

# papiNet

**Purchase Order (Wood)** 

papiNet Standard - Version 2.31

**Documentation** 

Global Standard for the Paper and Forest Products Supply Chain

January 2009

**Production Release** 

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#### PurchaseOrderWood Documentation

### **Overview of the PurchaseOrderWood Message**

A purchase order 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 purchase order may cover one delivery of merchandise on one occasion or cover a time period with several deliveries. This XML based PurchaseOrder refers to a standardised contract form containing all legal details.

A PurchaseOrder issued by the supplier has a context of Sales Order (Contract) within papiNet. When issued by the customer it has a context of Purchase Order. Regardless, the order contains detailed information concerning all aspects of the deal.

### The Scope of PurchaseOrderWood Message

There are two context types of the order message:

Sales Order

If the trading partners reach an agreement a Sales Order type is made and sent to all parties. The Sales Order is send from the supplier to the buyer.

- An order 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.
- An order may cover one delivery of goods on one occasion or cover a time period with several deliveries.
- Purchase Order

If the trading partners reach an agreement a Purchase Order type is made and sent to all parties. The Purchase Order is send from the buyer to the supplier.

- An order 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.
- An order may cover one delivery of goods on one occasion or cover a time period with several deliveries.

Note: WoodX recommends that only the PurchaseOrder type be used when specifiying this attribute. WoodX further recommends that the OrderConfirmation message be used for instances where the SalesOrder type of the PurchaseOrder message previously was used.

The PurchaseOrderWood message must include:

- Parties involved
- Terms
- Products and quantities to be delivered
- The characteristics of the product(s) requested

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The PurchaseOrderWood message can include:

- · Requested delivery date and time
- The price of the product
- Other special instructions

Using this information, the partners can:

- Create delivery plans/ call offs
- Begin to plan for the manufacturing process and shipments

The PurchaseOrderWood message is the business basis for all other messages. A papiNet PurchaseOrderWood message is currently not designed to handle services as a product.

### OrderType [attribute]

Defines the type of purchase order issued.

This item is restricted to the following list.



#### **BlanketOrder**

A purchase 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 achieve or, until a certain currency amount is spent.

#### ReleaseOrder

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

#### **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 purchase order 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.

#### **StandardOrder**

#### **Business Rules for PurchaseOrderWood**

#### **General Business Rules**

The following table lists the business rules that apply to Orders. There are no rules that apply only to a specific PurchaseOrderWood message type.

Identifier	Business Rule
	There are five types of PurchaseOrderWood messages: StandardOrder, ReservationOrder,

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Idontifica	Business Bule
Identifier	Business Rule  TrialOrder ReleaseOrder ConfirmingOrder
	TrialOrder, ReleaseOrder, ConfirmingOrder, ConsumptionOrder
ORD002	If the supplier generates the PurchaseOrderWood the message is sent from the supplier to involved parties. OrderContextType is SalesOrder.
ORD003	[obsolete]
ORD004	A PurchaseOrderWood contains one or more PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem(s).
ORD005	A PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem contains one product. This is specified in Product and identified in the ProductIdentifier.
ORD006	A PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem is uniquely identified by a PurchaseOrderLineItemNumber, which is never deleted even if the PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem is cancelled.
ORD007	A PurchaseOrderWood can specify only one ShipToParty. The partner can, however, specify multiple ship-to parties at the PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem level. A PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem ShipToParty overrides a PurchaseOrderWoodHeader ShipToParty.
ORD008	A PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem can specify only one ShipToParty. When a partner needs to deliver one product to two different ship-to parties, the partner must include two PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem(s).
ORD009	A PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem can specify only one stock location. When a partner needs to deliver one product from two different stock locations, the buyer must include two PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem(s).
ORD010	Transport information is optional. It may appear at either the PurchaseOrderWoodHeader or the PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem level, depending on transport requirements. The information in the

