
**Financial services — Universal financial
industry message scheme —**

**Part 7:
Registration**

*Services financiers — Schéma universel de messages pour l'industrie
financière —*

Partie 7: Enregistrement

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Registration Authority (RA)	1
4.1 Functions and responsibilities	1
4.1.1 General responsibilities	1
4.1.2 Responsibilities to Submitting Organizations	2
5 Submitting Organizations	2
5.1 Membership	2
5.2 Responsibilities	3
6 Registration request process	3
Annex A (normative) Registration Authority	4
Bibliography	5

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 20022-7 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 68, *Financial services*.

ISO 20022 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme*:

- *Part 1: Metamodel*
- *Part 2: UML profile*
- *Part 3: Modelling*
- *Part 4: XML Schema generation*
- *Part 5: Reverse engineering*
- *Part 6: Message transport characteristics*
- *Part 7: Registration*
- *Part 8: ASN.1 generation*

ISO 20022-1:2013, ISO 20022-2:2013, ISO 20022-3:2013, ISO 20022-4:2013, ISO 20022-5:2013, ISO 20022-6:2013, ISO 20022-7:2013 and ISO 20022-8:2013 will be implemented by the Registration Authority by no later than the end of May 2013, at which time support for the concepts set out within them will be effective. Users and potential users of the ISO 20022 series are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the 2013 editions as soon as possible, in order to understand their impact and take advantage of their content as soon as they are implemented by the Registration Authority. For further guidance, please contact the Registration Authority.

For the purposes of research on financial industry message standards, users are encouraged to share their views on ISO 20022:2013 and their priorities for changes to future editions of the document. Click on the link below to take part in the online survey:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/20022_2013

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Introduction

This International Standard defines a scalable, methodical process to ensure consistent descriptions of messages throughout the financial services industry.

The purpose of this International Standard is to describe precisely and completely the externally observable aspects of financial services messaging in a way that can be verified independently against operational messaging.

The trigger for the creation of this International Standard was the rapid growth in the scale and sophistication of messaging within financial services during the 1990s using ISO 15022. The financial services industry (from here on referred to as "the industry") created the first version of this International Standard as the successor to ISO 15022 in response to that trigger. Since ISO 15022, the industry has broadened the scope from securities to the entire industry for this International Standard.

This International Standard is based on open technology standards, which historically have evolved more rapidly than the industry itself. Consequently, this International Standard adopted a model-driven approach where the model of the industry's messaging can evolve separately from the evolution of the messaging technology standards. The period during which this International Standard has emerged followed the widespread adoption of the World Wide Web (the Web) for business. XML (eXtensible Mark-up Language) emerged as the *de facto* standard for document representation on the Web and it became the first syntax for ISO 20022.

The modelling process is further refined into three levels which, in addition to the messaging technology standard, is why this International Standard is based on four levels: the Scope level, the Conceptual level, the Logical level and the Physical level.

This four-level approach is based on the first four levels of the Zachman Framework. The remaining two levels of the Zachman Framework are equivalent to the implementations and the operational levels, respectively.

In ISO 20022-1, the first, second and third levels are described in UML (Unified Modeling Language) because it is widely supported and supports multiple levels of abstraction. The models created in accordance with this International Standard are technology independent in that they do not require any particular physical expression or implementation. Such models aim to describe all parts of the message exchange. The models form the definition of the protocol between participants exchanging messages. This International Standard defines a method that describes a process by which these models can be created and maintained by the modellers.

The models and the Physical level artefacts are stored in a central repository, serviced by a Registration Authority. This International Standard's repository is available on the World Wide Web and offers public access for browsing.

The Repository is organized into two areas:

- A DataDictionary containing the industry model elements likely to have further or repeated use.
- A BusinessProcessCatalogue that contains models describing specific message definitions and business processes, and physical syntax implementations.

This International Standard is organized into the following parts.

- ISO 20022-1 describes in MOF (Meta-Object Facility) the metamodel of all the models and the Repository.

- ISO 20022-2 covers the UML profile, a grounding of general UML into a specific subset defined for this International Standard (to be used when UML is selected to define the models).
- ISO 20022-3 describes a modelling method to produce models for this International Standard.
- ISO 20022-4 covers XML schema generation rules to transform a Logical level model into a Physical level description in the syntaxes.
- ISO 20022-5 covers logical model alignment and reverse engineering of existing message syntaxes.
- ISO 20022-6 covers message transport characteristics that define the quality of service required by the business process definitions so that they can operate successfully.
- This part of ISO 20022 describes the process of managing the registration of models and physical syntax implementations.
- ISO 20022-8 gives ASN.1 syntax generation rules to transform a Logical level model into a Physical level description in ASN.1.

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Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme —

Part 7: Registration

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2022 specifies the responsibilities of the Registration Authority.

The Registration Authority (RA) is the operating authority responsible for the registration of the universal financial industry message scheme and the maintenance of the ISO 2022 Repository, and for providing access to the information as described in ISO 2022-1. Concerning the registration request process, the RA is monitored and assisted by ISO/TC 68.

