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AUSTRALIAN PAYMENTS NETWORK LIMITED

ABN 12 055 136 519

A Company Limited by Guarantee

Code Set

for

ISSUERS AND ACQUIRERS COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK

Volume 1

Introduction and Member Obligations

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ABN 12 055 136 519

Australian Payments Network Limited

Level 23, Tower 3, International Towers Sydney, 300 Barangaroo Avenue, SYDNEY NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 9216 4888

**Code Set for
ISSUERS AND ACQUIRERS COMMUNITY
FRAMEWORK**

**Volume 1
Introduction and Member Obligations**

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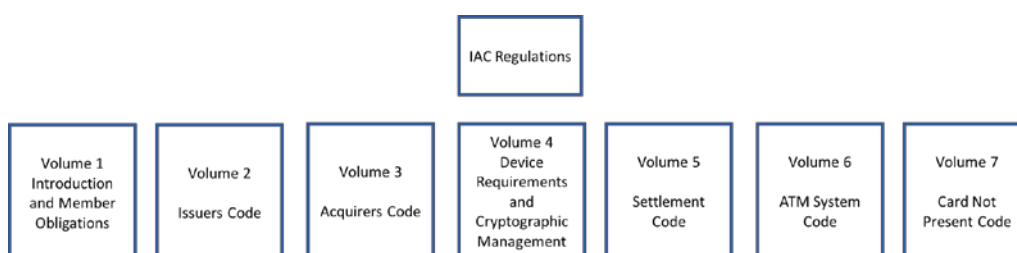
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PART 1 INTRODUCTION, INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Purpose of this Code

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:



Amended effective 1.7.19

Volume 1, this volume, provides an introduction to the IAC standards and services. In addition, it identifies those obligations that IAC participation imposes on its members, referred to as Framework Participants.

Last amended effective 1.7.19

Volume 2 is intended for Issuers and contains those aspects of PIN and device security that are considered mandatory for all Issuers participating within the IAC. In addition, this volume contains guidance and recommendations into non-mandatory aspects of Issuer PIN management.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Volume 3 is intended for Acquirers and contains those aspects of ATM and EFTPOS Transaction security that are considered mandatory for all Acquirers participating within the IAC. In addition, this volume contains device management requirements applying to all acquiring members participating in the IAC.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Volume 4 addresses Device approvals.. It is an IAC requirement that all Devices, Solutions and Non-Standard Technology hold a current AusPayNet approval prior to and during use within the IAC. This volume also specifies the minimum cryptographic algorithms, key lengths and processes that apply to all PINs and ATM and EFTPOS Transactions exchanged under the IAC.

Last amended effective 16.12.21

Volume 5 provides the operational practices and processes involved in IAC settlement.

Volume 6 provides both the technical and operational aspects of ATM support under the IAC.

Volume 7 contains the requirements for Issuers and Acquirers in dealing with Card Not Present Transactions, to mitigate the fraud associated with such Transactions.

Inserted
effective 1.7.19

Other supplementary documents supporting the IAC include the AusPayNet Specification for a Security Control Module Function Set and the KIF Audit Guidelines.

1.2 IAC requirements

1.2.1 *Application of these requirements*

The IAC Code Set applies to all Card Payments except Closed Loop Cards and On-us Transactions.

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

1.2.2 *Relationship with other standards or guidelines*

This IAC Code Set cross-refers to a number of existing standards and guidelines published by bodies other than AusPayNet that apply to Framework Participants, in their various capacities, in consumer electronic transactions and which may apply to Framework Participants either independently of or by virtue of their incorporation by reference in this IAC Code Set. The requirements of these separate schemes, standards or guidelines have not been duplicated in this IAC Code Set and Framework Participants are expected to have familiarised themselves with and adhere to their responsibilities under all such applicable requirements, as a separate matter from the specific standards and requirements which are detailed in this IAC Code Set. These existing schemes, requirements and guidelines include:

Standard or Guideline	Application	Monitor
Card Schemes	All Issuers and Acquirers party to particular schemes	Various
ePayments Code	All Framework Participants	Australian Securities and Investments Commission
AS 2805	All Framework Participants	Standards Australia
ISO 9564	All Framework Participants	International Standards Organization
ISO 13491	All Framework Participants	International Standards Organization
RBA Card Payments Regulation	All Framework Participants	Reserve Bank

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

1.2.3 Standards development

In support of the IAC membership, and to further develop relevant IAC standards, AusPayNet will maintain an active involvement in relevant standards development bodies, including but not limited to:

- (a) Standards Australia – relevant working groups and committees;
- (b) International Standards Organization – relevant working groups and committees;
- (c) PCI Security Standards Council;
- (d) EMV Co – relevant working groups.

1.2.4 Inconsistencies

- (a) If a provision of the Regulations or this IAC Code Set is inconsistent with a provision of the Constitution, the provision of the Constitution prevails.
- (b) If a provision of this IAC Code Set is inconsistent with a provision of the Regulations, the provision of the Regulations prevails.

1.2.5 Governing Law

This IAC Code Set is to be interpreted in accordance with the same laws which govern the interpretation of the Constitution.

1.3 Interpretation

In this IAC Code Set:

- (a) words importing any one gender include the other gender;
- (b) the word 'person' includes a firm, body corporate, an unincorporated association or an authority;
- (c) the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (d) 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;
- (e) 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;

- (f) a reference to a specific time means that time in Sydney unless the context requires otherwise;
- (g) words defined in the Corporations Law have, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning in this IAC Code Set;
- (h) words defined in the Regulations have, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning in this IAC Code Set;
- (i) 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
- (j) headings are inserted for convenience and do not affect the interpretation of this IAC Code Set.

1.4 Definitions

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

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

Amended
effective 1.1.20

- (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]

Deleted
effective 20.8.18

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

Inserted
effective
21.11.17

“Approval Period” means the period of approval for a Device, Solution or Non-Standard Technology as stated in the Letter of Approval or otherwise notified by the Company to a Device Approval Applicant.

Inserted
effective
16.12.21

“Approved Cardholder” means:

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

- (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).

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

Amended effective 1.1.20

- (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]

Deleted effective 16.12.21

“Approved Device” means a Device, Solution or Non-Standard Technology that has been approved for use within the IAC by the Company in accordance with clause 3.1 of the IAC Code Set Volume 4 (Device Requirements and Cryptographic Management).

Last amended effective 16.12.21

“Approved Devices List” means the list of Approved Devices published on the AusPayNet website.

Inserted effective 16.12.21

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

Deleted effective 16.12.21

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

Deleted effective 16.12.21

“Approved SPoC Solution” [Deleted]

Deleted effective 16.12.21

“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.

Amended effective 1.1.16

“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.

Inserted effective 1.1.16

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

Last amended effective 1.1.20

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

Inserted effective 1.1.16

“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:

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

- (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.

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

“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).

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

“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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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).

Amended
effective 1.1.16

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

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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]

Deleted
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

- (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-Present Transactions and any adjustments in connection with those Transactions.

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

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

Inserted
effective 1.7.20

- (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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

“**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.

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

“**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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Inserted
effective 1.07.19

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

Amended
effective 1.1.20

- (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.

Amended effective 1.1.20

“Committee of Management” means the IAF.

Amended effective 1.1.20

“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.

Inserted effective 1.1.19

“Company” means AusPayNet.

“Compliance Date” means 31 December 2016.

“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.

Amended effective 1.1.20

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

Deleted effective 16.12.21

“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]

Deleted effective 3.7.17

“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).

Amended effective 3.7.17

“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.	Amended effective 1.1.20
“CVC” and “Card Verification Code” : see “Card Security Code” .	Inserted effective 1.7.20
“CVC1” and “Card Verification Code1” : see “Card Security Code” .	Inserted effective 1.7.20
“CVD” and “Card Verification Data” : see “Card Security Code” .	Inserted effective 1.7.20
“CVM” means Cardholder Verification Method.	Inserted effective 20.8.18
“CVN” and “Card Verification Number” : see “Card Security Code” .	Inserted effective 1.7.20
“CVV” and “Card Verification Value” : see “Card Security Code” .	Inserted effective 1.7.20
“CVV2” and “Card Verification Value2” : see “Card Security Code” .	Inserted effective 1.7.20
“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.	Amended effective 1.1.20
“Device” means a device used for payment acceptance, transfer of keys or processing of cryptographic data. This includes but is not limited to a Secure Cryptographic Device.	Inserted effective 16.12.21
“Device Approval Applicant” means the applicant seeking approval of a Device, Solution or Non-Standard Technology in accordance with the Device Approval Process.	Last amended effective 16.12.21
“Device Approval Process” means the process for approval of Devices, Solutions and Non-Standard Technology published by AusPayNet on its website, as updated from time to time. To avoid doubt, the Device Approval Process is not an operative part of the IAC Code Set and may be varied by the Chief Executive Officer without the need to obtain the approval of the IAF or any other person.	Last amended effective 16.12.21
“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).	Inserted effective 1.1.16
“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.	Inserted effective 1.1.16

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

- (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:

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

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

Amended
effective 1.1.16

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

Inserted
effective 1.1.16

“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.

