DACSI Dutch Advisory Committee Securities Industry

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ENDORSED DUTCH MARKET STANDARD

T+1 NL HANDBOOK

Dutch Market Practice for Clearing, Settlement, Corporate Events and Transaction Management

Operating Purpose:
Establishing an executable, testable, and controlled Dutch target operating model for the European migration to T+1 settlement on **11 October 2027**. Designed to unite the entire securities value chain—issuers, market infrastructures, clearing members, custodians, and asset managers.

AUTHORING BODY	TARGET MIGRATION	DOCUMENT VERSION	TARGET AUDIENCE
DACSI T+1 Platform / Asset Servicing Workstream	**11 October 2027**	**Version 1.4 (Official Release)**	**Full Dutch Value Chain & Intermediaries**

Executive Summary: Transitioning the Dutch Market to T+1

The European transition from a T+2 to a **T+1 settlement cycle on 11 October 2027** represents the most substantial post-trade structural reform in decades. Compressing the settlement cycle eliminates an entire business day of counterparty credit exposure, lowers systemic margin requirements, and deepens capital market efficiency. However, it compresses post-trade operating windows for allocation, matching, inventory management, FX funding, and corporate event processing from over 24 hours to mere hours.

CHAPTER 1

Asset Servicing

Standardizing corporate event lifecycles. Mandates **Ex-Date = Record Date** for unit distributions, a uniform **17:45 CET** market deadline, automated market claims via `seev.050`, and Buyer Protection workflows (`seev.060–065`).

CHAPTER 2

Clearing & Optimisation

Extreme timeline compression. Guarantees CCP transactions settle before OTC flows. Establishes mandatory **Hold & Release**, default **Partial Settlement**, and an **11:00 CET SFT Gating Event** for T+0 repo synchronisation.

CHAPTER 3

Readiness Playbook

Actionable institutional readiness checklist (D.1–D.7). Governs data automation, same-day FX funding, accelerated securities lending recalls, Place of Safekeeping (**SAFE by Dec 2026**), and executive readiness attestations.

Scope & Legal Notice: DACSI prepared this handbook for market-wide implementation across the Dutch securities industry. This handbook provides operational guidance and does not replace law, regulation, CSD/CCP rules, issuer terms, contractual obligations or the final European Single Rulebook.

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1. Overall Summary

Purpose: This DACSI T+1 NL Handbook provides a consolidated Dutch-market operational reference for preparing for the EU transition from T+2 to T+1 settlement on **11 October 2027**. It brings together practical market practices, responsibilities, controls, testing expectations and readiness actions for the interconnected asset-servicing, clearing and settlement processes. The aim is consistent implementation across Dutch market participants, with fewer settlement failures, timely corporate-event processing and clear ownership of exceptions.

Structure: Chapter 1 addresses asset servicing under T+1, including corporate-event dates and announcements, elections, market claims, transformations, buyer protection, messaging, cut-offs, transition-week controls, testing and governance. Chapter 2 sets out clearing activities and requirements for CCPs, clearing members and settlement agents, including processing timelines, reconciliation, settlement optimisation and securities financing transactions. Chapter 3 provides an actionable settlement readiness playbook covering reference data, instruction processing, monitoring, securities lending, collateral, FX, technology, testing and go-live preparation.

How to Use: The three chapters are complementary parts of one end-to-end operating model. Firms should assess the requirements relevant to their roles, identify dependencies with counterparties and infrastructure providers, assign owners, evidence readiness and escalate unresolved market-wide issues through DACSI.

Chapter 1 – Asset Servicing Handling in T+1

2. Purpose, scope and principles

2.1 Purpose

This handbook defines the Dutch target practice for asset servicing under T+1. It is intended to support consistent implementation, bilateral and market-wide testing, internal procedures, vendor specifications and operational readiness attestations.

2.2 In scope

- Mandatory cash and securities distributions.
- Mandatory reorganisations.
- Mandatory reorganisations with options and voluntary reorganisations.
- Market claims and reverse market claims.
- Transformations of pending settlement transactions.
- Buyer protection for eligible elective events.
- Issuer-CSD, CSD-participant, intermediary and client communications.
- Dutch-issued securities and securities held or settled through links where the Dutch actor is part of the processing chain.

2.3 Out of scope

- Tax-relief and reclaim design beyond the tax data required for claims; FASTER is governed separately.
- General-meeting and shareholder-identification processes except where operational dates or messaging interact with settlement.
- Contractual compensation outside infrastructure-supported transaction management.
- Event-specific legal interpretation.

2.4 Event classification

EVENT CLASS	EXAMPLES	TRANSACTION MANAGEMENT
Mandatory distribution	Cash dividend, interest, stock distribution	Market claim / reverse market claim
Mandatory reorganisation	Redemption, stock split, merger	Transformation
Elective event	Optional dividend, conversion, tender offer	Buyer protection; transformation where applicable
General information	Name change, maturity extension, credit information	No cash/securities movement; announcement and control only

Debt securities: For nominal securities, entitlement is driven by intended settlement date versus record date. Ex-date is generally a unit-security concept; any proposal to introduce an ex-date for bond interest requires separate market agreement and legal/market-practice analysis.

