



**papiNet**

**BusinessAcceptance**

**papiNet Standard - Version 2.31**

**Documentation**

**Global Standard for the Paper and Forest  
Products Supply Chain**

**Build V2R31\_20120413**

**Date 2012-04-13**

**Production Release**

# **BusinessAcceptance**

## **papiNet Standard - Version 2.31**

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# BusinessAcceptance

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### BusinessAcceptance Documentation

#### BusinessAcceptance e-Document Overview

The receiver of a document uses the BusinessAcceptance to confirm to the sender that the document is accepted or rejected. The BusinessAcceptance can be used as a confirmation of acceptance when there is not a papiNet-designed confirmation e-Document available. Although the BusinessAcceptance is optional between two trading partners, its use is strongly recommended when it is important to get a business acceptance, e.g. if a Delivery Instruction will be executed or not.

When the BusinessAcceptance is used, the sender of the original document should have in place a resolution process. This process should monitor confirmations received via the BusinessAcceptance; routing them to the correct organisation for resolution. The resolution process is typically based on a manual process when the referenced business document is rejected. The monitoring process should also check for unconfirmed documents.

#### BusinessAcceptance Scope

The BusinessAcceptance includes:

- BusinessAcceptanceNumber
- BusinessAcceptanceDate
- Information on the Document, that is accepted or rejected, including DocumentName, DocumentType, DocumentNumber, DocumentDate and TransactionHistoryNumber
- SenderParty
- ReceiverParty
- BusinessAcceptanceParty including contact information
- AdditionalText

#### BusinessAcceptance Business Rules

##### General BusinessAcceptance Business Rules

Identifier	Business Rule
BACPT_001	A BusinessAcceptance confirms the acceptance or the rejection of a business document.
BACPT_002	DocumentName and DocumentNumber define a unique document for the ReceiverParty.
BACPT_003	TransactionHistoryNumber defines the version of the document that is accepted or rejected. DocumentDate defines the version of the document, if TransactionHistoryNumber isn't used.
BACPT_004	The PartyIdentifier of the BusinessAcceptanceParty, SenderParty and ReceiverParty should be globally unique party identifiers, e.g.

# BusinessAcceptance

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	papiNetGlobalPartyIdentifier, DunsNumber.
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### Processing BusinessAcceptance

BusinessAcceptance cannot be amended nor cancelled. It can be sent with one of two values for the BusinessAcceptanceStatus attribute:

- Accepted  
Content of the business document is accepted. The receiver has got a Confirmation of Acceptance for an earlier sent business document.
- Rejected  
Content of the business document is rejected. The receiver of a BusinessAcceptance should have in place a resolution process. The resolution process is typically based on manual actions when the content of a business document is rejected

### Understanding the Diagrams and Content

This section provides a graphical view of the schema structures, a discussion of the item's children. You can find additional information about papiNet and the standard at [www.papiNet.org](http://www.papiNet.org).

The graphics contain content model indicators, cardinality indicators, and data type information.

Associated with each graphic are the definitions for the parent item and any associated child items. All attributes are listed first, followed by the elements.

The following information should help you interpret and understand this standard. Please note the following:

- Content Model and Cardinality operate together to determine if the element or attribute are required in the instance document.
- The same attribute can never appear multiple times in the same element so, you will never see a multiple cardinality indicator.

#### Content model indicators:

There are three possible types of content: "sequence", "choice", and "all". The papiNet standard currently does not use the "all" construct.

- (sequence)  
The sequence of the items to the right of the graphic (or below the text) is required.
- (choice)  
A choice of the items to the right of the graphic (or below the text) is permitted.
- (all)  
All the items to the right of the graphic are required.

#### Cardinality indicators:

- Dotted line around element or attribute.  
A single instance of the item can optionally exist.
- Dotted line around item with range indicated below.  
Multiple instances of the item can optionally exist.
- Solid line around item.

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A single instance of the item must exist.

- Solid line around item with range indicated below

At least one instance must exist; multiple instances can optionally exist.

#### **Datatype indication:**

When a data type is assigned to an element (either a simple type or complex type) the name of the data type is presented beneath the item name in the graphic.

- In some cases additional information about the data type is presented (the default value).

Elements can either have content that is textual/numeric in nature or content that is made up of additional elements and/or attributes.

- When the content is textual/numeric in nature “three straight horizontal lines” will appear in the upper left-hand corner of the graphic. Pay attention to these elements because they are where you will be entering your information.
- When the content is made up of additional elements and/or attributes a “gray-box” will appear on the right-hand side of the graphic.
- If the graphic shows both the horizontal lines and the gray-box then, in the papiNet standard, the content below the element are attributes.

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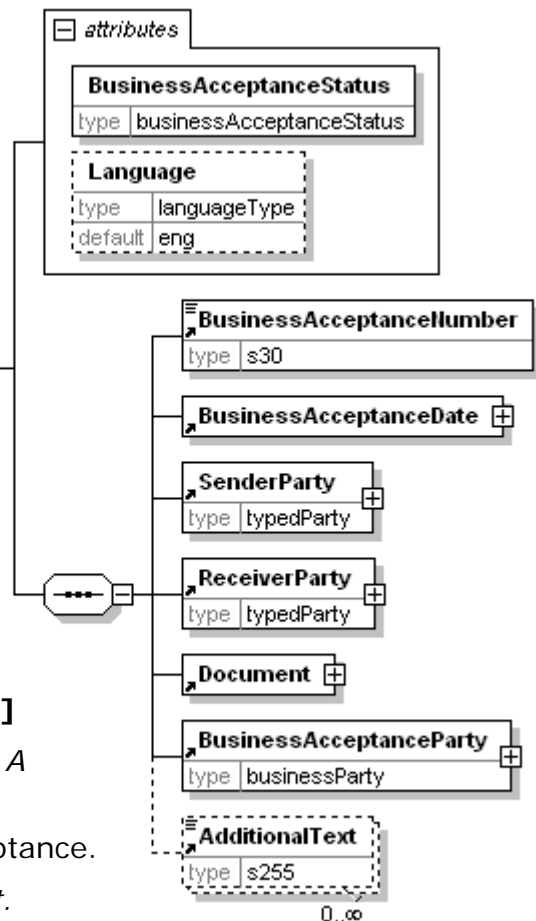
### BusinessAcceptance Root Element

#### BusinessAcceptance

The BusinessAcceptance element is the root element for the BusinessAcceptance e-Document.

The receiver of a document uses the BusinessAcceptance to confirm to the sender that the document is accepted or rejected. The BusinessAcceptance can be used as a confirmation of acceptance when there is not a papiNet-designed confirmation e-Document available. Although the BusinessAcceptance is optional between two trading partners, its use is strongly recommended when it is important to get a business acceptance.

**BusinessAcceptance**



#### BusinessAcceptanceStatus [attribute]

*BusinessAcceptanceStatus is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

Identifies the status of the BusinessAcceptance.

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

#### Accepted

Content of the business document is accepted. The receiver has got a Confirmation of Acceptance for an earlier sent business document

#### Rejected

Content of the business document is rejected. The receiver of a BusinessAcceptance should have in place a resolution process. The resolution process is typically based on manual actions when the content is rejected.

#### Language [attribute]

*Language is optional. A single instance might exist.*

XML has embraced 2 and 3 digit language codes through the application of an addendum to the standard.

Information on the content of this attribute is available at

<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.

#### (sequence)

# BusinessAcceptance

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*The contents of (sequence) are mandatory. A single instance is required.*

### **BusinessAcceptanceNumber**

*BusinessAcceptanceNumber is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

The unique identifier for the BusinessAcceptance.

### **BusinessAcceptanceDate**

*BusinessAcceptanceDate is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

The Date and Time when the BusinessAcceptance was issued.

### **SenderParty**

*SenderParty is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

The business entity issuing the business document, the source of the document.

