



Business Interoperability Specification



OpenPEPPOL AISBL



**Post Award Coordinating
Community**

ICT - Models

**BIS 63A
Invoice Response**



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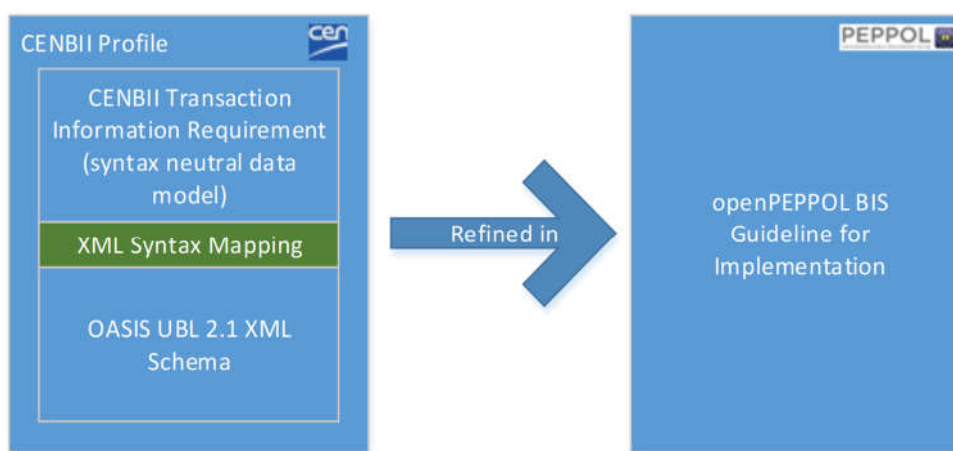
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1 INTRODUCTION TO OPENPEPPOL AND BIS

This BIS is the result of work within PEPPOL project and is published as part of PEPPOL specifications.

This PEPPOL BIS provides a set of specifications for implementing a PEPPOL business process. The document is concerned with clarifying requirements for ensuring interoperability of pan-European Public eProcurement and provides guidelines for supporting these requirements and how to implement them. This PEPPOL BIS is developed by OpenPEPPOL as a new business process.

The purpose of this document is to describe a common format for the Invoice Response message in the European market, and to facilitate an efficient implementation and increased use of electronic collaboration regarding invoice responses based on this format.



1.1 Audience

The audience for this document is organizations wishing to be PEPPOL enabled for exchanging electronic business documents, and/or their ICT-suppliers. These organizations may be:

- ▶ Service providers
- ▶ Contracting Authorities
- ▶ Economic Operators
- ▶ Software Developers

More specifically it is addressed towards the following roles:

- ▶ ICT Architects
- ▶ ICT Developers
- ▶ Business Experts

For further information on PEPPOL/OpenPEPPOL please see [COMMON BIS].

2 REFERENCES

[PEPPOL]	http://www.peppol.eu/
[PEPPOL_PostAward]	https://peppol.eu/downloads/post-award/
[BII_MessageLevelResp]	ftp://ftp.cen.eu/public/CWAs/BII2/CWA16558/CWA16558-Annex-M-BII-Profile-36-MessageLevelResponse-V1_0_0.pdf
[BIS36A]	https://peppol.eu/downloads/post-award/
[UN/ECE 1001]	http://www.unece.org/trade/untidd/d16b/tred/tred1001.htm
[PEPPOLBilling]	https://peppol.eu/downloads/post-award/
[PEPPOL_Transp]	https://peppol.eu/downloads/the-peppol-edelivery-network-specifications/
[UBL]	http://docs.oasis-open.org/ubl/cos1-UBL-2.1/UBL-2.1.html
[UBL_ApplicationResp]	http://docs.oasis-open.org/ubl/cos1-UBL-2.1/xsd/maindoc/UBL-ApplicationResponse-2.1.xsd
[Schematron]	http://www.schematron.com
[XSLT]	http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt20/
[EIF]	European Interoperability Framework 2.0, found at: http://ec.europa.eu/isa/library/index_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/isa/documents/isa_annex_ii_eif_en.pdf

3 DOCUMENT HISTORY

3.1 Revision history

Version	Date	Author	Organisation	Description
1.0.0	June 2018	Georg Birgisson Ahti Allikas	Midran Ltd OpusCapita	First version.
1.0.1	Nov 2018	Georg Birgisson	Midran Ltd	Corrected: contributors, history, image caption.

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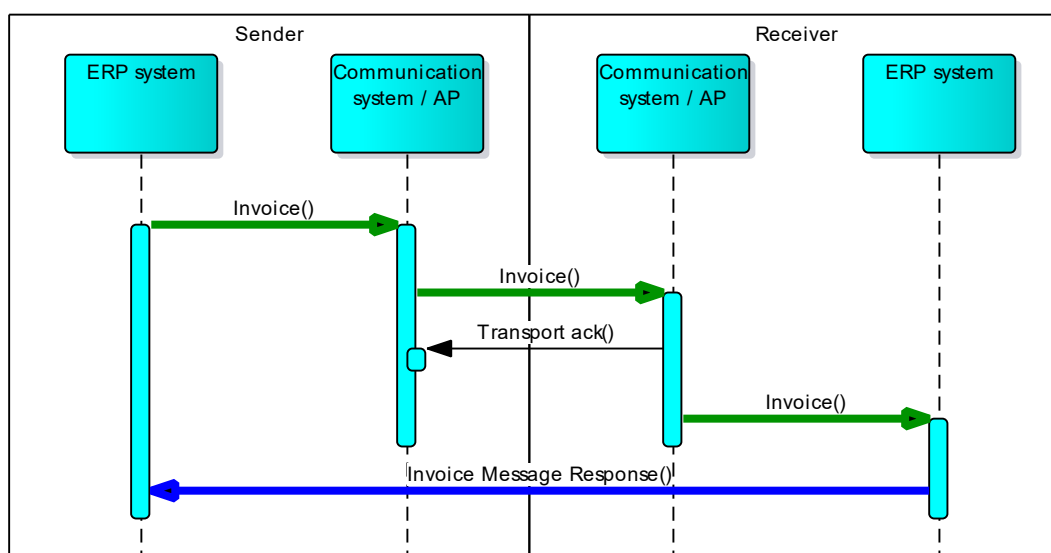
4 PRINCIPLES AND PREREQUISITES

This chapter describes the principles and assumptions that underlie the use of the PEPPOL Invoice Response. The term invoice in this specification is used for both an invoice and a credit note unless otherwise stated in the text or clear from the context.

An Invoice Response can be used in the process of the exchange of invoices and credit notes until the parties have agreed on its settlement as paid or cancelled. It provides the Seller, as the issuer of the invoice or credit note, with information about the status of his invoice or credit note and provides the Buyer, as receiver of the invoice or credit note, with efficient means for keeping the Seller informed.

4.1 Invoice Response message in general

From the creation of an electronic message, down the transport line that goes through one or more transport networks, to the designated receiver and all way through the eventual processing of the message content; there may be a need to give responses to the relevant parties up-line about the status or results of the actions that the message goes through. These responses are of different nature but in the scope of this document they can be divided into the following main groups.



Scope of different response messages

Transport acknowledgements

These are messages that are exchanged within the transport network(s) to inform about the process of carrying a message down the transport line. These responses may inform someone up-line whether the delivery to a given point was successful or not and may contain details about issues that are relevant such as why a delivery was not successful. The key nature of these responses is that they do not in any way act on the result of validation or processing of the content of the payload that is being transported. These response messages are commonly called “acks” (short for acknowledgements) and in PEPPOL they are part of the transport protocol of the PEPPOL network [PEPPOL_Transp] (e.g. as MDN – Message Disposition Notification – in AS2).

Business Level Responses

A message that has been received and assigned to processing may call for an action on the receiver's behalf. That receiver's action may need to be reported back up-line to a relevant party. An example is that a technically correct invoice may be received but the receiver decides to dispute the invoice for any business reason such as incorrect values, delivery issues etc. The key nature of these responses is that they report a business decision that is made on the message instance received by the Receiver. Business level responses may have a role in the processing of various document types other than invoices.

4.2 Scope of Invoice Response message

Invoice Response is an invoice and credit note specific response message that can be used to inform the Seller of the status of an invoice in the Buyer's approval and payment processes, based on the Buyer's business rules and/or a Seller/Buyer agreement. Invoice Response will provide following benefits to its users:

- Invoice Response helps the Seller to initiate an action early in the case when processing of an invoice is challenged on the Buyer side. The response informs Seller whether his invoice is in due process or whether that process is disrupted and requires action from Seller.
- Invoice Response informs the Seller when their invoice has been approved or payment has been initiated so that the Seller can manage their cash flows and monitor the reception of funds through the payment channels.
- Invoice Response provides automated means to the Buyer to keep the Seller informed of the invoice status in his invoice verification process and thus reduces or eliminates the need for manual status queries.
- Invoice Response is designed to support automatic processing on the Seller side although it still may require manual actions.
- Invoice Response is an informative message from Buyer to Seller.
- Invoice Response structures the feedback loop from Buyer to Seller regarding the invoice handling process on Buyer's side.
- Invoice Response is an option for the Buyer to inform Seller about Buyer's decisions in invoice processing in a structured or unstructured form.

