



Applications

Trade Services Utility 2.0

Corporate-to-Bank Guidelines

This document presents the general principles and guidelines of the TSU corporate-to-bank (TSU C2B) project.

31 August 2011

Table of Contents

Preface.....	3
1 Scope	4
1.1 Functions.....	4
1.2 Messages.....	4
2 Extending the Flows.....	6
2.1 Principle	6
2.2 Message Scope	7
2.3 Message Flows	8
3 Guidelines for Message Elements.....	13
3.1 Mandatory and Missing Elements.....	13
3.2 References and Identifiers	13
3.3 Date and Time Fields	15
3.4 Currency and Country Codes	15
4 List of Guidelines	16
5 Definitions	17
Legal Notices	20

Preface

Purpose of this document

The scope of the TSU corporate-to-bank (TSU C2B) project is to validate the business content and information flows for a new set of guidelines on existing ISO 20022 tsmt messages, covering the possible communication between corporations and financial institutions to exchange TSU-related information.

The data can be exchanged via a web portal, EDI, a direct feed from an ERP application or via SWIFT using SCORE/FileAct.

The exchange can be accomplished using exactly the same messages as the ones originally defined for banks but, with a different interpretation and a related set of guidelines.

This document presents the general principles and guidelines.

Intended audience

SWIFT intends this document for Trade Services Utility customers.

Related documentation

Customers can also refer to the following documents:

- Trade Services Utility Service Description
- Trade Services Utility Standards MX Message Reference Guide
- Standards MX General Information

Note Note: Customers can find the latest version of most of these documents at www.swift.com> Support > Documentation.
For more information, contact your commercial manager.

1 Scope

The scope of the TSU corporate-to-bank (TSU C2B) project is to validate the business content and information flows for a new set of guidelines on existing ISO 20022 tsmt messages, covering the possible communication between corporations and financial institutions to exchange TSU-related information.

The data can be exchanged via a web portal, EDI, a direct feed from an ERP application or via SWIFT using SCORE/FileAct.

The exchange can be accomplished using exactly the same messages as the ones originally defined for banks, but with a different interpretation and a related set of guidelines. This document presents the general principles and guidelines.

1.1 Functions

The following functions are required for corporate-to-bank communication:

- baseline establishment
- baseline amendment
- data set submission
- intent to pay

Other functions exist in the TSU, like reporting, but have been put out of scope and have not been specifically tested. Financial institutions offer more complete reporting than the TSU. Therefore using the existing TSU reports would be of limited value in the corporate-to-bank space.

Documentation of messages: XML schemas and documentation (MDR – Message Definition Report) is on www.iso20022.org web site, at the bottom of the page "catalogue of messages".

1.2 Messages

The list of TSU messages that are in scope is as follows:

Incoming (to TSU)

Message Name	Message Identifier
InitialBaselineSubmissionV03	tsmt.019.001.03
BaselineReSubmissionV03	tsmt.012.001.03
DataSetSubmissionV03	tsmt.014.001.03
BaselineAmendmentRequestV03	tsmt.009.001.03
AmendmentAcceptanceV02	tsmt.005.001.02
AmendmentRejectionV02	tsmt.007.001.02
MisMatchAcceptanceV02	tsmt.020.001.02
MisMatchRejectionV02	tsmt.022.001.02
IntentToPayNotificationV01	tsmt.044.001.01

Outgoing (from TSU)

Message Name	Message Identifier
AcknowledgementV03	tsmt.001.001.03

Message Name	Message Identifier
AmendmentAcceptanceNotificationV03	tsmt.006.001.03
AmendmentRejectionNotificationV03	tsmt.008.001.03
BaselineAmendmentRequestV03	tsmt.009.001.03
BaselineMatchReportV03	tsmt.010.001.03
BaselineReportV03	tsmt.011.001.03
DataSetMatchReportV03	tsmt.013.001.03
DeltaReportV03	tsmt.015.001.03
ErrorReportV03	tsmt.016.001.03
ForwardDataSetSubmissionReportV03	tsmt.017.001.03
FullPushThroughReportV03	tsmt.018.001.03
MisMatchAcceptanceNotificationV03	tsmt.021.001.03
MisMatchRejectionNotificationV03	tsmt.023.001.03
ActionReminderV03	tsmt.024.001.03
TimeOutNotificationV03	tsmt.040.001.03
ForwardIntentToPayNotificationV01	tsmt.045.001.01
IntentToPayReportV01	tsmt.046.001.01

