

Attendees

Mario Reichel	CGI-MP Non-FI Co-Convener, PPI
Mike Pawlisz	CGI-MP FI Co-Convener, J.P. Morgan
Kerstin Schoenwitz	WG1 Facilitator, Deutsche Bank
William Porto	WG2 Facilitator, J.P. Morgan
Peter Noonan	WG3 Facilitator, Electrolux
Hubert Rappold	WG4 Facilitator, Nomentia
Bridget Meyer	WG5 Facilitator, Redbridge
Paula Roels	Payments Market Practice Group, Deutsche Bank
Dominik Vogel	Payments Market Practice Group, UBS
Kiyono Hasaka	Global Standards Implementation, SWIFT
Alina Rapan	pay.uk
Anett Rau	TIS
Annemarie Bona	ION Group
Cao William	SAP
Carsten Pedersen	Nordea
Chandan Kandula	Lloyds Bank
Christiaan van Willigen	ING Bank
Christos Kiosses	Serrala
Clayton Royal	HCL
Dave Hardingham	First National Bank
Dave Piechowski	Microsoft
François Lemaire	Biotos
Frank Rebmann	PPI Suisse
Gherri D'Innocenzo	Siemens
Hervé Postic	UTSIT Group
Holger Kirschbaum	Swiss Re
Hubert Gogniat	Finastra
Isak Penttila	Payments Canada
Jatinder Virdee	ION Group
Johann Lee	Merck Group
Jonas Löhr	PPI Suisse
Jörg Woellmer	Commerzbank
Justyna Senderek-Ferreira	Credit-Suisse
Kamalraj KOTIAN	HSBC
Karyna-A Hutarovich	Deutsche Bank
Klaus Hukriede	Storck
Kristi Nesheim	Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
LE GOFF Sandrine	BNP Paribas
Lisa Hays	Bank of New York Mellon
Lotfi AMADDOUNE	Société Générale
Ludger Niehaus	Citi
MARCO BORELLA	Intesa Sanpaolo
Mark Sutton	Zanders
Mark Prayel	Lloyds Bank
Mark Tiggas	Accredited Standards Committee X9
Martin Walder	SIX Interbank Clearing
Matthias Riegel	SAP
Michael VANDER ELST	BNP Paribas
Michel FERNANDEZ	Société Générale
Mohamed Grofti	IBM
Moya Correia Francisco Manuel	Grupo Santander
Myles Houghton	pay.uk
Patti Ritter	Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis
Petar Karagyozov	TIS
Petra Kessner	Bank of America
Pierre Bouleau	CM CIC
Rajesh Dhiman	ANZ
Regina Deisemann	Vorwerk
Ryosuke Sakai	Mizuho Bank



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Santhosh-A Sridharan	Deutsche Bank
Sean Mouton	ABSA
Sergio Ortega	J.P. Morgan
Thomas Baumann	ZVEXPERT
Volker Heinze	UNIFITS
Volker Oppermann	UniCredit Bank
XIAO-LECRAS Ding	Société Générale
Yoko Tokumoto	NTT DATA Luweave Corporation
Call-in numbers	2 people without name – pls advise

Agenda

1. Welcome Address
2. Working Group Updates
3. ISO 2022 Payments Migration and Interoperability Considerations for the Global Community
4. Q&A
5. CGI-MP Members Update
6. API Discussion Update
7. Closing of the Plenary

1. Welcome Address by Mario Reichel, Non-FI Co-Convener, PPI

Mario opened the 36th Plenary and welcomed the CGI-MP members, working group leads and distinguished guests to the session (69 attendees in total). He shared the proverb “When the winds of change blow, some people build walls and others build windmills”¹ as we live in a time of change, we see the global adoption of ISO 2022 in the payment markets. He announced and welcomed Mike Pawlisz who succeeded Petra Kessner as the next Co-Convener for Financial Institutions.

2. Working Group Updates

2.1 WG 4 electronic Bank Account Management

The WG 4 facilitator Hubert provided a brief update on his sub-group best-practice approach for corporates to document an eBAM best practice guide to be completed in Dec 2022. He welcomed CGI members of banks and software vendors to take part in the market survey on eBAM readiness and maturity levels and the results of the survey will be included in the best practice guide.