In scope

The following concepts are within the scope of the Invoice Response:

- Buyer can inform Seller about invoice and credit note processing steps and statuses on Buyer's side.
- Invoice Response is based on Buyer's business rules.
- Invoice Response is a one directional message only - from Buyer to Seller.
- Several response messages can potentially be exchanged for one invoice or credit note.
- Invoice Response content may require manual action on Seller's side.
- Invoice Response supports only push message of the invoice status. Invoice Response can not be automatically requested by Seller.
- Acknowledging that a transmitted invoice has been received and can be processed.

Out of scope

The following concepts are outside the scope of the Invoice Response:

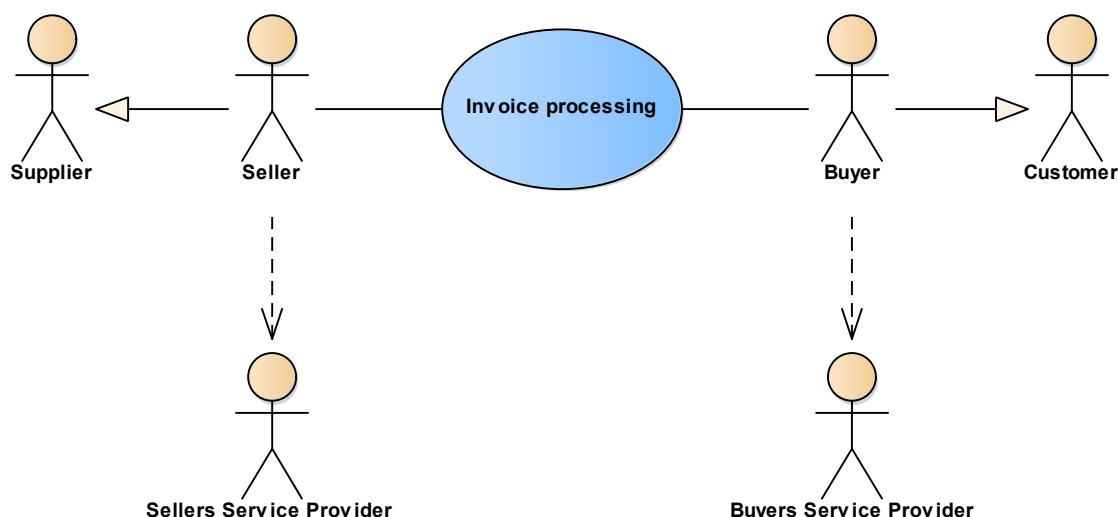
- Invoice responses on a line level.
- Several statuses in one response message.
- Full automation on Seller side – not all the errors have to be encoded.
- Bi-directional communication – discussion on response.
- Enquiry of the Invoice Response message.
- Transmission level status.
- Support for attachments.

4.3 Parties and roles

The table below gives the definitions of the parties and roles in the process of Invoice Response message. Parties are persons or entities who are responsible for roles. They may carry them out themselves or outsource them.

Party / Role	Type	Definition
Supplier	Party	The supplier is the legal person or organization who provides a product and/or service.

		Examples of supplier roles: seller, consignor, creditor, economic operator.
Customer	Party	The customer is the legal person or organization who is in demand of a product, service or works. Examples of customer roles: buyer, consignee, debtor, contracting body.
Seller	Role	One who issues an invoice for items or services sold to a Buyer and to whom a debt is owed. The Party that claims the payment and is responsible for resolving billing issues and arranging settlement. Also, known as invoice issuer, accounts receivable, creditor, economic operator.
Buyer	Role	One who receives an invoice for items or services bought from a Seller and who owes debt. The Party responsible for making settlements relating to a purchase. Also, known as invoicee, accounts payable, debtor
Service provider	Party	A party that is contracted by either or both supplier or the customer to send or receive an Invoice Response message.



4.4 Parties responsibilities

Following paragraphs list the responsibilities and activities carried out by each party in the Invoice Response process from a technical, practical and informative perspective. Any legal implications of the measures discussed here are outside the scope of this document.

Seller

- Not obliged to support the Invoice Response.
- In case the Seller has registered support for the Invoice Response, then he is responsible for receiving an Invoice Response message and to take actions in accordance to this specification.

Buyer

- Not obliged to send an Invoice Response.
- Responsible for creating the Invoice Response.

- Responsible for complying with the business rules used in invoice validations.
- Responsible for when and how to use the Invoice Response in the frame of the Invoice Response document.
- Responsible for expressing what action is expected from the Seller.
- It is recommended that the Buyer maintains visibility of all Invoice Response messages created by him or on his behalf in order to solve potential issues with the Seller.
- May have a bilateral agreement with Seller for using Invoice Response.

5 BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Process requirements

Process requirements describe what functions and benefits the parties are requiring from the overall process of exchanging Invoice Response messages. These requirements may influence the data requirements in the transaction, but they may also affect how the parties implement and use the Invoice Response in their ongoing business exchange.

ID	Requirement
br111-001	There is an agreed way to express when there will be no more Invoice Response message's regarding a particular invoice. The definition of status of the invoice (whether approved or rejected) should clearly state whether it is a final status after which there cannot be any further Invoice Response's sent by the Buyer in relation to that invoice.
br111-002	An Invoice Response is intended for automatic processing on the Seller side although it still might require some manual actions. Free text response is also an option inside the Invoice Response. Validation rules might be automatically or manually executed on the Buyer's side. The Buyer might outsource the rule's execution to a service provider.
br111-003	An Invoice Response should clearly inform the Seller of any additional actions they should execute so that the Buyer can continue the invoice processing.
br111-004	An Invoice Response is an invoice specific message based on Buyer's business rules and/or Seller/Buyer's agreement.
br111-005	An Invoice Response is one directional message only - from Buyer to Seller. Invoice Response is meant to inform the Seller about invoice status inside the Buyer's business process as well potential actions the Seller should take (if any).
br111-006	An Invoice Response status code is unambiguous: when applicable, it must be used to clearly indicate the next expected action to be executed by the Seller (described in a table below).

Registering the Invoice Response receiving capability

In order to use the Invoice Response in the PEPPOL network the following steps need to be carried out:

- Seller shall register the capability to receive Invoice Response BIS63A in its SMP.
- Seller is seen as the interested party to find out if a Buyer is capable to send Invoice Response. Usually the exchange of Invoice Response is agreed by the business parties beforehand. However, if the Seller has registered the receiving capability in the SMP then the Buyer can send an Invoice Response without previous agreement.
- It is strongly recommended that a Buyer that sends an Invoice Response does that for all received invoices. Not doing so may create uncertainty for the Seller and therefore create unwanted processing for both the Buyer and Seller.

Transaction requirements

Transaction requirements address what functionality the data in the transaction is intended to support. This controls how the data model, code lists and transaction rules are designed.

ID	Requirement
tbr111-001	It SHALL be possible to uniquely identify each Invoice Response and the date and time when it was issued.
tbr111-002	An Invoice Response SHOULD provide the users with means to send free text explanations and instructions.
tbr111-004	It SHALL be possible to clearly identify the parties exchanging the Invoice Response.
tbr111-006	An Invoice Response SHALL identify a previously received invoice or credit note by referring to the document, including the document identifier, document issue date and the document type.
tbr111-007	An Invoice Response SHALL support coded expressions of status and clarifications in a way that supports automation of the message processing by the Seller.
tbr111-009	An Invoice Response SHALL support message exchange through the PEPPOL message transport network.
tbr111-010	An Invoice Response SHALL be able to clearly indicate the status of an invoice in the Buyers processing.
tbr111-011	An Invoice Response SHOULD enable the Buyer to propose corrections in a structured way.

6 CODE LISTS

6.1 Code lists for coded elements

Table of the code lists used in Invoice Response transaction:

Business Term	Source	Subset	XPath	listID
Document Type Code	UN/ECE 1001		cbc:DocumentTypeCode	UNCL1001
Status code	UN CEFACT 4343	Yes	cbc:ResponseCode	UNCL4343OpSubset
Clarification reason code	OpenPeppol		cbc:StatusReasonCode	OPStatusReason
Clarification action code	OpenPeppol		cbc:StatusReasonCode	OPStatusAction

Document Type Code - UN/ECE 1001:

The Invoice Response uses the [UN/ECE 1001] document type code list to identify the type of document that is being responded to. As example code 380 for commercial invoice and code 381 for a commercial credit note.

Status codes

UN/EDIFACT 4343

Status codes used in this BIS are based on the UN CEFACT 4343 code list. In addition, the current codes it specifies some additional codes that may be adopted in future version of 4343. For detailed information about what codes are used in this BIS and how they are used see section 8.3

Clarification code

Clarification codes are of two types. Reason codes and Action codes.

For code details see Appendix B (section 12.2).

6.2 Code list for identifier schemes

Table of the code lists used to constrain the values of schemeID for identifiers in Invoice Response transaction:

Business Term	Allowed SchemeID	Applicable Xpath	Note
Party Identifier	See "PEPPOL Policy for using Identifiers"	cbc:EndpointID/@schemeID cac:PartyIdentification/cbc:ID/@schemeID	

7 BUSINESS RULES

7.1 Invoice Response process rules

The Invoice Response process governs how and when the transactions are issued and how they are handled between the sender and the receiver.

