Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HIKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Peppol International (PINT) Billing A-NZ Migration

Service Provider Engagement

Webinar 1 - 24 October 2023

Slide 1

Slide 2

Acknowledgment of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to them, their cultures, and Elders past and present.

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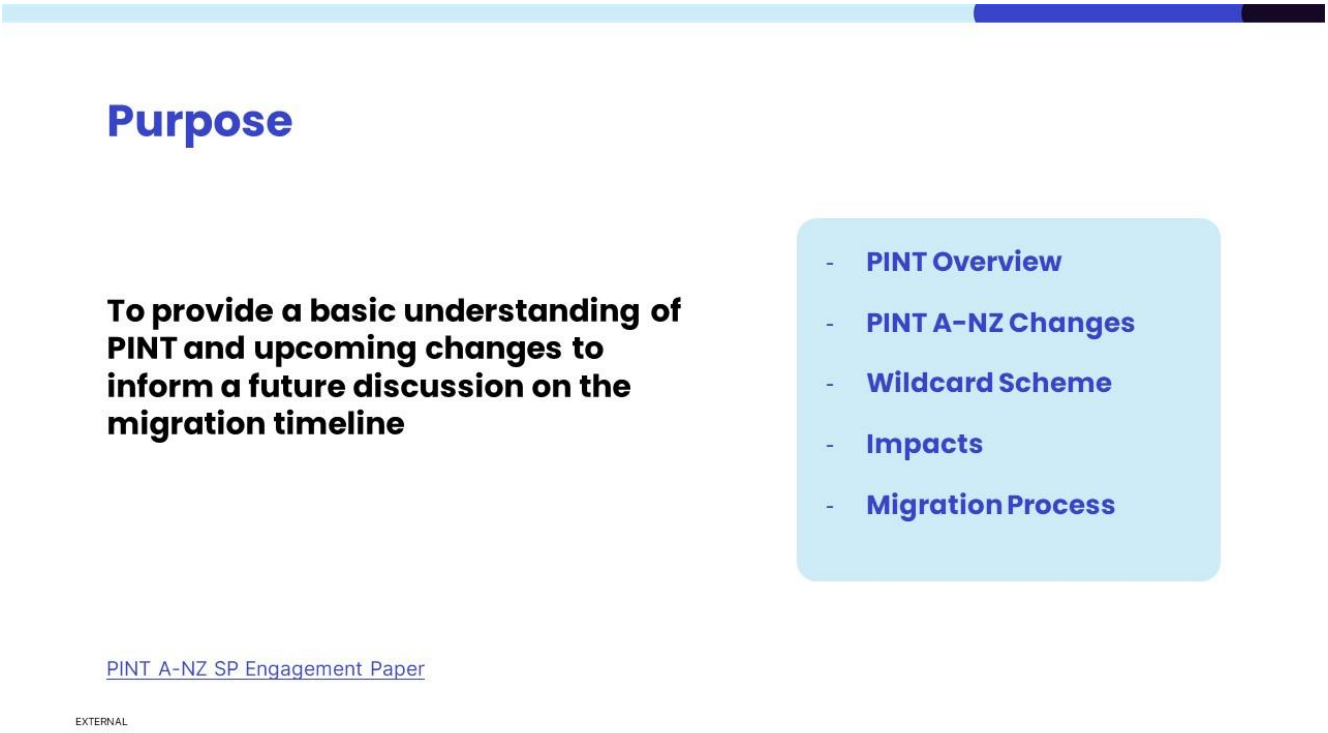
Slide 3



We would like to acknowledge and express our sincere gratitude to Rick Harvey, Layer Security, who has been very generous in putting together part of the presentation and attended the meeting to help with questions, and to Matt Lewis and Simon Foster, the DSPANZ Peppol leaders, for their support and advice in preparing for this engagement.

SPs are encouraged to read the PINT A-NZ SP Engagement Paper, issued via email and available at A-NZ-PEPPOL GitHub Draft-artefacts-for-review/PINT A-NZ SP Engagement Paper.pdf.

Context for the webinar:

- The Australian and New Zealand Peppol Authorities (A-NZ PAs) have committed to migrating from the current specifications to the PINT A-NZ specifications.
- The A-NZ PAs want to understand the views of local service providers on the proposed migration timeline.
- This first webinar is intended to ensure SPs have an understanding of PINT and the direct and indirect changes resulting from the new PINT A-NZ specifications, in order to have an informed discussion about the migration timeline.

The topics in this webinar:

- An overview of PINT
- The differences between the current specifications & the new PINT A-NZ specifications
- The wildcard scheme and how it works
- The process and timeline for migrating from the current specifications to the PINT A-NZ specifications

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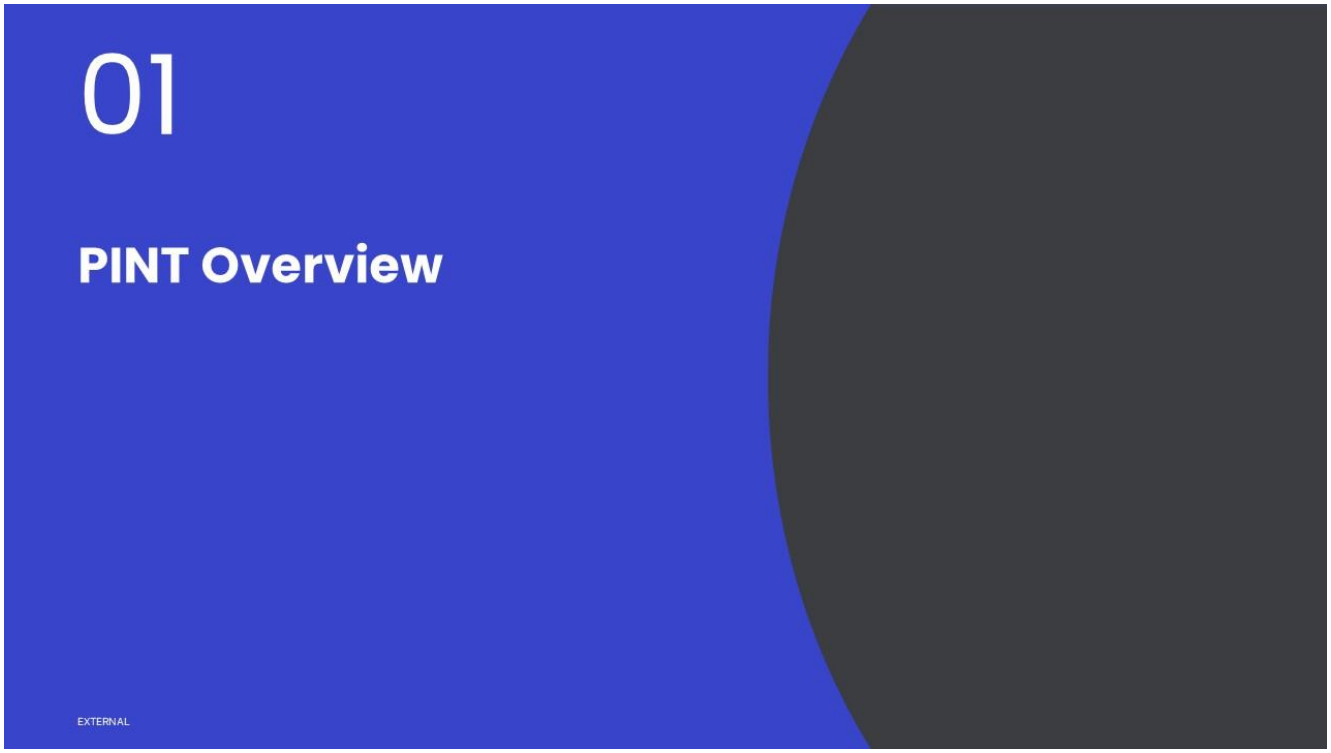

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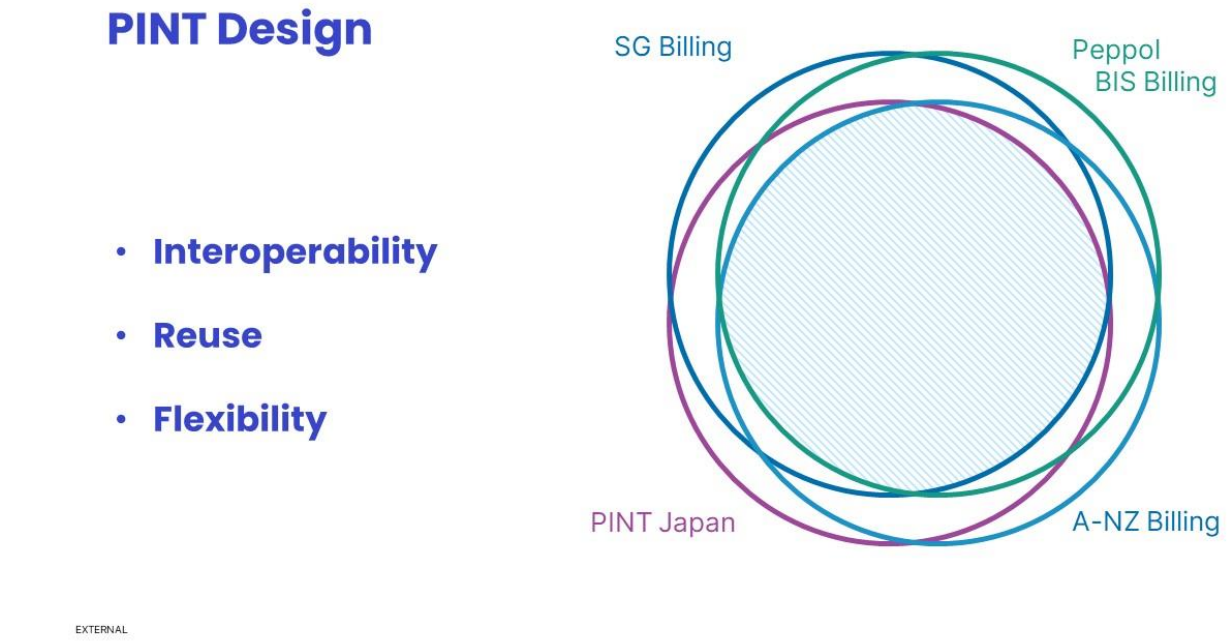

PINT is not a specification but is rather a new approach to designing specifications. At the core of the PINT design is the idea of enabling interoperability between related specifications out of the box while affording flexibility to support unique requirements of a jurisdiction or industry.

Currently there are different Peppol invoice specifications for the EU (BIS Billing), Singapore, Australia & New Zealand, and Japan and, despite there being a large amount of commonality, they are not interoperable.

The PINT design achieves interoperability by creating an umbrella specification that can then be specialised to create new specialisations.

