HSBC ISO 20022 XML
MESSAGE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

Customer Credit Transfer Initiation v3

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International Organization for Standardization
ISO 20022 Universal financial industry message scheme

HSBC
The world's local bank

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction

1.1. Use of this Document

This document describes the message formats used to initiate payments at HSBC using the ISO 20022 XML message set. It outlines the message scenario and message structure. It is targeted at customers wishing to implement XML payment messages with HSBC.

Chapter 1 discusses the scenario in which payment initiation via an ISO 20022 XML message is supported. It documents the countries and payment instruments supported by HSBC for XML. It also describes the message scenario in which the payment initiation messages are used. Links to further documents that can be helpful in connection with implementing XML payment instructions conclude the chapter.

In chapter 2 the message details of the Customer Credit Transfer Initiation message (payment instruction) are set out. It gives an overview of the message before going into more detail on the field structure and the generic field use within HSBC. Supported character sets and application headers are also part of this chapter. The generic message description forms the basis of any implementation of XML payment instructions and is supplemented and more closely defined by the country or instrument specific requirements and guidelines set out in the regional appendixes.

Chapter 3 provides further details on relevant payment concepts to give a better understanding of the message use. Payment instruments and batching considerations have a direct impact on structuring the payment instruction file. Status messages that provide feedback on the processing of the payment instructions are described in section 4. Additional services provided with the XML payment instructions are described in section 4.1.

1.2. Scope

HSBC supports a number of payment instruments via the ISO 20022 Customer Credit Transfer Initiation message and the associated status report. High Value Payments, Low Value Payments, SEPA, COS & Faster Payments. For further details, please contact your HSBC representative.

Payment Type	Description
High Value Payment (HV)	Priority wire payments (which can be cross-border payments or domestic wire payments)
Low Value Payment (LV)	Domestic ACH payment
SEPA	Single Euro Payments Area
COS	Cheque Outsourcing Service
Faster Payments (FP)	Low Value same day payments for the UK only

1.3. Further documents

Further documents are available on the ISO 20022 message set from ISO and Swift.

The ISO XML Payment Standards Initiation has been defined through the message registration process in accordance with ISO 20022. The format definition can be viewed on www.iso20022.org and the site also provides a summary document on the formats of the Customer Credit Transfer Initiation (CCTI) message – and Payment Status Report (PSR).
The following message definition is based on version 3 of the CCTI message - pain.001.001.03 and version 3 of the PSR - pain.002.001.03
In addition to the ISO specification, a group of banks and Swift have formed the Common Global Implementation (CGI) Working Group to specify how the CCTI message should be used and which fields should be populated.

1.4. XML Basics

XML stands for Extensible Markup Language and is a semi-structured file format that allows data and data element descriptions to be in the same container, e.g. a file. The actual data is encapsulated between a start and an end tag; it may itself consist of tags, forming a logical tree structure. In a “well-formed” XML document – a definition which describes minimum requirements for an XML document that allow correct handling by generic parsers and renderers – there is exactly one root tag to the document and all data is enclosed within tags. Each tag that is opened must be closed, and the last opened tag must be closed first.

The tags are set in between a less than and a greater than sign, such that the following pattern is created: <tag>content</tag>.

As in all tree structures, two tags where one directly belongs to the other, can be called parent and child tag, respectively. The ultimate parent tag is called root. There is only one root tag in well-formed XML messages. Tags that only contain other tags are sometimes called “components”, while tags that contain data are called “elements”.

Sample tree structure	**XML representation**
Root Parent Child1 Child2	<Root> <Parent> <Child1>content</Child1> <Child2>content</Child2> </Parent> </Root>

The ISO 20022 XML standards each use a “schema” to define the basic layout of the XML message, including the tag names, the indication of mandatory elements, the field type and length, and potentially supported values. Schema conformance can be verified with any off-the-shelf XML editor that supports schema verification, such as Microsoft XML Notepad (based on .NET Framework 2.0; free download from http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=72d6aa49-787d-4118-ba5f-4f30fe913628&displaylang=en

Further information and links on XML can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML

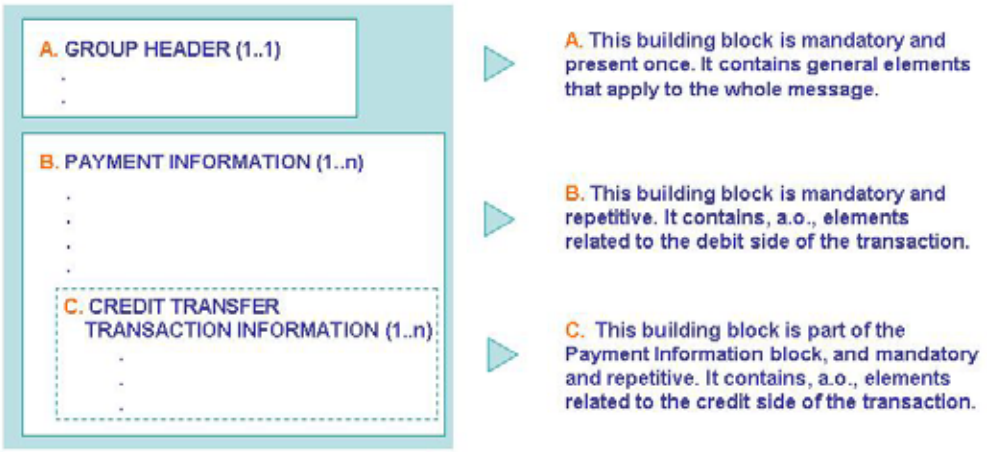
1.5. Occurrences:

Occurrences	This indicates whether an element is optional or mandatory and how many times the element can be repeated. The number of occurrences is shown between square brackets For example: [0..1] shows that the element can be present 0 times or 1 time. The element is optional [1..1] shows that the element can be present only 1 time. The element is mandatory [1..n] shows that the element can be present 1 to n times The element is mandatory An element which is part of a set of elements, is mandatory as far as the set it is part of, is present in the message. If only one of several elements may be present, this is indicated by XOR in the status column

2. Message Details

2.1. Message Overview

The diagram below shows the main building blocks of Customer Credit Transfer Initiation message, which is defined as schema <pain.001.001.03>:



Notes on this message structure:

1. A single Group Header (Block A) may have multiple (1 n) Payment Information Components (Block B) within it. Each Payment Information Component may have multiple (1 n) transactions (the Credit Transfer Transaction Information component-block C) within it.
2. The term 'Payment Instruction' is used to refer to the combination of building block B-Payment Information (i.e. the debit side of a payment instruction) + building block C-Credit Transfer Transaction Information (i.e. the credit side of a payment instruction). One Customer Credit Transfer Initiation message can contain one or more Payment Instructions.

So, within each message there will be exactly one Group Header, followed by one or more Payment Information blocks. These blocks each represent a batch of payments that share the same debit information (debit account, execution date). Each Payment Information block will contain one or more Credit Transfer Transaction Information blocks, which define the credit information (amount, beneficiary, remittance information).

In line with SWIFT guidelines, one message is allowed per file and only one message type is allowed per file for file-based interfaces to HSBC connect. The file should start with an xml and a Document tag, the latter containing the CCTI message.

Please note that HSBC will accept the "over-population" of fields. This is to say, if a piece of information is not required for the payment but present in the file, it will be ignored and not rejected. This approach allows clients to more easily reuse messages designed for other banks and to standardise their message layout.

2.2. Supported Character Sets and Local Language

The supported characters in the ISO XML message are limited to digits as well as lower-case and upper-case Latin characters plus special characters as defined in the character set for Swift MT messages. The expected encoding is Unicode UTF-8.

The Latin character set, commonly used in international communication, contains the following characters:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
/ - ? : ( ) . , ' +
Space

Please note that XML is a character based format. All field sizes are in characters, regardless of the size in bytes that a character takes up.

Characters that are used in the XML syntax are not allowed within fields. They need to be replaced by their "entity symbol", a symbolic name enclosed in a starting ampersand and trailing semicolon. The following table lists these characters.