RuleID	Rule
OP-BR111-R001	The Invoice Response is one directional message only - from Buyer to Seller. Invoice Response is meant to be sent from Buyer to Seller informing about invoice status inside the Buyer's business process.
OP-BR111-R002	Each Invoice Response message is intended to carry one status code (top level status) at a time, for an individual invoice. To inform about several statuses of an invoice then several messages shall be used in sequence. An invoice can only have one status at each time.
OP-BR111-R003	Several Invoice Response's can be sent for one invoice.
OP-BR111-R004	If an invoice has been given the status Rejected or Paid, then no further Invoice Response may be sent regarding that invoice. I.e. Seller may ignore them. (*)
OP-BR111-R005	If an invoice has been given status Approved, then that may only be followed with an Invoice Response giving status Paid. I.e. Seller may ignore them. (*)
OP-BR111-R006	A Buyer shall provide first Invoice Response within 3 working days.
OP-BR111-R007	An Invoice Response message doesn't prescribe the invoice workflow process for the Buyer. Different Buyers may have different workflows processes for the invoices.
OP-BR111-R008	An Invoice Response does not have any legal power.
OP-BR111-R009	An Invoice Response does not change the invoice content.
OP-BR111-R010	An Invoice Response does not change the commercial responsibilities between Buyer and Seller.
OP-BR111-R011	An Invoice Response (even as rejection) does not free the Buyer from his payment obligations towards the Seller if such an obligation exists by agreement or real business transaction or the other way around in case of a credit note.
OP-BR111-R012	The status of invoices shall advance in the following order. AB – Acknowledged IP – In process UQ – Under query CA – Conditionally accepted RE – Rejected (Final status) AP – Accepted (approved) PD – Paid (Final status, The status code "Paid" will probably not be used in relation to credit notes) The process may start at any status and not all statuses must be reported.
OP-BR111-R013	Seller can dispute any status presented by Buyer in Invoice Response with an external process.
OP-BR111-R014	Document type code must conform to the document type code of the original message the response is sent to (usually 380 for the commercial invoice and 381 for credit note).

(*) Business situations that require exceptions to these rules are not prohibited by this BIS but are not supported by the Invoice Response described in it. Such business situations must be handled externally between the trading parties.

7.2 Invoice Response transaction business rules

Invoice Response transaction business rules govern the content of the messages. A valid message must comply with the transaction rules.

RuleID	Rule	Errorlevel
OP-T111-R001	An Invoice Response SHALL have the profile identifier "urn:www.peppol.eu:profile:bis63a:ver1.0".	Fatal
OP-T111-R002	An Invoice Response SHALL have the customization identifier "urn:www.peppol.eu:transaction:biitrs111:ver1.0"	Fatal
OP-T111-R003	An Invoice Response SHALL contain the date of issue.	Fatal
OP-T111-R004	The Endpoint ID for party sending Invoice Response SHALL be specified.	Fatal
OP-T111-R005	The party sending Invoice Response SHALL be specified.	Fatal
OP-T111-R006	The Endpoint ID for receiving sending Invoice Response SHALL be specified.	Fatal
OP-T111-R007	The party receiving Invoice Response SHALL be specified.	Fatal
OP-T111-R008	An Invoice Response SHALL contain a document reference pointing towards the business message that the response relates to.	Fatal
OP-T111-R009	IF status code is one of: CA, UQ or RE then there SHALL be a clarification code in Invoice Response.	Fatal

7.3 Code lists business rules

Code list rules govern how and when code lists are used in a message.

RuleID	Rule	ErrorLevel
CL-T111-R001	A document type code SHALL have a list identifier attribute 'UNCL1001'.	Fatal
CL-T111-R002	A document type code MUST be coded using UNCL 1001 list BI2 subset.	Fatal
CL-T111-R003	An Endpoint Identifier Scheme SHALL be from the list of PEPPOL Party Identifiers described in the "PEPPOL Policy for using Identifiers".	Fatal
CL-T111-R004	A Party Identifier Scheme SHALL be from the list of PEPPOL Party Identifiers described in the "PEPPOL Policy for using Identifiers".	Fatal
CL-T111-R005	A Status Code SHALL have list ID as UNCL4343OpSubset.	Fatal
CL-T111-R006	A Status code value SHALL be one of the values from the UNCL 4343 PEPPOL Subset code list described in chapter 8.3	Fatal
CL-T111-R007	Clarification code SHALL have a list ID.	Fatal
CL-T111-R008	A Clarification code SHOULD have a list identifier attribute OPStatusReason or OPStatusAction or else the Invoice Response is using extended codes.	Warning
CL-T111-R009	IF Clarification codes list ID is OPStatusReason then the code SHALL be from the OPStatusReason code list.	Fatal
CL-T111-R010	IF Clarification codes list ID is OPStatusAction then the code SHALL be from the OPStatusAction code list.	Fatal
CL-T111-R011	An endpoint identifier SHALL have a scheme identifier attribute.	Fatal
CL-T111-R012	A party identifier SHALL have a scheme identifier attribute.	Fatal
CL-T111-R013	If Clarification code is OTH then Clarification reason SHOULD be provided.	Warning

8 PROCESS AND TYPICAL SCENARIOS

8.1 Legend for BPMN diagrams

The diagrams are expressed in the Business Process Modeling Notation (BPMN). The diagram below serves as an explanation for the diagrams used in the process descriptions.

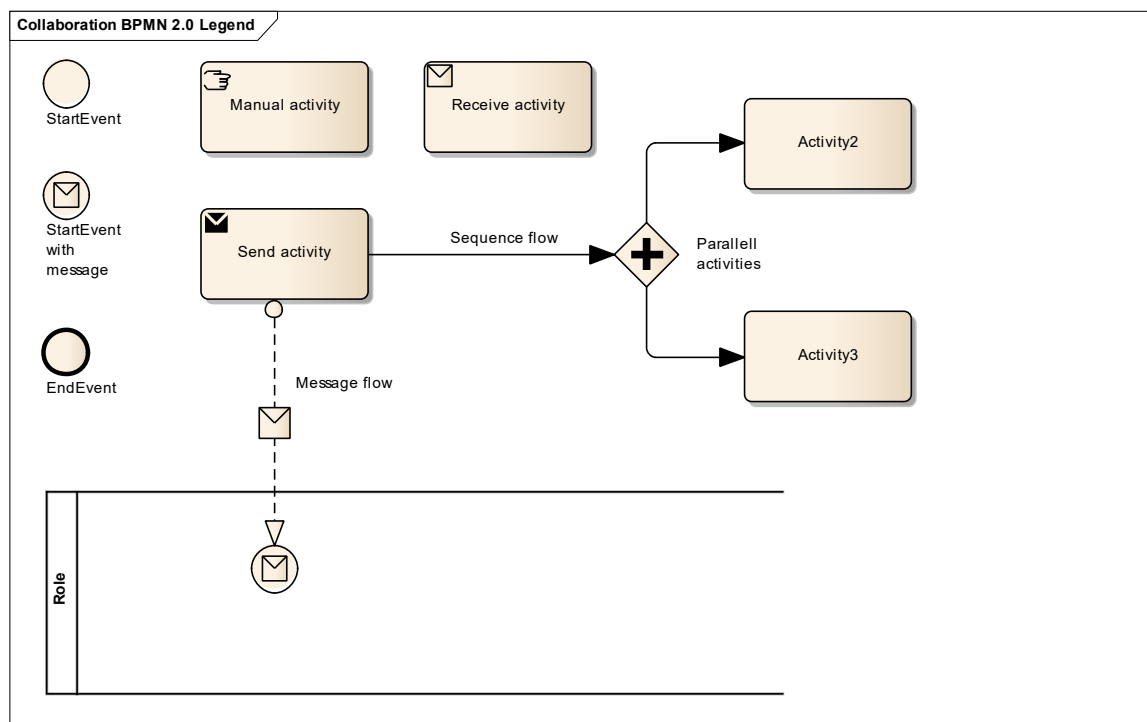


Image 2. Process diagram

8.2 Process in general

The process starts when a Seller party is preparing an electronic invoice and then sends it to the Buyer. After the invoice has been validated and transported the Buyer party receives the invoice.

Once the Buyer has received the invoice in the form that it can be processed he may notify the Seller about this with an Invoice Response.

After reception, the Buyer will usually enter into the invoice reviewal and approval process. The approval process may result in the invoice being approved as is without any comments. In that case the Buyer sends an Invoice Response to the Seller to notify him that the invoice has been approved and will be paid on due date. Approval process might be a bit different for the credit note (especially as status "Paid" is not applicable, but the other statuses serve their purpose).

During the approval process, various issues may be identified. Issues such as quantities or amounts not being in line with Buyer's data, missing information to correctly handle the invoice, invoice terms not in line with agreements or contracts and so forth. Depending on the nature of the issues the Buyer may do one of the following.

- The Buyer may put the approval process on hold and notify the Seller by sending Invoice Response with status "under query" and add an explanation of what the issue is. Once the Seller has responded to the issue the acceptance process may continue or the Buyer may raise further issues.
- The Buyer may conditionally approve the invoice in which case they will send an Invoice Response to the Seller with the respective status and what the conditions are. The Seller may respond externally, e.g. with an objection, or they may not respond in which case the Buyer

will proceed and pay the invoice according to the conditions. Most common example is when an invoice has payment terms like due date or payment account that are not in line with a contract. Then the Buyer may notify that the invoice will be paid in accordance to the contract and then proceed to do so unless the Seller objects.