2 Extending the Flows

2.1 Principle

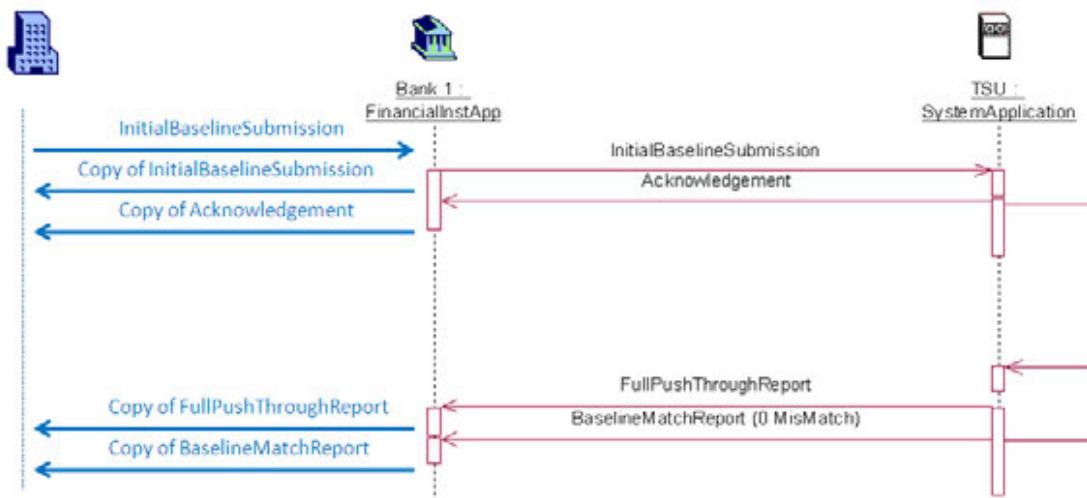
The information required by the financial institution to trigger a function in the TSU (for example baseline establishment) must mainly come from the corporation (in this example taken from a purchase order). So the corporation can provide the information in an InitialBaselineSubmission message that the financial institution will validate and process and then will trigger the function by sending its own InitialBaselineSubmission message to the TSU.

The interpretation of the C2B message (for example InitialBaselineSubmission) is different from the scope of the corresponding Bank-to-TSU message. The Bank-to-TSU message has been approved by ISO with a specific scope. The C2B message scope is not an instruction to the TSU; it is a request to the financial institution to send an instruction to the TSU.

When the financial institution sends the InitialBaselineSubmission (for example) to the TSU, it is different from the InitialBaselineSubmission received from the corporation. It is therefore important that the corporation has visibility on this message, and it must therefore be sent as a copy by the financial institution to the corporate.

For the same reason, response messages received from the TSU by the financial institution must be forwarded as a copy to the corporation.

We have therefore the following flow (for baseline establishment):



Baseline establishment in Full Push-Through mode

The corporation (buyer or seller) prepares an InitialBaselineSubmission message, which contains data taken from the purchase order, and (optionally) a request for a Bank Payment Obligation. The corporation then sends the InitialBaselineSubmission message to its financial institution. This message must be interpreted as a request to create a transaction in the central matching application (TSU). The financial institution will take the message and process it as a request, applying all internal procedures before sending the corresponding InitialBaselineSubmission message to the central matching application (TSU). As this is a Full Push-Through transaction, the financial institution will have to fill in the BIC of the counterparty bank, and possibly other information that could not be provided by the corporation. For visibility, the financial institution will send a copy of this InitialBaselineSubmission message to the corporation. When the response message(s) comes back from the central matching application (TSU), the financial institution will send a copy to the corporation. The example shows an Acknowledgement, but in other circumstances this could also be an ErrorReport message. If it is an ErrorReport, the corporation

will have to correct the InitialBaselineSubmission message and resubmit. When the Acknowledgement message is received and forwarded to the corporation, as it contains the TID, the corporation will be informed of the TID that must be used as a unique reference to the transaction in the following steps. As this is a Full Push-Through transaction, the initial baseline will be pushed to the counterparty, and the response will come back later as FullPushThroughReport and BaselineMatchReport messages. These messages will be processed by the financial institution and copies will be forwarded to the corporation. If the BaselineMatchReport contains 0 mismatches, the baseline is established. If the BaselineMatchReport contains at least one mismatch, the baseline must be corrected by the financial institution or the corporation.

2.1.1 Outgoing Messages (Sent by the TSU)

G1: As part of baseline establishment, baseline amendment, data set submission and intent to pay processes, all outgoing messages received by the financial institution will be forwarded to the corporation.

This allows the corporation to keep up-to-date with the evolution of the transaction.

See list of messages in section 1.2.

2.1.2 Incoming Messages (Received by the TSU)

G2: As part of baseline establishment, baseline amendment, data set submission and intent to pay processes, for all incoming messages sent by the financial institution to the TSU, a copy will be forwarded to the corporation.

This allows the corporation to keep up-to-date with the evolution of the transaction.

See list of messages in section 1.2.

2.2 Message Scope

When a corporation and its financial institution decide to use existing tsmt messages to exchange TSU-related information in order to participate in a TSU transaction, the tsmt messages have a different scope in the corporate-to-bank and bank-to-corporate spaces.

In a TSU transaction, the way to exchange information between the corporation and the financial institution may be different on the seller side and on the buyer side.

2.2.1 Outgoing Messages (Sent by the TSU)

G3: The scope of outgoing messages must be modified to include:

"This message may also be used in the bank-to-corporate space, if the two organisations have agreed to exchange TSU-related information in this way. In this case, the financial institution will send to the corporation a copy of each message received from the matching application."

