



papiNet

**Invoice (Wood)**

**papiNet Standard - Version 2.31**

**Documentation**

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

**January 2009**

**Production Release**

# **Invoice (Wood)**

## **papiNet Standard - Version 2.31**

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Additional copyrights may be referenced throughout this document in the appropriate section.

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### InvoiceWood Documentation

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#### **An Overview of the Invoice**

Typically a seller sends an invoice e-business document to a buyer after delivering the products or services specified in a purchase order 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.

There are a variety of invoice types designed to fulfil different payment or documentation requirements. Sellers can use invoices described in this standard to claim payment for goods supplied (a "regular" invoice), resend an invoice that the buyer misplaced or never received, request payment in advance of delivery, or provide information (usually to a third party) without claiming payment.

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#### **The Scope of InvoiceWood Message**

The InvoiceWood message can include:

- Specific contractual information
- Details referencing to the order and delivery message
- Seller's payment terms and bank account information
- Product, quantity and price information
- Invoice amount
- Taxes
- Information to support custom requirements

An invoice message assumes that a previous agreement between buyer and seller has taken place. It does not contain the contractual, legal, and other conditions of that agreement, which may be too lengthy to communicate on a transaction-by-transaction basis, the invoice message is not a legal document.

Notes:

- With the exception of contractual agreements, the seller assumes no previous alignment of data when generating an invoice.
- An invoice does not specify any detailed product information such as package specifications instead; it refers to the purchase order and delivery message.

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### InvoiceType [attribute]

Defines the various types of invoices. The Invoice has been checked and found compliant with the EU Council Directive 2001/115/EC in force from 1 January 2004 in existing EU Member States and from 1 May 2004 in the Accession Countries. Directive 2001/115/EC harmonises, simplifies and modernises invoicing obligations on traders when they sell products or services that are subject to Value Added Tax (VAT). It also creates an EU legal framework for electronic transmission and storage of invoices. Use [http://www.eic.ie/legislation/vat\\_invoicing.htm](http://www.eic.ie/legislation/vat_invoicing.htm) for additional information.



Types of invoices not covered in this standard include:

- Delcredere – An invoice sent to the party paying for a number of buyers
- Factored – An invoice assigned to a third party for collection

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **Invoice**

A regular invoice (referred to as an invoice) is a message 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.

#### **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.

#### **ProForma**

A pro-forma invoice is not a legal invoice claiming payment. A pro-forma invoice is a document/message 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.

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### 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 "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.

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### Business Rules for InvoiceWood

#### General Business Rules

The following table lists the business rules that apply to all invoice message types. Rules that apply to a single invoice message type are described in separate tables.

Identifier	Business Rule
<b>IVW001</b>	If an invoice is to be changed the whole invoice is cancelled (or credited) and a new invoice is issued. Invoice corrections are handled by the seller using credit memos and debit memos.
<b>IVW002</b>	Invoice cancellations are handled using credit memos.
<b>IVW003</b>	An Invoice message can refer to one or more orders. Note: Some buying parties will require that an Invoice refer to a single order. This is an implementation decision fully supported by the message structure.
<b>IVW004</b>	An Invoice message can refer to one or more order line item(s). Note: Some buying parties will require that an Invoice refer to a single order line item. This

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	is an implementation decision fully supported by the message structure.
<b>IVW005</b>	An Invoice message can refer to zero or more deliveries. An Invoice that does not refer to a delivery is typically a pro-forma or pre-payment invoice. Note: Some buying parties will require that an Invoice refer to a single delivery. This is an implementation decision that is fully supported by the message structure.
<b>IVW006</b>	An Invoice message can refer to one or many ship-to parties. Note: Some buying parties will require that an Invoice refer to a single delivery. This is an implementation decision that is fully supported by the message structure.
<b>IVW017</b>	At least one instance of either the Product or ChargeOrAllowance elements is required.