- This is the same entity as the "From" party in the ebXML message service envelope. The entity responsible for the content. If the sender party has outsourced the transmission function to a third party the sender party is the original party not the party performing the transmission service.

### **ReceiverParty**

*ReceiverParty is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

The business entity for whom the business document is intended, the destination of the document.

- This is the same entity as the "To" party in the ebXML message service envelop. The entity interested in the content. If the receiver party has outsourced the e-Document receipt function to a third party the receiver party is the intended party not the party performing the receiving process.

### **Document**

*Document is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

A group item containing information applicable to the original document.

### **BusinessAcceptanceParty**

*BusinessAcceptanceParty is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

The organisation or legal entity authorised to accept or reject business document.

### **AdditionalText**

*AdditionalText is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

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.



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### Primary Elements

#### BusinessAcceptanceNumber

The unique identifier for the BusinessAcceptance.

BusinessAcceptanceNumber	
type	s30

#### BusinessAcceptanceDate

The Date and Time when the BusinessAcceptance was issued.

(sequence)

BusinessAcceptanceDate

sequence

Date	
type	dateBasis
Time	
type	System.Xml.Schema.Datatype_time

*The contents of (sequence) are mandatory. A single instance is required.*

##### Date

*Date is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

A group element that contains the specification of Year, Month, and Day.

##### Time

*Time is optional. A single instance might exist.*

Times are treated in a standard XML fashion with a special case used to indicate a generalized "local" time. The standard XML approach to time is hh:mm:ss, hh:mm:ssZ, or hh:mm:ss±hh:mm.

- hh:mm:ss±hh:mm is used to represent a time with a time zone. The time zone is communicated as the number of hours offset from the Universal Time Coordinate (UTC), a.k.a. Greenwich Mean Time.
- hh:mm:ssZ indicates the time at Zulu (another name for UTC). Based on the convention described in the next bullet it will be important for users within UTC to use "Z" when communicating a time in their time zone to other users.
- hh:mm:ss or hh:mm indicates in the XML standard the time at UTC however, within papiNet it is used to represent the applicable local time. Caution should be used when processing times of this nature as the papiNet approach may be in discord with other users of XML.

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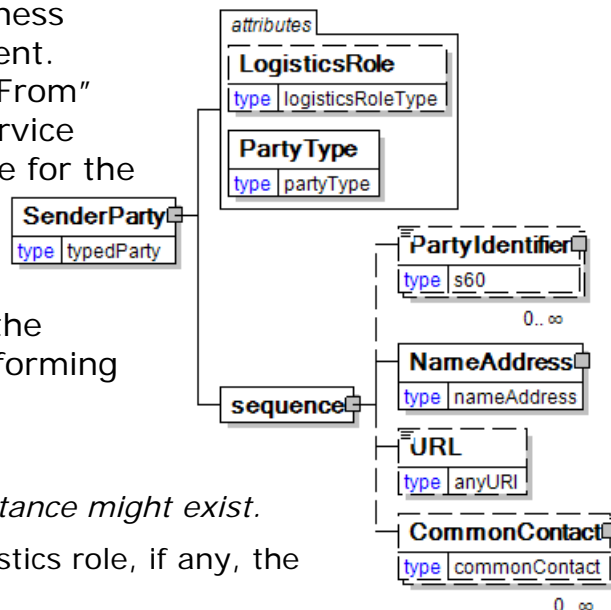
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### SenderParty

The business entity issuing the business document, the source of the document.

- This is the same entity as the "From" party in the ebXML message service envelope. The entity responsible for the content. If the sender party has out sourced the transmission function to a third party the sender party is the original party not the party performing the transmission service.



#### LogisticsRole [attribute]

*LogisticsRole is optional. A single instance might exist.*

Communicates the nature of the logistics role, if any, the party plays in the transaction.

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

##### Consignee

The party to whom the goods are turned over to.

##### Consignor

The party who is responsible for the goods prior to the shipping process.

##### LogisticsProvider

The party who, by contract with the consignor, takes care of the requested logistics service (transport or others).

#### PartyType [attribute]

*PartyType is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

Identifies the business role associated with the particular party

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

##### Auditor

A third party that is authorized for making audits and checkings.

##### Bank

The banking representative.

##### BillTo

The address where the invoice is to be sent. (Not to be used for logistics BillTo, see LogisticsBillTo.)

##### BorderCrossing

A geographic location separating two countries authorised to validate customs documentation.

##### Broker

The organisation acting as a broker for the buyer or supplier.

##### Buyer

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The legal entity to which the product is sold. Also commonly referred to as the sold-to party or customer. If no OtherParty is defined as the "Payer", the "Buyer" is the "Payer". (Not to be used for logistics buyer, see LogisticsBuyer.)

### **BuyerAgent**

The entity acting for the buyer in the transaction. (Not to be used for logistics BuyerAgent, see LogisticsBuyerAgent.)

### **Carrier**

The organisation or business entity that transports goods.

### **CarrierAssignmentResponsible**

The organisation to which the carrier has assigned some task.

### **ComponentVendor**

Vendor producing supplied components.

### **Consignee**

To be deprecated in version 3.0 (no date determined). Use LogisticsRole attribute to communicate this information.

### **Consignor**

To be deprecated in version 3.0 (no date determined). Use LogisticsRole attribute to communicate this information.

### **Consuming**

The eventual consumer of the material

### **Converter**

The organisation responsible for changing one form of paper into another form, providing specialised functions not available to the supplier.

### **CreditDepartment**

The party responsible for credit authorization.

### **CrossDock**

A third party involved in the transport of goods.

### **CustomerFacility**

The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a buyer facility, usually a print site, or a warehouse owned by the buyer.

### **CustomerStock**

A "virtual" location that indicates that the material is owned by the customer.

### **Customs**

Any customs agency.

### **CustomsForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the transfer of goods through customs.

### **DomesticForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the transfer of goods.

### **EndUser**

EndUser is the party using, consuming, or converting the product. For example, a printer using paper reels to print a job for a publisher (printer is the end user). The

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final ShipTo destination for a product is normally to the EndUser facilities.

#### **ExportForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the export process.

#### **ForestForwarder**

The party responsible for transporting forest wood products from logging areas to roadside landings.

#### **ForestHarvester**

The party responsible for harvesting of forest wood products at logging areas.

#### **Forwarder**

The party responsible for shipping arrangements.

#### **FreightPayer**

The party responsible for paying freight.

#### **Insurer**

The party providing insurance coverage for the goods.

#### **Landowner**

The party who owns the land upon which the product was produced.

#### **LoadingOperator**

A party that is carrying out loading of transport units.

#### **LoggingArea**

A geographic location in the forest where logging takes place.

#### **LogisticsBillTo**

The address where the logistics invoice is to be sent.

#### **LogisticsBuyer**

The buyer of logistics services. The legal entity to which the service is sold. Also commonly referred to as the sold-to party or customer. If no OtherParty is defined as the "LogisticsPayer", the "LogisticsBuyer" is the payer.

#### **LogisticsBuyerAgent**

The entity acting for the logistics buyer in the transaction.

#### **LogisticsSeller**

The seller of logistics services. LogisticsSupplier is the seller of the service, if logistics seller is not specified as OtherParty = LogisticsSeller

#### **LogisticsSupplier**

The party responsible for providing the service. LogisticsSupplier is also the seller of the service, if logistics seller is not specified as OtherParty = LogisticsSeller

#### **LogisticsPayee**

The party handling and receiving logistics payments on behalf of another party.

#### **LogisticsPayer**

The party handling and sending logistics payments of behalf of another party.

#### **MainCarrier**

The primary carrier involved in the movement of goods.

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### **Measurer**

The party that's carrying out the measurement of the products quantity and/or quality. The party is doing this for example on behalf of both the buyer and seller and the result can be used as basis for invoicing.

### **Merchant**

A third party buying and reselling products.

### **Mill**

A production facility.

### **NotifyParty**

A party that needs to be notified of the status of the transaction.

