

# ISO 20022: First 120 days live



J.P.Morgan

Financial institutions are in the midst of a 32-month coexistence period for ISO 20022 en route to full industry migration in November 2025. This migration process is a catalyst for change within the financial services industry and adopting early can save a business time, money and resourcing. For those who haven't made the transition to ISO yet, there is value to be gained in learning from peers who have already moved over. Since March 20, 2023, ISO 20022 MX Payments traffic started flowing through Swift.

In this e-book, J.P. Morgan shares insights created early in this period that may be valuable to the wider audience. On the following pages are actual use cases stemming from real questions and inquiries our clients faced in the first 120 days of adopting ISO 20022 CBPR+, in line with Swift standards. Seeing what others went through will in turn prepare financial institutions (FIs) with expectations based in reality and learnings that have been proven to be successful when they begin their adoption process.



**Peter Zotos**

Managing Director, Global  
Head Clearing Product  
Solutions Specialists

J.P. Morgan Payments

*“We firmly believe that ISO 20022 will unlock tremendous value for our clients and the broad payments experience. Together, we can help accelerate the move towards greater integration and digitization in cross-border payments.”*

“In the ever-evolving payments landscape, a gamechanger is the industry’s migration to the ISO 20022 standard,” says Peter Zotos, Managing Director, Global Head Clearing Product Solutions Specialists at J.P. Morgan. “We firmly believe that ISO 20022 will unlock tremendous value for our clients and the broad payments experience. As your trusted advisor, J.P. Morgan is committed to guiding you on this journey, providing the tools and resources you need to make informed decisions. Together, we can help accelerate the move towards greater integration and digitization in cross-border payments.”

The internet is filled with general information about ISO 20022, including on J.P. Morgan's website, and much of that content has real value. This e-book supplements that by highlighting scenarios encountered by businesses as they have embarked on the migration process and discusses the defined solutions that were created to solve the problems presented. J.P. Morgan is a leader in market adoption and able to assist FIs looking for solutions and expertise from a global banking institution as they adopt to the ISO 20022 standards.

## J.P. Morgan's CBPR+ adoption approach

Since J.P. Morgan migrated to ISO 20022 CBPR+ standards, we are now:

- Enabled to receive both MT and MX (pacs) format messages
- Sending out MX (pacs) messages, even where we receive MT
- Enabled for new message types for Returns, Rejects and Recalls

# 2.4 M

In the first week, J.P. Morgan processed 2.4 million Swift ISO 20022 messages on the four services which went live on March 20, 2023 (Swift CBPR+, Target2, EURO1 and Australia).

# 1/2 >

J.P. Morgan accounted for more than half of MX Payment traffic on Swift's ISO 20022 CBPR+ service.

J.P. Morgan data via Swift Watch.

This document focuses on the data issues, queries and topics that have been raised as part of the ISO 20022 CBPR+ Migration, and focuses on the best practices that FIs should be following to help aid the interoperability and validations taking place across the Swift network.

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01000100 0100 01  
0 1010 0  
01  
0001

000001

## SECTION ONE

# Data quality

It appears that the single most important factor in determining who had a successful transition to ISO 20022 and who had a difficult one was the quality of the data. Like with a recipe, the higher quality the ingredients are, the better the finished dish will taste. When data was disorganized and incomplete on the sending end of a message, it arrived on the receiving end difficult to understand and time consuming to translate. When data was in good shape going in, it came out the same way.



**Renata Vilanova Lobo**

Managing Director of  
Global Clearing

J.P. Morgan Payments

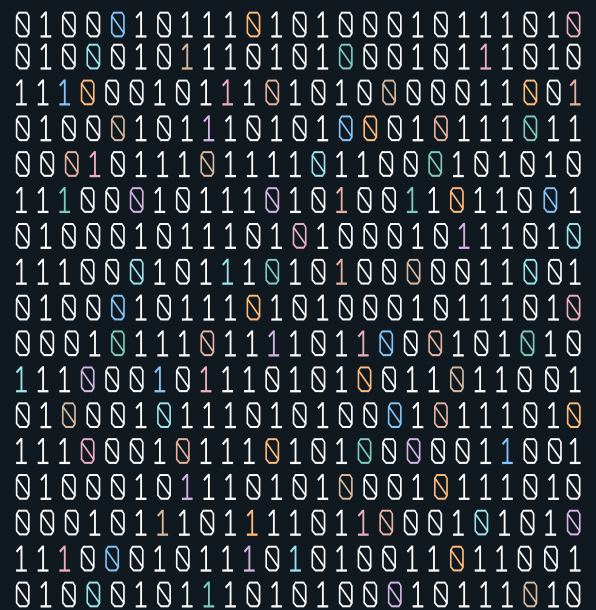
*“J.P. Morgan is fully committed to making ISO 20022 a seamless migration for our clients by working diligently behind the scenes and providing access to various resources, including sharing lessons learned from our own migration journey.”*

“With expertise, products and services that can help a financial institution improve the quality of its data, we are here to guide you every step of the way so we can together harness the power of ISO 20022.”

## 1.1 | Data content and format of MT translated from MX is not same as the MT messages prior to ISO go live

- During the coexistence period it is possible a payment can go through multiple translations between MT and MX, MX and MT
  - The free format nature of certain field options in MT format means that translation to MX is not always clean
  - Where unpublished BICs can be used in the free format options of MT format without issue, this is no longer possible in MX format. So, the data elements, other than BIC related, will have to be used to populate unpublished BICs
- J.P. Morgan will output MX format to prevent the potential inconsistencies of translation and truncation
- To prevent the issues with processing translated MT messages, we encourage clients to adopt MX at the earliest opportunity

### Unstructured versus Structured Data



## 1.2 | Use of “NOTPROVIDED” to handle poor quality data received via CBPR+ / non-ISO Market Infrastructure

This is beyond the control of receiver of such message. It is down to the quality of data received on the inbound instructions and the formatting / translation rules that Swift provides.

If the sender provides only an identifier or unpublished BIC with no other information like name, address; string ‘NOTPROVIDED’ will be populated in the outbound MX for mandatory elements like name and address. This is in line with Swift standards.

