



# papiNet

**Global Transaction Standards  
for the Paper Supply Chain**

**An Overview of the Standard  
Book Manufacturing Subset**

**papiNet Standard - Version 2.10**

**April 2003**

# **An Overview of the Standard - Book Manufacturing Subset papiNet Standard - Version 2.10**

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## **Introduction to the Book Manufacturing Subset**

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XBITS (XML Book Industry Transaction Standards) is a Working Group of IDEAlliance that is designing standard XML (Extensible Mark-up Language) transactions to facilitate bi-directional electronic data exchanges between publishers, printers, paper mills, and component vendors. The end result will be a set of electronic documents that facilitate the flow of information among supply chain partners in the publishing/print industry.

The effort supports efficient business-to-business (B2B) communication, improves the reach and richness of communication throughout the supply chain, and increases efficiencies in transaction activities while supporting interoperability among trading partners.

The remaining XBITS transactions, listed below, are scheduled to be completed and released by July 2003:

- Specifications
- RFQ
- Goods Receipt
- Invoice
- Component/Paper Usage
- Information Request
- Inventory Status

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## papiNet Standard Message Overviews

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### **An Overview of the Purchase Order Message**

A buyer sends a purchase order message to a supplier to initiate a trade transaction. This message, which is a request for product, represents a firm commitment to buy. (For one type of purchase order, called a reservation order, the purchase order is not a firm commitment to buy.)

A purchase order may be preceded by a quotation request. It may also refer to prior agreements between the parties such as:

- A contract, which is an agreement between a buyer and a supplier that can specify price, terms and conditions, products, and quantities to be provided over a given period of time.
- A specification, which is a definition of the manufacturing requirements for a specified product.
- A blanket order, which is an agreement between a buyer and a supplier for a given period of time. A blanket order, which typically specifies a particular product, may also specify the maximum volume or amount to be spent with a supplier.

There are seven types of purchase orders. These messages can be used to specify quantities of product(s) to be purchased, release product(s) to be manufactured, order product samples, book manufacturing capacity, and confirm an order placed by fax, phone, or email.

### **An Overview of the Order Confirmation Message**

A seller sends an order confirmation message to a buyer after receiving a purchase order message from that buyer. The message contains a response to the conditions specified in the purchase order. A supplier may also send an order confirmation message to convey changes that the supplier has made in the order or to convey new information such as a Supplier Reference Number or Job Number.

### **An Overview of the OrderStatus Message**

The purpose of the OrderStatus message is for the Manufacturer or Supplier to report the current status of an order, specific order line items, or to obtain a list of orders based upon some specified criteria. The message enables the sender to indicate a primary status as well as an additional secondary status at the order level as well as for each line.

Prior to implementing an OrderStatus message it is assumed that the parties involved have already opened a trading partner relationship and a collaborative

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agreement has been reached. Such an agreement might include frequency of messages, content details, etc.

A trading partner sends an OrderStatus message to another trading partner on an event basis agreed between them. The event that triggers an OrderStatus message might be the receipt of an InfoRequest message, a time interval or perhaps a manufacturing stage.

### **An Overview of the Delivery Message**

This message specifies the details of a shipment that is either being despatched or will be despatched at a later time. A seller sends a delivery message to one or more receivers, including the ship-to and/or buyer parties. A delivery message fulfils the same or similar role as a delivery note, manifest, weight list, tally sheet, advanced shipping notice, or packing list.

The seller should send the delivery message in sufficient time so the recipient can process the information before the goods arrive. The recipient can then prepare efficiently for the reception of the goods. A delivery message can trigger either an invoice or a direct payment.

There are two types of delivery message. The first, the initial shipment advice, is used to provide general information of a planned or actual shipment and can be used as an advanced notice of delivery. The second, the delivery message, is used to communicate to trading partners that a shipment has occurred with details of the items shipped and tracking information.

### **An Overview of the Shipping Instructions Message**

The ShippingInstructions message communicates delivery information for product(s) supported by a purchase order. After a buyer sends a seller a purchase order, the buyer could send shipping instructions when notified the goods are ready to ship by an InitialShipmentAdvice type of DeliveryMessage, or when the shipment details for the product are finalized.

The line item in the shipping instructions message is either by Product, when one product is being sent to multiple locations, or by Ship To when multiple products are being sent to the same location. Each line item in the ShippingInstructions message refers either to a product included in a purchase order or to a product contained in a line item of a purchase order.

The ShippingInstructions message specifies delivery locations, schedule(s), and quantities for the product(s) in the purchase order. The schedule may define a specific date and/or time for delivery or include a time range (defined by date and/or time).

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When the product(s) are actually shipped the seller would send a DeliveryMessage to the buyer.