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ISO 2022 Remittance Content Market Guide

By the ASC X9 ISO 2022 Market Practices Forum
Remittance Content Group

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ISO 20022 Remittance Content Market Guide
Best Practices for Remittance Information
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1 Executive Summary

The ability to exchange remittance information electronically has the potential to increase the efficiency of accounts receivable (AR) processes by enabling automation of business-to-business (B2B) payments. To support AR efficiency, the Remittance Content Project Team of the X9 U.S. ISO 20022 Market Practice Industry Forum was formed to create a U.S. market practices guide for remittance message content. This guide is intended to help stakeholders in the B2B payments ecosystem implement best practices for using ISO 20022 for remittance. It provides guidance on remittance data content needed by payees to post payments and promotes the adoption of structured remittance data, which will enable payees and payers to exchange consistent data. The goal is to provide the industry accounts payable (AP) and AR application vendors, service providers, and corporates guidance for the design of their products and services for sending remittance information. If the industry follows common core guidelines it will help achieve the maximum potential benefit of ISO 20022 for supporting straight through processing (STP).

A key to implementation is knowing that the ability to carry remittance information is consistent across ISO 20022 payment messages (e.g., payment initiation, bank-to-bank, and corporate reporting messages) so that it can flow from the payer through financial institutions to the payee without alteration or truncation. The ideal implementation of ISO 20022 remittance data extends beyond bank-to-bank or provider message exchange to include corporates and their AR systems.

ISO 20022 rich data content supports mainstream business needs across all payment types and business sizes. The amount of remittance data payees need is largely based on the complexity of information documenting the remitted amount. Some payments need only a few data elements to explain the payment, for example the invoice number, invoice date, and amount paid. Other payments need more data to explain discounts, adjustments, and further details. To support these varying needs, remittance data tiers can be used to promote consistent usage of common data elements and enable payees to clearly communicate what is needed to achieve STP. Tier 1 has minimal data: invoice or document number, date, amount due, and amount paid. Tier 2 adds details of amounts such as discounts and adjustments to document the payment amount. Tier 3 adds details about the invoicer and invoicee, and Tier 4 adds line-item detail for documents. If payer and payee capabilities to provide and ingest remittance information differ, tiers can help both parties align on data.

For many payments, the payer is the entity that received the invoice, and the payee is the entity that sent the invoice. However, payers may make payments on behalf of other entities, such as a parent company making payments for subsidiaries that owe money, so the payer may need to specify the entity the payment is being made on behalf of. On the flip side, payees may collect payments on behalf of others, such as a shared services center receiving payments for multiple operating units that are owed money, so the payee may need to know the entity to be credited with the payment. Tier 3 includes invoicer and invoicee data for these situations.

Regardless of the tier used, remittance data can be sent either with or separate from the payment. ISO 20022 defines methods for sending both ways. A remittance message sent separate from a payment includes an identifier used by the payee to link the remittance data with the payment for cash application.¹

¹ Cash application refers to the process of posting a payment to the AR system and reconciling the amount paid to the amount due.

The guide provides detailed information on remittance data elements and examples of ISO 20022 syntax for the data in each tier to assist with implementation. It also provides guidance on using code sets with remittance data (e.g., document type, such as invoice, creditor references, and discount types). The ability to reference real-world examples, along with guidance on usage of specific data elements, provides the tools needed for stakeholders to adopt the standard to enable STP.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose and Scope

The Remittance Content Project Team of the ASC X9 U.S. ISO 20022 Market Practice Industry Forum was formed to create a U.S. market practices guide for remittance information content, enabling payers and payees to use consistent data regardless of the payment rail. This paper contains the results of that work with the objective of cultivating implementation consistency and best practices.

This guidance is designed for remittance data for B2B payments that apply to businesses of all sizes. The scope excludes industry-specific guidance (e.g., healthcare, manufacturing). Industry verticals may have established practices for strategic trading partners within their industry. This guidance can help with trading partners that may not be covered by industry-specific practices.

Because the guidance in this paper is focused on the remittance data content, it can be implemented now for current payments regardless of the payment system. Guidance is focused on using the existing ISO 20022 remittance data elements, but the data content is also applicable to other B2B payment remittance information formats.

This guidance is offered in conjunction with ISO 20022 implementation in several U.S. payment systems. The Clearing House RTP instant payment system currently uses ISO 20022 messages, and the Fedwire Funds Service, CHIPS, and FedNow Service will implement ISO 20022 within a few years.

2.2 Audience

These guidelines are oriented towards business end users, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) companies, accounting software companies, value chain providers (e.g., treasury management systems, financial institutions (FIs), and AR and AP providers). The guidelines include:

- Guidance to providers for remittance data content usage in their solutions
- Guidance on usage of codes
- Guidance for both the payer and payee

2.3 Why is This Guidance Important?

This guidance addresses remittance information content and promotes the adoption of structured remittance data. It will help all stakeholders in the B2B payments ecosystem understand how ISO 20022 is used in practice for remittance information to avoid inconsistencies in the adoption of the ISO 20022 standard. Implementation of these guidelines should increase cash application rates and efficiency in payment reconciliation.

2.3.1 Provides guidance on data payees need for STP

When payees do not receive the information needed to post a payment, the payment is an exception payment that must be manually researched. **Receiving correct and complete remittance information contributes to STP for greater efficiency and lower costs.** This guidance provides specifics about data content payees need for STP.

2.3.2 Provides best practices for most commonly needed remittance data

For many payments, end users need to send and receive limited, and common, content regardless of payment type. This guidance offers ways to standardize the use of that content for more efficient business processes. The most common information needed to understand what the payment is for is an invoice number, invoice date, deductions, adjustments, and amount paid. Some payments may require information about invoicer and invoicee entities when they differ from the payee and payer. This guidance enumerates best practices for common data needed for remittance information of varying complexity for all sizes of businesses.

2.3.3 Provides guidance on common ISO 20022 remittance data elements

ISO 20022 has more than 350 defined data elements for remittance data. There is very little market guidance on which of those data elements are of most importance to end users – the payer and payee. The market needs data content guidance for typical uses to support ISO 20022 implementation.

Guidance will help reduce the perceived complexity of ISO 20022 adoption.

The ISO 20022 data model defines data elements so that all parties understand their meaning, i.e., what the data represents. This guidance includes definitions and information about proper usage of data elements to promote consistency in usage.

2.3.4 Explains how to send structured remittance information with or separate from a payment

Some payment systems limit data within a payment message. For example, an ACH CCD payment only supports 80 characters of remittance information in an addenda. When a payment system limits the number of characters within a payment message, simple unstructured remittance data can be delivered with the payment, but complex or voluminous remittance data needs to use another delivery mechanism.

With ISO 20022 messages, remittance information can be delivered within the corporate payment initiation and bank-to-bank payment messages or outside of the payment message in a standalone remittance message. The standalone remittance message can also be used for payment types that do not support remittance data, for example, card payments. This guidance discusses usage of structured remittance messages sent separate from payments.

2.3.5 Explains how to link remittance data to the payment when it is sent separately

When remittance data is sent separate from the payment, there must be a linkage identifier in the payment and separately sent remittance data to match the remittance data with the payment in an automated fashion for cash application. This guidance discusses how to use the prescribed linkage identifier.

2.3.6 Provides remittance guidance at a critical time in payments evolution

There have been several prior efforts in the B2B payments ecosystem that have attempted to address remittance data with payments.² The data generally includes payer and payee information, document information (e.g., invoice numbers), amount due, deductions and adjustments, and the amount paid. This guidance builds on, and expands, those efforts. Guidance is expected to evolve over time as the ecosystem evolves, for example, to address specific industry verticals.

2.4 Dimensions of Remittance: Delivery, Format, and Content

When addressing remittance information, it's important to distinguish three separate dimensions: delivery, format, and data content. Failure to address these aspects can lead to missing the true cause of problems or trying to solve the wrong problem. Ultimately, solving for all three dimensions is required for automation and STP.

- Delivery: how remittance information is sent
 - Within a payment, as with ACH addendas and more recently with ISO 2022 instant credit transfer payments
 - Separate from a payment, through emails, portals, and other electronic means
- Format: whether remittance information is structured (standard format, e.g., ISO 2022 XML) or unstructured (free form text)
 - Structured remittance information is required for STP within an AR system or ERP for cash application
 - Unstructured remittance information requires manual intervention and posting by AR or a tool to convert the unstructured information to a format that can be ingested by the AR system
- Content: the data received
 - Encompasses both the data elements and the quality – correct and complete data that fully explains and is balanced to the amount of the payment to minimize errors and manual exception processing

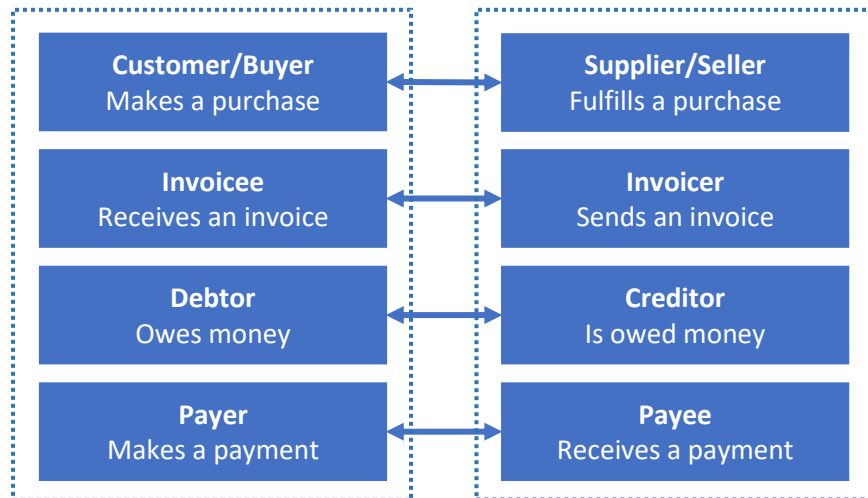
This guidance primarily addresses data content – the starting point for remittance, independent of the delivery methodology. It also touches on format because ISO 2022 structured data addresses the format dimension. Delivery is addressed in the context of remittance data flows within or separate from the payment.

2.5 Terminology for Parties

There is variability in terminology for various parties (organizational entities) in the B2B payments chain. To avoid confusion, it is important to clarify the terms used.³ Section 6, [ISO 2022 Parties](#), has a more complete discussion of parties. The following diagram of parties illustrates generally understood terminology within the payments community.

² For example, [U.S. Wire Extended Remittance Information \(ERI\)](#), [SEPA ERI](#), [The Clearing House's STP 820 \(US\)](#), and [Business Payments Coalition Simple Remittance Requirements](#) specify data elements.

³ Definitions of parties in implementation guidance for payment systems varies. ISO 2022 also has definitions – see Section 6, [ISO 2022 Parties](#).



Parties on each side may be the same party or different parties in the chain for any specific transaction. For example, in many cases the payer is also the debtor and invoicee, and the payee is also the creditor and invoicer.

This paper primarily uses the terms payer and payee since they are widely understood terms used in the payments community. The other terms are used depending on context. ISO 20022 documentation uses the terms “debtor” and “creditor.”

2.6 Out of Scope

Topics out of scope for this effort include:

- Creation of new ISO 20022 remittance standards: there is a formal ISO 20022 body that creates and maintains standards.⁴
- Cross border: this version of the guidance is focused on U.S. domestic payments.
- Remittance data for tax and garnishment payments are included in the ISO data model but are out of scope since they are not intended for use with B2B payments.
- Delivery mechanisms for remittance information are out of scope. However, data flows illustrate how remittance information is delivered in various scenarios.

3 Remittance Data Content Flow

Remittance information originates with the payer and is ultimately received by the payee. There are varying paths that the remittance information may take, depending on whether the remittance is sent within or separate from a payment. The objective is to get the proper information from the payer to the payee *without truncation or alteration*.

This section documents five flows for remittance information, comparing ISO 20022 data flows with those commonly used today. Each flow depicts the process, actor, action taken, and resulting payment message and remittance information flow.

⁴ The ISO Technical Committee TC68 Financial Services maintains the standard. See <https://www.iso20022.org/maintenance-iso-20022-message-definitions>

Although the remittance content is payment-type agnostic, the delivery mechanism varies depending on the payment type. Detailed discussion of delivery mechanisms is not the subject of this paper, but it is addressed to the extent it is relevant to the flow of remittance information.

3.1 General Guidance for Remittance Information Delivery

There are good reasons to have multiple ways to deliver remittance information. When remittance information cannot be sent with a payment, or is complex or voluminous, sending it separately from a payment is the only option. Sending simple remittance within an ACH payment is a good way to send the payment and remittance information together. However, some electronic payment systems limit the amount of remittance information that can be sent with a payment (e.g., wires), while others do not support inclusion of remittance information (e.g., cards). In addition, some payers do not have the capability to send remittance within a payment, especially structured remittance data. In those cases, structured remittance data sent electronically outside the payment can enable STP.

It is a best practice to send all remittance information for an individual payment the same way, rather than sending it through multiple mechanisms, such as within the payment and separately. Having one source for remittance information for an individual payment enables efficiency for the payee, especially for STP.

Service providers may enable certain flows if businesses do not have capabilities on their own. Examples include payment service providers, banks, integrated payables and receivables providers and payment hubs.

3.2 Remittance Flow with the Payment – Current State (ACH CTX)

ACH payments can contain remittance information in addenda records. A CCD addenda allows 80 characters of information, which supports limited data, while a CTX addenda allows 9,999 lines of 80 characters each. The flow indicates that remittance information has the potential to pass from the payer to the payee within a payment message.⁵

ACH addendas may contain free-form or structured data. Many CTX addendas include structured data using the EDI 820 or STP 820 formats supported by NACHA. Currently, NACHA rules allow sending ISO 2022 remittance data if both the sending and receiving financial institutions have opted in to using the format.

Structured remittance data can enable automation and STP for the payee.

