



papiNet

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

RFQ Documentation

Papinet Standard - Version 2.10

April 2003

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Message Documentation

The RFQ Message

An Overview of the RFQ Message

A buyer sends an RFQ message to a supplier to initiate a request for quotation. This message, which is a request for product information, represents a request for the supplier to provide a quotation for product availability, shipping, and price.

An RFQ is not a firm commitment to buy; however, an RFQ may lead to a purchase order to buy. 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 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 limits to the volume or amount to be spent with a supplier. An RFQ can be preceded by a blanket order.

The Scope of the RFQ Message

The RFQ message must include:

- Products and quantities to be delivered
- The characteristics of the products requested
- Ship-to party
- Requested delivery date and time

The RFQ message can include:

- The price of the product
- Other special instructions

Using this information, the supplier can:

- Make arrangements for the manufacturing process
- Respond to the Request
- Check availability of inventory
- Check transportation availability

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Business Rules for RFQ Message

General RFQ Business Rules

The following tables list the business rules that apply to RFQs. There are no rules that apply only to a specific RFQ message type.

Reference	Rule
RFQ001	The RFQ is not a commitment to purchase, but a request for quotation. If the customer accepts the quotation sent by the supplier to the customer in the RFQ Response message the customer sends a Purchase Order Message to place the actual purchase order.
RFQ002	An RFQ may have a must respond by date or expiry date specified. An expiry date is the last date that the RFQ request is valid to. Or, in the case of the RFQ Response, the last date that the quote is valid to.
RFQ003	Amended RFQ messages are not allowed. In this case a new RFQ message will be sent and it is recommended that the previous RFQ is cancelled.

General RFQ message structure Rules

Reference	Rule
RFQ004	There is one type of RFQ message: StandardRFQ
RFQ005	An RFQ contains one or more RFQLineItem(s).
RFQ006	An RFQLineItem contains one product. This is specified in Product and identified in the ProductIdentifier. Or, the item can be specified in the product characteristics. Either Product or product characteristics must be specified.
RFQ007	An RFQLineItemNumber, which is never reused, uniquely identifies an RFQLineItem even if the RFQLineItem is cancelled.
RFQ008	An RFQHeader can specify only one ShipToParty. The buyer can, however, specify multiple ship-to parties at the RFQLineItem level. An RFQLineItem ShipToParty overrides an RFQHeader ShipToParty.
RFQ009	An RFQLineItem can specify only one ShipToParty. Note: When a supplier needs to deliver one product to two different ship-to parties, the buyer must include two RFQLineItem(s).
RFQ010	Transport information is optional. It may appear at either the RFQHeader or the RFQLineItem level, depending on transport requirements. The information in the RFQLineItem overrides the information at the RFQHeader.

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Reference	Rule
RFQ011	An ActionType of "Special" for either ReelPackagingCharacteristics or SheetPackagingCharacteristics indicates that the information contained is unique to the RFQ and the RFQLineItem.

Processing the RFQ Message

Message processing depends on the three status fields used within the document: message, header, and line item. The status at the message level dictates the statuses at the header and line items levels that can be used.

The business logic when using the RFQ message can be one of three scenarios.

- The RFQ messaging loop can be closed after an RFQ is followed with an RFQResponse.
- It is also possible that the RFQ may not be responded to with an RFQResponse. This may occur if the expiry timeframe has not been met.
- Alternatively, an RFQ/RFQResponse pair can be further followed by a PurchaseOrder message which is then followed by the OrderConfirmation response.

Basic business process for the RFQ Message

1. Customer sends RFQ message to supplier
2. RFQ is created in the supplier's system based on the information in the RFQ message.
3. Based on the RFQ information given by the customer:
 - ✧ the RFQ is processed automatically in the suppliers system or
 - ✧ A salesman checks the availability and price manually.
4. The RFQ information in the supplier's system is updated with the offer (price and availability information):
 - ✧ either automatically or
 - ✧ manually by a salesperson
5. The supplier sends the offer to the customer using the RFQ Response message. If the supplier decides not to make an offer he should send the customer an RFQ Response message with the status code "Rejected".
6. If the customer accepts the offer, the deal can be closed and the customer places the actual order using a Purchase Order message. If the customer doesn't accept the offer he has the options to either send a RFQ message with the status code 'Cancelled' or do nothing, which means that the RFQ will expire automatically after the set expiry time.
 - ✧ The buyer may resend the RFQ to the supplier with one RFQ status type: Cancelled.

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Status Values Used When Processing the RFQ Message

Level	Attribute	Value
Message	RFQStatusType	Original – Indicates that this is the first transmission of the message. Cancelled – Indicates that the buyer wants to cancel the message

When a buyer sends an RFQ to a seller, the RFQStatusType at the message level has a status of "Original" and both the RFQHeaderStatusType and RFQLineItemStatusType are set to "New". When an item is added to an existing RFQ the RFQLineItemStatusType of "New" is used.

When a buyer decides to cancel an entire RFQ the RFQStatusType, RFQHeaderStatusType, and RFQLineItemStatusType will all be "Cancelled".

If a line item is cancelled the RFQLineItemStatusType will be "Cancelled". If all line items are "Cancelled" then the RFQ is cancelled and all statuses will indicate this. The RFQHeaderStatusType will only be "Cancelled" when the message is "Cancelled".

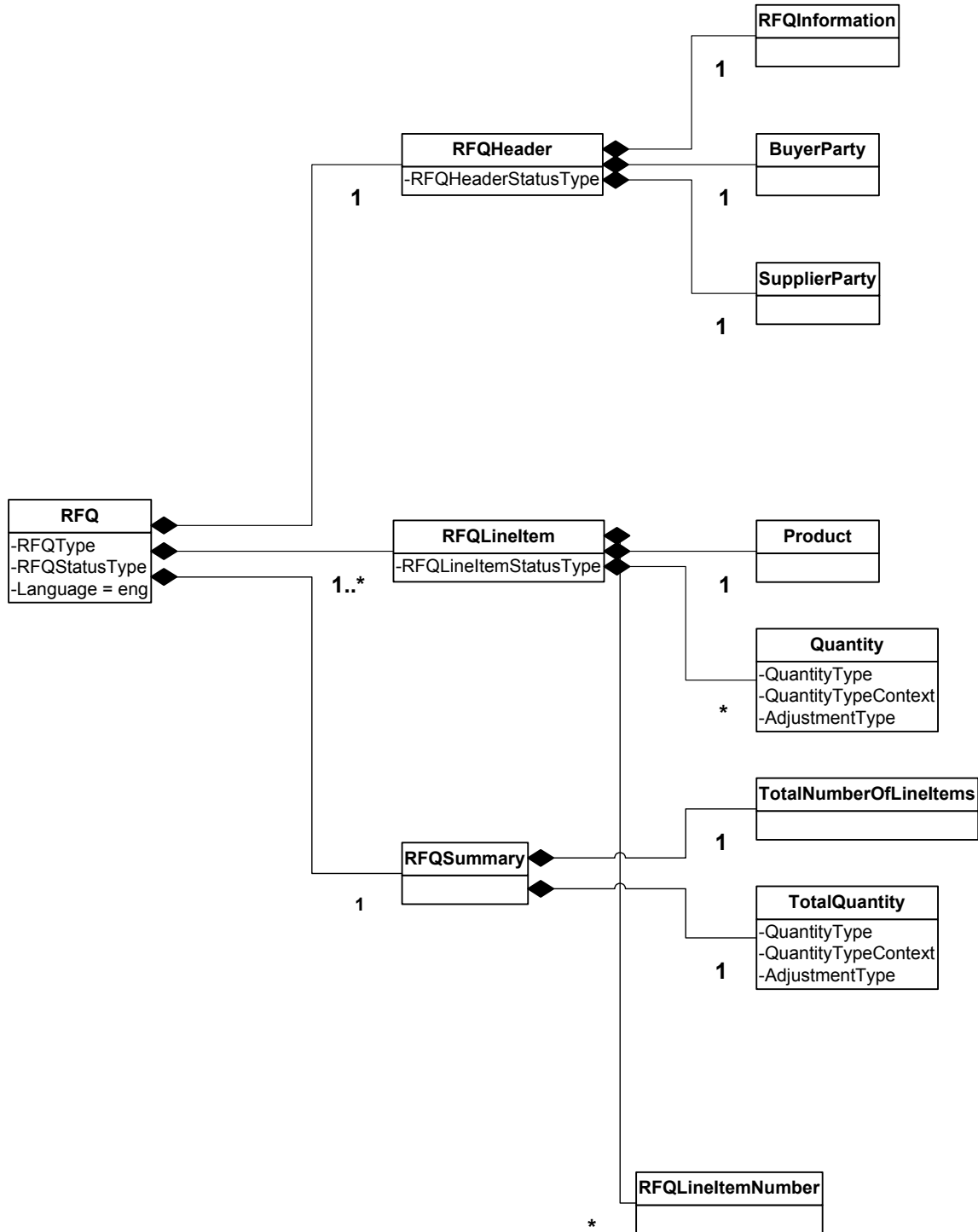
The following table illustrates the above status setting rules:

Status Type Combinations

RFQStatusType	RFQHeaderStatusType	RFQLineItemStatusType
Original	New	New
Cancelled	Cancelled	Cancelled

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UML Structure of the RFQ



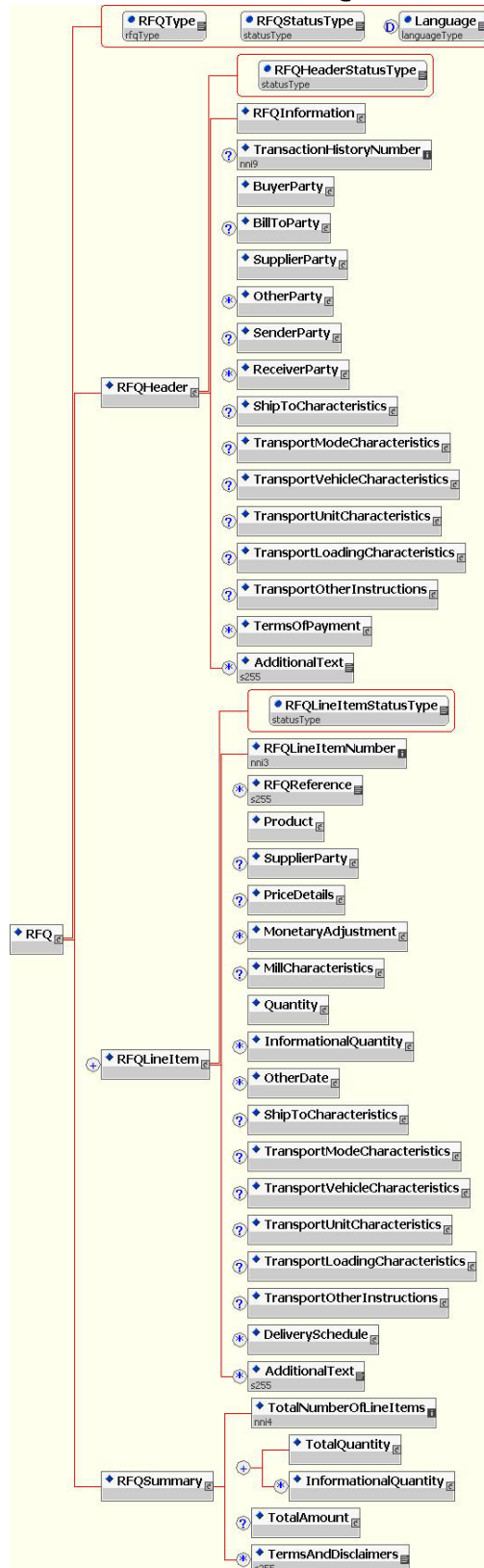
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Overview of RFQ Structure

	Type	Required	Occurrence
RFQ	Root		
@RFQType	Attribute	Required	Single
@RFQStatusType	Attribute	Required	Single
@Language	Attribute	Optional	Single
RFQHeader	Element	Required	Single
@RFQHeaderStatusType	Attribute	Required	Single
RFQInformation	Element	Required	Single
TransactionHistoryNumber	Element	Optional	Single
BuyerParty	Element	Required	Single
BillToParty	Element	Optional	Single
SupplierParty	Element	Required	Single
OtherParty	Element	Optional	Multiple
SenderParty	Element	Optional	Single
ReceiverParty	Element	Optional	Multiple
ShipToCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportModeCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportVehicleCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportUnitCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportLoadingCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportOtherInstructions	Element	Optional	Single
TermsOfPayment	Element	Optional	Single
AdditionalText	Element	Optional	Multiple
RFQLineItem	Element	Required	Multiple
@RFQLineItemStatusType	Attribute	Required	Single
RFQLineItemNumber	Element	Required	Single
RFQReference	Element	Optional	Multiple
Product	Element	Required	Single
SupplierParty	Element	Optional	Single
PriceDetails	Element	Optional	Single
MonetaryAdjustment	Element	Optional	Multiple
MillCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
Quantity	Element	Required	Single
InformationalQuantity	Element	Optional	Single
OtherDate	Element	Optional	Multiple
ShipToCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportModeCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportVehicleCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportUnitCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportLoadingCharacteristics	Element	Optional	Single
TransportOtherInstructions	Element	Optional	Single
DeliverySchedule	Element	Optional	Multiple
AdditionalText	Element	Optional	Multiple
RFQSummary	Element	Required	Single
TotalNumberOfLineItems	Element	Required	Single
TotalQuantity	Element	Required	Multiple
InformationalQuantity	Element	Optional	Multiple
TotalAmount	Element	Optional	Single
TermsAndDisclaimers	Element	Optional	Multiple

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Graphical Representation of the RFQ



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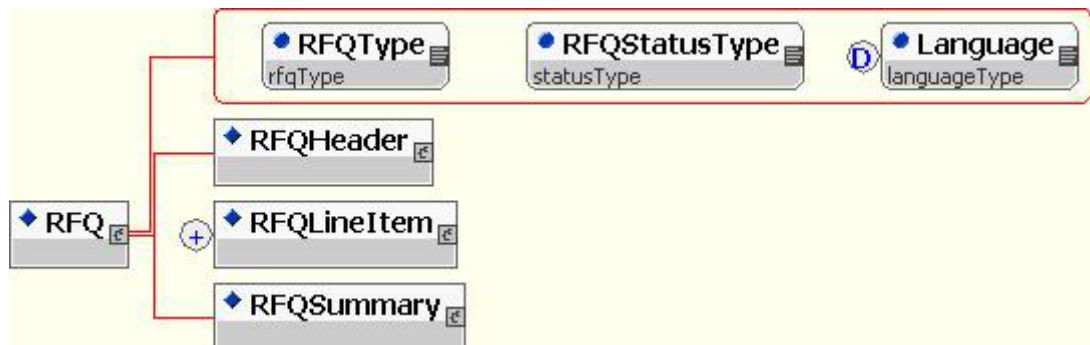
RFQ DTD – Structure and Processing Logic

This section provides a detailed graphical view of the RFQ Schema structure; the RFQ root element, the RFQHeader, the RFQLineItem, and the RFQSummary. Discussions of the subordinates to RFQ can be found in the Glossary document and a review of the data-types can be found in the Design document (available at www.papiNet.org). This section also contains a review of the processing logic that is special to the RFQ message.

The graphical display of the Schema contains occurrence indicators and data type information. These indicators appear to the left of the boxes in the schema graphic and they have the following meanings:

- (Blank) Required, single instance
- (+) Required, multiple instances
- (?) Optional, single instance
- (*) Optional, multiple instances

RFQ Root



The RFQ root has the following attributes:

[RFQType](#), required, indicates the type of RFQ being communicated.

- ✧ StandardRFQ

[RFQStatusType](#), required, this attribute affects the status types used at the document header and line item levels

- ✧ Amended
- ✧ Cancelled
- ✧ Original

[Language](#), optional defaults to “eng”

- ✧ Indicates the language for the content of the message.