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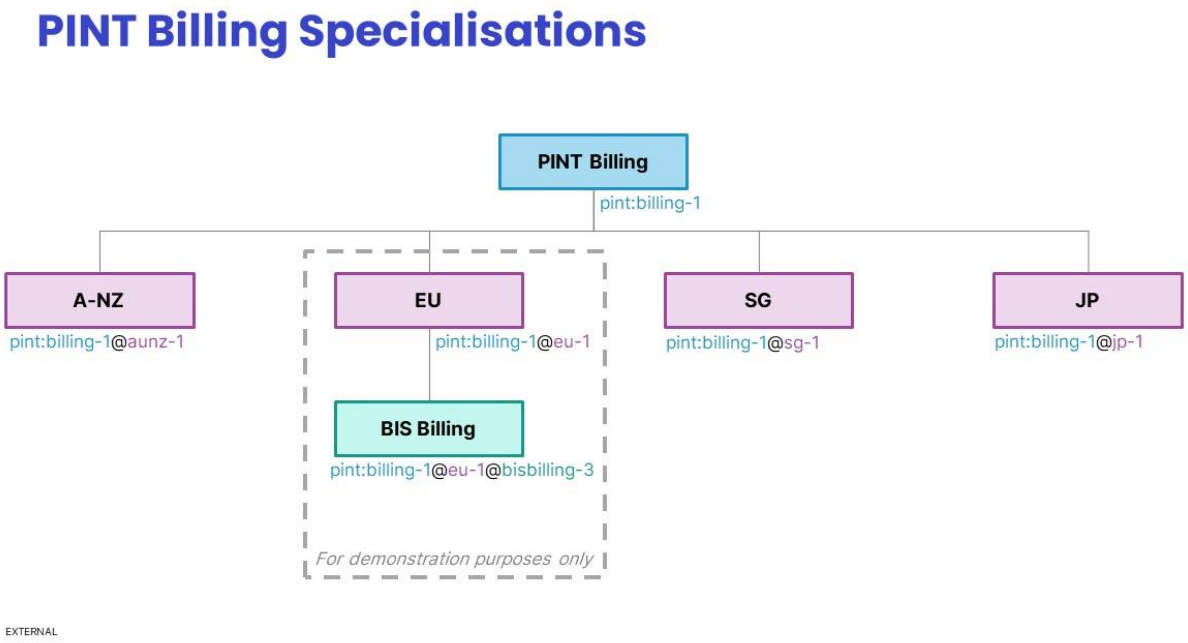

This idea of specialisations is illustrated here by PINT Billing. PINT Billing is the base specification from which there are then 4 direct specialisations. Each of these specialise the PINT Billing specification to meet unique jurisdictional requirements but must remain compliant with the PINT Billing specification - that is, a valid message of a specialisation will also be a valid message of the specification it derives from.

Looking at our demonstration of the BIS Billing specification in the diagram:

- It is a specialisation of the EU specification and so a valid BIS Billing message will be a valid EU message.
- Further, because EU is a specialisation of PINT Billing a valid BIS Billing message will also be a valid PINT Billing message.

This is achieved through the PINT Model.

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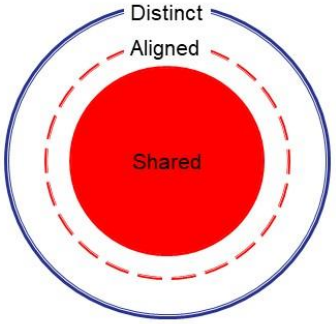
PINT Model

The PINT model covers the Business Interoperability Specifications (BIS), data model (semantic & syntax), code lists and rules. There are three layers in the model:

Shared
- **Defined and used in the same way across all jurisdictions**

Aligned - e.g. tax information or payment instructions specific to a jurisdiction
- **Defined in general terms and can be understood by all domains**
- **Can be specialised (restricted) to support specific requirements**

Distinct - e.g. domain-specific legislation/requirements
- **Allows inclusion of elements that may not have general application**
- **Receivers might not understand this layer, unless they specifically advertise support for the specialisation**



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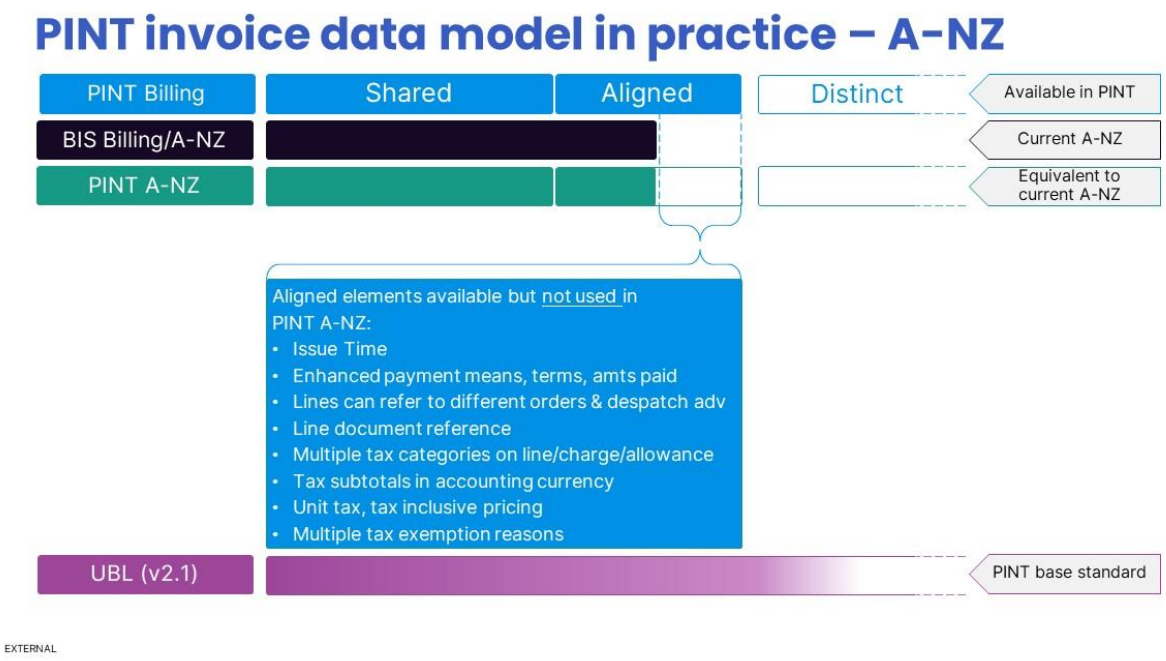
The PINT model covers the Business Interoperability Specifications, data model, code lists and rules. There are three layers in the model – Shared, Aligned and Distinct.

The layers are most easily explained when considering the data model.

- Shared elements are common to all jurisdictions and are used the same way in all jurisdictions. For an invoice, much of the data is shared – the buyer and seller, document references, line items, charges and allowances.
- Aligned elements are those used by most or all jurisdictions but can be restricted in order to support specific requirements. For an invoice this is mostly (but not exclusively) data elements that pertain to tax.
- Distinct elements are those that are unique to a specialisation which are added. Distinct elements must be sourced from the underlying standard – in this case the UBL Invoice.

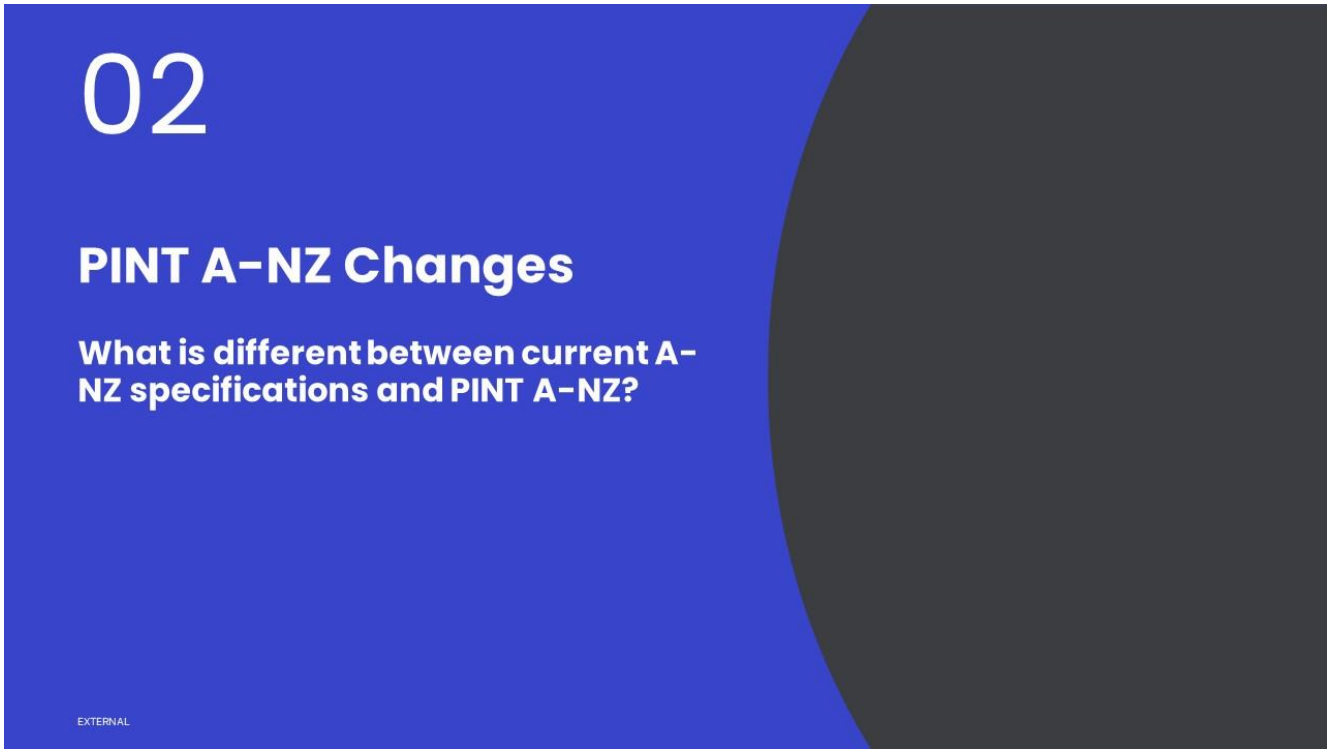
Slide 8



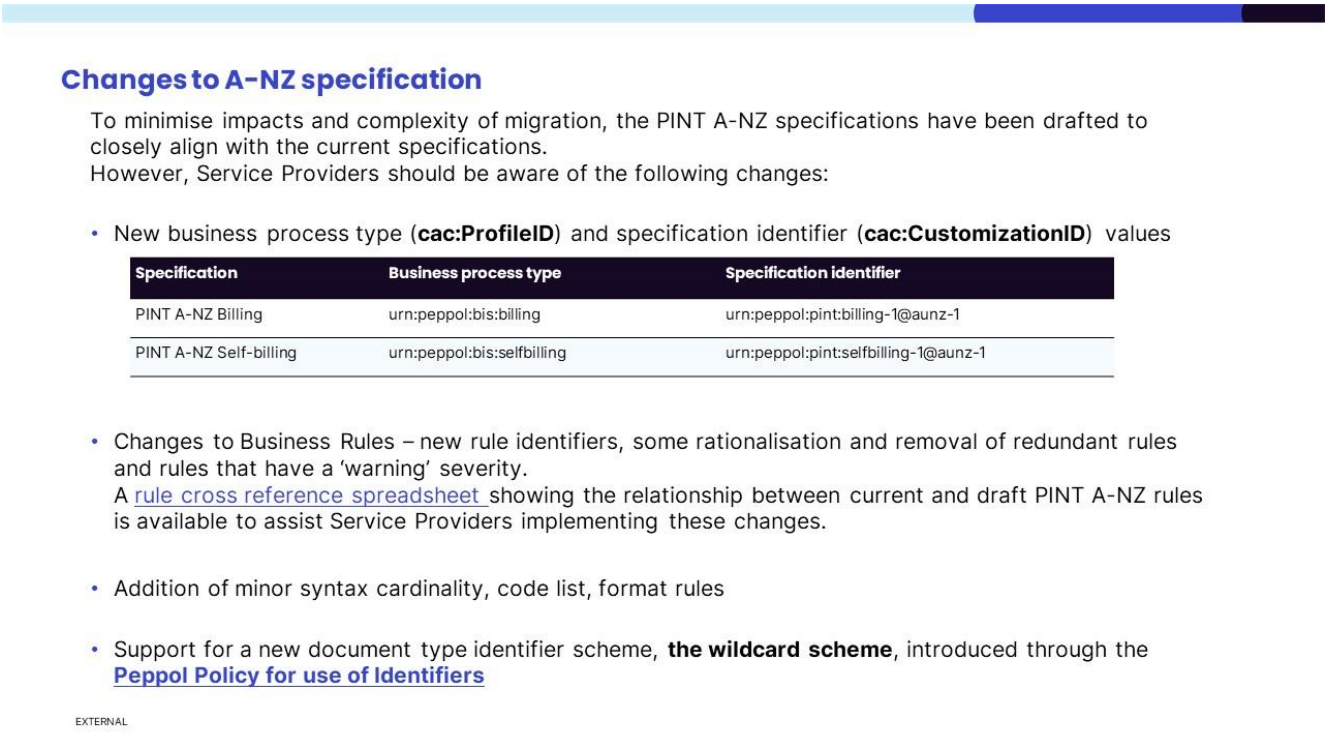
The data model for PINT A-NZ is the same as for the current specification as shown here.