⁵ Wires also use this payment flow, but do not generally support structured remittance information.

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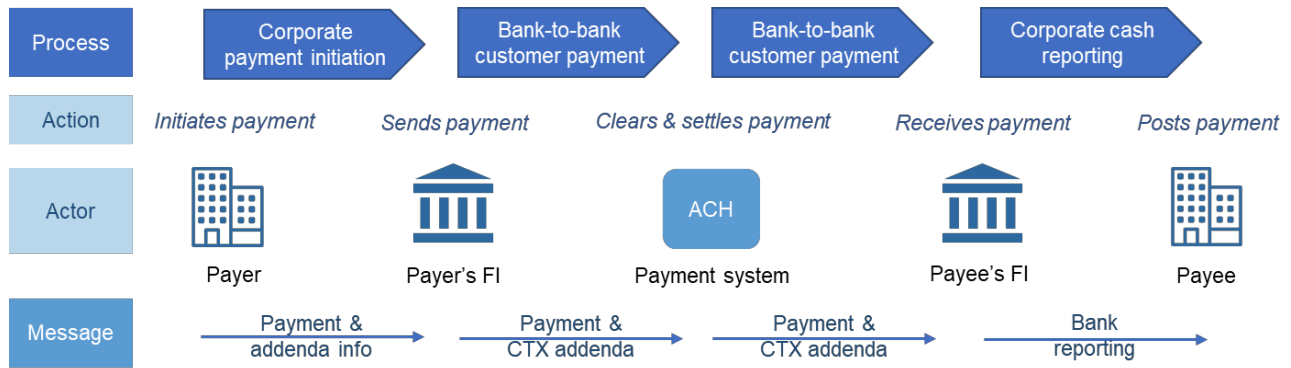


Figure 1 Remittance Flow with the Payment – Current State (ACH CTX)

3.3 Remittance Flow with the Payment – ISO 20022

ISO 20022 payment messages can contain structured remittance information that flows from message to message end-to-end. A payer sends a corporate-to-bank payment initiation message (pain.001) with remittance information. The bank sends a bank-to-bank clearing and settlement message (pacs.008) with the remittance information to the payee’s bank. The payee’s bank then delivers the remittance information to the payee using a cash management and reporting message (camt.05n).

U.S. payment systems using this ISO 20022 remittance flow include TCH RTP and the upcoming FedNow instant payment systems. Also, the wire systems, Fedwire and CHIPS, when migrated to ISO 20022 within the next few years, will allow for this flow.

Because the data is structured in a prescribed format, ISO 20022 remittance data enables automation and STP for the payee.

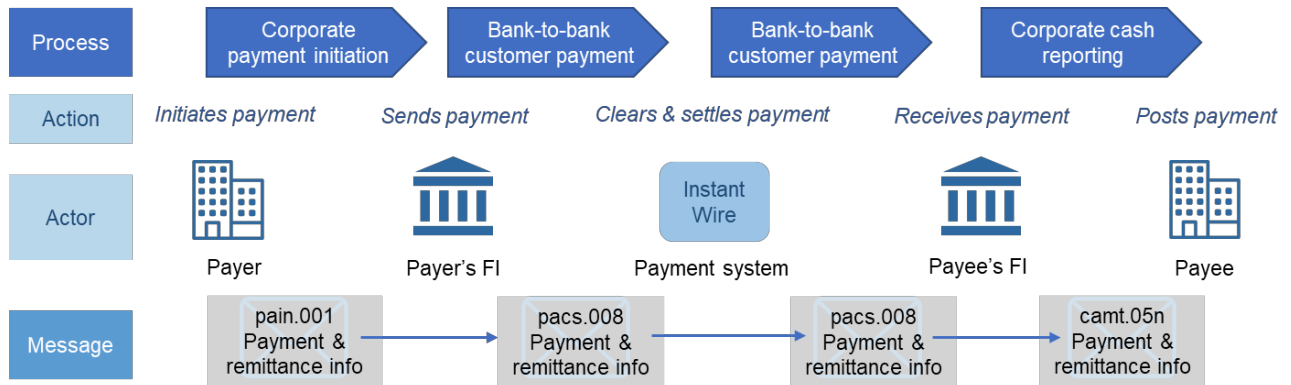


Figure 2 Remittance Flow with the Payment – ISO 20022

3.4 Remittance Flow Outside the Payment – Current State

Currently, the most common mechanisms to deliver remittance information separate from a payment are via emails and portals. The payer sends a payment to their bank, which clears and settles through the payment system and is sent to the payee. The remittance information is compiled and sent, usually as text or through a pdf, using an email, by posting to a portal, or sending a data file. The payee then retrieves the remittance information, matches it to the payment, and applies the payment. There are other ways to send remittance information separate from a payment that follow the same general flow.

Service providers may facilitate remittance information delivery to accommodate their customer requirements.

Most remittance-related processes are manual in this flow. Remittance information sent in this way cannot be automated for STP without additional processes or tools.

This remittance flow is common today with all payment types. It is the primary flow for card payments.⁶

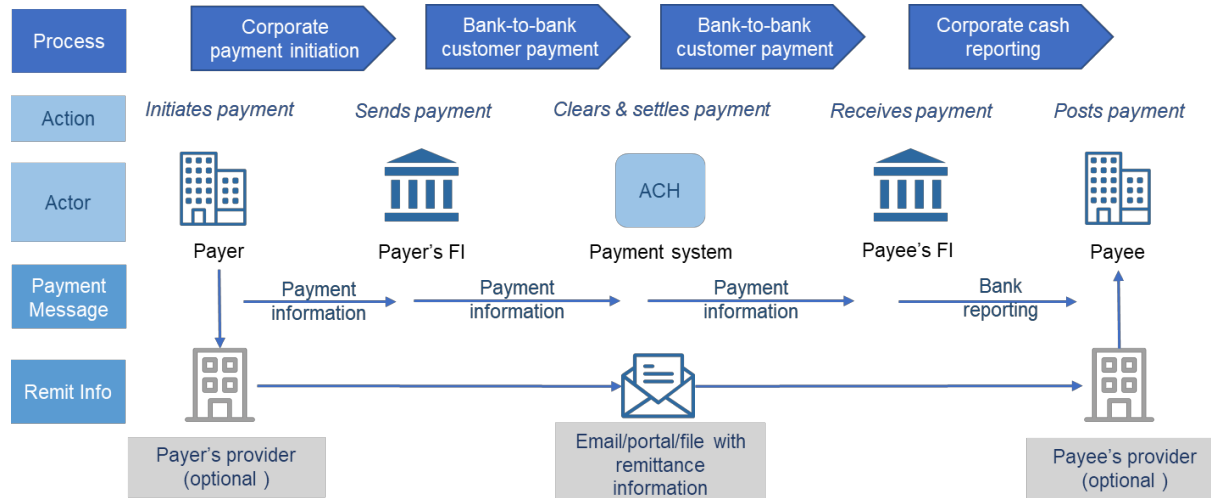


Figure 3 Remittance Flow Outside the Payment – Current State

3.5 Remittance Flow Outside the Payment – ISO 2022

ISO 2022 supports a structured remittance message separate from a payment, the remt.001 message. In this flow, the payment follows the same flow and messages noted above, but the payment messages do not include remittance information. The remittance information is sent in a separate message and an identifier links both the payment and separate remittance message that enables automated cash application by the payee. The linkage identifier is discussed in Section 9, [Remittance Linkage Identifiers](#).

As of mid-2021, this flow is not commonly used. The TCH RTP system allows sending two remt.001 messages of up to 4,000 characters each separate from the payment on the RTP payment rails with constraints on the data elements that can be included.

Because the data is structured in a prescribed format and has a unique payment linkage identifier, ISO 2022 remittance data enables automation and STP for the payee.

⁶ For card payments, the payer may send details of the payment amount authorized, in which case the payee knows how to apply the payment. This remittance information is sent prior to the payment initiation, thus separate from the payment.

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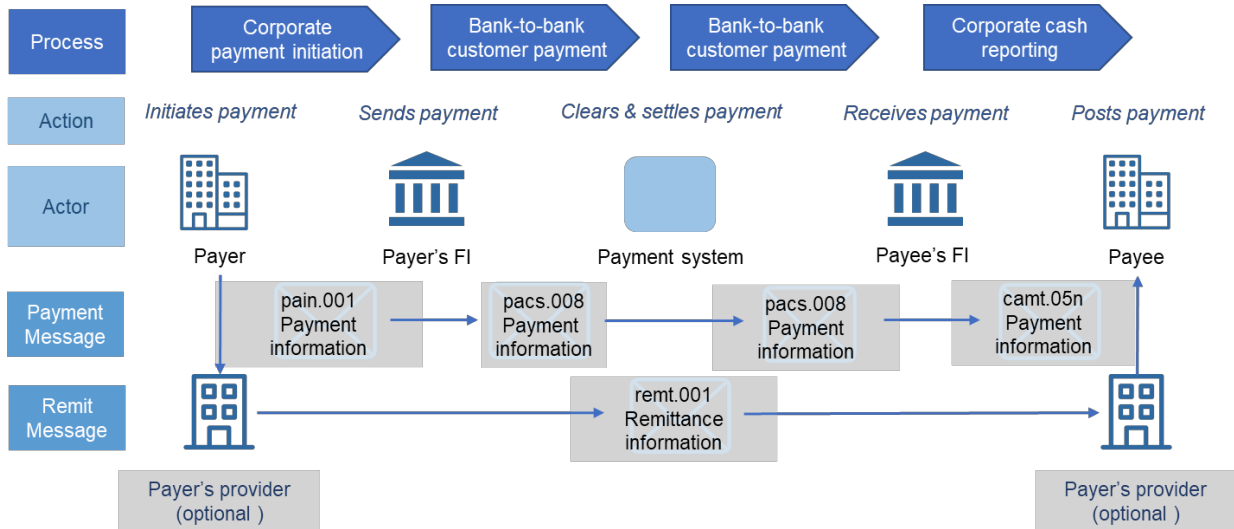


Figure 4 Remittance Flow Outside the Payment – ISO 2002

3.6 Remittance Flow Outside the Payment – ISO 2002 Remittance Location Advice message

ISO 2002 has a Remittance Location Advice message, remt.002, that contains the delivery method and location for remittance information sent separate from a payment but does not include remittance data. This flow is somewhat of a hybrid because it is designed for a payment that does not contain remittance information (the payment in Section 3.4 or 3.5), but it adds an additional ISO 2002 message to support remittance information delivered by email, portal or file as depicted in Section 3.4.

As of mid-2021, this flow is not commonly used, and is **not recommended** as a best practice. It does not support the exchange of structured electronic remittance information, which is needed to enable automation of B2B payments. Additionally, it adds complexity to remittance delivered outside of a payment because it requires an extra step to send and receive the remt.002 message. A non-ISO 2002 payment would, in most cases, require retrieval of both the separate remt.002 message and the remittance information. An ISO 2002 payment can include the location of remittance data, making the remt.002 a superfluous message.

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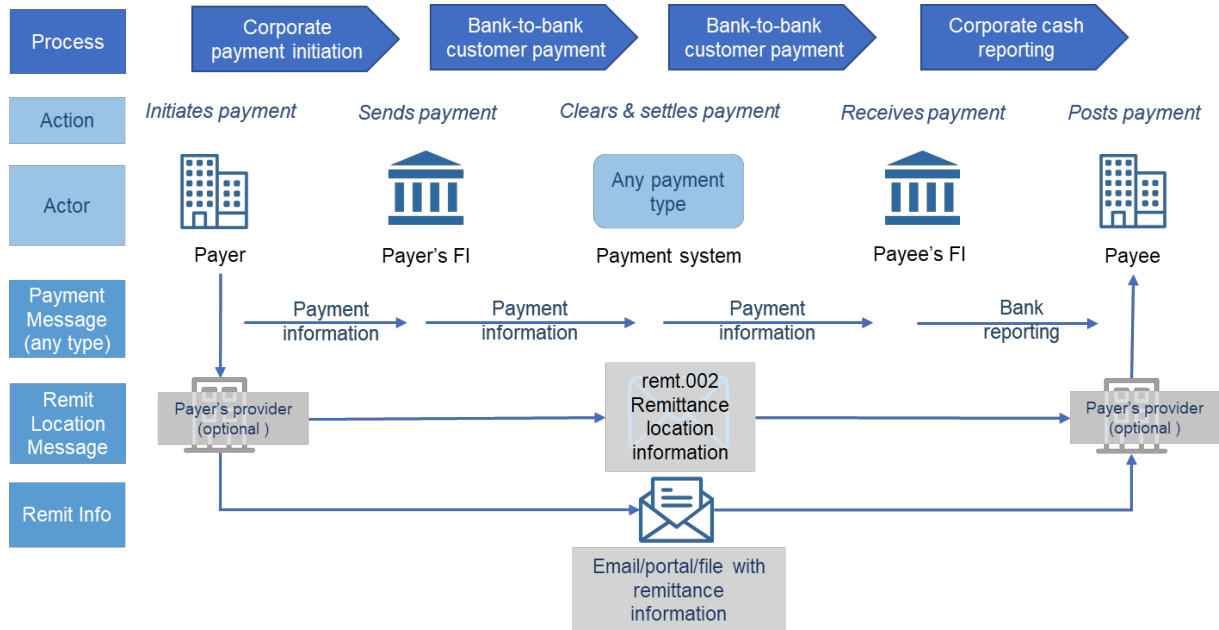


Figure 5 Remittance Flow Outside the Payment – ISO 2022 with Remittance Location Advice message (Not recommended)

4 Remittance Content by Message Type

This section describes how ISO 2022 messages organize data within them and how remittance information is incorporated. Each ISO 2022 message type contains data elements uniquely suited to the role of the message type. There is a hierarchy that supports grouping of data elements into logical categories. ISO 2022 implements the groupings by designating levels for data. For example, an address group might be at level 5, with data elements such as street number and street name at level 6. Another example is the payment adjustment group, illustrated below.

