



BSB CAMT.086 Implementation Guide

Based on the ISO 20022 Standard

Version 1. June 2020.

This document was prepared by members of the CGI-MP Working Group 5 to provide additional clarity on the implementation process for BSB reporting. This is intended to be a helpful reference and may not reflect the actual process required to implement bank fee reporting with your banks and/or vendors.

Lead Editor:

Michel Marks, Serrala

Co-Authors:

Myriam Bernal, Deutsche Bank

Amanda Bird, Redbridge Debit and Treasury Advisory

Kay Emmrich, Commerzbank

Bridget Meyer, Redbridge Debt and Treasury Advisory

Hubert Rappold, TIPCO



Contents

WHAT ARE BSB STATEMENTS?	3
USES	3
DIFFERENT STATEMENT FORMATS	3
CAMT.086.....	3
TWIST 3.1	4
EDI 822	4
CAMT.086 IMPLEMENTATION.....	5
PREREQUISITES FOR A SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION	5
REQUIREMENTS OF THE BANK.....	5
SERVICE OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE CUSTOMER.....	5
BANKS SUPPORTING CAMT.086.....	6
SOFTWARE COMPANY’S SUPPORTING CAMT.086.....	6
WHY CAMT.086?	6
IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT FLOW	7
BANK PROJECT FLOW AND EXPLANATION	7
CUSTOMER PROJECT FLOW AND EXPLANATION	8
HELPFUL TIPS.....	8
Start the paperwork early	8
Verify the Accounts.....	9
Confirm Scope	9
Make a Data Classification Plan	9
MORE INFORMATION ON CAMT.086.....	9
WHERE TO FIND THE LATEST UPDATES TO THE CAMT.086	9
SAMPLE CAMT.086.....	9
GLOSSARY.....	10
REFERENCES	10
ISO 20022	10
AFP	11
TWIST	11
SWIFT CGI-MP	11



WHAT ARE BSB STATEMENTS?

Bank Services Billing (BSB) is an industry standard that governs the format of electronic bills sent out by financial institutions to wholesale customers (e.g. corporations, governments, institutions). BSB is a term used to describe a statement that reports the corporate customers' usage of financial services and their related charges. It takes the form of a periodic electronic statement, typically monthly, that lists all the chargeable service events that occurred during the reporting cycle, along with detailed tax and currency information. This standard was originally developed by TWIST,[1] a not-for-profit industry group delivering open, XML-based standards in certain financial processes. The TWIST format was later adapted and approved as the recognized international standard maintained under the ISO 20022 umbrella of standards.

USES

BSB statements make bank fee analysis and analytics possible. The details provided in the statement allow large corporations to perform necessary vendor management and oversight and allocate costs appropriately to different business units. Bank fees are an excellent record of all treasury functions performed globally for an organization and can provide the details necessary for CFOs and group treasurers to manage their global treasury operations effectively. Corporates can leverage a bank fee analysis tool to review fees by subsidiary, company, country, or industry standard codes to have the data they need for Request for Proposals and share of wallet discussions with their banks.

DIFFERENT STATEMENT FORMATS

There are three main formats banks may provide to report bank fees. Most bank fee analysis tools can read and accept any of these formats but it may be important to understand the differences when speaking to your banks about an implementation.

CAMT.086

Developed by TWIST, ISO20022 and SWIFT and designed for international use, camt.086 is the new ISO 20022 standard and the latest step in the BSB evolution. The camt.086 is met to replace the TWIST 3.1 standard and all enhancements will be done using the camt.086 format.

It was first published in 2012. In 2016 ISO released a version update (camt.086.001.02). In early 2019 another version update (camt.086.001.03) was published by ISO with minimal changes. Most banks today are adopting the camt.086.001.02 version.

Camt.086 is used to transmit bank balance, service charge, tax, currency & adjustment data from a financial institution to its commercial customers.

Further information about the camt.086 format can be found in chapter REFERENCES / ISO 20022.



TWIST 3.1

The BSB standard TWIST 3.1 was created in the mid-2000s at the request of a group of end users and providers, referred to as the International Bank Compensation Group (IBC). The TWIST standards organization is the host for the standards creation process and the owner/maintainer of the standard. The standard was intended to be equally relevant for use regardless of where bank accounts reside. By design TWIST BSB is intended to cover the EU, Singapore, USA, and other countries.

TWIST BSB is distinguished from the EDI 822 as follows:

- It includes data not currently addressed by the EDI 822 including multiple currencies, currency translations, and taxes on services;
- It is designed to address bank billing in any geography;
- It is expressed in XML;
- It uses a different set (or multiple sets) of industry standard service codes.