3. Dutch T+1 operating model

3.1 End-to-end chain

ACTOR	CORE RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THIS HANDBOOK
Issuer/offeror	Set complete, feasible terms and dates; avoid transition-window events; fund proceeds on time.
Issuer agent/paying agent	Validate terms; transmit structured event data; manage funds/securities and exceptions.
Euroclear Nederland (issuer CSD)	Create official event reference; announce event; apply dates; process entitlements, claims, transformations and buyer protection; provide statuses.
Trading venue / CCP	Align trading status and last trading/ex dates; manage eligible CCP-side transaction management.
CSD participant/custodian	Consume messages automatically; reconcile; pass information/instructions through chain; apply transparent client deadlines.
Broker/investment firm	Capture trade date, settlement date and references accurately; inform clients; manage failed trades and buyer protection.
Investor/account owner	Review announcements promptly; instruct before disclosed deadline; maintain valid standing data.
Data vendor/service provider	Distribute authoritative dates and terms without transformation errors; support corrections and versioning.

3.2 Golden-source and timestamp rules

- The issuer-CSD event reference is the principal market reference for processing and reconciliation.
- Every announcement and update must carry publication timestamp, effective timestamp, version and source.
- A correction must not silently overwrite the prior version; recipients must be able to identify what changed.
- All deadlines are stated in CET/CEST and identify the relevant business calendar.
- Each intermediary must publish its client deadline and the buffer to the market deadline.

3.3 Straight-through-processing expectation

Event data, elections and transaction-management messages should flow through structured channels from source to recipient. Email, portal entry or manual instruction may be used only as a controlled contingency or where no standard message exists. Manual processing requires maker-checker control, timestamped evidence and post-event reconciliation.

4. Key dates and event standards

4.1 Mandatory distributions

RULE	T+1 STANDARD	NL IMPLEMENTATION
KD1	For unit securities, ex-date is the same date as record date.	Venues, CSD, issuers and vendors publish identical dates; ex begins at the start of the day, record snapshot is end of day.
KD2	Payment date should preferably be one day after record date.	Issuer/agent funds and announces in time for payment on RD+1; later payment requires stated rationale.
Nominal securities	Ex-date is not determinative.	Use intended settlement date and record date for market-claim eligibility.

4.2 Mandatory reorganisations

RULE	T+1 STANDARD	CONTROL
KD3	Last trading date should be one business day before record date.	Venue/CSD/issuer dates reconcile before announcement.
KD4	Payment date should preferably be one business day after record date.	Outturn ISIN, settlement eligibility and funding are confirmed before record date.
Old ISIN	Settlement is discontinued after record date.	Pending instructions are transformed; no uncontrolled re-instruction in old ISIN.

4.3 Elective events

DATE	MINIMUM SEQUENCE	NL PRACTICE
Guaranteed participation date (GPD)	At least one business day before buyer-protection deadline (BPD).	Trade-date and entitlement checks use GPD.
Buyer-protection deadline	At least one settlement cycle after GPD; source indicates no later than 11:00 on market-deadline date.	Participants set earlier internal deadlines and monitor pending matched transactions.
Market deadline	At least one business day after GPD.	17:45 CET issuer-CSD market deadline confirmed by Euroclear Nederland; the issuer/agent communicates it in the CA form.
Payment date	One business day after market deadline.	Exceptions are stated in announcement and readiness assessed.
Last trading date	Applies to mandatory-with-choice reorganisations.	Venue and event announcement must align.

4.4 Issuer/agent date-validation responsibility

- Issuer/agent must resolve or escalate non-compliant event dates before submitting the CA form; Euroclear Nederland is not the gatekeeper for event-date correctness.
- Validate business-day calendars for the issuer CSD, currency and linked market.
- Check newly created outturn ISIN eligibility and static data before record date/market deadline.
- For late or corrected announcements, quantify affected trades, clients and instructions immediately.

5. Corporate-event announcement and election processing

5.1 Announcement process

- Issuer/agent provides complete terms to issuer CSD using the agreed structured format.
- Issuer CSD validates event type, options, dates, rates, currencies, rounding, tax data, default option, restrictions and contact details.
- Issuer CSD assigns the official event reference and disseminates the announcement.
- Participants acknowledge ingestion, validate against independent sources where required, and distribute to clients.
- Updates are version-controlled, impact-assessed and redistributed immediately.

5.2 Recommended announcement practices and responsibilities

CONTROL	ACCEPTANCE CRITERION
Completeness	All mandatory data fields and option-specific terms are populated.
Consistency	Issuer documentation, venue dates and issuer-CSD announcement agree.
Timeliness	Announcement allows the chain to establish client deadlines and obtain elections.
Default	Default option and consequence of no instruction are explicit.
Fractions	Rounding and cash-in-lieu treatment, including reference-price source, are explicit.
Restrictions	Market, investor, tax and documentation restrictions are machine-readable where possible.
Correction	Change is highlighted; prior version, timestamp and affected instructions remain traceable.