### **OnBehalfOf**

The activity in question is being made on behalf of this party.

### **OrderParty**

The organisation or business entity placing the order if different from the buyer party.

### **OriginalSupplier**

The first supplier in a supply chain. OriginalSupplier is only intended to identify the business party, not the origin of the product.

### **Payee**

The party handling and receiving payments on behalf of another party. (Not to be used for logistics payee, see LogisticsPayee.)

### **Payer**

The party handling and sending payments of behalf of another party. (Not to be used for logistics payer, see LogisticsPayer.)

### **PlaceFinalDestination**

The final destination of the goods.

### **PlaceOfAccept**

The location where acceptance of the goods is to take place.

### **PlaceOfDespatch**

The location where despatch took place.

### **PlaceOfDischarge**

The location where the goods were unloaded.

### **PlaceOfLoading**

The location where loading is to or took place.

### **PlaceOfMeasuring**

The location where the products are measured.

### **PlaceOfReloading**

A location where the goods were transferred from one transport type to another.

### **Port**

The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route. It is a maritime location.

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### **PreCarrier**

The party responsible for activities prior to carrier accepting the goods (but after shipping has taken place).

### **PrinterFacility**

The location of the printer who will be using the product.

### **ProFormalInvoice**

The organisation or business entity to which the pro-forma invoice will be sent.

### **Producer**

The manufacturer of the goods.

### **RemitTo**

The organisation or business entity to which payment will be made.

### **Requestor**

The originator of the original purchase order requisition (for example, a printing plant ordering through a central purchasing organisation).

### **RoadKeeper**

The party who is responsible for the maintenance of the road.

### **RoadOwner**

The party who is the legal owner of the road.

### **SalesAgent**

The organisation or person responsible for product sales acting on behalf of the seller.

### **SalesOffice**

The functional unit in an organisation or business entity that is responsible for product sales.

### **Seller**

The seller of the product. SupplierParty is the seller of the product, if Seller is not specified as OtherParty = Seller. (Not to be used for logistics seller, see LogisticsSeller.)

### **ShipFromLocation**

The location the goods were shipped from.

### **ShipOwner**

The owner of the vessel used to ship the goods.

### **ShipTo**

The address the material should be shipped to.

### **SubCarrier**

A sub carrier of another the shipping company.

### **Supplier**

The organisation or business entity responsible for providing the product. SupplierParty is also the seller of the product, if Seller is not specified as OtherParty = Seller. (Not to be used for logistics supplier, see LogisticsSupplier.)

### **Terminal**

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The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route. It can be a sea, road or rail terminal.

### **TerminalOperator**

The party providing facilities such as loading, unloading, or warehousing.

### **UnloadingOperator**

A party that is carrying out unloading of transport units.

### **Warehouse**

A storage location. It can be the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route.

### **WillAdvise**

Indicates that party will be identified at a later time

### **Other**

Any other organisation or business entity that may get involved in the transaction and that is not covered by the list.

### **(sequence)**

*The contents of (sequence) are mandatory. A single instance is required.*

### **PartyIdentifier**

*PartyIdentifier is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

A unique identifier of a specific party. This element contains an attribute `PartyIdentifierType` that indicates the type of party.

### **NameAddress**

*NameAddress is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

A group item containing name and address of an organisation or business entity.

### **URL**

*URL is optional. A single instance might exist.*

Universal Resource Locator. While typically a web address you could use this field to hold an email address.

### **CommonContact**

*CommonContact is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

Identifies a specific individual associated with the party.

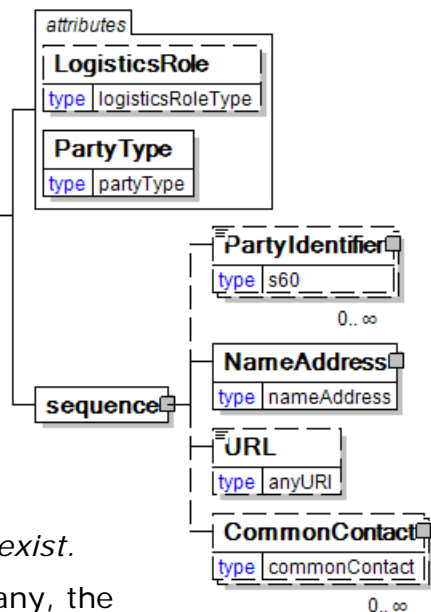
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### ReceiverParty

The business entity for whom the business document is intended, the destination of the document.

- This is the same entity as the "To" party in the ebXML message service envelope. The entity interested in the content. If the receiver party has outsourced the message receipt function to a third party the receiver party is the intended party not the party performing the receiving process.



### LogisticsRole [attribute]

*LogisticsRole is optional. A single instance might exist.*

Communicates the nature of the logistics role, if any, the party plays in the transaction.

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

#### Consignee

The party to whom the goods are turned over to.

#### Consignor

The party who is responsible for the goods prior to the shipping process.

#### LogisticsProvider

The party who, by contract with the consignor, takes care of the requested logistics service (transport or others).

### PartyType [attribute]

*PartyType is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

Identifies the business role associated with the particular party

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

#### Auditor

A third party that is authorized for making audits and checkings.

#### Bank

The banking representative.

#### BillTo

The address where the invoice is to be sent. (Not to be used for logistics BillTo, see LogisticsBillTo.)

#### BorderCrossing

A geographic location separating two countries authorised to validate customs documentation.

#### Broker

The organisation acting as a broker for the buyer or supplier.



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### **Buyer**

The legal entity to which the product is sold. Also commonly referred to as the sold-to party or customer. If no OtherParty is defined as the "Payer", the "Buyer" is the "Payer". (Not to be used for logistics buyer, see LogisticsBuyer.)

### **BuyerAgent**

The entity acting for the buyer in the transaction. (Not to be used for logistics BuyerAgent, see LogisticsBuyerAgent.)

### **Carrier**

The organisation or business entity that transports goods.

### **CarrierAssignmentResponsible**

The organisation to which the carrier has assigned some task.

### **ComponentVendor**

Vendor producing supplied components.

### **Consignee**

To be deprecated in version 3.0 (no date determined). Use LogisticsRole attribute to communicate this information.

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### **Consuming**

The eventual consumer of the material

### **Converter**

The organisation responsible for changing one form of paper into another form, providing specialised functions not available to the supplier.

### **CreditDepartment**

The party responsible for credit authorization.

### **CrossDock**

A third party involved in the transport of goods.

### **CustomerFacility**

The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a buyer facility, usually a print site, or a warehouse owned by the buyer.

### **CustomerStock**

A "virtual" location that indicates that the material is owned by the customer.

### **Customs**

Any customs agency.

### **CustomsForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the transfer of goods through customs.

### **DomesticForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the transfer of goods.

### **EndUser**

EndUser is the party using, consuming, or converting the product. For example, a

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printer using paper reels to print a job for a publisher (printer is the end user). The final ShipTo destination for a product is normally to the EndUser facilities.

### **ExportForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the export process.

### **ForestForwarder**

The party responsible for transporting forest wood products from logging areas to roadside landings.

### **ForestHarvester**

The party responsible for harvesting of forest wood products at logging areas.

### **Forwarder**

The party responsible for shipping arrangements.

### **FreightPayer**

The party responsible for paying freight.

### **Insurer**

The party providing insurance coverage for the goods.

### **Landowner**

The party who owns the land upon which the product was produced.

### **LoadingOperator**

A party that is carrying out loading of transport units.

### **LoggingArea**

A geographic location in the forest where logging takes place.

### **LogisticsBillTo**

The address where the logistics invoice is to be sent.

### **LogisticsBuyer**

The buyer of logistics services. The legal entity to which the service is sold. Also commonly referred to as the sold-to party or customer. If no OtherParty is defined as the "LogisticsPayer", the "LogisticsBuyer" is the payer.

### **LogisticsBuyerAgent**

The entity acting for the logistics buyer in the transaction.

