Fedwire® Funds Service November 21, 2022 Changes
Frequently Asked Questions (Last updated July 2022)

Questions related to tag {8200} changes & market practice for mapping a SWIFT® ISO® 20022 message to a Fedwire Funds Service message

1. **What are the Fedwire Funds Service changes that will become effective November 21, 2022?**

Effective November 21, 2022, the Fedwire Funds Service will implement the changes summarized below to tag {8200} Unstructured Addenda Information. Additional details of the tag {8200} changes are provided in the *Fedwire Application Interface Manual version 3.0.7* (FAIM 3.0.7) document. The tag {8200} changes are being made to support cross-border ISO 20022 interoperability via a market practice when SWIFT, TARGET2 operated by the European Central Bank, and EURO1 operated by EBA Clearing are expected to begin supporting fully enhanced ISO 20022 messages as of November 21, 2022.

- Tag {8200} will be added as an optional tag in bank transfer (BTR) and cover payment (CTP COVS) messages. Please note that tag {8200} is already available in customer transfer (CTP) messages.

- The format of tag {8200} will be changed to:
  1. Eliminate Element 01 Addenda Length;
  2. Increase the overall length from 8,994 to 9,000 characters; and
  3. Require the four characters <<>> to denote the end of the data in tag {8200} (these characters will not be counted toward the 9,000-character limit).

All Fedwire Funds Service participants must be able to *receive* messages that include tag {8200}. Additionally, Fedwire Funds Service participants that are SWIFT members should be able to *send* messages that include tag {8200} if they plan to follow the ISO 20022 U.S. market practice.

2. **What is the ISO 20022 U.S. market practice?**

To reduce the risk of cross-border interoperability issues given that the Fedwire Funds Service has not yet migrated to the ISO 20022 format, a group of U.S. global banks worked with the Federal Reserve Banks to create a market practice for mapping SWIFT ISO 20022 messages to the proprietary Fedwire Funds Service message format.[1] When a SWIFT ISO 20022 message contains data that cannot be fully mapped into the proprietary Fedwire Funds Service message format, the market practice provides guidance for how to map the ISO 20222 message to tag {8200}.

---

[1] The ISO 20022 U.S. market practice also includes guidance for mapping a SWIFT ISO 20022 message to the CHIPS® message format.

3. **Where are the market practice and mapping documents for mapping a SWIFT ISO 20022 message to a Fedwire Funds Service message published?**

    All format documents related to the November 21, 2022 changes, including the FAIM 3.0.7 document and market practice, are currently available on the [Fedwire Funds Service private page](#) on SWIFT's MyStandards® platform (click on Fedwire Application Interface Manual link under the Usage Guidelines section).

    The Federal Reserve Banks published spreadsheets on MyStandards to document the rules for mapping the ISO 20022 pacs.008, pacs.009, pacs.009 cover, and pacs.004 messages to the Fedwire Funds Service customer transfer, bank transfer, cover payment, and return messages, respectively.

    To gain access to the Fedwire Funds Service private page on MyStandards, please contact your Federal Reserve Account Executive who will work with your End User Authorization Contact (EUAC) to start the onboarding process.

4. **Will the Fedwire Funds Service have edits to enforce both the tag {8200} changes and the market practice?**

    The Fedwire Funds Service will only perform edits for tag {8200} as outlined in the FAIM 3.0.7 document. The Federal Reserve Banks **will not** enforce the market practice and **will not** monitor proper usage of the market practice.

5. **Can we continue to send tag {8200} if we send it today for a different purpose?**

    There is very little usage of tag {8200} today, but if any Fedwire Funds Service participants are sending tag {8200} today, they **should stop** sending it so that it can solely be used for the market practice beginning November 21, 2022. This will make it easier for Fedwire Funds Service participants to use the tag for the market practice.

6. **What is the impact if we are not ready for the November 21, 2022 release?**

    If you do not make the tag {8200} changes, you will not be able to *send* Fedwire Funds Service messages that contain this tag without those messages being rejected. You may also *receive* messages that contain tag {8200}, so you will need to be able to receive messages with this tag without it causing a disruption to your payment application. Note that you can already receive customer transfer (CTP) messages with tag {8200} today, but with these changes, effective November 21, 2022, tag {8200} can also be included in bank transfer (BTR) and cover payment (CTP COVS) messages.

7. **Do you need to include tag {8200} in Fedwire Funds Service messages when all data from the SWIFT ISO 20022 message can be fully mapped (without any truncation) to the appropriate Fedwire Funds Service tags/data elements?**

No, do not include tag {8200} in the Fedwire Funds Service message when all data from the SWIFT ISO 20022 message can be fully mapped to the appropriate Fedwire Funds Service tags/data elements.