- The Buyer may reject the invoice in which case it will notify the Seller and state the reason for the rejection and possibly request a credit note. This is a final status for the invoice so if the Seller does not agree with the rejection they must follow that up externally.

If an invoice has been approved or conditionally approved the Buyer will in due time proceed to initiate payment. The Buyer may then notify the Seller that the payment has been initiated.

The following diagram shows a common simplified invoice approval process as an example

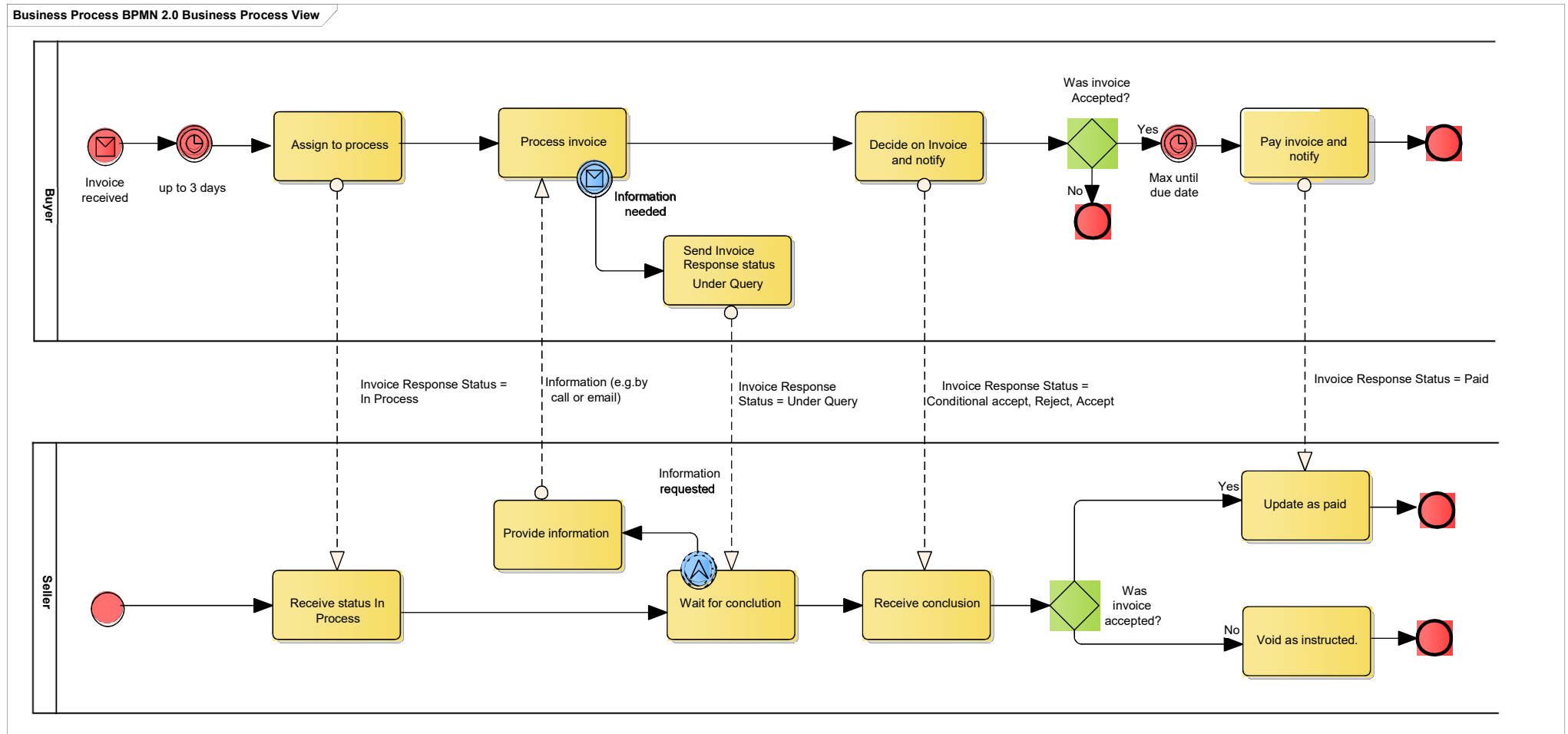


Image 3. Simplified invoice approval process

8.3 Code Policy

Key information in an Invoice Response is the reporting of the status of the invoice. The objective of the status code is to provide the Seller with a clear indication of the status of the referenced invoice inside the Buyers process in a way that allows the Seller to clearly identify if an action is required on his behalf. The status code can be supplemented with a clarification or an action code or textual note that explains the status and assists the Seller in deciding on correct reaction.

The codes in the Invoice Response are given in the following structure.

Status code (1..1)

Clarification (0..n)

Data (0..n)

Each Invoice Response must have one and only one status code.

For each Invoice Response (status) there is the option of providing one or more clarification.

For each clarification there is the option to provide data that the Buyer proposes as a correction.

Example: an invoice may have been put under query (status UQ), as clarification the code XYZ is given to indicate that there is an issue with the references in the invoice. As data the Invoice Response may state that the expected value for the Purchase Order reference in the invoice was PO123.

Status codes

The following policies apply to the use of status codes.

- List of Status codes is fixed and can not be changed bilaterally.
- There are Six pre-agreed status codes (main statuses).
- Status code is sent from Buyer to Seller to inform the Seller about further processing of the invoice on Buyer side.
- Status code does not inform the business reason for the Status to the Seller (there is a clarification code for that).
- Every status can be the first status sent to the Seller but from there further statuses must follow a defined order (see section 7.1, rule OP-BR111-R012).
- Maximum time for first response 3 days – The Seller should receive the first Invoice Response within 3 working days. By receiving the first Response message the Seller will know that an invoice has been received by the Buyer and what its status is. However, if the Seller does not receive any response he should wait 3 working days before contacting the Buyer to query whether the invoice was received. A Buyer who has received an invoice should therefore provide a first Response before that time to notify the Seller that it has been received and what its status is.
- The minimum set of Statuses that must be supported by a Buyer is “Message acknowledged”, “Rejected” and “Approved”.

The Status codes used in an Invoice Response message are defined in the below table and are a subset UNECE code list 4343 with additional codes. The columns in the below table shall be understood as follows:

Status code	The code that defines the status of the reference document, e.g. invoice.
UNECE name	The name of the code, based on UNECE code list 4343.
UNECE definition	The definition of the code, based on UNECE code list 4343.
BIS usage	An explanation of how the UNECE definition of the code shall be interpreted and applied in transactions that follow this BIS.
Response expected	Response expected. Indicates that the Buyer expects a response from the Seller in accordance to the information given in the Invoice Response. If no response is expected, then the Buyer will proceed with the processing of the invoice without interruption. If a response is expected, then the Buyer will not proceed with the processing until the Seller has provided the response (externally).
Clarification required	Clarification required. Indicates that when Invoice Response message contains this code then a clarification must be provided by the Buyer in the form of a Status Reason code (Appendix B) or text or both.
Mandatory	Mandatory. Indicates that a Buyer who supports this BIS shall at minimum be able to report these statuses in the processing of the invoice. In other words, the Seller can at minimum expect to receive this status information.
Final	Final. Indicates that this is a final status in the processing of the referenced invoice. The Seller will not receive any further Invoice Response messages referencing this invoice.

Status Code	UNECE name	UNECE definition	BIS usage	Response expected	Clarification Required	Mandatory	Final
AB	Message acknowledged	Indicates that an acknowledgement relating to receipt of message or transaction is required.	Status is used when Buyer has received a readable invoice message that can be understood and submitted for processing by the Buyer.	NO	NO	YES	NO
IP	In Process	Indicates that the referenced message or transaction is being processed.	Status is used when the processing of the invoice has started in Buyers system.	NO	NO	NO	NO
UQ	Under query	Indicates that the processing of the referenced message has been halted pending response to a query.	Status is used when Buyer will not proceed to accept the invoice without receiving additional information from the Seller.	YES	YES	NO	NO

CA	Conditionally accepted	Indication that the referenced offer or transaction (e.g., cargo booking or quotation request) has been accepted under conditions indicated in this message.	Status is used when Buyer is accepting the invoice under conditions stated in 'Status Reason' and proceed to pay accordingly unless disputed by Seller.	NO*	YES	NO	NO
RE	Rejected	Indication that the referenced offer or transaction (e.g., cargo booking or quotation request) is not accepted.	Status is used only when the Buyer will not process the referenced invoice any further. Buyer is rejecting this invoice but not necessarily the commercial transaction. Although it can be used also for rejection for commercial reasons (invoice not corresponding to delivery).	YES	YES	YES	YES
AP	Accepted	Indication that the referenced offer or transaction (e.g., cargo booking or quotation request) has been accepted.	Status is used only when the Buyer has given a final approval of the invoice and the next step is payment	NO	NO	YES	YES
PD	Paid	Indicates that the referenced document or transaction has been paid.	Status is used only when the Buyer has initiated the payment of the invoice.	NO	NO	NO	YES

* When an invoice is conditionally accepted (CA) the Buyer will proceed with the processing according to the conditions it has stated. The Seller may still respond externally if he has comments or objections to the conditions given.

The sequence of the status codes is fixed to allow the Seller, as receiver of the Invoice Response message, to advance the status of the invoice in his systems in an orderly way. This requires the Buyer to be conservative in reporting status and only advance an invoice when the status is reasonably certain.