See list of messages in section 1.2.

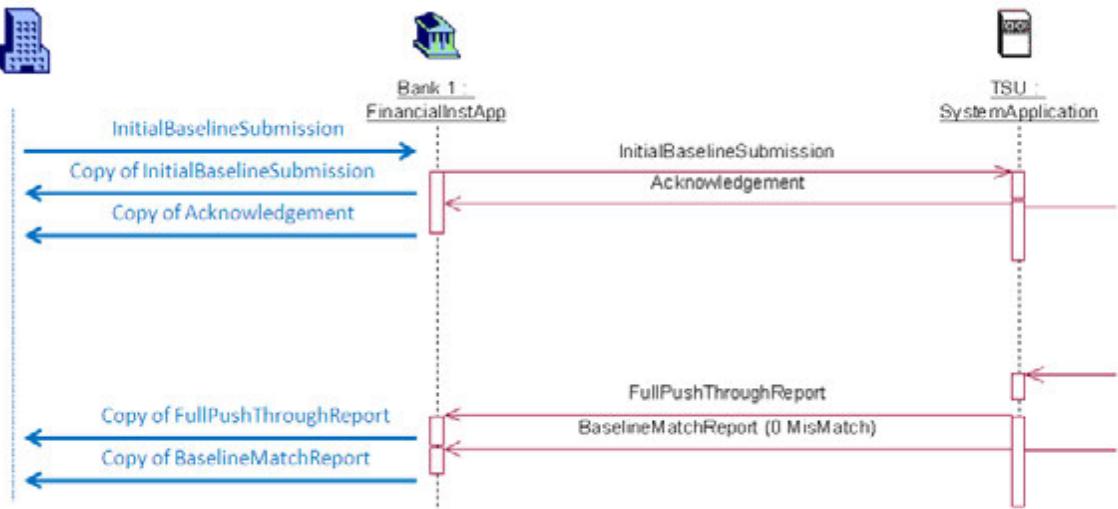
2.2.2 Incoming Messages (Received by the TSU)

G4: The scope of incoming messages must be modified to include:

"This message may also be used in the corporate-to-bank and bank-to-corporate space, if the two organisations have agreed to exchange TSU-related information in this way. In this case, the corporation will send this message to the financial institution as a request to send a message of same type to the matching application, and the financial institution will send to the corporation a copy of each message sent to the matching application."

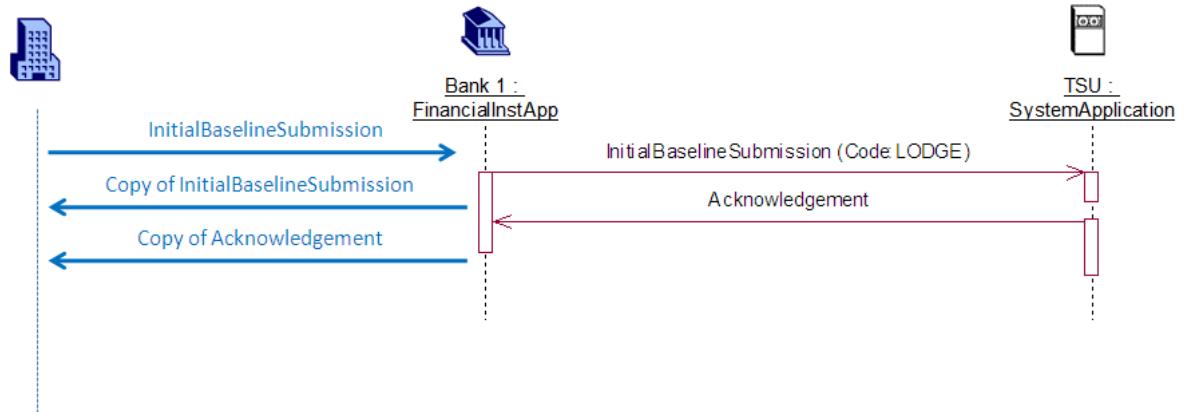
See list of messages in section 1.2.

2.3 Message Flows



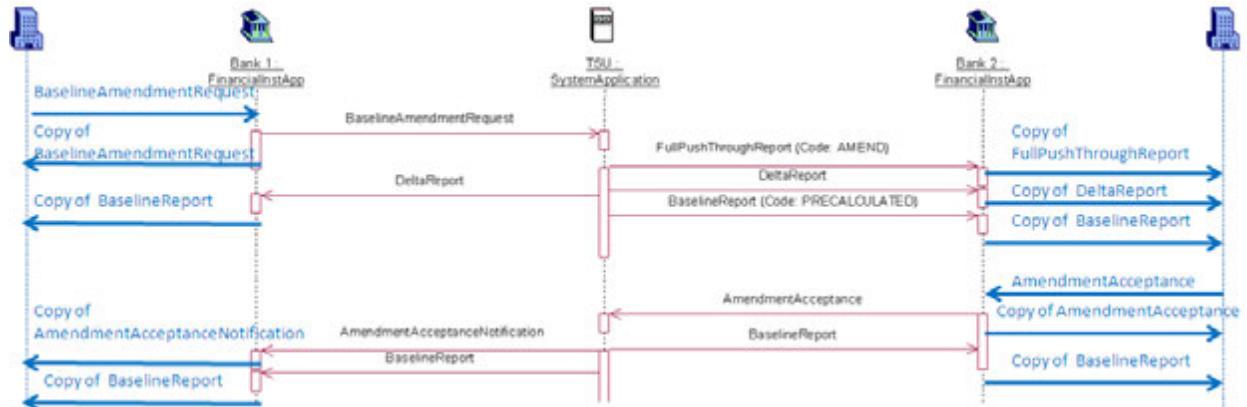
Baseline establishment in Full Push-Through mode

