



**Welcome
back folks!**

**Today, let us
further
understand
about
SWIFT
Message
sturcture**

Message Structure



Message has 5 blocks


- Basic Header (Mandatory)
- Application Header (Mandatory)
 - User Header (Optional)
 - Text (Optional)
 - Trailers (Optional)

Let us learn more in detail

Let us look at Block
1 – Header, which
is a mandatory
block



- The sender BIC is captured
- Contains the general information identifying the message and some additional control information



Let us look at Block 2
– Application Header
A mandatory block

- It contains the BIC of the bank who is the receiver
- Contains information specific to the application and is required for messages exchanged between users or between the system and users, excluding session establishment and session closure.

Let us look at Block 3
– User Header Block



- It is optional on user-to-user messages
- User Header may contain the user reference for a message
- It can contain user priority code and type to help priorities the messages

Let us look at Block 4
– Tex Block



- It is optional on user-to-user messages
- Contains the information/data between user to user
- The number of character in the message varies from message to messages

Let us look at Block 5 –
Trailer Block



- It is optional on messages
- Contains information about message authentication, duplication flag etc

Is there a way SWIFT
reconciles with Sender
and Receiver



- MIR - message input reference
- It is a unique number assigned to every input message (input to SWIFT) provided to the user message
- It contains input date, FIN address of the sender, input session number and input sequence number

Anything more



- MOR - message output reference
- It is a unique number assigned to every time a message (output to SWIFT) is delivered to user
- It contains output date, FIN address of the receiver, output session number and output sequence number

How does SWIFT
acknowledge and users
able to identify



- Every message sent out gets a SWIFT Ack once SWIFT successfully process the messages for onward transmission, details will be found in trailer
- Message type MT011 is sent to help reconcile at the user end and incase of Central Bank acceptance, MT012 will be generated
- Any failure by SWIFT to accept the message to process will result in a NAK , MT011 can be used to reconcile for failure. In case of Central Bank rejection, then MT019 will be generated to user for reconciliation



That is all folks for now, more about SWIFT in next session

In the next session, will tell you about

- Further about common category message type
- How does information flow between 2 banks

Thank you and will meet you in the next module.