The status of an invoice must advance in the following sequence, but any status may be the first one used or may be omitted.

1. AB – Message acknowledgement
2. IP – In process
3. UQ – Under query (may be repeated before moving forward)
4. CA – Conditionally accepted
5. RE – Rejected
6. AP – Accepted
7. PD – Paid

Examples of status advancement:

1. If an invoice is paid right after being received, the Buyer can report with a single Invoice Response using the code PD.
2. If an invoice has been put under query then following the response from the Seller, the Buyer may advance it to any of the following codes, CA – conditionally accepted, RE – Rejected, AP – Accepted, PD – Paid.

Deviations from this sequence must be handled manually between the trading parties. As example, if a Buyer has stated that an invoice has been accepted they can not later send an Invoice Response indicating that it is under query or rejected. This does however not prohibit the Buyer from changing his decision, but he must report that to the Seller by other means than by using an Invoice Response.

The fixed order simplifies the automation of the processing for the receiver of the Invoice Response.

Clarification

Depending on the status code, a clarification may be needed to state the Buyer's reason for the status and/or any expected action from the Seller's side. The clarification may be given either as text (in Status Reason) or as code (in StatusReasonCode). The purpose of the clarification is to provide the Seller with structured information which enables him to partially or fully automate his processing. The clarifications are of two types.

- Reasons for the given status.
- Actions that the Buyer requests from the Seller.

These two types of clarifications are contained in separate code lists that have different list identifiers. This allows the Seller to distinguish between the two types of clarifications. Clarification codes are defined in section 12.2.

Similar business reason (for example missing order number) may trigger different statuses depending on the Buyer's business process. (e.g. missing order number - some of the Buyers might 'Reject' the invoice but some of the Buyers might put it 'Under query').

Detail type codes and values

For each clarification code the Buyer can provide details to assist in the correction. For example, if an invoice contains the wrong Buyers VAT number then the Buyer can provide the correct number in the Invoice Response. When a textual clarification that includes information about the correct values is not sufficient, but the correct values need to be provided in a structured way that information can be given by providing a type code that identifies the information type and the correct value.

The detail type code for each data type shall be the business term identifier of the referenced document that shall be corrected, and the detail value shall be the value that the Buyer proposes as

the correct one.

Example:

A Buyer receives a PEPPOL invoice where the following is true

- The invoice complies to PEPPOL Billing specification
- The Buyer's VAT number in the invoice is incorrect and should be EU12345
- The Buyer requests the Seller to send a credit note to cancel the incorrect invoice and issue a new invoice with the correct VAT number.

In the Billing specification for an invoice [PEPPOLBilling] the business term identifier for the Buyers VAT number is BT-48.

To inform and assist in resolution of the issue the Buyer sends an Invoice Response to the Seller as follows:

Invoice status = RE (Rejected)

Clarification code (listID=„OPStatusReason“) = LEG (Legal information missing)

Detail type code = BT-48

Detail value = EU12345

8.4 Typical use cases

The following use cases demonstrate how the Invoice Response message can be used in the described situations. While the use cases are drawn up to illustrate the general functionality of this BIS 63A, implementers are cautioned that national accounting rules may pose additional requirements on the handling of invoices.

No	Use Case Name
1	Invoice in process.
2a	Invoice is in process with additional reference data.
2b	Invoice is in process but postponed.
3	Invoice is accepted.
4a	Invoice is rejected.
4b	Invoice is rejected requesting re-issue.
4c	Invoice is rejected requesting replacement.
5	Invoice is conditionally accepted.
6a	Invoice is under query because of wrong or missing information.
6b	Invoice is under query because of missing PO reference.
6c	Invoice is in under query because of wrong details, partial credit note requested.
7	Invoice payment has been initiated.
8	Invoice is accepted by a third party acting on behalf of the Buyer.

Use case 1 — Invoice in process

Use Case number	1
Use Case Name	Invoice in process.
Assumption and description	Invoice has been received but a clear or final response is not possible within the Maximum response time Therefore the Buyer must provide an initial response to inform the Seller that the invoice is in process within 'Maximum Response time'.
The flow	* Invoice Response with 'In Process' status prior to 'Maximum Response time' * Invoice Response with OTHER status is not part of the use case but the final status has to be delivered later when the invoice has been fully processed.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller is notified within the "Maximum Response Time" that the invoice is being processed. A further Invoice Response will follow.

XML example	T111-uc001-Invoice in process.xml
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Use case 2a — Invoice is in process with additional reference data

Use Case number	2a
Use Case Name	Invoice is in process with additional reference data.
Assumption and description	The Buyer wants to inform the Seller of the date when the Buyer has received an invoice as well as his internal reference ID for that invoice.
The flow	Invoice Response with 'In Process' status, including information about formal reception date and the internal reference for the invoice.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	The, Seller knows that invoice is in process and that the Buyer received it at a certain date. He knows the internal reference used by the Buyer for this invoice.
XML example	T111-uc002a-Additional reference data.xml

Use case 2b — Invoice is in process but postponed

Use Case number	2b
Use Case Name	Invoice is in process but postponed
Assumption and description	<p>Buyer informs Seller that a reference could not be validated but also indicates that a further attempt will be made to process the invoice and so no further action is required at this time.</p> <p>Buyer validates the invoice, but a Reference Number could not be matched to those on their system.</p> <p>Buyer can re-attempt validation of the invoice (e.g. to allow updating of their internal Reference Number database in case the Reference Number details have not yet been processed ready for matching – or where the invoice arrives ahead of the goods).</p>
The flow	Invoice Response with 'In Process' status and clarification text when invoice processing will continue, as no valid Reference Number was found.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller knows that the invoice is in the queue and the process is stopped until appointed date and then a further attempt will be made to match the invoice.
XML example	T111-uc002b-In process but postponed.xml

Use case 3 — Invoice is accepted

Use Case number	3
Use Case Name	Invoice is accepted
Assumption and description	Buyer has accepted the invoice.
The flow	Invoice Response with 'Accepted' status and mandatory Invoice Response data indicating that an invoice is accepted.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller is notified that an invoice has been accepted and will be paid on due date.
XML example	T111-uc003-Invoice is accepted.xml

Use case 4a — Invoice is rejected

Use Case number	4a
Use Case Name	Invoice is rejected
Assumption and description	Buyer has rejected the invoice. Buyer doesn't provide any encoded reasoning but provides only textual reason.
The flow	Invoice Response with 'Rejected' status and reasoning text why invoice is rejected.

Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller is notified that an invoice has been rejected. In case further clarifications are needed, Seller needs to contact the Buyer for further actions (externally).
XML example	T111-uc004a-Invoice is rejected.xml

Use case 4b — Invoice is rejected requesting re-issue

Use Case number	4b
Use Case Name	Invoice is rejected requesting re-issue
Assumption and description	Invoice is rejected e.g. because of missing PO reference. The Buyer may not have booked the invoice into his accounts, so he considers that a Credit note is not needed but a correct invoice is needed.
The flow	Invoice Response with 'Rejected' status, explanatory clarification code e.g, for missing PO reference and instructive clarification code for issuing a correct invoice.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller is notified that an invoice has been rejected because of missing PO reference. Seller needs to add PO number to the invoice and reissue it. How he handles the initial invoice is up to him.
XML example	T111-uc004b-Rejected requesting reissue.xml

Use case 4c — Invoice is rejected requesting replacement

Use Case number	4c
Use Case Name	Invoice is rejected requesting replacement.
Assumption and description	The invoice is rejected, credit note requested, and a new invoice is requested. The Buyer doesn't accept the invoice content and rejects it. Buyer needs a credit note to cancel the original invoice and a new correct invoice to continue with processing. The Buyer provides contact data and textual reasoning.
The flow	Invoice Response with 'Rejected' status with reasoning text why invoice is rejected. Clarification codes for requesting a credit note and reissuing of a new invoice. Buyer provides contact information to the Seller.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	The Seller has been informed that the invoice has been rejected. The Seller will proceed to issue a credit note for the referenced invoice and a new invoice to replace it. The Seller can contact the Buyer using contact details provided in the Invoice Response.
XML example	T111-uc004c-Rejected requesting replacement.xml

Use case 5 — Invoice is conditionally accepted

Use Case number	5
Use Case Name	Invoice is conditionally accepted
Assumption and description	The invoice is conditionally accepted and will be paid on a date different from the invoice due date. The Buyer has accepted the invoice and intends to pay it according to agreement which gives a due date different from what is stated in the invoice.
The flow	Invoice Response with 'Conditionally accepted' status and explanatory clarification code for changed payment terms. The clarification includes information on what date the invoice will be paid.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller is notified that invoice has been conditionally accepted but will be paid on a date that is different from what was stated in the invoice. If the Seller accepts the change, he doesn't need to react, otherwise he must contact the Buyer (externally).
XML example	T111-uc005-Invoice is conditionally accepted.xml

Use case 6a — Invoice is under query because of wrong or missing information.

Use Case number	6a
Use Case Name	Invoice is under query because of wrong or missing information.
Assumption and description	The Buyer cannot process the invoice and needs additional data from the Seller in order to proceed. Buyer informs of the date when invoice was put under query (to allow for a potential delay of the due date).
The flow	An Invoice Response is sent with 'Under query' status and clarification text stating what information is missing from the invoice. Buyer informs of the reference date for the status. Buyer provides his assumption for the correct data, if appropriate. Buyer provides contact information to the Seller.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller has been notified that data is missing from the invoice. Seller has notified about the date when the invoice was put under query. Seller needs to forward the correct data to the Buyer (externally) to enable the Buyer to process the invoice further.
XML example	T111-uc006a-Under query missing information.xml

Use case 6b — Invoice is under query because of missing PO reference.