Character Name	Character	Entity Symbol
Less than sign	<	<
Greater than sign	>	>
Ampersand	&	&
Quotation Mark	"	"
Apostrophe	'	'

Entity symbols are used as single characters within an XML element if the text to be entered includes any of the above characters. A name tag containing the text "Marks&Spencer", for instance, would read <Nm>Marks&Spencer</Nm>. At this stage, HSBC is currently only converting the ampersand and the apostrophe. If you are planning to use any of the other characters, you will need to advise your implementation manager as soon as possible.

2.3. Message Transfer and Application Headers

HSBC is using a simple application header for the payment initiation message in line with the ISO samples. The XML start tag indicates the XML version (which currently is always "1.0") and the code page used with the message. The document tag provides the single root element for the well-formed XML message and indicates the name space of the message. The name space in the example below (set under attribute xmlns) identifies a Customer Credit Transfer Initiation V03 message.

The message will be formatted like this.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Document xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns="urn:iso:std:iso:20022:tech:xsd:pain.001.001.03">
<CstmrCdtTrfInitn>
    <!-- Your message goes here -->
</Document>
```

For additional details on XML formatting and name space handling, please refer to the defintions provided by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) at http://www.w3.org/XML/Core/.

2.4. Message Core

2.4.1. **Group Header**

The group header contains information pertaining to the entire message. The Initiating Party is required as per the ISO 20022 standard; for HSBC the <OrgId><Othr><Id> is used to indicate the HSBC Connect Customer ID. The Customer ID is mandatory and is used by HSBC Connect to identify the message sender. It will be provided during implementation

Codes	Term	Definition	Explanation
R	Required	Standard element for HSBC / CGI; Required by HSBC / CGI	This element is required by some or all of the CGI supporting banks. An "R" field may represent a piece of data that some of the banks do not need for processing, but have agreed that the client may send.
C	Conditional	Standard element for HSBC / CGI; Dependent upon a certain condition.	This element needs to be present when certain conditions apply.
O	Optional	Standard element for HSBC. Dependent upon a certain condition.	This is an element that may be required. The need to populate it will vary.
NU	Not Used	Not used by HSBC but maybe required by CGI.	This element is not used by HSBC. The field may be present and will be ignored.
XOR	Exclusive Or	Standard element for CGI. Contents are XOR either by the schema or CGI usage.	Select one or the other field, but not both

CGI stands for Common Global Implementation

Ref	Name	Tag	**Occurrences**	Format/ (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
1.1	Message Identifier	<MsgId>	[1:1]	Char(35)	Unique message reference used with status messages returned for the processing of this file. HSBC recommends this is unique for a 12 monthly rolling period	R
1.2	Creation DateTime	<CreDtTm>	[1:1]	ISODateTime	Time stamp of the message creation.	R
1.3	Authorization	<Authstn>	[0:2]	Complex data type	HSBC supports interoperability with HSBCnet	O
1.4	Code	<Cd>	[1:1]	Code (4)	AUTH, FDET, FSUM or ILEV. AUTH defaulted if not used. Please see section 2.4.2 for full details.	O
1.6	Number of Transactions	<NbOfTxs>	[1:1]	Numchar (15)	Number of transactions in the entire message. This will be verified against the number of occurrences of <CdtTrfTxInf> in the message	R
1.7	Control Sum	<CtrlSum>	[0:1]	Numchar (18)	Client option to include, if included amount must have 2 decimal places Hash total of all payment amounts in the entire message regardless of currency in Instructed Amount and Equivalent amount .	O
1.8	Initiating Party	<InitgPty>	[1:1]	Complex data type	Provide **HSBC Connect Customer ID** under <InitgPty><Id> <OrgId><Othr><Id> Alternatively, provide: **BIC** under <InitgPty><Id><OrgId> <BICOrBEI> Or SIRET ID under <InitgPty><Id> <OrgId><Othr><Id>	R*
9.1.12	Identification	<Id>	[0:1]	Complex data type	Provide HSBC Connect Customer ID, BIC or SIRET ID	R
9.1.13	OrganisationIdentification	<OrgId>	[1:1]	Complex data type		R
9.1.14	BICOrBEI	<BICOrBEI>	[0:1]	Char(35)	Customer's BIC	R*
9.1.15	Other	<Othr>	[0:n]			R
9.1.16	Identification	<Id>	[1:1]	Char(35)	HSBC Connect ID or SIRET ID	R*

R* At least one must be present

2.4.2. Authorisation choice

CODE	NAME	Description
AUTH	PreAuthorisedFile	Indicates a file has been pre authorised or approved within the originating customer environment and no further approval is required
FSUM	FileLevelAuthorisation Summary	Indicates that a file requires additional file level approval in HSBCnet, with the ability to view only the payment information block level information. PaymentInformationId is mandatory at this authorisation level and should be unique within a file if multiple batches are used.
FDET	FileLevelAuthorisationDetails	Indicates that a file requires additional file level approval in HSBCnet, with the ability to view both the payment information block and supporting customer credit transaction detail.
ILEV	InstructionLevelAuthorisation	Indicates that a file requires all customer transactions to be authorised or approved independently in HSBCnet.

AUTH defaulted if not used.

2.4.3. **PaymentInformation Block**

The payment information block contains the debit information and one or more transactions.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.1	PaymentInformation Identification	<PmtInfId>	[1..1]	Char(35)	Will be reported in Payment Status Report.	R
2.2	PaymentMethod	<PmtMtd>	[1..1]	Code(3)	"TRF" for both LV and HV Payment types	R
2.3	BatchBooking	<BtchBookg>	[0..1]	Char (5)	Not applicable for HV Payments only LV Payments. TRUE = Single entry on the Bank Statement for total value of Batch. False= All transactions will be reported individually on Bank Statement. Default is True.	O
2.4	NumberOfTransactions	<NbOfTxs>	[0..1]	Numchar(15)	Client option to include. Total number of transactions within a Payment Information batch.	O
2.5	ControlSum	<CtrlSum>	[0..1]	Amount(18)	Client option to include, if included amount must have 2 decimal places. Hash total of all payment amounts within a Payment Information batch regardless of currency in Instructed Amount and Equivalent amount. If included this value will be checked.	O
2.6	PaymentType Information	<PmtTpInf>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Required at either Payment or Transaction level, but should not be used at both levels. Recommendation – use at Payment Level See section 2.4.3.1	R
2.17	RequestedExecution Date	<ReqdExctnDt>	[1..1]	ISO date	Date on which the payment should be executed.	R
2.19	Debtor	<Dbtr>	[1..1]	Complex data type	See section 2.4.3.2	R
2.20	DebtorAccount	<DbtrAcct>	[1..1]	Complex data type	Account number of the debtor (ordering party). See section 2.4.3.3	R
2.21	DebtorAgent	<DbtrAgt>	[1..1]	Complex data type	Swift BIC or local bank code of the HSBC branch servicing the debit account must be provided. See section 2.4.3.4 for details	R
2.23	UltimateDebtor	<UltmtDbtr>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
2.24	ChargeBearer	<ChrgBr>	[0..1]	Char(4)	Accepted values for HV Payments: "DEBT", "SHAR", "CRED" Indicates who should bear transaction charges. Should be used exclusively at the payment or	C

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
					transaction level.	
2.25	ChargesAccount	<ChrgsAcct>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Not used	NU
2.26	ChargesAccountAgent	<ChrgsAcctAgt>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Not used.	NU
2.27	CreditTransfer TransactionInformation	<CdtTrfTxInf>	[1..n]	Complex data type	See section2.4.4 for details	R

2.4.3.1. Payment Type (2.6)

The payment type information defines the payment instrument to be used more specifically than the payment method is able to. Payment type information can be given at PaymentInformation level or at transaction level. It may only be given in one of these two places within one PaymentInformation block. Typically, bulk payments (e.g. ACH payments or cheques) would specify the payment type at PaymentInformation level, single payments (e.g. wire payments) may use either level.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.7	InstructionPriority	<InstrPrty>	[0..1]	Char(4)	Not used.	NU
2.8	ServiceLevel	<SvcLv>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Only option Code is used.	R
2.9	ServiceLevel.Code	<SvcLv><Cd>	[1..1]	Char(4)	"NURG" for Low Value payments. "URGP", "SDVA" or "PRPT" for high value payments. SEPA for SEPA payments. (Unless specific code identified in Country appendix).	R*
2.11	LocalInstrument	<LclInstrm>	[0..1]	Complex data type	.	C
2.12	LocalInstrument. Code	<LclInstrm><Cd>	[0..1].[1..1]	Char(4)	Instrument code to more closely define a low value payment. If used, the relevant codes are described in the country-specific section of the guide.	XOR
2.13	LocalInstrument. Proprietary	<LclInstrm> <Prtry>	[0..1].[1..1]	Char(4)	Instrument code to more closely define a low value payment. If used, the relevant codes are described in the country-specific section of the guide.	XOR
2.14	CategoryPurpose	<CtgyPurp>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
2.15	CategoryPurpose Code	<CtgyPurp><Cd>	[1..1]	Char(4)	Purpose of the payment. Supported codes are as per ISO definition. (Extenal Code List)	XOR
2.16	CategoryPurpose Proprietary	<CtgyPurp><Prtry >	[1..1]	Char(4)	Purpose of the payment. See regional appendices	XOR

*Note: (R) = one of these items should be present for electronic payments (payment method = "TRF").

2.4.3.2. Debtor (2.19)

Unambiguous identification of the account of the debtor to which a debit entry will be made as a result of the transaction.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
9.1.0	Debtor Name	<Nm>	[0..1]	Char(140)	Name of the account holder of the debit account must be provided.	R
9.1.1	Debtor PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	[0..1]	Complex data type		R
9.1.2	AddressType	<AdrTp>	[0..1]	Code		NU