Level	Data Element
5	Adjustment Amount And Reason
6	Amount
6	Credit Debit Indicator
7	Credit
7	Debit
6	Reason
6	Additional Information

To assure consistency of data, many data groupings are shared (reused) within and across messages, such as address data elements and data about individuals and entities.

As noted in Section 3, [Remittance Data Content Flow](#), ISO 2022 payment-related messages support the passing of remittance information from end-to-end through the payment initiation, bank-to-bank clearing and settlement, and corporate reporting messages. The same structured remittance information data grouping (called “Structured”) is shared by these messages so that data can pass without alteration or truncation throughout the whole flow.

4.1 Hierarchy and Location

The location of remittance data within the various message types depends on the hierarchy of each message. The shared remittance data grouping is at different levels depending on the message.

Example: pain.001 data element hierarchy:

- Level 1: Payment Information
- Level 2: Credit Transfer Transaction Information
- Level 3: Remittance Information
- Level 4: Structured

The table below shows the location of structured remittance data in each message. The table has spaces added to the ISO 2022 names for readability. “Structured” in the table is the ISO 2022 name for the structured remittance information data group. The level within each message is included in parentheses. The complete remittance data structure is in the Appendix [Detail ISO 2022 Data Elements](#).

Table 1 – Location of structured remittance data within messages

Standalone remittance	Payment initiation	FI-to-FI customer payment
remt.001	pain.001	pacs.008
(1) Remittance Information	(1) Payment Information	(1) Credit Transfer Transaction Information
(2) Structured	(2) Credit Transfer Transaction Information	(2) Remittance Information
	(3) Remittance Information	(3) Structured
	(4) Structured	
Cash management report	Cash management statement	Cash management notification
camt.052	camt.053	camt.054
(1) Report	(1) Statement	(1) Notification
(2) Entry	(2) Entry	(2) Entry
(3) Entry Details	(3) Entry Details	(3) Entry Details
(4) Transaction Details	(4) Transaction Details	(4) Transaction Details
(5) Remittance Information	(5) Remittance Information	(5) Remittance Information
(6) Structured	(6) Structured	(6) Structured
Request for payment	Additional Payment Information	
pain.013	camt.028	
(1) Payment Information	(1) Information	
(2) Credit Transfer Transaction	(2) Remittance Information	
(3) Remittance Information	(3) Structured	
(4) Structured		

5 Data Content Categories and Tiers

5.1 Explanation of Remittance Data Tiers

The amount of remittance data payees need is largely based on the complexity of information documenting the payment amount. Some payments may need only a few data elements to explain the payment, for example the invoice number, invoice date, and amount paid. Other payments need more data to explain discounts, adjustments, and further details. This variation in remittance complexity points to using tiers of remittance data to guide data that should be included with a payment.

A payee usually requires the same remittance data for most of their payments. Many other payees share those same remittance data requirements. These payees fall into a common tier for their remittance data needs. Other payees, however, require different or additional remittance data for their payments which will place them into different remittance data tiers.

Having tiers for different remittance content promotes consistent usage of common data elements and helps cut through the mystique of understanding which data elements to use. Tiers make it easier for payees to communicate their needs to payers and for payers to implement remittance content.

Regardless of complexity, it is common to pay multiple invoices with a payment, so all remittance tiers support multiple invoices within one remittance message.

This guidance provides four tiers of remittance data that are common to many payees. Tiers are incremental, for example Tier 3 includes Tier 1 and Tier 2 data.

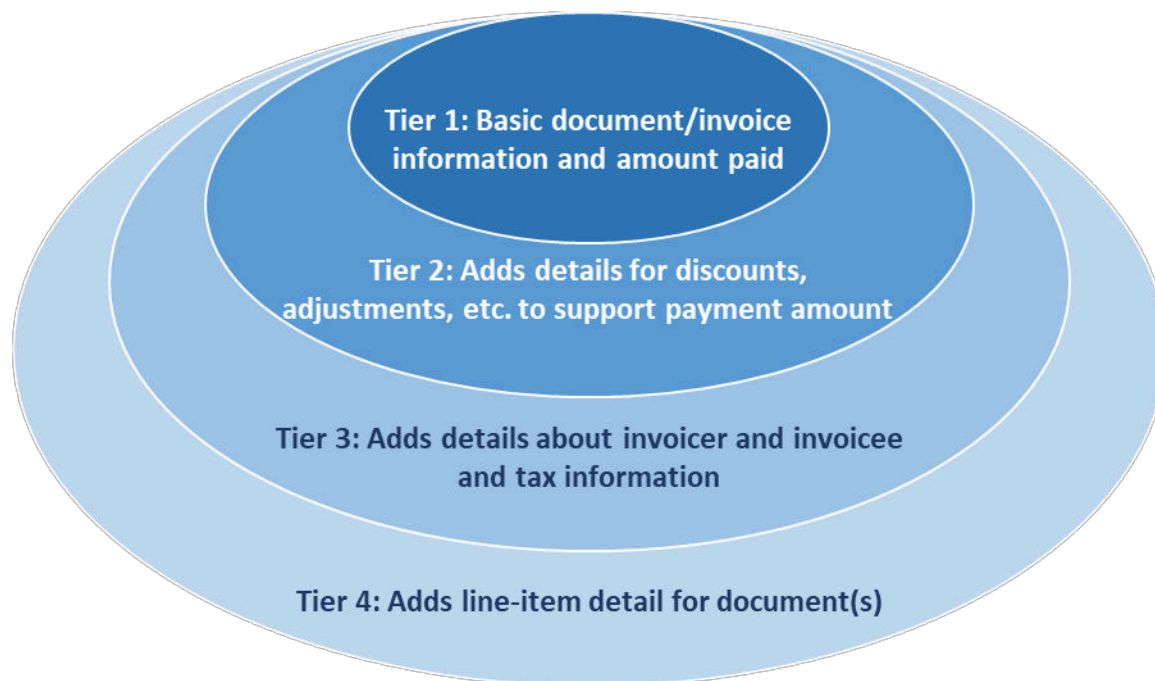


Figure 6 Tiers of Remittance Data

Payees choose a primary tier based on their typical remittance data needs, where the objective is to automate cash application. Each tier specifies content generally needed but the actual content is based on what is needed for any given payment. This is by design since the tiers are incremental. For example, a payee frequently needing Tier 4 data may receive payments that only have Tier 2 content because line-item detail isn't needed for those payments.

5.2 Use Cases for Tiers

Tier 1 remittance data has minimal data content. Examples include:

- Any payment where the amount being paid is the same as the original document (e.g., the invoice)
- Single invoice payment

- Recurring periodic payment

Tier 2 is appropriate for a wide variety of payments, as it includes additional data elements, discounts, and adjustments. While not every payment received will have discounts and adjustments, the payee needs that information if the payment does. Examples include:

- Payment where discount is taken within terms
- Payment with extensive adjustments and/or credits – partial payments, short pays, credit notes, overpayments, authorized and unauthorized deductions
- Payment for goods/services at multiple locations
- Payment with multiple references, e.g., PO number, sales order number, shipment reference

Tier 3 comes into play when there are two or more entities involved on one side of a payment transaction. It allows remittance information to reflect complex entity structures within a business. A business falling into Tier 3 might be a parent company that collects payments for multiple subsidiaries and the parent needs to know the name of the entity that issued the invoice and is being paid. Another example is a business where a shared service center or parent sends one payment on behalf of many operating entities or subsidiaries and the payer needs to send information about each entity they are paying on behalf of. In supply chain finance, factoring, or trade finance situations, a third intermediary may be a party to the payment. Tier 3 also adds tax information. Examples of Tier 3 payments include:

- Single payment received for multiple operating entities/subsidiaries/legal entities (multiple invoicers)
- Single payment sent on behalf of multiple operating entities/subsidiaries/legal entities (multiple invoicees)
- Payment where a specific tax amount needs to be itemized in the remittance data (e.g., 1099 taxes, international taxes)

A business falls into Tier 4 if payments typically include adjustments for individual document line items. Line-item detail can be for the full document or a subset. Line items could also support details not otherwise provided, such as part-level or service type detail. Examples include:

- Payment with source document line-item detail needed
- Payment for inventory or manufactured items that need additional details, e.g., lots, serial numbers, other details
- Payment from strategic vendors for direct and indirect materials and services
- Payment where tax detail needs to be enumerated at the line-item level
- Payment for which some line items, but not all, have adjustments, and adjustments need to be documented at the line-item level

5.3 Tier Details by Category

ISO 2022 has more than 350 remittance data elements because it caters to many use cases. This guidance groups data elements into several broad categories to ease understanding of the data available. Each category may include multiple individual data elements. For example, payment adjustments have multiple data elements to explain the type and amount of adjustment.

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Remittance information categories in each tier are compared in Table 2 below. Individual data elements in the tiers are discussed in Section 7, [Data Elements](#) and Appendix 13.1, [Detail ISO 2022 Data Elements](#).

ISO 2022 remittance data includes addresses and details about individual persons. These categories are excluded from all tiers because they are not commonly used. This guidance purposefully avoids data not commonly needed and personal information.

Table 2 – Remittance data categories

Data category	Description and example details supported	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
Payment-level data	Information about the payer and payee is in the payment data, so is available to all tiers	X	X	X	X
Document type	Code for document type being paid, e.g., invoice	X	X	X	X
Document number	Identifier for the document, e.g., invoice number	X	X	X	X
Document date	Date of document	X	X	X	X
Amount due	Amount due for the document	X	X	X	X
Discount	Type and amount of discount		X	X	X
Credit note	Amount of credit note for the document		X	X	X
Tax amount	Type and amount of tax included in the document			X	X
Adjustment	Amount, reason, and additional information for adjustments to the amount paid, e.g., deductions		X	X	X
Remitted amount	Amount paid for the document	X	X	X	X
Creditor reference	A reference identifier provided by the creditor/payee, including type, e.g., customer account number		X	X	X
Invoicer name	Name of the party that issued the invoice			X	X
Invoicer address	Standard address structure				
Invoicer organization ID	Identifier of the invoicer, e.g., DUNS number or tax ID			X	X
Invoicer person details	Details of a person (vs. organization)				
Invoicee name	Name of the party that received the invoice			X	X
Invoicee address	Standard address structure				
Invoicee organization ID	Identifier of the invoicer, e.g., DUNS number or tax ID			X	X
Invoicee person details	Details of a person (vs. organization)				
Document line-item details	Type, number, description, amount, discount, adjustment, credit note, tax, reasons, etc. for individual line items being paid				X
Additional remittance information	Free form comments added into the structured information	X	X	X	X
Remittance identifier	Identifier for linking a separate remt.001 message	X	X	X	X

5.4 Putting Remittance Tiers into Action

Payees should communicate remittance data needs when the trading relationship and onboarding begins, at the same time they request a method by which they would like to be paid. A payee can use the information in this guide to communicate that information. Remittance data content should be negotiated just as payment types are.

Another means of communicating remittance requirements is to include wording on the invoice that asks for data elements to include with the remittance, for example, “Include the invoice number and date with your payment.”

A payee’s primary tier should reflect the data they need to automate cash application for most of their payments. The payee asks for that tier to assure needed data is received. When some data in the tier is not applicable to a specific payment, only a subset of the data is needed.

Payers may not be capable of providing the data in the requested tier. Capability mismatches are discussed in Section 10, [Payer/Payee Capability Mismatch](#).

6 ISO 20022 Parties

6.1 ISO 20022 Party Terminology

ISO 20022 has specific terminology for parties (organizational entities) that is important to understand when using its structured remittance data. The remainder of this section explains ISO 20022 terminology for relevant parties in the B2B payment chain.

The ISO 20022 term for a payer is *debtor* and the term for a payee is *creditor*. It also uses the terms *ultimate debtor*, *ultimate creditor*, *invoicee*, and *invoicer* for situations where payments are sent or received by entities on behalf of other entities. The debtor, creditor, ultimate debtor, and ultimate creditor parties are in the *payment data* and the invoicer and invoicee parties are in the *remittance data*. The following table has ISO party definitions, examples, and location of the party data.

Table 3 – ISO 20022 party definitions

ISO 20022 Name, Tag, and Location	ISO 20022 definition and explanation	Examples
Buyer/Payer Parties		
Debtor <Dbtr> Located in payment data.	Party that owes an amount of money to the (ultimate) creditor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a payment, this is the payer. 	In many cases, this is the customer (buyer). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In AR, the debtor (payer) may be an entity that pays on behalf of the customer. For example, the debtor could be a parent, shared services center or other third party paying on behalf of a subsidiary or operating entity.

ISO 2022 Name, Tag, and Location	ISO 2022 definition and explanation	Examples
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In certain supply chain financing scenarios, the debtor may be a financial intermediary.
<p>UltimateDebtor <UltmtDbtr></p> <p>May only be used if different from Debtor.</p> <p>Located in payment data.</p>	<p>Ultimate party that owes an amount of money to the (ultimate) creditor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a payment, this applies when a payer (debtor) pays on behalf of another entity that owes the amount, the ultimate debtor. 	<p>In AR, the ultimate debtor may be the customer (buyer) entity when a parent, shared services center, or other third party pays on behalf of the customer.</p>
<p>Invoicee <Invcee></p> <p>Located in remittance data.</p>	<p>The party to whom an invoice is issued, when it is different from the debtor or ultimate debtor.</p>	<p>In AR, this should be the customer (buyer).</p>
Supplier/Payee Parties		
<p>Creditor <Cdtr></p> <p>Located in payment data.</p>	<p>Party to which an amount of money is due.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a payment, this is the payee. 	<p>In many cases, this is the supplier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In AR, the creditor (payee) may be a different entity that collects on behalf of the supplier. For example, the creditor could be a parent, shared services center or other third-party collecting payment on behalf of a subsidiary or operating entity. In certain supply chain financing scenarios, the creditor may be a financial intermediary.
<p>UltimateCreditor <UltmtCdtr></p> <p>May only be used if different from Creditor.</p> <p>Located in payment data.</p>	<p>Ultimate party to which an amount of money is due.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a payment, this applies when a payee (creditor) collects payment on behalf of another entity that is owed the amount, the ultimate creditor. 	<p>In AR, the ultimate creditor may be the supplier entity when a parent, shared services center or third party collects payment on behalf of the supplier.</p>
<p>Invoicer <Invcr></p> <p>Located in remittance data.</p>	<p>Identification of the organization issuing the invoice, when it is different from the creditor or ultimate creditor.</p>	<p>In AR, this should be the supplier.</p>

6.2 Parties in the B2B Payment Chain

Payees must know the party a payment is from and which party it is intended for. Payees use party information, typically from the payment, to post payments to the correct account. Payers must populate the parties correctly when making payments.