**Note:** For all examples in this book, **bold** is used for emphasis, not how it appears in a message:

**Example:**

```
1      FED Inbound: No information other than unpublished BIC is provided for Debtor Agent
2          (5000)ABC XXXX*
3          ABC INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS LLC*
4          (5100)BUNPUBLISHED*
5
6      Outbound
7          <DbtrAgt>
8              <FinInstId>
9                  <Nm>NOTPROVIDED</Nm>
10                 <PstlAdr>
11                     <AdrLine>NOTPROVIDED</AdrLine>
12                 <PstlAdr>
13                 <FinInstId>
14             <DbtrAgt>
15
16     CHIP Inbound: No information other than unpublished BIC is provided for Debtor Agent
17         |502|ACC9999*
18         NAME SURNAME JR*
19         ADDRESS*
20         |512|BUNPUBLISHED*
21
22     Outbound
23         <DbtrAgt>
24             <FinInstId>
25                 <Nm>NOTPROVIDED</Nm>
26                 <PstlAdr>
27                     <AdrLine>NOTPROVIDED</AdrLine>
28                 <PstlAdr>
29                 <FinInstId>
30             <DbtrAgt>
```



If the sender provides only an ID or unpublished BIC and name but no address; string 'NOTPROVIDED' will be populated in the outbound MX for mandatory element address. This is in line with Swift standards which states if Name is populated, Address field is mandatory.

**Example:**

```
1      Swift Inbound: Identifier and Name provided with no Address
2      :52D:/123456789
3      DUMMY NAME MANAGEMENT US LLC
4
5      Outbound
6      <Nm>DUMMY NAME MANAGEMENT US LLC</Nm>
7      <PstlAdr>
8          <AdrLine>NOTPROVIDED</AdrLine>
9      </PstlAdr>
10     <DbtrAcct>
11         <Id>
12             <Othr>
13                 <Id>123456789</Id>
14             </Othr>
15         </Id>
16     </DbtrAcct>
```

If the sender does not provide any value for EndToEndId inbound; string 'NOTPROVIDED' will be populated in the outbound MX for EndToEndId.

### 1.3 | Population of invalid BIC to Identifier (ID) field

If the sender provides only an invalid/unpublished BIC with no other information like Name, Address; it maps the invalid/unpublished BIC (UNPUBLISHED BIC) to an account number ID and not a BIC field.

Example:

```
1  FED Inbound: Unpublished BIC is provided for Debtor Agent
2      (5000)ABC XXXX*
3      ABC INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS LLC*
4      (5100)UNPUBLISHED BIC*
5
6  Outbound
7      <DbtrAgtAcct>
8          <Id>
9              <Othr>
10                 <Id>UNPUBLISHED BIC</Id>
11                 </Othr>
12             </Id>
13         </DbtrAgtAcct>
14
15 CHIP Inbound: Unpublished BIC is provided for Debtor Agent
16     |502|ACC9999*
17     NAME SURNAME JR*
18     ADDRESS*
19     |512|UNPUBLISHED BIC*
20
21 Outbound
22     <DbtrAgtAcct>
23         <Id>
24             <Othr>
25                 <Id>UNPUBLISHED BIC</Id>
26                 </Othr>
27             </Id>
28     </DbtrAgtAcct>
```

## 1.4 | Population of Unpublished BIC in MX message

For example, if a message is received from an unpublished BIC (CHASGB2LWSS) into a published BIC CHASLULX for further credit, the unpublished BIC will be populated in outbound MX message. This is in line with the Swift requirement / guidelines for MX messages to pass on all information possible. Now when this message is translated to MT, the information may get mapped to a Tag:

- Since there were limited fields in MT, not all information that was received was passed on, hence unpublished BIC was not send in the outbound MT
- With introduction of ISO and per guidance from Swift to send all available information in MX, this change was made and unpublished BIC was sent in appropriate field
- The Sender BIC is still a published BIC (CHASLULXXX), which should not cause any issue at receiver while receiving it

## 1.5 | Error while converting MX message to MT using Swift translator due to “NOTPROVIDED” in DebtorAgent element

This is beyond the control of receiver of such message. It is down to the quality of data received on the inbound instructions and the formatting / translation rules that Swift provides.

For an example where in, the inbound message had only an unpublished BIC in Tag52A, with no other data :52A:UNPUBLISHED BIC

The format of Tag 52A as per Swift is as below

MT 103 Field Specifications

11. Field 52a: Ordering Institution

**FORMAT**

Option A	[/1!a]/[34x]	(Party Identifier)
	4!a2!a2!c[3!c]	(Identifier Code)

The first line of Tag52A has to be an account number and gets mapped to Debtor Agent account number in outbound message. The data received in inbound had unpublished BIC 'UNPUBLISHED BIC' and got mapped to Debtor Agent Account/ID field in outbound pacs.008.

Example:

```
1      <DbtrAgtAcct>
2          <Id>
3              <Othr>
4                  <Id>UNPUBLISHED BIC</Id>
5              </Othr>
6          </Id>
7      </DbtrAgtAcct>
```

The second line of Tag52A has to be a BIC. Since the second line of Tag52A had no data, NOTPROVIDED was mapped in the outbound pacs.008 as shown below:

```
1      <DbtrAgt>
2          <FinInstnId>
3              <Nm>NOTPROVIDED</Nm>
4          <PstlAdr>
5              <AdrLine>NOTPROVIDED</AdrLine>
6          </PstlAdr>
7          </FinInstnId>
8      </DbtrAgt>
```

This is applicable for mandatory parties in MX like Debtor, Debtor Agent, Creditor, Creditor Agent.

## 1.6 | Use of '1/' at start of 'Name' received in MT message

The format of Tag59F allow identification of the data populated in the Tag using '1/', '2/', '3/... While transmitting the information in MX message, '1/' from Name needs to be removed. However, usage of '2/', '3/' is allowed in MX.