### **LogisticsSeller**

The seller of logistics services. LogisticsSupplier is the seller of the service, if logistics seller is not specified as OtherParty = LogisticsSeller

### **LogisticsSupplier**

The party responsible for providing the service. LogisticsSupplier is also the seller of the service, if logistics seller is not specified as OtherParty = LogisticsSeller

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### **LogisticsPayer**

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The primary carrier involved in the movement of goods.

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The party that's carrying out the measurement of the products quantity and/or quality. The party is doing this for example on behalf of both the buyer and seller and the result can be used as basis for invoicing.

### **Merchant**

A third party buying and reselling products.

### **Mill**

A production facility.

### **NotifyParty**

A party that needs to be notified of the status of the transaction.

### **OnBehalfOf**

The activity in question is being made on behalf of this party.

### **OrderParty**

The organisation or business entity placing the order if different from the buyer party.

### **OriginalSupplier**

The first supplier in a supply chain. OriginalSupplier is only intended to identify the business party, not the origin of the product.

### **Payee**

The party handling and receiving payments on behalf of another party. (Not to be used for logistics payee, see LogisticsPayee.)

### **Payer**

The party handling and sending payments of behalf of another party. (Not to be used for logistics payer, see LogisticsPayer.)

### **PlaceFinalDestination**

The final destination of the goods.

### **PlaceOfAccept**

The location where acceptance of the goods is to take place.

### **PlaceOfDespatch**

The location where despatch took place.

### **PlaceOfDischarge**

The location where the goods were unloaded.

### **PlaceOfLoading**

The location where loading is to or took place.

### **PlaceOfMeasuring**

The location where the products are measured.

### **PlaceOfReloading**

A location where the goods were transferred from one transport type to another.

### **Port**

The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route. It is a maritime location.

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### **PreCarrier**

The party responsible for activities prior to carrier accepting the goods (but after shipping has taken place).

### **PrinterFacility**

The location of the printer who will be using the product.

### **ProFormalInvoice**

The organisation or business entity to which the pro-forma invoice will be sent.

### **Producer**

The manufacturer of the goods.

### **RemitTo**

The organisation or business entity to which payment will be made.

### **Requestor**

The originator of the original purchase order requisition (for example, a printing plant ordering through a central purchasing organisation).

### **RoadKeeper**

The party who is responsible for the maintenance of the road.

### **RoadOwner**

The party who is the legal owner of the road.

### **SalesAgent**

The organisation or person responsible for product sales acting on behalf of the seller.

### **SalesOffice**

The functional unit in an organisation or business entity that is responsible for product sales.

### **Seller**

The seller of the product. SupplierParty is the seller of the product, if Seller is not specified as OtherParty = Seller. (Not to be used for logistics seller, see LogisticsSeller.)

### **ShipFromLocation**

The location the goods were shipped from.

### **ShipOwner**

The owner of the vessel used to ship the goods.

### **ShipTo**

The address the material should be shipped to.

### **SubCarrier**

A sub carrier of another the shipping company.

### **Supplier**

The organisation or business entity responsible for providing the product. SupplierParty is also the seller of the product, if Seller is not specified as OtherParty = Seller. (Not to be used for logistics supplier, see LogisticsSupplier.)

### **Terminal**

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The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route. It can be a sea, road or rail terminal.

### **TerminalOperator**

The party providing facilities such as loading, unloading, or warehousing.

### **UnloadingOperator**

A party that is carrying out unloading of transport units.

### **Warehouse**

A storage location. It can be the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route.

### **WillAdvise**

Indicates that party will be identified at a later time

### **Other**

Any other organisation or business entity that may get involved in the transaction and that is not covered by the list.

### **(sequence)**

*The contents of (sequence) are mandatory. A single instance is required.*

### **PartyIdentifier**

*PartyIdentifier is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

A unique identifier of a specific party. This element contains an attribute PartyIdentifierType that indicates the type of party.

### **NameAddress**

*NameAddress is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

A group item containing name and address of an organisation or business entity.

### **URL**

*URL is optional. A single instance might exist.*

Universal Resource Locator. While typically a web address you could use this field to hold an email address.

### **CommonContact**

*CommonContact is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

Identifies a specific individual associated with the party.

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### Document

A group item containing information applicable to the original document.

#### DocumentName [attribute]

*DocumentName is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

Defines the name of e-Documents defined by papiNet.

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

#### Availability

The purpose of the Availability e-Document is to provide a means to ask about the availability of the specified product. The amount of the product immediately available (on-hand) is anticipated to be returned. Optionally, the anticipated availability of the product at a point in future can be communicated.

#### BookSpecification

The BookSpecification e-Document represents established product specifications that can be referenced by multiple transactions in the manufacturing life cycle of a product from RFQ through Invoice and subsequent reprints and/or reorders. It captures unique book manufacturing industry data elements as established by the buyer that are needed by the supplier for manufacturing.

#### BusinessAcceptance

The receiver of a document uses the BusinessAcceptance to confirm to the sender that the document is accepted or rejected. The BusinessAcceptance can be used as a confirmation of acceptance when there is not a papiNet-designed confirmation e-Document available. Although the BusinessAcceptance is optional between two trading partners, its use is strongly recommended when it is important to get a BusinessAcceptance.

#### BusinessAcknowledgement

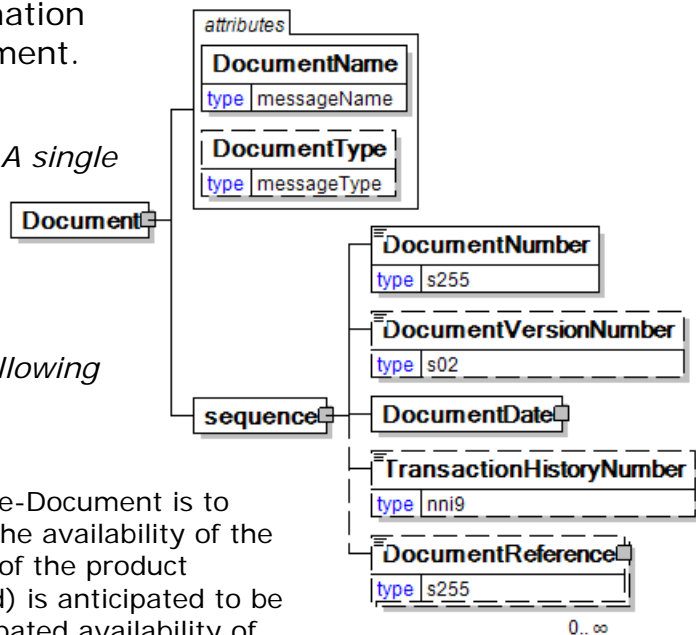
An e-Document receiver uses the BusinessAcknowledgement to notify the sender that a document has been successfully presented to the receiver's ERP system. The BusinessAcknowledgement can be used to acknowledge any papiNet e-Document. Although the BusinessAcknowledgement is optional between two trading partners, its use is strongly recommended since it provides positive verification of the beginning of the transaction by the receiver.

#### Calendar

The Calendar e-Document is intended to communicate opening times or other details for a location or locations

#### Calloff

A Calloff is a delivery schedule for product(s). Products to be delivered can be specified by product specifications or by purchase orders. Any party as agreed in a Trading Partner Agreement can send a Calloff. Each line item in a Calloff refers either to a product included in a PurchaseOrder or to the product specifications



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contained in the line item. The CallOff specifies delivery schedule(s) and quantities for product(s) to be delivered. The schedule may define a specific date and/or time for delivery or include a time range. All products covered by a CallOff must be delivered to a single location.

### **CallOffWood**

A CallOffWood is a business transaction instructing the consignor (normally the seller) to despatch goods belonging to one or several orders. A CallOffWood contains information about how the goods are to be loaded, quantities, marking instructions etc. It may also contain information about where borders are to be crossed and information concerning transport, such as name of ship and shipping agent. In cases where the CallOffWood is not used, delivery information is included in the order.