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- For many payments, the party information is straightforward: the payer is the entity that received the invoice (invoicee), and the payee is the entity that sent the invoice (invoicer). In this case, the payer is also the debtor, and the payee is also the creditor. The invoicee or invoicer data would not be needed in the remittance information.
- Payers may make payments on behalf of other entities, such as a parent or shared services center making payments for multiple operating units or subsidiaries that owe money. In this case, the payer is not the buyer and should specify the entity the payment is being made on behalf of. To accommodate this scenario, the entity making the payment is the Debtor and the entity the payment is being made on behalf of is the Ultimate Debtor.
- On the flip side, payees may collect payments on behalf of others, such as a parent or shared services center receiving payments for multiple operating units or subsidiaries that are owed money. In this case, the payee is not the supplier and needs to know the entity to be credited with the payment. To accommodate this scenario, the entity receiving the payment is the Creditor, and the entity the payment is owed to is the Ultimate Creditor.
- When a single payment relates to multiple invoices that involve multiple invoicees, the remittance data may need to include the invoicee name for each invoice paid. For example, Payer A makes a payment to Payee X for two invoices, one that was received by Payer Subsidiary B and the other received by Payer Subsidiary C. The parties are:
 - Debtor: Payer A (in the payment data)
 - Creditor: Payee X (in the payment data)
 - Invoicee: for the first invoice, Payer Subsidiary B (in the remittance data for invoice 1)
 - Invoicee: for the second invoice, Payer Subsidiary C (in the remittance data for invoice 2)
- When a single payment relates to multiple invoices that involve multiple invoicers, the remittance data may need to include the invoicer name for each invoice. For example, Payer A makes a payment to Parent Payee X for two invoices, one that was sent by Payee Subsidiary Y and the other sent by Payee Subsidiary Z. The parties are:
 - Debtor: Payer A (in the payment data)
 - Creditor: Parent Payee X (in the payment data)
 - Invoicer: for the first invoice, Payee Subsidiary Y (in the remittance data for invoice 1)
 - Invoicer: for the second invoice, Payee Subsidiary Z (in the remittance data for invoice 2)
- There are instances that three parties are involved in the transaction, for example in supply chain financing, factoring, or trade finance. In this case, three entities need to be enumerated. Example of usage of three parties:

Supplier Company, Inc. arranges to sell its receivables to Finance Company, Inc. Supplier Company sends invoices to its buyers. Supplier Company's parent company has a shared services center, Parent Shared Services, Inc., that collects payments and applies cash for various subsidiaries including Supplier Company. The buyers send their payment to Finance Company. In this example the ISO 20022 names are:

 - Creditor: Finance Company, Inc. (receives payment). The Creditor party is in the payment data.

- Ultimate Creditor: Parent Shared Services, Inc. (is owed the money). The Ultimate Creditor party is in the payment data.
- Invoicer: Supplier Company, Inc. (invoicer to be credited with the payment). The Invoicer party is in the remittance data.

B2B payment providers of outsourced payment services are not usually considered parties in this context because they are not parties to the transaction.

6.3 Parties: Order of Precedence

ISO 2022 rules only allow including the Ultimate Debtor or Ultimate Creditor in a payment if it is different than the Debtor or Creditor. Some payment systems recommend that Invoicer and Invoicee only be used when different from the Debtor / Ultimate Debtor or Creditor / Ultimate Creditor. To promote harmonization and conformity, this guidance for usage of parties is based on the same rules and recommendations.

Debtor and Creditor information is available for all tiers because it is in the payment data.⁷ Payees that need Invoicee or Invoicer data should request Tier 3 or 4.

Guidance on the order of precedence for payers and payees follows.

- The payer should only populate the Ultimate Debtor if different from the Debtor, and only populate the Invoicee if different from the Debtor (and Ultimate Debtor, if used). For the payee:
 1. If the Invoicee is populated, that entity would be used to match to the customer in AR.
 2. If the Ultimate Debtor is populated, that entity would be used to match to the customer in AR.
 3. Otherwise, the Debtor would be used to match to the customer in AR.
- The payer should only populate the Ultimate Creditor if different from the Creditor, and only populate the Invoicer if different from the Creditor (and Ultimate Creditor, if used). For the payee:
 1. If the Invoicer is populated, that entity would be used to match to the payee entity.
 2. If the Ultimate Creditor is populated, that entity would be used to match to the payee entity.
 3. Otherwise, the Creditor would be used to match to the payee entity.

7 Data Elements

7.1 Accumulating Data to Post a Payment

Payees use both payment and remittance information to post payments to customer accounts. Remittance information identifies the invoice (or other document) being paid, along with the related

⁷ The Debtor and Creditor data elements are optional in the remt.001 “Original Payment Information” data. Debtor and Creditor data should be obtained from the payment instead of the remt.001 because that data in the Original Payment Information may not be populated.

amounts. The party information in payments is frequently used to identify customer accounts. As noted in Section 6, [ISO 20022 Parties](#), additional party information may be provided in the payment and remittance data.

If remittance information is sent separate from a payment in a remt.001 message, the linkage identifier discussed in Section 9, [Remittance Linkage Identifiers](#), would be used to match the payment to the remittance to accumulate data from both.

To ease data accumulation, a best practice is to send all remittance information for a single payment through one channel only – either with the payment or separate from the payment. While this is the recommended best practice, in some cases exceptions may occur to help a trading partner achieve STP. The figure below illustrates how data from the payment and remittance information is accumulated to post a payment.

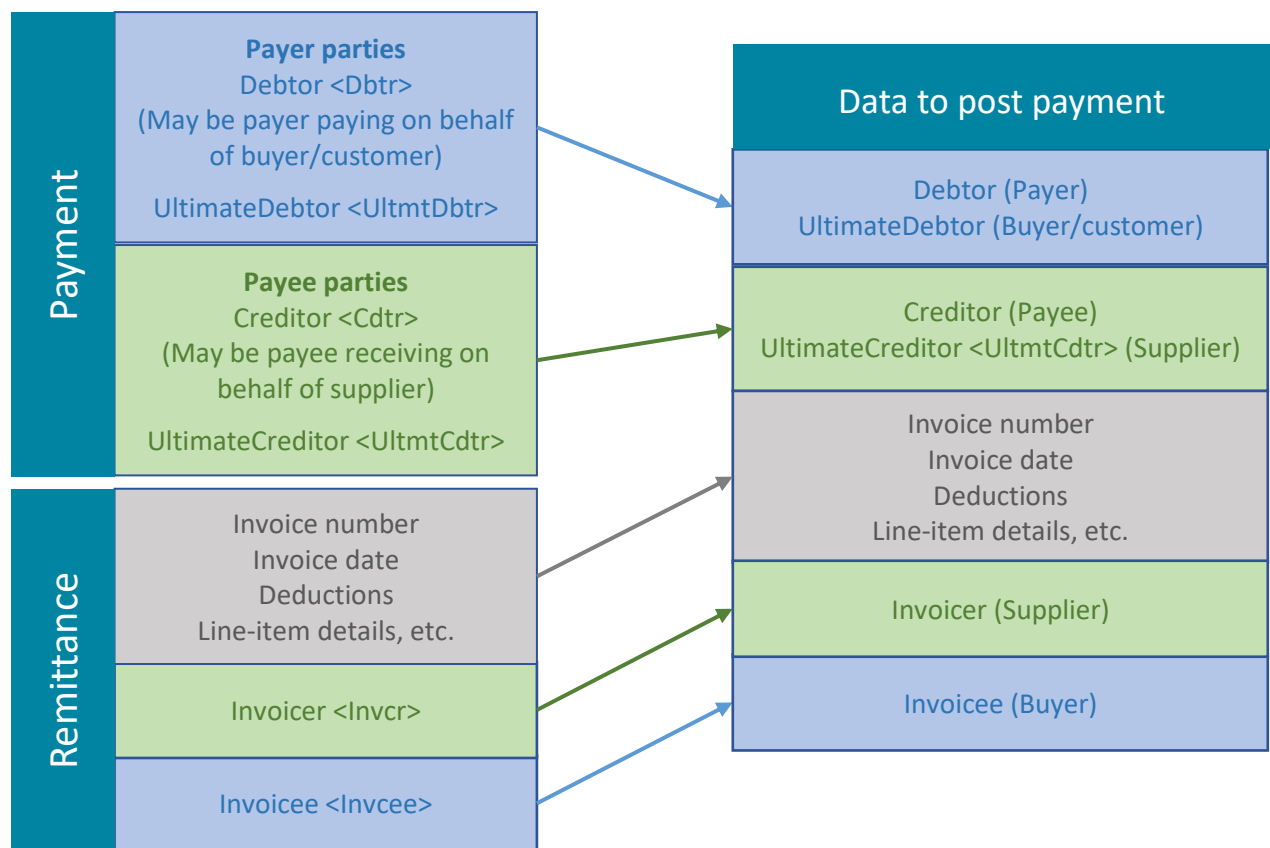


Figure 7 Accumulating Data to Post a Payment

7.2 Data Elements Guidelines

Categories of remittance data in each tier are discussed in Section 5.3, [Tier Details by Category](#). Most categories include multiple data elements. Guidance for specific data elements is included in the

Appendix [Detail ISO 20022 Data Elements](#).⁸ Many individual data elements are included in larger shared data groupings, for example organization information.

Some items of note in usage of data elements follow.

- Either Structured or Unstructured Remittance can be present, not both together. Structured data is strongly preferred to allow automation. The “additional remittance information” data element in structured data allows 140 characters of free-form comments.
- Referred Document Information should always be provided. In most cases, this would be the invoice number and date. Other documents can be included as well.
- Referred Document Amount provides details on the amounts of the referred document, including amount due, discounts, adjustments, credit notes, and remitted amount. As a best practice, the total of the amounts in the referred document amount group should add up to the total amount remitted to fully explain the payment.
- Creditor Reference Information is provided by the payee to identify underlying documents, such as a purchase order or structured creditor reference.⁹ Payers should include references provided by the payee (creditor) versus internal payer references.
- There is a built-in code for purchase orders and dispatch advices in both Referred Document Information and Creditor Reference. The structured remittance information may include multiple instances of Referred Document Information, but only one instance of Creditor Reference.
 - When either is used as the primary document reference (e.g., instead of an invoice number), it should be included in the Referred Document Information. Optionally, the Referred Document Information can include multiple document references, such as an invoice and one or more purchase order numbers.
 - A single purchase order or dispatch advice may be included in the Creditor Reference as supplemental information.
- Related Remittance Information is a data group in the payment that provides the payment linkage ID and remittance information location for remittance sent separate from a payment. Refer to Section 9, [Remittance Linkage Identifiers](#).
- Data for all parties is consistent because the same party information data group is used in the payment and remittance data. Refer to Section 6, [ISO 20022 Parties](#).
- Currency is required for all amounts. The remittance and payment data may involve different currencies. While the payment only includes the payment currency, the remittance information includes both the document and remitted amount currency. The exchange rate can be documented in the Additional Remittance Information.

⁸ ISO 20022 remittance data elements are published in the “Message Items Types” section of the ISO 20022 Message Data Report Part 2 (MDR2) document for each message type. For example, the MDR2 for the pain.001 and pacs.008 messages include “Related Remittance Information,” “Remittance Information,” and “Structured” along with definitions for each data element. The appendix in this guidance is based on the MDR2 definitions. MDR2 documents are available on the [ISO 20022 web site](#).

⁹ A Structured Creditor Reference is an international business standard based on [ISO 11649](#). It is an identifier added to invoices to match remittance information to a payment.

- All amounts in the data elements are expressed as unsigned numbers. Some amounts are assumed to be reductions in a payment, such as discounts and credit notes. Others, such as adjustments, include a debit/credit indicator to provide information about whether the amount should be considered an arithmetic addition or subtraction.
- Line-item detail may be comprehensive, detailing every line included with a payment, or it may detail only exceptions. When using line-item detail, the trading parties should agree between themselves on the completeness of the detail, preferably during the onboarding process when the parties agree on a remittance data tier.

8 Codes and Code Sets

ISO 20022 has two types of codes for use in remittance information: internal and external code sets. Internal codes limit the code values to those specified and are only changed when the standard is updated. External code sets are more flexible and can be updated quarterly as necessary.¹⁰

Internal codes are built into the schema, and external codes are available at

www.iso20022.org/catalogue-messages/additional-content-messages/external-code-sets.

Either a standard pre-existing code or a proprietary value can be used wherever a code is specified. For consistency in data usage, avoid use of proprietary values where built-in codes or external code lists have appropriate codes. Industry-specific codes are one instance that proprietary values could be used in place of ISO 20022 code sets.

The code sets used for remittance data discussed in this paper are listed in the table below, and most have a limited number of codes to choose from.

