



Version 1.0

gCCT Confirmations for non-gpi members

Market Practice Guideline

This document provides information for non-gpi members who can optionally start sending MT 199 gCCT confirmation messages to the gpi Tracker as of SR 2019. Please be aware that the document may be updated when required.

21 December 2018

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Preface

About this document

This document describes guidelines for SWIFT users who may optionally start sending MT 199 gCCT confirmation messages to the gpi Tracker as of SR 2019.

Intended audience

This document is for the following audience:

- Technical implementers of the standards MT messages
- Operational users of the standards MT messages
- All other interested SWIFT users

Related documentation

- [Standards Release Guide](#)
- [SWIFT gpi Customer Credit Transfer \(gCCT\) Rulebook](#)
- [Supplementary Message Format Validation Rules](#)

First edition

This is the first edition of the document. The updated SWIFT gpi Customer Credit Transfer Rulebook with SR 2019 changes will only be published in March 2019. This market practice paper is based on the content known at the time of publication, but may change depending on updates made to the SWIFT gpi Customer Credit Transfer Rulebook for SR 2019 publication. Please always refer to the website to have the latest publication.

SWIFT-defined terms (for legally binding documents only)

In the context of SWIFT documentation, certain terms have a specific meaning. These terms are called SWIFT-defined terms (for example, customer, user, or SWIFT services and products). The definitions of SWIFT-defined terms appear in the [SWIFT Glossary](#).

1 Introduction

The SWIFT global payments innovation (SWIFT gpi) is the largest change in cross-border payments over the last 30 years and becomes the new standard. SWIFT gpi service dramatically improves the customer experience in cross-border payments by increasing their speed, transparency and end-to-end tracking. Hundreds of thousands of cross-border payments are today being sent using the new gpi standard, and payments are made quickly, typically within minutes, even seconds. To allow gpi to be fully effective as the cross-border payments platform for the future and unlock its full potential for the SWIFT community, it needs to have global reach.

Building on the success of gpi, SWIFT continues to enhance the service, and will make available a **'tracker for all'**, making a standard version of the tracker available to all SWIFT customers. With the 'tracker for all', all banks on the SWIFT network – not just those signed up to gpi – will be able to trace and confirm their SWIFT payment instructions, and have visibility over their payment activity. The rollout will give all SWIFT customers end-to-end tracking, quickly and efficiently – bringing greater transparency and cost reduction. The introduction of the 'tracker for all' will prepare the entire industry for universal gpi adoption by the end of 2020.

Since SR 2018, the mandatory use of field 121 Unique End-to-end Transaction Reference (UETR) in key payment messages enables gpi customers to use the Tracker to trace their gpi payment status along the full message chain on SWIFT, irrespective of whether the banks handling the transaction are gpi members.

To ensure full end-to-end-tracking for all SWIFT payments the tracking must include also the credit to the beneficiary's account, irrespective if the beneficiary bank is a gpi member or not. As of SR 2019 every SWIFT bank is encouraged to start confirming all their payments to the gpi Tracker. A confirmation of credit to the gpi Tracker will become mandatory for all SWIFT members for all of their payments across SWIFT by the end of 2020.

Several channels will be available to confirm payments to the gpi Tracker, including sending MT 199 with structured content as defined for gCCT confirmations to automate status updates in the gpi Tracker. The MT 199 gCCT confirmation message must be sent to the gpi Tracker BIC (TRCKCHZ0 in Test and Training or TRCKCHZZ in live) and must include the UETR (field 121) of the inbound MT 103 payment message being confirmed in the gpi Tracker (field 111 must not be used as this is restricted to gpi members sending messages in the context of the gpi service).

In this document, you will find guidelines for non-gpi banks, but they are also applicable for non-gpi flows processed by gpi members, to either confirm credit to beneficiary's account or provide a different payments status update to the gpi Tracker. Focus is on statuses linked to incoming MTs 103 that don't result in an outgoing MT 103 on FIN.