Another subgroup led by Lior & Alwin worked on bank-harmonization of the acmt messages based on the message implementation guides and examples collected from various banks. The group will draft a common implementation guide for information requests, reporting and changing of mandates by Dec 2022. Followed by account opening, closing and changing messages to clarify how to use the message fields and how to attach supporting docs.

Action: CGI-MP members who wish to take part in the eBAM survey are invited to share information with Hubert and his subgroups.

¹ Found this proverb translated into Japanese 「風が吹けば、壁を築く者もいれば、風車を創る者もいる」



2.2 WG 1 Credit Transfer and Payment Status Report

The WG 1 facilitator Kerstin updated her group activities on the new ISO 2019 version usage guidelines for x-border and high value payments to be in sync to the upcoming bank migration. Due to some factors, her group decided to postpone planned implementation of the ISO 2019 usage guidelines from Nov 2022 to Nov 2023 which fits with the timeline of SEPA EPC guidelines. Some of her market practice work completed and ongoing are as follows:

- Documented the upcoming ISO migration impact for the pain version 03 and how to transition into the new version 09. Banks are advised to move away from unstructured info and digest the structured, rich data to support corporate payments, domestic payment types and specs as reflected in Appendix B
- Finalized a common Usage Guidelines for camt.055 payment cancellation request message and she thanked her subgroup led by Annemarie who continues to work on the cancellation response camt.029
- Supported and agreed with the working group of Japanese banks to use supplementary data for multiple FX information within the pain.001 which is now moved to the ISO approval request.
- Worked on the regulatory information data taken from the corporates and use the dedicated fields and migrate away from unstructured payment details. Also the regulatory codes are checked with the available data at SWIFT to get the best input. Next step is to discuss with the CBPR+ group on the dedicated fields in the interbank space for the end to end usage

In the next few months, her group will continue to update Appendix B country specs and publish version 1.1 of the pain.001 and 002 usage guidelines reflecting some changes mainly on the recent regulatory information on MyStandards by Nov 2022.

Action: WG 1 to review Appendix B and publish version 1.1 of the Usage Guidelines on MyStandards by end Nov 2022

Weekly webinars facilitated by Kerstin, normally on Wednesdays at 2PM CET; 8PM Singapore. We welcome your active participation.

2.3 WG 2 Cash Management Reporting

William Porto introduced his working group 2 which follows working group 1 on the payment initiation which is reported on cash management reporting (camt). His group has further harmonized and simplified the camt guidelines by reviewing the camt version 2 and adopting new models of camt version 8. Some of his working group achievements are below:

- Refined the use cases to cover an entire lineage of the transactions from initiation in a pain.001 into the settlement transaction pacs.008 and then booked by the financial institution and then finally reported in a camt file
- Revalidated and harmonized the amount details section where FX transactions are reported with a variety of use cases to cover a multitude of examples whether the debtor or the received institution performs the FX and when charges are applied and how to best report them



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- Documented great novel ways of reporting Pagination for camt.052 intraday reporting and camt.053 statement to be able to convey a large volume of settlements for corporates
- Provided use cases of Electronic Sequence Numbering after group discussions on the clear usage of how to convey electronic sequence numbers consistently to the corporates.
- Refined the use cases of Returns and Reversal as the pacs.004 (Payment Return message) is coming forefront in the industry. Understanding the corporate needs and having reviewed the CBPR plus camt guidelines, use cases are revised to guide the appropriate elements to convey the relevant information to the corporates to reconcile a return or reversal of payments.
- Published all the use cases mentioned above and some samples that his group members provided on SWIFT MyStandards.

In the next few months, his group scheduled to work on the following:

- Consolidation of all the guidelines into a single PDF file to put together an entire ecosystem to describe the use cases with samples of a pain.001 into a pacs.008 into ultimately a camt.
- Continue to engage with SWIFT to discuss the concentrator model, that is when an account servicing institution sent a camt file to a reporting institution that concentrates all the camt files and then reports it to the corporate. This model is prevalent in the industry, performed by MT 940 currently. As the industry matures and as camt becomes more prevalent, the ability to support the concentrator not only for single level settlements but also for single entries such as a bulk settlement booking with multiple transaction details <TxDtIs> or a booking with remittance structured details that result in a single Entry <Ntry> that exceeds the current FIN+ character limit.
- Additional review of Returns and Reversal reporting as the pacs.004 (Payment Return message) has become more evident in the market.
- Continue to harmonize the reporting of settlements that are not conveyed during a booking date such as a future date transaction and a back value transaction and the guidelines will be published during this year.
- Welcome new suggestions and harmonization of camt reporting to corporate workspace market

Action: CGI-MP members to join working group 2 facilitated by William. His group always has very lively discussions as the members bring examples of reporting agent variances to seek new suggestions and harmonization.

