of Cash being dispensed from an ATM that is less than the amount requested by the Cardholder.

“PCISSC” means the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council.¹¹⁵

“PCI Evaluation Report” [Deleted]¹¹⁶

“PCI Plus Evaluation Report” [Deleted]¹¹⁷

“PCI Plus Requirements” [Deleted]¹¹⁸

“PCI Points” [Deleted]¹¹⁹

“PED” means a PIN Entry Device.

“Physically Secure Device” means a device meeting the requirements specified in ISO 13491-1 for a physically secure device. Such a device, when operated in its intended manner and environment, cannot be successfully penetrated or manipulated to disclose all or part of any cryptographic key, PIN, or other secret value resident within the device. Penetration of such a device shall cause the automatic and immediate erasure of all PINs, cryptographic keys and other secret values contained within the device.¹²⁰

“PIN” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a personal identification number which is either issued by an Issuer, or selected by a Cardholder for the purpose of authenticating the Cardholder by the Issuer of the Card.¹²¹

“PIN Entry Device” and **“PED”** means a component of a Terminal which provides for the secure entry and encryption of PINs in processing a Transaction.

¹¹⁴ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹¹⁵ Amended effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

¹¹⁶ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹¹⁷ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹¹⁸ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹¹⁹ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹²⁰ Last amended effective 1/1/24, version 015 r&p 003.23

¹²¹ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

“POI” means Point Of Interaction technologies that can be provided to a Merchant to undertake Card Payments. POI technologies include attended and unattended Point of Sale (POS) devices and ATMs.¹²²

“POS” means Point of Sale.¹²³

“Prepaid Card” means a Card that:

- (a) enables the Prepaid Cardholder to initiate electronic funds transfers up to a specified amount (subject to any other conditions that may apply); and
- (b) draws on funds held by the Prepaid Program Provider or third party by arrangement with the Program Provider (as opposed to funds held by the Prepaid Cardholder).

The definition of a Prepaid Card extends to both single use and reloadable/multiple use Cards.

“Prepaid Cardholder” means a person that is in possession of a Prepaid Card.

“Prepaid Program Provider” means either:

- (a) an Issuer that issues a Prepaid Card; or
- (b) a person that issues a Prepaid Card in conjunction with a sponsoring Issuer.

“PVC” means Public Key Verification Code.¹²⁴

“Quarter” means the unit of 3 months commencing on either 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October.¹²⁵

“Recognised APS” is defined in the IAC Regulations and has the meaning given in the Constitution.¹²⁶

“Record of Transaction” has the meaning given in the ePayments Code and IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirer Code).

“Regulations” or the **“IAC Regulations”** is defined in the IAC Regulations and means the regulations for IAC (including, without limitation, the annexures and schedules to the Regulations) as amended from time to time. A reference to a particular Regulation has a corresponding meaning.¹²⁷

“Remote Management Solution” and **“RMS”** means a solution comprising both hardware and software which connects to an SCM over a network and provides access to an SCM while it is in a sensitive state.

¹²² Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

¹²³ Inserted effective 1/1/19, version 008 r&p 002.18

¹²⁴ Inserted effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

¹²⁵ Inserted effective 1/7/19, version 009 r&p 001.19

¹²⁶ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹²⁷ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

“Reporting Date” means the 30th day of the month which follows the end of each Quarter, being 30 April, 30 July, 30 October or 30 January. If the 30th day of the month occurs on a weekend, the Reporting Date for that month will be the first business day following the 30th day.¹²⁸

“Reserve Bank” means the Reserve Bank of Australia.

“Retained Card” in relation to an ATM Transaction, has the meaning given in clause 4.15 of IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).

“Risk Based Analysis” has the meaning given to it in IAC Code Set Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code), clause 2.1.1.¹²⁹

“RITS” means the Reserve Bank Information and Transfer System.

“RITS Low Value Settlement Service” means the Reserve Bank’s settlement file transfer facility which must be used by:

- (a) each Acquirer and Lead Institution to submit File Settlement Instructions and associated File Recall Instructions; and
- (b) each Acquirer, Lead Institution and Issuer, if it so elects, to receive File Settlement Advices, File Settlement Responses and File Recall Responses.

“RITS Regulations” means the regulations for RITS published by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

“SCD Security Standards” [Deleted]¹³⁰

“SCM” means a Security Control Module sometimes referred to as a Hardware Security Module (HSM).¹³¹

“Secretary” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a person appointed by the Chief Executive Officer to perform the duties of secretary of the IAF under Regulation 7.14.¹³²

“Secure Card Reader PIN” and **“SCRIP”** [Deleted]¹³³

“Secure Cryptographic Device” and **“SCD”** means a device that provides physically and logically protected cryptographic or PIN handling services and storage e.g., EPP, Terminal, SCM, Key Loading and Transfer Device or hardware security module.¹³⁴

¹²⁸ Amended effective 1/1/21, version 012 r&p 002.20

¹²⁹ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹³⁰ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹³¹ Amended effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

¹³² Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹³³ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹³⁴ Last amended effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

“Security Control Module” and **“SCM”** means a physically and logically protected hardware device that provides an intentionally limited set of secure cryptographic services.¹³⁵

“Session Key” is a generic reference to any one of a group of keys used to protect Transaction level data. Session keys exist between two discrete points within a network (e.g., host-to-host and host-to-terminal).