2 Use cases to provide a gCCT confirmation outside of the SWIFT gpi service

2.1 Confirmation of credit status (ACCC)

The confirm message indicating the payment was credited to the beneficiary's account is sent by the beneficiary bank (receiver of an incoming MT 103, MT 103 STP or MT 103 REMIT) to the gpi Tracker. Guideline is to send as soon as possible after the credit. The status code to be used is the code ACCC part of [the external ISO 20022 code list](#) for PaymentTransactionStatus. This means Accepted Settlement Completed; settlement on the creditor's account has been completed.

The message must include:

- the UETR, a transaction reference number assigned by the sender and preferably the sender's reference from the incoming payment,
- the date and time the funds are made available,
- the status originator (typically the BIC of the sender of the status update)
- and the currency and amount credited to the beneficiary.

The credit amount to the beneficiary is the amount as received from the previous agent minus any deducts applied before credited to the creditor's account.

Optionally and if applicable the sender may provide further transparency on the fees deducted as beneficiary bank and the exchange rate if the amount was credited in a different currency than instructed in MT 103. When those optional fields are provided, they must follow the usage guidelines as documented in the SWIFT gpi Customer Credit Transfer [Rulebook](#). For transactions outside the SWIFT gpi service, senders are not mandated to provide this information.

2.1.1 Structure

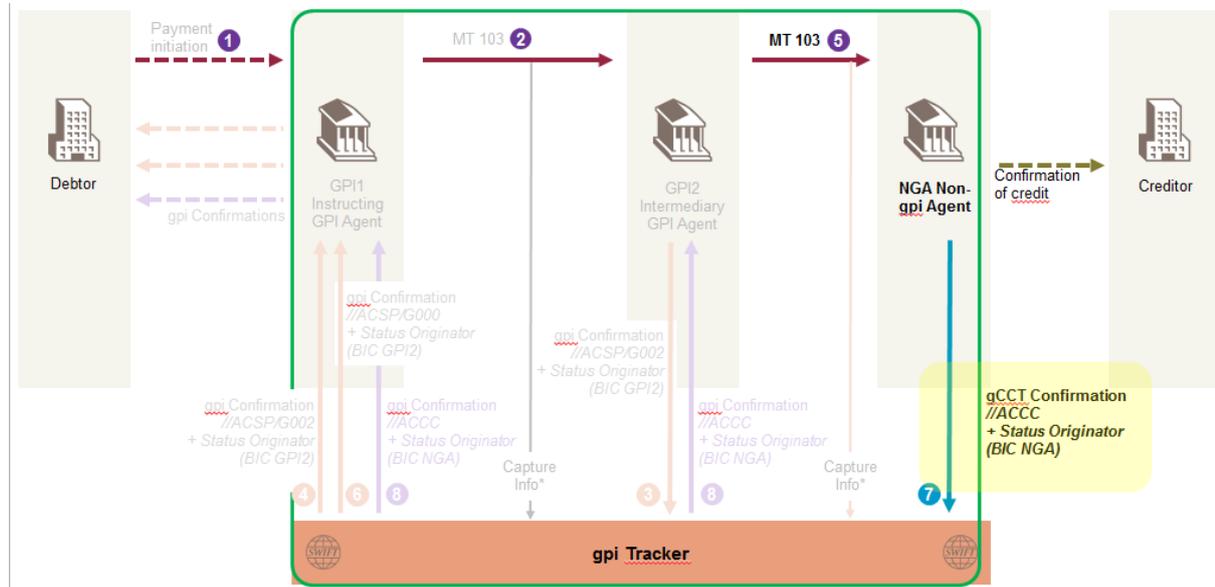
gCCT Confirmation			
Data Field	Mandatory	Optional	Example
Sender:	X		BNKAUS33
Receiver:	X		TRCKCHZZ
Block 3, field 121 UETR: equals field 121 from incoming MT 103	X		eb6305c9-1f7f-49de-aed0-16487c27b42d
Field 20 Transaction Reference Number: new reference	X		MSG4TRCK
Field 21 Related Reference: field 20 from incoming MT 103		X	1471873823
Field 79:			
//Date & time	X		//1912021042+0100
//Status Code	X		//ACCC
//Status originator (BIC)	X		//BNKAUS33
//Currency & amount	X		//EUR990,
//FX		X	
//Deducts		X	

Notes on field 79:

1. The confirmation of credit must report the same value date, time, and amount details as any category 9 message (MT 910, MT 940 or etc.) used to report the same credit (or entry) on the account.
2. The sender may use the time of issuing the confirm message as a default value provided the amount has indeed been credited before this date and time.
3. To align with ISO 20022, it is planned to replace status code ACSC by ACCC in SR 2019 which uniquely identifies the credit to the beneficiary account, at the end of a transaction chain.