Example:

```
1      Data received in MT
2      :59F:/9999XXXX9999
3      1/NAME MIDDLE NAME
4      2/ADDRESS LINE 1 ADDRESS LINE 1
5      2/ADDRESS LINE 2
6      3/AA/XXXXXX
7
8      Data in Outbound MX
9      <CdtTrfTxInf>
10     <Cdtr>
11         <Nm>NAME MIDDLE NAME</Nm>
12         <PstlAdr>
13             <AdrLine>2/ADDRESS LINE 1 ADDRESS LINE 1</AdrLine>
14             <AdrLine>2/ADDRESS LINE 2</AdrLine>
15             <AdrLine>3/AA/XXXXXX</AdrLine>
16         </PstlAdr>
17     </Cdtr>
18 </CdtTrfTxInf>
```

## 1.7 | Part of Creditor name at the end received in MT message, is reflected in the Creditor Address in the MX message

### Format of Tag59 Options and Usage Guidelines

Tag 59 no letter option [/34x]

4\*35x

(Account)

(Name and Address)

Since technically there is no way of knowing when Name stops on line 3 and Address starts on the inbound MT, the entire line 3 and onwards of Tag59 is considered as Address while creating outbound MX.

So, the line 1 is considered as account, line 2 considered as Name and the rest of lines starting line 3 is considered as Address.

#### Example:

```
1      Data received in MT
2      :59:/111110161111
3      ABCD EF GH IJKL MNO PQRS TUVWXYZA B
4      CDE NAM
5      111 DUMMY NAMEE LAST, NAMEE, VIETN
6      AM
7
8      Date mapped in Outbound MX
9      <CdtTrfTxInf>
10     <Cdtr>
11         <Nm>ABCD EF GH IJKL MNO PQRS TUVWXYZA B</Nm>
12     <PstlAdr>
13         <AdrLine>CDE NAM</AdrLine>
14         <AdrLine>111 DUMMY NAMEE LAST, NAMEE, VIETN</AdrLine>
15         <AdrLine>AM</AdrLine>
16     </PstlAdr>
17 </Cdtr>
18 </CdtTrfTxInf>
```

## 1.8 | Incorrect format of MX message causing unsuccessful parsing

The sample doesn't conform to ISO 20022 schema hence the message wasn't parsed successfully and was rejected.

Extract sample:

```
1 <DOCUMENT XMLNS="URN:ISO:STD:ISO:20022:TECH:XSD:PACS.008.001.08">
2 <FITOFICSTMRCDDTRF>
3 <GRPHDR>
4 <MSGID>20230320AAA11111</MSGID>
5 <CREDTTM>2023-03-20T16:05:49.000+01:00</CREDTTM>
6 <NBOFTXS>1</NBOFTXS>
7 <STTLMINF><STTLMMTD>INDA</STTLMMTD>
8 <STTLMACCT><ID><OTHR><ID>3XXX02XXX4XX1</ID></OTHR></ID></STTLMACCT>
9 </STTLMINF></GRPHDR><CDTRFTXINF><PMTID><INSTRID>20230320AAA11111</INSTRID><ENDTOENDID>
```

In message above the element name is populated as: <DOCUMENT>

Correct XML usage should be: <Document>

Below is the guideline provided by Swift on this scenario. Please refer to the Swift CBPR+ user handbook published on Swift.com for further details.

### MX naming conventions

There are some generic naming rules that apply to most items in the database.

- The names of all items in the database use the upper CamelCase convention, as follows:
  - Each word starts with a capital letter
  - There are no white spaces between words
- A name may be made up of multiple words, each consisting of alphanumeric characters
- Words use British English vocabulary
- All names must start with an alphabetic character
- All characters that follow the first characters must be letters or numbers

Example of a Street Name element: <StrtNm>Oxford Street</StrtNm>

0100 010 0  
0 001010 11  
01 01  
100 1101 01  
101

## SECTION TWO

# Data population

Jesus De Lara, J.P. Morgan's ISO Head of Business Readiness & Commercialization, has seen firsthand how ISO 20022 has revolutionized the payments scenery by not only improving data quality and reducing the amount of errors in the banking chain, but also by making transactions faster, more efficient and secure. But he says before those benefits can be realized, it's vital that users work through the issues and questions during the migration process, many of which are related to how data is populated within messages. Given the large investment that must be made as part of the adoption, it is worthwhile to study those who have already done it to ensure the best possible data results.

To Jesus, the up-front struggle is worth the payoff in the long run.



**Jesus De Lara**

ISO Head of Business Readiness  
and Commercialization

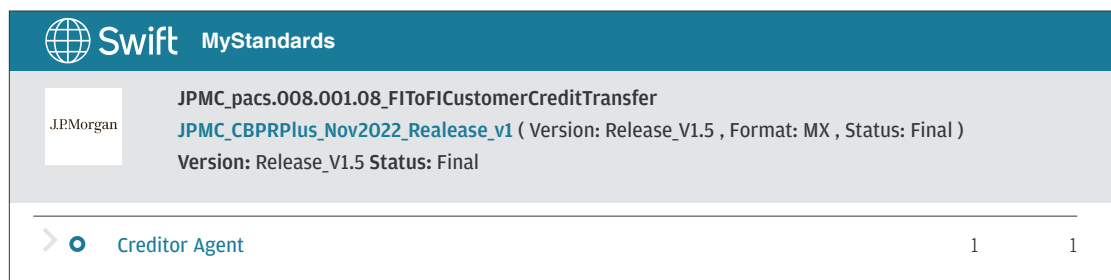
J.P. Morgan Payments

*“We are all taking part in banking history where we are collectively working on building a cohesive payments ecosystem with many benefits to arise in the months and years to follow.”*



## 2.1 | CreditorAgent in MX message gets mapped to Tag57 when converted to MT, creates a scenario where value of both the receiver BIC and Tag57 is same

- Comparison with MT messages sent earlier: In MT, if receiver of the message was same as the creditor agent, the practice was to not populate Tag57 even though if populated shouldn't have caused an issue
- In MX, CreditorAgent party is mandatory, hence it is populated. When the MX message is converted to MT, Tag57 gets populated
- Below is snippet published in schema. Please refer the Swift CBPR+ schema published on Swift.com for further details



The screenshot shows the Swift MyStandards interface. At the top, there is a header with the Swift logo and 'MyStandards'. Below this, there is a message header section with the following text: 'JPMC\_pacs.008.001.08\_FIToFICustomerCreditTransfer', 'JPMC\_CBPRPlus\_Nov2022\_Release\_v1 ( Version: Release\_V1.5 , Format: MX , Status: Final )', and 'Version: Release\_V1.5 Status: Final'. Below the header, there is a table with one row: '> Creditor Agent' with '1' in the second column and '1' in the third column.