### Business Rules for Regular Invoice

For a regular invoice message, the following rules apply in addition to the general rules:

<b>Identifier</b>	<b>Business Rule</b>
<b>IVW007</b>	The seller handles adjustments to a grouping of invoice lines using the Summary portion of the invoice with multiple total quantities.
<b>IVW008</b>	The InvoiceWoodHeader includes TermsOfPayment. When there are multiple payment terms for the goods being invoiced, the seller needs to generate multiple invoices.
<b>IVW009</b>	An InvoiceWood may refer to one or more orders, order line items, deliveries, or call off messages.
<b>IVW010</b>	An Invoice for cross-border or export/import transactions may contain additional information for customs or statistical services.
<b>IVW011</b>	An Invoice may contain transport details.

### Business Rules for Duplicate Invoice

For a duplicate invoice message, the following rule applies in addition to the

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general rules:

Identifier	Business Rule
<b>IVW012</b>	A duplicate invoice introduces no new information. If the buyer finds the original copy of the invoice and processes it instead of the duplicate invoice, no confusion will result.

### Business Rules for Pre-Payment Invoice

For a pre-payment InvoiceWood message, the following rule applies in addition to the general rules:

Identifier	Business Rule
<b>IVW013</b>	The seller handles monetary adjustments to a grouping of invoice lines using the Summary portion of the invoice with multiple total quantities.

### Business Rules for Pro-Forma Invoice

For a pro-forma InvoiceWood message, the following rule applies in addition to the general rules:

Identifier	Business Rule
<b>IVW014</b>	[Removed]
<b>IVW015</b>	The seller handles monetary adjustments to a grouping of invoice lines using the Summary portion of the invoice with multiple total quantities.
<b>IVW016</b>	An Invoice for cross-border or export/import transactions may contain additional information for customs or statistical services.

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## Processing the InvoiceWood Message

Invoices are issued when goods are shipped to the buyer. An Invoice is sent from a seller to a buyer specifying a request for payment for goods being consigned to the consignee.

An invoice is usually issued together with a DeliveryMessage (type = PackingSpecification).

Message processing depends on the message type and on the value(s) in status field(s) at the message, header, and line item levels. For the invoice message, all message types are processed in the same way. In addition, there are no status fields in the invoice message.

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### **Status Values Used When Processing the InvoiceWood Message**

No special status values are used to communicate acceptance of the invoice message. No amendment of the invoice message is permitted.

The seller is responsible for ensuring that the combination of InvoiceNumber and InvoiceLineNumber are unique and refer to the same BuyerParty and Product throughout the life of the invoice. The buyer may reject a message that includes a previously received combination of InvoiceNumber and InvoiceLineNumber. The buyer communicates that rejection to the seller via an agreed-to process. If no process is specified, the buyer uses phone or email.



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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.

- 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

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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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### Invoice (Wood) Root Element

#### InvoiceWood

This element contains the entirety of the timber/lumber market segment's invoice (InvoiceWood).

#### InvoiceType [attribute]

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

Defines the various types of invoices. The Invoice has been checked and found compliant with the EU Council Directive 2001/115/EC in force from 1 January 2004 in existing EU Member States and from 1 May 2004 in the Accession Countries. Directive 2001/115/EC harmonises, simplifies and modernises invoicing obligations on traders when they sell products or services that are subject to Value Added Tax (VAT). It also creates an EU legal framework for electronic transmission and storage of invoices. Use