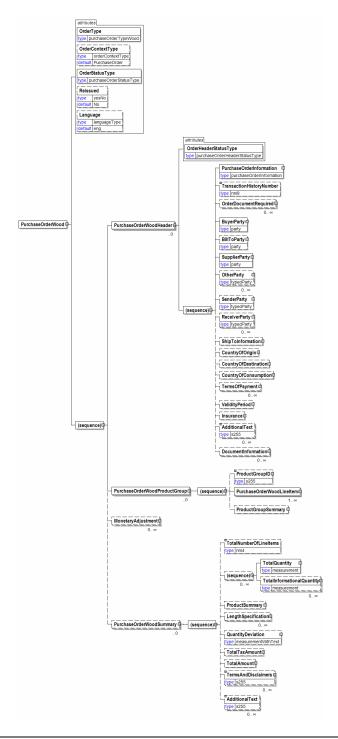
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Identifier	Business Rule
	PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem overrides the information at the PurchaseOrderWoodHeader.
ORD011	To place a release against a contract, a blanket order, or a ReservationOrder, a buyer uses a ReleaseOrder.
ORD012	A ReleaseOrder must contain a reference to a contract, blanket order, or reservation order in the PurchaseOrderInformation.

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**Identifier** Business Rule

#### **PurchaseOrderWood Structure**



### **Understanding the Diagrams and Content**

This section provides a graphical view of the schema structures, a

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discussion of the item's children. You can find additional information about papiNet and the standard at 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.

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.

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- 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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### **Purchase Order (Wood) Root Element**

#### **PurchaseOrderWood**

The root.

#### OrderContextType [attribute]

OrderContextType is optional. A single instance might exist.

Qualifies the source of the Purchase Order.

This item is restricted to the following list.

#### **PurchaseOrder**

The source is the buyer.

#### **SalesOrder**

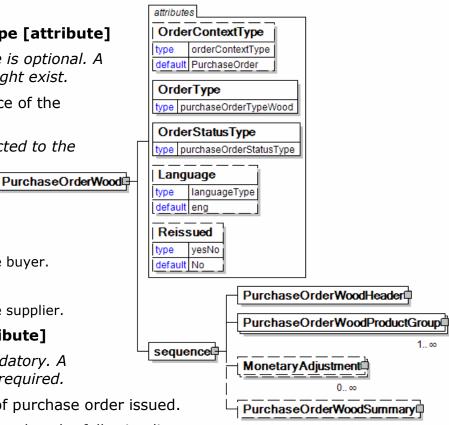
The source is the supplier.

#### OrderType [attribute]

OrderType is mandatory. A single instance is required.

Defines the type of purchase order issued.

This item is restricted to the following list.



#### **BlanketOrder**

A purchase 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 achieve or, until a certain currency amount is spent.

#### ReleaseOrder

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

#### **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 purchase order 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.

#### **StandardOrder**

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#### OrderStatusType [attribute]

OrderStatusType is mandatory. A single instance is required.

Defines the status of the entire purchase order message, in other words, at the root level

This item is restricted to the following list.

#### **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.

#### Original

The message information is the first version of that information.

#### 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.

#### Reissued [attribute]

Reissued is optional. A single instance might exist.

Either "Yes" or "No".

This item is restricted to the following list.

Yes

No

#### (sequence)

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

#### **PurchaseOrderWoodHeader**

PurchaseOrderWoodHeader is mandatory. A single instance is required.

Purchase Order Wood Header

#### PurchaseOrderWoodProductGroup

PurchaseOrderWoodProductGroup is mandatory. One instance is required, multiple instances might exist.

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PurchaseOrderWoodProductGroupis a required, multiple instances element.

#### **Monetary Adjustment**

MonetaryAdjustment is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

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 they type of adjustment being communicated.

#### **PurchaseOrderWoodSummary**

PurchaseOrderWoodSummary is optional. A single instance might exist.

Summary section of purchase order for wood vertical.

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### **Primary Elements**

#### **PurchaseOrderWoodHeader**

Purchase Order Wood Header

### OrderHeaderStatusType [attribute]

OrderHeaderStatusType is mandatory. A single instance is required.

Defines the status of the purchase order header

This item is restricted to the following list.

#### **Amended**

PurchaseOrderWoodHeader

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.