9.1.3	Department	<Dept>	[0..1]	Char		O
9.1.4	SubDepartment	<SubDept>	[0..1]	Char		O
9.1.5	StreetName	<StrtNm>	[0..1]	Char		O
9.1.6	BuildingNumber	<BldgNb>	[0..1]	Char		O
9.1.7	PostCode	<PstCd>	[0..1]	Char		O
9.1.8	TownName	<TwnNm>	[0..1]	Char		O
9.1.9	CountrySubDivision	<CtrySubDvsn>	[0..1]	Char		O
9.1.10	Country	<Ctry>	[0..1]	Char(2)	.	R
9.1.11	AddressLine	<AdrLine>	[0..7]	Char		O
9.1.12	Identification	<Id>	[..1]	Complex data type		C
9.1.13	Organisation Identification	<OrgId>	[1..1]	Complex data type		R
9.1.15	Other	<Othr>	[1..1]	Complex data type		R
9.1.16	Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Char(35)		R

If structured address and unstructured address used, HSBC will use the Unstructured address.

2.4.3.3. Debtor Account (2.20)

Unambiguous identification of the account of the debtor to which a debit entry will be made as a result of the transaction

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
1.1.0	DebtorAccount Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Complex data type	Debit Account number must be provided	R

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
1.1.1	DebtorAccount Identification IBAN	<IBAN>	[1..1]	Char(34)	International Bank Account Number	R
1.1.2	DebtorAccount Identification Other	<Othr>	[1..1]	Complex data type		R
1.1.3	DebtorAccount Identification Other Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Char(34)	Domestic account number	R
1.1.11	DebtorAccount Currency	<Ccy>	[0..1]	Char(3)	Identification of the currency in which the account is held.	R

International Bank Account Numbers (IBAN) need to be provided in the IBAN tag; for domestic account numbers use the Other/Identification tag. Whilst the underlying schema contains an XOR restriction under the ID section, which means only one of the two account numbers may be present, HSBC has developed some additional flexibility, which allows customers to provide both the other and the IBAN, if these are already maintained in the master vendor record. This approach will simplify the XML implementation by reducing the internal filtering logic. If you intend to take advantage of this flexibility, it is important that you check your other banking providers can also support this flexibility.

2.4.3.4. Debtor Agent (2.21)

Financial institution servicing an account for the debtor.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
6.1.0	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification	<FinInstnId>	[1..1]	Complex data type		R
6.1.1	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification BIC	<BIC>	[0..1]	Char(11)		C
6.1.2	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification ClearingSystemMemberIdentification	<ClrSysMmbId>	[1..1]	Complex data type		C
6.1.6	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification ClearingSystemMemberIdentification MemberIdentification	<MmbId>	[0..1]	Char(35	Information used to identify a member within a clearing system.	R
6.1.8	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	[0..1]	Complex data type	HSBC requires the country code of the Debor Agent which must be quoted in the Postal Address.	R
6.1.17	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification PostalAddress Country	<Ctry>	[0..1]	Char(2)	HSBC requires the country code of the Debor Agent which must be quoted in the Postal Address.	R
6.1.25	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification BranchIdentification	<BrnchId>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Check regional appendices for rules	C
6.1.26	DebtorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentification BranchIdentification Identification	<Id>	[0..1]	Char(35)		R

HSBC will select the appropriate financial institution identification required for the payment instrument. Please note that the supporting regional appendices highlight any local requirements concerning the identification of the underlying financial institution.

The SWIFT BIC can be an eight or eleven character string identifying the financial institution. The MemberIdentification is the local (typically domestic) clearing code, such as a sort code in the UK or a Bankleitzahl in Germany.

To identify the DebtorAgent the BIC or the domestic clearing code is required, depending on the payment instrument. It is important to review the in-country rules in the regional appendices concerning the use of the domestic clearing code for the DebtorAgent, as in some countries, this must not be provided.

2.4.4. **CreditTransferTransactionInformation Block (2.27)**

The CreditTransferTransactionInformation tag contains all information for the actual payment and the beneficiary party. The number of occurrences of this tag in the message equals the number of payment transactions to be executed. The transaction information refers to the credit information of the PaymentInformation block it is belonging to. Please note that not all properties available at both PaymentInformation and transaction level may be used concurrently. The payment type information may only be present at one of these levels (see PaymentTypeInformationRule in the ISO Message Definition Report). HSBC recommends the Payment Type Information be provided at the PaymentInformation level.

The ChargeBearer is limited to one of the two levels.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.28	PaymentIdentification	<PmtId>	[1..1]	Complex data type	.See section 2.4.4.1	R
2.31	PaymentType Information	<PmtTpInf>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Payment type information may be provided here if not specified at PaymentInformation level. This is only valid for priority payments. See section 2.4.4.2	R
2.42	Amount	<Amt>	[1..1]	Complex data type	Amount must be provided at either Instructed Amount or Equivalent Amount but not both. See section 2.4.4.3	R
2.47	ExchangeRate Information	<XchgRateInf>	[0..1]	Complex data type	See section 2.4.4.4	C
2.51	ChargeBearer	<ChrgBr>	[0..1]	Code	Accepted values: “DEBT”, “SHAR”, “CRED”	C
2.52	ChequeInstruction	<ChqInstr>	[0..1]	Complex data type		R (CHK only)
2.70	UltimateDebtor	<UltmtDbtr>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
2.71	IntermediaryAgent1	<IntrmyAgt1>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Intermediary agent if required for the payment. See section 2.4.4.5	C
2.72	IntermediaryAgent1 Account	<IntrmyAgt1Acct>	[0..1]	Complex data type		NU
2.77	CreditorAgent	<CdtrAgt>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Bank of the creditor. Mandatory as the identification of the creditor bank is required. See section 2.4.4.6	R
2.78	CreditorAgentAccount	<CdtrAgtAcct>	[0..1]	Complex data type	See Section 2.4.4.7	C
2.79	Creditor	<Cdtr>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Creditor of the payment. See section 2.4.4.8	R
2.80	CreditorAccount	<CdtrAcct>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Creditor account at the beneficiary bank (account holder). See section 2.4.4.9 Not required for CHQB.	C
2.81	UltimateCreditor	<UltmtCdtr>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
2.82	InstructionForCreditorAgent	<InstrForCdtrAgt>	[0..n]	Complex data type	Required in some countrires for High Value Payments. <Cd>CHQB</Cd> for cheque payments <InstrInf> /REC/POST:APPLICANT(Mail to Applicant) /REC/POST:BENEFICIARY(Mail to Beneficiary) /REC/POST:BRANCH PICKUP(Collect at Branch) </InstrInf> See Regional appendix	C

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.85	InstructionForDebtor Agent	<InstrForDbtrAgt>	[0..1]	Char(140)	See Regional appendix	C
2.86	Purpose	<Purp>	[0..1]	Complex data type	See section 2.4.4.10	C
2.89	RegulatoryReporting	<RgltryRptg>	[0..10]	Complex data type	See section 2.4.4.11	C
2.90	Tax	<Tax>	[0..1]	Complex data type	See section 2.4.4.12	C
2.91	RelatedRemittance Information	<RltdRmtInf>	[0..10]	Complex data type	See section 2.4.4.13(Please see Advising Product Appendix for further details).	C
2.98	RemittanceInformation	<RmtInf>	[0..1]	Complex data type	See section 2.4.4.14	C
2.99	RemittanceInformation Unstructured	<Ustrd>	[0..1]	Char(140)	For HV payments, payment details of 4 lines of 35 characters are supported; the first line is required to transmit the end-to-end ID. Consequently, 3 lines of 35 characters can be used; if lines are longer than 35 characters, they will be wrapped onto the next line until the space is taken up.	C

2.4.4.1. Payment Identification (2.28)

The Payment Identification tag allows to specify two reference numbers for the transaction. The EndToEndID is used to reference the payment for all parties (including the beneficiary).

See sections 3.4 (reference numbers and reconciliation) and section 3.5 (duplicate checking) for further details.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.29	PaymentIdentification InstructionIdentification	<InstrId>	[0..1]	Char(35)	Transaction identication between ordering party and the bank. Returned in the payment status message. Can be reported on the bank statement if required..	O
2.30	PaymentIdentification EndToEndIdentification	<EndToEndId>	[1..1]	Char(35)	This field can be used for both duplicate instruction checking and additionally, as the debit transaction reference on your bank statement. This option is available as part of the customer set-up and applies to HV payment instructions.	R

2.4.4.2. Payment Type Information (2.31)

Set of elements used to further specify the type of transaction. Agreement under which or rules under which the transaction should be processed. Specifies a pre-agreed service or level of service between the parties, as published in an external service level code list.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.33	PaymentTypeInformation ServiceLevel	<SvcLvl>	[0..1]	Complex data type	If used sub-element Code must be provided.	C
2.34	PaymentTypeInformation ServiceLevel Code	<Cd>	[0..1]	Code	SDVA, URGP or PRPT can be used for HV Payments. SEPA must be used for SEPA payments.	R

2.4.4.3. Amount (2.42)

The payment amount can be given either in payment currency (InstructedAmount) or in account currency with instructions to pay in a different currency (EquivalentAmount). Both options will be supported by HSBC, though EquivalentAmount can only be used with high-value payments. Current or agreed exchange rates apply when the payment currency is different from the account currency.