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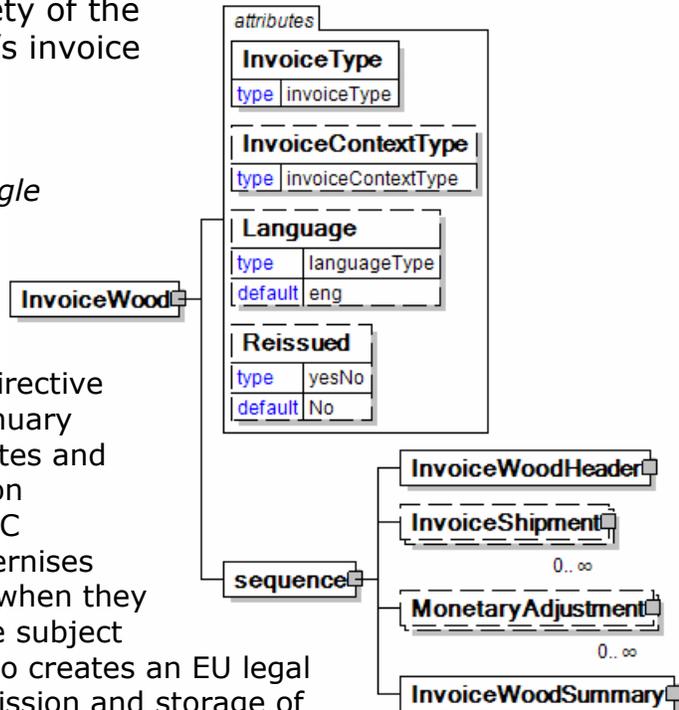
#### Duplicate

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.

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#### PrePayment



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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.

### **InvoiceContextType [attribute]**

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

Indicates the nature of what is included in the invoice.

*This item is restricted to the following list.*

#### **LogisticsService**

The invoice is exclusively for logistics services.

#### **Product**

The invoice includes product with optional logistics charges.

### **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

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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.*

#### **InvoiceWoodHeader**

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

This element contains the information that is consistent for the entire InvoiceWood document.

#### **InvoiceShipment**

*InvoiceShipment is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

Shipment grouping for invoiced items.

#### **MonetaryAdjustment**

*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.

#### **InvoiceWoodSummary**

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

Summary information that applies to all items on a Wood Market Segment Invoice.

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### Primary Elements

#### InvoiceWoodHeader

This element contains the information that is consistent for the entire InvoiceWood document.

**(sequence)**

*The sequence of items below is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

**InvoiceNumber**

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

The identification number of the invoice, generated by the seller.

**InvoiceDate**

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

The issue date of the invoice. This date often drives payment terms. Note that this date is not necessarily the same as the creation date of the invoice.

**InvoiceReference**

*InvoiceReference is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

A group item detailing relevant references pertaining to the invoice message.

InvoiceReferenceType describes the content.

**BillToParty**

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

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.

**BuyerParty**

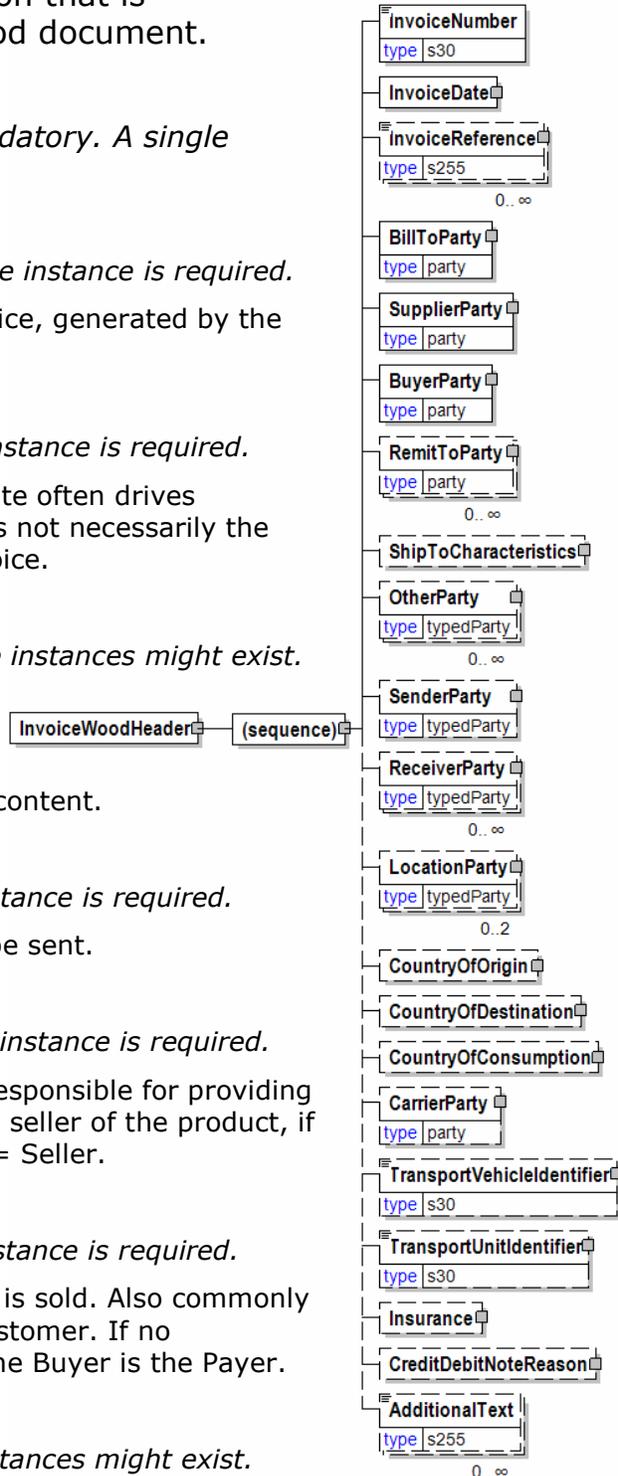
*BuyerParty is mandatory. A single instance is required.*