Table 4 – Code sets used within remittance data

Data element	Code set	Examples
Referred document type	Internal	Commercial invoice, purchase order, dispatch advice
Discount type	External code set: ExternalDiscountAmountType1Code	Standing, promotional
Tax type	External code set: ExternalTaxAmountType1Code	State, city
Creditor reference type	Internal	Purchase order, dispatch advice
Organization identification - Other	External code set: ExternalOrganisationIdentification1Code	Customer number, tax identification number, DUNS number
Line-item detail type	External code set: ExternalDocumentLineType1Code	Part number, product type
Payment purpose	External code set: ExternalPurpose1Code	Commercial payment, service charges

¹⁰ Requests for updates to External Code Sets (addition of a new code value, clarification of an existing definition, deactivation of an existing code value) are submitted to the ISO 20022 Registration Authority.

Guidance on code usage:

- As of mid-2021, the **external tax code** set has five tax types: City, County, Local, Province, and State. If a different tax type is needed, the “proprietary” data element would be used to specify the tax type.
- The **Organization Identification data** group has three separate identifiers to choose from: BIC, LEI, and “Other.” The [BIC \(Business Identification Code\)](#) is a universal identifier for financial and non-financial institutions, and the [LEI \(Legal Entity Identifier\)](#) is an international code used to identify legal entities. If an organization does not have a BIC or LEI code, the Other code listed above may be used for different code types. Using one of the codes in the Other code set is preferable to proprietary identification types, and the Scheme Name (representing the code type) should be provided with the data.
- The **payment purpose code** is in the payment data, not the remittance data. The list for the payment purpose code that indicates why a payment is made is extensive. Classifications most likely to be relevant to B2B payments are Commercial, Transport, and Utilities. This code is in the payment information and is recommended to be provided as it could be used for various purposes by the payee or other parties.
- The **adjustments data** group is used for deductions that are not discounts. The adjustments data does not have an ISO 20022 code set. Instead of a defined code set, there are data elements for “Reason” (4 characters) and “Additional Information” (up to 140 characters). Deduction/adjustment codes understood between the payer and payee would be populated in Reason. If a “Reason” is not provided or needs more explanation, the adjustment should be described in Additional Information. It is preferable to include a code in “Reason” over free form text to enable automation. There is great variability in practice for use of both standard and proprietary deduction codes. ASC X9 published a technical report of streamlined deduction codes to promote consistency in code usage. [Core Adjustment Reason Codes](#) includes 75 codes that are representative of common deduction codes.

9 Remittance Linkage Identifiers

As noted in Section 3, [Remittance Data Content Flow](#), remittance information may be sent within or separate from a payment. When remittance information for electronic payments is sent separately, a payee needs to link, or reassociate, the payment to remittance information.

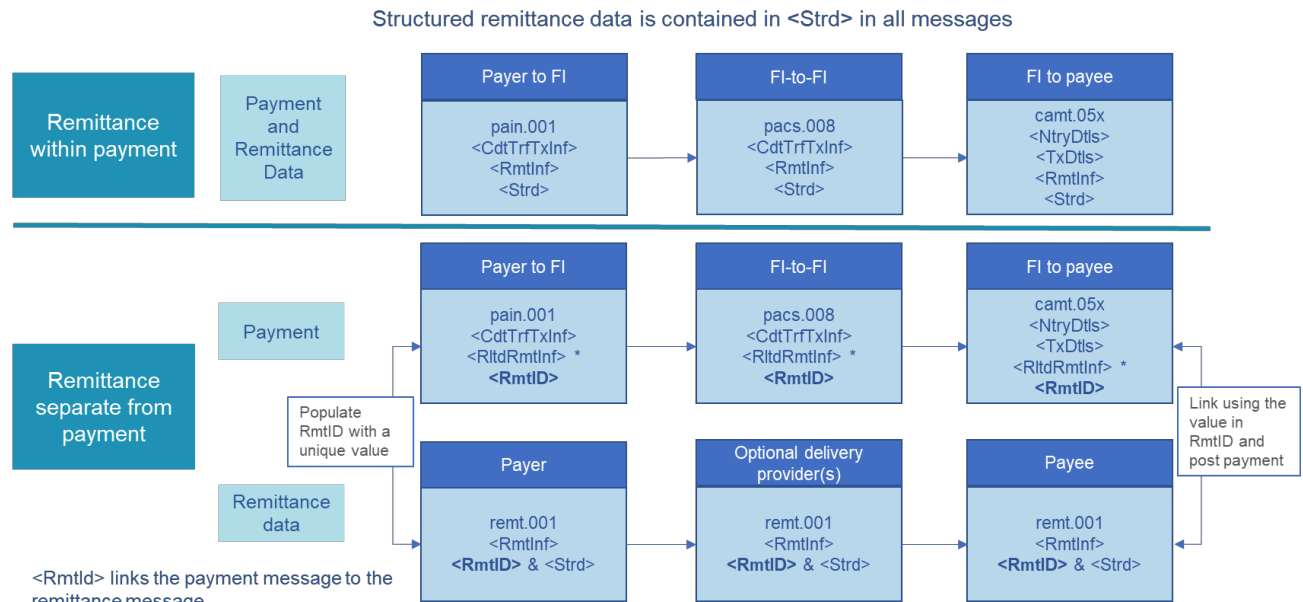
A linking identifier is a single pre-determined (known) piece of data that brings two transactions together for reconciliation. It works the same way as other reconciliation identifiers. For example, a check in an AP system (the check transaction) is reconciled to a cleared check on a bank statement (the bank account transaction) using the check number as the linking identifier. In the remittance context, the unique payment number from the AP system is included with the payment and also sent with the remittance information. The payment transaction is reconciled to the remittance information on the back end using the payment number as the linking identifier.

ISO 2022 payment-related messages support remittance information either within or separate from a payment.¹¹ For remittance data sent separate from a payment, there is an identifier, Remittance Identifier (RmtId), to link the payment and remittance data for the payee to post the payment.

RmtId is populated in both the payment and the remittance information at the time of payment initiation. A payer should populate RmtId with a unique value available from their AP or other accounting system, for example, an electronic payment number. This is typically the equivalent of a check number for electronic payments. The unique value will be unique to that payer only. When receiving the RmtId, the payee uses the combination of payer and RmtId to link the payment to the remittance information.

The flow of remittance data within and separate from a payment is illustrated below.

- When remittance information is included with the payment, no linkage identifier is needed because the structured data is in the Remittance Information data within the payment.
- When remittance information is separate from the payment, the *payment* includes the Remittance Identifier (RmtId) in “Related Remittance Information” (RltdRmtInf). Related Remittance Information also includes the method of sending the remittance (e.g., EDI) and the electronic address (location) of the remittance data (e.g., an internet address). The *separate remittance message* includes the Remittance Identifier (RmtId) in the structured data.



* <RltdRmtInf> can also contain the method of delivery and location of the data (such as a URL) in <RmtLctnDtIs>

Figure 8 Remittance Data Flow Within and Separate from a Payment

Explanation of remittance separate from a payment (ISO 2022 terminology and usage):

¹¹ ISO 2022 only allows one structure, the data within a payment or the location data for separate remittance data.

- The Related Remittance Information data structure (RltdRmtInf) in the payment is specifically designed for remittance sent outside of a payment. It includes the linkage identifier (RmtId) and remittance delivery method and location (RmtLctnDtIs).
- Structured remittance information outside of a payment is in the remt.001 message. It includes the identifier (RmtId).
- The value in RmtId flows through all payment-related messages including pacs.008 and camt.05n so that the payee can complete the linkage.

10 Payer/Payee Capability Mismatch

Payers and payees have varying capabilities to create, send, receive, and ingest remittance information based on several factors. The amount of data available for remittance information in accounting, AP and AR systems varies. Businesses may use third party providers to facilitate sending and/or receiving payments and related remittance information. Trading partners may have bilateral agreements or adhere to existing industry-specific guidance for the remittance information they exchange. It is crucial that payees receive complete information that fully explains and is balanced to the amount of the payment.

Variations in capabilities can result in mismatches between what remittance data the payer can populate and send and what the payee can receive and ingest. For example, a payee requesting Tier 3 or 4 data may have payers that can only send Tier 2 data. A payer may send Tier 3 data, but the payee's accounting system can only ingest Tier 2 data. The most challenging situation occurs when the payer cannot send data the payee needs.

There are several ways to address capability mismatches.

- When onboarding trading partners, come to an agreement which tier of data to use. The payee will then know what to expect and may be able to work with less data.
- At a bare minimum, require tier 1 information, because minimal data is preferable to absence of data.
- Many AP and AR systems may not be able to provide or ingest tier 4 line-item remittance. If an AP/AR system is not able to provide or ingest tier 4 line-item remittance, Tier 4 data may be reserved for mutual agreement between parties. The information could be handled outside the AP/AR system.
- Payees may need to ask for supplemental information through another channel such as a portal. The parties should come to an agreement if there is a manual exception process involved by either one.
- Payers should send as much data as possible to avoid manual follow up and delays in cash application.
- A dominant trading partner may dictate data needs that require manual processes by the counterparty.

Negative consequences of capability mismatches could be minimized if payers can provide at least Tier 2 data.

11 Next Steps for the Industry to Consider

11.1 Remittance Data for Specific Industries

This guidance was developed to be applicable to the remittance data needs of a wide variety of mainstream businesses. Industries or sectors that have specific data requirements are encouraged to supplement this paper with guidance applicable to their remittance needs. Supplemental guidance should:

- Build upon or extend this guidance on remittance data content in this paper, while maintaining consistency with this guidance
- Enable consistent data usage within the industry or sector

Industry-specific guidance should not “repurpose” existing ISO 2022 data elements, enabling remittance data to be used in the same way across industries.

11.2 Data Content Usage by ERPs, AR, and AP Systems

ERPs and AR systems have varying mechanisms to apply cash using remittance information. Account posting rules are widely used to interpret remittance information for posting to customer accounts. Similarly, AP systems have mechanisms to populate remittance information to be sent to payees.

ERPs, AP, and AR systems are encouraged to incorporate this guidance into their systems for generating or ingesting remittance data. Important topics to support include:

- Incorporate options for tiers into remittance information (Section 5)
- Guide users how to incorporate remittance tiers into the supplier onboarding process
- Guide users how to incorporate parties/entities in payment and remittance information (including organization identification, invoicer, and invoicee in remittance data) based on vendor master and transaction data (Section 6)
- Guide users how to incorporate additional remittance data such as purchase order numbers and creditor references (Section 7)
- Incorporate remittance linkage identifiers in remittance information sent separately from a payment, preferably using the unique payment number assigned by the system (Section 9)
- Develop support for line-item detail in remittance information (Section 10)

11.3 Remittance Information in a Request for Payment

ISO 2022 has a request for payment message (RfP),¹² pain.013, that enables a payee to send a payment request to a payer. It can include a document to be presented to the payer to support the request, such as an invoice, contract, image, or account statement. The RfP message is routed from the sender/payee through banks or service providers for delivery to the receiver/payer. The payer can then accept the request and initiate a payment or instruct their bank to execute a payment based on the RfP.

¹² A request for payment is called request to pay in some market infrastructures. There are varying abbreviations. The Clearing House RTP system uses RfP, EBA Clearing uses R2P, SEPA uses SRTP, and many times it is referred to as RTP.

The pain.013 message can include remittance information populated by the payee when the RfP is sent. Market usage of the RfP is currently evolving and extensive remittance information may not be supported.

It is recommended that to enhance B2B RfPs, structured remittance data as discussed in this paper be included. A payee/sender could populate the RfP with the remittance information needed to post the resulting payment. The remittance data should be included in the subsequent payment message(s) and reporting for use by the payee.

12 Conclusion

ISO 20022 provides robust capabilities for the exchange of electronic remittance information to enable automation and STP of B2B electronic payments. It is comprehensive and covers a variety of trading partner needs. This guide provides a starting point that helps all stakeholders in the B2B payments ecosystem understand how ISO 20022 is used in practice for remittance information. It provides guidance and examples for very simple remittance information containing just a few data elements up to complex remittance information containing line-item data at the document level. Remittance data tiers support varying complexity to promote consistent usage of common data elements, enable payees to clearly communicate what is needed, and provide details for those implementing the standard.

This guide also provides clarity on how to send ISO 20022 remittance information when it travels separate from the payment in a standalone remittance message. When remittance information is simple, sending it with the payment is an easy way to transfer both components of the transaction. However, some payment systems limit data allowed within a payment message, which means complex or voluminous remittance data needs to use another delivery mechanism. Remittance data sent separately can be linked with the payment using a linkage identifier that is included in both the payment and standalone remittance messages.

By adopting this guidance, payers and payees will be able to exchange consistent electronic remittance data. Businesses need the same data to post payments regardless of the payment type. This guidance helps all stakeholders understand and use the data. Harmonizing the use of ISO 20022 remittance information paves the path toward greater U.S. market adoption of structured remittance information.

13 Appendices

13.1 Detail ISO 20022 Data Elements

Table 5 includes remittance-related data elements with specific guidance and best practices at the data element level. Implementers should refer to individual data elements to accurately populate data. Also refer to general guidelines in Section 7, [Data Elements](#). The table is based on the ISO 20022 2019 version. For more information and updates, refer to the [ISO 20022 web site](#). Users of the table need to be familiar with ISO 20022 XML structure and syntax.

This table is not a formal implementation guide. Individual market infrastructures and payment systems have specific implementation guides that give constraints and rules that must be followed during implementation. For example, some may not support specific data elements and have different rules about size and multiplicity.

How to use the table:

- The tags are labels for the data content. Some tags within data structures do not contain data but are a necessary part of the syntax. They are noted as “Tag only” in blue text.
- The multiplicity indicates whether a data element is required and how many instances are allowed. Specific market infrastructures may have different requirements.
 - [0...1]: the data element is optional and can be used only once
 - [1...1]: the data element is required and can only be used once
 - [0...*]: the data element is optional and can have unlimited instances
 - [1...*]: the data element is required and can have unlimited instances
- Information is included for structured remittance information (“Structured”), related remittance information, and the payment purpose code. Refer to earlier sections in this paper for more discussion.
- All instances of “Code or Proprietary” are a choice. One or the other is allowed but not both.