Last amended effective 21.11.16

“**EFT**” means Electronic Funds Transfer.

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

“**EFTPOS PED**” [Deleted]

Deleted effective 20.8.18

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

Inserted effective 1.1.19

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

Last amended effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Amended effective 1.1.20

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

Amended effective 16.12.21

“**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.

Amended effective 3.7.17

“**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.

Amended effective 1.1.20

“**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]

Deleted effective 1.1.19

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

Last amended effective 16.12.21

“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.

Last amended effective 1.1.20

“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:

Amended effective 1.1.20

- (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.

Inserted effective 1.07.19

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

Inserted
effective 1.07.19

- (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:

Amended
effective 1.1.20

- (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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

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

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.20

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.20

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

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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).

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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”**.

Inserted
effective 1.7.20

“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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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:

Amended
effective 1.1.20

- (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.

“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).

Amended
effective
21.11.16

“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:

Amended
effective 1.1.20

- (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]

Deleted
effective 1.01.20

“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.

Amended
effective 1.01.20

“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).

Amended
effective 1.01.20

“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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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.

Amended
effective 29.4.16

“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, Solution or Non-Standard Technology within IAC or any other notification of device approval contemplated in the Device Approval Process.

Amended
effective
16.12.21

“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.

“Merchant” means a person which:

Amended
effective 1.1.19

- (a) supplies goods or services to a Cardholder; 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).

Amended
effective 1.01.20

“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).

Amended
effective 1.01.20

“**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.

Amended
effective 20.8.18

“**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 a Device, Solution or other technology that by nature of its design is unable to meet accepted standards defined in the Device Approval Process.

Amended
effective
16.12.21

“**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).

Inserted
effective 1.6.17

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

Inserted
effective 1.1.20

“**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 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:

Amended
effective 1.1.20

- (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.

Amended
effective 20.8.18

“PCI Evaluation Report” [Deleted] Deleted effective 16.12.21

“PCI Plus Evaluation Report” [Deleted] Deleted effective 16.12.21

“PCI Plus Requirements” [Deleted] Deleted effective 16.12.21

“PCI Points” [Deleted] Deleted effective 16.12.21

“PED” means a PIN Entry Device.

“**Physically Secure Device**” means a device meeting the requirements specified in AS 2805.14.1 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.

Amended effective 21.11.16

“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.

Amended effective 1.1.20

“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.

“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.

Inserted effective 1.1.16

“POS” means Point of Sale.

Inserted effective 1.1.19

“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.

Inserted
effective 20.8.18

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

Inserted
effective 1.07.19

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

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“**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.

“**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.

Amended
effective 1.1.21

“**Reserve Bank**” means the Reserve Bank of Australia.

“**Retained Card**” in relation to an ATM Transaction, has the meaning given in clause 2.8 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.

Amended
effective 1.01.20

“**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]	Deleted effective 16.12.21
“SCM” means a Security Control Module sometimes referred to as a Hardware Security Module (HSM).		Amended effective 20.8.18
“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.		Amended effective 1.1.20
	“Secure Card Reader PIN” and “SCR” [Deleted]	Deleted effective 16.12.21
“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.		Last amended effective 16.12.21
“Security Control Module” and “SCM” means a physically and logically protected hardware device that provides an intentionally limited set of secure cryptographic services.		Amended effective 1.1.19
“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:		Amended effective 1.1.20
(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]	Deleted effective 16.12.21
“Solution” means wholly infrastructure-based methodology used for payment acceptance, transfer of keys or processing of cryptographic data.		Inserted effective 16.12.21
“SPC” and “Signature Panel Code” : see “Card Security Code” .		Inserted effective 1.7.20
“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.		Amended effective 20.8.18
“Standard Interchange Specification” means the technical specification set out in Annexure A of IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code).		Inserted effective 1.1.16

“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 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.

Amended
effective 1.01.20

“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.

Last amended
effective 1.1.19

“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.

Amended
effective 1.1.20

“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 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.

Last amended
effective 1.1.20

“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

PART 2 FRAMEWORK PARTICIPANT OBLIGATIONS
2.1 Adherence to standardsAmended
effective 1.1.19**2.1.1 Issuers**

Subject to clause 4.1 of the Regulations, Issuers must ensure that they and their Third Party Providers ensure:

- (a) PIN security and card verification numbers comply with the requirements specified in IAC Code Set Volume 2 (Issuers Code); Amended
effective 1.7.20
- (b) Any Devices used in Interchange are approved for use by the Company; Last amended
effective
16.12.21
- (c) Settlement procedures comply with the requirements and processes given in IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code); and
- (d) Compliance with the obligations and reporting requirements in relation to Card Not Present Transactions in IAC Code Set Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code). Last amended
effective 1.1.20

2.1.2 Acquirers

Subject to clause 4.1 of the Regulations, Acquirers must ensure that they and their Third Party Providers ensure:

- (a) PIN security complies with all relevant requirements given in the IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirers Code);
- (b) ATM requirements and procedures comply with all aspects of IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code);
- (c) any Devices, Solutions and Non-Standard Technology used in Interchange are approved for use by the Company; Last amended
effective
16.12.21
- (d) settlement procedures comply with the requirements and processes given in IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code); Amended
effective 1.1.20
- (e) all Key Injection Devices and services comply with the relevant requirements specified in IAC Code Set Volume 4 (Device Requirements and Cryptographic Management); Amended
effective 1.1.19
- (f) all parties to the Interchange, including Merchants and any intermediate network entities maintain procedures and practices for preventing the unauthorised disclosure of Cardholder Data and ensure that unencrypted authentication is not stored outside of an SCD (see IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirers Code));

- (g) that they are aware of the Reserve Bank notification requirements to Merchants regarding merchant pricing requirements. Annexure F (Notice of Standard – Merchant Pricing for Credit, Debit and Prepaid Card Transactions) is an optional guide prepared by AusPayNet which may be used by Acquirers and their Third Party Providers to assist them to comply with their notification requirements; and
- (h) compliance with the obligations and reporting requirements in relation to Card Not Present Transactions in Volume 7 (Card Not Present Code).

Inserted
effective 1.6.17

Inserted
effective 1.7.19

2.2 Third Party Providers

Amended
effective 1.1.15

- (a) A Framework Participant may contractually engage one or more Third Party Providers to provide outsourced services and functions, which may include services procured to satisfy the Framework Participant's obligation to perform specific functions and requirements necessary to meet the obligations of the IAC Code Set.
- (b) It is the responsibility of the Framework Participant to verify the capacity of its Third Party Provider to provide the outsourced services and functions.
- (c) It is the responsibility of the Framework Participant to manage, direct and control the provision of outsourced services and functions by its Third Party Providers, and to ensure such Third Party Providers and any sub-contractor engaged by the Third Party Provider are contractually obliged to comply with all applicable IAC standards and requirements.

2.3 Compromised Terminals

Clauses 2.3.1 to 2.3.2 are Confidential

2.4 Change Management

- (a) Any proposal to modify or upgrade an existing Interchange that also involves changes by the other party to the Interchange, must be advised by the applicant to the Framework Participant affected no less than 180 days (unless otherwise bilaterally agreed) prior to the date upon which the proposal is to be implemented ("**Implementation Date**").
- (b) Each Framework Participant must use reasonable endeavours to make such changes to its own Interchanges by the Implementation Date, or a date otherwise bilaterally agreed, as may be necessary to give effect to a proposal notified to it under this clause.

2.5 Provision of statistics

2.5.1 *Terminal statistics*

- (a) Acquirers must report to the Company the number of ATM and EFTPOS Terminals they deploy on a state by state basis for the periods ending on December, March, June and September. The report must separately identify those Terminals which the Acquirer directly owns and any other Terminals for which it provides acquiring services (e.g., “white label” Terminals owned by a third party).
- (b) Consolidated figures will be provided to all IA Participants and also made available from the IAC ATM and EFTPOS Terminal Statistics Database facility found on AusPayNet’s Extranet.

Amended
effective 1.1.19

2.5.2 *Card fraud data*

- (a) Issuers must report card fraud data to the Company on a monthly basis. Information in the report must comply with the requirements set out by the Company and made available from time to time on AusPayNet’s extranet.
- (b) Consolidated figures will be provided to all IA Participants and also made available from the IAC Card Fraud Database facility found on AusPayNet’s Extranet.