8. **What if only one data element from the original SWIFT ISO 20022 message cannot be fully mapped to the appropriate Fedwire Funds Service data element? Do you still need to include the full ISO 20022 message in tag {8200} or can you just include the ISO 20022 data element that is needed to be truncated for it to fit into the Fedwire Funds Service data element?**

    If the Fedwire Sender cannot fully map any of the ISO 20022 data (even if it's just one or a few data elements) into the existing Fedwire Funds Service tags/elements, the Fedwire Sender should include the **entire** ISO 20022 message (minus the business application header) in tag {8200}.

9. **Can you share a list of ISO 20022 data elements from the pacs.008 and pacs.009 messages that may not fully map to the Fedwire tags/data elements? This information would help banks determine whether those fields would be needed for any downstream processing.**

    The Federal Reserve Banks published spreadsheets on MyStandards that show how to map select ISO 20022 messages (i.e., pacs.008, pacs.009, pacs.009 cover, pacs.004) to the Fedwire Funds Service customer transfer, bank transfer, cover payment, and return messages. The mapping documents indicate the ISO 20022 data elements that may not map fully to the Fedwire Funds Service tags/data elements. For example, the "Name" data element for the various agents/parties in an ISO 20022 message can be up to 140 characters, but the "Name" data element in a Fedwire Funds Service message can only be up to 35 characters.

10. **Are the Federal Reserve Banks expecting an uptick of bank transfer (BTR) messages that contain a pacs.009 message in tag {8200}?**

    At this time, it's unknown if there will be an uptick of BTR messages that contain ISO 20022 pacs.009 messages in tag {8200}.

11. **How can I tell whether or not the SWIFT message was processed through the SWIFT Transaction Management Platform (TMP)?**

    When the SWIFT message passes through the TMP, the Transaction Manager adds a **Sw:TRD indicator** to the message in the technical InterAct header (as noted in the example below). If the message does not pass through the TMP, the Sw:TRD indicator will not be present.

    ```
    <SwInt:RequestHandle>
      <SwInt:RequestDescriptor>
        <Sw:TRD>TDOK</Sw:TRD>
      </SwInt:RequestDescriptor>
    </SwInt:RequestHandle>
    ```

12. **How should the code /XDAT/ with either code /TMPY/ or /TMPN/ be included in tag {6500}? And, where should additional codes (if any) be placed in tag {6500}?**

Place **one** of the following sets of codes between slashes **at the very beginning of Line 1** in tag {6500} FI to FI Information:

- **Set 1: /XDAT/TMPY/**
- **Set 2: /XDAT/TMPN/**

Additional codes (if any) can be placed after these codes. This applies to originations and returns.

Code	Description
XDAT	Indicates that the Fedwire or CHIPS® Sender had to truncate one or more data elements from the ISO 20022 message received over SWIFT to fit it into the corresponding Fedwire or CHIPS tags/data elements. However, the Fedwire or CHIPS Sender was able to fit the overall ISO 20022 message (minus the business application header) into the Fedwire tag {8200} or CHIPS tag [900], respectively.
TMPY	Indicates that the SWIFT ISO 20022 message was captured by the SWIFT TMP (i.e., the Sw:TRD indicator is present in the Interact header)
TMPN	Indicates that the SWIFT ISO 20022 message was **not** captured by the SWIFT TMP (i.e., the Sw:TRD indicator is **not** present in the Interact header)

13. **What happens if we send a message that contains tag {8200} and it is rejected by the Fedwire Funds Service?**

As stated in the Federal Reserve Banks' Operating Circular 6, a Federal Reserve Bank may reject a payment order for any reason.

As indicated in the ISO 20022 U.S. market practice, if the reject reason is due to tag {8200} containing more than 9,000 characters, the Fedwire Sender should return the SWIFT ISO 20022 message to the SWIFT Sender via one of the following methods:

- If the Fedwire Sender has already debited the customer's account, return the message via a pacs.004 return message or MT 103 (RTN)/MT 202 (RTN) return message.

- If the Fedwire Sender did not yet debit the customer's account, return the message via a pacs.002 status message or an MT 199/299 service message.

Note: In either case, the return reason should be: ***The ISO 20022 message exceeds 9,000 characters and cannot be settled via the US HVPS.***

- If the return is done via an ISO 20022 pacs.004 message, use the code **NARR** in the *Return Reason Information* element and provide the above description in the *Additional Information element.*

- If the return is done via an MT 103 (RTN)/MT 202 (RTN) message, use the above description for the reason in field 72 following the **/RETN/** code. If other content in field 72 does not

allow the inclusion of the narrative, a separate MT 199/299 should be used to convey the reason for the return.

- If the return is done via an MT 199/299, use the above description for the reason.