The RFQ root contains the following elements:

[RFQHeader](#)

[RFQLineItem](#)

[RFQSummary](#)

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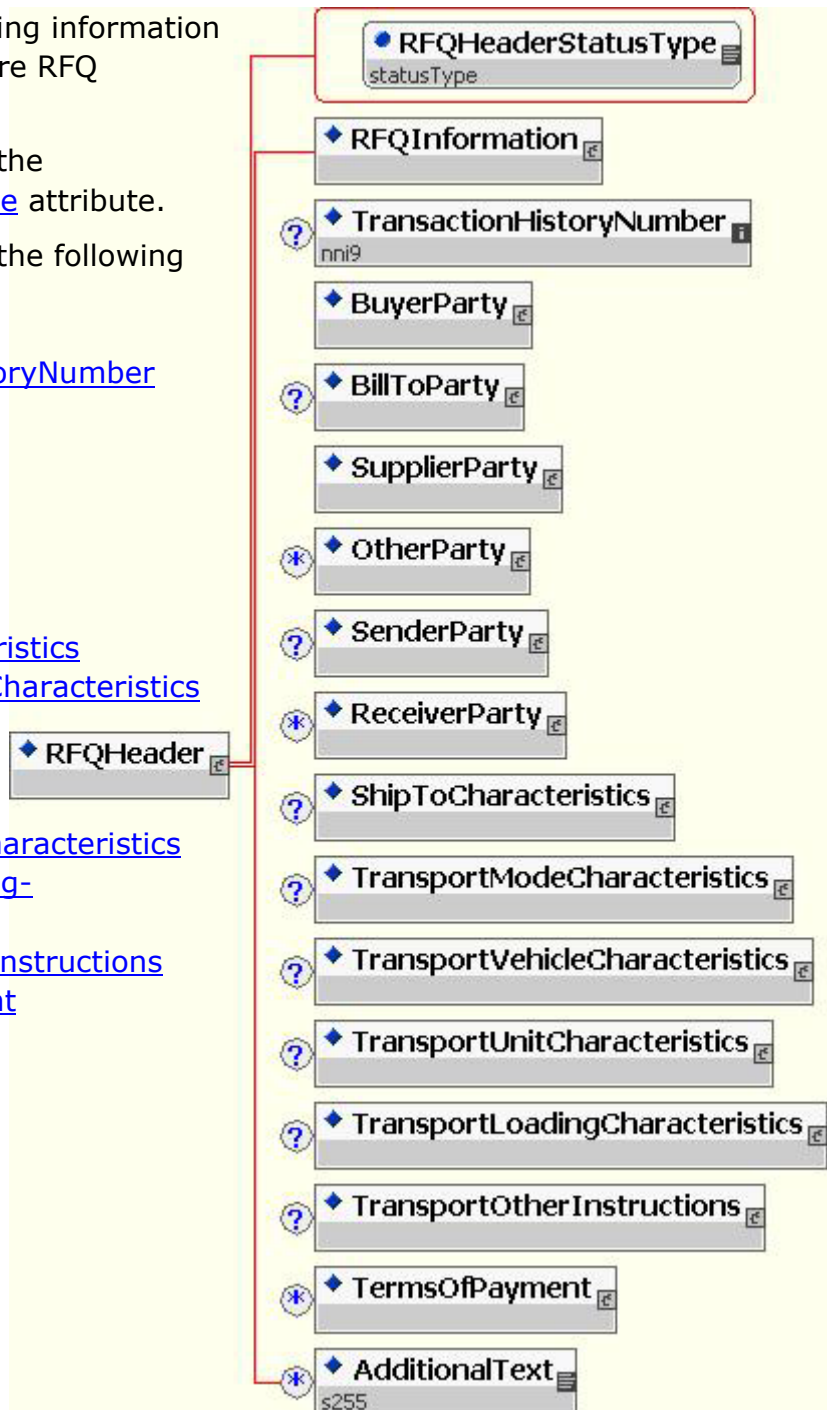
RFQHeader

A group item containing information applicable to the entire RFQ message.

RFQHeader contains the [RFQHeaderStatusType](#) attribute.

RFQHeader contains the following elements:

- [RFQInformation](#)
- [TransactionHistoryNumber](#)
- [BuyerParty](#)
- [BillToParty](#)
- [SupplierParty](#)
- [OtherParty](#)
- [SenderParty](#)
- [ReceiverParty](#)
- [ShipToCharacteristics](#)
- [TransportModeCharacteristics](#)
- [Transport-Vehicle-Characteristics](#)
- [TransportUnitCharacteristics](#)
- [TransportLoading-Characteristics](#)
- [TransportOtherInstructions](#)
- [TermsOfPayment](#)
- [AdditionalText](#)



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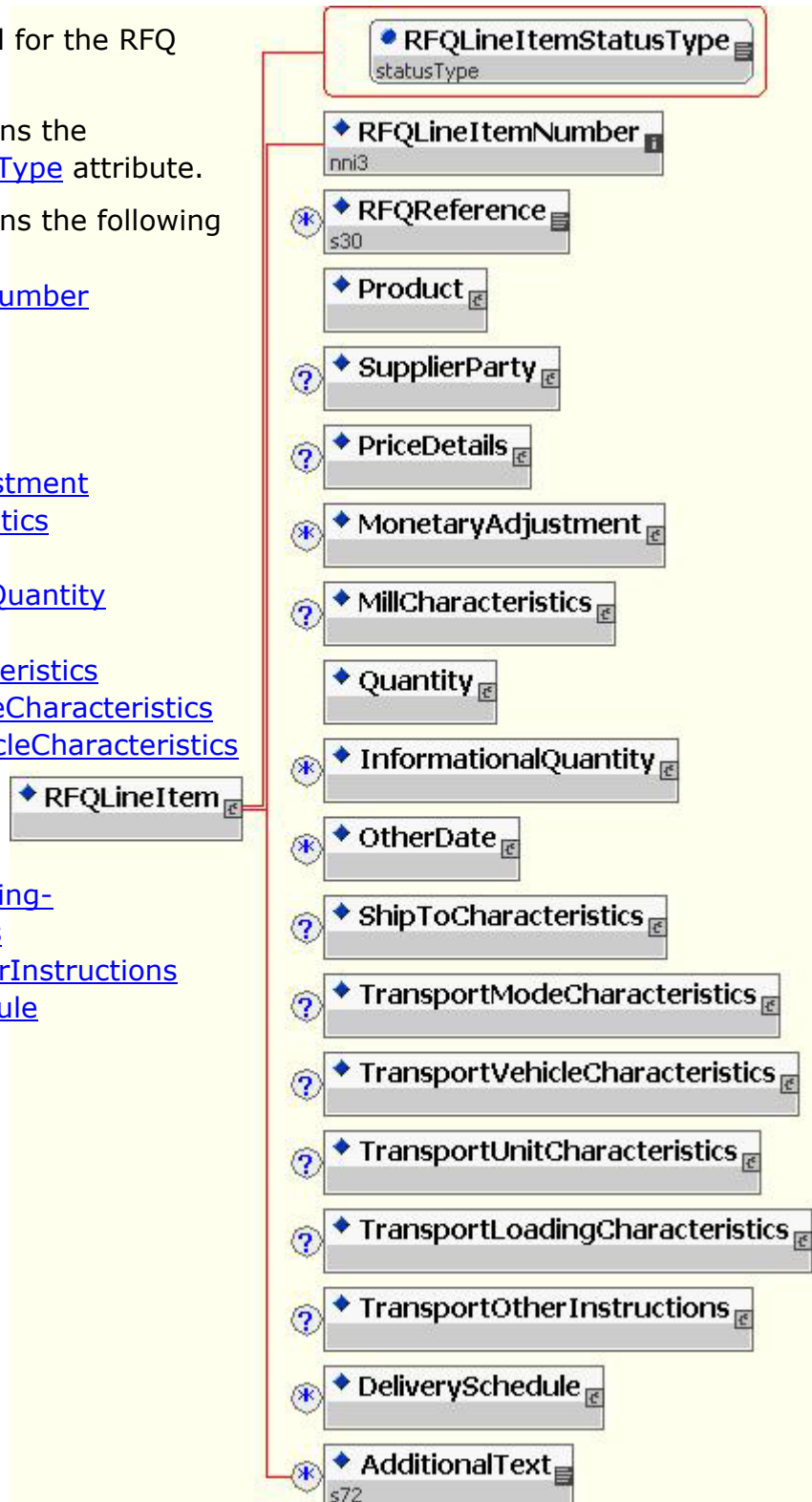
RFQLineItem

The repetitive detail for the RFQ message.