Country conditions apply. Please check regional appendices.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.43	Amount InstructedAmount	<InstdAmt>	[1..1]	Amount(18,5)	Transaction amount in payment currency. The currency must be provided in the mandatory attribute Ccy.	XOR
2.44	Amount EquivalentAmount	<EqvtAmt>	[1..1]	Complex data type	Amount must be provided either Instructed Amount or Equivalent Amount.	XOR
2.45	Amount EquivalentAmount Amount	<Amt>	[1..1]	Amount(18,5)	Payment amount in account currency. The currency must be provided in the mandatory attribute Ccy.	R
2.46	Amount EquivalentAmount CurrencyOfTransfer	<CcyOfTrf>	[1..1]	Char(3)	ISO code of the payment currency	R

Note: Either the InstructedAmount field or EquivalentAmount fields is required.

2.4.4.4. Exchange Rate Information (2.47)

If an exchange rate has been pre-agreed with HSBC, the contract reference or rate can be specified with the payment. The option is currently supported together with an indication of the EquivalentAmount only.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.48	ExchangeRate Information ExchangeRate	<XchgRate>	[0..1]	Amount(11,1)	Indicates the pre-booked fixed Foreign ExchangeRate to be applied by HSBC for this transaction	C
2.50	ExchangeRate Information ContractIdentification	<CtrctId>	[0..1]	Char(35)	The Foreign Exchange trade contract number.	C

2.4.4.5. Intermediary Agent 1 (2.71)

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
6.1.0	IntermediaryAgent1 FinancialInstitution Identificaion	<FinInstnId>	[1..1]	Complex data type		C
6.1.1	IntermediaryAgent1 FinancialInstitution Identificaion BIC	<BIC>	[0..1]	Char(11)	Intermediary bank SWIFT BIC.	C
6.1.2	IntermediaryAgent1 FinancialInstitution Identificaion ClearingSystemMemberI dentification	<ClrSysMmbId>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
6.1.6	IntermediaryAgent1 FinancialInstitution Identificaion ClearingSystemMemberI	<MmbId>	[1..1]	Char(35)	Local Clearing Code of the intermediary bank.	C

	dentification Memberdentification					
6.1.7	IntermediaryAgent1 FinancialInstitution Identificaion Name	<Nm>	[0..1]	Char (140)	Name of the intermediary bank	C
6.1.8	IntermediaryAgent1 FinancialInstitution Identificaion PostalAddress	<Pst1Adr>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Structured Address recommended	C
6.1.17	IntermediaryAgent1 FinancialInstitution Identificaion PostalAddress Country	<Ctry>	[0..1]	Char(2)	Country code of the intermediary bank	C

To identify the IntermediaryAgent the BIC is usually required. Please consult the in-country rules in the regional appendices for any variances.

2.4.4.6. Creditor Agent (2.77)

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
6.1.0	CreditorAgent FinancialInstitution Identification	<FinInstnId>	[1..1]	Complex data type	Bank of the creditor. Mandatory as the identification of the creditor bank is required.	R
6.1.1	CreditorAgent FinancialInstitution Identification BIC	<BIC>	[0..1]	Char(11)	For high value cross border payments the SWIFT BIC must be provided. For domestic high value payments the SWIFT BIC or the local clearing code is required.	C
6.1.2	CreditorAgent ClearingSystemMembe ridentification	<ClrSysMmbId>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
6.1.6	CreditorAgent ClearingSystemMember identification MemberIdentificaion	<MmbId>	[1..1]	Char(35)	For domestic high value payments the SWIFT BIC or the local clearing code is required	R
6.1.7	CreditorAgent FinancialInstitution Identification Name	<Nm>	[0..1]	Char(140)	For domestic high value payments, the CreditorAgent Name (including the branch name) must be provided in some countries. Please check regional appendices.	C
6.1.8	CreditorAgent FinancialInstitution Identification PostalAddress	<Pst1Adr>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Structured Address recommended	R
6.1.17	CreditorAgent FinancialInstitution Identification PostalAddress Country	<Ctry>	[0..1]	Char(2)	HSBC requires the country code of the Creditor Agent which must be quoted in the Postal Address.	R
6.1.25	CreditorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentif ication BranchIdentification	<BrnchId>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Check regional appendices for rules	C
6.1.26	CreditorAgent FinancialInstitutionIdentif ication BranchIdentification Identification	<Id>	[0..1]	Char(35)		R

To identify the CreditorAgent the BIC or the domestic clearing code is required, depending on the payment instrument. It is important to review the in-country rules in the regional appendices concerning the use of the domestic clearing code for the CreditorAgent.

The SWIFT BIC can be an eight or eleven character string identifying the financial institution. The MemberIdentification is the local (typically domestic) clearing code, such as a sort code in the UK or a Bankleitzahl in Germany.

2.4.4.7. Creditor Agent Account (2.78)

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
1.1.0	CreditorAgentAccount Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Complex data type	If used one of the below account identifications must be provided.	C
1.1.1	CreditorAgentAccount Identification IBAN	<IBAN>	[1..1]	IBAN		XOR
1.1.2	CreditorAgentAccount Identification Other	<Othr>	[1..1]	Complex data type		XOR
1.1.3	CreditorAgentAccount Identification Other Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Char(34)		R

Please refer to your implementation manager and regional appendices for full details.

2.4.4.8. Creditor (2.79)

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
9.1.0	Creditor Name	<Nm>	[0..1]	Char(140)	Name of the Creditor (account holder of the credit account)	R
9.1.1	Creditor PostalAddress	<Pst1Adr>	[0..1]	Complex data type	Recommendation to use Structured Address	R
9.1.2	AddressType	<AdrTp>	[0..1]	Code		NU
9.1.3	Department	<Dept>	[0..1]	Char		
9.1.4	SubDepartment	<SubDept>	[0..1]	Char		
9.1.5	StreetName	<StrtNm>	[0..1]	Char		
9.1.6	BuildingNumber	<BldgNb>	[0..1]	Char		
9.1.7	PostCode	<PstCd>	[0..1]	Char		
9.1.8	TownName	<TwnNm>	[0..1]	Char		
9.1.9	CountrySubDivision	<CtrySubDvsn>	[0..1]	Char		
9.1.10	Country	<Ctry>	[0..1]	Char(2)		R
9.1.11	AddressLine	<AdrLine>	[0..7]			
9.1.12	Creditor Identification	<Id>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
9.1.13	Creditor Identification Organisation Identification	<OrgId>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
9.1.15	Creditor Identification Organisation Identification Other	<Othr>	[0..1]	Complex data type		C
9.1.16	Creditor Identification Other Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Char(35)		C

2.4.4.9. Creditor Account (2.80)

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
1.1.0	CreditorAccount Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Complex data type	One of the below account identifications must be provided.	R
1.1.1	CreditorAccount Identification IBAN	<IBAN>	[1..1]	IBAN	IBAN of the creditor	R
1.1.2	CreditorAccount Identification Other	<Othr	[1..1]	Complex data type		R
1.1.3	CreditorAccount Identification Other Identification	<Id>	[1..1]	Char(34)	Domestic account number of the Creditor (Beneficiary)	R

International Bank Account Numbers (IBAN) need to be provided in the IBAN tag; for domestic account numbers use the Other/Identification tag. Whilst the underlying schema contains an XOR restriction under the ID section, which means only one of the two account numbers may be present, HSBC has developed some additional flexibility, which allows customers to provide both the other and the IBAN, if these are already maintained in the master vendor record. This approach will simplify the XML implementation by reducing the internal filtering logic. If you intend to take advantage of this flexibility, it is important that you check your other banking providers can also support this flexibility.

2.4.4.10. Purpose (2.86)

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.87	Purpose Code	<Cd>	[1..1]	Char (35)		C
2.88	Purpose Proprietary	<Prtry>	[1..1]	Char (35)		C

Please refer to regional appendices

2.4.4.11. Regulatory Reporting (2.89)

Regulatory reporting information. Any Tax requirements will be detailed in the Regional Appendix..

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
11.1.0	DebitCreditReporting Indicator	<DbtCdtRptgInd>	[0..1]	Char(4)	Refer to Regional Appendix	C
11.1.1	Authority	<Authrty>	[0..1]	Complex data tye		C
11.1.8	RegulatoryDetails.Code	<Dtls><Cd>	[0..1]	Char(3)		C
11.1.9	RegulatoryDetails Amount	<Dtls><Amt>	[0..1]	Amount		C
11.1.10	RegulatoryDetails. Information	<Dtls><Inf>	[0..n]	Char(35)		C

2.4.4.12. Tax (2.90)

For tax payments, specific tax information can be provided with the payment. Any Tax requirements will be detailed in the Regional Appendix.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
13.1.1	CreditorTaxIdentification	<Cdtr><TaxId>	[0..1]	Char(35)	Refer to Regional Appendix	C
13.1.3	CreditorTaxType	<Cdtr><TaxTp>	[0..1]	Char(35)		C
13.1.5	DebtorTaxIdentification	<Dbtr><TaxId>	[0..1]	Char(35)		C
13.1.12	TaxReferenceNumber	<Tax><RefNb>	[0..1]	Char		C
13.1.14	TotalTaxableBase Amount	<TtlTaxblBaseAmt>	[0..1]	Amount(18,5)		C
13.1.15	TotalTaxAmount	<TtlTaxAmt>	[0..1]	Amount(18,5)		C
13.1.16	TaxDate	<Tax><Dt>	[0..1]	ISODate		C
13.1.18	Record	<Rcrd>	[0..n]	Complex data type		C

2.4.4.13. Related Remittance Information (2.91)

The Related Remittance Information section allows the user to define recipients for payment advices. Please refer to the Advising Product Appendix for full details.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.92	RemittanceIdentification	<RmtId>	[0..1]	Char(35)	Refer to Advising Appendix	
2.93	RemittanceLocationMethod	<RmtLctnMtd>	[0..1]	Char(4)		
2.94	RemittanceLocationElectronicAddress	<RmtLctnElctrncAdr>	[0..1]	Char(256)		
2.95	RemittanceLocationPostalAddress	<RmtLctnPst1Adr>	[0..1]	Complex data type		

2.4.4.14. Remittance Information (2.98)

The Remittance Information section details the purpose of the payment to report paid invoice numbers and other key originator billing document references. Refer to the Regional Appendices for specific in-country capabilities.