To avoid issues with this scenario in translated MT, we encourage clients to adopt MX at the earliest opportunity.

## 2.2 | Use of Transaction Id (TxnId) in pacs.008 message

The field <TxId></TxId> is an optional but valid field in a pacs.008 message. The population of this tag is allowable from a schema perspective and shouldn't cause an issue at receiver end if they are processing native MX. However, when the MX containing <TxId></TxId> is translated to MT, an error occurs. To prevent this, we would encourage to adopt MX at the earliest opportunity.

## 2.3 | Use of enhanced data post ISO migration

The current Swift Payments Market Practice Group industry guidance is to not initiate enhanced data before November 2023.

## 2.4 | Use of MT199 in case enhanced data received is truncated

From J.P. Morgan perspective, if an MX message is received with enhanced data, we would simply pass this information along in the outbound MX message. If we have to send into an Market Infrastructure that is still on MT then following Swift guidance pertaining to translation rules, we map as much as possible to tag 70 for a MT103 or tag 72 for a MT202. If the data gets truncated while populating in MT, we highlight this with a + symbol at the end of the data to make the Receiver aware of dropped information. Receiver can then request the truncated data from J.P. Morgan and we would provide it using MT199.

## 2.5 | Use Distinguished Names (DN) equivalents

Distinguished Names (DN) are equivalent to BICs and used for technical addressing the header of the ISO messages. J.P. Morgan uses DN as we can't send and receive MX messages without them.

## 2.6 | Population of Instructed Reimbursement Agent BIC and Instructed Reimbursement Agent Account

Definition of Instructed Reimbursement Agent Account

Unambiguous identification of the account of the instructed reimbursement agent account at its servicing agent in the payment chain.

Unique and unambiguous identification for the account between the account owner and the account servicer.

Definition of Instructed Reimbursement Agent

Code allocated to a financial institution by the ISO 9362 Registration Authority as described in ISO 9362 "Banking - Banking telecommunication messages - Business identifier code (BIC)".

Both Instructed Reimbursement Agent BIC and Instructed Reimbursement Agent Account can be populated in the MX message. When the MX message is converted to MT format, the converted MT will populate both the BIC and account to Tag54 as below.

:54A:/0123456789

**BICCODE8**

## 2.7 | Ordering Party has only the account number and BIC populated but Name and Address doesn't get populated in translated MT message

The MX message had Name, Address, BIC and account number populated as shown below:

Example:

```
1      <Dbtr>
2          <Nm>NAME OF THE DEBTOR</Nm>
3          <PstlAdr>
4              <AdrLine>ADDRESS LINE1 OF THE DEBTOR</AdrLine>
5              <AdrLine>ADDRESS LINE2 OF THE DEBTOR</AdrLine>
6              <AdrLine>NEW YORK NY PINCODE US</AdrLine>
7          </PstlAdr>
8          <Id>
9              <OrgId>
10                 <AnyBIC>BICCODE8</AnyBIC>
11             </OrgId>
12         </Id>
13     </Dbtr>
14     <DbtrAcct>
15         <Id>
16             <Othr>
17                 <Id>12345678</Id>
18             </Othr>
19         </Id>
20     </DbtrAcct>
```

However, when the receiver of the MX message is translating to MT, it potentially translates as shown below with only Account number and BIC as if BIC is present, it will take preference. Other information related to Name and Address doesn't get populated on the translated MT.

```
:50A:/0123456789
BICCODE8
```

00101 001010  
101 00 100  
01 0110  
0011 001010  
00 01 0  
01

### SECTION THREE

# General ISO 20022 topics

“ISO 20022 is a generational change – probably the largest change in Payments most of us will see in our career,” says Ciaran Byrne, Head of Global Clearing Product & Transformation at J.P. Morgan.



**Ciaran Byrne**

Head of Global Clearing  
Product & Transformation

J.P. Morgan Payments

*“ISO 20022 should strengthen operational resiliency in payments, enhance straight-through processing, and make the application of sanctions more efficient. However many more of the new standard’s ramifications dwell in the realm of the theoretical, the possible, and the uncertain.”*

As we learn more about how ISO works, together we discover what it can accomplish. This unknown played itself out in the first 120 days of going live, as a wide range of additional questions and challenges arose. Some of these were anticipated, others were complete surprises. Regardless of their readiness, financial institutions should be prepared for the range of complication that can arise and the tested solutions to resolve them. “Together we can navigate what may arise and discover new opportunities for efficiency, transparency and innovation,” Byrne says.

### 3.1 | Repeated use of Dbtr, DbtrAgt, CdtrAgt and Cdtr elements in pacs.009 Cov message

The reason for repeat of mentioned elements in pacs.009 Cov message is due to its format. One set of elements contain information re pacs.009 Cover (sequence A in MT202 Cov) and the other regarding direct pacs.008 message (sequence B). However, the values in the elements will be different.

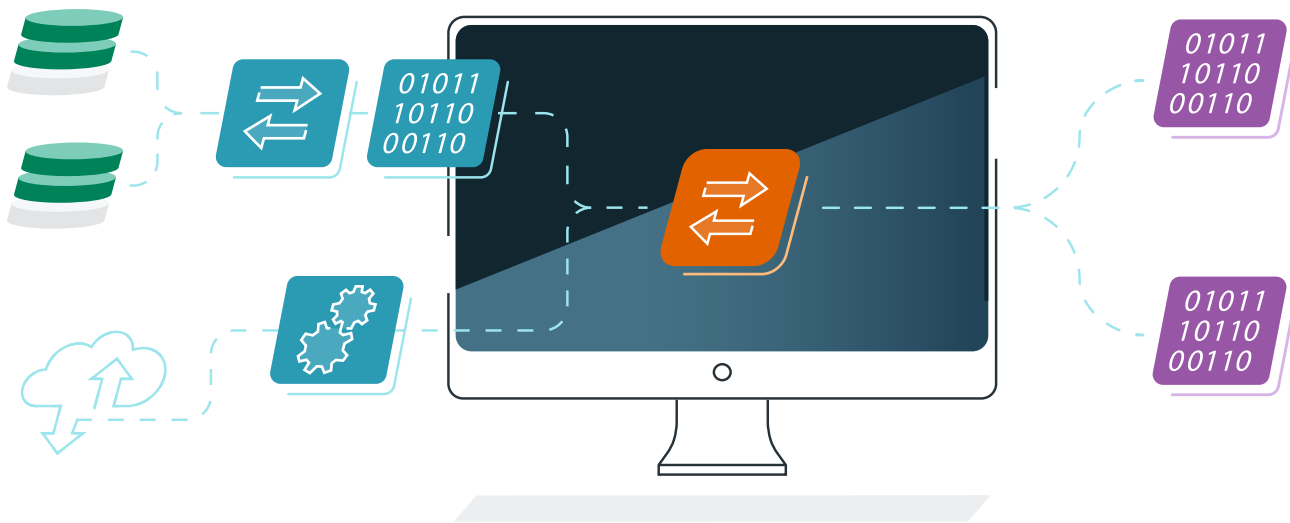
### 3.2 | Rules for populating Instruction identification, Business Message Identifier in the BAH & Message Identification in the Group Header