RFQLineItem contains the [RFQLineItemStatusType](#) attribute.

RFQLineItem contains the following elements:

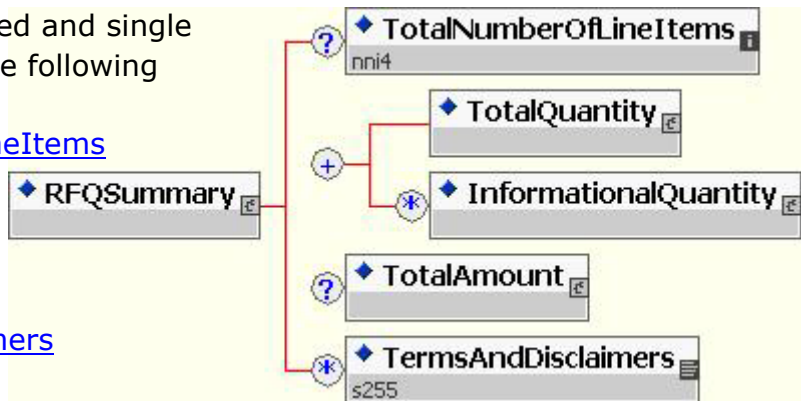
- [RFQLineItemNumber](#)
- [RFQReference](#)
- [Product](#)
- [SupplierParty](#)
- [PriceDetails](#)
- [MonetaryAdjustment](#)
- [MillCharacteristics](#)
- [Quantity](#)
- [InformationalQuantity](#)
- [OtherDate](#)
- [ShipToCharacteristics](#)
- [TransportModeCharacteristics](#)
- [TransportVehicleCharacteristics](#)
- [Transport-UnitCharacteristics](#)
- [TransportLoading-Characteristics](#)
- [TransportOtherInstructions](#)
- [DeliverySchedule](#)
- [AdditionalText](#)



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RFQSummary

- RFQSummary is required and single instance; it contains the following elements:
 - [TotalNumberOfLineItems](#)
 - [TotalQuantity](#)
 - [Informational-Quantity](#)
 - [TotalAmount](#)
 - [TermsAndDisclaimers](#)



Common Definition References - Elements

AdditionalText

A text field that is used to communicate information not previously defined or for special instructions. To be used only for circumstances not covered by specific elements. This element is repeatable and limited to the number of characters that would normally fit across a page.

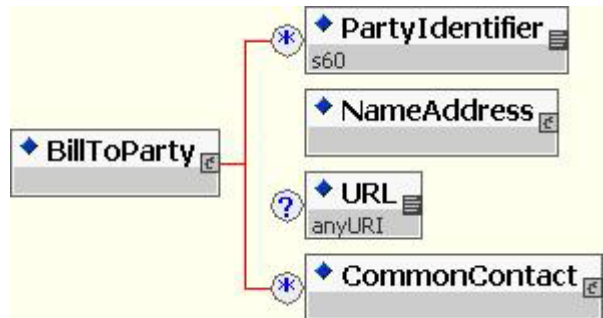


BillToParty

The organisation or legal entity to which the invoice is to be sent. See [Party](#) for structure.

BuyerParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)



Refer to [Party](#) for additional information

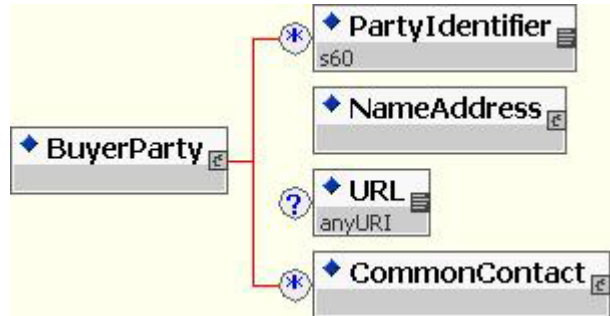
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BuyerParty

The organisation or legal entity authorised to issue the purchase order. See [Party](#) for structure.

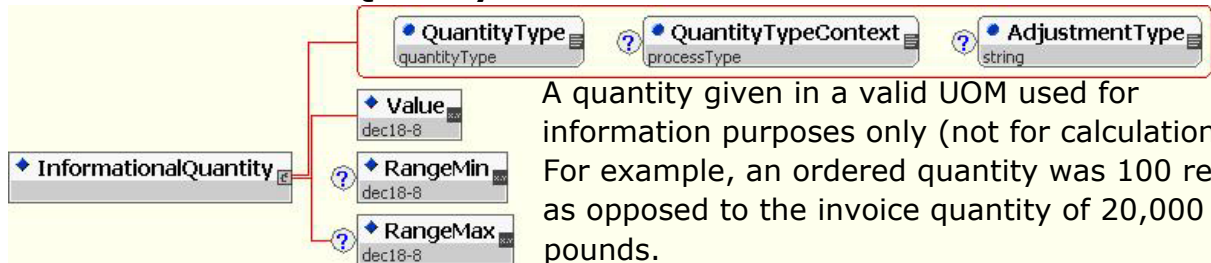
BuyerParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)



Refer to [Party](#) for additional information

InformationalQuantity



A quantity given in a valid UOM used for information purposes only (not for calculation). For example, an ordered quantity was 100 reels as opposed to the invoice quantity of 20,000 pounds.

InformationalQuantity contains the following attributes:

- [QuantityType](#)
- [QuantityTypeContext](#)
- [AdjustmentType](#)

And the following elements:

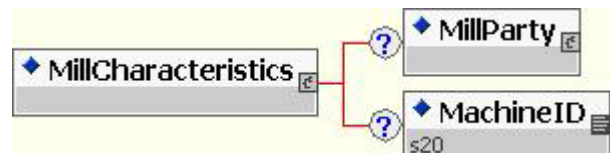
- [Value](#)
- [RangeMin](#)
- [RangeMax](#)

MillCharacteristics

A group item defining the mill location and machine ID of a product.

MillCharacteristics contains the following elements.

- [MillParty](#)
- [MachineID](#)



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MonetaryAdjustment

The element containing the information necessary for the understanding, calculation, and treatment of an adjustment to a currency amount.

MonetaryAdjustment contains an attribute that indicates the type of adjustment being communicated:

- [AdjustmentType](#)

MonetaryAdjustment contains the following elements:



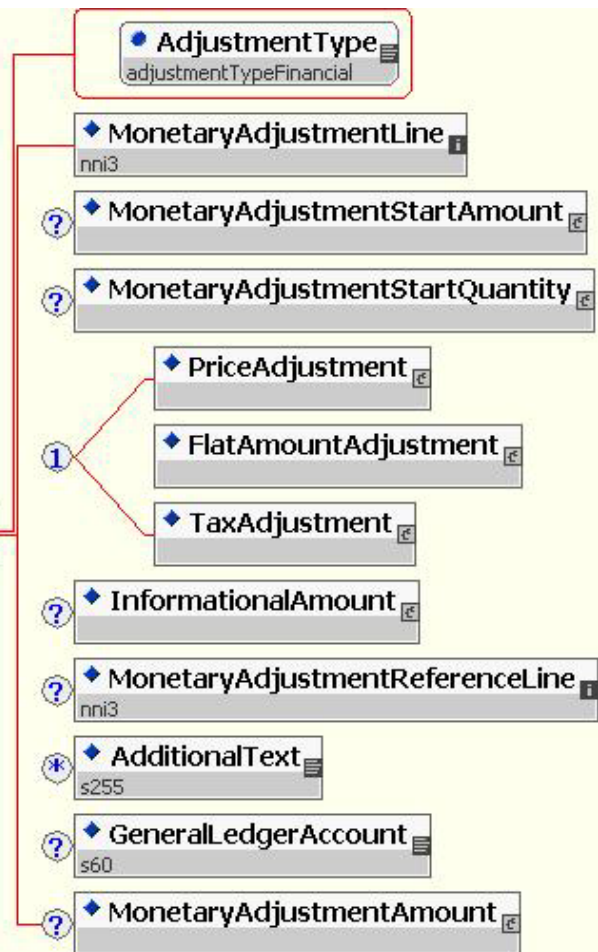
- [MonetaryAdjustmentLine](#)
- [MonetaryAdjustmentStartAmount](#)
- [MonetaryAdjustmentStartQuantity](#)

A choice of one of the following:

- [PriceAdjustment](#)
- [FlatAmountAdjustment](#)
- [TaxAdjustment](#)

And then the following elements:

- [InformationalAmount](#)
- [MonetaryAdjustmentReferenceLine](#)
- [AdditionalText](#)
- [GeneralLedgerAccount](#)
- [MonetaryAdjustmentAmount](#)



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OtherDate

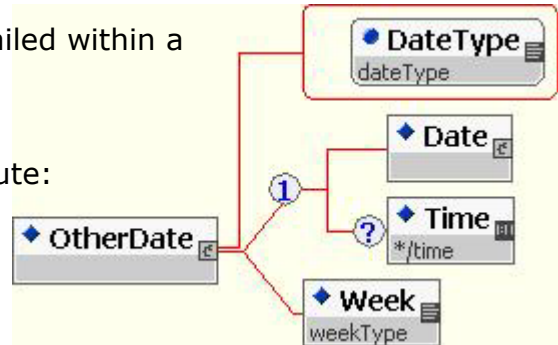
A date that may not be specifically detailed within a message (example: print date at the PurchaseOrderLineItem).