A detailed description of the TWIST 3.1 format is available on the TWIST download website (see chapter REFERENCES / TWIST).

The TWIST format is not expected to be further developed, as future development will focus on the newer ISO format camt.086.

EDI 822

In 1979, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) chartered the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 to develop uniform standards for inter-industry electronic exchange of business transactions, namely electronic data interchange (EDI). ANSI X12 was originally conceived to support companies across different industry sectors in North America.

One of the ANSI X12 document types is the 822: it is an electronic version of a paper Account Analysis common in the United States market. The EDI 822 document type is used to transmit detailed information about balances, service charges, and adjustment detail, and is most commonly sent by a bank to corporate clients. This document can also be used between or within corporations.



CAMT.086 IMPLEMENTATION

PREREQUISITES FOR A SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

REQUIREMENTS OF THE BANK

Most banks require a contractual arrangement for the provision of BSB messages.

In the customer contract, the parameters for the provision of BSB messages specified in the following chapter SERVICE OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE CUSTOMER are defined.

In addition, it is agreed whether and in what form the service will be priced by the bank. The pricing can depend on various factors, such as the number of accounts to be included or the requested transmission channel. Billing can be per account, per BSB message or as a flat fee.

SERVICE OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE CUSTOMER

The scope of service options varies from bank to bank.

The following service options are the most common:

- Format and, if applicable, version of the BSB message (camt.086 v01/v02/v03, TWIST 3.1 etc.)
- Countries/customers/accounts to be included
- Transmission channel (SWIFT FileAct, EBICS, Email etc.)
- Transmission channel identifier (customer SWIFT code, EBICS ID etc.)
- Request Type and Service Name in case of Swift FileACT transmission
- User authorizations to retrieve/download BSB messages
- Provision frequency (weekly, monthly, quarterly etc.)
- Language options (e.g. for product or tax descriptions)
- Use of Common Codes and/or Bank Transaction Codes
- Provision of test files (neutral or customer-specific)

Some parameters may be fixed, but most parameters should be selectable by the customer (depending on availability at the bank).

In addition, the customer should clarify in advance which software he wants to use to view, evaluate and, if necessary, process the BSB messages.

These can be simple Excel solutions, self-programmed applications or special BSB modules from external software providers, depending on which goal(s) the customer wants to achieve.

The advantage of BSB modules available on the market is that they already offer a wide range of standard functionalities (e.g. dashboards, deviation analysis, price comparison, standard reports etc.). Depending on the provider and the scope of the functionalities, (one-off or recurring) license fees must usually be paid. A corporate evaluating tools in the market should inquire about compatibility to their



ERP or treasury/accounting software, how the system classifies the data for analytics, and the level of support provided by the vendor to interpret the results.

Internally developed solutions can be tailored precisely to the specific requirements of the customer. However, they require the appropriate developer know-how and each new functional adaptation or extension must be programmed by the customer. Many banks interpret the standard with slight differences and this effort should not be underestimated if a significant number of banks will be involved.

As mentioned before, the choice of software solution depends on what the customer wants to achieve with the camt.086.

BANKS SUPPORTING CAMT.086

The number of banks offering the camt.086 is steadily increasing.

A list of major international banks currently offering camt.086 can be found in the latest Redbridge BSB Bank Survey. The survey is available [here](#).

However, as not all banks participated in the survey or agreed to the publication of their survey feedback, the list does not claim to be exhaustive.

Also, smaller local banks offer the camt.086, even if they do not advertise for it.

It is always best to contact your account-holding banks directly and ask for the availability of the camt.086 or alternative BSB formats.

SOFTWARE COMPANY'S SUPPORTING CAMT.086

The number of companies offering special software solutions for processing camt.086 messages is also growing steadily.

A list of the software companies established on the market can be found in the last TWIST BSB newsletter. Here are the links to the [TWIST newsletter](#) and the list of [software companies](#).

This list also does not claim to be exhaustive but provides a good overview of the currently available software solutions (as of 2017).

WHY CAMT.086?