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.

**RemitToParty**

*RemitToParty is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

A group item containing details of the party to whom payment will be made. The RemitToParty contains all information related to



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remittance.

### **ShipToCharacteristics**

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

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

A group item that provides information important for the Ship-To Party. ShipToCharacteristics may be referenced at both the header and line item level. The reference at the header is required and acts as a default for the value at the line level, unless overridden at the line level.

### **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.

- The entity responsible for the content. If the sender party has out sourced the message service to a third party the SenderParty is the issuer of the e-document and not the party performing the transmission service of the electronic message.

### **ReceiverParty**

*ReceiverParty is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

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

- The entity interested in the content. If the receiver party has outsourced the message service to a third party the ReceiverParty is the intended party for the e-document and not the party performing the receiving service of the electronic message.

### **LocationParty**

*LocationParty is optional.*

The organization or business entity where the business event took place or will take place.

### **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.

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### CarrierParty

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

The party performing the transport of the product from the pickup location to the ship-to location; could be a hauler.

### TransportVehicleIdentifier

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

The identifier of the transport vehicle (license plate number, voyage number, or vessel name). TransportVehicleIdentifier contains the TransportVehicleIdentifierType attribute.

### TransportUnitIdentifier

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

The identifier of the transport unit, such as a container ID. It could be a license plate number if the transport unit is the vehicle at the same time. The type of identifier is indicated by the TransportUnitIdentifierType.

### Insurance

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

Group element containing information about insurance

### CreditDebitNoteReason

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

A group item containing the reason for the entire CreditDebitNote.

### 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.

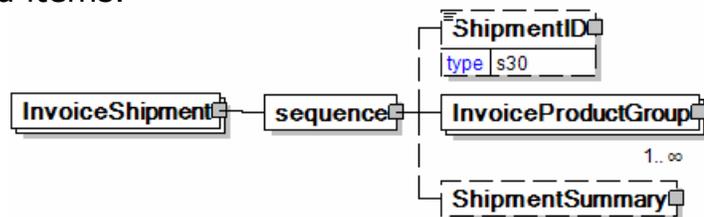
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## InvoiceShipment

Shipment grouping for invoiced items.

### (sequence)

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



### ShipmentID

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

The ShipmentID may be a Bill of Lading Marking, which is customer's reference mark on each package used for logistic purposes. Should not be mixed up with Bill of Lading number. Another example of ShipmentID is grouping by a ContainerID.

### InvoiceProductGroup

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

Product grouping for invoiced items.

### **ShipmentSummary**

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

Summary information for an entire shipment

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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 being communicated.

#### AdjustmentType [attribute]

*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.