The PINT Billing data model has a number of additional aligned fields as shown in the blue box that are not used in PINT A-NZ. It would be possible for these to be added into the PINT A-NZ spec at some point, but such changes would only be considered after the migration is completed, and only if there is sufficient interest from the local community. All changes to the specification are subject to consultation and there are currently no plans for any changes to the PINT A-NZ specification.

Slide 9


02
PINT A-NZ Changes
What is different between current A-NZ specifications and PINT A-NZ?
EXTERNAL

Slide 10



In this webinar, the PINT ANZ Billing & Self-billing BIS will be referred to as the PINT A-NZ specifications for simplicity.

To minimise impacts and complexity of migration, the PINT A-NZ specifications have been drafted to closely align with the current specifications. However, Service Providers should be aware of the following changes from the current specifications and how they may need to start preparing for implementation.

- The new specifications will use new values for the business process type and specification identifiers to identify them as a PINT A-NZ Billing or Self-billing message.
- While the business rules have remained functionally the same as the current specifications, there are some differences to be aware of:
  - the rule identifiers have changed due to the use of the Aligned/Shared model used by PINT.
  - several of the rules have been rationalised or reconfigured,
  - some redundant rules have been removed,
  - rules in the current specifications with a severity of 'warning' have been removed for PINT (this decision was based on feedback that warning rules add little value due to the fact they can be ignored and can be a source of contention), and
  - some minor rule updates to enforce syntax cardinality, code lists and format.

To assist service providers with identifying and implementing these rule changes, a rule cross reference spreadsheet has been developed, which shows the relationships between the rules in the current A-NZ specification and the draft PINT A-NZ specification, and whether they are defined as Shared or Aligned/jurisdictional rules under the new PINT model.

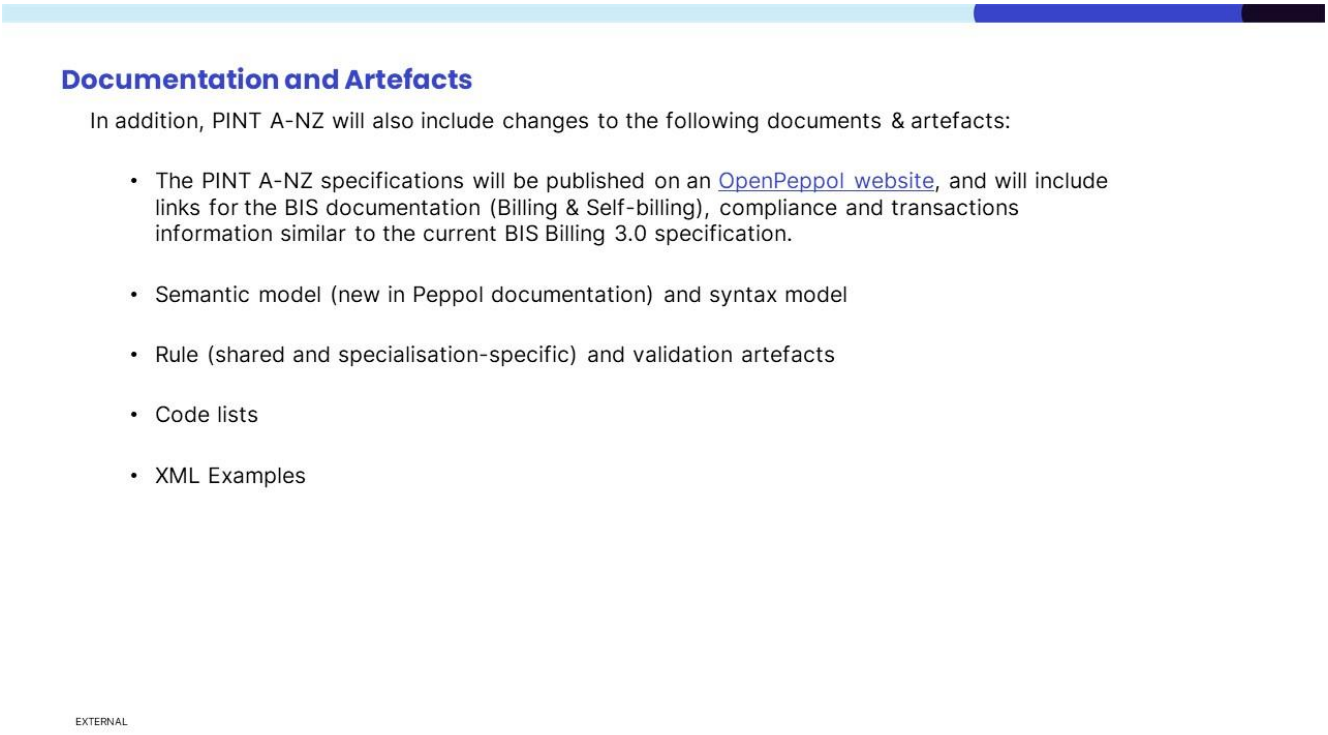
Shared rules are identical across all PINT specifications for the same business process.

Aligned/Jurisdictional rules include rules that are either

- identical across jurisdictional PINT specifications that choose to use the rule,
- similar across jurisdictional PINT specifications that use the rule, or
- unique to the jurisdictional specification, for example in A-NZ an A-NZ seller must include their ABN or NZBN as their legal identifier.

A new document type identifier scheme, the ‘wildcard’ scheme, has also been introduced to support PINT and will enable receivers to register multiple similar receiving capabilities in an SMP, without having to register every receiving capability. The wildcard is covered in more detail later in the webinar.

Slide 11



To improve the user experience for implementation, there are some changes to the supporting documentation and artefacts for PINT A-NZ and how they will be published:

The specifications will be published on an OpenPeppol website, and will use the same documentation format for a more consistent approach across all PINT specifications. Previously we have published the A-NZ specifications in MS Word format on the A-NZ GitHub, which is inconsistent with the BIS Billing 3.0 documentation and limited our ability to utilise some of the features available in a web-based format.

The PINT A-NZ specifications will include separate web pages for Billing and Self-Billing, linked to a main PINT A-NZ landing page. The specifications will include the Business Interoperability Specification documentation, which will offer an improved version of our current extension documents, providing a localised version of the PINT BIS to support Australian and New Zealand business and legal requirements.

Compliance information, describing how compliance to PINT is measured and what are the requirements and expectations for senders and receivers is also available on the site.
In addition, transaction information, which includes the semantic and syntax models, code lists, rules and schematrons have been included for reference.

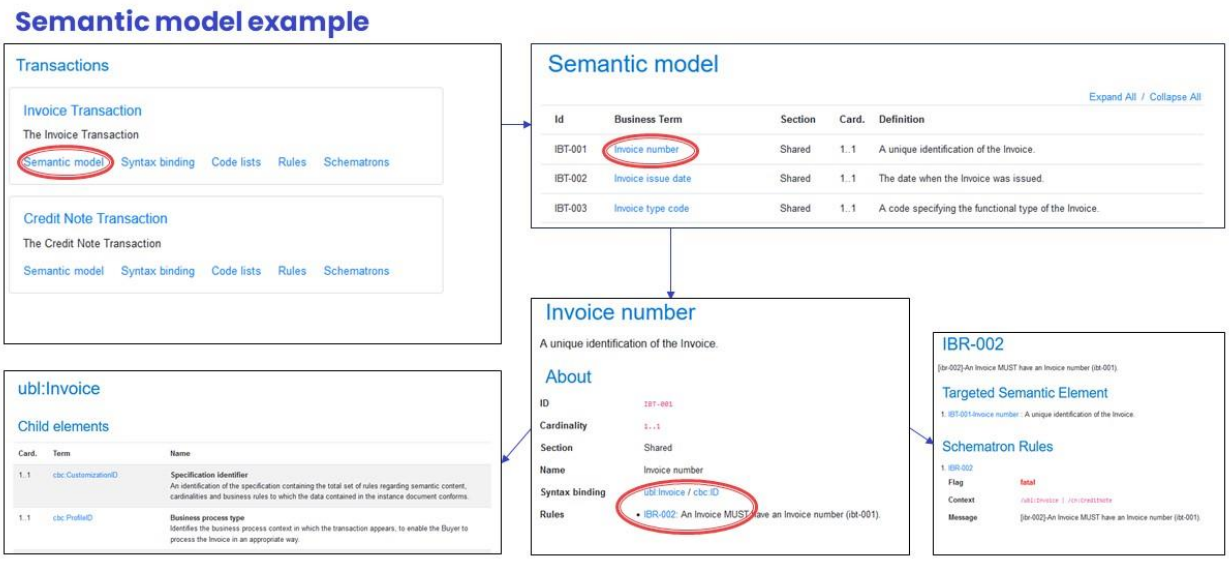
The semantic model, which is new in Peppol documentation, provides the business terms and grouping used in a transaction and their business meanings, while the syntax model provides information on how these semantic terms are implemented using the UBL XML syntax.

The new location and format will provide a better user experience, giving users the ability to drill down via semantic or syntax definitions and easily navigate between related objects such as semantic elements, syntax bindings and business rules.

The validation artefacts, code lists and XML examples will be made available via a Download resources button on the specification's home page. This package will contain the full suite of documents and artefacts necessary to support implementation of PINT A-NZ.

Note that the current draft PINT A-NZ specifications, issued for member review on the 18th of September 2023, will be published to a different location once the content has been approved and finalised.

Slide 12



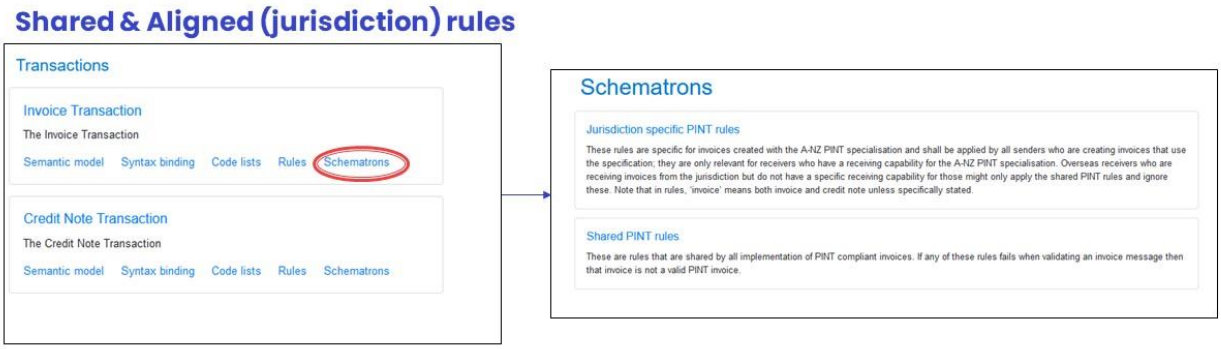
https://test-docs.peppol.eu/pint/pint-aunz/dev/pint-aunz/

EXTERNAL

Under the new format a user can drill down at the transaction level for invoice or credit note to the underlying semantic model.
The user can view information on an element such as its ID number, cardinality and whether it is a shared or aligned.
The user can expand or collapse the full semantic model depending on user preference. Note: the semantic and syntax models initially open in a ‘collapsed’ state.