#### 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.

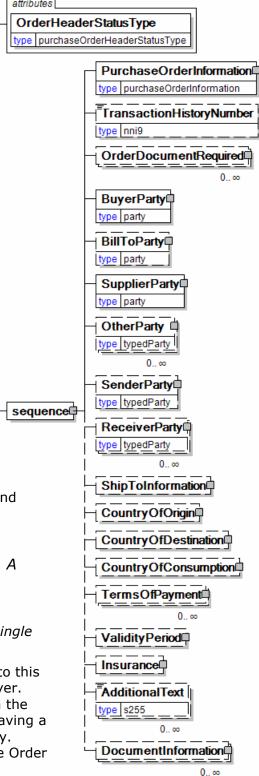
#### (sequence)

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

#### **PurchaseOrderInformation**

PurchaseOrderInformation is mandatory. A single instance is required.

A group item containing information unique to this purchase order, which is provided by the buyer. PurchaseOrderInformation can be optional in the supply chain. Invoices are created without having a Purchase Order in Vendor Managed Inventory. Freight invoices also will not have a Purchase Order number.



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#### 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.

#### **OrderDocumentRequired**

OrderDocumentRequired is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

Group element used to identify any external documents that need to be referenced and how many of those documents are required. Typically, used to identify hard copy documents.

• This element will be deprecated in the next version of papiNet. Use the DocumentInformation element instead.

#### **BuyerParty**

BuyerParty is mandatory. A single instance is required.

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.

#### **BillToParty**

BillToParty is optional. A single instance might exist.

The address where the invoice is to be sent.

#### **SupplierParty**

SupplierParty is mandatory. A single instance is required.

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.

#### **OtherParty**

OtherParty is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

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

#### **SenderParty**

SenderParty is optional. A single instance might exist.

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.

#### ReceiverParty

ReceiverParty is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

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

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• 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 message receipt function to a third party the receiver party is the intended party not the party performing the receiving process.

#### **ShipToInformation**

ShipToInformation is optional. A single instance might exist.

Group element containing information about the ship to and delivery of a product.

#### CountryOfOrigin

CountryOfOrigin is optional. A single instance might exist.

The country of origin for the material.

#### CountryOfDestination

CountryOfDestination is optional. A single instance might exist.

The country where the goods will be, or were, shipped to.

#### CountryOfConsumption

CountryOfConsumption is optional. A single instance might exist.

The country of consumption for the material.

#### **TermsOfPayment**

TermsOfPayment is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

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

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

#### **ValidityPeriod**

ValidityPeriod is optional. A single instance might exist.

The validity period for a blanket purchase order or product attributes definition.

#### **Insurance**

Insurance is optional. A single instance might exist.

Group element containing information about insurance

#### **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.

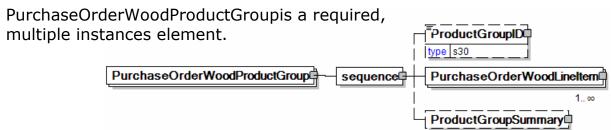
#### **DocumentInformation**

DocumentInformation is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

A group element containing a specification of required documents in the business process. Additional free text to be printed on documents can also be specified.

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### PurchaseOrderWoodProductGroup



#### (sequence)

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

#### **ProductGroupID**

ProductGroupID is optional. A single instance might exist.

Possibility to group packages or Shipments. Example: Creating temporary group ID's for logistic reasons or lot number.

#### **PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem**

PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem is mandatory. One instance is required, multiple instances might exist.

Purchase Order Wood Line Item.

 ShipToInformation element will be removed from PurchaseOrderWoodLineItem in an upcoming version. ShipToInformation contains a mandatory ShipToCharacteristics element with a required NameAddress element. This results in undue bulk when a DeliverySchedule with multiple entries exists. To retain backward compatibility this change has been implemented by providing a choice with a required sequence which will require that you enter either ShipToCharacteristics and/or DeliverySchedule.

#### **ProductGroupSummary**

ProductGroupSummary is optional. A single instance might exist.

Group of elements to provide summary information on product level.

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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 they type of adjustment

### AdjustmentType [attribute]

being communicated.

AdjustmentType is mandatory. A single instance is required.

Describes the type of adjustment applied to a monetary oriented element. Adjustments values should always be given as negative or positive adjustments even if AdjustmentType indicates the sign. For example, a rebate of 1% on an invoice should be given as an adjustment percentage of -1%.

This item is restricted to the following list.

#### BillOfLadingCharge

An extra charge for creating a Bill of Lading.