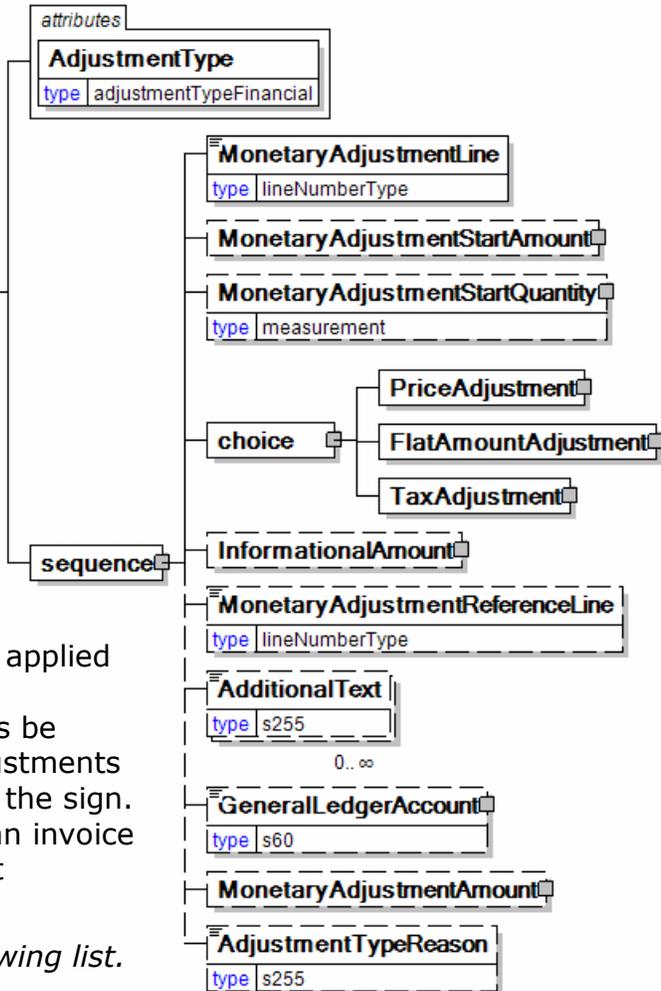
#### CashDiscount

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.



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### **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 legislation.

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 legislation. 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.

### **PromotionalAllowance**

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**

*InformationalAmount 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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### InvoiceWoodSummary

Summary information that applies to all items on a Wood Market Segment Invoice.

**(sequence)**

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

**TotalNumberOfLineItems**

TotalNumberOfLineItems is mandatory. A single instance is required.

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

**(sequence)**

The contents of (sequence) are



mandatory. One instance is required, 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**

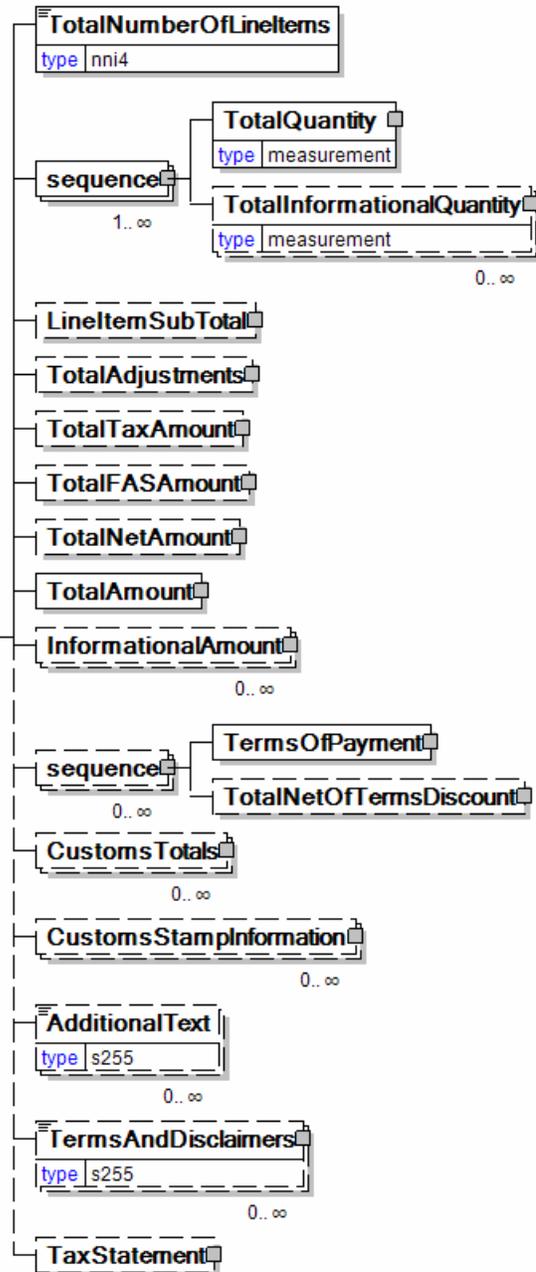
TotalInformationalQuantity is optional. Multiple instances might exist.