NOTE 1 The ISO/TC 68 website can be found at <http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink/open/tc68>.

NOTE 2 Details concerning the involvement of ISO/TC 68 in the registration request process can be found at www.iso2022.org.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2022-1, *Financial services — Universal financial industry message scheme — Part 1: Metamodel*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2022-1 apply.

4 Registration Authority (RA)

4.1 Functions and responsibilities

4.1.1 General responsibilities

The RA is responsible for the maintenance and publication of the ISO 2022 Repository and for providing access to the information as described in ISO 2022-1.

The RA is responsible for the overall consistency of the Repository across Business Areas. In that capacity, it may challenge or reject registration requests that put at risk this cross-consistency or that do not comply with the ISO 2022 specifications.

ISO 20022-7:2013(E)

The RA is responsible for applying registration requests to the ISO 20022 Repository.

The RA shall make available to any interested parties the ISO 20022 Repository outputs (as described in ISO 20022-1) in electronic form.

The RA shall maintain records of all ISO 20022 Repository item registration requests for a minimum period of three years. The registration requests include all additions, changes and deletions, as well as requests that have been rejected.

The RA shall publish on the ISO 20022 website a Business Justification template and a Maintenance Change Request template to be used by Submitting Organizations to propose the submission of new or updated items to the ISO 20022 Repository.

The RA shall publish on the ISO 20022 website the detailed process flow for registration requests, including a diagrammatical representation and other additional material.

4.1.2 Responsibilities to Submitting Organizations

The RA shall assist the Submitting Organization with the compilation of the Business Justification or Maintenance Change Request.

When a request is received, the RA validates the request for completeness and consistency as per the template. If required, the RA informs the Submitting Organization that the submitted Business Justification or Maintenance Change Request cannot be incomplete or cannot lack consistency. The approval of Business Justifications and Maintenance Change Requests shall be performed with the help of ISO/TC 68 as described on www.iso20022.org.

The RA shall assist the Submitting Organization with the submission of the candidate MessageDefinitions or other Repository updates. The RA will validate a submission when received for completeness and consistency, as per the ISO 20022 specifications and, if required, informs the Submitting Organization of its findings regarding validation errors.

With the help of the Submitting Organization, the RA shall generate the expected Repository outputs and additional documentation. The approval of Repository outputs shall be performed with the help of ISO/TC 68 as described on www.iso20022.org.

The RA shall provide assistance for general information and service issues relating to the ISO 20022 Repository.

The RA shall notify the Submitting Organization of the appeal process, which shall be detailed on www.iso20022.org.

The RA shall respond in a timely manner to all requests from the Submitting Organization. This includes acknowledgement, processing and notification of the requests.

The RA shall provide, if required, detailed explanations of all responses in English.

5 Submitting Organizations

5.1 Membership

Organizations submitting ISO 20022 registration requests may be any individual, group or groups. The process is open to anyone, as long as they follow the requirements of this International Standard. Organizations submitting updates to the ISO 20022 Repository, e.g. new MessageSets or updates to existing MessageSets, might be a user community or a standards development organization.

5.2 Responsibilities

Submitting Organizations shall submit to the RA either a Business Justification for every proposal to add new items in the ISO 20022 Repository, or a Maintenance Change Request for every proposal to update existing items of the ISO 20022 Repository.

The purpose of the Business Justification is to clearly define the scope of the BusinessProcesses and BusinessTransactions relevant to the request. The Business Justification shall identify the future community of users and give an idea of the number of users and the volume of messages.

The purpose of the Maintenance Change Request is to clearly identify the ISO 20022 Repository items to be updated and the requested changes. The Maintenance Change Request shall identify the community of users, the volume of messages and the expected impact of the proposed changes on the current users.

The Business Justifications and Maintenance Change Requests shall comply with the templates published by the RA, and shall be subject to validation by the RA for completeness and consistency.

Within the scope of an authorized Business Justification or Maintenance Change Request, Submitting Organizations shall submit candidate MessageDefinitions to the RA specifying every addition, amendment or deletion of ISO 20022 Repository items. The Submitting Organization shall provide its submissions either as UML models that are compliant to the ISO 20022 UML profile described in ISO 20022-2 or as models of another form agreed by the RA that are compliant with the ISO 20022 metamodel described in ISO 20022-1. Models shall be subject to validation by the RA for completeness and consistency.

Submitting Organizations are mandated to provide a Message Transport Mode (MTM) with the submission of their candidate MessageDefinitions. This can be a previously registered MTM or a new one that they build in accordance with ISO 20022-6.

Organizations that contribute information to be incorporated into the ISO 20022 Repository shall keep any Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) they have on this information. A contributing organization warrants that it has sufficient rights on the contributed information to have it published in the ISO 20022 Repository through the ISO 20022 Registration Authority in accordance with the rules set in ISO 20022. To ascertain a widespread, public and uniform use of the ISO 20022 Repository information, the contributing organization grants third parties a non-exclusive, royalty-free licence to use the published information.

6 Registration request process

A more detailed explanation of this process and the involvement of TC 68 will be made available by the RA on the ISO 20022 website.