Compared to other BSB formats available on the market, the camt.086 offers the following benefits:

- Latest BSB message format
- ISO20022 standardized



- Internationally applicable
- Detailed tax and currency information
- Establishment as industry standard on the international market
- Banks introducing BSB messages now only use the camt.086 standard

IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT FLOW

BANK PROJECT FLOW AND EXPLANATION

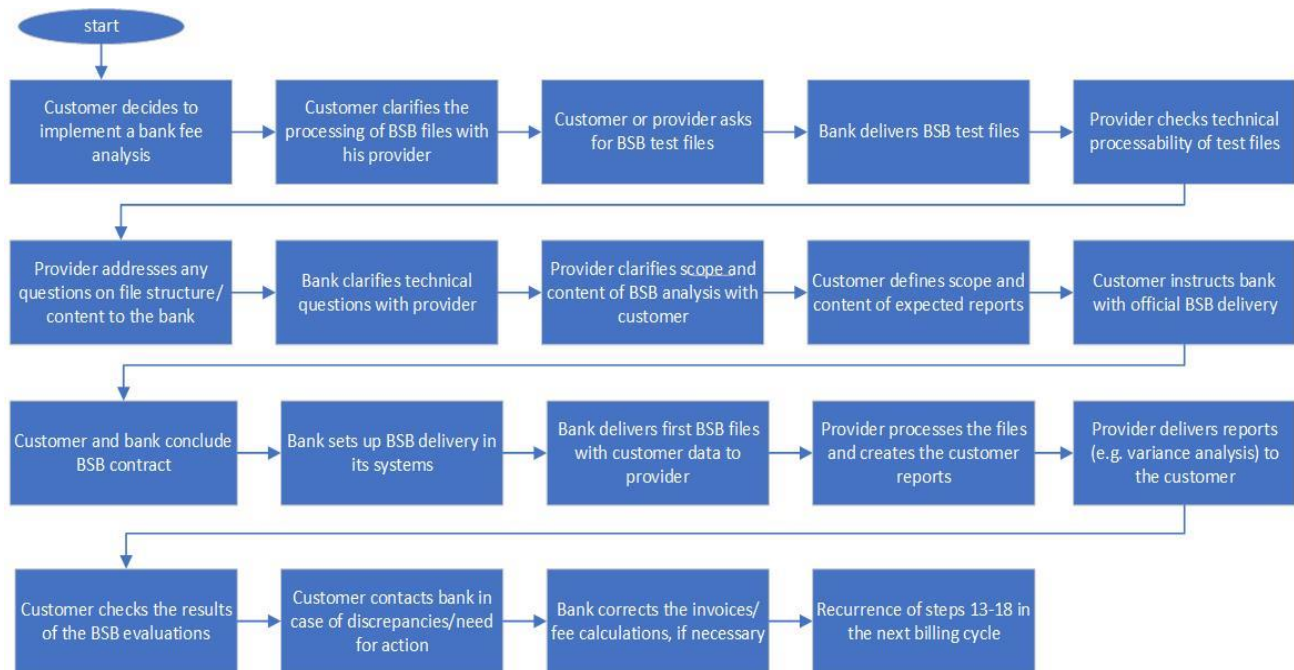
The project process may vary from bank to bank but if your bank is technically capable of delivering BSB files 'at the touch of a button' corporate treasurers can expect the project to generally follow a similar process to the following:

- The customer expresses the wish to receive his invoices/bank fee reports in future in the electronic format camt.086.
 - A camt.086 is not an electronic invoice but an electronic format containing invoice details plus additional information such as the global service codes.
 - EDI 822 files may be considered an invoice in the USA.
- The bank enters into a contract with the customer in which all relevant product parameters are agreed:
 - Format and version of the BSB message (TWIST/EDI 822/camt.086 v01/v02/v03)
 - Countries/customers/accounts to be included
 - Definition whether future new accounts will be included in the delivery automatically or only on separate customer request
 - Transmission channel (SWIFT FileAct, EBICS, SFTP, FTPS, Email etc.)
 - Transmission channel identifier (customer SWIFT code, EBICS ID etc.)
 - User authorizations to retrieve/download BSB messages
 - Provision frequency (daily, monthly, quarterly etc.)
 - Provision date (last day of the month, first day of the following month)
 - For example the file is generated just after the invoice/bill run generation (currently the 7/8 working day of the month)
 - Language options (e.g. for product or tax descriptions)
 - Use of Common Codes and/or Bank Transaction Codes
 - Provision of test files (neutral or customer-specific)
 - Fee regulation for the provision of the service
 - Contact person or service hotline for questions or problems
 - Service Name and Request Type.