“Settlement Items” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means, Items which are either:¹³⁶

- (a) ATM Transactions cleared under the auspices of the IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code); or
- (b) EFTPOS Transactions cleared pursuant to the Rules prescribed for the EFTPOS Card Payment System (as defined in those Rules) by the administrator of that system; or
- (c) credit payment instructions referable to a transaction of the type described in paragraphs (a) and (b).

“Software-based PIN entry on COTS” and **“SPoC”** [Deleted]¹³⁷

“Solution” means the product and/or service used for payment acceptance, transfer of keys or processing of cryptographic data that requires multiple components for the overall product and/or service to meet all applicable security requirements.¹³⁸

“SPC” and **“Signature Panel Code”**: see **“Card Security Code”**.¹³⁹

“Sponsor” means the Acquirer which, as among all Acquirers for a Terminal, is taken to be the lead Acquirer for that Terminal, with ultimate responsibility for the integrity and security of software and encryption keys for Transactions involving that Terminal.¹⁴⁰

“Standard Interchange Specification” means the technical specification set out in Annexure A of IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).¹⁴¹

“Statistically Unique” means an acceptably low statistical probability of an entity being duplicated by either chance or intent. Technically, statistically unique is defined as follows:

“For the generation of n -bit quantities, the probability of two values repeating is less than or equal to the probability of two n -bit random quantities repeating. Thus, an element chosen from a finite set of $2n$ elements is said to be statistically unique if the process that governs the selection of this element provides a guarantee that for any integer $L \leq 2n$ the probability that all of the first L selected elements are

¹³⁵ Amended effective 1/1/19, version 008 r&p 002.18

¹³⁶ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹³⁷ Deleted effective 16/12/21, version 013 r&p 001.21

¹³⁸ Amended effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

¹³⁹ Inserted effective 1/7/20, version 011 r&p 001.20

¹⁴⁰ Amended effective 20/8/18, version 007 r&p 001.18

¹⁴¹ Inserted effective 1/1/16, version 002 r&p 002.15

different is no smaller than the probability of this happening when the elements are drawn uniformly at random from the set.”

“**Strong Customer Authentication**” or (“**SCA**”) has the meaning given to it in IAC Code Set Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code), clause 2.1.2.¹⁴²

“**Sunset Period**” means the period during which an Approved Device that had been purchased during the Approval Period may be deployed and may continue to be used in the IAC after its approval expires as provided in the Device Approval Process.¹⁴³

“**Tamper-responsive SCM**” means a Security Control Module that when operated in its intended manner and environment, will cause the immediate and automatic erasure of all keys and other secret data and all useful residues of such data when subjected to any feasible attack. A Tamper-responsive SCM must comply with the requirements of IAC Code Set Volume 4 (Device Requirements and Cryptographic Management).

“**Terminal**” means an electronic device which can be used to initiate a Transaction e.g. ATM, UPT or EFTPOS Terminal.¹⁴⁴

“**Terminal Identification Number**” means the unique identification number assigned by an Acquirer to identify a particular Terminal.

“**Terminal Sequence Number**” means a number allocated sequentially to each Transaction by the relevant Terminal.

“**Third Party Provider**” means a body corporate which provides an outsourced facility to a IA Participant for any function involving:

- (a) interchange;
- (b) PIN processing;
- (c) transaction processing;
- (d) key management; or
- (e) any other service which directly or indirectly supports any of the functions described in clauses (a) to (d) above.

“**Threshold Requirement**” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means a requirement under the IAC Regulations or in this IAC Code Set which the IAF determines to be so fundamental to the integrity and safety of Card Payments that compliance is to be enforceable by imposition of a fine under Regulation 6.2, the details of which are published on the Company’s extranet.¹⁴⁵

“**Track Two Equivalent Data**” means the contents of the EMV data element tag 57. This data element contains the data elements of track two according to AS

¹⁴² Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

¹⁴³ Inserted effective 1/1/25, version A r&p 001.24

¹⁴⁴ Last amended effective 1/1/19, version 008 r&p 002.18

¹⁴⁵ Amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19

3524-2008, excluding start sentinel, end sentinel and Longitudinal Redundancy Check.

“Transaction” is defined in the IAC Regulations and means an electronic funds transfer, cash withdrawal or other transaction initiated by a Cardholder using a Card which allows for the accessing of available funds held in an account, or a credit facility linked to an account, or account information.¹⁴⁶

“Triple-DES” means the encryption and decryption of data using a defined compound operation of the DEA-1 encryption and decryption operations. Triple-DES is described in AS2805.5.4.

“Unattended Device” means a device intended for principal deployment in a location not subject to the regular day-to-day oversight by a trusted employee of the Acquirer or their trusted agent.

“Unattended Payment Terminal” and **“UPT”** means a Terminal intended for deployment in an EFTPOS network without Merchant oversight.

Next page is 2.1

¹⁴⁶ Last amended effective 1/1/20, version 009 r&p 002.19