14. If we receive a Fedwire Funds Service message that contains tag {8200} and we need to return the message, do we need to include tag {8200} in the return message?

No, tag {8200} will be optional in return messages.

15. Will the Format ID in tag {1100} still be "30" with the FAIM 3.0.7 release?

Yes. There are no changes to tag {1100}. The Format ID will remain at "30", which represents "FAIM version 3.0". The third number of the FAIM version (i.e., 3.0.7) is not included in tag {1100}.

16. Today, for cover payments, we copy the cover tags from the SWIFT message (i.e., MT 202 sequence B) into the Fedwire Funds Service {7xxx} tags. How will the market practice work for mapping the SWIFT pacs.009 cover message to Fedwire Funds Service?

The FAIM 3.0.7 release will allow the cover payment (CTP COVS) message to include the {7xxx} tags and tag {8200}. The cover payment details from the pacs.009 cover message should be mapped to the Fedwire Funds Service {7xxx} tags. If any data from the pacs.009 cover message needs to be truncated when mapping to the Fedwire Funds Service tags/data elements, a copy of the full pacs.009 cover message (minus the business application header) should be included in tag {8200}.

17. For CHIPS messages that contain CHIPS tag [900] and are redirected to the Fedwire Funds Service for processing, does tag {8200} need to be populated? Also, how would the mapping work if the CHIPS message contains both CHIPS tags [820] and [900]?

The market practice also applies to CHIPS messages, so the content of CHIPS tag [900] should include a copy of a SWIFT ISO 20022 message, and thus, should be mapped to Fedwire Funds Service tag {8200}.

Tag {8200} can only be used once in a Fedwire Funds Service message so if a CHIPS message contains both CHIPS tags [820] and [900], the information in tag [820] cannot be mapped to a Fedwire Funds Service message.

For additional information about CHIPS, please contact The Clearing House Payments Company LLC.

18. If we receive a Fedwire Funds Service message that contains tag {8200}, how do we handle the ISO 20022 data within tag {8200}?

The U.S. ISO 20022 market practice provides guidance on how a Fedwire Receiver of a Fedwire Funds Service message that contains ISO 20022 in tag {8200} may handle that data. For your

convenience, included below is a summary of the market practice; Fedwire Funds Service participants should consult the market practice for more information:

- **Compliance screening** – Screen the entire message for any sanctions violations based on the institution's internal policy.

- **Process the message** – If the Fedwire Receiver processes the message, it will process the message according to the role it plays in the payment order, as follows:

  o If the Fedwire Receiver is the **creditor agent (i.e., beneficiary bank)**, the Fedwire Receiver should try to make the content of Fedwire tag {8200} available to the creditor (i.e., beneficiary) upon request (e.g., web, fax, mail, email).

  o If the Fedwire Receiver is an **intermediary agent (i.e., intermediary bank)**, then the Fedwire Receiver should instruct the next agent by using the existing mapping rules to map the message to the appropriate fields in the outbound message. If any fields within the Fedwire message contain a "+" sign, include the "+" sign in the mapped data. *Note: The "+" sign will only appear if the first agent who created the MX message included rich data fields in the MX message.*

    The next bank in the chain (e.g., Creditor Agent) will receive one of the following messages depending on whether or not the original MX message was captured by the TMP:

Original MX message	SWIFT message sent to the next bank in the chain (i.e., the Creditor Agent)
Captured by the TMP	pacs.008 or pacs.009 *In this case, all information from the original MX message would be included in the ISO 20022 message.*
Not captured by the TMP	The payment message can be an MT or MX message *In this case, the payment message would include the "+" sign in the fields where data from the original MX message was truncated.* *If the Creditor Agent needs to obtain the missing information and there is no other delivery channel available, they would send an MT199 or MT299 inquiry message to the previous bank (i.e., the Fedwire receiver).* *The previous bank could respond to the inquiry by making the full contents of Fedwire tag {8200} available to the Creditor Agent via a specific feature in their electronic banking system, an API, MT 199, MT 103 REMIT, or email.*

Note: As the TMP matures, the instructed agent (i.e., Fedwire receiver) will be able to update the TMP via an API or via the appropriate SWIFT MX message.

19. **Will there be any amendments to the Travel Rule in connection with the migration to the ISO 20022 message format or the market practice?**

    The Federal Reserve Banks are not aware of any amendments to the Travel Rule in connection with the migration to the ISO 20022 message format or the market practice. Each Fedwire Funds Service participant should consult with its legal counsel and compliance department regarding its obligations under the Travel Rule.

20. **Do you have sample Fedwire Funds Service messages that follow the market practice?**

    Sample messages (i.e., Customer Transfer, Cover Payment, and Bank Transfer) are included as an appendix to the U.S. ISO 20022 market practice document.