The corporation (buyer or seller) prepares an `InitialBaselineSubmission` message, containing data from the purchase order and possibly a request for a Bank Payment Obligation and sends it to its financial institution. This message must be interpreted as a request to create a transaction in the central matching application. The financial institution will take the message and process it as a request, applying all internal procedures before sending the corresponding `InitialBaselineSubmission` message to the central matching application. As this is a Full Push-Through transaction, the financial institution will have to fill the BIC of the counterpart, and possibly other information that could not be provided by the corporation. For visibility, the financial institution will send a copy of this `InitialBaselineSubmission` message to the corporation. When the response message(s) comes back from the central matching application, the financial institution will send a copy to the corporation. The example shows an `Acknowledgement`, but this could also be an `ErrorReport` message in other circumstances. If it is an `ErrorReport`, the corporation will have to correct the `InitialBaselineSubmission` message and resubmit. When the `Acknowledgement` message is received and forwarded to the corporation, as it contains the TID, the corporation will be informed of the TID that must be used as a unique reference to the transaction in the following steps. As this is a Full Push-Through transaction, the initial baseline will be pushed to the counterpart, and the response will come back later as a `FullPushThroughReport` and `BaselineMatchReport` messages. These messages will be processed by the financial institution and copies will be forwarded to the corporation. If the `BaselineMatchReport` contains 0 mismatches, the baseline is established. If the `BaselineMatchReport` contains at least one mismatch, the baseline must be corrected by the financial institution or the corporation.



Baseline establishment in Lodge mode

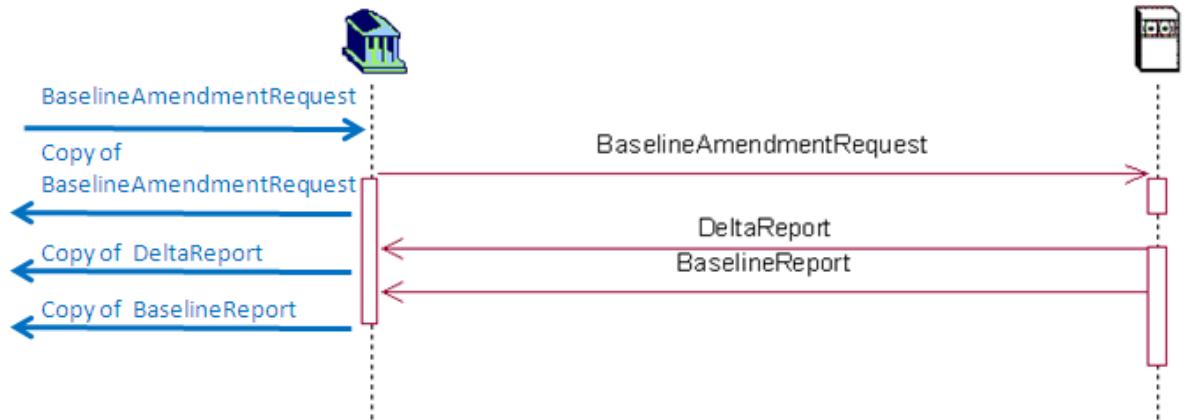
The corporation (buyer or seller) prepares an `InitialBaselineSubmission` message, which contains data from purchase order, and possibly request for a Bank Payment Obligation and sends it to its financial institution. This message must be interpreted as a request to create a transaction in the central matching application. The financial institution will take the message and process it as a request, applying all internal procedures before sending the corresponding `InitialBaselineSubmission` message to the central matching application (TSU). For visibility, the financial institution will send a copy of this `InitialBaselineSubmission` message to the corporation. When the response message comes back from the central matching application (TSU), the financial institution will send a copy to the corporation. The example shows an `Acknowledgement`, but this could also be an `ErrorReport` message in other circumstances. If it is an `ErrorReport`, the corporation will have to correct the `InitialBaselineSubmission` message and resubmit. When the `Acknowledgement` message is received and forwarded to the corporation, as it contains the TID, the corporation will be informed of the TID that must be used as a unique reference to the transaction in the following steps.