OtherDate contains the following attribute:

- [DateType](#)

OtherDate contains the following elements:

- [Date](#)
- [Time](#)
- [Week](#)

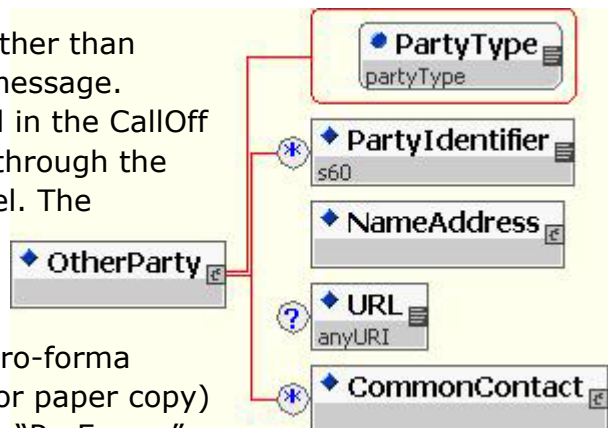


A choice of Date/Time or Week is allowed.

OtherParty

An organisation or business entity other than those specifically detailed within a message.

- CallOff - If a carrier is specified in the CallOff message, this should be done through the CarrierParty on the header level. The PartyType "Carrier" should not be used.
- Invoice - The seller may generate multiple copies of a pro-forma invoice and a copy (electronic or paper copy) sent to the OtherParty that has "ProForma" assigned to the PartyType attribute.



OtherParty contains the [PartyType](#) attribute.

OtherParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)
 - ✧ Refer to [Party](#) for additional information

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PriceDetails

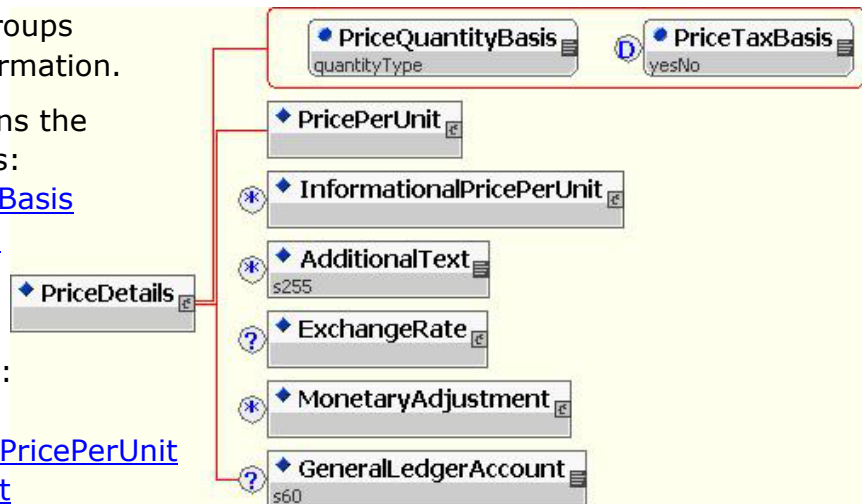
An element that groups together price information.

PriceDetails contains the following attributes:

- [PriceQuantityBasis](#)
- [PriceTaxBasis](#)

PriceDetails contains the following elements:

- [PricePerUnit](#)
- [InformationalPricePerUnit](#)
- [AdditionalText](#)
- [ExchangeRate](#)



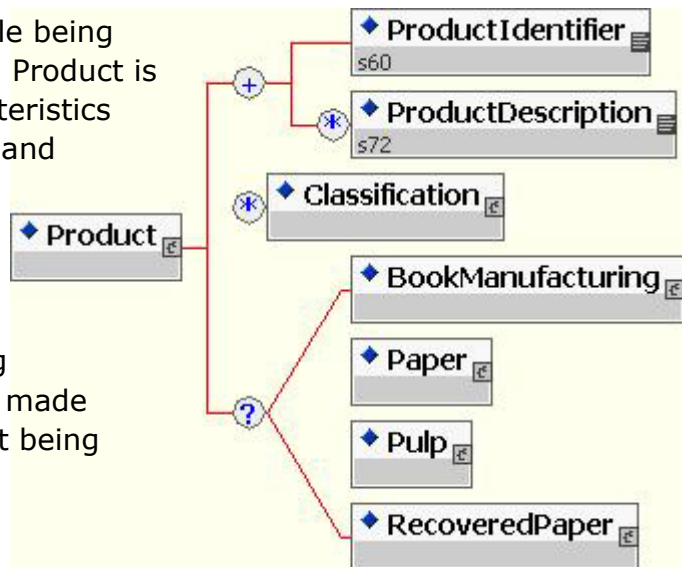
Product

A group item defining the article being ordered and its characteristics. Product is used to specify product characteristics organized by ProductIdentifier and Classification.

- [ProductIdentifier](#)
- [ProductDescription](#)
- [Classification](#)

A choice of one of the following "market-segment" elements is made based upon the type of product being ordered.

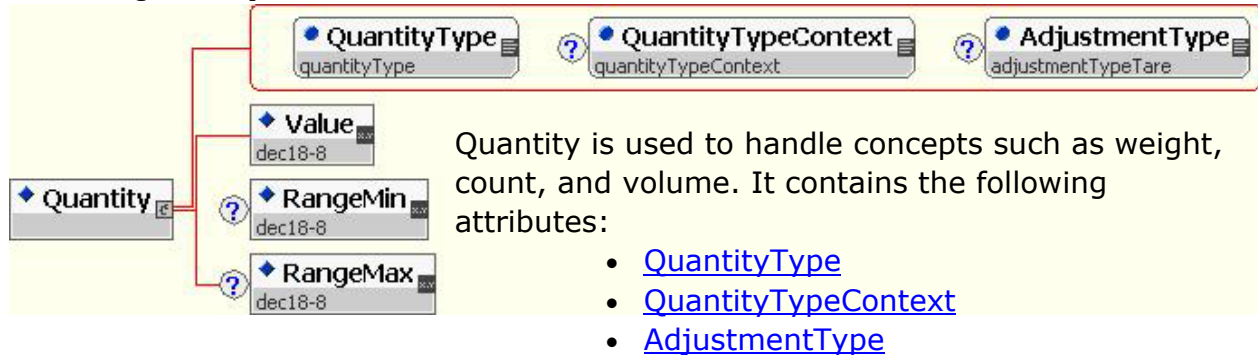
- [BookManufacturing](#)
- [Paper](#)
- [Pulp](#)
- [RecoveredPaper](#)



Pulp and Paper are the only products whose characteristics and conversion features have been implemented in papiNet. Recovered Paper and Book Manufacturing are in process and additional product types are under consideration based upon user input.