- The Bank records all contract data in its systems (system setup for camt.086). This may take a few days, depending on the number of customers/accounts/countries to be included and whether the setup is done centrally or separately for each branch/country.
- On the next due date (usually the last day of the month), the BSB files are made available via the agreed communication channel:
 - Push system (e.g. SWIFT, Email, SFTP, FTPS): the files are sent directly to the recipient
 - Pull system (e.g. EBICS, SFTP, FTPS): the files are provided on the bank server (for a limited time) and must be actively downloaded by the customer

CUSTOMER PROJECT FLOW AND EXPLANATION



HELPFUL TIPS

Start the paperwork early

Once the appropriate paperwork has been executed between the bank and the customer, the banks will be able to start the process of building the camt.086 file. It is common to wait 1-2 months before receiving the first BSB file. To speed up the implementation timeline, it is best to begin notifying your banks even before you have selected a vendor.



Verify the Accounts

Work with the banks to make sure the correct accounts will be included in the file. This is a good time to review all foreign bank accounts and your process for bank account management. By comparing records with your bank during this process, you may identify accounts that should have been closed that are still active. It is also a good practice to confirm how new accounts will be treated. If new accounts are opened, verify with the bank if they will automatically add new accounts to the file, or if they need the customer to request this as needed. You may miss account activity otherwise.

Confirm Scope

Verify with the bank that they are able to offer the camt.086 file in EVERY country you are looking for. Many banks only offer this type of reporting in certain countries due to limitations in their billing systems. Ask about their plans for rolling out the missing countries.

Make a Data Classification Plan

The data you will receive will contain different levels of service code classifications. You may receive a mix of US AFP Service Codes, Global AFP Service Codes, and no codes. Even if codes are provided, the level of integrity of the mapping will be at different levels. The analytics you want to perform will rely on consistent classification of data. Ask your banks what version of service codes they are able to provide and if they are an AFP Accredited Service Code Provider. Accredited providers have their code classifications verified by the AFP and will contain the best quality of mapping.

MORE INFORMATION ON CAMT.086

WHERE TO FIND THE LATEST UPDATES TO THE CAMT.086

You can find the latest version of the Camt.086 schema version 3 on the IS20022 website listed below under the Bank Services Billing.

https://www.iso20022.org/payments_messages.page

<https://www.iso20022.org/message/13071/download>

SAMPLE CAMT.086

Here is an exemplary camt.086 sample file of the German Banking Industry Committee (for the German market):



GBIC_sample_invoice_1_BllgStmt1.zip

<https://www.ebics.de/de/datenformate/ergaenzende-dokumente> (penultimate link “ISO-Schema_camt086-IllustrationGBIC-DK.zip” at the bottom of the page).

GLOSSARY

AFP Service Codes - AFP (Association for Financial Professionals) Service Codes, are standard unified billing code to facilitate analytics across banks.

Earnings Credit Rate - The earnings credit rate (ECR) is a daily calculation of interest that a bank pays on customer deposits as a soft credit to the account. It is common in the USA and was created due to a government law prohibiting banks from paying actual interest on corporate deposits. This law is no longer in effect but most banks still offer earnings credits to large corporations.

Bank Services - the various ways in which a bank can help a customer, such as operating accounts, making transfers, paying standing orders and selling foreign currency. These Bank Services are usually associated with a bank fee amount. Bank Services most commonly billed through a BSB are related to cash management.

BSB - Bank Services Billing (BSB) is a standard that governs the format of electronic bills/reports send out by financial institutions to wholesale customers (e.g. corporations, governments, institutions) regardless of country or currency.

REFERENCES

ISO 20022

- Full catalogue of ISO 20022 messages: <https://www.iso20022.org/iso-20022-message-definitions?business-domain=1>
- camt.086.001.02 (most widely adopted): <https://www.iso20022.org/message/13066/download>
- camt.086.001.03 scheme file: <https://www.iso20022.org/message/13071/download>
- camt.086 Message Usage Guide: <https://www.iso20022.org/message-set/421/download>
- External code sets: <https://www.iso20022.org/catalogue-messages/additional-content-messages/external-code-sets>
- Bank Transaction Code description: https://www.iso20022.org/sites/default/files/documents/D7/BTC_ExternalCodeListDescription_30June2017.doc



- Bank Transaction Code combinations:
https://www.iso20022.org/sites/default/files/documents/D7/BTC_Codification_23October2017.xls
- Camt.086 version differences
<http://twiststandards.org/newsletters/bsb-newsletter-january-2017/>

AFP

- AFP Global Service Codes: <https://www.afponline.org/publications-data-tools/data-tools/afp-service-codes>

TWIST

- TWIST website (incl. previous BSB newsletters): <http://twiststandards.org/>
- TWIST BSB (Version 3.1) specification: <http://twiststandards.org/download/billing-of-bank-services/download-standard/>

SWIFT CGI-MP

CGI-MP working group overview: <https://www.swift.com/standards/market-practice/common-global-implementation/working-groups>