Baseline amendment in Full Push-Through mode

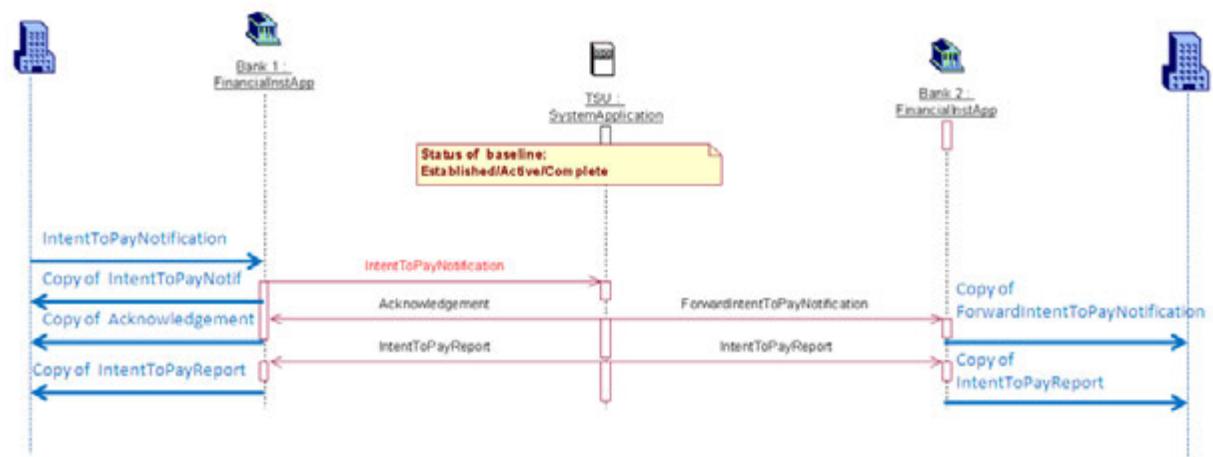
The corporation (buyer or seller) prepares a `BaselineAmendmentRequest` message, related to an established transaction and sends it to its financial institution. This message must be interpreted as a request to amend a transaction in the central matching application (TSU). The financial institution will take the message and process it as a request, applying all internal procedures before sending the corresponding `BaselineAmendmentRequest` message to the central matching application (TSU). For visibility, the financial institution will send a copy of this `BaselineAmendmentRequest` message to the corporation. When the response message(s)

comes back from the central matching application (TSU), the financial institution will send a copy to the corporation. As this is a Full Push-Through transaction, the amendment will be pushed to the counterpart, and to the counterpart corporation. Depending on the scenario, the response will come back later as an AmendmentAcceptanceNotification and BaselineReport or AmendmentRejectionNotification messages.



Baseline amendment in Lodge mode

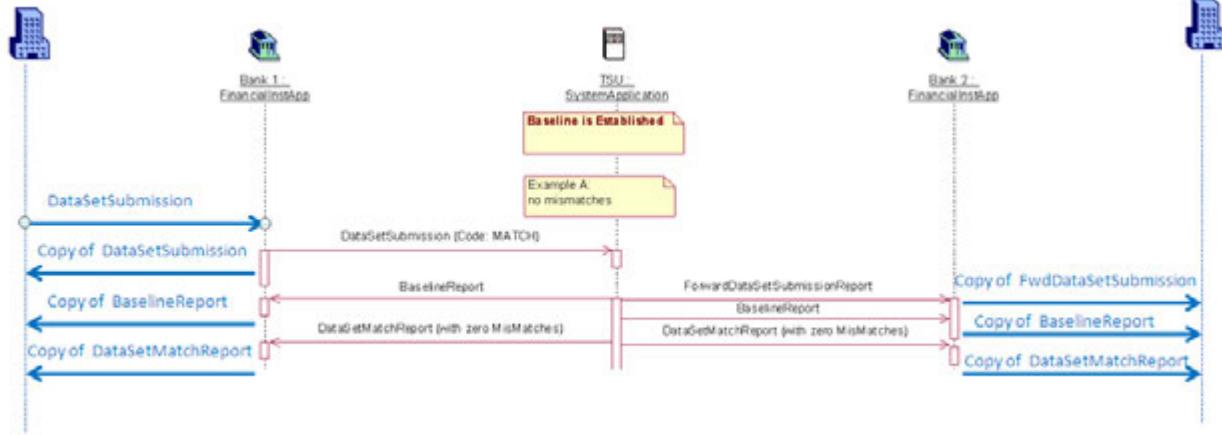
The corporation (buyer or seller) prepares a BaselineAmendmentRequest message, related to an established transaction and sends it to its financial institution. This message must be interpreted as a request to amend a transaction in the central matching application (TSU). The financial institution will take the message and process it as a request, applying all internal procedures before sending the corresponding BaselineAmendmentRequest message to the central matching application (TSU). For visibility, the financial institution will send a copy of this BaselineAmendmentRequest message to the corporation. When the response message(s) comes back from the central matching application (TSU), the financial institution will send a copy to the corporation. As this is a lodge transaction, the amendment is immediately processed by the TSU. Depending on the scenario, the response messages are either a DeltaReport and BaselineReport messages if processing is successful or an ErrorReport otherwise.