The amount of information that can be sent with payment details varies by country and payment type. For high-value payments, for instance, payment details of 4 lines of 35 characters are supported; the first line is required to transmit the end-to-end ID. Consequently, 3 lines of 35 characters can be used; if lines are longer than 35 characters, they will be wrapped onto the next line until the space is taken up.

Full reporting will be made available in separate advices sent to the beneficiary via fax, email, or regular mail at a later stage. Please contact your Implementation Manager for details.

Ref.	Name	Tag	Occurrences	Field Format (Max Length)	Remarks	Status
2.99	RemittanceInformation.Unstructured	<RmtInf><Ustrd>	[0..n]	Char(140)	Payment details; available space depending on payment instrument..	
2.100	RemittanceInformation.Structured	<RmtInf><Strd>	[0..n]	Complex data type	Please refer to the Regional Appendices, COS MIG, or the Advising MIG.	

2.5. General Comments

The Swift BIC can be an eight or eleven character string identifying the financial institution. A catalogue of Swift BICs is published by Swift at http://www.swift.com/biconline/index.cfm?fuseaction=display_freesearch.

The Clearing System Member Identification is the local (typically domestic) clearing code, such as a sort code in the UK or a Bankleitzahl in Germany.

To identify the ordered bank (debtor agent) the Swift BIC or the domestic clearing code are required, depending on the payment instrument. It is recommended to always provide both values to standardise (and so simplify) message generation.

2.5.1. Accounts

Accounts can be identified by different codes, such as an International Bank Account Number (IBAN) or a domestic account number. The account structure also allows the type of the account, the currency of the account and the account holder to be stated.

International Bank Account Numbers (IBAN) need to be provided in the IBAN tag; for domestic account numbers use the ProprietaryAccount/Identification tag

The type of account may be relevant in some countries (e.g. the USA, which distinguishes between checking and savings accounts). Further information can be found with the country-specific documentation.

2.5.2. Parties

All parties involved in the payment, such as the initiating party, the debtor, or the creditor, can be indicated using the same field structure. The requirements will differ between parties; more information is typically required for debtor and creditor while other parties may be missing from the message.

The name of the party can be specified with up to 140 characters. Depending on the payment instrument and clearing system used, further restriction may apply and the name may be truncated during processing.

A postal address of the party can be indicated. For details on address handling please refer to section 2.5.3.

Indentification numbers can be stated for the party; organisations and private persons are differentiated. For organisation IDs, one instance of OrgId with a set of optional identifications can be included. For private identifications, the PrivateIdentification tag may repeat up to 4 times with exactly one ID each

2.5.3. Addresses

Postal addresses in the ISO XML messages support a lot of information, more than can typically be forwarded or printed. HSBC provides guidelines that should be observed when populating address fields.

Up to 7 occurrences of AddressLine can provide a formatted or “unstructured” address. Alternatively, a structured address can be provided using the street name, building number, post code, town name, and “country sub-division” (e.g. a county or state) tags. If structured addresses are provided, AddressLine can be used to provide additional name lines or a building name etc.; it may not repeat any information already contained in the structured part of the address. That is to say, either a structured or an unstructured address may be provided. If both Structured and Unstructured addresses are provided then Unstructured will take preference. We comply with the CGI guideline for simple wrapping where the customer has the need for continuation

Since printing and forwarding of address data is limited, often to 4 lines of 35 chars, limit the address information provided to the essentials to avoid truncation. Please refer to the Country appendix for further details.

If an address is provided, the country code becomes mandatory. It is required even if a formatted address is provided.

2.6. Sample Files

Please refer to the regional appendix for Country specific sample files. Below is a Generic Business Example to show the structure of the XML CustomerCreditTransferInitiation message:

Business Example:

ABC Corporation, New York has received three invoices:

1. An invoice with number 4562, dated 08 September 2010 from DEF Electronics, London: 10 million JPY needs to be paid to DEF Electronics account 23683707994215 with AAAA Bank, London (AAAAGB2L). ABC Corporation assigns reference ABC/4562/2010-09-08 to the payment. Payment transaction charges are shared between ABC Corporation and DEF Electronics.

2. An invoice with number ABC-13679, dated 15 September 2010 from GHI Semiconductors, Brussels: 500,000 EUR needs to be paid to GHI Semiconductors account BE30001216371411 with DDDD Bank, Belgium (DDDDBEBB). ABC Corporation assigns reference ABC/ABC-13679/2010-09-15 to the payment. The accounts receivable department of GHI Semiconductors needs to be advised when the funds have been credited on the account on telephone number +32/2/2222222. GHI Semiconductors will bear all payment transaction charges.

3. An invoice with number 987-AC, dated 27 September 2010, from their branch ABC Corporation, California: 1 million USD needs to be paid to the branch account 4895623 with BBBB Bank, San Francisco (BBBBUS66). ABC assigns a reference ABC/987-AC/2010-09-27 to the payment. Payment transaction charges are shared. ABC Corporation holds an account 00125574999 with BBBB Bank, New York (BBBBUS33) and instructs its bank to execute payment of the invoices with a CustomerCreditTransferInitiation message.

CustomerCreditTransferInitiation from ABC Corporation, New York to BBBBB Bank, New York:

Element	<XMLTag>	Content
Group Header	**<GrpHdr>**	
MessageIdentification	<MsgId>	ABC/100928/CCT001
CreationDateTime	<CreDtTm>	2010-09-28T14:07:00
NumberOfTransactions	<NbOfTxs>	3
Controlsum	<CtrlSum>	11500000
InitiatingParty	<InitgPty>	
Name	<Nm>	ABC Corporation
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
StreetName	<StrtNm>	Times Square
BuildingNumber	<BldgNb>	7
PostCode	<PstCd>	NY 10036
TownName	<TwnNm>	New York
Country	<Ctry>	US
Identification	<Id>	
OrganisationIdentification	<OrgId>	
Other	<Othr>	
Identification	<Id>	ABC12345678
PaymentInformation	**<PmtInf>**	
PaymentInformationIdentification	<PmtInfId>	ABC/086
PaymentMethod	<PmtMtd>	TRF
BatchBooking	<BtchBookg>	FALSE
PaymentTypeInformation	<PmtTpInf>	
ServiceLevel	<SvcLvl>	
Code	<Cd>	URGP
RequestedExecutionDate	<ReqdExctnDt>	2010-09-29

Debtor	<Dbtr>	
Name	<Nm>	ABC Corporation
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
StreetName	<StrtNm>	Times Square
BuildingNumber	<BldgNb>	7
PostCode	<PstCd>	NY 10036
TownName	<TwnNm>	New York
Country	<Ctry>	US
DebtorAccount	<DbtrAcct>	
Identification	<Id>	
Other	<Othr>	
Identification	<Id>	00125574999
DebtorAgent	<DbtrAgt>	
FinancialInstitutionIdentification	<FinInstnId>	
BIC	<BIC>	BBBBUS33
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
Country	<Ctry>	US
CreditTransferTransactionInformation	**<CdtTrfTxInf>**	
PaymentIdentification	<PmtId>	
InstructionIdentification	<InstrId>	ABC/100928/CCT001/1
EndToEndIdentification	<EndToEndId>	ABC/4562/2010-09-08
Amount	<Amt>	
InstructedAmount	<InstAmt>	JPY 10000000
ChargeBearer	<ChrgBr>	SHAR
CreditorAgent	<CdtrAgt>	
FinancialInstitutionIdentification	<FinInstnId>	
BIC	<BIC>	AAAAGB2L
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
Country	<Ctry>	GB
Creditor	<Cdtr>	
Name	<Nm>	DEF Electronics
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
AddressLine	<AdrLine>	Corn Exchange 5th Floor
AddressLine	<AdrLine>	Mark Lane 55
AddressLine	<AdrLine>	EC3R7NE London
AddressLine	<AdrLine>	GB
CreditorAccount	<CdtrAcct>	
Identification	<Id>	
Other	<Othr>	
Identification	<Id>	23683707994215
Purpose	<Purp>	
Code	<Cd>	GDDS
RemittanceInformation	<RmtInf>	
Unstructured	<Ustrd>	Invoice 4562 dated 2010-09-08
CreditTransferTransactionInformation	**<CdtTrfTxInf>**	
PaymentIdentification	<PmtId>	
InstructionIdentification	<InstrId>	ABC/100928/CCT001/2
EndToEndIdentification	<EndToEndId>	ABC/ABC-13679/2010-09-15
Amount	<Amt>	
InstructedAmount	<InstdAmt>	EUR 500000
ChargeBearer	<ChrgBr>	CRED

CreditorAgent	<CdtrAgt>	
FinancialInstitutionIdentification	<FinInstnId>	
BIC	<BIC>	DDDDBEBB
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
Country	<Ctry>	BE
Creditor	<Cdtr>	
Name	<Nm>	GHI Semiconductors
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
StreetName	<StrtNm>	Avenue Brugmann
BuildingNumber	<BldgNb>	415
PostCode	<PstCd>	1180
TownName	<TwnNm>	Brussels
Country	<Ctry>	BE
CreditorAccount	<CdtrAcct>	
Identification	<Id>	
IBAN	<IBAN>	BE30001216371411
InstructionForCreditorAgent	<InstrForCdtrAgt>	
Code	<Cd>	PHOB
InstructionInformation	<InstrInf>	+32/2/2222222
Purpose	<Purp>	
Code	<Cd>	GDDS
RemittanceInformation	<RmtInf>	
Unstructured	<Ustrd>	Invoice ABC 13679 dated 2010-09-15
CreditTransferTransactionInformation	**<CdtTrfTxInf>**	
PaymentIdentification	<PmtId>	
InstructionIdentification	<InstrId>	ABC/100928/CCT001/3
EndToEndIdentification	<EndToEndId>	ABC/987-AC/2010-09-27
Amount	<Amt>	
InstructedAmount	<InstdAmt>	USD 1.000.000
ChargeBearer	<ChrgBr>	SHAR
CreditorAgent	<CdtrAgt>	
FinancialInstitutionIdentification	<FinInstnId>	
BIC	<BIC>	BBBBUS66
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
Country	<Ctry>	US
Creditor	<Cdtr>	
Name	<Nm>	ABC Corporation
PostalAddress	<PstlAdr>	
Department	<Dept>	Treasury department
StreetName	<StrtNm>	Bush Street
BuildingNumber	<BldgNb>	13
PostCode	<PstCd>	CA 94108
TownName	<TwnNm>	San Francisco
Country	<Ctry>	US
CreditorAccount	<CdtrAcct>	
Identification	<Id>	
Other	<Othr>	
Identification	<Id>	4895623
Purpose Code	<Purp> <Cd>	INTC
RemittanceInformation	<RmtInf>	
Unstructured	<Ustrd>	Invoice 987-AC 2010-09-27

XML Instance:

```
<CstmrCdtTrfInitn>
  <GrpHdr>
    <MsgId>ABC/090928/CCT001</MsgId>
    <CreDtTm>2009-09-28T14:07:00</CreDtTm>
    <NbOfTxs>3</NbOfTxs>
    <CtrlSum>11500000</CtrlSum>
    <InitgPty>
      <Nm>ABC Corporation</Nm>
      <PstlAdr>
        <StrtNm>Times Square</StrtNm>
        <BldgNb>7</BldgNb>
        <PstCd>NY 10036</PstCd>
        <TwnNm>New York</TwnNm>
        <Ctry>US</Ctry>
      </PstlAdr>
     <Id>
     <OrgId>
       <Othr>
        <Id>ABC12345678</Id>
       </Othr>
     </OrgId>
    </InitgPty>
  </GrpHdr>
  <PmtInf>
    <PmtInfId>ABC/086</PmtInfId>
    <PmtMtd>TRF</PmtMtd>
    <BtchBookg>false</BtchBookg>
    <SvcLvl>
      <Cd>URGP</Cd>
    </SvcLvl>
    <ReqdExctnDt>2009-09-29</ReqdExctnDt>
    <Dbtr>
      <Nm>ABC Corporation</Nm>
      <PstlAdr>
        <StrtNm>Times Square</StrtNm>
        <BldgNb>7</BldgNb>
        <PstCd>NY 10036</PstCd>
        <TwnNm>New York</TwnNm>
        <Ctry>US</Ctry>
      </PstlAdr>
    </Dbtr>
    <DbtrAcct>
      <Id>
        <Othr>
          <Id>00125574999</Id>
        </Othr>
      </Id>
    </DbtrAcct>
    <DbtrAgt>
      <FinInstnId>
        <BIC>BBBBUS33</BIC>
        <PstlAdr>
         <Ctry>US</Ctry>
        </PstlAdr>
      </FinInstnId>
    </DbtrAgt>
    <CdtTrfTxInf>
      <PmtId>
        <InstrId>ABC/090928/CCT001/01</InstrId>
        <EndToEndId>ABC/4562/2009-09-08</EndToEndId>
      </PmtId>
      <Amt>
        <InstdAmt Ccy="JPY">10000000</InstdAmt>
      </Amt>
      <ChrgBr>SHAR</ChrgBr>
```