Business Message Identifier of the BAH must contain value same as that of Message Identification element from the Group Header of the underlying message. However, Instruction ID is point to point, as assigned by an instructing party for an instructed party, to unambiguously identify the instruction.

Sometimes all the below fields may have same value when translating from an MT103 to pacs.008, as Tag20 (senders reference) from MT maps to:

- Business message identifier of the BAH
- Message Identification of the group header
- Instruction identification

But instruction Id doesn't always have to be the same as the other two.



### 3.3 | Data to be populated in certain elements when Direct pacs.008 is sent to 11 digit BIC (branch) and Cover pacs.009 COV to 8 digit BIC (Head Office (HO))

The direct pacs.008 to be sent to 11-digit BIC (branch) with the following details.

Example:

```
1      <GrpHdr>
2          <SttlmInf>
3              <SttlmMtd>COVE</SttlmMtd>
4              <InstdRmbrsmntAgt>
5                  <FinInstnId>
6                      <BICFI>BICCODE8</BICFI>
7                  </FinInstnId>
8              </InstdRmbrsmntAgt>
9              <InstdRmbrsmntAgtAcct>
10                 <Id>
11                     <Othr>
12                         <Id>BICCODE8</Id>
13                     </Othr>
14                 </Id>
15             </InstdRmbrsmntAgtAcct>
16         </SttlmInf>
17     </GrpHdr>
```

19 **The cover pacs.009 COV message to be send to 8 digit BIC (Head Office (HO)) with following details**

```
20     <GrpHdr>
21         <SttlmInf>
22             <SttlmMtd>INGA</SttlmMtd>
23         </SttlmInf>
24     </GrpHdr>
25     <CdtTrfTxInf>
26         <Cdtr>
27             <FinInstnId>
28                 <BICFI>BICCODE11XX</BICFI>
29             </FinInstnId>
30         </Cdtr>
31     </CdtTrfTxInf>
```

### 3.4 | Correct value of EndtoEnd Id in pacs.009 messages used as Cover

The EndToEnd Id (/Document/FICdtTrf/CdtTrfTxInf/PmtId/EndToEndId) of pacs.009 Cov message should be the same as the Instruction ID (/Document/FIToFICstmrCdtTrf/CdtTrfTxInf/PmtId/InstrId) of Direct pacs.008 message.

Extract from Swift guidelines as published on Swift.com: In the pacs.009 COV, the EndToEndId identification should transport the instruction identification of the underlying pacs.008.

If pacs.009CORE is used to cover pacs.009ADV, the EndToEndId identification should transport the instruction identification of the underlying pacs.009 ADV.



**Nikhil Dalal**

CBPR+ Global Product Lead

J.P. Morgan Payments

*“Implementation of ISO 20022 for cross-border payments achieves basis for critical standardization globally. With use of structured data elements, especially address, it will help the industry meet their regulatory requirement more efficiently. We at J.P. Morgan are committed to maximizing the benefits that can be derived from ISO and in turn add value to our clients.”*

### 3.5 | Use of Clearing Member ID and BIC in CreditorAgent element

In a scenario where Clearing Member ID (example ABA ID) is provided without Name & Address or BIC, Swift will still accept the message. It would work even if just the BIC is provided in the BICFI data element without Clearing Member ID. The CBPR+ schema published have details of all the rules.

The below provided examples will work fine:

```
1      <CdtrAgt>
2          <FinInstnId>
3              <ClrSysMmbld>
4                  <ClrSysId>
5                      <Cd>USABA</Cd>
6                  </ClrSysId>
7              <Mmbld>021000021</Mmbld>
8          </ClrSysMmbld>
9          <Nm>JP MORGAN CHASE BANK</Nm>
10         <PstlAdr>
11             <AdrLine>ABC, CDE, EFG</AdrLine>
12         </PstlAdr>
13     </FinInstnId>
14 </CdtrAgt>
OR
15 <CdtrAgt>
16     <FinInstnId>
17         <BICFI>CHASUS33</BICFI>
18     </FinInstnId>
19 </CdtrAgt>
```

The Clearing Member ID should be provided without using double slash (//), as double slash was used for MT formatting. Similarly, BIC should never be preceded with double slash.



### 3.6 | Swift rule states Name & Address not allowed when BIC is provided for Debtor / Creditor

Defined schemas and rules outlined by Swift:

1. “CBPR\_Debtor\_BIC\_Presence\_TextualRule” which states that “If Any BIC is Present, then (Name and Postal Address) is NOT allowed (Other elements remain optional) - However, in case of conflicting information, AnyBIC will always take precedence”
2. “CBPR\_Creditor\_BIC\_Presence\_TextualRule” which states that “If Any BIC is present, then (Name and Postal Address) is NOT allowed (other elements remain optional) - However, in case of conflicting information, AnyBIC will always take precedence.”

These defined schemas are textual rules and not formal rules. While textual rule is more of a suggestion, a formal rule is mandatory to abide else messages will fail validation in Swift. So, adding a BIC along with name and address is allowed in MX message and processing the messages native will not create an issue.