5.3 Election processing

Intermediaries should set client deadlines by applying a documented risk-based buffer to the market deadline. Elections must be validated for account, position, option, quantity, currency, price, documentation and deadline. Statuses—accepted, rejected or pending—must be returned promptly. Amendments require cancellation of the original instruction followed by a new instruction unless the service explicitly supports an atomic amendment.

6. Market claims

6.1 Eligibility and direction

SCENARIO	CONDITION	DIRECTION
Nominal security	ISD on/before RD and transaction not settled by RD	Seller to buyer
Unit security - market claim	Trade date before ex-date and not settled by RD	Seller to buyer
Unit security - reverse claim	Trade date on/after ex-date and settled by RD	Buyer to seller
Opt-out	Both settlement instructions contain NOMC	No automatic claim

No EX/CUM dependency The updated European approach does not use EX/CUM indicators to identify and create market claims. Dutch systems and procedures should remove that dependency while preserving any separately required trade attributes.

6.2 Creation and lifecycle

- Identify/create at close of business on record date.
- Repeat at least hourly during daytime processing for the following 10 business days; for cross-CSD cases, use the issuer-CSD calendar and final day.
- Create one instruction per outturn: FOP for securities and PFOD for cash.
- Use the underlying trade date; set claim settlement date equal to the corporate-action payment date.
- Require matching for all claim instructions.

- Include transaction type CLAI, underlying transaction reference/MITI and issuer-CSD event reference.
- Send record-date claims into night-time settlement; later claims into real-time settlement.
- Reverse claims through a new instruction if the underlying event is reversed.

6.3 Hold/release and partials

OUTTURN	BEFORE EVENT PAYMENT	AFTER EVENT PAYMENT	PARTIAL SETTLEMENT
Cash claim / reverse claim	CSD hold	Released	Not allowed
Securities claim	CSD hold; party status reflects underlying	CSD released; party status reflects underlying	Allowed only if underlying permits
Securities reverse claim	CSD hold; party status reflects underlying	CSD released; party status reflects underlying	Allowed only if underlying permits

6.4 Tax and fractions

- Issuer CSD determines a single claim tax rate for an ISIN/event in accordance with the source-country tax rules.
- Round securities fractions down to whole units.
- If cash compensation applies, create an additional PFOD using the issuer-announced reference price.
- If no fraction compensation applies, no additional CSD/CCP transaction is created.

6.5 Participant controls

- Reconcile claim amount/quantity to underlying trade and event rate.
- Detect duplicate claims and unsupported bilateral compensation.
- Monitor unmatched, on-hold, rejected and aged claims.
- Reconcile cash gross, withholding tax and net values.
- Escalate missing event reference or MITI immediately; do not substitute free text as the primary link.

7. Transformations

7.1 Eligibility

Pending matched transactions are transformed at close of business on record date for mandatory reorganisations, or at market deadline for mandatory-with-choice and voluntary reorganisations. Only the unsettled remainder of a partially settled transaction is transformed. Newly matched eligible instructions are processed during the subsequent 10-business-day window.

EVENT / CONDITION	RESULT
Mandatory reorganisation; pending at RD or matches within RD+10	Transform
Mandatory-with-choice; no valid buyer protection	Transform into issuer-CSD default option
Mandatory-with-choice; valid buyer protection	Transform into elected option
Voluntary event; valid buyer protection	Transform into elected option
Voluntary event; no valid buyer protection / NOAC default	Cancellation only; no outturn transformation
Both instructions contain NOMC	Cancel underlying; do not create replacement instruction

7.2 Procedure

- Cancel the pending instruction in the underlying ISIN.
- Wait for confirmed cancellation.
- Create replacement instruction(s) for outturn securities and/or cash.
- Set replacement settlement date to the later of the event payment date and the underlying settlement date.
- Require matching and include underlying MITI/reference, TRAN condition code, issuer-CSD event reference and original transaction type.
- Send end-of-day transformations to night-time settlement and later transformations to real-time settlement.

7.3 Cash and securities treatment

CASE	RULE
Cash outturn	Released regardless of underlying hold status; no partial settlement.
Securities outturn	Inherit underlying hold/release status; partials allowed only if underlying instruction allows.
Original against payment; cash transformation	Create two opposite PFOD instructions—original settlement amount and cash outturn—without linking.
Multiple securities outturns	Allocate original settlement amount proportionally; do not link replacement instructions.
Fractional outturn	Round down; create separate PFOD cash-in-lieu only when issuer compensates.
No CSD link to outturn ISIN	Debit underlying only and request delivery details for receipt outside the CSD.

8. Buyer protection

8.1 Eligibility

Buyer protection applies to matched pending transactions in securities subject to an eligible elective event. The buyer's instruction is binding and does not require matching when the trade date is on or before GPD, the intended settlement date is no later than BPD, and the instruction is received by BPD. Certain events, including certification and disclosure events, are excluded by the European guide.

8.2 Target workflow

- Buyer/custodian identifies a pending matched transaction and submits seev.060 before its account-servicer deadline.
- The chain routes the instruction to the responsible infrastructure and retains the underlying transaction reference.
- CSD validates event, option, account, quantity, trade date, settlement date, references and deadlines.
- CSD returns seev.061 accepted/rejected/pending status to buyer side.
- If valid, CSD sends seev.064 allegement to seller side.