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Quantity



Quantity uses the [Measurement](#) group and has the following elements:

- [Value](#)
- [RangeMin](#)
- [RangeMax](#)

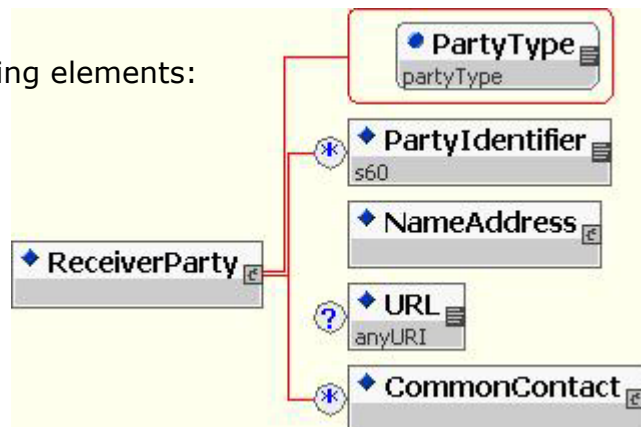
ReceiverParty

The party for whom the information (message) is intended, typed by the attribute [PartyType](#).

ReceiverParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)

Refer to [Party](#) (in the Glossary) for additional information.



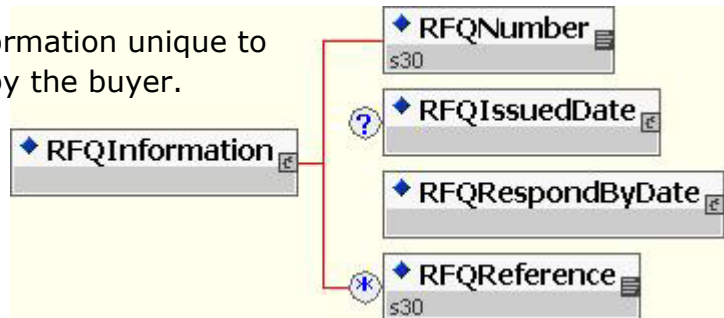
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RFQInformation

A group item containing information unique to this RFQ which is provided by the buyer.

RFQInformation contains the following elements:

- [RFQNumber](#)
- [RFQIssuedDate](#)
- [RFQRespondByDate](#)
- [RFQReference](#)



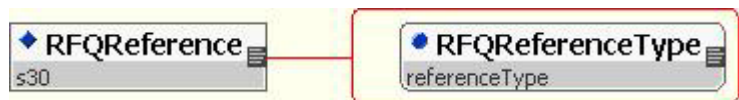
RFQLineItemNumber

A sequential number that uniquely identifies the RFQ line item.



RFQReference

A repeatable element that details the relevant references (such as contract number) pertaining to the RFQ. The RFQReference is defined by [RFQReferenceType](#).



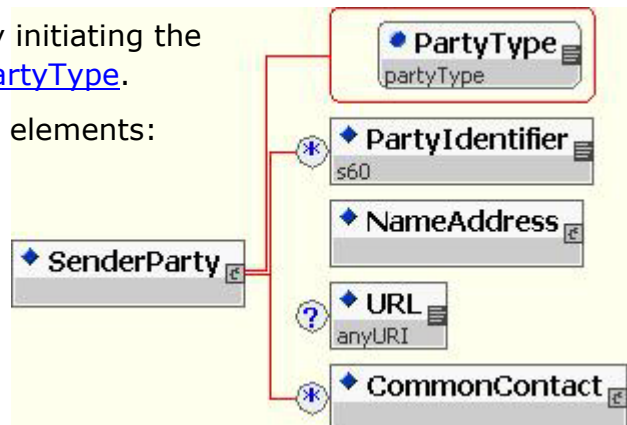
SenderParty

The organisation or business entity initiating the message, typed by the attribute [PartyType](#).

SenderParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)

Refer to [Party](#) (in the Glossary) for additional information.



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ShipToCharacteristics

A group item that provides information important for the Ship-To Party.

ShipToCharacteristics may be referenced at

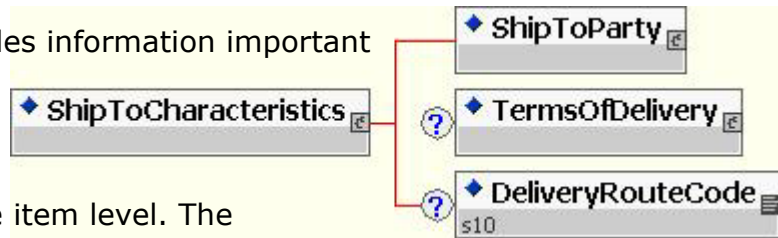
both the header and line item level. The

reference at the header is required and acts as a

default for the value at the line level, unless overridden at the line level.

ShipToCharacteristics contains the following elements:

- [ShipToParty](#)
- [TermsOfDelivery](#)
- [DeliveryRouteCode](#)

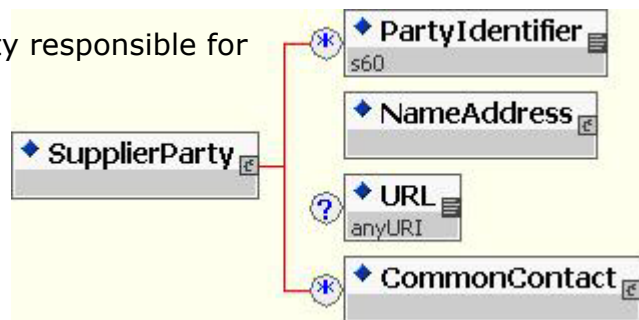


SupplierParty

The organisation or business entity responsible for providing the product.

SupplierParty contains the following elements:

- [PartyIdentifier](#)
- [NameAddress](#)
- [URL](#)
- [CommonContact](#)



Refer to [Party](#) for additional information

TermsAndDisclaimers

A repeatable element that contains legal information with an indication of what the [Language](#) is.



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TermsOfPayment

A group item that contains agreed-to terms defining when, how, and under what conditions the payment of the goods is to be made.

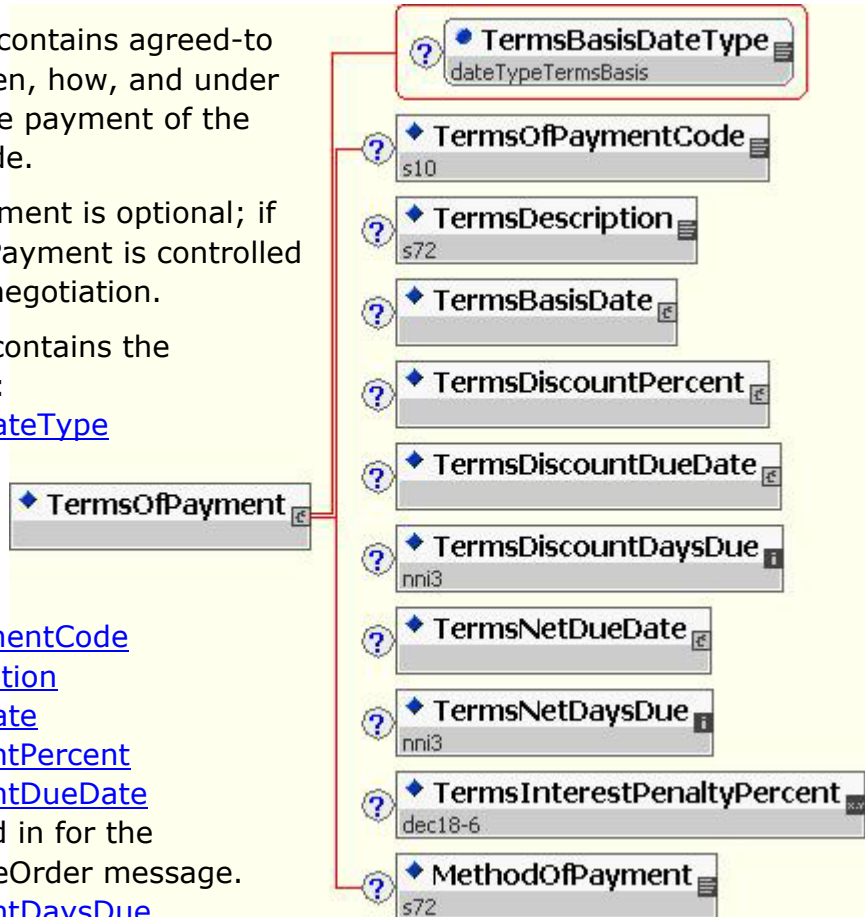
When TermsOfPayment is optional; if omitted, TermsOfPayment is controlled through previous negotiation.