Legend:

- Information content is separated by green-shaded section headers. Sections within Remittance Information are light green. Dark green shading indicates a different data location within ISO 20022 payment messages.
- Line-item details are shaded in light blue to distinguish them from the same data elements at the document level.
- Internal codes are in grey text to distinguish them from data elements.
- Codes with an external code set are in blue text.

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Table 5 – Remittance data elements

Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
2	Remittance Information	<RmtInf> / [0..1]					Tag only	Either Structured or Unstructured Remittance can be present, not both together. Both may be absent.
3	Unstructured	<Ustrd> / [0..*]					text{1,140}	Not recommended for use. The structured data element “Additional Remittance Information” within Structured data allows for 140 characters of text.
3	Structured	<Strd> / [0..*]						Some payment systems impose size constraints for structured remittance sent within a payment.
	Document Information							Document information should always be provided. In most cases, this is invoice information, but other documents can be included as necessary.
4	Referred Document Information	<RfrdDocInf> / [0..*]					Tag only	Provides the identification and the content of the referred document.
5	Type	<Tp> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	Tag only	
6	Code Or Proprietary	<CdOrPrtry> / [1..1]	x	x	x	x	Choice Tag only	
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]	x	x	x	x	text	Specified values
8	Metered Service Invoice						MSIN	Invoice claiming payment for the supply of metered services, for example gas or electricity supplied to a fixed meter
8	Credit Note Related To Financial Adjustment						CNFA	Credit note for the final amount settled for a commercial transaction
8	Debit Note Related To Financial Adjustment						DNFA	Debit note for the final amount settled for a commercial transaction
8	Commercial Invoice						CINV	
8	Credit Note						CREN	
8	Debit Note						DEBN	
8	Hire Invoice						HIRI	Invoice for the hiring of human resources or renting goods or equipment
8	Self Billed Invoice						SBIN	Invoice issued by the debtor

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
8	Commercial Contract						CMCN	Agreement between the parties, stipulating the terms and conditions of the delivery of goods or services
8	Statement Of Account						SOAC	Statement of the transactions posted to the debtor's account at the supplier
8	Dispatch Advice						DISP	
8	Bill Of Lading						BOLD	Shipping notice
8	Voucher						VCHR	Document is an electronic payment document
8	Account Receivable Open Item						AROJ	Payment that applies to a specific source document
8	Trade Services Utility Transaction						TSUT	Transaction identifier as assigned by the Trade Services Utility
8	Purchase Order						PUOR	
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]					text{1,35}	Code issuer. Include if needed for clarification.
5	Number	<Nb> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,35}	Unique and unambiguous identification of the referred document. Should always be included, usually a payee/supplier reference number.
5	Related Date	<RltdDt> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	date	Date associated with the referred document.
Line details – the light blue shaded lines are data elements for line details vs. the overall document								
5	Line Details	<LineDtls> / [0..*]					x Tag only	Set of elements used to provide the content of the referred document line.
6	Identification	<Id> / [1..*]					x Tag only	Provides identification of the document line.
7	Type	<Tp> / [0..1]					x Tag only	Specifies the type of referred document line identification.
8	Code Or Proprietary	<CdOrPrtry> / [1..1]					x Choice Tag only	Provides the type details of the referred document line identification.
9	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]					x text{1,4}	External code set: ExternalDocumentLineType1Code
9	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]					x text{1,35}	
8	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]					x text{1,35}	Identification of the issuer of the reference document line identification type.
7	Number	<Nb> / [0..1]					x text{1,35}	Identification of the type specified for the referred document line.
7	Related Date	<RltdDt> / [0..1]					x date	Date associated with the referred document line.

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
6	Description	<Desc> / [0..1]				x	text{1,2048}	Description associated with the document line.
6	Amount	<Amt> / [0..1]				x	Tag only	
7	Due Payable Amount	<DuePyblAmt> / [0..1]					0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount specified is the exact amount due and payable.
8	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>				x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
7	Discount Applied Amount	<DscntApldAmt> / [0..*]				x	Tag only	Discount details
8	Type	<Tp> / [0..1]				x	Choice Tag only	Type of discount
9	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]				x	text{1,4}	External code set: ExternalDiscountAmountType1Code
9	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]				x	text{1,35}	
8	Amount	<Amt> / [1..1]				x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount of discount to be applied to the amount due and payable.
9	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>				x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
7	Credit Note Amount	<CdtNoteAmt> / [0..1]				x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount of a credit note.
8	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>				x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
7	Tax Amount	<TaxAmt> / [0..*]				x	Tag only	Tax details
8	Type	<Tp> / [0..1]				x	Choice Tag only	Tax type
9	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]				x	text{1,4}	External code set: ExternalTaxAmountType1Code
9	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]				x	text{1,35}	
8	Amount	<Amt> / [1..1]				x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount of the tax

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
9	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>				x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
7	Adjustment Amount And Reason	<AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> / [0..*]				x	Tag only	Specifies detailed information on the amount and reason of the adjustment.
8	Amount	<Amt> / [1..1]				x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Adjustment amount
9	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>				x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
8	Credit Debit Indicator	<CdtDbtInd> / [0..1]				x	text	Specifies whether the adjustment must be subtracted or added to the total amount.
9	Credit						CRDT	Increase
9	Debit						DBIT	Decrease
8	Reason	<Rsn> / [0..1]				x	text{1,4}	Specifies the reason for the adjustment.
8	Additional Information	<AddtlInf> / [0..1]				x	text{1,140}	Provides further details on the document adjustment.
7	Remitted Amount	<RmtdAmt> / [0..1]				x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	
8	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>				x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
Document Amounts								
4	Referred Document Amount	<RfrdDocAmt> / [0..1]					Tag only	Provides details on the amounts of the referred document. Best practice: the total of the amounts in the referred document amount group should add up to the total amount remitted.
5	Due Payable Amount	<DuePyblAmt> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount due as stated on referred document.
6	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
5	Discount Applied Amount	<DscntApldAmt> / [0..*]		x	x	x	Tag only	Discount amount applied against the document amount.
6	Type	<Tp> / [0..1]		x	x	x	Choice	Type of discount

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
							Tag only	
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]		x	x	x	text{1,4}	External code set: ExternalDiscountAmountType1Code
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]		x	x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Amount	<Amt> / [1..1]		x	x	x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount of discount
7	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>		x	x	x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
5	Credit Note Amount	<CdtNoteAmt> / [0..1]		x	x	x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Credit amount of a credit note or credit memo. Populated as an unsigned amount understood to reduce the amount due. Can be included as part of a Referred Document or as a separate Referred Document.
6	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>		x	x	x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
5	Tax Amount	<TaxAmt> / [0..*]			x	x	Tag only	Tax amount on referred document. Include if relevant for the payment.
6	Type	<Tp> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	Tax type
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,4}	ExternalTaxAmountType1Code
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Amount	<Amt> / [1..1]			x	x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Tax amount
7	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>			x	x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
5	Adjustment Amount And Reason	<AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> / [0..*]		x	x	x	Tag only	Specifies detailed information on the amount and reason for an adjustment to the amount paid for the referred document. Can be used for deductions, with a related 4-character reason (code) and/or explanation.

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
6	Amount	<Amt> / [1..1]		x	x	x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount of the adjustment
7	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>		x	x	x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
6	Credit Debit Indicator	<CdtDbtInd> / [0..1]		x	x	x	text	
7	Credit						CRDT	An increase in amount due/paid
7	Debit						DBIT	A decrease in amount due/paid
6	Reason	<Rsn> / [0..1]		x	x	x	text{1,4}	Specifies the reason for the adjustment. Four characters that are understood between the parties.
6	Additional Information	<AddtInf> / [0..1]		x	x	x	text{1,140}	Provides further details on the document adjustment. Include as relevant to the adjustment, and always include if a Reason is not provided.
5	Remitted Amount	<RmtdAmt> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	0 <= decimal td = 18 fd = 5	Amount being paid on referred document. Although there is no arithmetic check, the other amounts in the "Document Amount" group should support the remitted amount.
6	Xml Attribute Currency	<Ccy>	x	x	x	x	text [A-Z]{3,3}	Required
Creditor Reference(s)								
4	Creditor Reference Information	<CdtrRefInf> / [0..1]		x	x	x	Tag only	Reference information provided by the creditor to allow the identification of the underlying documents. Payers should include references (document numbers/identifiers) provided by the payee vs. internal payer references.
5	Type	<Tp> / [0..1]		x	x	x	Tag only	Type of creditor reference
6	Code Or Proprietary	<CdOrPrtry> / [1..1]		x	x	x	Choice Tag only	
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]		x	x	x	text	Specified values
8	Remittance Advice Message						RADM	Document is a remittance advice sent separately from the current transaction.

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
8	Related Payment Instruction						RPIN	Document is a linked payment instruction to which the current payment instruction is related, for example, in a cover scenario.
8	Foreign Exchange Deal Reference						FXDR	Document is a pre-agreed or pre-arranged foreign exchange transaction to which the payment transaction refers.
8	Dispatch Advice						DISP	Document is a dispatch advice.
8	Purchase Order						PUOR	Document is a purchase order.
8	Structured Communication Reference						SCOR	Document is a structured communication reference provided by the creditor to identify the referred transaction.
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]	x	x	x		text{1,35}	
6	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]	x	x	x		text{1,35}	Code issuer. Include if necessary to understand the code.
5	Reference	<Ref> / [0..1]	x	x	x		text{1,35}	Unique reference, as assigned by the creditor, to unambiguously refer to the payment transaction. If available, the payer should provide this reference to enable reconciliation by the payee.
Invoicer Information								
4	Invoicer	<Invcr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Identification of the organization issuing the invoice when it is different from the creditor or ultimate creditor. Refer to the discussion in Section 6, ISO 20022 Parties .
5	Name	<Nm> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,140}	Name of entity issuing an invoice.
5	Postal Address	<PstAdr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Address data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
5	Identification	<Id> / [0..1]					Choice	Unique and unambiguous identification of the invoicer. Include if identifier(s) are needed in addition to the invoicer name. Use an identifier meaningful to the payee/creditor, such as a customer's AR account number, to assist with cash application. Inclusion of this identifier is recommended as a best practice.
6	Organisation Identification	<OrgId> / [1..1]			x	x	Tag only	

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
7	Any BIC	<AnyBIC> / [0..1]			x	x	text	Business Identification Code published in the ISO BIC directory. Text has a specific format. Refer to ISO 20022 documentation.
7	LEI	<LEI> / [0..1]			x	x	text	The LEI code is an international code used to identify legal entities. Include if meaningful to both parties. Text has a specific format. Refer to ISO 20022 documentation.
7	Other	<Othr> / [0..*]			x	x	Tag only	
8	Identification	<Id> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	The identifier itself. Examples of identifiers include DUNS number, tax ID, or a country-specific ID.
8	Scheme Name	<SchmeNm> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	Schemes include DUNS, tax authorities, Global Location Identifier. Always include the Scheme Name when using the “Other” Organization Identification.
9	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,4}	External code set: ExternalOrganisationIdentification1Code
9	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
8	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	Issuer of the organization identifier.
6	Private Identification	<PrvtId> / [1..1]					Tag only	Personal data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
Invoicee information								
4	Invoicee	<Invcee> / [0..1]					Tag only	Identification of the party to whom an invoice is issued when it is different from the debtor or ultimate debtor. Refer to the discussion in Section 6, ISO 20022 Parties .
5	Name	<Nm> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,140}	Name of entity receiving an invoice
5	Postal Address	<PstAdr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Address data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
5	Identification	<Id> / [0..1]					Choice	Unique and unambiguous identification of the invoicee. Include if identifier(s) are needed in addition to the invoicee name. Use an identifier meaningful to the payee/creditor, such as a customer’s AR account number. to assist with cash

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
								application. Inclusion of this identifier is recommended as a best practice.
6	Organisation Identification	<OrgId> / [1..1]			x	x	Tag only	
7	Any BIC	<AnyBIC> / [0..1]			x	x	text	Business Identification Code published in the ISO BIC directory. Text has a specific format. Refer to ISO 20022 documentation.
7	LEI	<LEI> / [0..1]			x	x	text	The LEI code is an international code used to identify legal entities. Include if meaningful to both parties. Text has a specific format. Refer to ISO 20022 documentation.
7	Other	<Othr> / [0..*]			x	x		
8	Identification	<Id> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	The identifier itself. The customer number in the payee's accounts receivable system could be included as an identifier. Other examples include DUNS number, tax ID, or a country-specific ID.
8	Scheme Name	<SchmeNm> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	Schemes include DUNS, tax authorities, Global Location Identifier. Always include the Scheme Name when using the "Other" Organization Identification.
9	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,4}	External code set: ExternalOrganisationIdentification1Code
9	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
8	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	Issuer of the organization identifier.
6	Private Identification	<PrvtId> / [1..1]					Tag only	Personal data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
4	Additional Remittance Information	<AddtlRmtInf> / [0..3]	x	x	x	x	text{1,140}	140 characters available for additional explanatory remittance information.
Related Remittance Information data elements for remittance sent separate from a payment								This data structure is in the payment.
2	Related Remittance Information	<RltdRmtInf> / [0..10]	x	x	x	x	Tag only	Information includes the payment linkage ID and remittance information location. Refer to Section 9, Remittance Linkage Identifiers .
3	Remittance Identification	<RmtId> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,35}	Unique identification, as assigned by the initiating party, to unambiguously identify the remittance

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
							information sent separately from the payment instruction, such as a remittance advice.	
3	Remittance Location Details	<RmtLctnDtls> / [0..*]	x	x	x	x	Tag only	Set of elements used to provide information on the location and/or delivery of the remittance information.
4	Method	<Mtd> / [1..1]	x	x	x	x	text	Method used to deliver the remittance advice information. Electronic delivery is recommended to support structured remittance data.
5	Fax						FAXI	Not recommended
5	Electronic Data Interchange						EDIC	Remittance advice information must be sent through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).
5	Uniform Resource Identifier						URID	Remittance advice information needs to be sent to a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). URI is a compact string of characters that uniquely identify an abstract or physical resource. URI's are the super-set of identifiers, such as URLs, email addresses, ftp sites, etc., and as such, provide the syntax for all of the identification schemes.
5	E Mail						EMAL	Remittance advice information must be sent through e-mail. This method is not recommended.
5	Post						POST	Not recommended
5	SMS						SMSM	Not recommended
4	Electronic Address	<ElctrcAdr> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,2048}	Electronic address to receive the remittance information.
4	Postal Address	<PstlAdr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Address data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
Party information in payments								
2	Debtor	<Dbtr> / [1..1]	x	x	x	x	Tag only	Party that owes an amount of money to the (ultimate) creditor. In a payment, this is the payer. Refer to description of individual data elements in Invoicee data.
3	Name	<Nm> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,140}	Debtor name
3	Postal Address	<PstlAdr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Address data elements not shown – not included in any tier.