Within CBPR+ Usage Guideline specification the rules dedicate to CBPR+ are often described as:

**Formal Rules** which are validated on the network, these are identified by the word Rule appended to the rule description. For example: “CBPR\_Party\_Name\_Any\_BIC\_FormalRule”

**Textual Rules** which are not validated on the network, these are identified by with the word TextualRule appended to the rule description. For example: “CBPR\_Agent\_Option\_1\_TextualRule”

**Guideline Rules** which provide recommended best practice, these are identified by the word Guideline appended to the rule description. For example: “CBPR\_Purpose\_Guideline”

### 3.7 | Swift approved external code word set

Supported values are a set of values that certain data elements within the usage guidelines reference. If a value is not in the list then it is not allowed in Swift messages. They are maintained by ISO and can be updated on a quarterly basis. Example: the service level code data element of the pacs.008 and pacs.009 only supports values from the ExternalServiceLevel1Code set, e.g., value G001 is allowed - Tracked Customer Credit Transfer - needed for Swift gpi tracking. Information pertaining to Swift external codes can be obtained via the following link: <https://www.iso20022.org/>.

### 3.8 | Use of settlement account in pacs.008 and pacs.009 serial payment messages

Account number populated in settlement account field will help the receiver of the message to identify the account that was credited/debited by the previous agent bank. Below is the structure of Settlement Account published in schema. Please refer the Swift CBPR+ schema published on Swift.com for further details.

▼ ● Settlement Information	1	1
> ☰ Settlement Method	1	1
▼ ● Settlement Account	0	1
> ☰ Identification	1	1
▼ ● IBAN	1	1
▼ ● Other	1	1
● Identification	1	1

The Settlement Method element within the Group Header Settlement Information, includes one of the embedded codes to indicate how the payment message will be settled. The Settlement Method element in the pacs message allows a choice of an embedded code.

- **INDA** indicate this Customer Credit Transfer will be settlement by the Instructed Agent (as the Account Servicing Institution) The account held at the Instructed Agent may captured in the dedicated Settlement Account element.
- **INGA** indicate this Customer Credit Transfer has already been settlement by the Instructing Agent, who has credited the Account they service for the Instructed Agent (as an Account Owner). The account held by the Instructed Agent with the Instructing Agent may captured in the dedicated Settlement Account element.
- **COVE** indicate this Customer Credit Transfer will be settlement using a covering pacs.009 (COV). The Agents being used in the covering payment to reimburse the Instructed Agent can be provided in the dedicated Reimbursement Agent elements. This allows the Instructed Agent to identify the debit account on their books from the Reimbursement Agent account or look up the account related to the reimbursement agent.

## Example:

```
1      <SttlmInf>
2          <SttlmMtd>INDA</SttlmMtd>
3          <SttlmAcct>
4              <Id>
5                  <Othr>
6                      <Id>ACCOUNTNUMBER</Id>
7                  </Othr>
8              </Id>
9          </SttlmAcct>
10     </SttlmInf>
```

### 3.9 | Special characters allowed and list of elements allowed in MX messages

Below is the guideline provided by Swift on usage of special characters. Please refer the Swift CBPR+ user handbook published on Swift.com for further details.

#### Character Set

All SWIFT ISO MX message elements (fields) which are defined (by data Type) as text are restricted to FIN X Characters:

**a-z A-Z 0-9 / - ? . , ' + .**

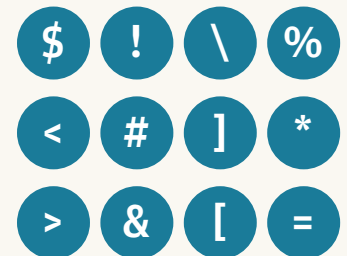
Special characters are additionally allowed in:

- All party (agents and non-agents) Name and Address elements
- The Related Remittance Information element
- The Remittance Information (structured & unstructured) element
- The Email Address where included as part of a Proxy elements
- City of Birth and Province of Birth elements nested in Private Identification

List of special characters:  
**!#&%\*^\_{}~";@[\\]\$ > <**

Currencies in the payments should be expressed in ISO Currency Codes only (3-Characters, e.g. EUR)

Translation of any special character: **!#&%\*^\_{}~";@[\\]\$ > <** into MT messages will be represented by a **.** (**Full Stop**)



**Note:** While ISO 20022 base standards support non-Latin characters, CBPR+ will only support Latin characters in the initial services implementation.

Chart provided via Swift User Guide. Available on swift.com.

### 3.10 | MX messages being NACKed by Swift

To prevent MX messages being NACKed by Swift, the following guidelines are recommended:

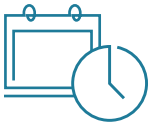
1. Do not use duplicate UETR
2. Ensure all mandatory elements and fields in a given element are populated
3. Ensure only Swift allowed special characters are used
4. Ensure special characters are used only in the fields where they are allowed
5. Swift schemas and guidelines published on Swift.com must be followed

### 3.11 | Interbank Settlement Date format

The valid format that meets the dateTime format according to the Swift schema definition is “...T09:25:24.161-05:00”with extra 3 digit seconds.

#### Date and DateTime

Two common elements in ISO 20022 messages are **Date** and **DateTime**.



CPBR+ usage guidelines **DateTime** elements mandate the time zone that the time represents as an offset against Universal Time Coordinated (UTC):

Local time with UTC offset `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.sss+/-hh:mm`

For example: `2002-10-10T12:00:00-05:00` (noon/midday on 10 October 2002, Central Daylight Savings Time as well as Eastern Standard Time in the U.S.). Note - milliseconds are optional.



The ISO 20022 **Date** elements allow the date to include an offset. As a data model, shared by other business domains, an offset can provide great business clarify, such as something expiring at the end of a business date. However, in payments such a date offset provides little business value, whereby should an offset be included with the date, this offset should be ignored.

### 3.12 | CLSTime

Either CLSTime element is to be populated Or /CLSTIME/ codeword can be added in Instructions For Next Agent information.