- Underlying transaction is placed on CSD hold once buyer protection is accepted.
- Cancellation/amendment uses seev.062; status uses seev.063; seller-side removal advice uses seev.065.
- If still pending at the relevant cut-off, the CSD transforms in accordance with the election; non-elected mandatory-with-choice transactions use the default option.

8.3 Lifecycle controls

- A buyer-protection instruction becomes void if the underlying transaction settles or is cancelled; both sides must receive status/removal notification.
- After partial settlement, protection remains valid for the unsettled quantity without a replacement instruction.
- Transactions still pending at BPD are frozen until transformation at market deadline/record date.
- Amendment requires timely cancellation and re-instruction; do not assume the original election remains effective.
- Seller-side operational teams must treat an allegement as an actionable obligation, not an informational notice.

8.4 Minimum rejection categories

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES
Reference/data	Unknown event, invalid option, invalid account, invalid linked transaction, duplicate instruction
Eligibility	Trade date after GPD, ISD after BPD, underlying not matched
Timing	Buyer-protection, market or account-servicer deadline missed
Lifecycle	Underlying already settled/cancelled; cancellation already in progress
Position/quantity	Instruction exceeds eligible pending quantity

9. Messaging, data and reconciliation

9.1 Required message capability

PROCESS	MESSAGE / IDENTIFIER
Market-claim creation	seev.050
Market-claim lifecycle/status	Relevant ISO 20022 status and confirmation messages; retain CLAI
Buyer-protection instruction	seev.060
Buyer-protection status	seev.061
Buyer-protection cancellation	seev.062
Cancellation status	seev.063
Seller-side allegement	seev.064
Allegement removal	seev.065
Settlement linkage	MITI in T2S markets; UTI/party reference where applicable
Transformation	TRAN condition code plus original transaction type and event reference

9.2 Data quality rules

- Do not truncate official event references, MITIs, UTIs, ISINs or option numbers.
- Use consistent party and safekeeping-account identifiers across event and settlement messages.
- Preserve trade date, ISD, movement direction, payment type, quantity and amount from the underlying transaction.
- Validate currency, price type, rate, tax rate and decimal precision.
- Use machine-readable rejection codes and a human-readable explanation.

9.3 Daily reconciliation

RECONCILIATION	MINIMUM EVIDENCE
Announcements	Source event versus internal golden record; all versions acknowledged
Elections	Client instruction versus market instruction and final status
Positions	Record-date settled balance plus eligible pending movements
Market claims	Underlying trades versus claims/reverse claims; duplicates and unmatched items
Transformations	Cancelled old instruction versus all replacement instructions and values
Cash/securities	Gross, tax, net, quantity, fractions and cash-in-lieu
Exceptions	Owner, timestamp, aging, action and closure evidence

10. Cut-offs, controls and exception handling

10.1 Dutch cut-off framework

LEVEL	PROPOSED PRACTICE
Issuer-CSD market deadline	17:45 CET for elective events, confirmed by Euroclear Nederland; the issuer/agent must communicate this market deadline in the event notification (CA form).
Participant deadline	Earlier than 17:45 by a disclosed operational buffer appropriate to automation, documentation and client type.
Client deadline	Contractually communicated with timezone, date, consequence of no instruction and contingency channel.
Support window	Named contact and escalation route available through the event deadline; proposed availability after 17:45 requires confirmation.
Buyer-protection deadline	Follow final European rule; source update indicates no later than 11:00 on market-deadline date.

10.2 Exception severity

SEVERITY	TRIGGER	RESPONSE
Critical	Market-wide date/announcement error; processing outage near deadline; funding failure	Immediate market escalation, incident bridge, controlled contingency, executive/regulatory communication as required
High	Multiple clients/trades affected; unmatched claims/transformations threaten entitlement	Same-day owner and remediation; bilateral/CSD escalation; enhanced reconciliation
Medium	Single-client or isolated data/status issue with time to cure	Queue ownership, deadline-based follow-up and evidence
Low	Non-blocking formatting/reporting defect	Correct in normal cycle; monitor recurrence

10.3 Contingency principles

- Use the agreed backup channel only after confirming the primary channel failure.
- Authenticate counterparties; do not accept instructions from unverified addresses or phone calls.
- Apply maker-checker to every manually captured election, cancellation or payment.
- Record original timestamp and reason for contingency treatment.
- Reconcile every manually processed item once systems recover.
- Do not extend a market deadline bilaterally where this creates unequal treatment or conflicts with issuer/CSD terms.

11. Transition-week playbook

European recommendation Issuers should avoid key dates between Monday 4 October and Friday 15 October 2027. When unavoidable, enhanced governance and the specific transition rules below apply.

RECORD DATE	EX-DATE TREATMENT
Monday 11 October 2027	Friday 8 October 2027
Tuesday 12 October 2027	Tuesday 12 October 2027 - first T+1 ex-date application
Monday 11 October 2027	No ex-date should fall on this date

11.1 Required controls

- Create a central inventory of all events with announcement, ex, record, GPD, BPD, market deadline or payment date in the transition window.
- Require senior approval for new or amended events in the window.
- Validate settlement-cycle assumptions by trade date and intended settlement date.
- Run daily cross-market reconciliation among issuer/agent, CSD, venue, CCP and major vendors.
- Freeze non-essential release changes and staff extended support.
- Issue a daily DACSI market status during the critical period where material cross-firm dependencies exist.

