The growing adoption of ISO 20022 means we are getting closer to a world of borderless payments with interoperability between various payments infrastructures. This will enable clients to be more efficient in their treasury operations, while the richer data included in payments using the standard will provide fresh insights to help treasurers intelligently run and grow their businesses.

With ISO 20022, high value and real-time payment systems are converging on a common, rich, structured financial language. This consistent and uniform language for payments will allow banks to send more remittance information and identify all parties as part of the payment. This will enable more automated processing, reducing costs and risks while improving matching and reconciliation for corporate treasurers.

Payment systems in different countries use a variety of financial messaging standards today. These disparate standards, each with their own data models and structure, means data for cross-border payment processing is translated multiple times across the payments chain, susceptible to misinterpretation, manual intervention and delayed processing.

Not only are today’s standards inconsistent, they are also not fit for purpose. They are limited in data size, often rigid and inflexible flat files. Any change requires significant investment and rewriting of software. The data carried in these standards are often unstructured or missing altogether. As a consequence, corporate treasurers experience delayed and unpredictability, with payments unable to carry all the necessary information for automated reconciliation.

For HSBC, the adoption of ISO 20022 with rich, structured and flexible data fields will lay the foundation for better client experiences through enhanced product propositions and digital delivery.

“Our clients are demanding more transparency and greater information around their payments and ISO 20022 helps us to meet those needs, while enhancing the soundness of the payments system overall.”

Thomas W Halpin,
Global Head of Payment Products, Global Liquidity and Cash Management, HSBC
HSBC processes 4.4 billion payments every year – or 139 every second. The bank has offered ISO20022 XML based products and solutions since 2003, and has seen a continuous growth in customer demand and transaction volume. Recently, HSBC partnered with SWIFT to define a common industry standard for APIs in Hong Kong, based on ISO 20022.

ISO 20022 aims to correct this. ISO 20022 provides a rich data dictionary, the ability to carry more data, more granular data for each party in the payment chain, and additional elements to identify intermediary parties in a payment. This rich, structured and granular data allows for more straight through processing, better compliance screening, faster crediting of funds and easier reconciliation.

While payments move to ISO 20022, payment systems are also moving to real-time. With markets such as the UK, the US, the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA), Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, and India already providing real-time payments, our clients also expect an instant cross-border payments experience. To meet this expectation will require better quality data within our payments. Rich, structured, right-the-first-time, quality data will ensure cross-border and domestic payments are processed in an automated and timely manner, facilitating a real-time experience.

To benefit from this new standard, bank customers’ involvement is important. For example, quality data at source, more granular originator and beneficiary details, breakdown of invoices and accurate purpose codes for regulatory reporting, will all support better payment flows. Banks should work closely with their customers together in this ISO 20022 journey in order to achieve these common goals.

Summary of benefits

The completeness of the data available through ISO 20022 creates value for all participants in the payment chain.

Clients benefit from greater transparency and improved reconciliation capabilities thanks to richer and more consistent payment data.

Banks reap the benefits of improved efficiency; more effective fraud, AML and sanctions compliance; and enhanced services for clients.

HSBC Holdings plc, the parent company of HSBC, is headquartered in London. HSBC serves customers worldwide from offices in 65 countries and territories in Europe, Asia, North America, Latin America, and Middle East and North Africa. With assets of US$2,728bn at 30 September 2019, HSBC is one of the world’s largest banking and financial services organisations.

SWIFT is a member-owned cooperative, providing secure financial messaging services to more than 11,000 organisations across the financial ecosystem, in almost every country in the world. For nearly five decades we have delivered certainty, continuity and excellence by constantly evolving in an everchanging landscape. In today’s fast moving, increasingly connected and challenging world, this approach has never been more relevant.

www.swift.com
### What improvements does ISO 20022 bring over MT?

**Element hierarchy**

Nested elements for logical grouping of data. For example Creditor comprises:

- **Name**
- **Postal Address**
- **Street Name**
- **Town Name**
- **Post Code**

**Dedicated elements**

For example:

- Dedicated *End-to-end Identification* customer reference from Debtor to Creditor
- *Settlement Account* is a dedicated element rather than relying on cross-field validation, and includes granular sub-elements including *Currency* of account
- *Service Level Code* or *Proprietary* description repeated 3 times to capture specific service expectations
- *Charge information* includes sub-element to capture the Agent that takes charges or is due charges
- Mandatory *Debtor Agent* and *Creditor Agent* are static roles which clearly identify who services the customer

**Enhanced data model**

Extensible financial language that accommodates local practices and their variants. For example:

- Accounts identified by sub-elements such as *IBAN* or *Other*
- Codes identified as *Proprietary* or as an ISO recognised *Code*, which may be defined externally to the message
- Agents and party identification includes *LEI* and more granular *Postal Address*

**New elements**

- Enabling *On Behalf Of (OBO)* payments for example using *Initiating Party* field to capture details of party initiating credit transfer on behalf of *Debtor*
- Structured *Remittance Information* can include rich invoice information to support reconciliation for the *Creditor*
- Dedicated instruction elements allow instructions for specific parties, such as *Instruction for Creditor Agent* and *Instruction for Next Agent*