Weekly webinars facilitated by William Porto, normally on Thursdays at 9AM New York; 3PM CET; 9PM Singapore. We welcome your active participation.

2.4 WG 3 Direct Debit and Mandates

The WG 3 led by Peter Noonan provided a brief update on his group activities on the use of direct debits mainly across Europe and North America. He observes the existing direct debit establishment where the corporate community, banks and businesses seem to have a little appetite to change the XML implemented in the countries shown on his slide. Peter shared that his working group also looked at Request-To-Pay standards (pain.013 and pain.014) with those members currently using



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direct debits. This is still an ongoing discussion as to how Request-To-Pay could be used and how it could be implemented.

Also he shared the ongoing work in conjunction with working group 1 on the pain.002 payment status report which is also used to report the status of a direct debit pain.008 message.

Action: CGI-MP members to join the WG 3 calls facilitated by Peter and discuss direct debit and mandate requirements and Request-to-Pay use cases.

2.5 WG 5 Bank Services Billing update by Bridget Meyer

The WG 5 led by Bridget Meyer focuses on best practices for a camt.086 (bank services billing) which is used by a number of banks globally. She provided an update on her working group activities below:

- *Published the updated Message User Guide (MUG) on the ISO 20022.org website highlighting the areas of delayed debit field and reporting charges (non-price times volume charges) by banks or pass-through from third parties to provide the level of detail and consistency in how those are being reported for the corporates*
- *Published the updated Best Practices Guide on the CGI-MP Resource Centre after clarifying some inconsistencies and different interpretations of the standards by different banks as changes were discussed and approved by her working group.*
- *Added a new chapter on Reporting Multi-Country camt.086 files to the Best Practice Guide for banks to be able to produce one file per country for corporates located in multiple countries*

In the next few months, her working group will continue to work on the following:

- *Collate the ISO 20022 Bank Transaction Codes with the AFP Global Service Codes where her plan is to complete review and suggestions for AFP by the end of 2022 for publication of a 2023 version of the AFP Codes for usage in the camt.086*
- *Discuss a possibility to report billing on virtual account level as requested by corporates*
- *Discuss reporting of negative and positive interests*
- *Review the ISO compensation and balance reporting information not being used consistently*

Peter asked if there is a potential move away from the traditional (billing) statements. Bridget responded that the camt.086 provides a summary of bank charges and is a consolidated fee statement therefore, it will not replace the statements or be affected by the migration from MT 940 to camt.053.

Action: CGI-MP members to join the WG 5 calls facilitated by Bridget and discuss billing enhancement through standards harmonization

3. ISO 20022 Payments Migration and Interoperability Considerations for the Global Community

Paula Roels from Payments Market Practice Group provided the group with an overview of the recent PMPG paper on this subject, describing the corporate impact, background and key considerations for the CGI-MP members as summarized below:

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- *Impact of the interbank ISO 2022 migration on the corporates starting from Nov 20th 2022 go-live set for SWIFT Cross Border Payments Reporting (CBPR+) migration, European market infrastructures supporting the Euro and others which are used to settle corporate domestic payments and x-border payments.*
- *Background of migration strategy of SWIFT Transaction Management Platform, which will bridge message standard differences between CBPR+ and legacy MT formats, scheduled to be launched in Nov 2022 with a gradual ramp-up of transactions from March 2023. This created a period where banks would need to partially disseminate rich ISO data manually and led to the PMPG recommendations to delay the origination of the rich data elements for cross-border payments until Nov 2023, e.g., Ultimate Debtor, Ultimate Creditor, Structured Remittance Information.*
- *The paper provides a number of recommendations; avoid rich data origination and minimize rich data creation during this period to avoid truncation and support rich data propagation via existing Request for Information models. CBPR+ Data Integrity Market Practice Guidance is made available to address the weak link of the intermediaries for whom ultimate parties and end-to-end ID are recognized as the highest priority to be translated in the MT field 70. This means that the Remittance Information if used by corporates will be overwritten or truncated during the period.*