- The credited amount is the amount credited to the beneficiary account, i.e. the amount as received from the previous agent minus any deducts applied before credited to the creditor's account.

2.1.2 Example flow



A non-gpi agent (NGA) receives an MT 103. The agent acts as beneficiary bank and informs the tracker of the credit to the beneficiary customer (creditor). Below an example of the mapping.

MT 103	MT 199
Sender:ABCDGB22	Sender:WXYZUS33
Receiver:WXYZUS33	Receiver:TRCKCHZZ
121:21b671f2-c0c8-4d78-8f98-981fbc85248	121:21b671f2-c0c8-4d78-8f98-981fbc85248
:20:ABCD12345WXYZ :23B:CRED :32A:191201USD480, :33B:USD500, :50F:/FR7613825002000877673388926 1/Jean Jacques 2/Chaussee de Paris 25 3/FR/Paris :52A:SOGEFRPP :59F://456782 1/John Johnson 3/US/New York :71A:SHA :71F:USD20,	:20:WXYZ9876TRCK :21:ABCD12345WXYZ :79://1912011123-0500 //ACCC //WXYZUS33 //USD470,

2.2 Rejected payment status (RJCT)

If an incoming MT 103 is rejected by a non-gpi bank, they send (as soon as possible) an MT 199 status message to inform the tracker of this. The status code to be used is the code RJCT part of [the external ISO 20022 code list](#) for PaymentTransactionStatus. This means Rejected; transaction included has been rejected.

The rejected payment status update must include:

- The UETR, a transaction reference number assigned by the sender and preferably the sender's reference from the incoming payment,
- The date and time when the status update was generated,
- The status originator (typically the sender's BIC of the status update)
- The currency and amount as received in the incoming payment.

This status update, when applicable, can be provided in every step of the payment chain; it is also recommended for non-gpi banks acting as an intermediary institution because the gpi Tracker is not yet updated to correctly track reject/return flows in MT 103.