2.6 Notification of a Disruptive Event

- (a) A IA Participant that experiences a Disruptive Event must notify the Company and all IA Participants that will or are likely to be affected by the Disruptive Event as soon as possible. Notification of a Disruptive Event must be given to the operational contacts listed on AusPayNet’s Extranet and subsequently by a IAC Operational Broadcast (see clause 2.7).
- (b) Upon notice of a Disruptive Event, the Chief Executive Officer may, if he considers it appropriate to do so, invoke the Member Incident Plan which is available on the Company’s Extranet, either by written notice to, or verbally notifying the committee of management. The Member Incident Plan provides a framework for committee of management communication and consultation during applicable contingency events. If the Chief Executive Officer invokes the Member Incident Plan, the committee of management must comply with its requirements.

2.7 IAC Operational Broadcast

- (a) IA Participants may provide operational advice to other IA Participants by issuing an IAC Operational Broadcast (set out in Annexure D).

-
- (b) The IAC Operational Broadcast form may be used to notify other IA Participants about:
 - (i) unscheduled network outages;
 - (ii) scheduled network outages;
 - (iii) to facilitate the exchange of general operational information relevant to network operations;
 - (iv) Disruptive Events; or
 - (v) any technical inability to comply with a notification given by the Secretary under clause 2.8 (BIN and AIN Change Management).

2.7.1 How to Send an IAC Operational Broadcast

- (a) The IAC Operational Broadcast form is an online form which can be accessed, completed and sent by IA Participants using AusPayNet's extranet that is available and processed 24/7.
- (b) An IAC Operational Broadcast about a Disruptive Event must include the following information:
 - (i) the time when the Disruptive Event commenced or is expected to commence;
 - (ii) the time when normal processing is expected to resume or resumed; and
 - (iii) the current status of the Disruptive Event.

2.8 BIN and AIN Change Management

This clause 2.8 applies to those BINs and AINs involved in domestic interchange.

Note: Clause 2.8 is also optional, but desirable, for BINs issued domestically where all Transactions are routed via an international card scheme and settled with the international card scheme. The Institutional Identifier Change fee referred to in clause 2.8.1(b) does not apply to those BINs as they are outside domestic Interchange

Inserted
effective
21.11.17

2.8.1 BIN and AIN Change Database

- (a) Other than in the context of a new direct clearing and settlement arrangement, the introduction of a new BIN or AIN, or deletion of or change in the routing of an existing BIN or AIN must occur on an Institutional Identifier Change Date.

-
- (b) An IA Participant wishing to introduce a new BIN or AIN, or change the routing of an existing BIN or AIN, must give the Secretary no less than 10 weeks' notice in advance of the relevant Institutional Identifier Change Date on which such change is to occur and must pay to the Company at the time of giving the notice \$6,700 (indexed annually in accordance with Regulation 10.5 and to be rounded to the nearest \$100 (\$50 being rounded up)). No further fee applies where there is more than one new identifier and/or routing change notified to take effect on the same Institutional Identifier Change Date.
- (c) An IA Participant wishing to delete an existing BIN or AIN must give the Secretary no less than 10 weeks' notice in advance of the relevant Institutional Identifier Change Date on which such change is to occur.
- (d) The Secretary must promptly notify all IA Participants of the new BIN or AIN or the deletion of or change in the routing of an existing BIN or AIN and the Institutional Identifier Change Date on which such change is to occur.
- (e) IA Participants must recognise the new BIN or AIN or deletion of or change in the routing of an existing BIN or AIN on and from the relevant Institutional Identifier Change Date notified by the Secretary in accordance with this clause 2.8.1.

Amended
effective 1.1.16

Note: "recognise" for the purposes of this clause 2.8.1(e) means making such host system and Terminal changes as are reasonably necessary to ensure that Cards issued on the changed BIN and / or AIN are accepted at Terminals and that Transactions are processed and authorized accordingly.

2.8.2 Production of test cards

Issuers that give notice of the introduction of a new BIN or a change to the routing of an existing BIN pursuant to clause 2.8 must, on request by an affected IA Participant, ensure production of any necessary test Cards in sufficient time to allow testing to occur before the applicable Institutional Identifier Change Date.

2.9 Capacity Planning

Amended
effective 1.1.20

The IAC committee of management will undertake the facilitation of communication between IA Participants engaged in Interchange to:

- (a) consider the capacity and performance requirements for periods of peak demand;
- (b) enable IA Participants engaged in Interchange to plan for capacity and performance to maintain services during peak periods of demand;

- (c) share information (such as changes in switch arrangements or major product launches) relevant to capacity and performance to maintain the efficiency of Card Payments at all times; and
- (d) report and discuss any issues from a capacity requirement and performance perspective.

Next page is 3.1

PART 3 CERTIFICATION

3.1 Introduction

This Part 3 sets out the certification requirements to be met by applicants, and the annual compliance requirements for all IA Participants.

By completing the relevant checklists, an applicant or IA Participant confirms, for the benefit of all IA Participants and the Company, that when it operates in the IAC with other IA Participants it meets the applicable requirements in force at that time, including that:

- (a) it conforms with IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirers Code);
- (b) it conforms with IAC Code Set Volume 2 (Issuers Code);
- (c) all Devices, Solutions and Non-Standard Technology employed in Interchange have been approved by the Company and are listed on the Approved Devices List on the AusPayNet website;
- (d) its settlement procedures conform with IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code);
- (e) it conforms with IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code); and
- (f) any services provided on its behalf by Third Party Providers are provided in conformance with the relevant standards and requirements specified in this Code.

Last amended
effective
16.12.21

Amended
effective 1.1.15

3.2 Annual Security Audits

The Annual Security Audits (Annexure A of this Volume 1) is designed to ensure that uniform security audit procedures are applied among all Framework Participants. To be effective, all entities involved in either the processing of Interchange PINs and/or Transactions from entry at the Terminal up to and including delivery to the Issuer's authorisation processor, or involved in the management and security of PINs must adhere to an agreed set of procedures and adopt a common audit process to ensure adherence to those security procedures.

Amended
effective 20.8.18

3.2.1 *Submission of Annual Security Audit*

- (a) All IA Participants must complete an Annual Security Audit (see Annexure A) once every calendar year. IA Participants must give the Company prior written notice of the date by which they will complete their Annual Security Audit. It must be signed by the IA Participant and countersigned by either an internal or external auditor and submitted to the Company within six months of the end of the calendar year in which the annual audit was completed.

Amended
effective 1.7.19

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- (b) Acquirers who have completed a Visa PIN Security Requirements Self Audit (appendix C of the PCI PIN Security Requirements manual, version 2.0 dated January 2008 or later) within the immediately preceding 6 months may meet the requirements in this clause 3.2.1 by completing Annexure A.1 and submitting a duly signed copy of the Visa checklist should accompany this submission.

3.2.2 *Third Party Providers*

Amended
effective 1.1.15

- (a) Where services and functions are provided by a Third Party Provider, its compliance with IAC standards and requirements must be demonstrated by the IA Participant by either submission of:
 - (i) a separate Annual Security Audit checklist for the Third Party Provider; or
 - (ii) by inclusion of the Third Party Provider within the IA Participant's own Annual Security Audit checklist.
- (b) IA Participants' compliance with the obligation to manage service provision by Third Party Providers as set out in this clause 3.2.2 will be assessed as part of the annual security audit.

3.2.3 *Auditor Signoff*

- (a) Auditors co-signing Annual Security Audit must be engaged to perform an independent review of the compliance checklists completed by the IA Participant, and to form an opinion on their completeness and accuracy.
- (b) The following is a suggested audit process that could be used by an auditor:
 - (i) Obtain the completed relevant checklist from the IA Participant.
 - (ii) Select a representative sample of questions from the checklist, including:
 - (A) all questions which indicate non-compliance with the IAC Code Set; and
 - (B) a sample of questions which indicate compliance with the IAC Code Set.
 - (iii) Perform a walk-through of each of the selected questions with the relevant staff, focusing on how they have assured themselves that the responses to the checklist are complete and accurate.

-
- (iv) Where non-compliance is noted on a checklist, ensure that the IA Participant have an adequate and timely action plan in place, including:
 - (A) remedial actions which will ensure future compliance to the IAC Code Set;
 - (B) realistic and appropriate resolution time frames; and
 - (C) accountability is allocated to the relevant staff within the IA Participant.
 - (v) Raise all concerns with the IA Participant and achieve satisfactory resolution/agreement.
 - (vi) The auditor should continually be asking the relevant staff as to:
 - (A) how they ensure compliance with the IAC Code Set; and
 - (B) to provide evidence which demonstrates that their compliance control/monitoring procedures are operating effectively.