12. Testing and readiness

12.1 Test phases

PHASE	OBJECTIVE	EVIDENCE
Component	Validate event ingestion, eligibility logic, calculations and messages	Unit results, negative tests, calculation proof
Bilateral	Validate interfaces and status handling between counterparties/providers	Sent/received messages, acknowledgements, reconciliation
Market-wide	Validate end-to-end chain with CSD/CCP/venues and representative intermediaries	Scenario results, incident log, unresolved gaps
Dress rehearsal	Operate production-like volumes, cut-offs, staffing and contingencies	Go/no-go report and management attestation
Post-go-live	Validate live controls and identify residual issues	Daily dashboard and lessons-learned review

12.2 Recommended readiness criteria

- All in-scope event types and transaction-management scenarios pass.
- No critical defects; high defects have accepted remediation and contingency.
- Capacity supports peak event and fail volumes with at least hourly processing.
- Client communications, contracts and deadlines are updated.
- Operations, technology, risk and service teams complete training and rehearsal.
- Monitoring covers rejected, unmatched, on-hold, late and aged items.
- Management signs a readiness attestation supported by evidence.

12.3 KPI dashboard

KPI	TARGET / THRESHOLD
Structured announcement ingestion	>=99.5% without manual re-keying
Event date validation	100% of in-scope events before dissemination
Election status turnaround	Within agreed service level; 100% before deadline
Claims/transformations created	At close of relevant date and hourly during +10 business days
Unmatched transaction-management items	Zero aged beyond agreed threshold; all owned
Buyer-protection instruction status	100% acknowledged and statused
Daily reconciliation	100% completed; breaks owned same day
Critical incidents	Zero unresolved at go-live

13. Governance and RACI

ACTIVITY	ISSUER/AGENT	CSD/CCP	PARTICIPANT	VENUE/VENDOR	DACSI
Set event terms/dates	A/R	C	I	C	I
Validate market-date sequence	R	A/R	C	C	C
Disseminate official event	C	A/R	R	R	I
Set client deadlines	I	C	A/R	I	C
Process elections	C	A/R	R	I	I
Claims/transformations	I	A/R	R	C	I
Buyer protection	I	A/R	R	I	C
Market-wide testing	C	R	R	R	A
Handbook governance	C	C	C	C	A/R

R = Responsible; A = Accountable; C = Consulted; I = Informed. The matrix is a market-level model and does not override contractual or statutory allocation of responsibility.

13.1 Open-issues register for consultation

#	ISSUE	REQUIRED OUTCOME
1	Final status of July 2026 tracked amendments	Confirm against final AMI-SeCo publication.

#	ISSUE	REQUIRED OUTCOME
2	17:45 NL market deadline and support after deadline	Document binding issuer-CSD service and contingency.
3	Automated buyer protection availability and scope	Confirm messages, cut-offs, hold/freeze and cross-CSD operation.
4	Investment funds and non-standard settlement cycles	Define applicable dates, calendars and exceptions.
5	Bond interest and possible ex-date concept	Decide separately; do not infer from unit-security rule.
6	Cross-CSD/CCP responsibility boundaries	Publish scenario-by-scenario ownership and final processing calendar.
7	NOMC governance	Define permitted use, client disclosure and monitoring.
8	Fractions/reference prices	Define source, timestamp, precision and dispute handling.

Appendix A. Minimum data set

DOMAIN	MANDATORY DATA
Event identity	Official event reference, event type, underlying ISIN, issuer, version, timestamps
Dates	Announcement, ex, record, GPD, BPD, market deadline, last trading, payment; timezone/calendar
Options	Option number/type, default, currency, rate/price, quantity, restrictions, documentation
Outturn	Cash/security, outturn ISIN, ratio, rounding, cash-in-lieu and reference price
Tax	Gross, withholding rate/amount, net, source-country treatment
Settlement	Trade date, ISD, ASD, quantity, amount, DELI/RECE, APMT/FREE, hold/release, partial indicator
References	MITI, UTI where used, participant instruction reference, event reference
Status	Accepted/rejected/pending/cancelled/settled, reason code, timestamp, owner

Appendix B. Minimum market test scenarios

ID	SCENARIO	EXPECTED RESULT
MD-01	Unit cash distribution; trade before ex, fails over RD	Seller-to-buyer cash claim
MD-02	Unit distribution; trade on ex, settles by RD	Buyer-to-seller reverse claim
MD-03	Nominal interest; ISD <= RD, unsettled at RD	Seller-to-buyer claim
MD-04	NOMC present on both legs	No automatic claim
MD-05	Securities distribution with fraction and cash-in-lieu	Rounded FOP plus PFOD compensation
TR-01	Mandatory redemption pending at RD	Cancel old; create cash transformation
TR-02	Reorganisation into two ISINs	Two unlinked replacements; proportional consideration
TR-03	Partial underlying settlement	Transform unsettled remainder only
BP-01	Valid election on matched fail before BPD	Accept, notify seller, hold/freeze and transform elected option
BP-02	Trade date after GPD	Reject buyer protection
BP-03	Partial settlement after accepted buyer protection	Protection remains for unsettled quantity
BP-04	Cancellation before BPD	Cancel and send status/removal messages

