



flow briefing



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It's ISO 20022 time! What corporates need to know

To date, the ISO 20022 topic has centered around interbank messages. However, this is soon set to change: from November 2026, corporates will have to adopt XML-based payment messages in the ISO 20022 format. To support this transition, we will be providing a series of briefings over the next few months on the upcoming changes required for corporate payment instructions. The main takeaways for corporates are to:

- 1) Ensure that addresses are being stored in a structured format, such that payment instructions can be sent with structured address data;
- 2) Understand the payment formats that will be supported by Deutsche Bank going forward and ensure corporates' payment setups are aligned with the upcoming changes.

XML-payment instructions will require hybrid or fully structured address data

From November 2026, it will become mandatory for certain postal address data elements – namely, town name and country – to be sent in a structured format in the interbank space for the debtor, creditor, and ultimate parties. This will apply to urgent domestic and cross-border payments.¹

From this date onwards, only the fully structured or hybrid approach to sending address data will be allowed, with the unstructured approach no longer supported. If the address data is not provided in structured fields, this may lead to rejections.

Both the fully structured and hybrid approach are strategic options and therefore do not have an end-date:

– Fully structured

Offering full granularity, the postal address consists of dedicated address elements for each address attribute, e.g. Street Name, Building Number, Floor. The data elements Town Name and Country are mandatory data elements, and the inclusion of a Post Code is recommended where available. Any address line is not allowed. This will enable even more efficient risk procedures like anti-money laundering (AML) and anti-financial crime (AFC).

– Hybrid (semi-structured)

The hybrid approach is a combination of dedicated address elements and up to two address lines, which can be used to provide information that is not available as structured data. Town Name and Country are mandatory data elements, and the inclusion of a Post Code is recommended where available. As of November 2025, the option will start to be supported strategically in payment instructions.

– Unstructured

Contains only address lines and will not be supported after November 2026.

In view of the changes, we recommend that corporates begin revising their address master data as soon as possible to provide full address information in pain.001 messages, utilising dedicated data elements with Town Name and Country at a minimum across all payment types.

¹ Except for transfers within the European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA), or if the corporate Swift BIC is provided. In this case no address details are required..

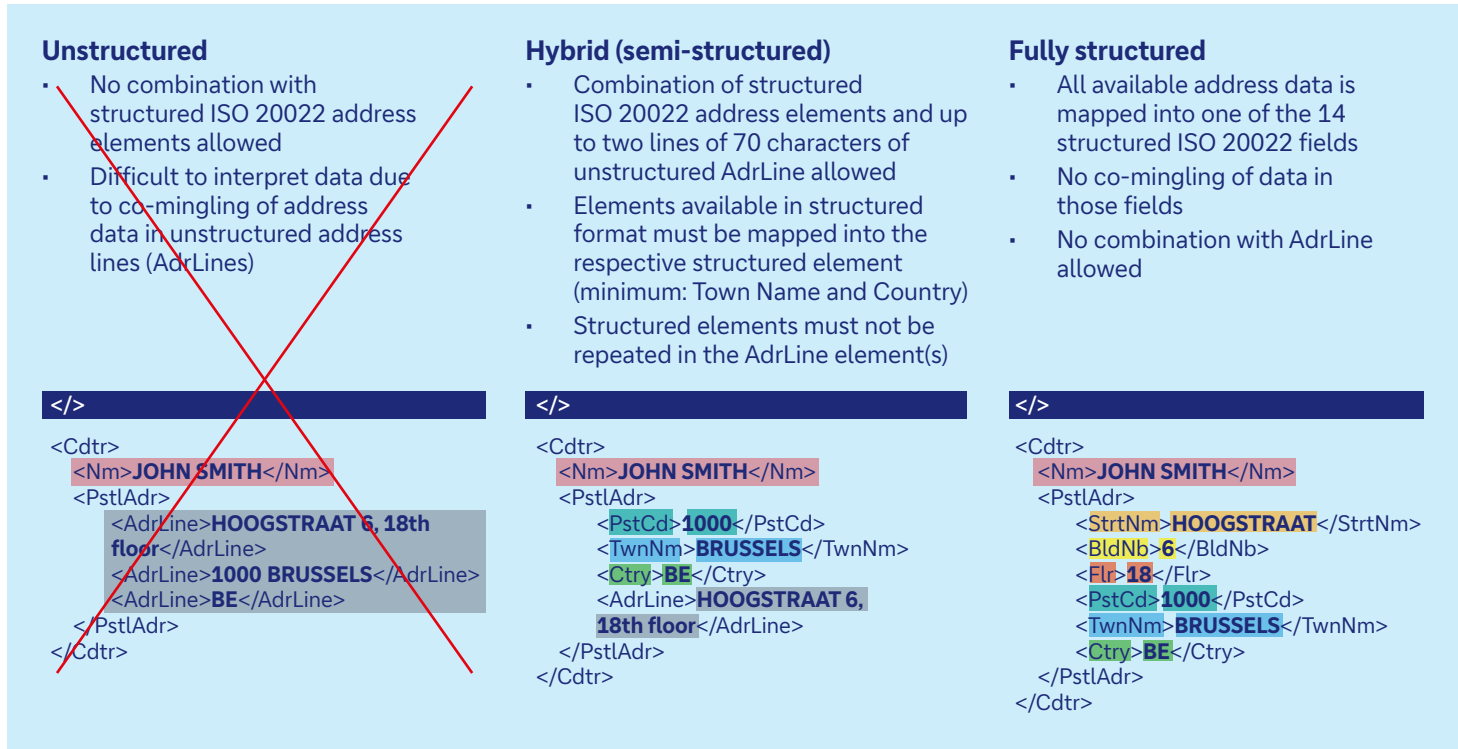


Figure 1: The different options for address information

Source: Swift and Payments Market Practice Group (PMPG)