#### CancellationCharge

A charge applied because a cancellation was late (after the last date of change) and all or part of the ordered product has already been made.

#### **CashDiscount**

A reduction due to a discount applied.

#### CertificateCharge

An extra charge for creating a certificate. Some countries requires Certificates in which different characteristics of the delivery, transport unit, route, product, and others must be proved.

There are certificates for gasen pallets, for the place of production, for the age of the ship/vessel, for not departing from one country's harbour when delivering to another.

attributes AdjustmentType type adjustmentTypeFinancial Monetary Adjustment Line type lineNumberType MonetaryAdjustmentStartAmount MonetaryAdjustmentStartQuantity q type measurement PriceAdjustment | choice FlatAmountAdjustment TaxAdjustment🗘 InformationalAmount sequence MonetaryAdjustmentReferenceLine type | lineNumberType AdditionalText type s255 GeneralLedgerAccount 🗅 type s60 AdjustmentTypeReason type s255

#### ChargesForward

A pending invoice amount brought forward from a previous invoice.

#### ClaimAdjustment

An adjustment related to a filed complaint.

#### **Commission**

Commission costs paid to the trading agency or trader.

#### CompetitiveAllowance

An allowance provided for competitive reasons.

#### CongestionCharge

An extra fee from ports for waiting time of ships in ports, railcars on a siding, trucks at a dock. (Synonym: Demurrage.)

#### ConsigneeUnloadCharge

An unloading charge that is the responsibility of the consignee.

#### ContractAllowance

An allowance for a volume discount, usually because the agreed amount has been exceeded.

#### CurrencyAdjustmentCharge

An extra fee to adjust for currency variations.

#### **DecimalRounding**

Adjustments for rounding of total amounts to fit the business agreement or national monetary legistlation.

For example, Finland does not use smaller than 5 cent coins. All cash payments are rounded to a 5 cent divisible amount according to national legistration. Alternatetively, certain market segments prefer to remove all decimals.

#### **DefectiveAllowance**

An allowance provided for defective material.

#### **DeliveryCharge**

The charge for delivering the product.

#### DeliveryNonConformanceAllowance

An allowance due to non-conformance with the purchase agreement regarding a delivery.

#### **EarlyShipAllowance**

An allowance due to a delivery that took place earlier than planned. The seller may be charged a penalty. If this is found before issuing the invoice, it can be handled through this allowance. If found later, it will be handled through a credit note.

#### **EnergySurcharge**

A charge related to increases in the cost of energy.

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#### **Environmental**

An allowance applied due to environmental regulations.

#### **ExpeditedShipmentCharge**

An extra cost charged due to unexpected or emergency requirements (for example, breaking off a run in the mill to reach the production date for a rush order).

#### **ExportClearanceCharge**

An extra fee for customs administration.

#### FlatRateCharge

A general flat charge.

#### **FreightAllowance**

The freight cost allowed by the mill. This amount is negative, and will be deducted from the invoice (U.S. business practice, in the European Union (EU), use only Freight Charge).

#### **FreightCharge**

The actual cost incurred to deliver the product. This amount is positive, and will be added to the invoice.

#### **FuelAdjustmentCharge**

An extra fee, usually from shipping companies, to adjust fuel prices.

#### HandlingCharge

A charge related to the handling of the product.

#### Inspection

The cost associated with performing an inspection of the product.

#### InterestCharge

A charge applied for interest on overdue payments.

#### LabourAllowance

An allowance due to additional labour required in the use or acceptance of the product.

#### LabourCharge

A charge due to additional labour required in the use or acceptance of the product.

#### LotCharge

A charge applied to the lot of material.

#### MetalDetection

A charge for additional metal detection applied to the goods.

#### **ModelHomeDiscount**

A discount associated with the building of the model home.

#### NewStoreCouponDiscount

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A discount associated with entry into a new store.

#### **OrderQuantity**

A charge or allowance for small/big ordered quantities.

#### **PalletCharge**

A charge that represents the cost or rental of the pallet.

#### **PickUpAllowance**

An allowance provided to compensate for the cost of picking up the product.

#### **Promotional Allowance**

An allowance provided for the promotion of the product.

#### **PromotionalCharge**

A charge associated with the promotion of the product.

#### **PriceCorrection**

An adjustment associated with a correction of the product's price.