3.3 Exemption Requests

- (a) All IA Participants must at all times comply with the requirements specified in the IAC Code Set unless specifically exempted by the Company.
- (b) An IA Participant requiring an exemption from certain requirements must make an application to the Company. The application must include the following information:
 - (i) the name of the IA Participant requiring the exemption;
 - (ii) date of the request;
 - (iii) date the out-of-compliance situation occurred;
 - (iv) a description of the risk and a risk rating;
 - (v) the section(s) of the IAC Code Set with which the IA Participant is not in compliance;
 - (vi) description of the requirement with which the IA Participant is not in compliance;
 - (vii) a statement on the reason for non-compliance;
 - (viii) a full description of any compensating controls that are offered as justification for the authorisation of the request; and

(ix) exact details of the IA Participant's action plan to comply with the requirements and an indication as to the likely date of achieving compliance.

(c) An exemption request form is provided in Annexure C.

3.3.1 Exemption Process

The Company will review the exemption request and accompanying documentation and determine if the proposed remedial action/compensating controls with respect to areas of non-compliance are satisfactory to the Company, having regard to the integrity and efficiency of IAC. The Company will advise the IA Participant of the acceptance or rejection of the exemption request.

3.3.2 Exemption Duration

Exemptions will only be granted for a defined period of time. The Company may grant duration different to the one requested by the IA Participant. All exemptions granted for non-compliance, regardless of when they expire, must be reviewed and renewed annually.

3.3.3 Introduction of New or Modified Devices or New Processes

In cases where a significant change will cause the IA Participant to be out of compliance with the IAC requirements, the IA Participant may not proceed unless appropriate exemptions have been duly granted. Examples include:

- (a) deployment of any new SCD (not currently on the Approved Devices List);
- (b) continued deployment of an SCD which has reached its approval sunset date; or
- (c) implementing changes to PIN or cryptographic key handling or management processing.

3.4 Certification of Prospective IA Participant

- (a) Each applicant must arrange for Certification as part of their membership application.
- (b) Certification checklists must be used for Certification. An applicant seeking Certification must complete the relevant New IA Participant Checklist (see Annexure B) and the relevant Annual Security Audit (see Annexure A). Any further evidence of compliance which is reasonably requested by the Secretary or the committee of management must be promptly produced to the Secretary following the request.

-
- (c) All applicants must ensure that Third Party Providers meet the obligations set out in clause 2.2 and clause 3.2.2 of this Volume.

Inserted effective
1.1.15

3.4.1 ***Guidance for External Auditors***

- (a) When Certification is sought by an applicant who does not have, or does not wish to use, an internal auditor, the Certification checklist must be accompanied by a report of an agreed upon procedures engagement (refer Accounting Standard AUS 904) from an external auditor.
- (b) The external auditor engaged by an applicant must be acceptable to the Company. The Company maintains a set of Guidance Procedures for applicants wishing to use an external auditor, which contain a proposed set of acceptable audit procedures. Once an acceptable external auditor has been selected by the applicant the external auditor may obtain the Guidance Procedures from the Company.

3.4.2 ***Review of Certification documentation***

The Company will review the Certification checklists referred to in clause 3.4 above and accompanying documentation and provide a report of its review to the applicant. Details of the application will be provided to the committee of management for its consideration under Regulation 4.3 as to whether:

- (a) all requirements appear to have been met, or
- (b) any proposed remedial action/compensating controls with respect to areas of non-compliance are satisfactory to the Company having regard to the desirability to maintain the integrity and efficiency of IAC.

Next page is A.1

ANNEXURE A ANNUAL SECURITY AUDITS

Note: Annexure A.1 Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 1) must be completed annually by all Acquirer Framework Participants in combination with either Annexure A.2 Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 2) or a duly signed copy of a Visa PIN Security Requirements Self Audit

Note: Annexure A.3 Issuer Annual Security Audit must be completed annually by all Issuer Framework Participants.

A.1 ACQUIRER ANNUAL SECURITY AUDIT (PART 1)

This checklist presents mandatory requirements relating to general procedures and controls associated with the management of PINs and the associated cryptographic practices. The mandatory requirements are based on the requirements of AS 2805.

The following documents are referenced in this checklist;

ISO 9564.1-2011	Financial services – Personal Identification Number (PIN) management and security – Part 1: Basic principles and requirements for PINs in card-based systems	Amended effective 21.11.16
AS 2805.6.1-2002/Amdt 3/2007	Electronic funds transfer – Requirements for interfaces Part 6.1: Key management – Principles	
AS 2805.14.2-2009	Electronic funds transfer – Requirements for interfaces Part 14.2: Secure Cryptographic Devices (retail) – Security compliance checklists for devices used in magnetic stripe systems	

A.1.1 General Security Controls

- (a) Please provide the details for all EFTPOS Terminals and ATMs/EPPs that you currently have deployed. Please use a separate sheet if necessary.

Last amended effective 16.12.21

ATM	EFTPOS Terminal	Manufacturer	Model No.	Approx Quantity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

- (b) Please provide the details for all Solutions that you currently have deployed including:
- (i) Solutions outside of the approved baseline.
 - (ii) Solution attestation failures.

Amended effective 16.12.21

Please use a separate sheet if necessary.

Solution**	Version	Manufacturer	CVM App	OS	Outside of Baseline	Attestation Failures	SCRP*	
							Model	Quantity

* SCRIP is a physical card reader that has been approved by PCI PTS and is a component of a PCI Solution.

** A Solution is a Solution that has been approved against:

- Payment Card Industry (PCI) Software-based PIN Entry on COTS (SPoC)TM
- Payment Card Industry (PCI) Contactless Payments on COTS (CPoC)TM

- (c) Please provide the details for all SCM devices that you currently have deployed. Please use a separate sheet if necessary.

Inserted effective 1.1.16

Manufacturer	Model No.	Quantity

- (d) Please provide the details for all Non-Standard Technologies that you currently have deployed. Please use a separate sheet if necessary.

Inserted effective 16.12.21

Manufacturer / Vendor	Model No.	Quantity	Additional Information

- (e) Third Party Providers

Please provide details of all Third Party Providers used in providing acquiring services. Please use a separate sheet if necessary.

Third Party Providers	Type of service provided

- (f) All parties to the Interchange, including merchants, Acquirers, Third Party Providers and any intermediate network entities maintain procedures and practices to prevent the unauthorised disclosure of Cardholder Data, which includes but is not necessarily limited to the Primary Account Number, Cardholder Name, Service Code, Expiration Date,

Reference IAC Code Set Volume 3, clause 2.5.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (g) Sensitive authentication data, including but not limited to, Full magnetic stripe (or equivalent), CVC2/CVV2/CID, PIN/PIN Block is not stored, outside of an SCD, subsequent to Authorisation.

Reference IAC Code Set Volume 3, clause 2.6.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (h) Message Authentication applies to all IAC Interchange Links. The MAC must be calculated using, as a minimum, a DEA 3 (128-bit) key, Triple-DES and an algorithm conforming to AS 2805.4.1. All interchange PIN and MAC cryptographic functions are performed within a Tamper responsive SCM.

Amended effective 1.1.20

Reference AS 2805.4.1

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (i) Message Authentication applies to all Terminal to Acquirer Links for all financial and key management messages

Reference AS 2805.4.1

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (j) IAC Interchange Lines are subject to whole-of-message encryption in accordance with AS 2805.5.4 (IAC Code Set Volume 3, clause 2.4.4)

Amended effective 1.1.20

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (k) IAC Interchange Links comply with the key management practices of IAC Code Set Volume 4, clause 4.5.2.

Amended effective 1.1.20

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

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.....

- (l) IAC Interchange Lines comply with the key management practices of IAC Code Set Volume 4, clause 4.7.2 (if applicable).

Amended effective 1.1.20

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

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.....

- (m) Terminal key management practices comply with the requirements of IAC Code Set Volume 4, clause 4.8.2

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

.....

.....

- (n) Host systems which support Terminals using the TCP/IP protocol for communications meet the requirements of IAC Code Set Volume 3, clause 3.5

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

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.....

- (o) Privacy of communication complies with AS 2805.9 for all Terminal to Acquirer links, or any other privacy of communication standard approved by the committee of management (EFTPOS Terminals only) IAC Code Set Volume 3, clause 2.4.5

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

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.....

- (p) Documented procedures exist, and are followed to ensure all PINs are encrypted using DEA 3 when transmitted outside a Secure Cryptographic Device. PINs are not stored in any form. If a transaction is logged, the encrypted PIN block is masked or deleted from the record before it is logged.

Amended effective 29.4.16

Reference AS 2805.3.1 clauses 5.2 and 12.2.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

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- (q) Each type of Device, Solution and Non-Standard Technology used in Interchange has been approved for use by the Company.

Last amended effective 16.12.21
1

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (r) Clear text PINs and Clear-text keys exist only in an SCD designed for use in its operational environment.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (s) All deployed ATM payment applications are either listed on the Approved Devices List prior to December 2021 or have been reviewed by the Acquirer or a trusted third party on behalf of the Acquirer and have been shown to contain no security vulnerabilities or other security weakness.