21. **As a SWIFT member, if we receive an ISO 20022 message that is greater than 9,000 characters, what should we do?**

    According to the U.S. ISO 20022 market practice, you should return that message back to the SWIFT Sender.

Questions related to testing

22. **When will the Depository Institution Test (DIT) environment become available for testing the tag {8200} changes? Will there be a testing phase for only the vendors first and then later for Fedwire Funds Service participants?**

    DIT testing for the tag {8200} changes began on April 6, 2022 for both Fedwire Funds Service participants and vendors. The Federal Reserve Banks will not implement separate testing phases for Fedwire Funds Service participants and vendors.

23. **Will software vendors and Fedwire Funds Service participants be required to complete certification testing with the Federal Reserve Banks for the FAIM 3.0.7 tag {8200} changes? How do we schedule testing?**

    Please view the Fedwire Funds Service November 2022 Release Testing Requirements & Availability page for additional details. To schedule testing, please view the 2022 DIT testing calendar and use the DIT Fedwire Application Test Request Form (Off-site). On the test request form, please select "Other Testing" for Testing Type and indicate "Tag 8200 testing" in the comment field at the bottom of the form.

24. **Will the Federal Reserve Banks provide test scripts and attestation forms for DIT certification?**

    You can contact your respective Wholesale Testing Unit to obtain the test script and attestation form for the tag {8200} changes.

25. **If we are mandated to successfully complete DIT certification for the tag {8200} changes, when is the last day that we can do this?**

Those mandated to complete their DIT certifications should do so by November 10, 2022. Any DIT certification requests received after this date will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

26. **Will the Federal Reserve Banks require performance testing for Fedwire Funds Service participants?**

No, we will not be requiring performance testing for Fedwire Funds Service participants.

Questions related to FedPayments® Manager – Funds application

27. **How will Fedwire Funds Service participants using the FedPayments Manager – Funds application via the FedLine Advantage® solution perform retrievals of prior day messages?**

Fedwire Funds Service participants using the browser-based FedPayments Manager – Funds application via FedLine Advantage solution will have up to a rolling 15 months of past messages available in the old format (i.e., FAIM 3.0.6).

28. **Will the size of tag {8200} be increased to 9,000 characters in the FedPayments Manager – Funds application?**

Yes, the Federal Reserve Banks will make changes to the appropriate screens in the FedPayments Manager – Funds application to accommodate the tag {8200} changes.

29. **We use the import/export feature in the FedPayments Manager – Funds application. Do we have to include the end marker <<>> in tag {8200}?**

Yes. If any of the messages contained in the import file include tag {8200} those messages must include the **<<>>** end marker to denote the end of tag {8200}. If the end marker is missing from any of those messages, then the entire file will not be imported. In addition, all exported message that contain tag {8200} will include the end marker. For participants manually entering messages that include tag {8200}, the Fedwire Funds Service will append the <<>> end marker.

Questions related to ISO 20022 to Fedwire Funds Service mapping

30. **How do we map an incoming pacs.008 STP message to the FAIM 3.0.7 equivalent message in the Fedwire Funds Service?**

The pacs.008 STP is a subset of the pacs.008 core message. As a result, the mapping spreadsheet for the pacs.008 core message also applies to the pacs.008 STP message.

31. How would we map an incoming translated MT message to the FAIM 3.0.7 equivalent message in Fedwire Funds Service?

SWIFT will deliver both the MX ISO 20022 message and the translated MT message. Therefore, the mapping spreadsheets that document how to map an incoming ISO 20022 message to the corresponding FAIM 3.0.7 equivalent message can be used.

32. Can you explain why we don't need to map the "point to point" data (e.g., Instruction Identification) from the ISO 20022 message?

The business application header and other point to point identifiers (e.g., Instruction Identification) provide information that is only relevant for the cross-border leg of the payment (i.e., between the SWIFT Sender and SWIFT Receiver), and therefore do not need to be passed on to any banks/parties in the downstream payment chain.

33. Can you explain a scenario in which we would map a pacs.004 message to the corresponding Fedwire Funds Service return payment?

A U.S. Dollar payment previously settled end-to-end, for example, between European and South American originators/beneficiaries that is being returned in the cross-border space with a pacs.004 message. As this return payment reaches the U.S. correspondent, the Fedwire Sender (Fedwire Receiver of the original transaction) will map that pacs.004 message to the corresponding FAIM 3.0.7 return payment.

34. Will the Federal Reserve Banks provide FAIM 3.0.7 to ISO 20022 mapping documents?

Currently, the Federal Reserve Banks have no plans to publish FAIM 3.0.7 to ISO 20022 mapping documents.

THE **FEDERAL RESERVE**
Financial Services