This applies to the parties in the pain.001 message i.e., (ultimate) debtor and (ultimate) creditor. Once the mandate comes into force, this will help reduce complexity and avoid potential payment failures.

We also recommend providing regulatory information in the dedicated structured elements, e.g. the purpose of payment as required by several central banks. In practice we expect a transition period, during which the legacy element (unstructured remittance information) will be used by banks in parallel to the structured field. We will provide more details on this topic in future briefings.

Payment format considerations for corporates

Many local ACH-systems (e.g. Single European Payment Area, SEPA in Europe) are already ISO 2022-based. However, cross-border and high-value client payment instructions often still rely on non-XML message formats, such as MT101, IDOC, EDIFACT, DTAZV, or legacy XML-messages like pain.001 v2.

There are two versions of the pain.001 message, which are widely used for corporate to bank payments: pain.001 v3 (ISO maintenance 2009) and pain.001 v9 (ISO maintenance 2019). Deutsche Bank plans to support structured and hybrid postal addresses, as well as structured elements like remittance and regulatory reporting information for both v3 and v9.

For the pain.001 v9 version, there are two standards available for adoption for cross-border and high-value

payments: CGI-MP (Common Global Implementation – Market Practice) and Swift SCORE+.²

Corporates can already make themselves familiar with pain.001 v9 usage guidelines on Swift MyStandards for the CGI-MP standard and SCORE+ standard. Deutsche Bank will also publish its new client v9 usage guidelines based on CGI-MP along the go-live roadmap.

So, what does all this mean for corporates? We have put together the following scenarios to explain:

1) Do you currently use formats such as MT101, IDOC, EDIFACT, DTAZV, pain.001 v2?

Prepare for migration to a newer XML-message (v3 or v9) by November 2026 at the latest. This date marks the practical end of legacy formats, in line with the discontinuation of unstructured addresses.

2) Do you want to use pain.001 v3 and still plan to use it beyond November 2026?

Make sure to upgrade your payment instructions to include (hybrid) structured addresses (as described in the previous section).

3) Do you want to use the most strategic payment format available in the market?

We believe that upgrading from v3 to v9 is the most strategic step for corporates to take, and would bring a host of benefits:

² Beyond these standards, Deutsche Bank supports pain.001 v9 in the Deutsche Kreditwirtschaft (DK)-versions (AXZ & CCU) and the SEPA versions already via EBICS or is finalising last developments. Deutsche Bank is working on the support of these standards via additional access channels.



- Banks support more structured elements like ultimate parties (payments-on-behalf-of), structured remittance information, regulatory reporting and full XML data (e.g. name with 140 characters).
- Dedicated element UETR (Unique End-to-End Transaction Reference) to track international and treasury payments.
- Dedicated element LEI (Legal Entity Identifier) to facilitate and increase reliability of controls around AML, counter financing of terrorism (CFT) and sanctions.
- Higher level of harmonisation of your payment instructions when working with different financial institutions.
- Adjust processes and software to send structured address data in their enterprise resource planning (ERP) system, treasury management system (TMS), and pre-saved templates in Deutsche Bank Cash Manager (including Town Name and Country as a minimum requirement).
- Reach out to ERP and TMS providers to ask for their timeline and support in the transition to structured information.
- Prepare for the November 2026 deadline by migrating from legacy payment formats, such as MT101, German DK DTAZV, EDIFACT, IDOC, pain.001 v2 (if they are still in use). We recommend switching to the most strategic format, which is the pain.001 v9.

4) Would you like to benefit from a global standard for various payment types?

Adopt the CGI-MP standard which is used for payment instructions across multiple channels and a multitude of payment types globally.

5) Would you like to benefit from a new channel for high-value treasury payments as a Swift corporate?

Adopt the Swift SCORE+ standard which is used for international and urgent domestic payments via the new Swift FIN+ channel. It provides a harmonised solution for cross-border and urgent domestic payments globally as well as additional services, such as network quality controls and access to a new payment tracking service. This solution will replace today's Swift FIN MT101 channel and format.

Become active now: update your data, processes and software

Providing and receiving structured data should not be underestimated. We recommend that corporates start analysing their address database now. Recommended actions include:

- Ensure address data is stored in a structured way in internal address databases.

Finally, do follow our communication on the ISO 20022 adoption for corporate payment instructions via db.com/iso20022.

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