#### **ProductionSetUpCharge**

A special charge applied due to specific buyer requests.

#### **Provision**

The act of making ready or equipping for use.

#### **Rebate**

A rebate accepted by the buyer and seller based on the agreed price and volume.

#### ReelDiscount

An allowance for purchasing reels instead of sheets.

#### ReturnedLoadAllowance

An allowance applied due to the return of the load.

#### ReturnLoadCharge

A charge applied due to the return of the load.

#### RoadFeeCharge

A freight charge for a special tax applied to road transports in some countries, e.g. Germany

#### ScrapAndDunnageCharge

A charge that represents the scrapping of the material and its removal.

#### ServiceCharge

A charge associated with a miscellaneous service.

#### **SpecialConversionCharge**

Additional charge for a special conversion of the product.

#### **SpecialDeliveryCharge**

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A special charge for delivering the product differently from the usual or agreed-to method.

#### **SpecialHandlingCharge**

A special charge for handling the product differently from the usual or agreed-to method.

#### **SpecialPackagingCharge**

A special charge for packaging the product differently from the usual or agreed-to method, or if packaging as requested is out of spec.

#### **StopOffAllowance**

An allowance for a delivery stop-off.

#### **StopOffCharge**

A charge for a delivery stop-off.

#### StorageAllowance

An allowance for storing the product.

#### StorageCharge

An extra cost charged for storing the product on location (in the plant).

#### Tax

An adjustment that reflects a tax item.

#### **TestingCharge**

A charge related to testing a paper grade.

#### **TradeDiscount**

A discount based on the terms of the trade given on the agreed price. Usually a percentage.

#### **TrialDiscount**

A discount applied for a trial run of a new or improved product.

#### **TransferCharge**

A freight charge incurred by the goods transfer from one location to another location not previously agreed upon.

#### **UnloadingAllowance**

An allowance to compensate for the unloading the product.

#### **UnloadingCharge**

A charge for the unloading the product.

#### **VolumeDiscount**

A rebate accepted by the buyer and the seller based on the agreed volume

#### WarRiskCharge

An extra fee from transport companies for transport units that cross war zones.

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#### Other

Any other adjustment not covered by the attribute list.

#### (sequence)

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

#### MonetaryAdjustmentLine

MonetaryAdjustmentLine is mandatory. A single instance is required.

A sequence number indicating the order of printing or the sequence in which a group of adjustments are to be considered.

#### MonetaryAdjustmentStartAmount

MonetaryAdjustmentStartAmount is optional. A single instance might exist.

The beginning currency amount used in the calculation of a monetary adjustment.

#### MonetaryAdjustmentStartQuantity

MonetaryAdjustmentStartQuantity is optional. A single instance might exist.

The beginning quantity used in the calculation of a monetary adjustment.

#### (choice)

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

#### **PriceAdjustment**

PriceAdjustment is mandatory. A single instance is required.

A group item defining a deviation from the PricePerUnit.

#### **FlatAmountAdjustment**

FlatAmountAdjustment is mandatory. A single instance is required.

A group item that contains flat adjustment amount information.

#### **TaxAdjustment**

TaxAdjustment is mandatory. A single instance is required.

This content element contains the necessary information to describe, calculate, and handle a tax adjustment.

#### **InformationalAmount**

Informational Amount is optional. A single instance might exist.

A monetary amount used for information purposes only (not for calculation). For example, the invoice price adjustment subtotal is expressed in sterling pounds, and the buyer wants this information expressed in U.S. dollars.

• CreditDebitNote and Invoice - The TaxAmount is displayed in the currency that is applicable throughout the message. When a TaxAmount needs to be displayed in a different national currency, this field is used.

#### MonetaryAdjustmentReferenceLine

MonetaryAdjustmentReferenceLine is optional. A single instance might exist.

A link to a previously defined MonetaryAdjustmentLine upon which this adjustment

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is based.

#### **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.

#### GeneralLedgerAccount

GeneralLedgerAccount is optional. A single instance might exist.

The general ledger account to be referenced for the item.

#### MonetaryAdjustmentAmount

MonetaryAdjustmentAmount is optional. A single instance might exist.

The actual amount of the monetary adjustment.