Use Case number	6b
Use Case Name	Invoice is under query because for example of missing PO reference.
Assumption and description	The Buyer cannot process the invoice because he requires a PO reference.
The flow	An Invoice Response is sent with 'Under query status, explanatory clarification code for missing PO reference and instructive clarification code for providing it.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	The Seller has been notified that a PO reference is missing from the Invoice and that he must provide it in order for Buyer to continue with processing
XML example	T111-uc006b-Missing PO.xml

Use case 6c — Invoice is in under query because of wrong details, partial credit note is requested.

Use Case number	6c
Use Case Name	Invoice is in under query because of wrong details. A partial credit note is requested.
Assumption and description	The Buyer complains about a single line on the invoice that doesn't correspond to delivery and wants Seller to issue a credit note for that line. The Buyer will hold the processing until a partial credit note is received
The flow	An Invoice Response is sent with 'Under query' status, clarification text for incorrect invoice line and instructive clarification code for issuing a credit note.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller has been notified that the invoice has an incorrect invoice line and that he needs to issue a partial credit note.
XML example	T111-uc006c-Wrong detail partial credit.xml

Use case 7 — Invoice payment has been initiated

Use Case number	7
Use Case Name	Invoice payment has been initiated
Assumption and description	The Buyer indicates to the Seller that an invoice payment has been initiated.
The flow	An Invoice Response is sent with 'Paid' status.
Parties involved	Buyer, Seller
Result	Seller knows that the payment will be received soon.

XML example	T111-uc007-Payment has been initiated.xml
--------------------	---

Use case 8 — Invoice is accepted by a third party acting on behalf of the Buyer.

Use Case number	8
Use Case Name	Invoice is accepted by third party who acts on behalf of Buyer.
Assumption and description	The Buyer has contracted a service provider to handle invoice to order matching on his behalf.
The flow	Invoice Response with 'Accepted' status and mandatory Invoice Response data indicating that an invoice is accepted. Sending Party differs from Buyer party details.
Parties involved	Buyer, Service provider, Seller
Result	Seller is notified that an invoice has been accepted and will be paid on due date.
XML example	T111-uc008-Invoice is accepted by third party.xml

9 DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED PARTS OF THE MESSAGE

9.1 Message identification

The first section of the message is concerned with identifying the message and declaring what specifications the message is based on.

The following examples states that the message is based on the PEPPOL transaction specification for transaction 111 and should therefore comply with the rules defined in that specification. The profile ID states that the transaction is part of business process number 63 which is the Invoice Response process.

This is followed with an identifier for this message, i.e. the identifier for this Invoice Response message, not the identifier of the invoice that is being responded to. The date and the time when the response was issued is then provided.

```
<cbc:CustomizationID>urn:www.peppol.eu:transaction:biitrs111:ver1.0</cbc:CustomizationID>
<cbc:ProfileID>urn:www.peppol.eu:profile:bis63:ver1.0</cbc:ProfileID>
<cbc:ID>imrid001</cbc:ID>
<cbc:IssueDate>2016-10-26</cbc:IssueDate>
<cbc:IssueTime>12:00:00</cbc:IssueTime>
```

9.2 Message note

The Invoice Response enables the sender to provide a textual note that may give comments or instructions that apply to the whole response.

```
<cbc:Note>Please refer to previous email exchange regarding this invoice. </cbc:Note>
```

9.3 Sending and receiving parties

The sending and receiving parties are those that exchange the Invoice Response. These may be the Buyer and the Seller or service providers acting on their behalf.

SenderParty

The party that sends the Invoice Response. This may be the Buyer who received the invoice, or it may be a service provider processing the invoice on behalf of the Buyer. If the Invoice Response is issued by a service provider the name of the actual Buyer may be given with the invoice reference.

The information given for the sender is his EndpointID which is his PEPPOL Participant Identifier (PPID). The party identifier may be given as well and the schema that the identifier is based on. The name of the sender is then provided.

Contact information for the sender (Buyer) is the person that the receiver (Seller) can contact when resolving an issue reported in the Invoice Response. This should not be general company email and phone unless the sender has in place a process that would direct the contact efficiently to a relevant person.

Example:

```
<cac:SenderParty>
  <cbc:EndpointID schemeID="IS:KT">6963495890</cbc:EndpointID>
  <cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cbc:ID schemeID="0088">senderif12345</cbc:ID>
  </cac:PartyIdentification>
  <cac:PartyName>
    <cbc:Name>Buyer organization</cbc:Name>
  </cac:PartyName>
  <cac:Contact>
    <cbc:Name>Invoice processing department</cbc:Name>
    <cbc:Telephone>012312312345</cbc:Telephone>
    <cbc:ElectronicMail>invoiceprocessingdepartment@organization.org</cbc:ElectronicMail>
  </cac:Contact>
</cac:SenderParty>
```

ReceiverParty

The party that sent the invoice that the IMR is responding to. This is also the receiver of the Invoice Response. This may be the Seller who issued the invoice or a service provider who handles the invoicing process on behalf of the Seller. If this is a service provider, then the actual Seller may be identified as part of the invoice reference information.

Example:

```
<cac:ReceiverParty>
  <cbc:EndpointID schemeID="IS:KT">6841569459</cbc:EndpointID>
  <cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cbc:ID schemeID="0088">receiver12345</cbc:ID>
  </cac:PartyIdentification>
  <cac:PartyName>
    <cbc:Name>Seller company</cbc:Name>
  </cac:PartyName>
</cac:ReceiverParty>
```

9.4 Response

Is used to indicate the status of the invoice. The response also provides information about the reason for the status as well as instructions on how the receiver of the Invoice Response is expected to react to the Invoice Response message.

This information is given in the following hierarchy:

- Invoice processing status (of the invoice receiver).
 - o Status clarification (Status reason and/or Status action)
 - Clarification detail

Each Invoice Response may only reference one invoice and that invoice can only have one status at a time. If the status of that invoice changes the respective change must be reported with another Invoice Response.

The status clarification for the given status can be of either or both of two types - reason of that status and/or action expected by Seller. The purpose of this is to help Seller to understand the status and to resolve it in the correct way.

As example if an invoice is rejected it will be represented as status code RE (Rejected) in the Invoice Response. For clarification, the Invoice Response would then state why it is rejected and there may be more than one reason. The clarification may further give the instructions regarding actions expected from the Seller, for example to cancel the invoice with a credit note and issue a new corrective invoice.

To assist with resolution the Buyer might want to provide instructions on what is the correct data.

In the following example an invoice is rejected using the status code RE. The reason code for this rejection is LEG indicating that the invoice does not fulfill legal requirements and in text it is stated that the VAT reference is not found. For information it is stated that the element BT-48 in the invoice, which according to the invoice specification is the Buyers VAT number, should have the value EU123456789.

Further clarification states that the Buyer expects the Seller to issue a credit note that fully cancels the rejected invoice and to issue a new invoice with corrected information.

Example:

```
<cac:DocumentResponse>
  <cac:Response>
    <cbc:ResponseCode listID="UNCL4343OpSubset">RE</cbc:ResponseCode>
    <cbc:EffectiveDate>2016-10-25</cbc:EffectiveDate>
    <cac:Status>
      <cbc:StatusReasonCode listID="OPStatusReason">LEG</cbc:StatusReasonCode>
      <cbc:StatusReason>VAT Reference not found</cbc:StatusReason>
      <cac:Condition>
        <cbc:AttributeID>BT-48</cbc:AttributeID>
        <cbc:Description>EU123456789</cbc:Description>
      </cac:Condition>
    </cac:Status>
  </cac:Response>
</cac:DocumentResponse>
```

```
<cbc:Status>
  <cbc:StatusReasonCode listID="OPStatusAction">CNF</cbc:StatusReasonCode>
  <cbc:StatusReason>Credit fully</cbc:StatusReason>
</cbc:Status>
<cbc:Status>
  <cbc:StatusReasonCode listID="OPStatusAction">NIN</cbc:StatusReasonCode>
  <cbc:StatusReason>Issue new invoice</cbc:StatusReason>
</cbc:Status>
```

9.5 Document reference

Used to provide a reference to the business document e.g. the invoice or credit note, to which the Invoice Response is responding. One Invoice Response may only reference one business document. The type of the business document must also be included in the document reference element. Document Type Code is coded according to code list 1001 issued by UN/CEFACT. See chapter 6.1 for a complete list of all the document types.