TermsOfPayment contains the following attribute:

- [TermsBasisDateType](#)

TermsOfPayment contains the following elements:

- [TermsOfPaymentCode](#)
- [TermsDescription](#)
- [TermsBasisDate](#)
- [TermsDiscountPercent](#)
- [TermsDiscountDueDate](#)
 - ✧ Not filled in for the PurchaseOrder message.
- [TermsDiscountDaysDue](#)
- [TermsNetDueDate](#)
- [TermsNetDaysDue](#)
 - ✧ Not filled in for the PurchaseOrder message.
- [TermsInterestPenaltyPercent](#)
- [MethodOfPayment](#)



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TotalAmount

A field containing the total amount including tax.

- PurchaseOrder – The total amount, using a valid unit of measure of all the items in the message. Multiple total amounts are allowed so different units of measure or grade sub-totals can be communicated.
- Invoice - TotalAmount is equal to [TotalNetAmount](#) plus [TotalTaxAmount](#). In certain countries this is the amount that is due for payment based upon the terms of payment.



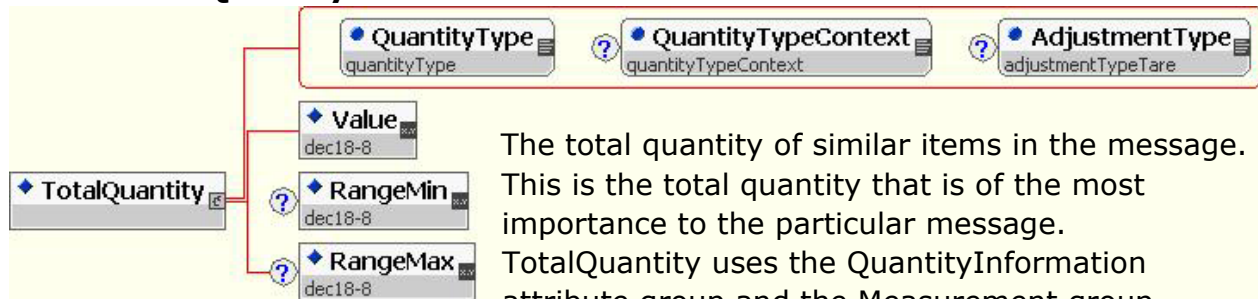
TotalAmount encapsulates the [CurrencyValue](#) element.

TotalNumberOfLineItems

The total number of individual line items in the message.



TotalQuantity



The total quantity of similar items in the message. This is the total quantity that is of the most importance to the particular message. TotalQuantity uses the QuantityInformation attribute group and the Measurement group

(element grouping).

TotalQuantity uses the following attributes:

- [QuantityType](#)
- [QuantityTypeContext](#)
- [AdjustmentType](#)

TotalQuantity uses the following elements:

- [Value](#)
- [RangeMin](#)
- [RangeMax](#)

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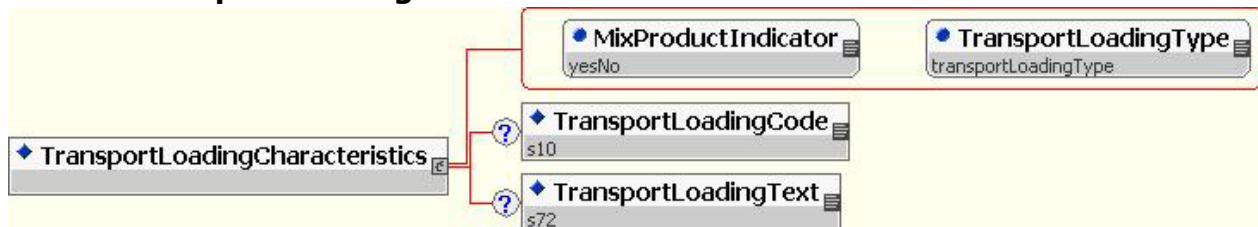
TransactionHistoryNumber

A sequential number that keeps track of the version of any document being sent by the message originator.



OrderConfirmation– Used to associate an OrderConfirmation message with a specific PurchaseOrder message. This is the same number that was sent in the original purchase order.

TransportLoadingCharacteristics



A group item defining how the transported items are to be loaded.

TransportLoadingCharacteristics contains the following attributes

- [MixProductIndicator](#)
- [TransportLoadingType](#)

TransportLoadingCharacteristics contains the following elements:

- [TransportLoadingCode](#)
- [TransportLoadingText](#)

TransportModeCharacteristics

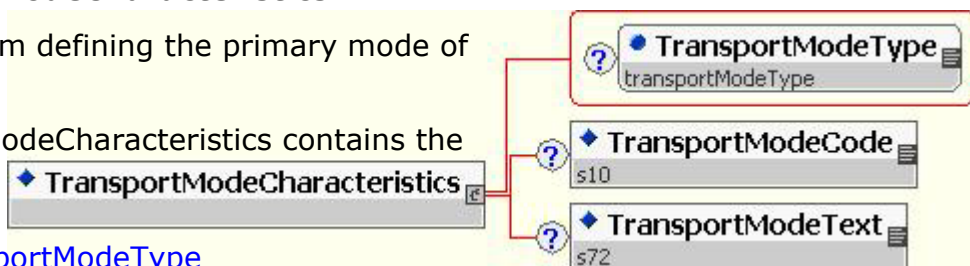
A group item defining the primary mode of transport.

TransportModeCharacteristics contains the following attribute:

- [TransportModeType](#)

TransportModeCharacteristics contains the following elements:

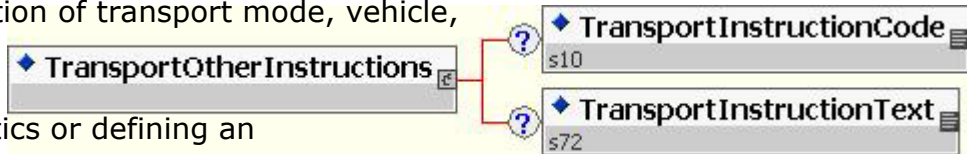
- [TransportModeCode](#)
- [TransportModeText](#)



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TransportOtherInstructions

A group item defining any other instructions for the transport not covered in the description of transport mode, vehicle, unit, and loading characteristics or defining an alternative description for the categories mentioned above.



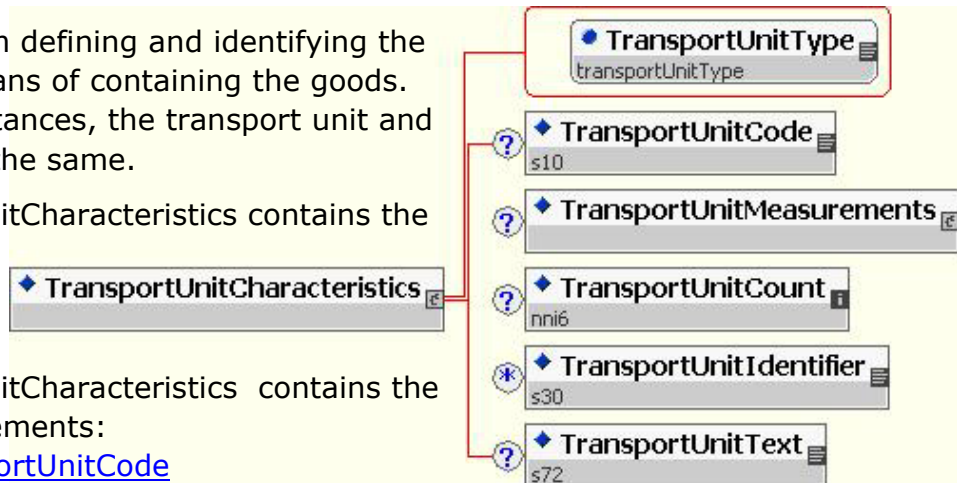
TransportOtherInstructions contains the following attributes:

- [TransportInstructionCode](#)
- [TransportInstructionText](#)

TransportUnitCharacteristics

A group item defining and identifying the primary means of containing the goods. In some instances, the transport unit and vehicle are the same.

TransportUnitCharacteristics contains the [Transport-UnitType](#) attribute.