Amended effective 16.12.21

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.1.2 Device Management

- (a) Documented procedures exist, and are followed, to determine that the SCD is managed in accordance with the privacy shielding requirements in clause 3.2.3 of IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirers Code).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) For Terminals running multiple applications, documented, auditable, key management procedures exist and are followed for the secure management of any key used in the authentication processes associated with Terminal software authentication. The Acquirer shall hold and follow these procedures where it owns these keys, and shall assure themselves that the relevant party has and follows these procedures where a party other than the Acquirer (e.g. Terminal vendor or third party developer) owns these keys.

Last amended effective 16.12.21

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (c) Documented procedures exist, and are followed, to ensure that any Remote Management Solution for an SCM is managed in accordance with the requirements of clause 3.3.4 of IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirers Code).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (d) From 1 January 2013, all symmetric encryption functionality weaker than DES-3 has been disabled within every deployed SCM.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (e) Acquirers shall maintain a register of all authorised non-payment applications per device.

Inserted effective 1.1.15

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (f) Operating procedures and the design of devices utilized require that the Cardholder can reasonably prevent others from observing the entered PIN.

Amended effective 21.11.16

Reference AS 2805.14.2, clause B.2.1.B6.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.1.3 General Key Management

Inserted effective 1.1.16

- (a) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure if keys are loaded or transported using an electronic key loading device then:
- (i) The key loading device has been approved in accordance with the Device Approval Process and meets the applicable security requirements (see clause A.2.2);
 - (ii) The key loading device is under the supervision of a person authorised by management, or is stored in a secure manner (e.g. in a safe) such that no unauthorised person may have access to it; and

Amended effective 16.12.21

- (iii) The key loading device is designed or controlled so that only authorised personnel under dual control can utilise and enable it to output a key into another SCD. Such personnel ensure that the transfer is not being monitored, e.g., that there is no key recording device inserted between the SCDs.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) If for archival purposes, reconstruction of a given key is required at a later date, procedures exist and are followed to ensure the key is retained in a form such as to preclude it being intentionally used again as active keying material.

Inserted effective 1.1.16

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.1.4 Supplementary Questions for Acquirers who are submitting Visa Audits

Note: The following requirements are only to be completed by Acquirers submitting a duly signed copy of a Visa PIN Security Requirements Self Audit to accompany this A.1 Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 1) submission (as described in clause 3.2.1).

- (a) Compliance with the requirements of the Visa PIN Security Requirements Self Audit has been confirmed.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) Documented procedures exist and are followed for each of the individual requirements in the Visa PIN security Requirement Self Audit.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

SIGNED for and behalf of **THE FRAMEWORK PARTICIPANT**

By signing this Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 1) the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Audit for and on behalf of the Framework Participant.

Name of Authorised Person

Signature of Authorised Person

Office Held

Date

AUDITOR SIGNOFF

By signing this Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 1) the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Audit as auditor for and on behalf of the Framework Participant and that the signatory is satisfied with the accuracy of the responses contained within the Audit.

Name of Auditor

Signature of Auditor

Date

A.2 ACQUIRER ANNUAL SECURITY AUDIT (PART 2)

Annexure A.2 Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 2) must be completed unless submitting a duly signed copy of a Visa PIN Security Requirements Self Audit.

This checklist presents mandatory requirements relating to general procedures and controls associated with the management of PINs and the associated cryptographic practices. The mandatory requirements are based on the requirements of AS 2805 and ISO 9564.

Amended effective 21.11.16

A.2.1 General Security Controls

Last amended effective 1.7.20

- (a) Any clear-text PIN block format combined with a PIN encryption process has the characteristics that, for different accounts, encryption of the same PIN value under a given encryption key does not predictably produce the same encrypted results. (Note the format 0 and format 3 and format 4 PIN blocks specified in ISO 9564.1 meet this requirement.)

Reference ISO 9564.1, clause 9.3 and 9.4.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) No procedure requires or permits the Cardholder to disclose the PIN (verbally or in writing).

Amended effective 21.11.16

Reference ISO 9564.1, clause 6.1.3.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.2.2 Device Management

- (a) Any SCD capable of encrypting a key and producing a cryptogram of that key is protected against unauthorised use to encrypt known keys or known key components. This protection takes the form of either or both of the following:
 - (i) Dual Access controls are required to enable the key encrypting functions; and/or
 - (ii) Physical protection of the equipment (e.g., locked access to it) under dual control.

Reference AS 2805.14.2, clauses E12 and E13.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

(b) Documented procedures exist, and are followed, to determine that an SCD has not been subject to unauthorised modification or substitution prior to loading cryptographic keys. This assurance takes the form of one or more of the following procedures:

- (i) Physical inspection and/or testing of the equipment immediately prior to key loading; and/or
- (ii) Physical protection of the equipment.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

(c) Documented procedures exist, and are followed, to ensure that the SCD is physically protected (e.g., locked access) to protect against the possibility that the SCD may be stolen, modified in an unauthorised way, and then returned to storage without detection.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

(d) Documented procedures exist to ensure that keys are not installed in any SCD where suspicious alteration of an SCD has been detected until the SCD has been inspected and a reasonable degree of assurance has been reached that the SCD has not been subject to any unauthorised physical or logical modifications.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

(e) Documented, auditable, key management procedures exist and are followed for the secure management of any Acquirer controlled key used in the authentication processes associated with Terminal software authentication.

Amended effective 20.8.18

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (f) If the SCD can translate a PIN from one PIN block format to another or if the SCD verifies PINS, then procedures exist, and are followed, to prevent or detect, repeated unauthorised calls resulting in the exhaustive determination of PINS.

Inserted effective 1.1.16

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.2.3 General Key Management

- (a) Documented procedures exist, and are followed to control keys so that they exist in only one or more of the permissible forms:
- (i) In a SCD;
 - (ii) Encrypted under a DEA 2 or DEA 3 key; or
 - (iii) Managed as two or more full length components using the principles of dual control and split knowledge.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a person entrusted with a key component reasonably protects that component such that no person (not similarly entrusted with that component) can observe or otherwise obtain that component.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (c) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure keys and key components are generated using a random or pseudo-random process such that it is not possible to determine that some keys are more probable than other keys from the set of all possible keys.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (d) Documented procedures exist to ensure each of the following:
- (i) A key is changed if its compromise is known or suspected;
 - (ii) Keys encrypted under or derived from a compromised key are changed;
 - (iii) Key is not changed to a variant or a transformation of the compromised key; and
 - (iv) The amount of time in which the compromised key remains active is consistent with the risk to all affected parties.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (e) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key is used for only a single designated purpose.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (f) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that when a key is installed under dual control using key components that these key components are only combined within a SCD.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (g) Key components are combined to form a key by a process such that no active bit of the key could be determined without knowledge of all components. Key components are combined using one of the following functions:
- (i) XOR; and/or
 - (ii) Encryption via DEA.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (h) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure when in secure transit, cleartext key components are protected from compromise in one of the following manners:
- (i) Key components are transported in separate tamper-evident packaging; and/or
 - (ii) Key components are transported in an Approved Device.

Last amended effective 16.12.21

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (i) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a cleartext key component is:
- (i) Under the supervision of a person authorised by management with access to this component; or
 - (ii) Locked in a security container in such a way that can be obtained only by a person with authorized access; or
 - (iii) In secure transit; or
 - (iv) In an Approved Device.

Amended effective 16.12.21

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (j) Documented procedures exist and are followed to protect the transfer of a key or key component into SCDs so as to prevent the disclosure of the key or key components. Examples of procedures include physical inspection of the SCD equipment to detect evidence of monitoring and dual custody of the loading process.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (k) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that a key exists at only the minimal number of locations consistent with the operation of the system (e.g., including disaster recovery purposes, dual processing sites).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (l) Documented procedures exist and are followed, to prohibit, except by chance, the entry or use of the same key in more than one PIN entry device.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (m) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key shared between communicating parties is not shared, except by chance, between any other communicating parties.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (n) Procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key or key component that has been used for a cryptographic purpose is erased or destroyed when it is no longer required using approved destruction procedures.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (o) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that when a key transport key (KTK) is changed because its compromise is known or suspected, an organisation which has previously shared the key is informed of the compromise even if the KTK is no longer in use.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (p) Documented procedures exist and are followed to monitor cryptographic synchronisation errors and to investigate multiple synchronisation errors to ensure the SCD is not being misused to determine keys or PINs.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (q) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure if two or more of a key's components are stored within the same security container (which is under dual control), then the components are secured in tamper evident packaging to preclude one component holder from gaining access to the other component.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (r) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key loading device does not retain a clear-text copy of any key it has successfully transferred.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (s) If personal computers are used to load encryption keys into a PIN entry device, procedures exist and are followed to ensure, at a minimum the following controls:
- (i) The software loads the encryption key without recording the value in non-volatile storage;
 - (ii) Hardware used for the key loading function is maintained under dual control;
 - (iii) Hardware use is monitored and logs of key loading activity are maintained;
 - (iv) Cable attachments and hardware are examined before each use to ensure that the equipment is free from tampering;
 - (v) That the computer is started from power off position for each site's key loading activity; and
 - (vi) An SCD is used in conjunction with the personal computer to complete all cryptographic processing and for the storage of all encryption keys.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (t) Documented procedures exist and are followed to maintain a record of every instance when a container securing cryptographic materials is opened to record date, time, person(s) involved and the purpose of the access.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

SIGNED for and behalf of **THE FRAMEWORK PARTICIPANT**

By signing this Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 2) the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Audit for and on behalf of the Framework Participant.