#### AdjustmentTypeReason

AdjustmentTypeReason is optional. A single instance might exist.

Provides additional information about the type of adjustment. Can be viewed as a sub-classification of the adjustment type attribute or as a textual explanation.

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### **PurchaseOrderWoodSummary**

Summary section of purchase order for wood vertical.

#### (sequence)

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

#### **TotalNumberOfLineItems**

TotalNumberOfLineItems is optional. A single instance might exist.



The total number of individual line items in the document, regardless of the status or type.

#### (sequence)

The contents of (sequence) are optional. Multiple instances might exist.

#### **TotalQuantity**

TotalQuantity is mandatory. A single instance is required.

The total quantity of similar items in

the business document. TotalQuantity is primarily used in the summary section of documents where it is repeatable to permit totaling for different units of measure.

#### **TotalInformationalQuantity**

TotalInformationalQuantity is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

A quantity that is used to communicate related information about the parent element. This element represents a total that is derived from individual line items.

#### **ProductSummary**

ProductSummary is optional. A single instance might exist.

Group of elements to provide summary information on product level.

#### LengthSpecification

LengthSpecification is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

Length specification of the wood product.

#### QuantityDeviation

QuantityDeviation is optional. A single instance might exist.

TotalNumberOfLineItems type nni4 TotalQuantity 🛊 type measurement sequence TotalInformationalQuantity type measurement 0..∞ ProductSummary ... LengthSpecification **Quantity Deviation** type measurementWithText TotalTaxAmount P TotalAmount Terms And Disclaimers type s255 AdditionalText type s255 0..∞

Used to identify the deviation quantity accepted for this product.

Quantity deviation is partly an ancient/traditional thing in timber trade and refers more to sea transport than others. Quantity deviation can concern both line level quantities and total quantities. Total quantity deviation is meant to really restrict volumes to exceed ship's capacity.

Example Quantity deviations used for total quantities are:

- CA./Max: for example, CA./max 1000 M3 = maximum quantity 1000 m3, but can be -10 % less (so 900 1000 m3 in this case)
- Min but Max: for example, min 45 max 50 m3 = volume to be between 45 and 50
- Min/Max: for example, min/max 500 m3 = have to be roughly accurate 500 m3
- CA: for example, CA 500 m3 = +-10 % (450 550 m3)

In some contracts, at the line level, it is said that product level variation can be +- 10% (at the same time we can have deviation for total quantity)

• For example: You can have +-10 % volumes in line levels but total quantity must meet the following requirement - Min/Max 1000 m3.

#### **TotalTaxAmount**

TotalTaxAmount is optional. A single instance might exist.

The CurrencyValue of TotalTaxAmount contains the sum of all instances of TaxAdjustment in the document. TotalTaxAmount contains the sum of all instances of the MonetaryAdjustmentAmount for tax adjustments.

#### **TotalAmount**

TotalAmount is optional. A single instance might exist.

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.
- CreditDebitNote and 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.

#### **TermsAndDisclaimers**

TermsAndDisclaimers is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

An element that contains legal information with an indication of what the Language is.

#### **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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### **PurchaseOrderWood Business Scenarios**

**PurchaseOrderWood Scenario Listing** 

u <u>i ciiascoi aci</u>	wood Scenario Listing
Scenario A	Buyer converts a request to an order and issues an original single-line PurchaseOrderWood that is New to the Supplier.
Scenario B	Buyer withdraws order request and therefore Cancelled a single-line PurchaseOrderWood.
Scenario C	Buyer would like to make changes to an order and makes an amendment to an existing PurchaseOrderWood and only Amended header information on the PurchaseOrderWood.
Scenario D	Buyer would like to make changes to an order and makes an amendment to an existing PurchaseOrderWood and only Amended line item information on the PurchaseOrderWood.
Scenario E	Buyer would like to make changes to an order and makes an amendment to an existing PurchaseOrderWood. The Buyer would like to add a New line item.
Scenario F	Buyer would like to make multiple changes to an order and makes an amendment to an existing PurchaseOrderWood. The Buyer Amended line item one, Cancelled line item two, did NoAction to line item three, and added a New line item four.
Scenario G	[obsolete]