### **Complaint**

Typically, a Complaint e-Document is sent from the customer or end user to the supplier to communicate information regarding products or services. A response from the supplier is desired and corrective actions, if required. This e-Document must specify the necessary details to enable the supplier to trigger an internal process to verify whether the complaint reason corresponds to the supplier-assessed reason.

### **ComplaintResponse**

Typically, a ComplaintResponse e-Document is sent from the supplier or sender parties to the party who has originated the Complaint, or possibly to the RespondToParty. The e-Document is sent to communicate the acceptance, partial acceptance, or rejection, of the preceding complaint(s) with supporting information. Whatever the decision, this e-Document must specify how the complaint will be processed.

### **CreditDebitNote**

The CreditDebitNote e-Document is generally used by the SupplierParty to compensate or charge the trading parties (ShipToParty, BuyerParty, OtherParty, etc.) for matters outside the scope of the Invoice.

### **DeliveryInstruction**

A DeliveryInstruction can be used to instruct movement of goods to warehouses and movement of goods to virtual locations within warehouses as well as deliveries to customers. The DeliveryInstruction e-Document is designed to fulfil supply chain requirements regarding instruction for goods deliveries to Mills, Suppliers, Forwarders, Warehouse Operators, Customers, and End-Users. The DeliveryInstruction is load oriented which is very efficient when mills and suppliers move goods in large quantities between warehouses.

### **DeliveryMessage**

The DeliveryMessage e-Document enables the sender to describe the contents and configuration of a shipment at various levels of detail.

### **DeliveryMessageBook**

The DeliveryMessageBook e-Document enables the sender to describe the contents and configuration of a shipment at various levels of detail.

### **DeliveryMessageWood**

The DeliveryMessageWood e-Document enables the sender to describe the contents and configuration of a shipment at various levels of detail.

### **GoodsReceipt**

The ShipTo party, or authorised agent, sends a GoodsReceipt e-Document to the

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Supplier and/or to the Buyer acknowledging that a specific delivery or a number of deliveries in a given time period have been received and their status.

### **InfoRequest**

The purpose of InfoRequest e-Document is to allow the requesting party to request from the receiver party an update. The e-Documents that may be returned in response to an InfoRequest are the Availability, Calendar, InventoryStatus , OrderStatus, Planning, ProductQuality, ShipmenStatus, ShippingInstructions or Statement.

### **InventoryChange**

The purpose of the InventoryChange e-Document is to inform involved parties about changes in the inventory at a specific location. The e-Document provides information allowing the receiving party to update their systems for cost tracking, performance, and financial reporting.

### **InventoryDispositionInstructions**

The InventoryDispositionInstructions e-Document permits the owner of inventory stored at a third party location to request the inventory be destroyed, shipped to another location, held in inventory, or physically changed. The receiving party makes the requested changes to the inventory and sends an InventoryChange and ShippingInstructions, if required, to the requestor so their systems can be updated.

### **InventoryStatus**

The InventoryStatus e-Document informs involved parties about physical inventory levels at specific stock locations (warehouse, terminal, printer etc.) at a certain time (snapshot).

### **Invoice**

An Invoice e-Document can handle both debits and credits. Typically a seller sends an Invoice to a buyer after delivering the products or services specified in a PurchaseOrder or as part of an automatic replenishment agreement. Alternatively, an Invoice can be prepared by the buyer as part of a self-billing process. The Invoice is a list of the goods shipped and their quantities, or services rendered, indicating the price, terms of sale, supplemental charges, allowances, and communicates the payment required for the indicated items.

### **InvoiceWood**

An InvoiceWood e-Document can handle both debits and credits. Typically a seller sends an InvoiceWood to a buyer after delivering the products or services specified in a PurchaseOrder or as part of an automatic replenishment agreement. Alternatively, an InvoiceWood can be prepared by the buyer as part of a self-billing process. The InvoiceWood is a list of the goods shipped and their quantities, or services rendered, indicating the price, terms of sale, supplemental charges, allowances, and communicates the payment required for the indicated items.

### **LoadAvailable**

The Supplier party or authorized agent sends a LoadAvailable e-Document to the BuyerParty (consuming mill) indicating that load(s) for specific product is (are) ready on a specific date for acceptance and pickup. The LoadAvailable e-Document from the supplier may include a Shipper Load Number. This number may be used as the consuming mill's release number The Shipper Load Number is used for authorization for pick-up of load at supplier point.

### **LoadTender**

The LoadTender e-Document supports the transport booking process. Transport booking includes the following steps:



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- LoadTender – more than one carrier has been informed about the upcoming transport.
- Booking – identifies a transport booking that is part of a detail transport plan, the load has been booked with a single carrier.

### **LoadTenderResponse**

The LoadTenderResponse e-Document supports the transport booking process and is used as a response e-Document to LoadTender e-Document. Transport booking includes the following steps:

- LoadTenderResponse – more than one carrier has been informed about the upcoming transport.
- BookingConfirmation – identifies a transport booking that is part of a detail transport plan, the load has been booked with a single carrier.

### **MeasuringTicket**

The MeasuringTicket e-Document specifies the details from measuring of items. Packages and loads can be measured as well as individual items in packages and loads. Products, Quantities and various measured properties can be reported. These measurements can be used as a base for calculation of billable products.

### **OrderConfirmation**

A seller sends an OrderConfirmation e-Document to a buyer after receiving a PurchaseOrder from that buyer. The e-Document contains a response to the conditions specified in the PurchaseOrder. A supplier may also send an OrderConfirmation e-Document 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.

### **OrderConfirmationWood**

A seller sends an OrderConfirmationWood e-Document to a buyer after receiving a PurchaseOrder from that buyer. The e-Document contains a response to the conditions specified in the PurchaseOrder. A supplier may also send an OrderConfirmationWood e-Document 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.

### **OrderStatus**

The OrderStatus e-Document permits the sender to report the current status of an order, specific order line items, or to report status of multiple orders based upon some specified criteria. The e-Document 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 and component.

### **PackingList**

The PackingList e-Document specifies the details of a shipment that is being despatched. The seller should send the PackingList e-Document in sufficient time so that the recipient can process the information before the goods arrive. The recipient can then prepare efficiently for the receipt of the goods.

### **Planning**

The Planning e-Document provides a tool for trading partners to exchange forecasted or planned information for a specific product or event within a specified timeframe. The e-Document is designed to support a variety of business processes, which may include securing needed supplies or simply the exchange of information.

### **ProductAttributes**

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The ProductAttributes e-Document provides the means to communicate information about products between business partners.

### **ProductPerformance**

The ProductPerformance e-Document is created by the product consumer in order to communicate back to the manufacturer the performance of the product. This e-Document will enable the manufacturer to focus on improvements related to product defects that create inefficiency during performance. The aggregation of performance factors by product will provide the mechanism for achieving the value aspect of the e-Document. The goal is to keep the products of the Pulp & Paper Industry attractive versus competing alternatives.

### **ProductQuality**

The ProductQuality e-Document supports the exchange of quality data for individual items. The agreed properties of the product that are exchanged can include statistical values such as minimum and maximum, standard deviation, sample size, two sigma (lower-limit, upper-limit).

### **PurchaseOrder**

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

### **PurchaseOrderWood**

A PurchaseOrderWood e-Document is set up between a buyer and a seller. In some cases an agent acts on behalf of the seller or the buyer when setting up the contract. However, the contract is not valid until signed by the buyer and the seller. A PurchaseOrderWood may cover one delivery of merchandise on one occasion or cover a time period with several deliveries. This PurchaseOrderWood refers to a standardised contract form containing all legal details.

### **RFQ**

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

### **RFQResponse**

A supplier sends an RFQResponse e-Document to a buyer as a response to an RFQ e-Document from the buyer. The e-Document specifies a quotation for product availability, shipping, and price.