```
    <CdtrAgt>
      <FinInstnId>
        <BIC>AAAAGB2L</BIC>
       <PstlAdr>
       <Ctry>GB</Ctry>
       </PstlAdr>
      </FinInstnId>
    </CdtrAgt>
    <Cdtr>
      <Nm>DEF Electronics</Nm>
      <PstlAdr>
        <AdrLine>Corn Exchange 5th Floor</AdrLine>
        <AdrLine>Mark Lane 55</AdrLine>
        <AdrLine>EC3R7NE London</AdrLine>
        <AdrLine>GB</AdrLine>
      </PstlAdr>
    </Cdtr>
    <CdtrAcct>
      <Id>
        <Othr>
          <Id>23683707994125</Id>
        </Othr>
      </Id>
    </CdtrAcct>
    <Purp>
      <Cd>CINV</Cd>
    </Purp>
    <RmtInf>
      <Ustrd>Invoice 4562 dated 2009-09-08</Ustrd>
    </RmtInf>
  </CdtTrfTxInf>
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3. Payment Concepts

3.1. Payment Instruments

In most countries, different payment instruments are available to effect payments. They are distinguished by the way the payment is made and the number of characters for the payment information, eg invoice numbers

Within the electronic payments, there are two major types: High Value Payments (Priority, Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), wire or cross border payments) and Low Value (ACH or bulk payments).

High Value payments are single payments and are reported individually on the bank statement. They are usually of higher value than the Low Value payments and the settlement cycle is shorter. High Value payments may be indicated as urgent, in which case they are usually settled on the same day (depending on cut-off times). High Value payments can be both domestic and international payments.

Low Value payments are bulk payments where a single debit on the account of the ordering party is offset against the single entries for the beneficiaries involved. They are generally non-urgent and of lower value than the High Value payments. Low Value payments are almost always restricted to domestic payments, as domestic clearing systems are used in the settlement of the payments.

Each of these categories may be sub-divided into more payment types depending on local pratice, but there is no general rule that can be applied. In the USA, for instance, several types of low-value payments exist that differ mainly in the amount of information that can be sent with the payment. The Nordic countries differentiate between several payment details formats that indicate the type of reference number passed to the beneficiary.

3.2. Value Dates and Cut-off Times

The XML message does not have a specific field for the value date of the transaction. The date that is provided with each transaction is the RequestedExecutionDate (tag 2.17). It defines the day the payment is initiated and the funds debited from the ordering party account, or the day the cheque is cut.

Depending on clearing cycles, the beneficiary will receive the funds the same day or one or more days later. Week-ends and bank holidays are not considered for payment processing and should not be specified in the payment instruction.

Full details of the cut-off times for the countries currently supported are contained in the associated regional appendix.

3.3. Batching

For any Low Value payments that have one debit and multiple credits (equal a batch), some restrictions apply which need to be considered during file creation.

All transactions within the batch must have the same debit account and the same requested execution date. This is guaranteed by the file structure and the file generation process will need to group payments by their debit side information.
All transactions within the batch must be local payments in local currency for ACH payments.
Low Value and High Value payments must not be grouped into one batch together.
High Value payments within a file can be in any tradable currency and for any destination account.

In the XML Customer Credit Transfer Initiation message, a batch equals a Payment Information section with all the transactions contained therein. It is strongly recommended to assign a batch reference number to all batches of payment instructions sent to HSBC. The batch reference number is provided in the field PaymentInformationIdentification (tag 2.1) and, for Low Value payments, will be reported on the bank statement.

Instructions that will be processed as individual transactions by the banking system, for instance High Value payments, the transaction reference (end-to-end identification) will be reported on the bank statement. Batch reference numbers (PaymentInformationIdentification (tag 2.1) will be ignored for this type of payment instruction.

3.4. Reference Numbers and Reconciliation

The ISO XML messages contain several reference numbers that support different scenarios for payment reconciliation.

The MessageIdentification <MsgId> (reference) is used to uniquely identify each file. It is also returned in the payment status report at both the file and transaction status level. The MessageIdentification (tag 1.1) as highlighted above is mandatory.

For Low Value payments, the batch reference is reported on the bank statement of the ordering party. It is also specified in the associated payment status report at a transaction-level. The XML field is PaymentInformationIdentification <PmtInfId> (tag 2.1)..

There are two reference numbers for the transaction. The InstructionIdentification <InstrId> (tag 2.29) is used between the ordering party and HSBC only and is returned in the payment status message and additionally, there is an option to receive this on the bank statement of the ordering party (see below).

The EndToEndIdentification <EndToEndId> (tag 2.30) is used in all messages related to the payment. It is provided in transaction-level status messages and on the bank statement of the beneficiary, subject to the clearing system and beneficiary bank being able to support this information. Additionally, there is an option to receive this on the bank statement of the ordering party (see below) It is the only payment information reference that will be passed through the clearing system onto the beneficiary. Depending on internal customer usage rules, this may contain either invoice related information, policy details or a unique remittance identifier which will be supported by a separate remittance advice to assist in the beneficiary's reconciliation process.

Finally, depending on the underlying payment method, HSBC can pass through additional payment related information which is sourced from the field RemittanceInformationUnstructured <RmtInf><Ustrd> (tag 2.99).

HSBC has also introduced some additional flexibility concerning the ordering customer statement reference in respect of HV (priority) payments. This option reflects the fact that there is not normally a common transaction reference that is meaningful to both ordering and beneficiary parties. Implemented as part of the customer set-up process, HSBC can either report the InstructionIdentification <InstrId> or EndToEndIdentification <EndToEndId> as the debit reference on the bank statement of the ordering party.

Please be aware that the successful reconciliation of bulk debits for batch payments may require an integration of the status messages into the reconciliation process. For example, one or more transactions within a batch may be rejected due to a validation failure. The amount debited to the account will therefore be less than the original batch total. The status messages (which will be sent before the bank statement) will report any such rejections and will allow for a correction of the expected debit amount on the bank statement.