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.

**LineItemSubTotal**

LineItemSubTotal is optional. A single instance might exist.

The total amount of all message LineBaseAmount(s) line items without any monetary adjustments that may occur after the message line items.



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### **TotalAdjustments**

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

The CurrencyValue of TotalAdjustments contains the total of all MonetaryAdjustmentAmount for all instances of PriceAdjustment and FlatAmountAdjustment in the document (it excludes TaxAdjustments).

### **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.

### **TotalFASAmount**

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

TotalFASAmount is the total Free Alongside Ship value.

### **TotalNetAmount**

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

A field containing total amount excluding tax. For example, in the Invoice TotalNetAmount is equal to the sum of LineItemSubTotal plus TotalAdjustments. TotalNetAmount encapsulates CurrencyValue.

### **TotalAmount**

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

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.

### **InformationalAmount**

*InformationalAmount is optional. Multiple instances 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.

### **(sequence)**

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

### **TermsOfPayment**

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

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

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

### **TotalNetOfTermsDiscount**

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

The components of the amount to be paid if payment terms are met, including the amount that is subject to the payment terms discount, the discount amount, and the net amount due.

### **CustomsTotals**

*CustomsTotals is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

A grouping element for customs total information.

### **CustomsStampInformation**

*CustomsStampInformation is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

A grouping element that organises the information for customs.

### **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.

### **TermsAndDisclaimers**

*TermsAndDisclaimers is optional. Multiple instances might exist.*

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

### **TaxStatement**

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

A group element for declaration of exception from normal charges of tax and the reason for tax exemption.

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### InvoiceWood Business Scenarios

#### Invoice Scenario Listing

<b>Scenario A</b>	Regular invoice sent to Buyer with payment directly to Supplier. The Supplier is also the Seller.
<b>Scenario B</b>	Regular invoice sent to Buyer with payment to the Supplier's bank account. The Supplier is also the Seller.
<b>Scenario C</b>	Delivery cancelled after invoice is communicated to the buyer. Alternatively, the invoice was created in error.
<b>Scenario D</b>	Invoice for a call-off
<b>Scenario E</b>	Self-Billing Invoice

#### Scenario A

<b>Message</b>	Invoice
<b>Type</b>	Invoice
<b>Scenario</b>	Regular invoice sent to Buyer with payment directly to the Supplier. The Supplier is also the Seller.
<b>Outcome</b>	Invoice is entered into the Buyer's system. Payment is made directly to Supplier, for example, by sending a check.
<b>Initiator</b>	Supplier
<b>Receiver</b>	Buyer
<b>Preconditions</b>	This Use Case assumes the Supplier has previously sent material to the Buyer.
<b>Trigger</b>	Material shipment
<b>Step 1.</b>	Supplier sends a regular invoice to the Buyer. The Invoice does not contain any statuses. The following information that is included in the Invoice is particular to this Use Case. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• InvoiceType = "Invoice"</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SupplierParty             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PartyIdentifier = the code itself</li> </ul> </li> <li>• RemitToParty             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not included in message</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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### Scenario B