Peter shared the biggest problem as a corporate initiating a payment, particularly in the area of Creditor information where the banks tend to mix up the name with the address as they use legacy MT. Where the 1st line of the Creditor of 35 characters states the company name, the 2nd line reflects the address and the 3rd line continues with the balance of the company name even though corporates structured name and postal address by ISO standard. Moreover, some banks asked him to consider moving back to unstructured from structured messages which did not make any business sense. Paula agreed with Peter on the issue of ISO and MT co-existence and polluted information and suggested further that the industry could work together to perform a big clean up exercise to attain quality data for the sanctions screening and comply with embargo, AML/CTF regulations.

Peter expressed a concern about an instant payment to a mobile phone, bypassing the whole idea of generating rich, structured information upfront, highlighting the risk of fraudulent activities. Paula acknowledged and mentioned the recent paper published by Committee for Payment Market Infrastructures (CPMI) working on to improve cross-border payment experience and expecting the industry to move to structured data after the co-existence period. Within the committee, she added further that there is an expert group looking at x-border payments based on alias such as mobile phone numbers. The expected approach as she further informed that the banks or the market infrastructures are to enrich the data based on the alias moving forward.

3.1 De-composing the customer address line

Dominik Vogel from Payments Market Practice Group presented to the CGI-MP group on the structured customer address which will become mandatory in cross-border payments and in some local clearing infrastructures as of Nov 2025. The industry will start moving away from the use of unstructured address between Nov 2022 and Nov 2025.



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Dominik mentioned further that after dialogues between PMPG and the Wolfsburg group, the main challenge remains for all the involved market stakeholders to clean up the address data which is in a commingled field of mixed data such as street name, building number, building name, floor, room, etc. In contrast ISO standard defines the dedicated fields for these data attributes in the structured format.

Dominik continued to highlight the PMPG market practice guidelines on the structured customer data, suggesting not to comingle different data elements into one structured element. Instead for example, map street name to the street name field only and building number to the dedicated field due to high demands from the regulators and compliance community for more effective monitoring and sanctions screening. In the interbank space, the immediate challenge is not to combine the structured and unstructured postal address as they are mutually exclusive, either the whole address is structured fully or unstructured which has its end date of Nov 2025 interbank.

Dominik went on to walk the group through examples of unstructured postal address in the MT world and how to structure data in the ISO postal address component.

4. Q&A

Peter raised a concern about the structured postal address that some corporates are already providing two types of addresses; a. with the name and the town name and b. there is no address, as he further described a situation in Canada where a payment to an email address does not require name and address. He asked whether PMPG reached out to all the corporates and asked these questions or agreed the market practice guidelines without talking to any corporate. Paula acknowledged the concern and further informed the regulatory impact, sanctions and embargo screening requirements and the risks for the banking industry to be able to process customer payments.

Peter sought clarification around social welfare and pension payments where the recipients do not have a bank account as they are registered with another agency and use their email address instead. Paula clarified the requirement of the structured postal address which is not applicable in domestic payment markets.

Peter also raised the question of the cost of change required to structure postal address which is estimated around a quarter million EUR to rectify the Enterprise Resource Planning System and this estimate is just for one company. He asked who bears the cost to make all these changes. Paula mentioned that the banks also estimated the cost of change but more importantly she highlighted the need to join forces to tackle the issue together.

Peter asked the last question about a payment to a private individual under General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which takes precedence over banking. Where the individual's name and address details are kept private and confidential as he keeps his bank account details and prefers to be paid by a cheque or to his mobile phone and this is in the context of x-border payments.

Sean suggested that certain components of GDPR regulations are preceded, therefore, in the context of a cross-border payment he also faced a same issue of limiting the use of personal data within GDPR whilst AML/CTF aimed to maximize the use of personal data. He reminded that if the customer

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does not want to give an account number, the system allows for proxy for the receiving bank and further described the work done within CGI-MP where the additional proxy references were created for use if he wants to protect his account number. As his market infrastructure (in South Africa) went through a migration to ISO two weeks ago, he would see how this would evolve for the next few years. As he reflected the transition from unstructured to a full structured message, not only name and address but also how information is put into field 70 Remittance Information and into field 72 Sender to Receiver Information since beginning 80s when the first MT message came out, the market has built a discipline around data unstructured. He saw the industry moving to structured, it would take another 5-6 years to get the new discipline in place for the full structured message and it is not the easiest thing to do.