Example:

```
<cac:DocumentReference>
  <cbc:ID>inv021</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:IssueDate>2017-11-30</cbc:IssueDate>
  <cbc:DocumentTypeCode listID="UNECE1001">380</cbc:DocumentTypeCode>
</cac:DocumentReference>
```

9.6 Issuer and Recipient parties

In the case when the invoice processing is handled by a service provider on behalf of the Buyer or the Seller then the sending/receiving party is not the Buyer/Seller stated in the invoice document. In those cases, it is required to identify the Buyer and the Seller as declared in the referenced invoice. This shall be done by giving an identifier and a name.

```
<cac:IssuerParty>
  <cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cbc:ID schemeID="GLN">6543219876546</cbc:ID>
  </cac:PartyIdentification>
  <cac:PartyName>
    <cbc:Name>Seller A</cbc:Name>
  </cac:PartyName>
</cac:IssuerParty>
<cac:RecipientParty>
  <cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cbc:ID schemeID="GLN">9876549873211</cbc:ID>
  </cac:PartyIdentification>
  <cac:PartyName>
    <cbc:Name>Buyer A</cbc:Name>
  </cac:PartyName>
</cac:RecipientParty>
```

10 PEPPOL IDENTIFIERS

10.1 Party identifiers

The “schemeID” attribute must be provided in all instances of the “ID” element when used within a “PartyIdentification”-container and in all instances of the “EndpointID” element when used within a “Party”-container.

The following examples denotes that the Issuing Agency is “IS:KT” in the PEPPOL set of Issuing Agency Codes. This means that the party has the Icelandic National Registry identifier “1234567890”. Examples of usage in PartyIdentification and Endpoint ID:

```
<cbc:EndpointID schemeID="IS:KT">1234567890</cbc:EndpointID>
<cac:PartyIdentification>
  <cbc:ID schemeID="IS:KT">1234567890</cbc:ID>
</cac:PartyIdentification>
```

10.2 UBL Version ID

This BIS is using the UBL 2.1 syntax. The namespace of the XML-message only communicates the major version number. Since it is important for the receiver to also know what minor version of the syntax that is used, the element UBLVersionID must be stated with the value 2.1.

10.3 Profile ID

The ProfileID identifies the process the business document is part of. PEPPOL BIS uses the identification system according to BII:

ProfileID: urn:www.peppol.eu:profile:bis63a:ver1.0

10.4 Customization ID

The PEPPOL Customization ID identifies the specification of content and rules that apply to the transaction.

This BIS uses the CENBII methodology for identifying the customization of a transactions. The full syntax defined by CENBII is:

```
<transactionId>:(restrictive|extended|partly):<extensionId>[(restrictive|extended|partly):<extensionId>]
```

Since this BIS is not based on an existing BII specification the basic transaction id is a Peppol id
Where:

- ▷ Transaction ID: urn:www.peppol.eu:transaction:biitrns111:ver1.0
- ▷ Extension ID: none

CustomizationID to use:

Since this BIS is not an extension the id is the following.

urn:www.peppol.eu:transaction:biitrns111:ver1.0

Example of usage:

```
<cbc:CustomizationID>urn:www.peppol.eu:transaction:biitrns111:ver1.0</cbc:CustomizationID>
```

10.5 Namespaces

The target namespace for the UBL2.1 Application Response which the PEPPOL Invoice Response message is based on is:

`urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:ApplicationResponse-2`

11 XML SCHEMA GUIDELINE AND INFORMATION CONTENT

11.1 XML Schema Guideline

Occurrence	Element/Attribute	Business Term	Business req.
	ApplicationResponse		
1 .. 1	cbc:UBLVersionID		
1 .. 1	cbc:CustomizationID	Customization identifier	tir111-006
1 .. 1	cbc:ProfileID	Profile identifier	tir111-005
1 .. 1	cbc:ID	Response identifier	tir111-001
1 .. 1	cbc:IssueDate	Response issue date	tir111-002
0 .. 1	cbc:IssueTime	Response issue time	tir111-003
0 .. 1	cbc:Note	Invoice response note	tir111-004
1 .. 1	cac:SenderParty		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyIdentification		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyName		
1 .. 1	cac:Contact		
1 .. 1	cac:ReceiverParty		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyIdentification		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyName		
1 .. 1	cac:DocumentResponse		
1 .. 1	cac:Response		
1 .. 1	cac:Status		
1 .. 1	cac:Condition		
1 .. 1	cac:DocumentReference		
1 .. 1	cac:IssuerParty		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyIdentification		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyName		
1 .. 1	cac:RecipientParty		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyIdentification		
1 .. 1	cac:PartyName		

11.2 Information Content

Element/Attribute	Description	Usage/Rules/Code lists
ApplicationResponse	Type ApplicationResponseType	
cbc:UBLVersionID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:UBLVersionIDType	
cbc:CustomizationID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:CustomizationIDType Info req.ID tir111-006	Term name Customization identifier Definition <i>Identifies the specification of content and rules that apply to the transaction.</i>
cbc:ProfileID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:ProfileIDType Info req.ID tir111-005	Term name Profile identifier Definition <i>Identifies the BII profile or business process context in which the transaction appears.</i>
cbc:ID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:IDType Info req.ID tir111-001	Term name Response identifier Definition <i>An transaction instance must contain an identifier. The identifier enables positive referencing the transaction instance for various purposes including referencing between transactions that are part of the same process.</i>
cbc:IssueDate	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:IssueDateType Info req.ID tir111-002	Term name Response issue date Definition <i>The date on which the transaction instance was issued.</i>
cbc:IssueTime	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cbc:IssueTimeType Info req.ID tir111-003	Term name Response issue time Definition <i>The time at which the transaction instance was issued.</i>
cbc:Note	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cbc:NoteType Info req.ID tir111-004	Term name Invoice response note Definition <i>General comments or instructions that are relevant to the response as a whole.</i>
cac:SenderParty	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cac:PartyType	
cbc:EndpointID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:EndpointIDType Info req.ID tir111-009	Term name Electronic address Definition <i>A response may contain the party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.</i>
schemeID	Type xs:normalizedString Use required	Rules <i>OP-T111-R001 - An Endpoint Identifier Scheme MUST be from the list of PEPPOL Party Identifiers described in the "PEPPOL Policy for using Identifiers".</i>
cac:PartyIdentification	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cac:PartyIdentificationType	
cbc:ID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:IDType Info req.ID tir111-008	Term name Party identifier Definition <i>It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.</i>
schemeID	Type xs:normalizedString Use required	Rules <i>OP-T111-R002 - A Party Identifier Scheme MUST be from the list of PEPPOL Party Identifiers described in the "PEPPOL Policy for using Identifiers".</i>
cac:PartyName	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cac:PartyNameType	
cbc:Name	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:NameType Info req.ID tir111-007	Term name Party name Definition <i>The name of the party sending the response.</i>

Element/Attribute	Description	Usage/Rules/Code lists
cac:Contact	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cac:ContactType	
cbc:Name	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cbc:NameType Info req.ID tir111-026	Term name Party contact point name Definition Then name of the sending party contact point for communication regarding this message.
languageID	Type xs:language Use optional	
languageLocaleID	Type xs:normalizedString Use optional	
cbc:Telephone	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cbc:TelephoneType Info req.ID tir111-028	Term name Party contact point telephone Definition Then telephone for the sending party's contact point for communication regarding this message.
languageID	Type xs:language Use optional	
languageLocaleID	Type xs:normalizedString Use optional	
cbc:ElectronicMail	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cbc:ElectronicMailType Info req.ID tir111-027	Term name Party contact point email Definition Then email for the sending party's contact point for communication regarding this message.
languageID	Type xs:language Use optional	
languageLocaleID	Type xs:normalizedString Use optional	
cac:ReceiverParty	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cac:PartyType	
cbc:EndpointID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:EndpointIDType Info req.ID tir111-012	Term name Electronic address Definition A response may contain the party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.
schemeID	Type xs:normalizedString Use required	Rules OP-T111-R001 - An Endpoint Identifier Scheme MUST be from the list of PEPPOL Party Identifiers described in the "PEPPOL Policy for using Identifiers".
cac:PartyIdentification	Occurrence 0 .. 1 Type cac:PartyIdentificationType	
cbc:ID	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:IDType Info req.ID tir111-011	Term name Party identifier Definition It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.
schemeID	Type xs:normalizedString Use required	Rules OP-T111-R002 - A Party Identifier Scheme MUST be from the list of PEPPOL Party Identifiers described in the "PEPPOL Policy for using Identifiers".
cac:PartyName	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cac:PartyNameType	
cbc:Name	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cbc:NameType Info req.ID tir111-010	Term name Party name Definition The name of the party receiving the response.
cac:DocumentResponse	Occurrence 1 .. 1 Type cac:DocumentResponseType	