TransportUnitCharacteristics contains the following elements:

- [TransportUnitCode](#)
- [TransportUnitMeasurements](#)
- [TransportUnitCount](#)
 - ✧ This element is not required for the PurchaseOrder.
- [TransportUnitIdentifier](#)
 - ✧ This element is not required for the PurchaseOrder.
- [TransportUnitText](#)

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TransportVehicleCharacteristics

A group item defining the primary means of transporting the goods, such as a side port vessel. In some instances, the transport unit and vehicle are the same.

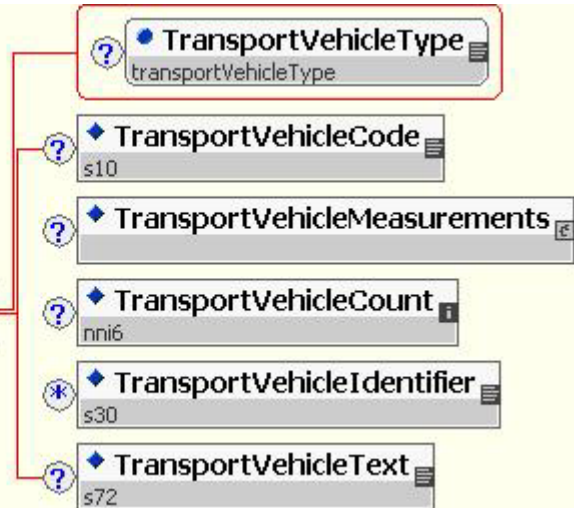
TransportVehicleCharacteristics



contains the [TransportVehicleType](#) attribute.

TransportVehicleCharacteristics contains the following elements:

- [TransportVehicleCode](#)
- [TransportVehicleMeasurements](#)
- [TransportVehicleCount](#)
 - ◇ This element is not required for the PurchaseOrder.
- [TransportVehicleIdentifier](#)
 - ◇ This element is not required for the PurchaseOrder.
- [TransportVehicleText](#)



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Common Definition References – Attributes

Language

XML has embraced 2 and 3 digit language codes through the application of an addendum to the standard. The various references are provided below.

papiNet has set the default value for Language to “eng”. RFC3066 would indicate that it should be set to “en” however, we feel that it is more appropriate to use the content-rich 3-digit codes whenever possible.

Used in:

- Availability
- BusinessAcknowledgement
- CallOff
- Complaint
- ComplaintResponse
- CreditDebitNote
- DeliveryMessage
- DeliveryMessageBook
- EndUses
- GoodsReceipt
- InfoRequest
- InventoryChange
- InventoryStatus
- Invoice
- OrderConfirmation
- OrderStatus
- PackagingDescription
- ProductDescription
- ProductQuality
- PurchaseOrder
- RFQ
- RFQResponse
- ShippingInstructions
- SenderProductAttributesDescription
- TermsAndDisclaimers
- Usage

Choices:

- <http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/>
This is the official site of the ISO 639-2 Registration Authority.
- <http://www.w3.org/International/O-HTML-tags.html>
Provides an explanation of the errata updating XML.
- <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3066.txt>
is the key document that is referenced in the above errata.

RFQHeaderStatusType

Defines the status of the RFQ header

Used in:

- RFQHeader

Choices:

RFQHeaderStatusType uses a restricted set of the [statusType](#) data type.

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- [Accepted](#)
- [Amended](#)
- [Cancelled](#)
- [New](#)
- [NoAction](#)

RFQLineItemStatusType

Defines the status of the RFQ line item

Used in:

- RFQLineItem

Choices:

RFQLineItemStatusType uses a restricted set of the [statusType](#) data type.

- [Accepted](#)
- [Amended](#)
- [Cancelled](#)
- [New](#)
- [NoAction](#)

RFQStatusType

This attribute acts as a flag indicating what processing may be required.

Used in:

- RFQ

Choices:

RFQStatusType uses a restricted set of the [statusType](#) data type.

- [Amended](#)
- [Cancelled](#)
- [Original](#)

RFQType

Defines the type of RFQ issued.

Used in:

- RFQ

Choices:

- **StandardRFQ** – The only type of RFQ.

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statusType

Acts as a flag indicating what processing may be required.

- **Accepted** - Either the seller or the buyer accepts the header information.
- **Amended** - Either the seller or the buyer has changed the header information.
- **Cancelled**- The buyer has cancelled a line item that was sent in a previous message. Lines that have been cancelled are not included in Totals on the Summary levels of the message.
- **Counterproposal** - The sender is presenting a different proposal.
- **New** - This is the first time the message has been sent.
- **NoAction** - This call-off header has not been amended and thereby requires no action.
- **Original** - The message information is the first version of that information.
- **Pending** - The seller will update the call-off line item at a later time.
- **Rejected** - The header information is rejected.
- **Replaced** - The entire message referred to has been replaced and the receiver should revalidate the information in their system based upon the entire message contents received.

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RFQ Business Scenarios

Business Scenario List

<u>Scenario A</u>	Buyer makes an RFQ and issues an original single-line RFQ that is New to the Supplier.
<u>Scenario B</u>	Buyer withdraws RFQ and therefore Cancelled a single-line RFQ.
<u>Scenario C</u>	Buyer would like to make changes to a RFQ and cancels the original RFQ and send a new original RFQ with the amended information.

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Scenario A

Message	RFQ
Type	StandardRFQ
Business Scenario	<p>Buyer issues a single-line RFQ that is accepted by the Supplier.</p> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant Buyer as : BuyerParty participant Supplier as : SupplierParty Buyer->>Supplier: Receive RFQ() Supplier-->>Buyer: BusinessAcknowledgement Buyer->>Supplier: Receive RFQResponse() Supplier-->>Buyer: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre>
Outcome	An original RFQ is recorded into the Buyer's system and received into the Supplier's system.
Initiator	Buyer
Receiver	Supplier
Trigger	None
Step 1	<p>Buyer record an original RFQ into their system then sends it to the Supplier. At a minimum, all required elements and corresponding attributes are recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFQNumber • BuyerParty/Name • SupplierParty/Name • ShipToParty name element • RFQLineItemNumber element • ProductIdentifier element • BasisWeight MeasurementValue element • Quantity MeasurementValue element • TotalNumberOfLineItems element • Price element • Delivery element
	<p>Statuses sent within the message:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFQStatusType = "Original" • RFQHeaderStatusType = "New" • RFQLineItemStatusType = "New"

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Scenario B

Message	RFQ
Type	StandardRFQ
Business Scenario	<p>Buyer cancels an existing single-line RFQ.</p> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant Buyer as : BuyerParty participant Supplier as : SupplierParty Buyer->>Supplier: Receive Cancelled RFQ() Supplier-->>Buyer: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre>
Outcome	The RFQ is cancelled in the Buyer and Supplier's system.
Initiator	Buyer
Receiver	Supplier
Preconditions	Buyer must have sent an Original RFQ to Supplier.
Trigger	None
Step 1	Buyer resends the complete RFQ to the Supplier with all statuses equal to "Cancelled".
	<p>Statuses sent within the message:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFQStatusType = "Cancelled" • RFQHeaderStatusType = "Cancelled" • RFQLineItemStatusType = "Cancelled"

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Scenario C

Message	RFQ
Type	StandardRFQ
Business Scenario	<p>Buyer wants to amend an RFQ and to do it he cancels the original RFQ and sends a new original RFQ.</p> <pre> sequenceDiagram participant Buyer as : BuyerParty participant Supplier as : SupplierParty Buyer->>Supplier: Receive Cancelled RFQ() Supplier-->Buyer: BusinessAcknowledgement Buyer->>Supplier: Receive RFQ() Supplier-->Buyer: BusinessAcknowledgement Buyer->>Supplier: Receive RFQResponse() Supplier-->Buyer: BusinessAcknowledgement </pre>
Outcome	The original RFQ is cancelled in the supplier's system and a new RFQ is created in the Buyer's and Supplier's system.
Initiator	Buyer
Receiver	Supplier
Preconditions	No preconditions.
Trigger	None
Step 1	<p>Buyer cancels the original RFQ information from their system.</p> <p>Statuses sent within the message:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFQStatusType = "Cancel" • RFQHeaderStatusType = "Cancel" • RFQLineItemStatusType = "Cancel"
Step 2	<p>Buyer records the new original RFQ information into their system.</p> <p>Statuses sent within the message:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFQStatusType = "Original" • RFQHeaderStatusType = "New" • RFQLineItemStatusType = "New"

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