Peter informed all that he had no problem with the structured address as he does today globally across the regions. However, he raised objection to the PMPG proposal to split out building number, building name and floor unless there are legal determinants to review and comply with.

Mark addressed that at this stage there had not been a formal decision made in terms of mandating full structured address therefore he found comments quite strong and seemed to be a different opinion to those coming from the team of SWIFT as he heard recently.

Paula made a reference to the recent CPMI paper where the banks accommodate those minimum data requirements model from CGI-MP during a coexistence period. She further clarified for x-border payments due to be implemented after the end of the co-existence period, CPMI mandates structure only and the full address of the Creditor so the industry is working now is in preparation for the future. Furthermore, she suggested a way to facilitate unstructured information and allow for the continuation of the use of unstructured data, this is the area PMPG is looking into though it would require convincing arguments with market infrastructures which require structured data. The banking community in contrast agreed to facilitate a longer provision of unstructured data. She further shared that none of the banks would take the risk to structure data on behalf of a customer because they would not know the correctness of certain data attributes. She went further to share as to why CBPR+ group is guiding the market towards structured data because this is naturally coming from the market infrastructures.

Mark suggested that the French CFONB community² has recently published guidelines that support the use of a merged street number and street name. That is a French community decision not to use structured but what they do is to use street name to take both.

Paula provided an update that a clean up exercise is going on and the PMPG member representing the French community is having this conversation with the community in addition to the conversations with the market infrastructures. She further informed another idea to provide the fully structured address to provide a Legal Entity Identifier and a bank could translate that into the structured address that the banks are exploring to prepare the global community towards a post-coexistence period. Mark informed that individuals who are paid via x-border payments do not have a LEI. Having reviewed the future adoption of LEIs the biggest challenge remains in the corporate payment environment where a solution is needed as mentioned by Peter.

² CFONB stands for Comité Français d'Organisation et de Normalisation Bancaires (national body responsible for the French codification in banking activities)



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Peter responded as part of the biggest problem is not a structured address but the issue is the combined street, building name, floor all in one sentence and none of the corporates will be able to spend half a million to fix those.

Action: Kiyono to share the CPMI paper with the CGI-MP members for their reference. Also arrange a follow-up call with PMPG to understand the structured address requirements.

5. CGI-MP Members Update

Kiyono updated the group the CGI-MP members as of Aug 2022, in total 155 institutions are the CGI-MP members; 50 Financial Institution members and 105 Non-Financial Institution members. She welcomed the new and additional members to the CGI-MP including HCL America Inc, SMBC, Lloyds Bank, Merck Group, PPI Schweiz and UNIFITS.

Action: CGI-MP Members to email CGI.Support@swift.com if you wish to publish your company name and logo on to the CGI-MP marketing materials.

6. API Discussion Update

Mario shared the great achievements that community reached after 15+ years of standardization. He believes that standardization is a prerequisite of digitization in the corporate workspace. However, he continued by looking into the API development and a multitude of new services available in the banking and finance yet, APIs are not yet standardized. He went further to suggest for the API environment to use the ISO 20022 data model that is derived into XML and also into JSON for data transport and we could discuss further standardisation and create CGI-compliant APIs moving forward. Mario invited CGI-MP members to join his APIs subgroup and we can look forward to the same level of standardization that we have in CGI-MP in the customer to bank space.

7. Closing of the Plenary

The 36th CGI-MP Plenary was closed by Mike Pawlisz, our new Co-Convener for Financial Institutions who joined under power generator and mobile hotspot as he was affected by the Florida hurricane. He stayed safe to kindly join and conclude the session. Mike shared that as we all mature as humans, also will the businesses and processes that we use; always changing and sometimes drastically, as seen in the payment markets and with the postal address discussions. Looking back on history, Mike mentioned a handful of pioneers, the CGI-MP “founders” – Susan Coles, Bob Blair, Len Schwartz - and today he found the current members of CGI-MP to be the “new stars” and was grateful for their continued support. Mike also appreciated CGI-MP Co-Convener Petra Kessner for her six years of service and Dr Mario Reichel for his support, and to build on their contributions and continue this ISO journey together.

Next CGI-MP Plenary date/time will be advised accordingly.