ID	SCENARIO	EXPECTED RESULT
TW-01	Record date 11 Oct 2027	Ex-date 8 Oct 2027
TW-02	Record date 12 Oct 2027	Ex-date 12 Oct 2027

Appendix C. Glossary and source mapping

TERM	MEANING
ASD	Actual settlement date
BPD	Buyer protection deadline
CSD	Central securities depository
GPD	Guaranteed participation date
ISD	Intended settlement date
MITI	Market Infrastructure Transaction Identifier
NOMC	No automatic market claim opt-out indicator
PFOD	Payment free of delivery
RD	Record date
TRAN	ISO settlement transaction condition code for transformation
UTI	Unique Transaction Identifier

Source mapping

HANDBOOK SECTION	PRIMARY EUROPEAN SOURCE CHAPTER
Key dates and transition week	AMI-SeCo Guide, Chapters 1-2
Transaction-management scope	Chapter 3
Market claims	Chapter 4 (MC1-MC23)
Transformations	Chapter 5 (TF1-TF16)
Buyer protection	Chapter 6 (BP rules and workflows)
Dutch cut-offs, governance, RACI and testing	DACSI-proposed implementation layer; to be validated

Chapter 2 – Clearing activities, best practices and requirements

This appendix provides essential end-to-end context by linking clearing activities to the settlement and asset-servicing processes addressed in this handbook. It enables market participants to assess T+1 dependencies, responsibilities and readiness consistently across the post-trade chain.

E.1 Core clearing objectives under T+1

Compress the post-trade process

- CCPs complete netting and reporting immediately after market close.
- Clearing Members and Settlement Agents complete reconciliation and inventory management within approximately one to two hours.
- Settlement instructions are generated, transmitted, matched and ready before settlement starts.

Preserve CCP settlement priority

CCP transactions should retain settlement priority over OTC transactions. CCP settlement instructions should therefore be matched and available before the first overnight settlement cycles commence.

Eliminate manual intervention

The transition to T+1 requires straight-through processing, automated reconciliations, automated inventory management, automated settlement-instruction handling and automated exception management. Manual processing becomes a significant source of settlement risk under T+1.

E.2 Operational timeline for clearing

Event	Timing
Trading venue end-of-day signal to CCP	22:00 CET
CCP end-of-day processing complete	22:30 CET
CCP netting report available	By 22:30 CET
CCP settlement instructions available	By 22:30 CET
Settlement instructions submitted to SSS	By 23:59 CET
Settlement start	00:00 CET

E.3 CCP responsibilities

End-of-day processing

- Include all trades executed up to 22:00 CET within end-of-day netting.
- Perform netting immediately after market close.
- Provide gross trade information where relevant.
- Deliver netting reports and settlement instructions as soon as possible following venue close.

The target is approximately 30 minutes after completion of trading activity and no later than around 22:30 CET.

Settlement-instruction delivery

Settlement instructions should be distributed to Clearing Members, Settlement Agents, CSDs and other relevant financial market infrastructures, allowing sufficient time for reconciliation, matching and inventory allocation before overnight settlement commences.

E.4 Clearing Member and Settlement Agent requirements

Automated CCP file processing

Clearing Members should implement automated capture and processing of gross trade files, end-of-day reports, netting reports and settlement instructions, with minimal manual intervention.

Compressed reconciliation window

Following receipt of CCP outputs, participants should complete trade reconciliation, inventory management, resource allocation, settlement-instruction creation and exception management before settlement begins.

Settlement readiness

- Settlement instructions are generated immediately upon receipt of CCP output.
- Settlement instructions are matched before settlement opening where possible.
- Required cash and securities are available.
- Instructions reach the settlement system before 23:59 CET.

E.5 Settlement optimisation tools for clearing

Hold and Release

Hold and Release should be actively used to enable early matching, detect exceptions earlier, preserve CCP settlement priority and support liquidity and inventory management. ESMA proposes making Hold and Release mandatory across all CSDs.

Partial settlement

Partial settlement should become standard market practice. Best practice includes:

- Partial-settlement eligibility by default.
- Active use of PART, PARQ and PARC indicators.
- Avoidance of unnecessary NPAR instructions.
- Use of Hold and Release and linking mechanisms instead of blocking partial settlement.

Recognised exemption categories include Securities Lending (SECL/SECB), Corporate Actions (CORP) and Portfolio Transfers (PORT).

Power of Attorney (PoA)

PoA functionality should be available across CSDs and Settlement Agents to allow:

- Direct CCP instruction generation.
- Creation of already matched settlement instructions, where supported by the relevant CSD and PoA model.
- Faster instruction injection into the CSD.
- Reduced matching latency and reduced dependence on bilateral matching processes.

The objective is to reduce latency between clearing and settlement and ensure CCP transactions are ready for settlement before the commencement of overnight settlement cycles.