### **ScaleTicket**

The ScaleTicket e-Document provides wood or fibre suppliers with a means to electronically incorporate scale system receiving data into their accounting systems from buying entities' back office systems.

### **ShipmentStatus**

The ShipmentStatus e-Document is sent to communicate the status of a shipment or consignment with references to other documents. Typically, a ShipmentStatus e-Document is sent from the forwarder or carrier to the consignor / forwarder.

### **ShippingInstructions**

The ShippingInstructions e-Document communicates delivery information for product(s) supported by a PurchaseOrder.

### **Statement**

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The Statement e-Document permits the manufacturer or supplier to report the current status of an invoice, or a list of invoices based upon specified criteria. The e-Document enables the sender to indicate payment status for the invoice.

### Usage

The Usage e-Document is used to notify a supplier or buyer that material has been consumed within the end user's manufacturing process.

### Other

Other e-documents not specified by papiNet.

### DocumentType [attribute]

*DocumentType is optional. A single instance might exist.*

The type of e-Document being communicated.

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

#### Agreement

A legally binding exchange of promises between parties that the law will enforce.

#### Approximate

An invoice that is created to record ownership transfer without the material physically being moved. Typically what occurs is that the buyer has agreed to take ownership of the item at a certain point in time but has not arranged for transportation. Approximate invoices are invoices that are claiming payment.

#### AvailabilityInstruction

An AvailabilityInstruction can specify many delivery events. Each event can contain quantity for one or many loads, but does not specify the load. A DeliveryInstruction type DeliveryInstruction specifies more details for the events in an AvailabilityInstruction. AvailabilityInstruction can also be handled by the company responsible for the delivery independently if so agreed.

#### AvailabilityStatus

#### BlanketOrder

An order that communicates the same information as a StandardOrder but also indicates that the order may be completed over a period of time or, until a certain volume is achieved or, until a certain currency amount is spent.

#### Booking

An indication that time for a service is required. For example a booking that is part of a detail transport plan.

#### BookingConfirmation

A communication affirming the placement of the booking with a particular party.

#### CalibrationCheckLog

A MeasuringTicketType that contains a check log with information about calibration of measuring equipment.

#### CallOff

Defines a call-off sent by the buyer to the seller.

#### CallOffConfirmation

Defines a call-off confirmation sent in response to a call-off.

#### Claim

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A "Claim" type is used when there is a customer reaction that includes a financial compensation.

### **Complaint**

### **ConfirmingOrder**

A confirming order is used to electronically confirm an order that has not been placed electronically by the customer that is, it was placed using another mean such as fax, phone or email.

### **ConsumptionOrder**

A purchase order that is based upon consumption for a particular period of time or instance.

### **CreditNote**

Credits which are provided to the receiving party for amount reductions.

### **DebitNote**

Debits which are charged to the receiving party for additional charges.

### **DeliveryInstruction**

A Delivery Instruction can specify many delivery events. Each event can contain quantity for one or many loads. A sequence in a Delivery Instruction specifies all details for one event. The receiver of a Delivery Instruction can generate many Loading Instructions from one Delivery Instruction.

### **DeliveryMessage**

A delivery message type that contains optional routing information, quantities at the DeliveryMessageLineItem level, and details at the DeliveryMessageLineItemDetail level. The seller uses a DeliveryMessage to provide delivery details to the ship-to party and tracking information.

### **Duplicate**

To be removed in a future version. When an invoice is reissued as a duplicate the invoice type should be the same as on the original invoice. Use attribute Reissued = Yes to indicate a duplicate.

### **Feedback**

A "Feedback" type is used when there is a customer reaction that doesn't include any financial compensation.

### **InitialShipmentAdvice**

A delivery message type that contains detailed routing information, quantities at the DeliveryMessageLineItem level and optionally details at the DeliveryMessageLineItemDetail level. The seller uses the InitialShipmentAdvice to provide preliminary notification of shipment routing and quantities (can be used as an advanced notice of delivery). The quantities indicated may not necessarily be delivered—for example, if there is damage in transit or the delivery is rerouted to another destination.

### **InventoryChange**

### **InventoryStatus**

### **Invoice**

A regular invoice (referred to as an invoice) is an e-Document claiming payment for goods supplied under conditions agreed to between seller and buyer. The invoice communicates, among other things, payment terms, payment method, and the payment amount required for one or more deliveries.

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### **InvoiceSpecification**

A MeasuringTicketType that contains information about measured products including prices and amounts. This MeasuringTicketType is normally used as a detailed specification of billable or invoiced products.

### **LoadAvailable**

LoadAvailable indicates the e-Document is from the company with the load.

### **LoadAvailableConfirmation**

LoadAvailableConfirmation indicates the e-Document is from the company to whom the load was offered.

### **LoadedSpecification**

A DeliveryMessageType that contains a specification of loaded goods on a transport unit (e.g. container, rail wagon). A loading specification (LoadedSpecification) can contain goods belonging to many suppliers and buyers and is normally referring to a Loading Instruction.

### **LoadingInstruction**

A Loading Instruction specifies loading of transport units. A Forwarder receiving a Delivery Instruction from a supplier can convert it into many Loading Instructions, which are sent to a Warehouse Operator. A sequence in a Loading Instruction specifies all details how to load one transport unit. A Loading Instruction can include goods from many Delivery Instructions and also goods belonging to many suppliers.

### **LoadingOrder**

Specifies delivery schedule, the transport booking requirements and shipping instructions, as well as the internal work order for the shipment

### **LoadingSchedule**

The schedule for transport vehicle loading.

### **LoadTender**

More than one carrier has been informed about the upcoming transport requirement (the load).

### **LoadTenderResponse**

Indicates the ability of the respondent to fulfill the load tender request.

### **MeasuringTicket**

A MeasuringTicketType that contains detailed information about measured products and items. This information can be used as a base for calculation of billable products.

### **OfficeSchedule**

The schedule for office personnel.

### **OrderStatus**

### **PackingSpecification**

A Packing Specification is a business transaction specifying the complete consignment being shipped from a consignor to a consignee. The specification describes in detail what is being shipped and how it is packed and marked.

### **PreBooking**

A requirement for a transport vehicle or unit reservation that has arisen from a

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rough transport plan.

### **PreBookingConfirmation**

A communication of the requirement for a transport vehicle or unit reservation that has risen from a rough transport plan.

### **PrePayment**

A prepayment invoice is used as a notification of amounts to be paid in advance. It is not a legal invoice claiming payment for provided products or services.

### **PriceList**

Used when sending a pricelist

### **ProductCrossReference**

Used in the exchange of ProductIdentifier cross-references for the product codes used by two trading partners

### **ProductionTicket**

A MeasuringTicketType that contains information about produced products and items. A ProductionTicket can also contain measuring information for produced items.

### **ProductProperties**

Used when sending a list of ProductAttributes

### **ProForma**

A pro-forma invoice is not a legal invoice claiming payment. A pro-forma invoice is an e-Document serving as a preliminary invoice, containing on the whole the same information as the final invoice, but not actually claiming payment. Pro-forma invoices are typically used in a cross-border shipment for customs purposes. Can travel with the product or be sent to a broker.

### **ReleaseOrder**

A release order is used to release a product to be made. This type of order refers to a previous order or agreement, such as a reservation order, a contract, or a blanket order. A release number version which is an incremented number, is used in this type.

### **ReservationOrder**

A reservation order is used to book a paper supplier's capacity for specific quantities of specific products, but it is not yet a firm commitment to buy. Consequently, all line items of a reservation order have a ProductionStatusType of NotFree. To release one or more purchase order line items of a reservation order, a buyer can use a standard order or a release order.

### **SampleMeasuringTicket**

A MeasuringTicketType that contains detailed information about measured samples taken from e.g. a delivery.

### **SelfBillingStatement**

A SelfBillingStatement is an invoice that is prepared by the buyer of the product (or the consumer of the service) for the provider of the product or service. The preparer will pay the invoice.