High value payments will be reported on the bank statement if they are valid and could be paid in full.

3.5. Duplicate Check

Duplicate checking is a service HSBC offers for payment instructions to ensure that a payment instruction is not inadvertently processed more than once. The check uses the transaction reference number and the debit account number. This combination must yield a unique identification. The storage and verification of transaction reference numbers is limited to a period of three months.

If within that timeframe a duplicate reference number appears on the account, the new transaction is rejected and a (negative) status message sent to the ordering party.

HSBC has introduced some additional flexibility concerning the duplicate process in respect of all payments. This approach reflects the potential uniqueness issues surrounding a common transaction reference. For example, some payments, including salary and insurance payments, typically have a fixed reference. Implemented as part of the customer set-up process, HSBC can either support duplicate payment instruction checking using either the InstructionIdentification <InstrId> or EndToEndIdentification <EndToEndId>, but not both.

A further duplicate check is done on the file reference number (MessageIdentification <MsgId>, tag 1.1) to prevent the same file from being processed multiple times. This check cannot be deactivated. The message identification needs to be unique over a period of three months at least. HSBC recommends the reference is unique for a 12 monthly rolling period.

4. Additional Services

4.1. Additional Services

4.1.1. Instructions to the Bank

Specific instructions can be sent to the debtor or creditor bank within the XML message.

Multiple instructions are supported for the creditor bank in tag 2.82 InstructionsForCreditorAgent and its sub-tags. The instruction code list is limited by ISO 20022 to the following code words.

CHQB – PayCreditorByCheque: (Ultimate) creditor must be paid by cheque.

HOLD – HoldCashForCreditor: Amount of money must be held for the (ultimate) creditor, who will call. Pay on identification.

PHOB – PhoneBeneficiary: Please advise/contact (ultimate) creditor/claimant by phone

TELB – Telecom: Please advise/contact (ultimate) creditor/claimant by the most efficient means of tele-communication.

Please note that the transfer of instructions to the beneficiary bank depends on the clearing system used and can therefore vary between different payment types. It is not common to use instructions with low-value payments for instance. Please contact your Implementation Manager to verify if instructions can be supported in a given scenario.

Instructions to the debtor bank – that is: to HSBC – can be provided in tag 2.85. Currently, no special code words are supported.

4.1.2. Central Bank Reporting

Central Bank Reporting requirements will be detailed in the Regional appendix.

4.1.3. Tax Reporting

Tax Reporting will be detailed in the Regional appendix.

4.1.4. Beneficiary Advising

Beneficiary advising will be detailed in the Regional appendix.

5. Core Message Fields

5.1. Low-value Payments (ACH)

The following table lists the core fields relevant to any Low Value payment and their respective place within the XML payment initiation message. It has been introduced into the document to help the user locate and understand the most important fields of the XML message. For a detailed structure description, please refer to section 2 above.

Information	XML Field	Remarks	Status
HSBC Connect Customer ID	InitiatingParty.Identification.OrganisationIdentification.BankPartyIdentification (1.8)	The customer ID is required for all payments sent to HSBC Connect to identify the sending party and the relevant profile. Alternatively a BIC or SIRET ID can be used.	R
Ordered Bank (HSBC branch)	DebtorAgent (2.21)	Swift BIC or domestic clearing code of HSBC branch depending on payment type.	R
Ordering Party Name (and Address)	Debtor (2.19)	The ordering party name and acountry code are required.	R
Ordering Party Account (Debit account)	DebtorAccount (2.20)	The debit account should always be provided as a domestic account number in Other/Identification or it may be provided as an IBAN. Country appendix will detail further	R
Beneficiary Bank	CreditorAgent (2.77)	Swift BIC or domestic clearing code of beneficiary bank. SEPA payments require a Swift BIC; most other LV payments require the domestic clearing code.	R
Beneficiary Name (and Address)	Creditor (2.79)	The beneficiary name needs to be provided for all LV payments; additional address requirements may apply.	R
Beneficiary Account	CreditorAccount (2.80)	Domestic account number or IBAN of the target account. SEPA payments require an IBAN; most other LV payments require the domestic account number.	R
Payment Type	PaymentMethod (2.2) PaymentTypeInformation with ServiceLevel element	Payment Method is TRF for all LV payments. SEPA payments are indicated by setting the ServiceLevel to “SEPA”;	R
Transaction Debit Reference	PaymentInformationIdentification (2.1)	LV payments are bulk debited using the batch reference number. It is strongly recommended to provide this reference number.	
Transaction Credit Reference	EndToEndIdentification (2.30)	It is recommended to provide an end-to-end reference of max. 18 characters and to limit the characters to digits and Latin upper-case chars.	R
Transaction Due Date	RequestedExecutionDate (2.17)	Day the LV payment is to be initiated. Clearing cycles and cut-off times should be observed.	R
Payment Amount	InstructedAmount (2.43)	Amount and currency of the transaction. For LV payments the currency must be the respective domestic currency; for SEPA it must be EUR.	R
Payment Details (free text information sent with the payment as opposed to in a separate advice)	EndToEndIdentification (2.30) RemittanceInformation/Unstructured (2.99)	Support for payment details varies greatly from one country to the next for LV payments. The available space will be populated with the end-to-end ID and supplemented by unstructured remittance information. For SEPA, the end-to-end identification is transferred separately, and the full 140 chars are available for unstructured remittance information.	R

5.2. High-value Payments (Priority Payments)

The following table lists the core fields relevant to any High Value payment and their respective place within the XML payment initiation message. It has been introduced into the document to help the user locate and understand the most important fields of the XML message. For a detailed structure description, please refer to section 2 above.

Information	XML Field	Remarks	Status
HSBC Connect Customer ID	InitiatingParty.Identification.OrganisationIdentification.BankPartyIdentification (1.8)	The customer ID is required for all payments sent to HSBC Connect to identify the sending party and the relevant profile. Alternatively a BIC or SIRET ID can be used.	R
Ordered Bank (HSBC branch)	DebtorAgent (2.21)	Swift BIC of the HSBC branch. It is recommended to provide this together with the domestic clearing code.	R
Ordering Party Name (and Address)	Debtor (2.19)	The ordering party name and country code are required.	R
Ordering Party Account (Debit account)	DebtorAccount (2.20)	The debit account should always be provided as a domestic account number in Other/Identification or it may be provided as an IBAN. Country appendix will detail further	R
Beneficiary Bank	CreditorAgent (2.77)	Swift BIC of the beneficiary bank. If Swift BIC is not known, the domestic clearing code or the name and address of the bank may be used.	R
Beneficiary Name (and Address)	Creditor (2.79)	The beneficiary name needs to be provided for all HV payments; providing an address is optional.	R
Beneficiary Account	CreditorAccount (2.80)	Domestic account number or IBAN of the target account.	R
Intermediary Bank	IntermediaryAgent1 (2.71)	An intermediary bank may be used for cross border HV payments. It should only be provided if requested by the beneficiary, i.e. if it is part of the account information supplied by the beneficiary.	
Payment Type	PaymentMethod (2.2) PaymentTypeInformation with ServiceLevel element.	Payment Method is TRF. Tthe ServiceLevel is set to “URGP”, “PRPT” or “SDVA”	R
Transaction Credit Reference	EndToEndIdentification (2.30)	It is recommended to provide an end-to-end reference of max. 18 characters and to limit the characters to digits and Latin upper-case chars.	R
Transaction Due Date	RequestedExecutionDate (2.17)	Day the HV payment is to be initiated. Clearing cycles and cut-off times should be observed.	R
Payment Amount	InstructedAmount (2.43) EquivalentAmount (2.44)	Amount and currency of the transaction either as instructed or equivent amount	R
Payment Details (free text information sent with the payment as opposed to in a separate advice)	EndToEndIdentification (2.30) RemittanceInformation/Unstructured (2.99)	HV Payments support payment details of 4 lines of 35 characters. The first line will be populated by the end-to-end ID, the remaining 3 lines from the unstructured remittance information.	R