E.6 SFT Gating Event and CCP treatment

The Gating Event is a new settlement optimisation mechanism designed to mitigate the liquidity and settlement-efficiency impacts expected from the increase in T+0 repo activity after the move to T+1. It introduces an optional, synchronised settlement optimisation process at 11:00 CET on Intended Settlement Date (ISD) for flagged settlement instructions.

Purpose

- Reduce intraday liquidity consumption.
- Improve settlement efficiency.
- Optimise settlement chains.
- Synchronise settlement of related repo and cash-market activity.

The functionality was developed by the EU T+1 SFT Settlement Optimisation Taskforce and is planned for T2S and participating EU (I)CSDs.

Bilaterally cleared transactions

For non-CCP-cleared transactions, market participants may apply the Gating Event indicator themselves. Primary use cases include:

- Repo rollovers where the new start-leg settles T+0.
- Cash-bond purchases funded by same-day repos.
- Cash-bond short sales covered by same-day reverse repos.
- Other T+0 repo and reverse-repo transactions benefiting from synchronised settlement.

Instructions flagged with the Gating Event indicator are held within the settlement system and automatically released at 11:00 CET on ISD.

CCP treatment: no Clearing Member discretion

For CCP-cleared transactions, Clearing Members will not determine whether transactions enter the Gating Event. Allowing member-level choice could create CCP funding gaps and liquidity risks. CCPs will therefore apply a predetermined and consistent policy, using their Power of Attorney arrangements to instruct both sides where applicable.

Cash-market transactions

- CCP-cleared cash equities do not use the Gating Event.
- CCP-cleared ETFs do not use the Gating Event.
- CCP-cleared cash-market transactions, including fixed-income cash transactions, remain outside the Gating Event framework.

CCP-cleared repo transactions

CCPs have agreed to work towards a common implementation approach following industry consultation. The proposed approach remains subject to CCP implementation timelines and ongoing review.

CCP-cleared transaction type	Gating Event
Start-leg of repo traded T+0	Yes
End-leg of repo transaction	No
Repo transaction settling T+1 or later	No

CCPs concluded that the prudent approach is to work towards this implementation model following consultation with Clearing Members and the wider repo community. It seeks to deliver liquidity-optimisation benefits for same-day repo funding while avoiding broader settlement disruption and CCP funding mismatches. CCPs will continue to assess the model and may revise it if testing or operational experience warrants adjustment.

Triparty repo

The Gating Event is not expected to be used for CCP-cleared GC pooling, CCP-cleared triparty financing or triparty collateral-management movements. Triparty agents and CCPs concluded that these transactions already follow optimised same-day processes and gain little benefit from inclusion in the Gating Event.

Monitoring

CCPs and market infrastructures will monitor liquidity impacts, settlement efficiency, Gating Event usage and potential market distortions. If misuse, settlement delays or wider market inefficiencies emerge, additional controls or eligibility restrictions may be considered.

E.7 Key deliverables for clearing firms by October 2027

- STP ingestion of CCP reports and settlement instructions.
- Automated reconciliation and inventory management.
- Settlement readiness before overnight settlement starts.
- Hold and Release support.
- Partial-settlement support and usage.
- PoA support where available.
- Real-time exception management.
- Settlement-instruction submission before 23:59 CET.
- Support for Gating Event processing for eligible bilaterally cleared and CCP-cleared repo transactions.
- Monitoring of liquidity and settlement-optimisation impacts arising from Gating Event usage.

E.8 Source basis

- EU T+1 Industry Committee, High-Level Roadmap to T+1.
- EU T+1 checklists.
- EU T+1 Industry Handbook.
- ESMA Final Report on CSDR RTS on Settlement Discipline and tools to improve settlement efficiency.
- EU T+1 Industry Committee SFT Technical Workstream, Gating Event FAQs and best practices, draft updated 5 June 2026.

Chapter 3 – Settlement readiness playbook

This appendix integrates the Dutch Market Settlements T+1 Playbook into the DACSI handbook. It complements the corporate-events and transaction-management standards with an institution-level readiness checklist for the settlement lifecycle and its conditional processes. The checklist is intended for use by banks, brokers, custodians, CSD participants, asset managers and service providers to evidence readiness, assign ownership and track remediation before the EU T+1 migration on 11 October 2027.
The move to T+1 compresses the trade-processing lifecycle from two business days to one and therefore requires a high degree of automation. Readiness must extend beyond settlement instruction processing to reference data, cash and FX, risk and credit controls, securities lending and recalls, collateral, reconciliation, client reporting, contingency arrangements and technology release management.

D.1 Conditional processes and reference data

Nr.	Checklist item	Status	Owner	Target date
D1.1	Are security-master-data maintenance processes able to support the T+1 settlement cycle?			
D1.2	Are reference-data maintenance processes able to support the T+1 settlement cycle?			
D1.3	Is client-account setup sufficiently timely and automated for T+1?			
D1.4	Are receipt, validation, maintenance and distribution of standard settlement instructions (SSIs) aligned with T+1?			
D1.5	Is the T+1 settlement cycle correctly configured across all relevant systems, products and markets?			
D1.6	Have all manual processes in the post-trade lifecycle been identified, assessed and either accelerated, automated or covered by controlled contingency procedures?			