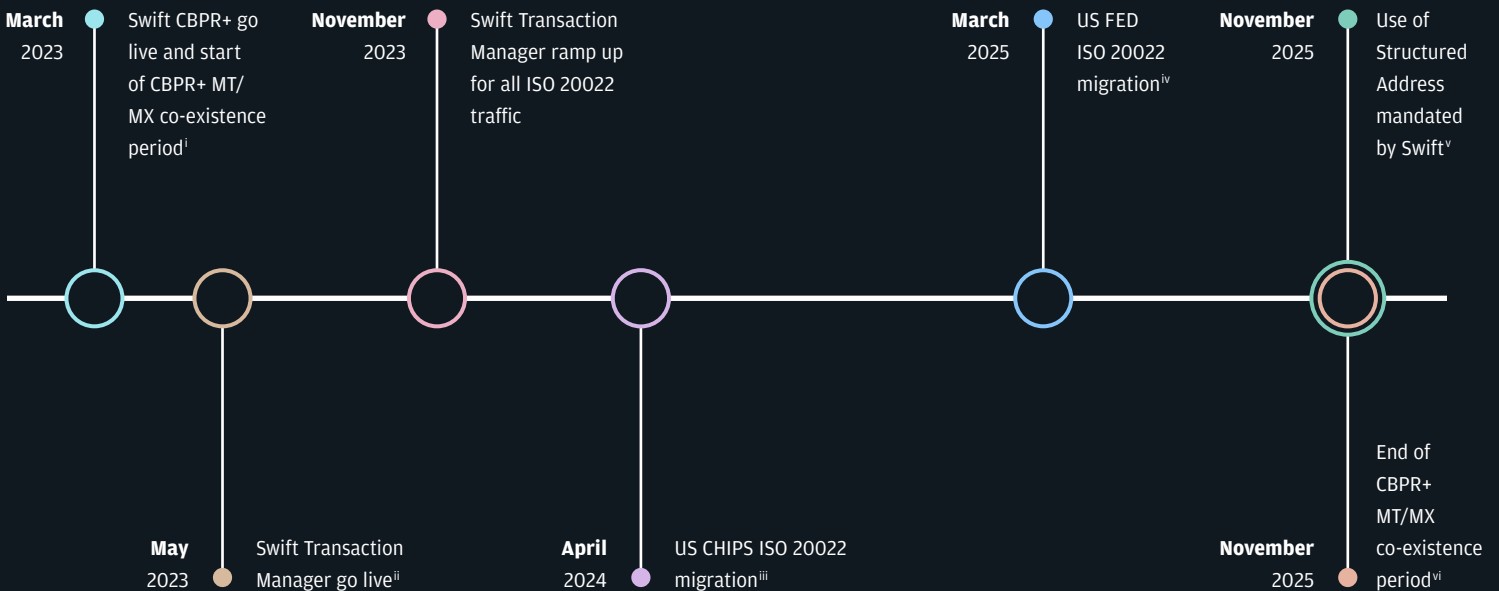
SttlmTmReq – is a parent data element that does not get populated in the ISO / MX message.

The CLSTime must be expressed in CET as per the data element definition. Below is a snippet published in schema. Please refer the Swift CBPR+ schema published on Swift.com for further details.

CLS Time
<b>Definition</b>
Time by which the amount of money must be credited, with confirmation, to the CLS Bank's account at the central bank. Usage: Time must be expressed in Central European Time (CET).

Please note that for those who are not ready to send pacs.009 and CLSTime, J.P. Morgan will continue to accept MT202s for CLS nostro payments until November 2025.

### Key ISO 20022 Migration Dates



<sup>i</sup> <https://www.swift.com/news-events/news/iso-20022-bytes-payments-final-countdown-cbpr-go-live-has-started>

<sup>ii</sup> <https://www.swift.com/about-us/our-future/swift-platform-evolution/enhanced-swift-platform-payments/whats-timeline-introducing-transaction-management-capabilities>

<sup>iii</sup> <https://www.jpmmorgan.com/payments/client-resource-center/iso-20022-migration>

<sup>iv</sup> <https://www.jpmmorgan.com/payments/client-resource-center/iso-20022-migration>

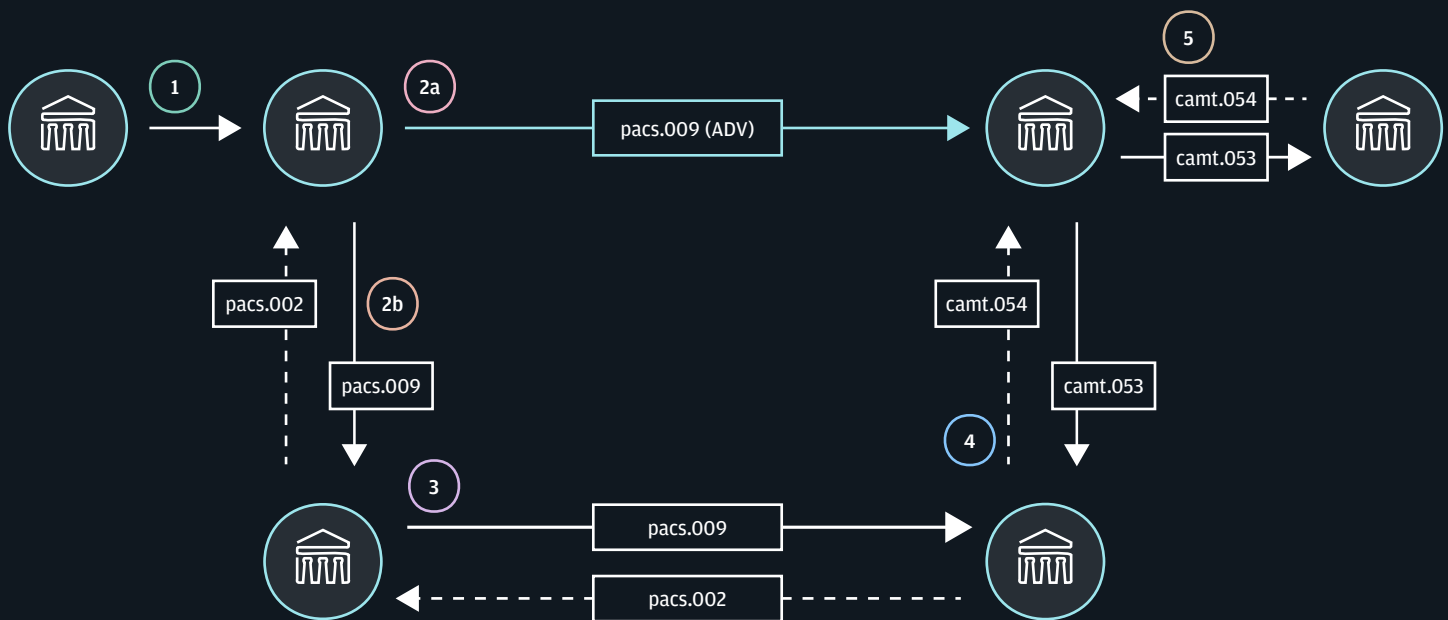
<sup>v</sup> <https://www.swift.com/swift-resource/234447/download?language=en>, page 3