The user can also drill down to further layers in the model for a specific element to find additional information such as its associated semantic or syntax definitions and linked Schematron rules.

Slide 13



https://test-docs.peppol.eu/pint/pint-aunz/dev/pint-aunz/trn-invoice/rule/

EXTERNAL

Currently the semantic and syntax models only have the Shared PINT rules linked when using this feature for navigating.

The full set of rules used in the invoice or credit note (Both Shared & Aligned/Jurisdiction-specific) can be accessed via the Schematrons link under Transactions.

As the toolset matures, this feature will be updated to support linking of both sets of rules to the semantic and syntax models.

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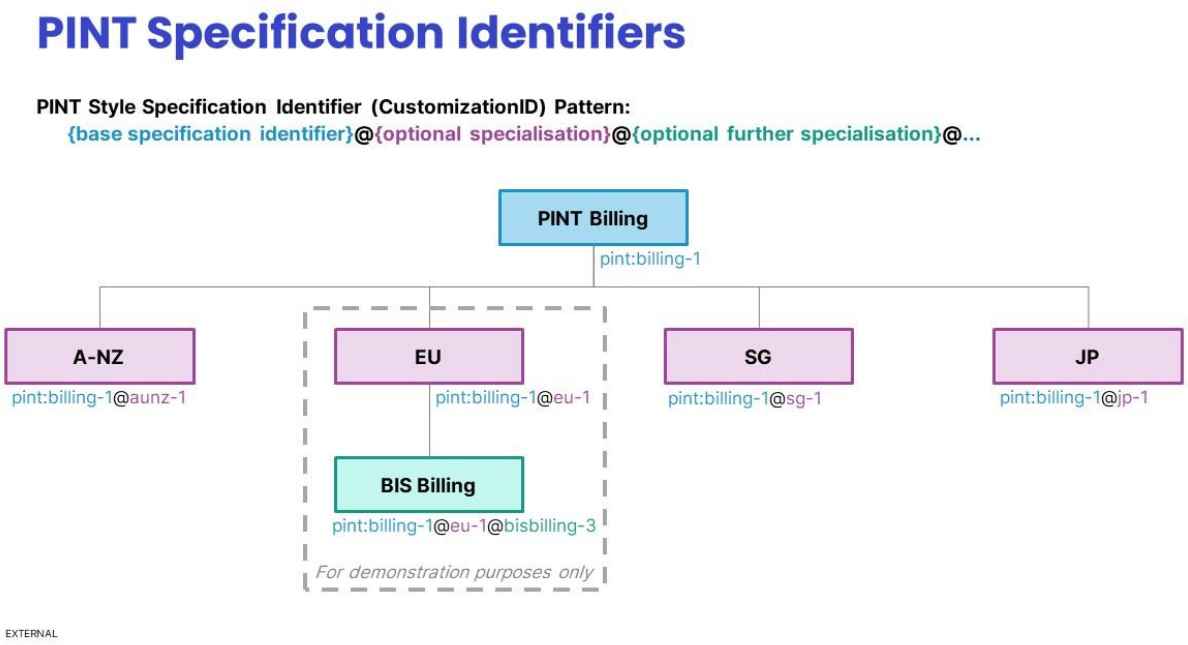
The wildcard scheme is a new document type identifier scheme. It was introduced in version 4.2 of the Peppol Policy for Use of Identifiers which was released in June and will support for it will become mandatory across the network in January 2024.

It has previously been presented as the 'Dynamic Document Type Scheme' or DDTS, and, while it is independent of PINT, they are related and the PINT specifications are the first to use the wildcard scheme.

The wildcard scheme exists in parallel with the existing busdox-docid-qns scheme.

Slide 15



The purpose of the Wildcard scheme is to allow receivers to publish a single receive capability that enables the receipt of documents created using a specification or any of its specialisations. This is enabled by the new PINT style customization ids which enable immediate recognition of the relationship between specialisations and the specifications they derive from.

Please note the diagram shows only a shortened form of the identifiers, and the complete identifiers are provided later in this presentation. Also note that the EU and BIS Billing examples are for illustrative purposes only, and the European PINT specialisations are yet to be defined.

The new pint style customization ids are made up of one or more parts separated by an '@' ('at' sign). The first part is the base specification identifier, and each subsequent part represents a further specialisation. Returning to the earlier diagram of PINT Billing specialisations, the customization id of the 'base' PINT Billing specification has only 1 part - pint:billing-1. Each of the direct specialisations of PINT Billing then have customization ids with two parts – the first part being pint:billing-1 then an '@' followed by a second part that identifies the specialisation. Any further specialisation then simply adopts the customisation id of the specification it derives from and appends an '@' and a specialisation identifier – as with the BIS Billing example.

Therefore, when advertising a *wildcard* receive capability, the receiver nominates a specification and in doing so advertises to receive documents created with that specification and also any specialisation that derives from it. This works because every specialisation must remain compliant with the specification that it derives from (the 'parent' specification).

For example, if a receiver were to advertise a wildcard capability for pint:billing-1@aunz-1* they will be able to receive PINT A-NZ messages and those created using any further specialisation of the PINT A-NZ specification that may be created in the future – noting there are no plans for any further specialisations of PINT A-NZ.

Using the illustrative example, if a receiver were to publish a wildcard capability for pint:billing-1@eu-1* they will be able to receive EU and BIS Billing messages and any further specialisations of those specifications.

If a receiver publishes pint:billing-1* they can receive documents created using any of the specialisations shown and any future specialisations.

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How does the Wildcard Scheme compare?

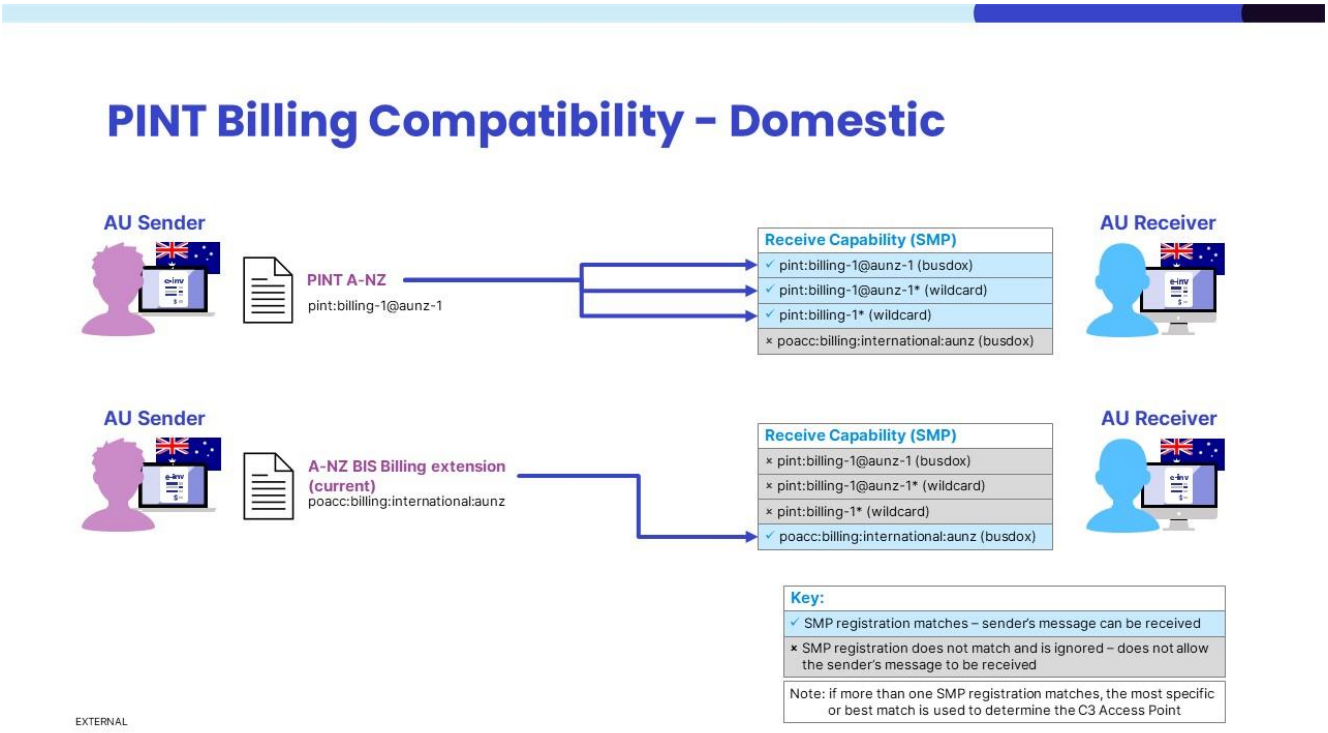
	Busdox Scheme	Wildcard Scheme
SMP registration	Full Document Type Identifier	Document Type Identifier including '*'
Sender document type identifier match	Exact match	Best match
Document / Message	Customization ID no '*'	Customization ID no '*'
SBDH / Envelope	Full document Type Identifier, no '*'	Full document Type Identifier, no '*'

EXTERNAL

This slide shows a comparison between the wildcard and busdox-docid-qns schemes:

- When publishing an SMP registration, the busdox scheme uses the full document type identifier whereas the wildcard scheme uses a document type identifier with an '*' ('asterisk' or 'star').
- When a sender is looking up receiver capabilities, busdox requires an 'exact match' while wildcard employs a 'best match' approach.
- The customization id in the message/payload is the same – there is no '*' in either.
- In the SBDH, the document type identifier values are also the same – there is no star in either.

Slide 17



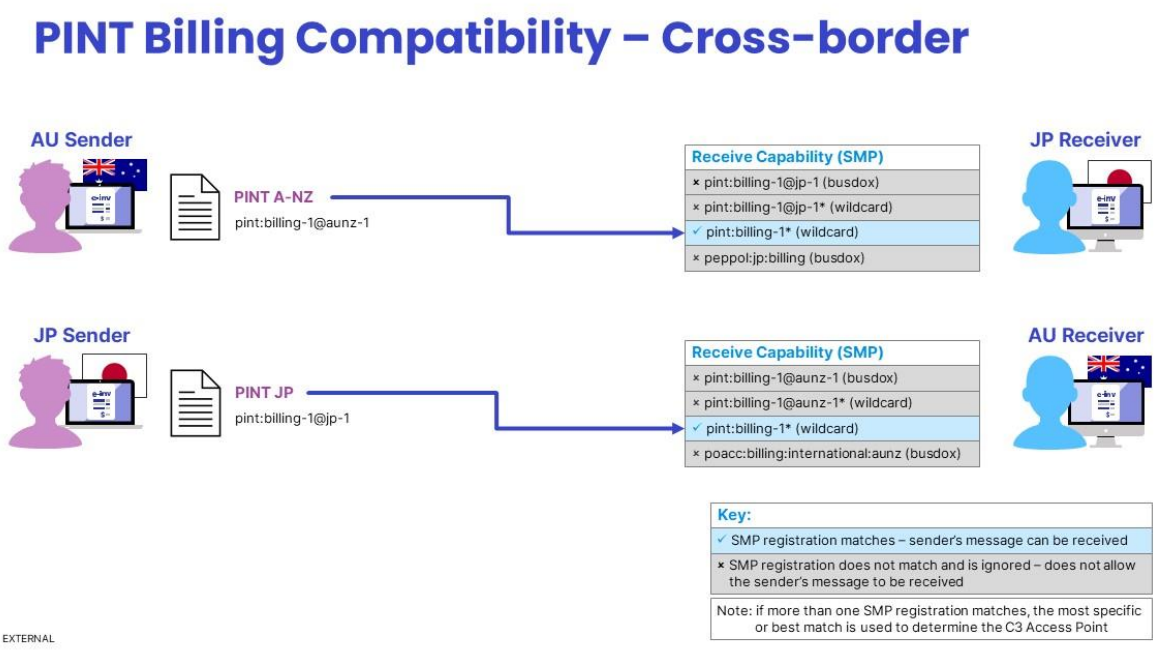
This slide shows the invoice receive capabilities that might be published in A-NZ, and which can be used to receive documents created using the PINT A-NZ specification or current A-NZ specification.