### **Scenario A**

Message	PurchaseOrderWood
Туре	StandardOrder
Scenario	Buyer issues a single-line Order that is accepted by the Supplier.
Outcome	An original Order is entered into the Buyer's system and received into the Supplier's system.
Initiator	Buyer

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Receiver	Supplier
Trigger	None
Step 1.	Buyer enters an original Order into their system then sends it to the Supplier. At a minimum, all required elements and corresponding attributes are entered.
	Statuses sent within the message:     OrderType = "Standard"     OrderStatusType = "Original"     OrderHeaderStatusType = "New"     OrderLineItemStatusType = "New"

### **Scenario B**

Message	PurchaseOrderWood
Туре	Standard Order
Scenario	Buyer cancels an existing single-line Order.
Outcome	Order is cancelled in the Supplier's and Buyer's system.
Initiator	Buyer
Receiver	Supplier
Preconditions	An Original Order must have been sent by Buyer to Supplier.
Trigger	None
Step 1.	Buyer resends the complete Order to the Supplier with all statuses as cancelled.
	Statuses sent within the message:     OrderType = "Standard"     OrderStatusType = "Cancelled"     OrderHeaderStatusType = "Cancelled"     OrderLineItemStatusType = "Cancelled"

### **Scenario C**

Message	PurchaseOrderWood
Туре	StandardOrder

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Scenario	Buyer issues an Amendment to an Order that contains a change to Header information only.
Outcome	The Order is changed in the Buyer's and Supplier's system.
Initiator	Buyer
Receiver	Supplier
Preconditions	An Original Order must have been sent by Buyer to Supplier.
XML File	The name of any sample file.
Trigger	None
Step 1.	Buyer enters all of the original Order information into their system along with the amended header information then sends it to the Supplier.
	Statuses sent within the message:     OrderType = "Standard"     OrderStatusType = "Amendment"     OrderHeaderStatusType = "Amended"     OrderLineItemStatusType = "NoAction"

### Scenario D

Message	PurchaseOrderWood
Туре	StandardOrder
Scenario	Buyer issues an Amendment to an existing Order that contains a change to line item information only.
Outcome	The Order is changed in the Buyer's and Supplier's system.
Initiator	Supplier
Receiver	Buyer
Preconditions	An Original Order must have been sent by Buyer to Supplier
XML File	The name of any sample file.

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Trigger	None
Step 1.	Buyer enters existing Order information into their system along with the changed information at the line item and then sends it to the Supplier.
	Statuses sent within the message:     OrderType = "Standard"     OrderStatusType = "Amendment"     OrderHeaderStatusType = "NoAction"     OrderLineItemStatusType = "Amended"

### Scenario E

PurchaseOrderWood
StandardOrder
SalesOrder
Buyer issues an Amendment to an existing Order and adds a new line item.
The Order is changed in the Supplier's and Buyer's system that includes a new line item on the order.
Buyer
Supplier
An Original Order must have been sent by Buyer to Supplier.
What starts the process?
Buyer enters existing Order information into their system along new information at the line item and then sends it to the Supplier.
Statuses sent within the message:     OrderType = "Standard"     OrderStatusType = "Amendment"     OrderHeaderStatusType = "NoAction"     OrderLineItemStatusType item1 = "NoAction"

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OrderLineItemStatusType item2 = "New"

### Scenario F

Message	PurchaseOrderWood
Туре	StandardOrder
Scenario	Buyer issues an Amendment to an existing Order. The Buyer Amended line item one, Cancelled line item two, did NoAction to line item three, and added a new line item.
Outcome	The Order is changed in the Supplier's and Buyer's system that includes a change on line item one, a cancelled line item two, and a new line item, four, on the order.
Initiator	Buyer
Receiver	Supplier
Preconditions	An Original Order must have been sent by Buyer to Supplier. Line items one, two, and three had to have been previously sent from the buyer to the supplier.
Trigger	None
Step 1.	Buyer enters existing Order information into their system along new information at the line item and then sends it to the Supplier.  Statuses sent within the message:  OrderType = "Standard"  OrderStatusType = "Amendment"  OrderHeaderStatusType = "NoAction"  OrderLineItemStatusType item1 = "Amended"  OrderLineItemStatusType item2 = "Cancelled"  OrderLineItemStatusType item3 = "NoAction"  OrderLineItemStatusType item4 = "New"

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