<b>Message</b>	Invoice
<b>Type</b>	Invoice
<b>Scenario</b>	Regular invoice sent to Buyer with payment to the Supplier's bank account. The Supplier is also the Seller
<b>Outcome</b>	Invoice is entered into the Supplier's system. Payment is made to the Supplier's bank account.
<b>Initiator</b>	Supplier
<b>Receiver</b>	Buyer
<b>Preconditions</b>	This Use Case assumes the Supplier has previously sent material to the Buyer.
<b>Trigger</b>	Material shipment
<b>Step 1.</b>	<p>Supplier sends a regular invoice to the Buyer. The Invoice does not contain any statuses. Additional information sent with message.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• InvoiceType = "Invoice"</li> <li>• SupplierParty             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contains normal address information for the supplier. RemitToParty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PartyIdentifierType(1) = "BankIdentificationCode"             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PartyIdentifier(1) = the code itself</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PartyIdentifierType(2) = "PayeeAccountNumber"             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PartyIdentifier(2) = the code itself</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Scenario C

<b>Message</b>	Invoice
<b>Type</b>	Invoice

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<b>Scenario</b>	Delivery cancelled after invoice is communicated to buyer. An alternative could be that the invoice is created in error.
<b>Outcome</b>	Invoice is entered into the Buyer's system and a Credit Note is required to offset it.
<b>Initiator</b>	Supplier
<b>Receiver</b>	Buyer
<b>Step 1.</b>	Supplier sends an Invoice to the Buyer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact nature of the invoice is not relevant</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2.</b>	Supplier sends a CreditDebitNote of type equal to "CreditNote" to the Buyer.

**Scenario D**

<b>Message</b>	Invoice
<b>Type</b>	Invoice
<b>Scenario</b>	Invoice for a call-off <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Purchase Order is referenced in the CallOff. The Supplier is also the Seller.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome</b>	Invoice is entered into the Buyer's system.
<b>Initiator</b>	Supplier
<b>Receiver</b>	Buyer
<b>Preconditions</b>	A CallOff initiated shipment
<b>Trigger</b>	Delivery Message
<b>Step 1.</b>	Buyer sends a CallOff to the Supplier.
<b>Step 2.</b>	Supplier responds with a CallOffConfirmation.
<b>Step 3.</b>	Supplier sends the delivery along with a DeliveryMessage.
<b>Step 4.</b>	Supplier sends a regular invoice to the Buyer. The Invoice does not contain any statuses. Additional information sent with message. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• InvoiceType = "Invoice"</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SupplierParty contains normal address information for the supplier</li> <li>• RemitToParty is supplied if payments will be made to an associated Seller's bank account</li> <li>• PurchaseOrderInformation indicates the purchase order against which the material was shipped.</li> <li>• InvoiceReference contains references to CallOffNumber and CallOffLineItemNumber.</li> </ul>
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### Scenario E

<b>Message</b>	Invoice
<b>Type</b>	SelfBillingStatement
<b>Scenario</b>	When sending a SelfBillingStatement to the supplier of the logistics services.
<b>Outcome</b>	SelfBillingStatement is entered into the logistics supplier's system.
<b>Initiator</b>	Buyer of the logistics services
<b>Receiver</b>	Supplier of the logistics services
<b>Preconditions</b>	A previous agreement between the two parties
<b>Trigger</b>	Services are rendered
<b>XML File</b>	Invoice_ScenarioE.xml <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on InvoiceLineItem</li> </ul>
<b>Step 1.</b>	Buyer of the logistics services sends an Invoice (InvoiceType = "SelfBillingStatement" and InvoiceContextType = "LogisticsService").
<b>Step 2.</b>	Supplier of the logistics services checks to see that the data are correct. The supplier responds with a BusinessAcceptance indicating Accepted or Rejected.  If the data are not correct and the SelfBillingStatement is Rejected, then reconciliation will occur outside of the e-transaction process.

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<b>Step 3.</b>	Buyer of the logistics services will selfbill.
<b>Step 4.</b>	Additional information sent with SelfBillingStatement could be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ChargeInformation</li><li>• Reference to CostComponents</li></ul>