The top scenario shows that if a receiver publishes pint:billing-1@aunz-1, pint:billing-1aunz-1* or pint:billing-1* they will be able to receive a PINT A-NZ message from the sender.

A receiver may advertise more than one of these capabilities and in that situation the best (most specific) match must be used. This could matter if the receiver uses a different Access Point to receive documents created by different specifications.

The second example shows that a receiver must publish the current spec in order to receive a current spec message.

Slide 18



Considering the cross border scenarios, again showing the receive capabilities that might commonly be expected to be advertised in the receiver's jurisdiction.

The top scenario shows that a PINT A-NZ message will only match with the pint:billing-1* capability of the Japanese receiver.

It is a similar situation in the bottom scenario where a PINT JP message will only match with the pint:billing-1* capability of the Australian receiver.

Please note though that the receiver could specifically advertise support for defined cross-border specifications, for example if they expect invoices from specific jurisdictions but don't otherwise want to receive invoices created with different specialisations.

Slide 19

PINT A-NZ Receive Capabilities

C4 Receivers can choose to advertise capabilities using the wildcard or busdox schemes:

pint:billing-1@aunz-1 (busdox)	Matches PINT A-NZ messages only Explicitly states the ability to understand and process according to PINT A-NZ
pint:billing-1@aunz-1* (wildcard)	Matches PINT A-NZ messages and any further specialisations Explicitly states the ability to understand & process according to PINT A-NZ Further specialisations may be understood & processed according to PINT A-NZ
pint:billing-1* (wildcard)	Matches all PINT Billing specialisations All specialisations may be understood & processed according to PINT Billing

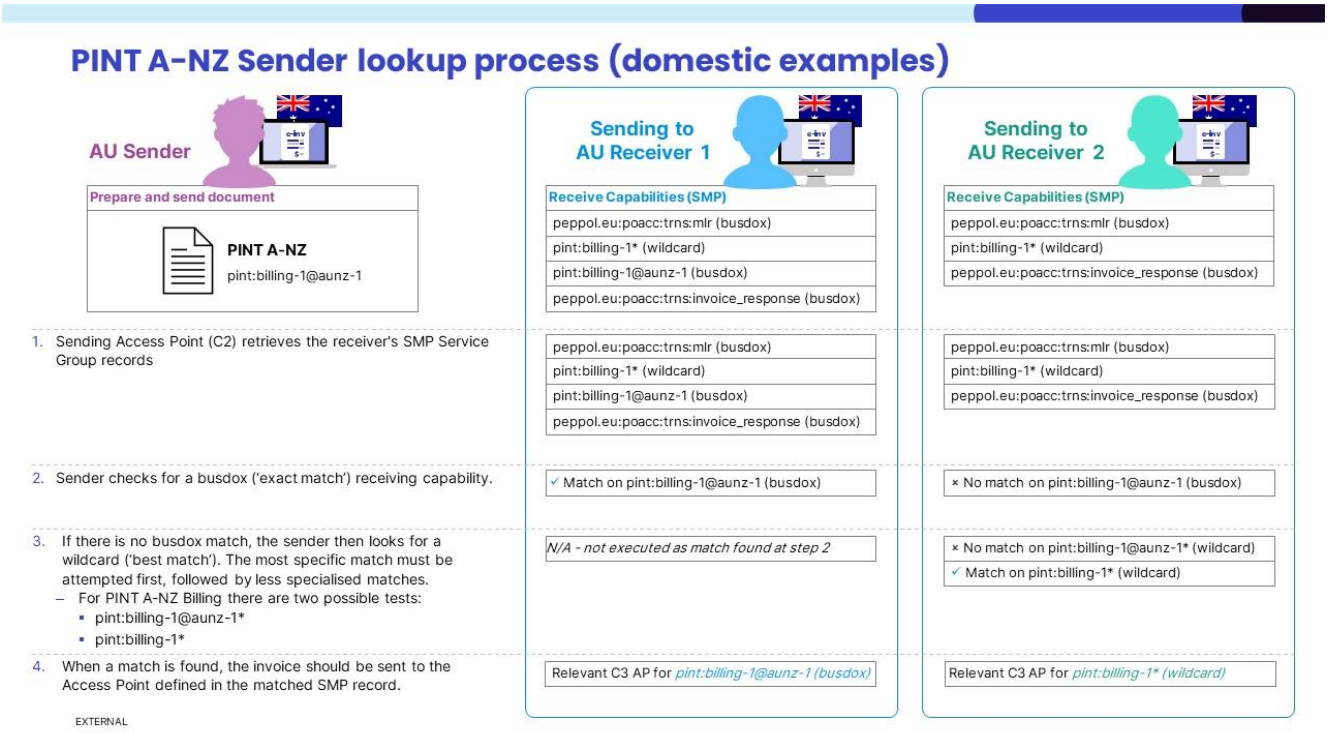
EXTERNAL

A-NZ end-users have three choices to enable them to receive a PINT A-NZ message, and can publish any or all the following:

- Publish a busdox pint:billing-1@aunz-1 capability. This matches PINT A-NZ messages only. It explicitly states the ability to understand and process PINT A-NZ messages.
- Publish a wildcard pint:billing-1@aunz-1* capability. This matches PINT A-NZ messages and any future further specialisations of PINT A-NZ (although none are planned). It explicitly states the ability to understand and process the PINT A-NZ specification. Messages created using further specialisations of PINT A-NZ might only be understood and processed according to the PINT A-NZ specification.
- Publish a wildcard pint:billing-1* capability. This allows messages created using PINT Billing or further specialisations. Messages might be understood & processed only according to the PINT Billing specification.

End users do not need to explicitly publish all specialisations they support. They may choose to do so though, in order to be overt and provide certainty to senders that the receiver can understand messages created according to the specialisations.

Slide 20



Wildcard introduces the need for senders to modify their lookup of receiver capabilities for specifications that support wildcard.

Steps for looking up a receiver's PINT A-NZ capability:

1. The sender retrieves the receiver's SMP Service Group records.
2. The sender checks for a PINT A-NZ busdox match.
3. If there was no busdox match the sender then checks for a wildcard match. There are two possible wildcard matches for PINT A-NZ; pint:billing-1@aunz-1* & pint:billing-1*. The most specific match must be attempted first
4. If there was a match at step 2 or 3 the invoice is sent.

This is illustrated through two examples of a sender attempting to send a pint:billing-1@aunz-1 document.

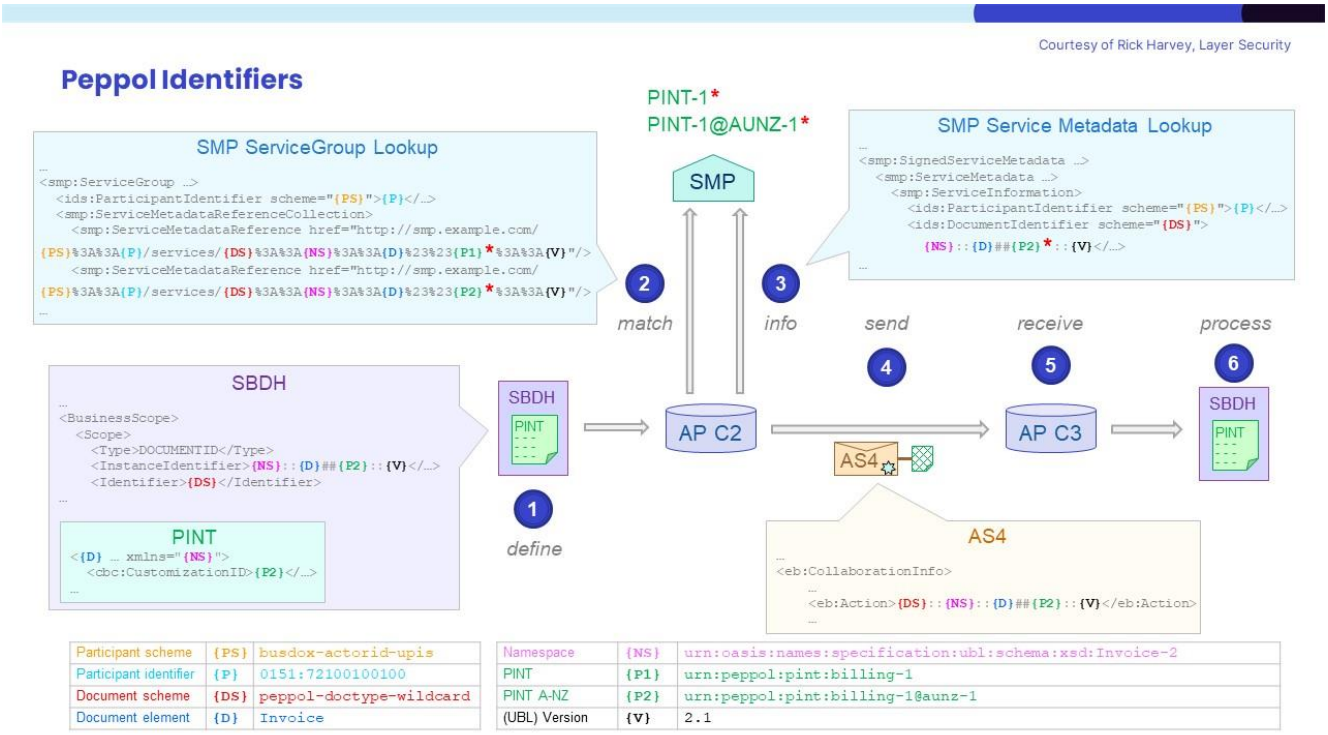
Example 1

1. Sender retrieves the receiver's SMP Service Group records. This returns 4 receive capabilities:
   - Message Level Response (busdox)
   - pint:billing-1* (wildcard)
   - pint:billing-1@aunz-1 (busdox)
   - Invoice response (busdox)
2. Checks for a busdox match for pint:billing-1@aunz-1 which is successful.
3. As there is a match, step 3 is skipped
4. The message is sent to the C3 AP in the pint:billing-1@aunz-1 service metadata

Example 2

1. Sender retrieves the receiver's SMP Service Group records. This returns 3 receive capabilities:
   - Message Level Response (busdox)
   - pint:billing-1* (wildcard)
   - Invoice Response (busdox)
2. Checks for a busdox match for pint:billing-1@aunz-1 which is unsuccessful.
3. Checks for a wildcard match – firstly for pint:billing-1@aunz-1*, which is unsuccessful, and then for pint:billing-1* which is successful.
4. As there is a match the message is sent to the C3 access point in the pint:billing-1* service metadata