Intent to Pay Notification scenario (Full Push-Through mode only)

The corporation (buyer) prepares an IntentToPayNotification message. This corporation has the different references required by the message, that is, TID, purchase order number and/or invoice numbers. This message must be interpreted as a request to send an IntentToPayNotification message to the counterpart through the central matching application (TSU). The financial

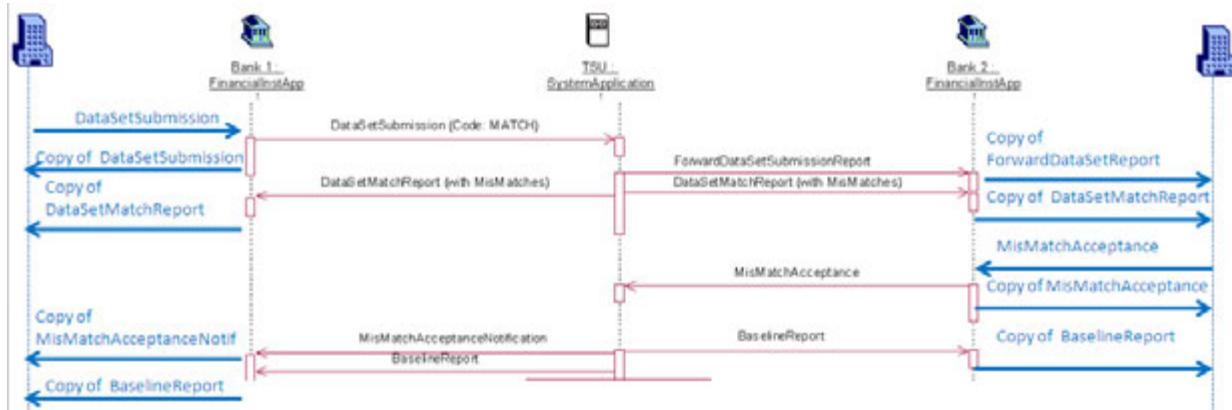
institution will take the message and process it as a request, applying all internal procedures before sending the corresponding IntentToPayNotification message to the central matching application (TSU). For visibility, the financial institution will send a copy of this InitialBaselineSubmission message to the corporation. When the response message(s) comes back from the central matching application (TSU), the financial institution will send a copy to the corporation. In this scenario, it is an Acknowledgement message followed by an IntentToPayReport message.



Data Set Submission (Full Push-Through mode) with no mismatch

The corporation (buyer or seller) prepares a DataSetSubmission message, which contains data from an invoice, and possibly transport and other documents and sends it to its financial institution. At this stage the corporation knows the id of the transaction (TID). This message must be interpreted as a request to match the data in the central matching application (TSU). The financial institution will take the message and process it as a request, applying all internal procedures before sending the corresponding DataSetSubmission message to the central matching application (TSU). For visibility, the financial institution will send a copy of this DataSetSubmission message to the corporation. When the response message(s) comes back from the central matching application (TSU), the financial institution will send a copy to the corporation. The example shows a BaselineReport and DataSetMatchReport messages, but it could also be an ErrorReport message in other circumstances.

Note about data set submission in Lodge mode: in this case the flows are reduced to what is shown on the left part of the sequence diagram.



Data Set Submission with mismatches

This is a similar scenario to the previous one but the presence of mismatches triggers the sending of an action request in the DataSetMatchReport message (with mismatches). The receiver must accept or reject the mismatches. In this case, the corporation sends a

MisMatchAcceptance message; the financial institution transmits the MisMatchAcceptance message and forwards a copy. Later on, when the financial institutions receive the BaselineReport messages, these will be forwarded to the corporations. It is possible that a financial institution would have the authorization from its customer to accept mismatches if they are cosmetic or trivial. In this case, the financial institution does not wait for the MisMatchAcceptance message from the corporations before sending it to the TSU.

Other Flows

Obligor bank flows

If a financial institution participates to a TSU transaction only as an Obligor bank, that is, it is not the Buyer's bank; this financial institution will receive messages from the TSU (FullPushThroughReport) and needs to make decisions about the BPO contained in the baseline. These flows are not extended since it is bank's decision. There is no corporation involved.

Submitting bank flows

If a financial institution participates to a TSU transaction only as a Submitting bank, it could receive the data sets from a corporation and in this case, the flows are extended using the same principles.

3 Guidelines for Message Elements

3.1 Mandatory and Missing Elements

G5: BIC which are mandatory and unknown to the corporation at the time of preparing a message must be replaced with xxxxxxxx (8 times "X").

This could be the case for the seller's bank BIC when the buyer prepares an InitialBaselineSubmission message. Also for some submitting bank(s) BIC. After baseline establishment, the corporation will know all the BICs and will be able to input them correctly in subsequent messages.