Name of Authorised Person

Signature of Authorised Person

Office Held

Date

AUDITOR SIGNOFF

By signing this Acquirer Annual Security Audit (Part 2) the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Audit as auditor for and on behalf of the Framework Participant and that the signatory is satisfied with the accuracy of the responses contained within the Audit.

Name of Auditor

Signature of Auditor

Date

A.3 ISSUER ANNUAL SECURITY AUDIT

This checklist presents mandatory requirements relating to general procedures and controls associated with the management of PINs and the associated cryptographic practices. The mandatory requirements are based on the requirements of AS 2805 and IAC Code Set Volume 4.

Amended
effective 1.1.19

The following documents are referenced in this checklist;

AS 2805.6.1-2002/Amdt 3/2007	Electronic funds transfer – Requirements for interfaces Part 6.1: Key management – Principles	
AS 2805.14.1-2011	Electronic funds transfer – Requirements for interfaces – Secure cryptographic devices (retail) – Concepts, requirements and evaluation methods	Inserted effective 21.11.16
AS 2805.14.2-2009	Electronic funds transfer – Requirements for interfaces Part 14.2: Secure Cryptographic Devices (retail) – Security compliance checklists for devices used in financial transactions	Amended effective 21.11.16
ISO 9564.1-2017	Financial services – Personal Identification Number (PIN) management and security – Part 1: Basic principles and requirements for PINs in card-based systems.	Inserted effective 1.1.19
ISO 9564.2-2014	Financial services – Personal Identification Number (PIN) management and security – Part 2: Approved algorithms for PIN encipherment.	Inserted effective 1.1.19
ISO 13491.1-2016	Financial Services – Secure cryptographic device (retail) – Part 1: Concepts, requirements and evaluation methods.	Inserted effective 1.1.19
ISO.13491.2-2017	Financial Services – Secure cryptographic devices (retail) – Part 2: Security compliance checklists for devices used in financial transactions.	Inserted effective 1.1.19
Shamir, Adi (1979)	“How to share a secret”, Communications of the ACM, 22 (11): 612-613, doi:10.1145/359168.359176.	Inserted effective 1.1.19

A.3.1 General Security Controls

These controls apply to all issuing services including issuing obligations in Interchange. Section 3.2 will address specific requirements and concerns where Issuers allow the transmission of cardholder PINs over open Networks in compliance with Part 3 of IAC Code Set Volume 2.

Inserted effective 1.1.19

- (a) Please provide the details for all SCM devices that you currently have deployed. Please use a separate sheet if necessary.

Manufacturer	Model No.	Quantity.

- (b) Third Party Providers

Please provide details of all Third Party Providers associated with the management of PINs and the associated cryptographic practices used in providing issuing services. Please use a separate sheet if necessary.

Third Party Providers	Type of service provided

- (c) Any clear-text PIN block format combined with a PIN encryption process has the characteristics that, for different accounts, encryption of the same PIN value under a given encryption key does not predictably produce the same encrypted results. (Note the format 0, format 3 and format 4 PIN blocks specified in ISO 9564.1 meet this requirement.)

Last amended effective 1.1.19

Reference ISO 9564.1, clauses 9.3.2, 9.3.5 and 9.4.2.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (d) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure all PIN blocks are encrypted using DEA 3 or AES when transmitted outside a Secure Cryptographic Device, except where Part 3 of IAC Code Set Volume 2 applies. If a transaction is logged, the encrypted PIN block must be masked or deleted from the record before it is logged.

Last amended effective 1.1.19

Reference ISO 9564.1 clause 4.2 and ISO 9564.2.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (e) No procedure requires or permits the Cardholder to disclose the PIN verbally or in writing.

Amended effective 21.11.16

Reference ISO 9564.1 clause 4.2(h).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (f) All parties to the Interchange, including Third Party Providers and any intermediate network entities maintain procedures and practices to prevent the unauthorised disclosure of Cardholder Data, which includes but is not necessarily limited to the Primary Account Number, Cardholder Name, Service Code, Expiration Date,

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (g) Message Authentication applies to all IAC Interchange Links. The MAC must be calculated using, as a minimum, a DEA 3 (128-bit) key, Triple-DES and an algorithm conforming to AS 2805.4.1. All interchange PIN and MAC cryptographic functions are performed within an SCM that is an Approved Device.

Last amended effective 16.12.21

Reference AS 2805.4.1

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (h) IAC Interchange Lines are subject to whole-of-message encryption in accordance with AS 2805.5.4 (IAC Code Set Volume 3, clause 2.4.4)

Amended effective 1.1.20

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (i) IAC Interchange Links comply with the key management practices of IAC Code Set Volume 4, clause 4.5.2

Amended effective 1.1.20

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (j) IAC Interchange Lines comply with the key management practices of IAC Code Set Volume 4, clause 4.7.2 (if applicable).

Amended effective 1.1.20

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.3.2 Device Management

- (a) Each type of SCM used in Interchange, and those devices providing a Remote Management Solution for Security Control Modules have been approved for use by the Company.

Last amended effective 16.12.21

Reference AS 2805.14.1, AS 2805.14.2 ISO 13491.1, ISO 13491.2, IAC Code Set Volume 4 (Device Requirements and Cryptographic Management).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) Documented procedures exist, and are followed, to ensure that any Remote Management Solution for an SCM is managed in accordance with the requirements of IAC Code Set Volume 2, clause 4.5.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.3.3 Key Management

- (a) Documented procedures exist, and are followed to control keys so that they exist in only one or more of the permissible forms:
- (i) In a SCD;
 - (ii) Encrypted under a DEA 2, DEA 3 or AES key;
 - (iii) Managed as two or more full length components using the principles of dual control and split knowledge; and/or
 - (iv) Managed as m of n key shares under a Shamir Secret Sharing Scheme.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Reference Shamir, Adi (1979).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a person entrusted with a key component or a key share, reasonably protects that component or share such that no person (not similarly entrusted with that component or share) can observe or otherwise obtain that component or share.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (c) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure keys, key components and key shares are generated using a random or pseudo-random process such that it is not possible to determine that some keys are more probable than other keys from the set of all possible keys.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (d) Documented procedures exist to ensure each of the following:
- (i) A key is changed if its compromise is known or suspected;
 - (ii) Keys encrypted under or derived from a compromised key are changed;
 - (iii) A key is not changed to a variant or a transformation of the compromised key; and
 - (iv) The amount of time in which the compromised key remains active is consistent with the risk to all affected parties.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (e) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key is used for only a single designated purpose.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (f) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that when a key is installed under dual control using key components that these key components or key shares are only combined within a SCD.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (g) Key components are combined to form a key by a process such that no active bit of the key could be determined without knowledge of all components. Key components are combined using one of the following functions:
- (i) XOR;
 - (ii) Encryption via DEA 2, - DEA 3 or AES; and/or.
 - (iii) Key shares are combined to form a key by a process using polynomial interpolation such that no active bit of the key could be determined without knowledge of m of n key shares.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (h) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure when in secure transit, cleartext key components are protected from compromise in one of the following manners:
- (i) Key components are transported in separate tamper-evident packaging; or
 - (ii) Key components are transported in a device meeting the requirements of a Secure Cryptographic Device.

Last amended effective 1.1.19

Reference ISO 13491.1 (AS 2085.14.1).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (i) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a cleartext key component is:
- (i) Under the supervision of a person authorised by management with access to this component; or
 - (ii) Locked in a security container in such a way that can be obtained only by a person with authorized access; or
 - (iii) In secure transit; or
 - (iv) In a Secure Cryptographic Device.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (j) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure if keys are loaded or transported using an electronic key loading device then:
- (i) The key loading device has been approved for use by the Company;
 - (ii) The key loading device is under the supervision of a person authorised by management, or is stored in a secure manner (e.g., in a safe) such that no unauthorised person may have access to it; and
 - (iii) The key loading device is designed or controlled so that only authorised personnel under dual control can utilise and enable it to output a key into another SCD. Such personnel ensure that the transfer is not being monitored, e.g., that there is no key recording device inserted between the SCDs.