Typically logistics costs charges are the service that are communicated. They are incurred during a certain period of time between the party who provides the logistics services (typically the party with a LogisticsRole of "LogisticsProvider") and the requestor of such services (typically the party with a LogisticsRole of

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“Consignor”).

Raw materials, maintenance, repair, and operating supplies are examples of products that can be entered on a self billing statement for products. This type of invoice is also referred to as an invoice for “evaluated receipts” because it developed from the receiving department’s evaluation of their receipts and from that creating the invoice.

The SelfBillingStatement process exists when there is a great deal of trust between the trading partners that permits this cost savings business process.

### **ShipmentAdvice**

A DeliveryMessageType that contains a specification of goods, that are dispatched and will be delivered to a warehouse. A ShipmentAdvice can refer to a Delivery Instruction Sequence or a CallOff, but is normally also used for notifying a receiving warehouse operator of shipments to the warehouse.

### **ShippingInstructionsConfirmation**

Confirmation of the Shipping Instruction.

### **ShippingInstructionsDistribution**

Shipping Instruction serves as a billable order for shipping product that was produced under a previous manufacturing order.

### **ShippingInstructionsPackaging**

To be deprecated in a future version. Guidance will be given to trading partners not to use this enumeration.

### **ShippingInstructionsRouting**

Shipping Instructions issued in conjunction with a Purchase Order for shipping the product.

### **SpecOrder**

Used when the BookSpecification e-Document is intended for use with the Purchase Order transaction.

### **StandardOrder**

A standard order is a regular one-time order. It defines quantities for one or more products to be purchased and may also define a delivery location and date. A standard order may reference a previous agreement (for example, a quotation, a contract, or a reservation order) for information.

### **SpecRFQ**

Used when the BookSpecification e-Document is intended for use with the Request for Quote (Estimate) transaction.

### **StandardRFQ**

### **SupplierSpec**

Will be removed in a future version. Recommended not to be used.  
(Used when the BookSpecification e-Document is intended for use by the Supplier only and is not generated by, or transmitted to the Buyer)

### **SupportSchedule**

The support schedule for transport operations.

### **ThirdPartyShipmentAdvice**

Notification of a shipment from a warehouse to a party other than the party that ordered the product from the supplier.

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### **TrialOrder**

A trial order is used whenever a seller has agreed to have a buyer sample a product. The seller needs to process this order differently from other orders, because a trial order may include a product sold at a discounted rate or even provided for free. A trial order typically is for small quantities.

### **UniqueProductIdentifier**

The information contains unique product identifiers.

### **UnloadingSchedule**

The schedule for transport vehicle unloading.

### **Waybill**

The forwarding agreement or carrying agreement that is used as a receipt for cargo and as a contract of carriage.

### **(sequence)**

*The contents of (sequence) are mandatory. A single instance is required.*

### **DocumentNumber**

*DocumentNumber is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

The unique identifier of the original document.

### **DocumentVersionNumber**

*DocumentVersionNumber is optional. A single instance might exist.*

The document version number, currently BookSpecification is the only e-Document that has a Version Number.

### **DocumentDate**

*DocumentDate is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

The Date and optionally Time when the document that is referred to was issued.

### **TransactionHistoryNumber**

*TransactionHistoryNumber is optional. A single instance might exist.*

A sequential number that keeps track of the version of a document being sent by the document originator except in the case where TransactionHistoryConfirmation is used, in which case the TransactionHistoryNumber refers to the trigger transaction for which the confirmation is being sent.

### **DocumentReference**

*DocumentReference is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

An element detailing relevant references pertaining to the paiNet business document, as indicated by the DocumentReferenceType and AssignedBy.



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### BusinessAcceptanceParty

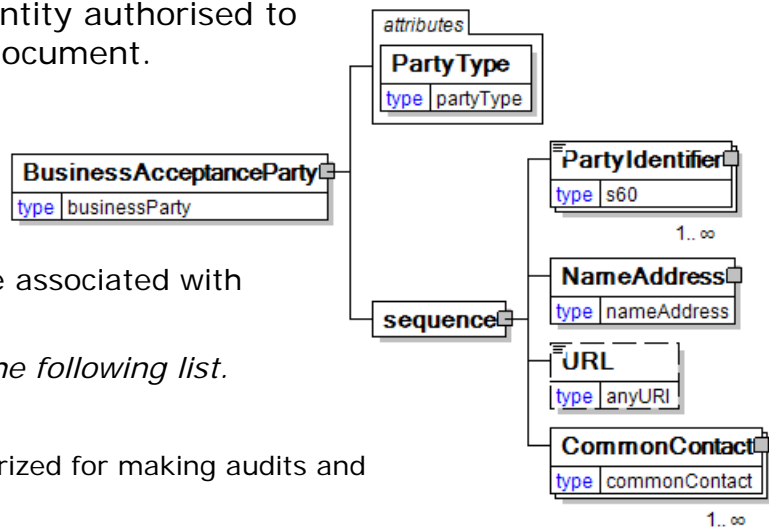
The organisation or legal entity authorised to accept or reject business document.

#### PartyType [attribute]

*PartyType is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

Identifies the business role associated with the particular party

*This item is restricted to the following list.*



#### Auditor

A third party that is authorized for making audits and checkings.

#### Bank

The banking representative.

#### BillTo

The address where the invoice is to be sent. (Not to be used for logistics BillTo, see LogisticsBillTo.)

#### BorderCrossing

A geographic location separating two countries authorised to validate customs documentation.

#### Broker

The organisation acting as a broker for the buyer or supplier.

#### Buyer

The legal entity to which the product is sold. Also commonly referred to as the sold-to party or customer. If no OtherParty is defined as the "Payer", the "Buyer" is the "Payer". (Not to be used for logistics buyer, see LogisticsBuyer.)

#### BuyerAgent

The entity acting for the buyer in the transaction. (Not to be used for logistics BuyerAgent, see LogisticsBuyerAgent.)

#### Carrier

The organisation or business entity that transports goods.

#### CarrierAssignmentResponsible

The organisation to which the carrier has assigned some task.

#### ComponentVendor

Vendor producing supplied components.

#### Consignee

To be deprecated in version 3.0 (no date determined). Use LogisticsRole attribute to communicate this information.

#### Consignor

To be deprecated in version 3.0 (no date determined). Use LogisticsRole attribute

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to communicate this information.

### **Consuming**

The eventual consumer of the material

### **Converter**

The organisation responsible for changing one form of paper into another form, providing specialised functions not available to the supplier.

### **CreditDepartment**

The party responsible for credit authorization.

### **CrossDock**

A third party involved in the transport of goods.

### **CustomerFacility**

The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a buyer facility, usually a print site, or a warehouse owned by the buyer.

### **CustomerStock**

A "virtual" location that indicates that the material is owned by the customer.

### **Customs**

Any customs agency.

### **CustomsForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the transfer of goods through customs.

### **DomesticForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the transfer of goods.

### **EndUser**

EndUser is the party using, consuming, or converting the product. For example, a printer using paper reels to print a job for a publisher (printer is the end user). The final ShipTo destination for a product is normally to the EndUser facilities.

### **ExportForwarder**

A forwarder responsible for managing the export process.

### **ForestForwarder**

The party responsible for transporting forest wood products from logging areas to roadside landings.

### **ForestHarvester**

The party responsible for harvesting of forest wood products at logging areas.

### **Forwarder**

The party responsible for shipping arrangements.

### **FreightPayer**

The party responsible for paying freight.

### **Insurer**

The party providing insurance coverage for the goods.

### **Landowner**

The party who owns the land upon which the product was produced.

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### **LoadingOperator**

A party that is carrying out loading of transport units.

### **LoggingArea**

A geographic location in the forest where logging takes place.

### **LogisticsBillTo**

The address where the logistics invoice is to be sent.

### **LogisticsBuyer**

The buyer of logistics services. The legal entity to which the service is sold. Also commonly referred to as the sold-to party or customer. If no OtherParty is defined as the "LogisticsPayer", the "LogisticsBuyer" is the payer.