Slide 21



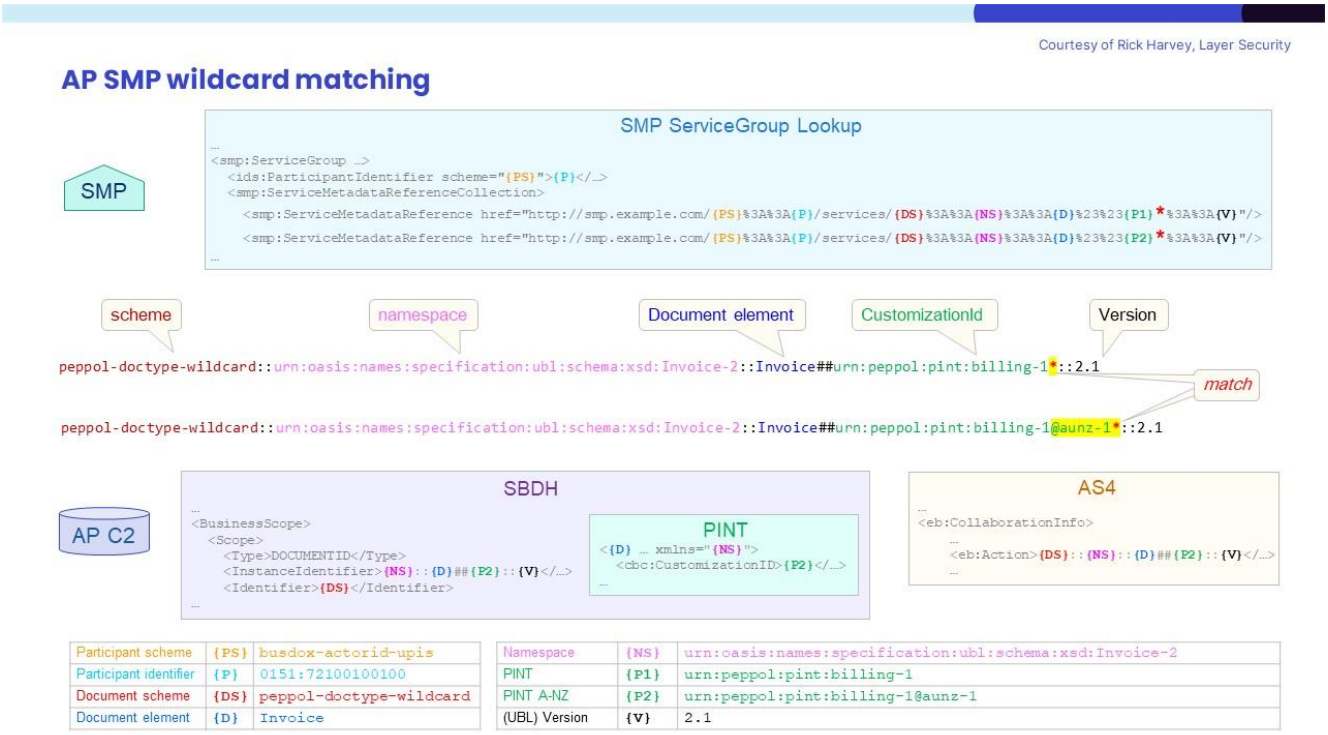
Many thanks to Rick Harvey, Layer Security, who has prepared the next few slides that illustrate how the Peppol identifiers are used throughout the end-to-end process.

This slide shows the 'plumbing' for Peppol messaging indicating where the various Peppol identifiers are used throughout, based on a wildcard example.

The important thing to note is that the wildcard scheme only modifies the customization id and, even then, only in the SMP records.

In terms of the identifiers, the only change by the wildcard scheme is the addition of an '*' to the Customization ID in the SMP – elsewhere the identifiers are exactly the same as with busdox.

Slide 22



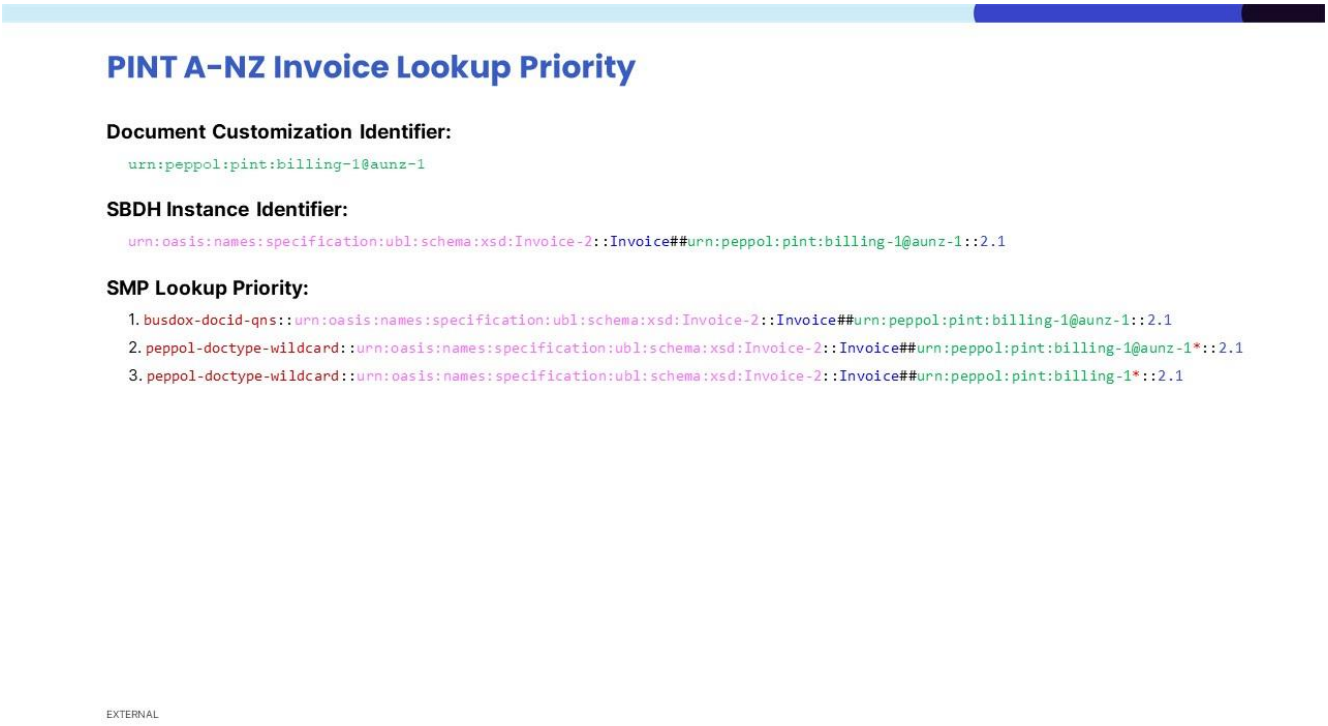
The top of this slide shows an extract of an SMP ServiceGroup record publishing a receive capability for PINT A-NZ.

The document type identifier value strings represented in the two ServiceMetadataReference elements are shown (without url encoding) below the ServiceGroup extract.

Both of these ServiceGroup values can match a PINT A-NZ Invoice.

When performing this lookup, the sender should select the second record as it is the ‘best match’.

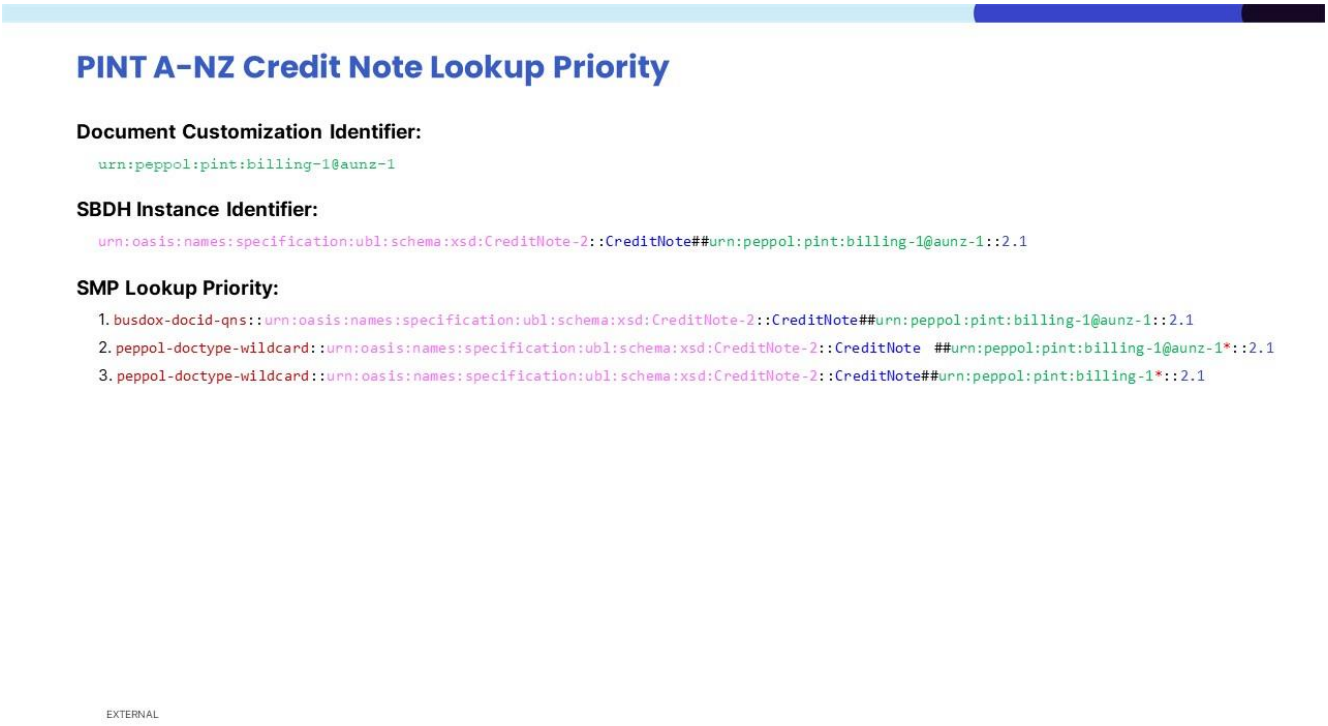
Slide 23



For completeness, this shows the invoice identifiers in full and the order in which an SMP lookup should seek a match.

Note that there is no '*' in the customization id in the document or in the SBDH. The '*' only appears in SMP records using the wildcard scheme.

Slide 24



For completeness, this shows the credit note identifiers in full and the order in which an SMP lookup should seek a match.

Again, note that there is no '*' in the customization id in the document or in the SBDH. The '*' only appears in SMP records using the wildcard scheme.

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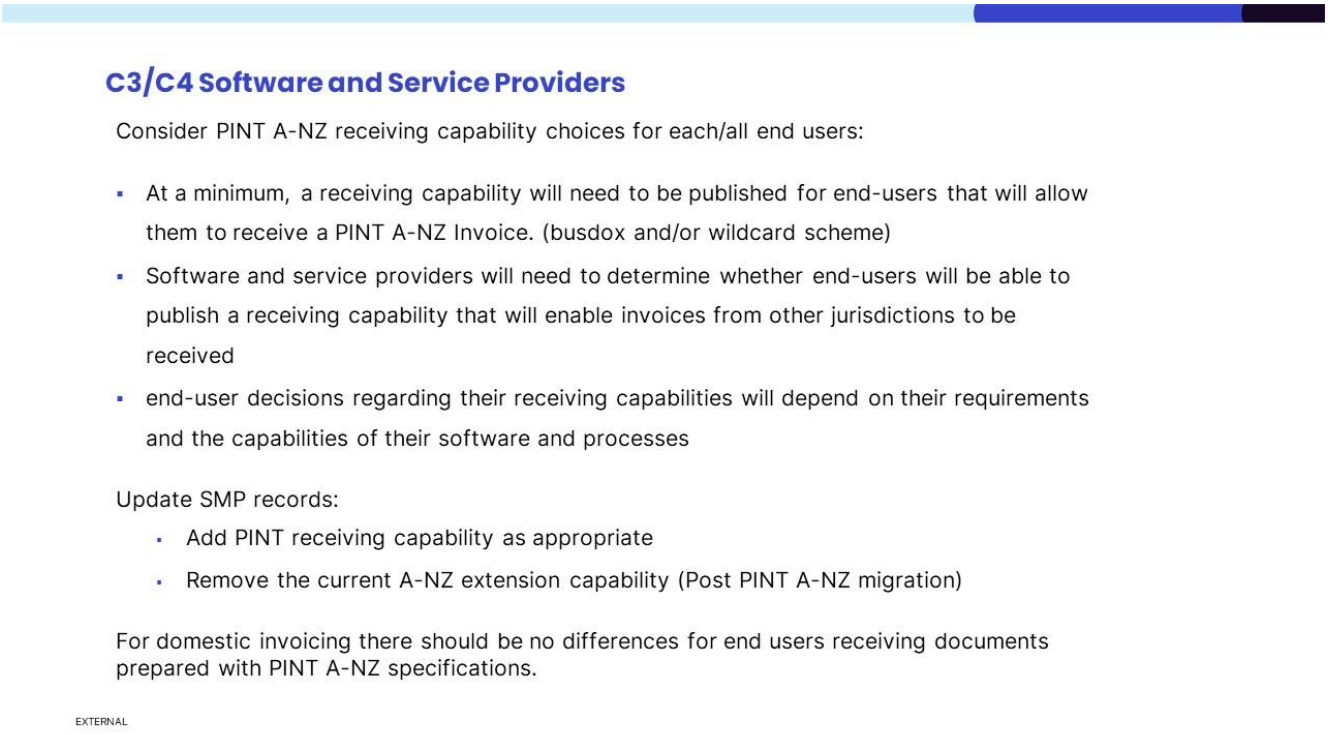
Slide 26



For C3 and C4s, including access points, digital service and software providers, or 3rd party delegates, there may be several activities that need to be undertaken before being able to receive messages created using PINT A-NZ specifications.

