Adjustment of Addresses in Payment Orders and Migration to ISO 20022 Message Versions: Need for Action for SMEs (with Standard Software)
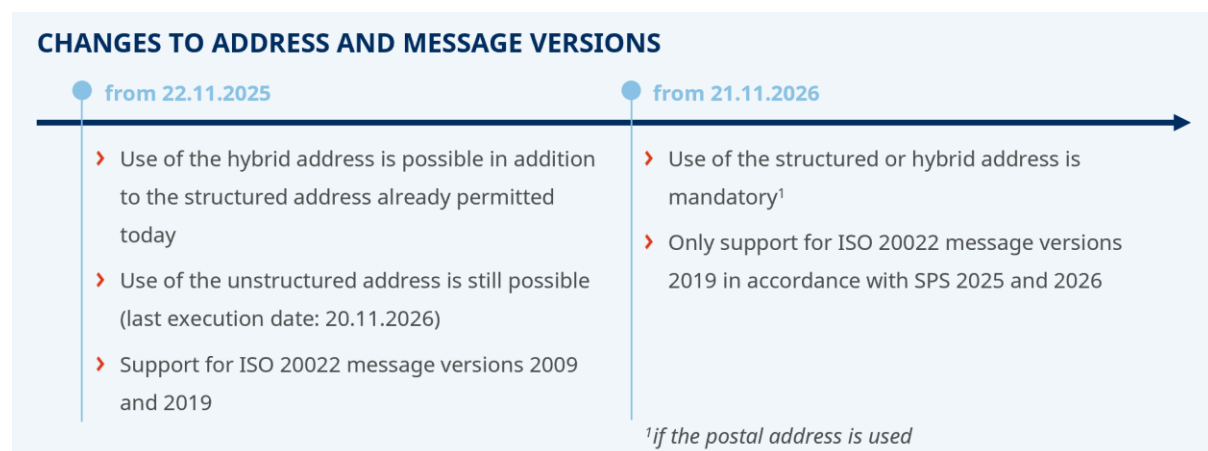
Initial situation

As of 20 November 2026, the addresses[1] of all parties involved in a payment must comply with the new requirements for a structured address and at least indicate the place and country of domicile of the respective party as separate data elements.

In addition, only one version of the ISO 20022 messages will be supported as of 20 November 2026, which is the end of the parallel phase with support for the older messages.

The exact requirements for the structure of the addresses can be found in the *Swiss Implementation Guidelines for Customer-Bank Messages for Credit Transfer (Payment Transactions) SPS 2025 Version 2.2* (section 3.11). These *Implementation Guidelines* also describe the current ISO 20022 message versions.

For invoice issuers: Information on the adjustments to the QR-bill is provided in a separate factsheet.

CHANGES TO ADDRESS AND MESSAGE VERSIONS

from 22.11.2025

> Use of the hybrid address is possible in addition to the structured address already permitted today

> Use of the unstructured address is still possible (last execution date: 20.11.2026)

> Support for ISO 20022 message versions 2009 and 2019

from 21.11.2026

> Use of the structured or hybrid address is mandatory[1]

> Only support for ISO 20022 message versions 2019 in accordance with SPS 2025 and 2026

[1]if the postal address is used

Topics requiring action

New address formats with ISO 20022 messages

Electronic, file-based payment orders in the ISO 20022 standard offer the possibility of transmitting address details in a defined structure. This enables a more efficient verification and a clear identification of an address and prevents confusion between street, place and country names.

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[1] The use of the address (postal address, usually legal domicile address) is voluntary in itself, but strongly recommended and also required in most use cases. Incomplete addresses can lead to the rejection of the payment by a participating financial institution. In payment transactions, the address of the sender ("debtor") is added by the financial institution from the respective master data and does not have to be supplied or entered when the order is placed. The relevant *Implementation Guidelines* describe the specific implementation and possible alternatives.

In the new ISO 20022 message version (V2019), additional elements have been added which allow addresses with additional characteristics to be mapped correctly. This also ensures that the minimum regulatory requirements, i.e. the mandatory supply of the place name (sub-element *<TwnNm>*) and the country (sub-element *<Ctry>*), are met during recording and processing. These message versions are used in all relevant market infrastructures.

Example of a structured address in Switzerland

```
<Cdtr>
      <Nm>Nani Madamexample</Nm>
      <PstlAdr>
             <StrtNm>Citystreet</StrtNm>
             <BldgNb>2</BldgNb>
             <PstCd>8999</PstCd>
             <TwnNm>Seldwyla</TwnNm>
             <Ctry>CH</Ctry>
      </PstlAdr>
</Cdtr>
```

In addition to the defined elements, the hybrid address with a maximum of two sub-elements *<AdrLine>* can be used to provide further information on the address. This also makes it possible to include complete address details for address systems that are not covered or only covered in part by the defined elements. However, it is not permitted to include information in the sub-elements *<AdrLine>* that is already supplied in a defined field or that contradicts information in a defined field.

When using the hybrid address, it is also mandatory to provide the place name in the sub-element *<TwnNm>* and the country in the sub-element *<Ctry>*.

Example of a hybrid address

```
<Cdtr>
      <Nm>Ippan Shimin</Nm>
      <PstlAdr>
             <PstCd>987-4321</PstCd>
             <TwnNm>Shin-Seldwyla</TwnNm>
             <Ctry>JP</Ctry>
             <AdrLine>Toori no hidari sumi ni</AdrLine>
             <AdrLine>Reddotawa no tonari</AdrLine>
      </PstlAdr>
</Cdtr>
```

The new address format will be mandatory for all payment orders as of 20 November 2026. Support for the hybrid address depends on the financial institution's offering and is optional under the Swiss Payment Standards. The QR-bill already allows only the structured address.

It is advisable to make the migration as early as possible. Please note that when using the unstructured address, the desired execution date must be before 20 November 2026.

Payments that do not meet the new requirements can no longer be processed from 20 November 2026.

However, no adjustment is planned for LSV⁺/BDD until the discontinuation at end of September 2028 and the unstructured address can continue to be used.

Clean-up of standing orders and templates

Financial institutions must ensure that existing standing orders and templates are adjusted by 20 November 2026 at the latest.

It is therefore recommended that you no longer use old templates (e.g. online banking) and that you follow the financial institution's instructions for adjusting existing standing orders.

It can also happen that invoice issuers send new QR-bills for existing payments (e.g. lessors or leasing providers), where the amount and the data remain the same, but the address is in a structured form. In these cases, standing orders must be adjusted.

ISO 20022 message versions

Under the Swiss Payment Standards, only one version of the ISO 20022 messages will be supported as of 20 November 2026, which is the end of the parallel phase with support for the older message version. From this date, ISO 20022 message formats (V2019) must be used (payment orders "pain.001.001.09" and cash management messages "camt.05x.001.08"). This ensures continued smooth end-to-end processing from order placement to receipt of payment in the future.

Adjustment of the standard software

Before November 2026, it must be ensured together with the supplier or provider of the standard software used (e.g. for payroll accounting or accounts payable/receivable management) that the software used has the necessary address data, in particular the data of the creditor, and forwards them in the correct form. In addition, the software solution must support the ISO 20022 message version (2019) currently used in Switzerland and Liechtenstein.