3.2 References and Identifiers

Description

The Trade Services Utility assigns a unique transaction identifier called a TID as soon as the first message relating to a particular transaction is received. This TID is present in all subsequent messages relating to the transaction.

Transaction identifier

Every Trade Services Utility transaction is assigned a unique transaction identifier (TID) by the Trade Services Utility application. Each data set and baseline has a data set reference in addition to the TID. The creator of the data set defines the reference for that data set. For each data set that is created, the Trade Services Utility creates an identification that includes a timestamp.

Each time the Trade Services Utility application receives a request to initiate a new Trade Services Utility transaction in push through, it compares the core data of the new baseline to the core data of known baselines. If it finds repetition, then the Trade Services Utility application rejects the new request.

Note In lodge, it is possible for transactions containing the same core data to be assigned different transaction identifiers. For example, if the buyer's bank and the seller's bank are using the Trade Services Utility independently of one another.

Note Note about usage in corporate-to-bank space: When the transaction is successfully created in the TSU, the TID is communicated to the financial institution firstly in the Acknowledgement or FullPushThrough message and then to the corporation in the copy of the message sent by the financial institution. So the different parties can input the TID in all subsequent messages of the same transaction.

Trade Services Utility baseline identification

When the baseline is established, the Trade Services Utility application generates the Baseline Identification, which consists of an identification of the baseline and a version number. The baseline identification remains the same for the lifetime of the Trade Services Utility transaction, while the version is updated by the Trade Services Utility application whenever a baseline amendment is accepted by all parties involved.

The version number is set to zero when the baseline is established and is incremented by one for each accepted amendment. The established baseline identification must only be provided for baselines which have been established: the element must be omitted when referring to un-established baselines.

Note	Note about usage in corporate-to-bank space: This identifier is used in outgoing messages only, i.e. TSU users do not have to input it.
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Submitter baseline identification

The party submitting the baseline assigns the Submitter Baseline Identification. It identifies the baseline provided by the submitter, composed of an identification of the baseline, a version number and the submitter's BIC. Each baseline must receive a different identification.

Note	Note about usage in the corporate-to-bank space: This is used as part of the baseline establishment process. The corporation should input a unique identification (in their context) to each baseline. This identification should not be changed by the financial institution (guideline G6), when sending to the TSU.
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Submitter transaction reference

This is only used as part of initial baseline submission (i.e. the first step of baseline establishment). It is used as a reference before the TID is created. The corporation should input a unique identification (in their context) to each new transaction. This identification should not be changed by the financial institution (guideline G6), when sending to the TSU. The corporation will in any case know the Submitter transaction reference that has been used when receiving the copy of the InitialBaselineSubmission message sent by the financial institution to the TSU. This will allow reconciliation with the ErrorReport or Acknowledgement messages received from the TSU.

(Commercial, transport, or insurance or certificate) data set identification

The party submitting the data set assigns the (Commercial or Transport or Insurance or Certificate) Data Set Identification. It identifies the data set using a version number and the submitter's BIC.

Note	Note about usage in corporate-to-bank space: This is used as part of the data set submission and matching process. The corporation should input a unique identification (in their context) to each data set. This identification should not be changed by the financial institution (guideline G6), when sending to the TSU. The corporation will in any case know the Data Set Identification that has been used when receiving the copy of the DataSetSubmission message sent by the financial institution to the TSU. This will allow reconciliation with the ErrorReport or DataSetmatchReport messages received from the TSU.
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Amendment identification

Each outstanding amendment request has an *Amendment Identification* assigned to it.

The Trade Services Utility application generates an Amendment Number on receipt of a successful **BaselineAmendmentRequest** message. The Amendment Number is contiguous for the lifetime of the Trade Services Utility transaction and it starts with the value one.

The Amendment Identification consists of the DeltaReport Reference (identification and creation date) and the Amendment Number. The Amendment Identification is included in the **AmendmentAcceptance** and **AmendmentRejection** messages.

User message reference

The user may assign a reference per message.

The Trade Services Utility application assigns a sequence number to each message it sends. The number is sequential and contiguous per institution, and independent of the message type. It is made unique within the Trade Services Utility domain by prefixing the sequence number with the institution's BIC11 or BIC8, for example BANKGWW2LTSU-1769.

Back-office applications can use the message reference for message sequencing of the received message from the Trade Services Utility application (per entity).

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|-------------|--|
| Note | Note about usage in the corporate-to-bank space: Each message contains a message identification (the name can vary: RequestIdentification, ReportIdentification) in the first block of the message. As for any message, the sender must assign a message identification, and it must be unique in its context. |
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User transaction reference

The Trade Services Utility always includes the user's transaction reference in the messages it sends. Where relevant, the message includes two user references, one for each party involved in the Trade Services Utility transaction. This reflects the business practice of using *your reference* and *my reference*.

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| Note | Note about usage in the corporate-to-bank space: This reference has been designed for the use of the two primary financial institutions in the transaction (buyer's bank and seller's bank). It is always optional. It should not be used by the corporation. |
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3.3 Date and Time Fields

Fields specifying a date must be filled using the following pattern: YYYY-MM-DD (Year, Month, Day).