Last amended effective 16.12.21

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (k) Documented procedures exist and are followed to protect the transfer of a key, key component or key share into SCMs so as to prevent the disclosure of the key, key components or key shares. Examples of procedures include physical inspection of the SCD equipment to detect evidence of monitoring and dual custody of the loading process.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (l) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that a key exists at only the minimal number of locations consistent with the operation of the system (e.g., including disaster recovery purposes, dual processing sites).

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (m) If for archival purposes, reconstruction of a given key is required at a later date, procedures exist and are followed to ensure the key is retained in a manner such as to preclude it being intentionally used again as active keying material.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (n) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key shared between communicating parties is not shared between any other communicating parties.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (o) Procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key, key component or key share that has been used for a cryptographic purpose is erased or destroyed when it is no longer required using approved destruction procedures.

Amended effective 1.1.19

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (p) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that when a key transport key (KTK) is changed because its compromise is known or suspected, an organisation which has previously shared the key is informed of the compromise even if the KTK is no longer in use.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

Amended effective 1.1.19

- (q) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure if two or more of a key's components or shares are stored within the same security container (which is under dual control), then the components and shares are secured in tamper evident packaging to preclude one component or share holder from gaining access to other components or in the case of key shares in an m of n key sharing scheme, m shares.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (r) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure a key loading device does not retain a clear-text copy of any key it has successfully transferred.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (s) Documented procedures exist and are followed to maintain a record of every instance when a container securing cryptographic materials is opened to record date, time, person(s) involved and the purpose of the access.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.3.4 General Security Controls for PIN Usage over Open Networks

Inserted effective 1.1.19

This section addresses the minimum requirements for PIN usage in Issuer functionality offered over open networks which don't employ secure cryptographic devices for PIN entry. This includes, but is not limited to, PIN change and delivery mechanisms, internet banking registration systems, and other internet product offerings by an Issuer (Part 3 of IAC Code Set Volume 2).

- (a) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure the Issuer complies with the current version of ISO 9546.1 to the maximum extent possible consistent with the Issuer's security policies and risk management requirements.

Reference IAC Code Set Volume 2 clause 2.1

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure the concurrent existence of clear text PIN and PAN is kept to the absolute minimum possible consistent with the functionality being implemented.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (c) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure the Identification of the Cardholder uses additional identifying data other than that contained on or in the Card itself.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (d) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure Issuers provide Cardholders with a means to determine that the dialogue with the Issuer is genuine.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (e) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure the Issuer uses calling-line identification only as a confirmation, not proof, of a Cardholder's identity, and implements additional Cardholder authentication.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (f) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure all systems transporting PIN data or PAN data, or both, over open networks provide mutual assurance to the Issuer and Cardholder that they are both genuine.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (g) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure all events involving the transmission of the PIN or PAN, or both, back to the Cardholder are acknowledged using an out-of-band mechanism.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (h) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure Issuers provide Cardholders with the means to confirm the outcome of events involving a PIN or a PAN or both.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (i) Documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure Issuers consider threats arising through device convergence resulting from technological change in selecting acceptable out-of-band mechanisms.

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

A.3.5 Transaction Verification

Inserted effective
1.7.20

This section addresses the requirements to ensure that all forms of card verification values are generated independently without collision for any given card.

- (a) From 1 January 2026, documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that for all Cards issued from this date, all values for the variants of CSC for a Card are unique and unpredictable. This includes:
- (i) the CVV2 (or equivalent CSC) printed on the card itself,
 - (ii) the CVC1 (or equivalent CSC) encoded in the magnetic stripe discretionary data, and
 - (iii) the iCVV (or equivalent CSC) encoded in the EMV Track Two Equivalent Data.

Reference IAC Code Set Volume 2 clause 2.10

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

- (b) From 1 January 2026, documented procedures exist and are followed to ensure that for all Transactions the CVC1 and iCVV (or equivalent CSC) is verified as correct.

Reference IAC Code Set Volume 2 clause 2.10

Yes	No	N/A

If N/A response: Reason

SIGNED for and behalf of **THE FRAMEWORK PARTICIPANT**

By signing this Issuer Annual Security Audit the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Audit for and on behalf of the Framework Participant.

Name of Authorised Person

Signature of Authorised Person

Office Held

Date

AUDITOR SIGNOFF

By signing this Issuer Annual Security Audit the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Audit as auditor for and on behalf of the Framework Participant and that the signatory is satisfied with the accuracy of the responses contained within the Audit.

Name of Auditor

Signature of Auditor

Date

Next page is B.1

ANNEXURE B NEW FRAMEWORK PARTICIPANT CERTIFICATION

Note: Annexure B.1 Acquirer Certification Checklist is ONLY to be completed by a new Framework Participant.

B.1 ACQUIRER CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

To: The Secretary
Australian Payments Network Limited
Level 23
Tower 3, International Towers Sydney
300 Barangaroo Avenue
Sydney NSW 2000

Re: Issuers and Acquirers Community

From: Name of Applicant (“**Applicant**”): _____

Place of Incorporation: _____

ACN / ABN / ARBN: _____

Registered Office Address _____

Name of Contact Person:: _____

Telephone Number: () _____

Email Address: _____

CERTIFICATION OBJECTIVES

The objective of Certification is to ensure that each IAC Applicant that becomes an Acquirer confirms for the benefit of each other Framework Participant and the Company that it meets the technical, operational and security requirements applicable to Acquirers which are set out in IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirers Code), IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code) and IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code) as applicable.

REPRESENTATIONS AND UNDERTAKINGS

By signing this Acquirer Certification Checklist, the Applicant:

- (a) acknowledges that membership of IAC is conditional on the Applicant having obtained Certification in accordance with the IAC Regulations and Manual and that this Acquirer Certification Checklist is required to obtain that Certification;

- (b) warrants that it satisfies the requirements applicable generally to Acquirers as set out in clause 2.1 of IAC Code Set Volume 3 (Acquirers Code), IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code) and IAC Code Set Volume 6 (ATM System Code) as at the date of this Acquirer Certification Checklist, and that the information contained in this completed Acquirer Certification Checklist is correct and accurately reflects the results of system testing against current IAC requirements and including, if applicable, use of an appropriate test script supplied by the Company;
- (c) if the Applicant is granted Certification, agrees to:
 - (i) immediately notify the Company if it becomes, or has become, aware that any information contained in this Acquirer Certification Checklist is wrong or misleading (including without limitation because of any omission to provide relevant additional information); and
 - (ii) provide to the Company with full particulars of any such wrong or misleading information.

Terms used in this Acquirer Certification Checklist have the same meanings as in the IAC Code Set unless otherwise defined.

SIGNED for and behalf of THE APPLICANT

By signing this Acquirer Certification Checklist the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Acquirer Certification Checklist for and on behalf of the Applicant.

Name of Authorised Person

Signature of Authorised Person

Office Held

Date

AUDITOR SIGNOFF

By signing this Acquirer Certification Checklist the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Acquirer Certification Checklist as auditor for and on behalf of the Applicant and that the signatory is satisfied with the accuracy of the responses contained within the certification checklist.

Name of Auditor

Signature of Auditor

Date

Note: This Annexure B.2 Issuer Certification Checklist is ONLY to be completed by a new Framework Participant.

B.2 ISSUER CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

To: The Secretary
Australian Payments Network Limited
Level 23
Tower 3, International Towers Sydney
300 Barangaroo Avenue
Sydney NSW 2000

Re: Issuers and Acquirers Community

From: Name of Applicant (“**Applicant**”): _____

Place of Incorporation: _____

ACN / ABN / ARBN: _____

Registered Office Address _____

Name of Contact Person: _____

Telephone Number: () _____

Email Address: _____

CERTIFICATION OBJECTIVES

The objective of Certification is to ensure that each IAC Applicant that becomes an Issuer confirms for the benefit of each other Framework Participant and the Company that it meets the technical, operational and security requirements applicable to Issuers which are set out in IAC Code Set Volume 2 (Issuers Code) and IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code) as applicable.

REPRESENTATIONS AND UNDERTAKINGS

By signing this Issuer Certification Checklist, the Applicant:

- (a) acknowledges that membership of IAC is conditional on the Applicant having obtained Certification in accordance with the IAC Regulations and Manual and that this Issuer Certification Checklist is required to obtain that Certification;

-
- (b) warrants that it satisfies the requirements applicable generally to Issuers as set out in Part 5 of IAC Code Set Volume 2 (Issuers Code) and IAC Code Set Volume 5 (Settlement Code) as applicable, as at the date of this Issuer Certification Checklist, and that the information contained in this completed Issuer Certification Checklist is correct and accurately reflects the results of system testing against current IAC requirements and including, if applicable, use of an appropriate test script supplied by the Company;
- (c) if the Applicant is granted Certification, agrees to:
- (i) immediately notify the Company if it becomes, or has become, aware that any information contained in this Issuer Certification Checklist is wrong or misleading (including without limitation because of any omission to provide relevant additional information); and
 - (ii) provide to the Company with full particulars of any such wrong or misleading information.