<sup>vi</sup> <https://www.swift.com/standards/iso-20022/iso-20022-payments-financial-institutions>

### 3.13 | Usage of pacs.009Adv and pacs.009Core for direct and cover payment messages

Prior to ISO there would have been cases with message flow where J.P Morgan would send an MT202 “direct” with an MT202 core as a “cover”. So direct and cover but with 2 MT202 messages. This has been recognized in ISO with the pacs.009Adv as the direct and the pacs.009Core as the Cover. See extract from the CBPR+ UHB below. The pacs.009 adv is pre advising the funds via the cover flow. Below is the guideline provided by Swift on this scenario. Please refer the Swift CBPR+ user handbook published on Swift.com for further details.

#### High Level Financial Institution Credit Transfer (pacs.009) pre-advised using pacs.009 (advice)



**1**  
Debtor initiates a payment instruction to the Debtor Agent.

**2b**  
In parallel the Debtor Agent (B) initiates a payment to credit the account of Agent (E) as the creditor in the pacs.009 settlement message.

**4**  
Agent D credits the account of Agent E and should provide a notification e.g. credit notification (camt.054) in addition to customer statement (camt.053)

**2a**  
Debtor Agent (B) provided a notification to Creditor Agent (E) using a pacs.009 advice to indicate a pre-advise and provides the related payment details (in step 26). This provides Agent E the ability to take the payment amount into their position, particularly where final settlement in step 5 occur after their business day (i.e. time zone differences between the various Agent in the payment chain).

**3**  
Agent C processes the payment on to Agent D.

**5**  
Agent E receives the payment and credits the account of Agent F as the Creditor, and may optionally provide a notification e.g. credit notification.

**Note:** the pacs.009 ADV only operates in a direct advice message to the Creditor Agent (Agent E above) with the pacs.009 used to settle this Agent.

### 3.14 | Use of code words PRIORITY, REBATE agreement in MT202 message with the code word DEDUCT in field 72

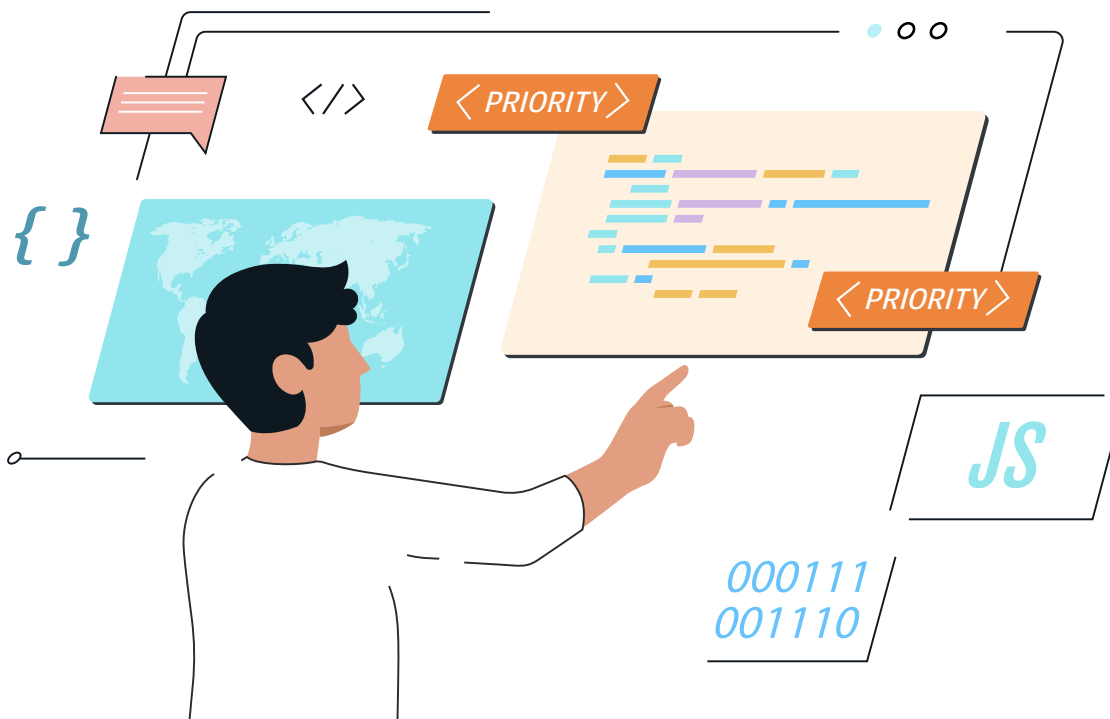
Below is the logic to use /DEDUCT/ as a code word in pacs.009 that the client would send to J.P. Morgan.

/InstrForNxtAgt/InstrInf: This data element can be used for a number of specific JPMC services which can be specified with only a codeword and not data in a similar way to tag72 in an MT202. If this data element is used, then do not replicate the proprietary option of service level. The information below has been added to help with understanding how to correctly format these codewords in the new MX message types.

Additional information as follows:

- A single codeword with “/” at the start and finish and not followed by any text, e.g. /DEDUCT/
- Multiple codewords are allowed either on a single occurrence (e.g. /DEDUCT/ /PRIORITY/) or separate occurrences of the data element (APAC only on separate occurrences of the data element is allowed)
- A codeword immediately followed by a value, e.g. /TIMED/HHMM (i.e. /TIMED/0730)
- Free format text is allowed

This and information for all the code words in general is available in J.P. Morgan’s published schemas which are available on MyStandards at [swift.com](https://www.swift.com).



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