Element/Attribute	Description		Usage/Rules/Code lists	
cac:Response	Occurrence	1 .. 1		
	Type	cac:ResponseType		
cbc:ResponseCode	Occurrence	1 .. 1	Code List ID:	TBD - Should contain values Acknowledged, In Process, Challenge, Accepted, Paid.
	Type	cbc:ResponseCodeType	Term name	Invoice status
	Info req.ID	tir111-013	Definition	<i>A code stating the status of the invoice in the process.</i>
listID	Type	xs:normalizedString	Code List ID:	UNECE code list 4343 PEPPOL subset
	Use	required	Rules	<i>EUGEN-T111-R002 - A response code MUST have a list identifier attribute 'UNCL4343'.</i>
cbc:EffectiveDate	Occurrence	0 .. 1	Term name	Status date
	Type	cbc:EffectiveDateType	Definition	<i>The date when the status became effective.</i>
	Info req.ID	tir111-014		
cac:Status	Occurrence	0 .. unbounded		
	Type	cac:StatusType		
cbc:StatusReasonCode	Occurrence	0 .. 1	Code List ID:	TBD, use a base list that may be replaced by agreement.
	Type	cbc:StatusReasonCodeType	Term name	Clarification code
	Info req.ID	tir111-015	Definition	<i>A code defining a clarification given for the invoice status.</i>
listID	Type	xs:normalizedString		
	Use	required		
cbc:StatusReason	Occurrence	0 .. 1	Term name	Clarification description
	Type	cbc:StatusReasonType	Definition	<i>The description of the clarification given for the invoice status.</i>
	Info req.ID	tir111-016		
cac:Condition	Occurrence	0 .. unbounded		
	Type	cac:ConditionType		
cbc:AttributeID	Occurrence	1 .. 1	Term name	Detail type code
	Type	cbc:AttributeIDType	Definition	<i>A code defining the type of the detail.</i>
	Info req.ID	tir111-017		
cbc:Description	Occurrence	0 .. 1	Term name	Detail value
	Type	cbc:DescriptionType	Definition	<i>The value of the detail.</i>
	Info req.ID	tir111-018		
cac:DocumentReference	Occurrence	1 .. 1		
	Type	cac:DocumentReferenceType		
cbc:ID	Occurrence	1 .. 1	Term name	Invoice identifier
	Type	cbc:IDType	Definition	<i>An identifier for the invoice that the status applies to.</i>
	Info req.ID	tir111-020	Rules	At least one and only one invoice identifier must be of type code invoice number being the main invoice number that appears in the invoice itself.
cbc:IssueDate	Occurrence	0 .. 1	Term name	Invoice issue date
	Type	cbc:IssueDateType	Definition	<i>The date on which the referenced invoice was issued.</i>
	Info req.ID	tir111-019	Rules	An invoice issue date may only be given once even if more than one identifier is used for the invoice.
cbc:DocumentTypeCode	Occurrence	1 .. 1	Term name	Identifier type code
	Type	cbc:DocumentTypeCodeType	Remark	Type code shall once and only once have the value IV
	Info req.ID	tir111-021	Definition	<i>The type of the reference to the invoice.</i>
			Code List ID:	UNECE 1153 Reference code qualifier

Element/Attribute	Description	Usage/Rules/Code lists
Element/Attribute	Description	Usage/Rules/Code lists
<i>listID</i>	Type Use <i>xs:normalizedString</i> required	Rules EUGEN-T111-R001 - A document type code MUST have a list identifier attribute 'UNCL1001'.
cac:IssuerParty	Occurrence Type cac:PartyType 0 .. 1	
cac:PartyIdentification	Occurrence Type cac:PartyIdentificationType 0 .. 1	
cbc:ID	Occurrence Type cbc:IDType Info req.ID tir111-023 1 .. 1	Term name Definition Seller party identifier It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.
<i>schemeID</i>	Type Use <i>xs:normalizedString</i> optional	
cac:PartyName	Occurrence Type cac:PartyNameType 1 .. 1	
cbc:Name	Occurrence Type cbc:NameType Info req.ID tir111-022 1 .. 1	Term name Definition Seller party name The party that issued the reference invoice.
cac:RecipientParty	Occurrence Type cac:PartyType 0 .. 1	
cac:PartyIdentification	Occurrence Type cac:PartyIdentificationType 0 .. 1	
cbc:ID	Occurrence Type cbc:IDType Info req.ID tir111-025 1 .. 1	Term name Definition Buyer party identifier It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.
<i>schemeID</i>	Type Use <i>xs:normalizedString</i> optional	
cac:PartyName	Occurrence Type cac:PartyNameType 1 .. 1	
cbc:Name	Occurrence Type cbc:NameType Info req.ID tir111-024 1 .. 1	Term name Definition Buyer party name The party to who the referenced invoice is issued.

12 APPENDICES

12.1 Appendix A – XML for full message.

```
<ApplicationResponse xmlns="urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:ApplicationResponse-2"
  xmlns:cac="urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CommonAggregateComponents-2"
  xmlns:cbc="urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CommonBasicComponents-2"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <cbc:UBLVersionID>2.1</cbc:UBLVersionID>
  <cbc:CustomizationID>urn:www.peppol.eu:transaction:biitrs111:ver1.0</cbc:CustomizationID>
  <cbc:ProfileID>urn:www.peppol.eu:profile:bis63:ver1.0</cbc:ProfileID>
  <cbc:ID>imrid001</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:IssueDate>2017-12-01</cbc:IssueDate>
  <cbc:IssueTime>12:00:00</cbc:IssueTime>
  <cbc:Note>General textual note</cbc:Note>
  <cac:SenderParty>
    <cbc:EndpointID schemeID="IS:KT">6963495890</cbc:EndpointID>
    <cac:PartyIdentification>
      <cbc:ID schemeID="ZZZ">senderif12345</cbc:ID>
    </cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cac:PartyName>
      <cbc:Name>Buyer organization</cbc:Name>
    </cac:PartyName>
    <cac:Contact>
      <cbc:Name>Invoice processing department</cbc:Name>
      <cbc:Telephone>012312312345</cbc:Telephone>
      <cbc:ElectronicMail>invoiceprocessingdepartment@organization.org</cbc:ElectronicMail>
    </cac:Contact>
  </cac:SenderParty>
  <cac:ReceiverParty>
    <cbc:EndpointID schemeID="IS:KT">6841569459</cbc:EndpointID>
    <cac:PartyIdentification>
      <cbc:ID schemeID="ZZZ">receiver12345</cbc:ID>
    </cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cac:PartyName>
      <cbc:Name>Seller company</cbc:Name>
    </cac:PartyName>
  </cac:ReceiverParty>
  <cac:DocumentResponse>
    <cac:Response>
      <cbc:ResponseCode listID="UNCL4343OpSubset">RE</cbc:ResponseCode>
      <cbc:EffectiveDate>2017-12-01</cbc:EffectiveDate>
      <cac:Status>
        <cbc:StatusReasonCode listID="OPStatusReason">LEG</cbc:StatusReasonCode>
        <cbc:StatusReason>VAT Reference not found</cbc:StatusReason>
      </cac:Status>
      <cac:Condition>
        <cbc:AttributeID>BT-48</cbc:AttributeID>
        <cbc:Description>EU123456789</cbc:Description>
      </cac:Condition>
    </cac:Status>
    <cac:Status>
      <cbc:StatusReasonCode listID="OPStatusAction">CNF</cbc:StatusReasonCode>
      <cbc:StatusReason>Credit fully</cbc:StatusReason>
    </cac:Status>
    <cac:Status>
      <cbc:StatusReasonCode listID="OPStatusAction">NIN</cbc:StatusReasonCode>
      <cbc:StatusReason>Issue new invoice</cbc:StatusReason>
    </cac:Status>
  </cac:Response>
  <cac:DocumentReference>
    <cbc:ID>inv021</cbc:ID>
    <cbc:IssueDate>2017-11-30</cbc:IssueDate>
    <cbc:DocumentTypeCode listID="UNECE1001">380</cbc:DocumentTypeCode>
  </cac:DocumentReference>
  <cac:IssuerParty>
    <cac:PartyIdentification>
      <cbc:ID schemeID="GLN">6543219876546</cbc:ID>
    </cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cac:PartyName>
      <cbc:Name>Seller A</cbc:Name>
    </cac:PartyName>
  </cac:IssuerParty>
  <cac:RecipientParty>
    <cac:PartyIdentification>
```

```
<cbc:ID schemeID="GLN">9876549873211</cbc:ID>
</cac:PartyIdentification>
<cac:PartyName>
  <cbc:Name>Buyer A</cbc:Name>
</cac:PartyName>
</cac:RecipientParty>
</cac:DocumentResponse>
</ApplicationResponse>
```

12.2 Appendix B – Clarification codes

Status Reason codes

Code list name: OpenPEPPOL Status Clarification Reason

Code list identifier: OPStatusReason

Not all the codes defined below are relevant for both invoices and credit notes.

Code	Code name	Code definition
NON	No Issue	Indicates that receiver of the documents sends the message just to update the status and there are no problems with document processing
REF	References incorrect	Indicates that the received document did not contain references as required by the receiver for correctly routing the document for approval or processing.
LEG	Legal information incorrect	Information in the received document is not according to legal requirements.
REC	Receiver unknown	The party to which the document is addressed is not known.
QUA	Item quality insufficient	Unacceptable or incorrect quality
DEL	Delivery issues	Delivery proposed or provided is not acceptable.
PRI	Prices incorrect	Prices not according to previous expectation.
QTY	Quantity incorrect	Quantity not according to previous expectation.
ITM	Items incorrect	Items not according to previous expectation.
PAY	Payment terms incorrect	Payment terms not according to previous expectation.
UNR	Not recognized	Commercial transaction not recognized.
FIN	Finance incorrect	Finance terms not according to previous expectation.
OTH	Other	Reason for status is not defined by code.

Status Action codes

Code list name: OpenPEPPOL Status Clarification Action

Code list identifier: OPStatusAction

Not all the codes defined below are relevant for both invoices and credit notes.

Code	Code name	Code definition
NOA	No action required	No action required.
PIN	Provide information	Missing information requested without re-issuing invoice.
NIN	Issue new invoice	Request to re-issue a corrected invoice

CNF	Credit fully	Request to fully cancel the referenced invoice with a credit note.
CNP	Credit partially	Request to issue partial credit note for corrections only.
CNA	Credit the amount	Request to repay the amount paid on the invoice.
OTH	Other	Requested action is not defined by code.