Fields specifying a date + time must be filled using the following pattern: YYYY-MM-DD followed by the letter "T" then HH:MM:SS (Hours, Minutes, Seconds), followed by "Z" to indicate UCT (Universal Time Coordinated).

3.4 Currency and Country Codes

The list of country codes (ISO 3166) is available at http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm

The list of currency codes (ISO 4217) is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_4217.

4 List of Guidelines

G1	As part of baseline establishment, baseline amendment, data set submission and intent to pay processes, all outgoing messages received by the financial institution will be forwarded to the corporation.
G2	As part of baseline establishment, baseline amendment, data set submission and intent to pay processes, for all incoming messages sent by the financial institution to the TSU, a copy will be forwarded to the corporation.
G3	The scope of outgoing messages must be modified to include: “This message may also be used in the bank-to-corporate space, if the two organisations have agreed to exchange TSU-related information in this way. In this case, the financial institution will send to the corporation a copy of each message received from the matching application.”
G4	The scope of incoming messages must be modified to include: “This message may also be used in the corporate-to-bank and bank-to-corporate space, if the two organisations have agreed to exchange TSU-related information in this way. In this case, the corporation will send this message to the financial institution as a request to send a message of same type to the matching application, and the financial institution will send to the corporation a copy of each message sent to the matching application.”
G5	BIC which are mandatory and unknown to the corporation at the time of preparing a message must be replaced with xxxxxxxx.
G6	References input by the corporation in incoming messages should not be changed by the financial institution in the corresponding message sent to the central matching application. This applies to submitter baseline identification, submitter transaction reference, (commercial, transport, or insurance or certificate) data set identification. Note that if such a reference is changed, against this guideline, the corporation will be informed of the new reference by the copy of the message sent by the financial institution to the central matching application, and will be able to reconcile.

5 Definitions

Incoming messages

Messages sent by the financial institution to the central matching application (TSU), or sent by the corporate as a request to send a message to the central matching application.

Outgoing messages

Messages sent by the central matching application (TSU) to a financial institution, or message sent by the financial institution to its corporate customer.

Lodge mode

See the *Trade Services Utility Service Description*.

Full push-through mode

See the *Trade Services Utility Service Description*.

Appendix A

Message Identifier	Message Name
tsmt.001.001.03	Acknowledgement
tsmt.002.001.03	Activity Report
tsmt.003.001.03	Activity Report Request
tsmt.004.001.02	Activity Report Set Up Request
tsmt.005.001.02	Amendment Acceptance
tsmt.006.001.03	Amendment Acceptance Notification
tsmt.007.001.02	Amendment Rejection
tsmt.008.001.03	Amendment Rejection Notification
tsmt.009.001.03	Baseline Amendment Request
tsmt.010.001.03	Baseline Match Report
tsmt.011.001.03	Baseline Report
tsmt.012.001.03	Baseline ReSubmission
tsmt.013.001.03	Data Set Match Report
tsmt.014.001.03	Data Set Submission
tsmt.015.001.03	Delta Report
tsmt.016.001.03	Error Report
tsmt.017.001.03	Forward Data Set Submission Report
tsmt.018.001.03	Full Push Through Report
tsmt.019.001.03	Initial Baseline Submission
tsmt.020.001.02	MisMatch Acceptance
tsmt.021.001.03	MisMatch Acceptance Notification
tsmt.022.001.02	MisMatch Rejection
tsmt.023.001.03	MisMatch Rejection Notification
tsmt.024.001.03	Action Reminder
tsmt.025.001.03	Status Change Notification
tsmt.026.001.02	Status Change Request
tsmt.027.001.02	Status Change Request Acceptance
tsmt.028.001.03	Status Change Request Notification
tsmt.029.001.02	Status Change Request Rejection
tsmt.030.001.03	Status Change Request Rejection Notification
tsmt.031.001.03	Status Extension Acceptance
tsmt.032.001.03	Status Extension Notification
tsmt.033.001.03	Status Extension Rejection
tsmt.034.001.03	Status Extension Rejection Notification
tsmt.035.001.03	Status Extension Request
tsmt.036.001.03	Status Extension Request Notification
tsmt.037.001.03	Status Report
tsmt.038.001.03	Status Report Request

Message Identifier	Message Name
tsmt.040.001.03	Time Out Notification
tsmt.041.001.03	Transaction Report
tsmt.042.001.03	Transaction Report Request
tsmt.044.001.01	IntentToPayNotification
tsmt.045.001.01	ForwardIntentToPayNotification
tsmt.046.001.01	IntentToPayReport
tsmt.047.001.01	SpecialRequest
tsmt.048.001.01	SpecialNotification
tsmt.049.001.01	RoleAndBaselineAcceptance
tsmt.050.001.01	RoleAndBaselineRejection
tsmt.051.001.01	RoleAndBaselineAcceptanceNotification
tsmt.052.001.01	RoleAndBaselineRejectionNotification

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