At a minimum, a receiving capability (either via busdox and/or wildcard scheme) will need to be published for all end-users that will allow them to receive a PINT A-NZ Invoice. Software and service providers will also need to determine whether end-users will be able to publish a receiving capability that will enable invoices from other jurisdictions to be received (this is optional).

End-user decisions regarding their receiving capabilities will depend on their specific requirements and the capabilities of their software and processes.

C3 and C4s will need to ensure that the SMP records a receiving capability allowing the receipt of PINT A-NZ invoices by the end of the implementation period. After local migration to the PINT A-NZ specification has completed, the receiving capabilities for the current A-NZ specification should be removed, noting that during migration, end-users may advertise receive capabilities for both the current and PINT A-NZ specifications.
For domestic invoicing there should be no differences for end users receiving documents prepared with the PINT A-NZ specifications. However, if end-users do choose to support cross-border capability they may receive PINT Billing documents from other jurisdictions by publishing a specific jurisdictional pint receiving capabilities, or a pint:billing-1* wildcard receiving capability.

While a cross-border invoice may potentially contain data that is not supported within the PINT A-NZ specification, there would be no obligation for the end user to handle this jurisdictional data if no specific receiving capability for the sending jurisdiction has been published.
As is the case today, where end-users choose to receive cross-border invoices, they would need to consider the business and system processing impacts of those transactions, such as implications related to fraud, security and supplier verification etc.

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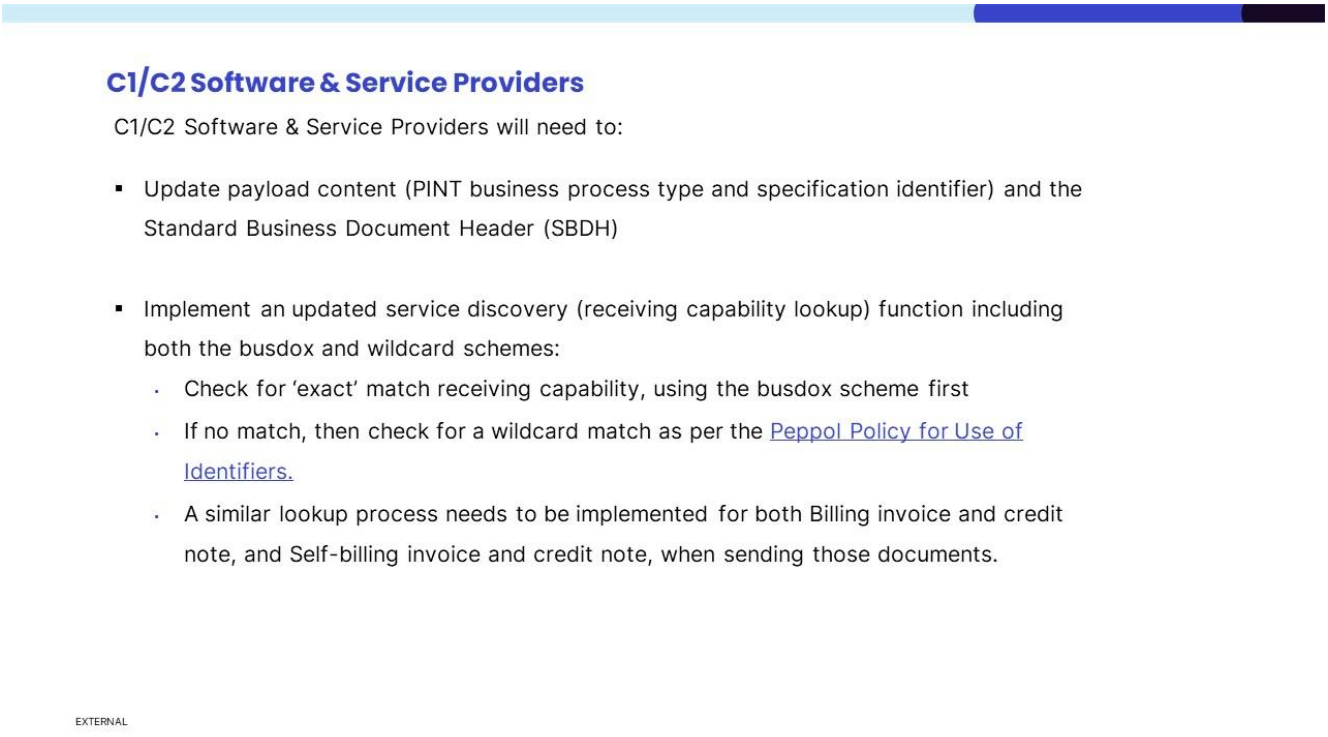

For C1 and C2 software & Service providers, including access points, digital service and software providers, or 3rd party delegates, the following activities might need to be undertaken to ensure they can send a PINT A-NZ message successfully.

A C1/C2 will need to ensure that the message/payload and standard business document header are using the updated PINT A-NZ business process type and specification identifiers.

A C1/C2 will also need to implement an updated service discovery function for the receiving capability lookup to include both the busdox and the wildcard schemes, first checking for an 'exact' match receiving capability with busdox and, if there was no match, then checking for a wildcard match.

A similar lookup process will need to be implemented for both Billing invoice and credit note, and the Self-billing invoice and credit note, if choosing to support this optional specification.

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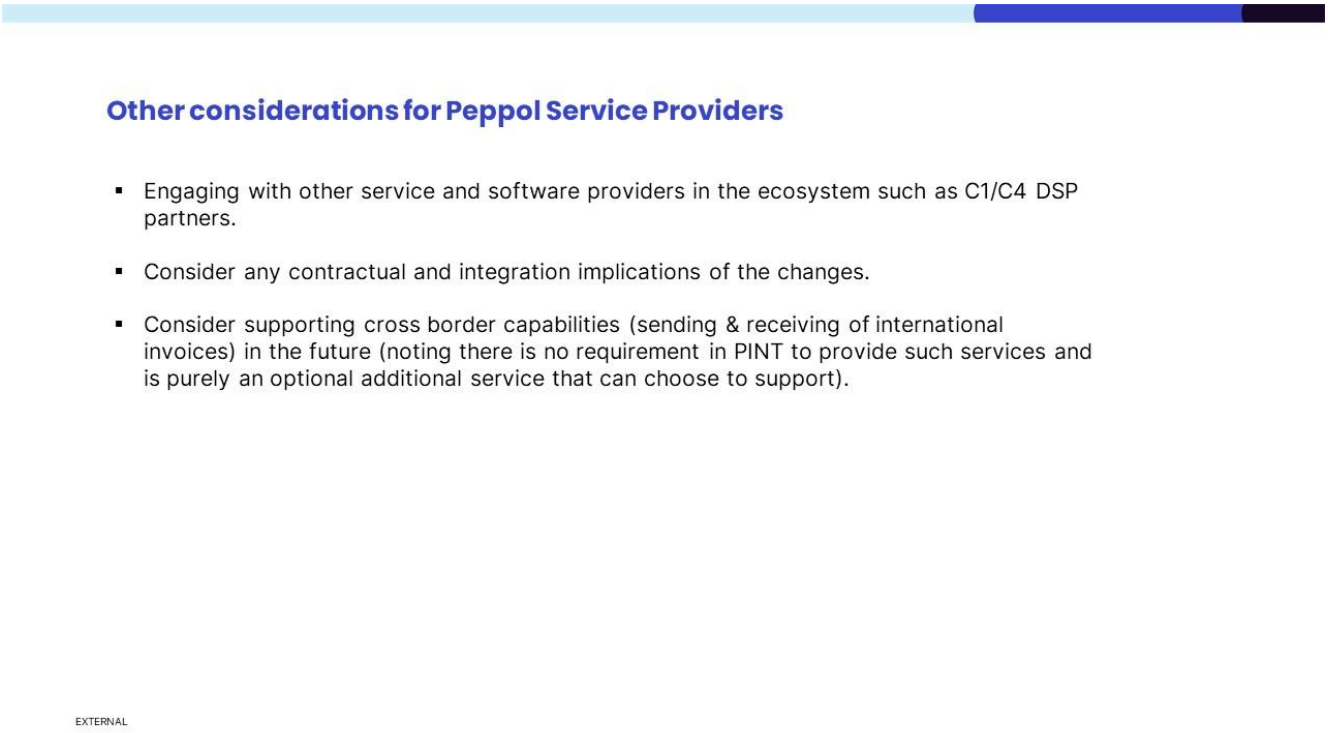

For Peppol service providers, depending on their own specific circumstances they may also want to consider the following when assessing potential impacts of the changes:

- Engaging with other service and software providers in their ecosystem such as C1/C4 Digital Service Provider partners.
- Consider any contractual and integration implications of the changes outlined.
- Consider supporting cross border capabilities in the future noting there is no requirement in PINT to provide such services.