### **LogisticsBuyerAgent**

The entity acting for the logistics buyer in the transaction.

### **LogisticsSeller**

The seller of logistics services. LogisticsSupplier is the seller of the service, if logistics seller is not specified as OtherParty = LogisticsSeller

### **LogisticsSupplier**

The party responsible for providing the service. LogisticsSupplier is also the seller of the service, if logistics seller is not specified as OtherParty = LogisticsSeller

### **LogisticsPayee**

The party handling and receiving logistics payments on behalf of another party.

### **LogisticsPayer**

The party handling and sending logistics payments of behalf of another party.

### **MainCarrier**

The primary carrier involved in the movement of goods.

### **Measurer**

The party that's carrying out the measurement of the products quantity and/or quality. The party is doing this for example on behalf of both the buyer and seller and the result can be used as basis for invoicing.

### **Merchant**

A third party buying and reselling products.

### **Mill**

A production facility.

### **NotifyParty**

A party that needs to be notified of the status of the transaction.

### **OnBehalfOf**

The activity in question is being made on behalf of this party.

### **OrderParty**

The organisation or business entity placing the order if different from the buyer party.

### **OriginalSupplier**

The first supplier in a supply chain. OriginalSupplier is only intended to identify the

# **BusinessAcceptance**

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business party, not the origin of the product.

### **Payee**

The party handling and receiving payments on behalf of another party. (Not to be used for logistics payee, see LogisticsPayee.)

### **Payer**

The party handling and sending payments of behalf of another party. (Not to be used for logistics payer, see LogisticsPayer.)

### **PlaceFinalDestination**

The final destination of the goods.

### **PlaceOfAccept**

The location where acceptance of the goods is to take place.

### **PlaceOfDespatch**

The location where despatch took place.

### **PlaceOfDischarge**

The location where the goods were unloaded.

### **PlaceOfLoading**

The location where loading is to or took place.

### **PlaceOfMeasuring**

The location where the products are measured.

### **PlaceOfReloading**

A location where the goods where transferred from one transport type to another.

### **Port**

The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route. It is a maritime location.

### **PreCarrier**

The party responsible for activities prior to carrier accepting the goods (but after shipping has taken place).

### **PrinterFacility**

The location of the printer who will be using the product.

### **ProFormaInvoice**

The organisation or business entity to which the pro-forma invoice will be sent.

### **Producer**

The manufacturer of the goods.

### **RemitTo**

The organisation or business entity to which payment will be made.

### **Requestor**

The originator of the original purchase order requisition (for example, a printing plant ordering through a central purchasing organisation).

### **RoadKeeper**

The party who is responsible for the maintenance of the road.

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### **RoadOwner**

The party who is the legal owner of the road.

### **SalesAgent**

The organisation or person responsible for product sales acting on behalf of the seller.

### **SalesOffice**

The functional unit in an organisation or business entity that is responsible for product sales.

### **Seller**

The seller of the product. SupplierParty is the seller of the product, if Seller is not specified as OtherParty = Seller. (Not to be used for logistics seller, see LogisticsSeller.)

### **ShipFromLocation**

The location the goods were shipped from.

### **ShipOwner**

The owner of the vessel used to ship the goods.

### **ShipTo**

The address the material should be shipped to.

### **SubCarrier**

A sub carrier of another the shipping company.

### **Supplier**

The organisation or business entity responsible for providing the product. SupplierParty is also the seller of the product, if Seller is not specified as OtherParty = Seller. (Not to be used for logistics supplier, see LogisticsSupplier.)

### **Terminal**

The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route. It can be a sea, road or rail terminal.

### **TerminalOperator**

The party providing facilities such as loading, unloading, or warehousing.

### **UnloadingOperator**

A party that is carrying out unloading of transport units.

### **Warehouse**

A storage location. It can be the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route.

### **WillAdvise**

Indicates that party will be identified at a later time

### **Other**

Any other organisation or business entity that may get involved in the transaction and that is not covered by the list.

### **(sequence)**

*The contents of (sequence) are mandatory. A single instance is required.*

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### PartyIdentifier

*PartyIdentifier is mandatory. One instance is required, multiple instances might exist.*

A unique identifier of a specific party. This element contains an attribute PartyIdentifierType that indicates the type of party.

### NameAddress

*NameAddress is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

A group item containing name and address of an organisation or business entity.

### URL

*URL is optional. A single instance might exist.*

Universal Resource Locator. While typically a web address you could use this field to hold an email address.

### CommonContact

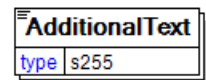
*CommonContact is mandatory. One instance is required, multiple instances might exist.*

Identifies a specific individual associated with the party.

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### 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.



# BusinessAcceptance

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### BusinessAcceptance Business Scenarios

#### BusinessAcceptance Scenario Listing

<b>Scenario A</b>	Warehouse Operator accepts a Delivery Instruction
<b>Scenario B</b>	Warehouse Operator rejects a Delivery Instruction

#### Scenario A

<b>e-Document</b>	BusinessAcceptance
<b>Scenario</b>	Supplier sends a Delivery Instruction to the Warehouse Operator. The Warehouse Operator accepts the Delivery Instruction
<b>Outcome</b>	Supplier records in the ERP system that the Delivery Instruction has been accepted.
<b>Initiator</b>	Warehouse Operator
<b>Receiver</b>	Supplier
<b>Preconditions</b>	Supplier sends Delivery Instruction no 12345 to Warehouse Operator
<b>Trigger</b>	Warehouse Operator receives a Delivery Instruction
<b>Step 1.</b>	Warehouse Operator successfully posts the Delivery Instruction into their ERP.
<b>Step 2.</b>	A user checks the content of the Delivery Instruction and accepts that it can be executed.
<b>Step 3.</b>	Warehouse Operator sends a BusinessAcceptance to the Supplier specifying that the Delivery Instruction is accepted <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BusinessAcceptanceStatus = "Accepted"</li><li>• DocumentNumber = 12345</li><li>• DocumentName = "DeliveryInstruction"</li><li>• DocumentType = "DeliveryInstruction"</li><li>• DocumentDate</li><li>• BusinessAcceptanceParty with Party and CommonContact</li></ul>
<b>Results</b>	The Supplier system marks the Delivery Instruction as accepted.

#### Scenario B

<b>e-Document</b>	BusinessAcceptance
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## BusinessAcceptance

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<b>Scenario</b>	Supplier sends a Delivery Instruction to the Warehouse Operator. The Warehouse Operator rejects the Delivery Instruction
<b>Outcome</b>	Supplier records in the ERP system that the Delivery Instruction has been rejected. Manual actions are needed.
<b>Initiator</b>	Warehouse Operator
<b>Receiver</b>	Supplier
<b>Preconditions</b>	Supplier sends Delivery Instruction no 12346 to Warehouse Operator
<b>Trigger</b>	Warehouse Operator receives a Delivery Instruction
<b>Step 1.</b>	Warehouse Operator successfully posts the Delivery Instruction into their ERP.
<b>Step 2.</b>	A user checks the content of the Delivery Instruction and finds out that it can't be executed. The user rejects the Delivery Instruction.
<b>Step 3.</b>	<p>Warehouse Operator sends a BusinessAcceptance to the Supplier specifying that the Delivery Instruction is rejected. Reject reasons are given in AdditionalText.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BusinessAcceptanceStatus = "Rejected"</li> <li>• DocumentNumber = 12346</li> <li>• DocumentName = "DeliveryInstruction"</li> <li>• DocumentType = "DeliveryInstruction"</li> <li>• DocumentDate</li> <li>• BusinessAcceptanceParty with Party and CommonContact</li> <li>• Additionaltext = "explanation of reject reasons"</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>	The Supplier system marks the Delivery Instruction as rejected. The responsible organisation is notified and manual actions are taken to find a solution.