Terms used in this Issuer Certification Checklist have the same meanings as in the IAC Code Set unless otherwise defined.

SIGNED for and behalf of THE APPLICANT

By signing this Issuer Certification Checklist the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Issuer Certification Checklist for and on behalf of the Applicant.

Name of Authorised Person

Signature of Authorised Person

Office Held

Date

AUDITOR SIGNOFF

By signing this Issuer Certification Checklist the signatory states that the signatory is duly authorised to sign this Issuer Certification Checklist as auditor for and on behalf of the Applicant and that the signatory is satisfied with the accuracy of the responses contained within the Issuer Certification Checklist.

Name of Auditor

Signature of Auditor

Date

Next page is C.1

ANNEXURE C EXEMPTION REQUEST FORM

Framework Participant: _____ Approval to disclose to eftpos Payments Australia Limited **given / not given** (*delete as applicable*):

Authorised by: _____

Date: _____

Date of Request: _____

Date of Original Request: _____

Reference Number: _____

Section & clause number of requirement	Requirement for which Framework Participant is not in compliance	Situation (reason for non-compliance)	Risk	Rank	Compensating Controls	Residual Risk	Action to be taken and timeframe
If exemption is sought in respect of a particular device, insert Manufacturer, model, revision and software version	Type in the actual wording of the Requirement with which the Framework Participant is not complying	Describe the situation, including when and why out-of-compliance occurred.	Describe the risks the out-of-compliance situation poses	High, Medium or Low	List the compensating controls that reduce the risk	High, Medium or Low	List what you are doing to correct the non-compliance For Extension Request Indicate the reason why an extension is sought <hr/> Promised date of correction Indicate the date when the situation will be corrected.

Risk Weighting

HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential loss of integrity of PINs potential material losses to Framework Participants, Card Acceptors or Cardholders potential mass fraud potential loss of public confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential reduced integrity of PINS potential changes to financial content of transaction potential monetary losses to Framework Participants, Card Acceptors or Cardholders could be significant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimal effect on the integrity of PINs potential monetary losses to Framework Participants would not be significant.

Next page is D.1

ANNEXURE D IAC OPERATIONAL BROADCAST FORM**Disclaimer:**

This document has been compiled from information provided by third parties. No representation or warranty is made by AusPayNet as to the truth or accuracy of the information and AusPayNet, its officers, employees and agents expressly disclaim all and any liability in respect of the information.

DOCUMENT TITLE	
<Framework Participant>	

<Brief Broadcast Title>	

DOCUMENT NUMBER:	IAC CS3\COB\nnn.yyyy
DETAILS	
Date of Advice:	<DD/MMM/YYYY>
Notifying Framework Participant:	-----
Framework Participant Experiencing Difficulty:	-----
CONTACT POINT	
Name:	<Contact Name>
Phone Number:	<Contact Phone>
Fax Number:	<Contact Fax>
Email Address:	<Contact Email>

PAYMENT SYSTEM AFFECTED	IAC – Issuers and Acquirers Framework
PROCESSES AFFECTED	
List of processes affected which may directly or indirectly impact other Framework Participants:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unscheduled network outage; • Scheduled network outage; • Exchange of Operational Information; and • Disruptive Event. 	
EXPECTED DURATION OF AFFECTED PROCESS	
Date Occurred / Scheduled:	<DD/MMM/YYYY>
Start Time of Outage:	<HH:MM> (Approximate)
End Time of Outage:	<HH:MM> (Approximate)

COMMUNICATION PROCESS	
Advise Framework Participants:	<YES / NO>
Advise Non- Members:	<YES / NO>
AusPayNet to provide prepared Statement:	<YES / NO>
<i>(Please attach text of statement in Attachments below)</i>	
Refer media to affected Framework Participant:	<YES / NO>
COMMENTS	
ATTACHMENTS	
Attach any IAC Operational Broadcast (COB) related documents here.	
AusPayNet Comments	

Next page is E.1

ANNEXURE E PRINCIPLES FOR TECHNOLOGIES AT POINT OF INTERACTION

Deleted effective
1.1.20

[Deleted]

Next page is F.1

**ANNEXURE F NOTICE OF STANDARD MERCHANT PRICING FOR CREDIT,
DEBIT AND PREPAID CARD TRANSACTIONS**Inserted effective
1.6.17*[Acquirer Logo]**[Informative]***F.1 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE**

Reforms driven by the [Reserve Bank of Australia](#), and enacted by the [Australian Competition and Consumer Commission](#) banning excessive surcharging have come into effect.

Specifically, from 1 September 2016, Large Merchants are required to ensure that their customer surcharges for accepting credit, debit and prepaid card payments do not exceed the cost of acceptance for each of those payment types. The requirement applies to all other merchants from 1 September 2017.

This document summarises the key elements of these reforms. More information is available through the Q&As created by the [RBA](#) and the [ACCC](#).

F.2 BENEFITS TO MERCHANTS

The framework emphasises the right of merchants to surcharge to cover their acceptance costs and signal differences in costs to consumers. It also improves the transparency of payment costs to merchants.

F.3 PERMITTED SURCHARGES AND COST OF ACCEPTANCE

Merchants are entitled to levy surcharges for card transactions as long as they do not exceed the cost of acceptance for the Merchant for that scheme at that time.

The cost of acceptance is the average cost for a card scheme for a particular reference period, calculated by expressing the total value of all merchant service fee/s and other applicable fees and premiums paid by you to us or third party payment facilitators as a percentage of the total value of all card transactions for that scheme during that reference period.

F.4 MERCHANT FEE STATEMENTS

Each month and annually from 1 June 2017, we will provide you with a fee statement, indicating the average fees applicable to the card transactions we acquire for you, to help you calculate your costs of acceptance for the following:

- (a) **debit card schemes** (which include prepaid card schemes in all cases): eftpos (administered by eftpos Payments Australia Limited), Debit Mastercard, and Visa Debit; and,

Amended
effective 1.1.20

ANNEXURE F NOTICE OF STANDARD MERCHANT PRICING FOR CREDIT, DEBIT AND PREPAID CARD TRANSACTIONS

- (b) **credit card schemes:** MasterCard Credit, and Visa Credit.

This transparency will help merchants to know how much it costs them to accept card payments and will also enable merchants to make more informed decisions about whether to surcharge different payment methods.

The fee statement will clearly detail:

- (a) the reference period to which the fee statement relates;
- (b) the fees paid by you to us in relation to the card transactions we acquired for you during the reference period; these will be the aggregate of merchant service fees, Terminal rental fees, gateway or fraud prevention fees, and any other fees for processing transactions (such as international service assessments, switching fees and fraud-related chargeback fees, but not the cost of any actual chargebacks);
- (c) the total value of card transactions we acquired for you during the reference period; and
- (d) the average cost of acceptance for card transactions by scheme.

The fee statement will typically follow the format set out below:

MERCHANT FEE STATEMENT						
FOR THE PERIOD [] TO []						
(Statement Period)						
	eftpos / eftpos Prepaid	Debit Mastercard/ Mastercard Prepaid	Mastercard Credit	Visa Debit / Visa Prepaid	Visa Credit	Other*
TOTAL VALUE OF CARD TRANSACTIONS \$AUD ("X")						
TOTAL VALUE OF FEES \$AUD ("Y")						
AVERAGE COST OF ACCEPTANCE ("Y/X%")						

* Acquirers are encouraged, but not obliged, to disclose acceptance costs for card payment types not expressly covered by the reforms (e.g. Union Pay, JCB, Diners Club).

Note: Merchants will be able to surcharge any of the cards covered by the RBA's standard up to the average percentage cost of acceptance in their annual statement for that card type. However, some merchants may have other costs of accepting a particular type of card that they would like to include in their surcharge. These may include:

- *gateway fees paid to a payment service provider*
- *the cost of fraud prevention services paid to an external provider*
- *any Terminal costs paid to a provider other than the merchant's acquirer or payments facilitator*
- *the cost of insuring against forward delivery risk. This applies to agents (such as travel agents) who pay an external party to insure against the risk that the agent will be liable to a customer for the failure of a principal supplier (such as an airline or hotel) on payments accepted via cards.*

If those costs meet the requirements for inclusion and can be documented, merchants will be able to add them to the costs charged by their acquirer or payment facilitator over the previous year and, based on their total costs, calculate their average percentage cost for that card system. Merchants may not surcharge above this average cost.

END