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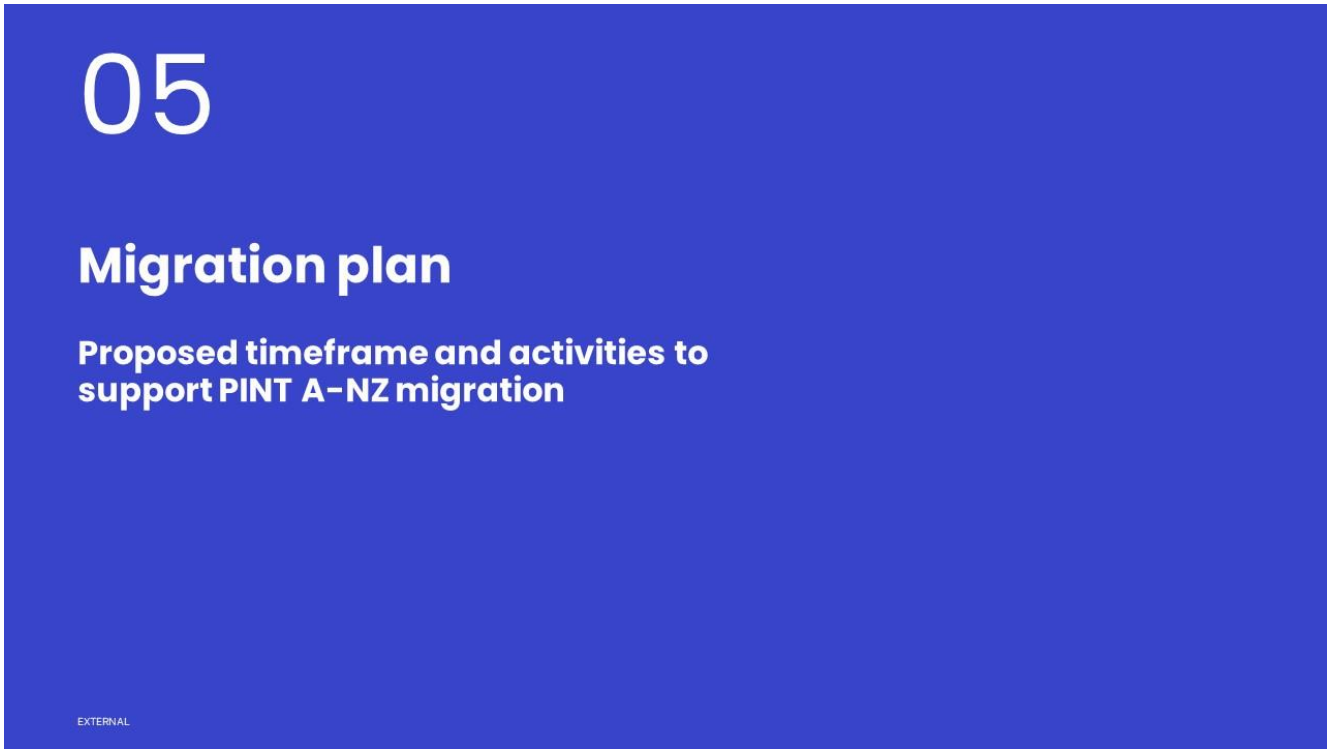
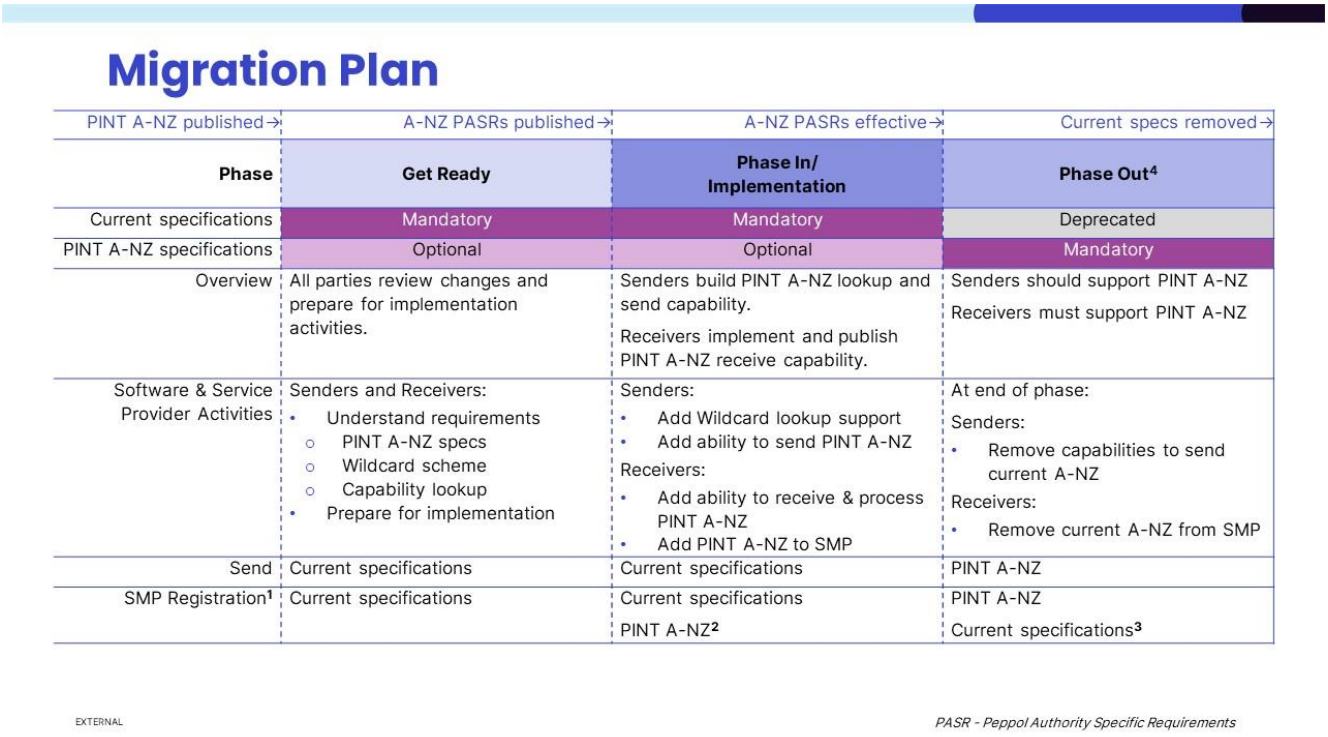

05
Migration plan
Proposed timeframe and activities to support PINT A-NZ migration
EXTERNAL

Slide 30



Migration Plan

PINT A-NZ published →	A-NZ PASRs published →	A-NZ PASRs effective →	Current specs removed →
Phase	**Get Ready**	**Phase In/ Implementation**	**Phase Out[4]**
Current specifications	Mandatory	Mandatory	Deprecated
PINT A-NZ specifications	Optional	Optional	Mandatory
Overview	All parties review changes and prepare for implementation activities.	Senders build PINT A-NZ lookup and send capability. Receivers implement and publish PINT A-NZ receive capability.	Senders should support PINT A-NZ Receivers must support PINT A-NZ

Software & Service Provider Activities	Senders and Receivers:
	• Understand requirements
	  ○ PINT A-NZ specs
	  ○ Wildcard scheme
	  ○ Capability lookup
	• Prepare for implementation
		Senders:
		• Add Wildcard lookup support
		• Add ability to send PINT A-NZ
		Receivers:
		• Add ability to receive & process PINT A-NZ
		• Add PINT A-NZ to SMP
			At end of phase:
			Senders:
			• Remove capabilities to send current A-NZ
			Receivers:
			• Remove current A-NZ from SMP

Send	Current specifications	Current specifications	PINT A-NZ
SMP Registration[1]	Current specifications	Current specifications PINT A-NZ[2]	PINT A-NZ Current specifications[3]

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PASR - Peppol Authority Specific Requirements

The planned migration plan to support implementation of the PINT A-NZ will involve a three-phase process:

1. An initial get ready phase to ensure all parties impacted by the migration have an opportunity to review the changes and prepare for implementation.

   During this phase we would urge senders and receivers to understand their requirements for the PINT A-NZ specifications and the relevant capabilities to supporting its implementation including the new wildcard scheme and capability lookup.

   This work can commence now, based on the published information about the wildcard and the draft PINT A-NZ specification (which will be formally published after the member review completes).

2. This will be followed by the phase in/implementation of the changes as senders and receivers will add these required capabilities to support PINT A-NZ.

   By the end of the phase, all existing receivers will need to be registered with the new PINT A-NZ receiving capabilities (whether those use busdox or wildcard identifiers), and senders will need to be capable of looking up PINT A-NZ capabilities including Wildcard.

   While the capability to receive a PINT A NZ document during phase in will be optional and the current A-NZ spec is still supported, it must be supported by the end of this phase.

   Note that the SMP registration of 'PINT A NZ' in the table here refers to receivers publishing PINT A-NZ receive capabilities using either a wildcard or busdox scheme, that would allow an end user to receive a PINT A NZ document.

   During the phase, an A-NZ check-in point will also be provided to local service providers to assess their readiness and provide further support where required.

This will be done as informal confirmations with Service Providers to ensure they have implemented their requirements successfully and are ready to have fully deployed the PINT A-NZ and supporting capabilities by the end of the Phase in.

3. Phase Out will require senders and receivers to finalise capability to send PINT A-NZ invoices, thereby allowing the removal of the receiving capabilities for the current A-NZ specifications and any supporting software/process capabilities, as by the end of this stage PINT A-NZ will become mandatory and the only supported specification for sending and receiving.

   This stage will be kept reasonably short as the PINT A-NZ specification will be the mandated version and therefore any new receivers will likely only be able to receive PINT A-NZ documents.

   Noting however that during Phase Out, existing receive capabilities for the current specifications should still be retained to support flexible deployment by senders.

For each phase as shown on the table there are several key technical activities that need to be undertaken by senders and receivers to ensure a smooth transition to the new PINT A-NZ specification.

Some of the key considerations factored in around the proposed timeframes include:

- Changing of the specifications will be formalised by the A-NZ Peppol Authorities updating their Peppol Authority Specific Requirements (PASRs), supported by the migration plan.
- The Peppol Internal Regulations require a minimum of 6 months for the Phase In/Implementation phase after publication of the PASRs.
- Allowing sufficient time for all Service Providers and Digital Service Providers to implement the PINT A-NZ specs, without penalising early adopters.
- Mandated date to occur prior to a biannual release change window (which occurs May and November each year) to maximise the Phase-In/Implementation period while minimising Service Provider effort in supporting both specifications.
- Completing the migration as early as possible within a reasonable implementation timeframe for Service Providers, to allow for the benefits of PINT to be realised as early as possible.

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Feedback

Any questions that hasn't been answered in today's webinar or feedback you may have on today's session can be provided to your relevant Peppol Authority below using the feedback template.

The New Zealand Peppol Authority - support@nzpeppol.govt.nz

The Australian Peppol Authority - eInvoicing@ato.gov.au

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Useful Links

Specifications

- Base PINT v1.0 Specifications (Published)
- PINT A-NZ Specifications v0.9 (Draft)
- ANZ Peppol BIS 3.0 extensions (Current specifications)

Member Review & Webinars

- OpenPeppol PINT & Wildcard May webinar
- Member Review of PINT A-NZ Specs
- PINT A-NZ Engagement paper
- Rule cross reference spreadsheet

eDelivery documents

- OpenPeppol eDelivery Specifications
- Peppol Policy for Use of Identifiers
- SMP Specifications

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Glossary

Term	Description
BIS	Business Interoperability Specification (content describing process, usage, central elements, calculation, identifiers etc.)
Busdox Scheme	The original and default Document Type Identifier Scheme which uses 'exact match' for advertising receive capabilities.
Compliant specification	Supports all necessary data elements and does not break any rules of 'parent' specification, but may not contain all the 'parent' data elements
Data model (semantic and syntax)	Consists of semantic definitions (business terms and groups, business meaning) and syntax definitions (how those semantic terms are implemented using UBL XML syntax)
DSP	Digital Service Provider (C1/C4 FMIS, ERP etc.); noting that some C2/C3 SPs offer value-add services on behalf of C1/C4
PASR	Peppol Authority Specific Requirements
SP	Service Provider (C2/C3 Access Point, SMP)

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Glossary

Term	Description
Specialisation	PINT specifications that derive from a 'parent' specification. Specialisations restrict or narrow the 'parent' specification to suit a more specific set of requirements. It will support all shared data elements and comply with all rules of the 'parent' specification but may restrict the use of aligned elements and may introduce new distinct elements.
UBL	Universal Business Language is a standard defining an XML schema for a range of business documents for procurement and transportation. UBL v2.1 is the standard that underpins the PINT Billing and PINT A-NZ specifications.
Validation artefacts: schematron and XSLT	Languages to codify and implement business rules that can be built into software or can be used in a stand-alone application/platform to test specific XML messages e.g. while developing/testing software
Wildcard scheme	The new Document Type Identifier Scheme which uses 'best match' for advertising receive capabilities

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