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
3	Identification	<Id> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice	Inclusion of this identifier is recommended as a best practice.
4	Organisation Identification	<OrgId> / [1..1]			x	X	Tag only	
5	Any BIC	<AnyBIC> / [0..1]			x	X	Text	
5	LEI	<LEI> / [0..1]			x	x	text	
5	Other	<Othr> / [0..*]			x	x	Tag only	
6	Identification	<Id> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Scheme Name	<SchmeNm> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,4}	
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
4	Private Identification	<PrvtId> / [1..1]					Tag only	Personal data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
2	Ultimate Debtor	<UltmtDbtr> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	Tag only	Ultimate party that owes an amount of money to the (ultimate) creditor. Refer to description of individual data elements in Invoicee data.
3	Name	<Nm> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,140}	
3	Postal Address	<PstAdr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Address data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
3	Identification	<Id> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	Inclusion of this identifier is recommended as a best practice.
4	Organisation Identification	<OrgId> / [1..1]			x	x	Tag only	
5	Any BIC	<AnyBIC> / [0..1]			x	x	text	
5	LEI	<LEI> / [0..1]			x	x	text	
5	Other	<Othr> / [0..*]			x	x	Tag only	
6	Identification	<Id> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Scheme Name	<SchmeNm> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice	
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,4}	
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
4	Private Identification	<PrvtId> / [1..1]					Tag only	Personal data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
2	Creditor	<Cdtr> / [1..1]	x	x	x	x	Tag only	Party to which an amount of money is due. In a payment, this is the payee. Refer to description of individual data elements in Invoicer data.
3	Name	<Nm> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,140}	
3	Postal Address	<PstlAdr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Address data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
3	Identification	<Id> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	Inclusion of this identifier is recommended as a best practice.
4	Organisation Identification	<OrgId> / [1..1]			x	x	Tag only	
5	Any BIC	<AnyBIC> / [0..1]			x	X	Text	
5	LEI	<LEI> / [0..1]			x	x	Text	
5	Other	<Othr> / [0..*]			x	x	Tag only	
6	Identification	<Id> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Scheme Name	<SchmeNm> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,4}	
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
4	Private Identification	<PrvtId> / [1..1]					Tag only	Personal data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
2	Ultimate Creditor	<UltmtCdtr> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	Tag only	Ultimate party to which an amount of money is due. Refer to description of individual data elements in Invoicer data.
3	Name	<Nm> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	text{1,140}	
3	Postal Address	<PstlAdr> / [0..1]					Tag only	Address data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
3	Identification	<Id> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice	Inclusion of this identifier is recommended as a best practice.
4	Organisation Identification	<OrgId> / [1..1]			x	x		
	Any BIC	<AnyBIC> / [0..1]			x	x	text	
5	LEI	<LEI> / [0..1]			x	x	text	

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Level	Name	XML Tag and Multiplicity	Tier				Type or Code	Guidance and Comments
			1	2	3	4		
5	Other	<Othr> / [0..*]			x	x	Tag only	
6	Identification	<Id> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Scheme Name	<SchmeNm> / [0..1]			x	x	Choice Tag only	
7	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,4}	
7	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
6	Issuer	<Issr> / [0..1]			x	x	text{1,35}	
4	Private Identification	<PrvtId> / [1..1]					Tag only	Personal data elements not shown – not included in any tier.
Payment purpose (in the payment)								
2	Purpose	<Purp> / [0..1]	x	x	x	x	Choice Tag only	Underlying reason for the payment transaction. Purpose is used by the end-customers (payers and payees) to provide information concerning the nature of the payment. Purpose is a content element, which is not used for processing by any of the agents involved in the payment chain. Referring to the payment purpose may be useful for cash application.
3	Code	<Cd> / [1..1]					text{1,4}	External code set: ExternalPurpose1Code In the code list, commercial codes, general codes, and transport codes may be applicable.
3	Proprietary	<Prtry> / [1..1]					text{1,35}	

13.2 XML Examples

This appendix includes seven scenarios of remittance information that demonstrates how ISO 2022 data elements would be included in XML syntax. These are generic examples, by tier, that illustrate mainstream B2B payments that apply to businesses of all sizes. Lines with data from the scenario are in blue text.

The examples do not consider any specific market implementation guides or payment system rules.

Example 7 illustrates a remt.001 message sent separate from the payment; the others assume the remittance information is within the payment.

13.2.1 Example 1 –Tier 1

Tier 1 includes minimal data: basic document information and amount paid. This scenario illustrates payment of two invoices.

Supplier Invoice #	Document Date	Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Payment Amount
683528	04/10/21	05/10/21	4,129.27	4,129.27
683529	04/10/21	05/10/21	3,716.34	3,716.34
Paid				7,845.61

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                </RfrdDocInf>
  
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    </RfrdDocAmt>
  </Strd>
</RmtInf>

```

13.2.2 Example 2 –Tier 2

Tier 2 adds enumeration supporting all details of the amount paid (deductions, discounts, etc.). This scenario illustrates discounts for terms, adjustments, and credit notes within an invoice.

- In this scenario the adjustment is explained in text vs. an adjustment code
- In this scenario, the credit note has the same document number as the invoice, and is included in the Referred Document Information for the document
- Discounts and credit notes are expressed as unsigned amounts but are by definition a "negative amount"

Supplier Invoice #	Document Date	Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Discount	Deduction	Credit note	Payment Amount
2700017401	04/05/21	05/10/21	3,000.00	60.00		100.00	2,840.00
3300008123	04/05/21	05/10/21	2,950.00		59.00		2,891.00
33-08155	04/05/21	05/10/21	5,800.00		116.00	100.00	5,584.00
43000134	04/05/21	05/10/21	2,200.00	44.00			2,156.00
Paid							13,471.00

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          Credit note referred doc
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              <DscntApldAmt>
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                </Tp>

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Credit note	<pre> <Amt Ccy="USD">60.00</Amt> </DscntApldAmt> <CdtNoteAmt Ccy="USD">100.00</CdtNoteAmt> <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">2840.00</RmtdAmt> </RfrdDocAmt> </Strd> </Strd> </pre>
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Adjustment (Deduction)	<pre> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt Ccy="USD">59.00</Amt> <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd> <AddtlInf>This is a deduction for a pricing discrepancy</AddtlInf> </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">2891.00</RmtdAmt> </RfrdDocAmt> </Strd> </Strd> </pre>
Third doc	<pre> <RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>CINV</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Nb>33-08155</Nb> <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt> </RfrdDocInf> <RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>CREN</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Nb>33-08155</Nb> <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt> </RfrdDocInf> <RfrdDocAmt> <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">5800.00</DuePyblAmt> </RfrdDocAmt> </Strd> </Strd> </pre>
Credit note referred doc	<pre> <RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>CREN</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Nb>33-08155</Nb> <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt> </RfrdDocInf> <RfrdDocAmt> <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">5800.00</DuePyblAmt> </RfrdDocAmt> </Strd> </Strd> </pre>
Credit note Adjustment (Deduction)	<pre> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt Ccy="USD">116.00</Amt> <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd> <AddtlInf>This is a deduction for a quantity shortage</AddtlInf> </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> </RfrdDocAmt> </Strd> </Strd> </pre>

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13.2.3 Example 3 –Tier 2

Tier 2 adds enumeration supporting all details of the amount paid (deductions, discounts, etc.). This scenario illustrates deductions, a different invoice currency than payment currency, and additional remittance information.

- In this scenario, both an adjustment reason and adjustment additional information are provided
- In this scenario, the purchase order number is included in the Creditor Reference to illustrate multiple document references within one document
- Invoice currency = USD
- Payment currency = EUR, conversion rate .85. The payer includes the conversion rate as additional information.

			USD	USD		EUR		
Supplier Invoice #	Document Date	Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Deduction	Deduction code	Payment Amount	Purchase order #	PO date
3044635068	04/13/21	05/12/21	957.50			813.88	PO 365428	04/03/21
3044651383	04/13/21	05/12/21	5,747.50			4,885.38	PO 369734	04/10/21
3045087056	04/13/21	05/12/21	48,891.15	1,401.00	D7	41,557.48	PO 365947	04/05/21
					Paid	47,256.73		

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First doc

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Second doc

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Third doc

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<RfrdDocAmt>
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               <Rsn>D7</Rsn>
               <AddtlInf>Additional information supporting reason D7</AddtlInf>
               </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
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</RfrdDocAmt>
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</Strd>
</RmtInf>

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13.2.4 Example 4 –Tier 3

Tier 3 adds invoicer and invoicee to remittance data. This scenario illustrates payment of amounts for different invoicers, adjustments, a separate credit note, and creditor references (POs).

- In this scenario, the purchase order number is included in the Creditor Reference to illustrate usage of Creditor Reference
- In the Referred Document Amount for the separate credit note, the Due and Payable Amount and Remitted Amount are omitted because nothing is due or remitted for that referred document. Credit notes are expressed as unsigned amounts but are by definition a "negative amount"
- The payer "Invoicee company" is making one payment for two supplier companies (invoicers) and provides the invoicer name and payer's AR account number on the payee's system for cash application
 - Items 1 and 2 are paid for invoicer name "Invoicer company 1", AR acct # 12345
 - Items 3 and 4 are paid for invoicer name "Invoicer company 2", AR acct # 67890
 - Note: assumes the AR account number is available in the payer's system to put in the remit data (not an AP vendor number, which is not meaningful to the payee)
- The Invoicee is not included in the remittance data because it is the same as the payer (debtor) in the payment data.
- The scheme name in the organization ID is specified as the customer number

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PO #	Supplier Invoice #	Invoice Date	Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Deduction Amount	Ded Code	Payment Amount	AR account
40041782	3045094939	04/12/21	05/10/21	8,834.53	1,031.40	I3	7,803.13	12345
40041789	3045096218	04/12/21	05/10/21	1,660.85	0.00		1,660.85	12345
40041799	3045098838	04/12/21	05/10/21	18,729.31	0.00		18,729.31	67890
2224377	80723999	02/23/21	05/10/21	(10,040.00)	0.00	CN	(10,040.00)	67890
Paid							18,153.29	

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            <RfrdDocAmt>
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            </CdtrRefInf>
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                    <SchmeNm>
                      <Cd>CUST</Cd>
                    </SchmeNm>
                  </Othr>
                </OrgId>
              </Id>
            </Invcr>
          </Strd>

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PO	<pre> <CdtrRefInf> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>PUOR</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Ref>40041789</Ref> </CdtrRefInf> </pre>
Invoicer 1	<pre> <Invcr> <Nm>Invoicer company 1</Nm> <Id> <OrgId> <Othr> <Id>12345</Id> <SchmeNm> <Cd>CUST</Cd> </SchmeNm> </Othr> </OrgId> </Id> </Invcr> </pre>
ID is a customer's AR number	
Third doc	<pre> <Strd> <RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>CINV</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Nb>3045098838</Nb> <RltdDt>2021-04-12</RltdDt> </RfrdDocInf> <RfrdDocAmt> <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">18729.31</DuePyblAmt> <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">18729.31</RmtdAmt> </RfrdDocAmt> </pre>
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            </CdOrPrtry>
        </Tp>
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    </CdtrRefInf>
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                    ID is a customer's AR number
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                    <SchmeNm>
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                    </SchmeNm>
                </Othr>
            </OrgId>
        </Id>
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Fourth doc
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    PO
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                </Othr>
            </OrgId>
        </Id>
    </Invcr>

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13.2.5 Example 5 –Tier 3

Tier 3 adds invoicer and invoicee to remittance data. This scenario illustrates different invoicees, discounts for terms, credit notes within an invoice, and a separate credit note.

- In this scenario, two credit notes have the same document number as the invoice, and are included in the Referred Document Information for the document, while the separate credit note is a separate document
- In the Referred Document Amount for the separate credit note, the Due and Payable Amount and Remitted Amount are omitted because nothing is due or remitted for that referred document
- The payer is paying on behalf of two companies (invoicees) and provides the invoicee name and AR account number on the payee's system for cash application
 - Invoice 1 is for AR account 12345, paid on behalf of invoicee name "Invoicee company 1"
 - Invoices 2 and 3 are for AR account 67890, paid on behalf of invoicee name "Invoicee company 2"
 - Note: assumes the AR account number is available in the payer's system to put in the remit data (not an AP vendor number, which is not meaningful to the payee)
 - The scheme name in the organization ID is specified as the customer number
- The Invoicer is not included in the remittance data because it is the same as the payee (creditor) in the payment data
- Discounts and credit notes are expressed as unsigned amounts but are by definition a "negative amount"

Supplier Invoice #	Invoice Date	Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Discount	Credit note	Payment Amount	AR account
2700017401	04/05/21	05/10/21	3,000.00	60.00	100.00	2,840.00	12345
33-08155	04/05/21	05/10/21	5,800.00	116.00	100.00	5,584.00	67890
CR000000025	04/05/21	05/10/21	(950.00)			(950.00)	67890
Paid						7,474.00	

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Discount	
Credit note	
Invoicee	
ID is a customer AR number	
Second doc	
Credit note referred doc	
Discount	

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13.2.6 Example 6 –Tier 4

Tier 4 adds line items to remittance data. This scenario illustrates one invoice with line items and adjustments detailed out plus a tax amount at the invoice (not line item) level.

- In this scenario, the adjustment codes are understood between parties and do not need further explanation.
- The line items give detail for adjustments. The <RfrdDocAmt> at the Referred Document level also shows <DuePyblAmt>, <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>, and <RmtdAmt> in total, although the adjustment reasons at the total level are not shown

Part #	Supplier Invoice #	Invoice Date	Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Adjustment	Adjustment code	Payment Amount
2700017401	0071031	04/05/21	05/10/21	3,000.00	(100.00)	ADJ1	2,900.00
3300008123	0071031	04/05/21	05/10/21	2,950.00	(150.00)	ADJ2	2,800.00
33-08155	0071031	04/05/21	05/10/21	5,800.00	(300.00)	ADJ3	5,500.00
43000134	0071031	04/05/21	05/10/21	2,200.00	50.00	ADJ4	2,250.00
State tax				672.50			672.50
Total invoice				14,622.50	(500.00)	Paid	14,122.50

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      </Tp>
    </RfrdDocInf>
    Invoice # <Nb>0071031</Nb>
    <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt>
    <LineDtls>
      Line 1 <Id>
        <Tp>
          <CdOrPrtry>
            Part # <Cd>PRNB</Cd>
          </CdOrPrtry>
        </Tp>
        <Nb>2700017401</Nb>
        <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt>
      </Id>
      <Desc>Part description 1</Desc>
      <Amt>
        Adjustment to line item <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">3000.00</DuePyblAmt>
        <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
          Deduction <Amt Ccy="USD">100.00</Amt>
          <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd>
          <Rsn>ADJ1</Rsn>
        </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
        <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">2900.00</RmtdAmt>
      </Amt>
    </LineDtls>
  </Strd>
</RmtInf>