D.2 Processing settlement transactions

Nr.	Checklist item	Status	Owner	Target date
D2.1	Are settlement instructions received in a standardised format, or translated into a standard processing format within T+1 timelines?			
D2.2	Are validation controls for client account, ISIN, trade date, intended settlement date, SSIs, quantity and cash amount completed within T+1 timelines?			
D2.3	Are conditional checks - including securities balance, cash balance, risk profile and credit line - completed early enough to avoid delaying release to the market?			
D2.4	Are transactions transmitted to the custodian, CSD, CCP or market within the required T+1 cut-offs?			
D2.5	Is the hold/release process aligned with T+1 and supported by clear ownership and escalation?			
D2.6	Are internal booking, enrichment, matching and settlement-processing steps aligned with T+1?			
D2.7	Have cross-border transactions been assessed for different settlement cycles, linked-market calendars and time-zone constraints?			
D2.8	Is the stock realignment process able to operate within T+1 without creating avoidable settlement fails?			
D2.9	Can settlement systems process PSET (Place of Settlement) and SAFE (Place of Safekeeping) in line with the applicable market implementation timetable, including the December 2026 readiness objective in the settlement playbook?			
D2.10	Are client deadlines for transaction input aligned with T+1 and communicated transparently?			
D2.11	Are internal and external transaction cut-off times aligned with T+1 and relevant market/CSD deadlines?			

D.3 Monitoring and reporting

Nr.	Checklist item	Status	Owner	Target date
D3.1	Is transaction monitoring aligned with the T+1 settlement cycle and capable of identifying exceptions early enough for same-day remediation?			
D3.2	Are market status messages consumed and acted upon within T+1 timelines?			
D3.3	Are market confirmations and settlement confirmations processed without avoidable manual delay?			
D3.4	Is transaction reporting to clients aligned with T+1, including timely status and fail information?			
D3.5	Will Place of Safekeeping (SAFE) be included in the Statement of Holding reported to clients by the end of 2026, as envisaged in the settlement playbook?			

D.4 Securities lending, collateral, FX and contingency

Nr.	Checklist item	Status	Owner	Target date
D4.1	Are securities-lending processes aligned with T+1?			
D4.2	Are stock-recall processes and recall cut-offs aligned with T+1?			
D4.3	Are collateral mobilisation, substitution and return processes aligned with T+1?			
D4.4	Are FX execution, confirmation and funding processes able to meet T+1 cash requirements?			
D4.5	Are securities and cash reconciliation processes completed early enough to support T+1 exception management?			
D4.6	Can settlement systems support partial settlement, hold & release, allegement reporting and Power of Attorney (POA) functionality where applicable?			
D4.7	Are internal emergency procedures and client-facing contingency arrangements aligned with compressed T+1 deadlines?			

Nr.	Checklist item	Status	Owner	Target date
D4.8	Are procedures for client or counterparty default able to operate effectively within the T+1 cycle?			

D.5 IT change, testing and release calendar

Nr.	Checklist item	Status	Owner	Target date
D5.1	Develop and implement change-management and training plans for the technology and operational changes required for T+1.			
D5.2	Develop and execute test plans for all relevant markets shifting to T+1, including the EU, UK and Switzerland where applicable.			
D5.3	Maintain an internal implementation roadmap covering all required process, system, client and documentation changes before the 2027 migration deadline.			
D5.4	Align production-release calendars with market-wide testing, dress rehearsals and migration freezes; avoid material non-T+1 changes during critical readiness periods.			

D.6 Go-live weekend and first T+1 settlement day

Nr.	Checklist item	Status	Owner	Target date
D6.1	Confirm system configuration and operating procedures for the temporary overlap of legacy T+2 transactions and new T+1 transactions.			
D6.2	Validate how new transactions are sent to the market for the first T+1 settlement day before and during the go-live weekend.			
D6.3	Capacity-test for the elevated settlement volume expected on the first live T+1 settlement day, including the convergence of legacy T+2 and new T+1 flows.			
D6.4	Forecast and pre-position the increased cash funding required for the first T+1 settlement day; ensure all relevant transactions are included in liquidity calculations.			
D6.5	Assess the effect of the migration-day volume on client risk profiles, credit limits and available disposition space.			
D6.6	Plan for increased intraday liquidity and collateral requirements and establish escalation routes for shortfalls.			
D6.7	Confirm that pending-transaction monitoring, fail management and operational staffing can handle the increased migration-day volume.			
D6.8	Do not schedule non-essential system releases during the go-live weekend; apply a controlled change freeze consistent with section 11.			
D6.9	Avoid large discretionary transaction batches, migrations or stock rearrangements around go-live unless essential and specifically risk-assessed.			

D.7 Evidence and sign-off

Each institution should maintain evidence for every checklist item, including test results, procedures, screenshots or message samples where appropriate, identified gaps, remediation owners and target dates. Open critical items should be escalated through the institution's T+1 governance. Completion of this appendix should feed into the management readiness attestation described in section 12.2 of this handbook.