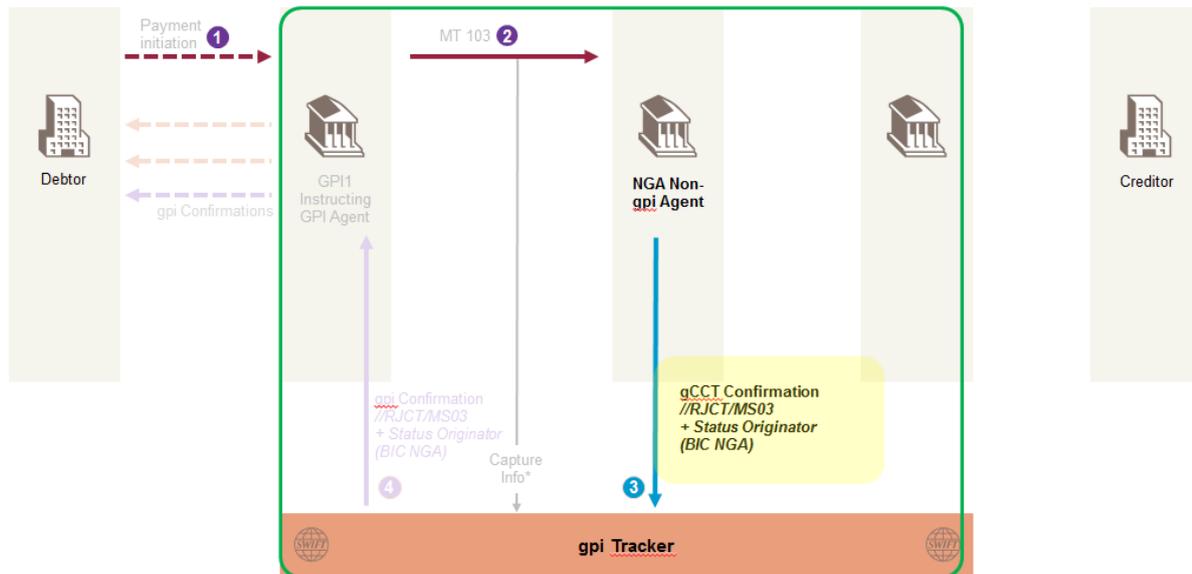
2.2.1 Structure

gCCT Confirmation			
Data Field	Mandatory	Optional	Example
Sender:	X		BNKBBEBB
Receiver:	X		TRCKCHZZ
Block 3, field 121 UETR: equals field 121 from incoming MT 103	X		5720e194-3b70-4b53-b2db-153c7e0d2007
Field 20 Transaction Reference Number: new reference	X		PAYB4TRCK
Field 21 Related Reference: field 20 from incoming MT 103		X	191205MSGB
Field 79: //Date & time	X		//1912051002+0100
//Status Code/Reject Reason	X		//RJCT/AC01
//Status originator (BIC)	X		//BNKBBEBB
//Currency & amount	X		//EUR570,
//FX		NA	
//Deducts		NA	

Notes on field 79:

1. The date & time field contains date and time the rejection status messages was generated.
2. As from SR 2019, a reason code for rejected payments must be present in the gpi service. Reject reason codes to be used in gpi will be in the gCCT Rulebook. Non-gpi senders of the gCCT confirmation message for a reject status have the choice to use the generic reason code MS03 or a specific gpi defined reject reason code. MS03 will be interpreted as reason not specified by agent.
3. Amount and currency of incoming payment. Deducts are not applicable (NA) to the status message and must only be indicated in the reject/return instruction.

2.2.2 Example flow



A non-gpi agent (NGA) receives an MT 103. The agent acts as beneficiary bank or intermediary bank and informs the tracker that it cannot process the instruction and therefore provides a status update that the transaction was 'rejected'. Below an example of the mapping.

MT 103	MT 199
Sender:AGNTFRPP	Sender: AGNTNL2A
Receiver:AGNTNL2A	Receiver:TRCKCHZZ
121: 0ab9f052-c42a-430f-afaf-a604436ff385	121: 0ab9f052-c42a-430f-afaf-a604436ff385
:20:MSG2112NL	:20:REFTOTRCKAGNT
:23B:CRED	:21: MSG2112NL
:32A:191221EUR500,	:79://191221003+0100
:33B:EUR500, :50F:/ 775670599	//RJCT/MS03
1/Georges Lenom	//AGNTNL2A
2/Avenue de Lyon	//EUR500,
3/FR/Paris	
:57A:DEUTDEFF	
:59F:/DE45700500003901190315	
1/Max Ulrich	
3/DE/Frankfurt	
:71A:SHA	

2.3 Pending payment status (ACSP)

A pending payment status can have multiple reasons in the SWIFT gCCT service. Pending statuses will not be mandated in the universal gpi adoption by end 2020. It can be used for payments that are in progress and for which a separate credit confirmation will only follow later, but also when an incoming MT 103 will not result in an outgoing MT 103 although the receiver of the MT 103 is not the beneficiary bank. This will in most cases be because the payment was transferred to the next agent outside of the FIN messaging service. Providing the pending status to confirm your processing of the payment is recommended to inform others of this additional transaction information.

To indicate that the payment was transferred to a next agent outside SWIFT and no confirmation of credit is to be expected from the status originator (nor beneficiary bank), the institution can send the below status update. The status code to be used is the code ACSP part of [the external ISO 20022 code list](#) for PaymentTransactionStatus. This means accepted, settlement in process.

The pending payment status update must include:

- The UETR, a transaction reference number assigned by the sender and preferably the sender's reference from the incoming payment,
- The date and time when the status update was generated,
- The status originator (typically the sender's BIC of the status update), optionally the BIC of the financial institution the payment was transferred to (if this institution has a BIC) and the settlement method. When settlement is done through a payment clearing system, it will also be mandated to provide which clearing system using an ISO 20022 code.
- The currency and amount as received in the incoming payment.

For transparency on the fees deducted and the exchange rate if the amount was transferred in a different currency than instructed in MT 103, the rules as documented in the gpi Customer Credit Transfer rulebook must be followed.

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