```


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Line 2	<pre> <LineDtls> <Id> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>PRNB</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Nb>3300008123</Nb> <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt> </Id> <Desc>Part description 2</Desc> <Amt> <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">2950.00</DuePyblAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt Ccy="USD">150.00</Amt> <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd> <Rsn>ADJ2</Rsn> </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">2800.00</RmtdAmt> </Amt> </LineDtls> </pre>
Part	
Adjustment to line item	
Deduction	
Line 3	<pre> <LineDtls> <Id> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>PRNB</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Nb>33-08155</Nb> <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt> </Id> <Desc>Part description 3</Desc> <Amt> <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">5800.00</DuePyblAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt Ccy="USD">300.00</Amt> <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd> <Rsn>ADJ3</Rsn> </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">5500.00</RmtdAmt> </Amt> </LineDtls> </pre>
Part	
Deduction adj to line item	
Line 4	<pre> <LineDtls> <Id> <Tp> <CdOrPrtry> <Cd>PRNB</Cd> </CdOrPrtry> </Tp> <Nb>43000134</Nb> <RltdDt>2021-04-05</RltdDt> </Id> <Desc>Part description 4</Desc> </pre>
Part	

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```

                <Amt>
                <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">2200.00</DuePyblAmt>
                <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
                <Amt Ccy="USD">50.00</Amt>
                <CdtDbtInd>CRDT</CdtDbtInd>
                <Rsn>ADJ4</Rsn>
                </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
                <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">2250.00</RmtdAmt>
            </Amt>
        </LineDtls>
    </RfrdDocInf>
    <RfrdDocAmt>
        <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">13950.00</DuePyblAmt>
    </RfrdDocAmt>
    <Tax>
        <TaxAmt>
            <Tp>
                <Cd>STAT</Cd>
            </Tp>
            <Amt Ccy="USD">672.50</Amt>
        </TaxAmt>
    </Tax>
    <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
        <Amt Ccy="USD">500.00</Amt>
        <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd>
    </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
    <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">14122.50</RmtdAmt>
</RfrdDocAmt>
</Strd>
</RmtInf>

```

Increase adj for line item

Back to doc level

Tax

Total adjustment

13.2.7 Example 7 –Tier 4

Tier 4 adds line items to remittance data. This scenario illustrates remittance sent separate from the payment, so the Related Remittance Information structure in the payment is also shown.

- Illustrates two invoices, one with two line items that have adjustments (only the exceptions are detailed in line items)
- The adjustment codes are not explained in free form text because they are understood between the parties
- Payment number 4385903
- Separate remittance sent to URL

LotNumber	Supplier Invoice #	Invoice Date	Payment Date	Invoice Amount	Adjustment	Adjustment code	Payment Amount
	822550274	04/07/21	05/23/21	6,978.90	(250.00)		6,728.90
	822550540	04/08/21	05/23/21	15,489.60			15,489.60
Total invoices paid				22,468.50	(250.00)	Paid	22,218.50
Line details for first invoice (partial line items)							
44121259	822550274	04/07/21		3,000.00	(100.00)	ADJ1	2,900.00
44124397	822550274	04/07/21		2,950.00	(150.00)	ADJ2	2,800.00

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Payment info: **In the payment - related remittance information** (this only shows a portion of the payment information)

```

<CdtTrfTxInf>
  <RltdRmtInf>
    <RmtId>4385903</RmtId>
  </RltdRmtInf>
  <RmtLctnDtls>
    <Mtd>URID</Mtd>
    <ElctrncAdr>URL for location of the remittance data</ElctrncAdr>
  </RmtLctnDtls>
</CdtTrfTxInf>

```

REMT.001 info: **In the separate remt.001**

```

<RmtInf>
  <RmtId>4385903</RmtId>
  <Strd>
    <RfrdDocInf>
      <Tp>
        <CdOrPrtry>
          <Cd>CINV</Cd>
        </CdOrPrtry>
      </Tp>
      <Nb>822550274</Nb>
      <RltdDt>2021-04-07</RltdDt>
    <LineDtls>
      <Id>
        <Tp>
          <CdOrPrtry>
            <Cd>LTNB</Cd>
          </CdOrPrtry>
        </Tp>
        <Nb>44121259</Nb>
        <RltdDt>2021-04-07</RltdDt>
      </Id>
      <Desc>Lot description 1</Desc>
      <Amt>
        <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">3000.00</DuePyblAmt>
        <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
          <Amt Ccy="USD">100.00</Amt>
          <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd>
          <Rsn>ADJ1</Rsn>
        </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
        <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">2900.00</RmtdAmt>
      </Amt>
    </LineDtls>
  </Strd>
  <LineDtls>
    <Id>
      <Tp>
        <CdOrPrtry>
          <Cd>LTNB</Cd>
        </CdOrPrtry>
      </Tp>
      <Nb>44124397</Nb>
    </Id>
  </LineDtls>

```

Invoice #

Line 1

Lot #

Adjustment to line item

Deduction

Line 2

Lot #

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```

        <RltdDt>2021-04-07</RltdDt>
    </Id>
    <Desc>Lot description 2</Desc>
    <Amt>
        <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">2950.00</DuePyblAmt>
        <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
            <Amt Ccy="USD">150.00</Amt>
            <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd>
            <Rsn>ADJ2</Rsn>
            <AddtlInf>This is a deduction with code ADJ2</AddtlInf>
        </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
        <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">2800.00</RmtdAmt>
    </Amt>
</LineDtls>
</RfrdDocInf>
Back to doc level <RfrdDocAmt>
    <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">22468.50</DuePyblAmt>
    <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
        <Amt Ccy="USD">250.00</Amt>
        <CdtDbtInd>DBIT</CdtDbtInd>
    </AdjstmntAmtAndRsn>
    <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">22218.50</RmtdAmt>
</RfrdDocAmt>
</Strd>
Second doc <Strd>
    <RfrdDocInf>
        <Tp>
            <CdOrPrtry>
                <Cd>CINV</Cd>
            </CdOrPrtry>
        </Tp>
        <Nb>822550540</Nb>
        <RltdDt>2021-04-08</RltdDt>
    </RfrdDocInf>
    <RfrdDocAmt>
        <DuePyblAmt Ccy="USD">15489.60</DuePyblAmt>
        <RmtdAmt Ccy="USD">15489.60</RmtdAmt>
    </RfrdDocAmt>
</Strd>
</RmtInf>

```

13.3 Comparison with Existing Market Guidance

There have been several prior efforts in the B2B payments ecosystem that address remittance data content. The data generally includes payer and payee party information, document information (e.g., invoice numbers), document amount, deductions and adjustments, and the amount paid. ISO 20022 remittance data elements support the data enumerated in the earlier guidelines.

The following table compares data in earlier recommendations with the guidance in this paper. The table is not designed to be a mapping guide; rather, it illustrates support for the data, and which tiers the data falls into.

Table 6 – Comparison of existing market guidance for remittance content

	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	ISO 2002 element
STP 820 – includes content guidelines for simpler remittance needs of small and medium businesses					
Customer Account Number			x	x	<Invcee> <Id> <Othr> <Id> <Prtry>
Customer Name	x	x	x	x	(PMT) <Dbtr> <Nm>
Invoice Gross Amount	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DuePyblAmt>
Amount Paid	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <RmtdAmt>
Purchase Order		x	x	x	<CdtrRefInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Ref>
Invoice Number	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Nb>
Invoice Date	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <RltdDt>
Discount		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Tp> <Cd> and <RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Amt>
Adjustment Amount and Code		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt> and <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <CdtDbtInd> and <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Rsn>
Description	x	x	x	x	<AddtlRmtInf>
Fedwire & CHIPS ERI – message format for extended remittance information (ERI) in wire payments					
Remittance Originator (one instance)	x	x	x	x	(PMT) <Dbtr> <Nm>
Remittance Beneficiary (one instance)	x	x	x	x	(PMT) <Cdtr> <Nm>
Primary Remittance Document Info	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Nb>

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	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	ISO 2002 element
Actual Amount Paid	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <RmtdAmt>
Gross Amount of Remittance Document	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DuePyblAmt>
Amount of Negotiated Discount		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Tp> <Cd> and <RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Amt>
Adjustment Information		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt> and <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <CdtDbtInd> and <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Rsn>
Date of Remittance Document	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <RltdDt>
Secondary Remittance Document Info		x	x	x	<CdtrRefInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Ref>
Remittance Free Text	x	x	x	x	<AddtlRmtInf>
SEPA ERI – message format for extended remittance information (ERI) in SEPA credit transfers					
Referred Document Information					
Document type (code)	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <Cd>
Identification of the document (Number)	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Nb>
Date associated with the document (Related Date)	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <RltdDt>
Referred Document Amount	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DuePyblAmt>
Remitted Amount	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <RmtdAmt>
Due Payable Amount	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DuePyblAmt>
Discount Applied Amount		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Tp> <Cd> and <RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Amt>
Credit Note Amount		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <CdtNoteAmt>
Tax Amount		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <TaxAmt> <Tp> <Cd> and <RfrdDocAmt> <TaxAmt> <Amt>
Creditor Reference Information		x	x	x	<CdtrRefInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Ref>
Invoice (Name and/or an identifier)			x	x	<Invcr> <NM> and <Invcr> <Id> <OrgId>
Invoicee (Name and/or an identifier)					<Invcee> <NM> and <Invcee> <Id> <OrgId>

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	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	ISO 2002 element
Unstructured Additional Remittance Information	x	x	x	x	<AddtlRmtInf>
EDI 823 Lockbox – remittance data elements typically captured by lockboxes and included in customer payment application files					
Check information:					Payment data
MICR line					Payment data
Check number					Payment data
Scan line					Payment data
Check date					Payment data
Remittance information:					
Payer/remitter name, number			x	x	(in payment) <Dbtr> <Nm> and <RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Nb>
Address information					
Document date					<RfrdDocInf> <RltdDt>
Invoice/reference number	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Nb>
Adjustment amount and reason code		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt> and <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <CdtDbtInd> and <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Rsn>
BAI2 Lockbox data – remittance data elements typically captured by lockboxes and included in customer payment application files					
Customer MICR (RT and DDA numbers)					Payment data
Check number					Payment data
Check amount					Payment data
Deposit date is in the header					
Invoice number	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocInf> <Tp> <Cd> and <CdtrRefInf> <Nb>
Payment amount	x	x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <RmtdAmt>
Deduction amount		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Amt> or <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Amt> and <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <CdtDbtInd>

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	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4	ISO 2002 element
Customer deduction reason code		x	x	x	<RfrdDocAmt> <DscntApldAmt> <Tp><Cd> or <RfrdDocAmt> <AdjstmntAmtAndRsn> <Rsn>

13.4 Work Group Members

X9 thanks the members of the ISO 2022 Remittance Content work group for their participation.

Name	Company
Viswa Ambalavanan	SWIFT/Pan Americas
Jeremiah Baughman	Busey Bank
Logan Beets	Commerce Bank
Daniel Bertaska	Serrala
Richard Dooley	Regions Bank
Richard DuVall	NACHA The Electronic Payments Association
Sharon Jablon	The Clearing House
David Jackson	Marketcy
Carolyn Kroll	Federal Reserve Bank
Ethan Lamont	Federal Reserve Bank
Kristen Michaud	InBlock
Tim Mills	Regions Bank
Sumit Mishra	VISA
Brad Moncur	Serrala
Dinakar Orampati	Union Bank
Akhil Rao	Nth Exception
Mario Reichel	PPI AG
David Repking	J.P. Morgan Chase
Patti Ritter	Federal Reserve Bank
Kashyap Shah	Union Bank
Michael Talley	University Bank
Andrew Thompson	VISA
Steven Wasserman	Vments Inc