

The background features a minimalist design with three sets of concentric circles in various shades of green. Two thin, light-green diagonal lines intersect the page. One line passes through the top-left of the large circle in the top right and the bottom-left of the small circle in the middle right. The other line passes through the top-right of the large circle in the top right and the bottom-right of the large circle in the bottom right.

Implementation Guide EHF Catalogue

Version: 1.0

Date: 23. September 2013

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the EHF Catalogue format to be used for the exchange of Catalogue information between trading partners. The document is part of Difi's (Direktoratet for Forvaltning og IKT) standardization work related to electronic commerce.

1.1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

The Norwegian government has played an active role in the dissemination of electronic commerce both in domestic and foreign trade. The government white paper labeled "St.Meld. nr. 36 (2008-2009) Det gode innkjøp" (The good procurement), states among other things:

«It's the Government's opinion that increased use of electronic solutions is important to improve and increase the efficiency of public procurement. The use of electronic solutions may reduce time spent on public procurement, increase the competition and arrange for purchases to be more transparent and easier to re-examine. By spending less time and money on procurement, resources will be available for both modernizing the public sector and more welfare. The goal for introducing electronic solutions is to contribute to a better, simpler and more secure procurement. »

The «Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs» (FAD) considers use of open standards as a vital means to build a well-functioning public administration, with good internal collaboration and a high level of service for both inhabitants and businesses.

Definition of Open Standard:

*An Open Standard is a standard that is recognized and will be maintained by a non-profit organization. Development and changes to the standard is based on processes that are open to all parties having interest in the standard. The Standard is made available for free or for a small charge. This must include the right to copy, distribute and use the standard. The specification of the standard must be implemented on a royalty-free basis and with no patent protection. There are no restrictions related to re-use of the standard.*¹

The purpose of this document is to describe a common format for the exchange of Catalogue information in the Norwegian market and to arrange for an effective implementation of Catalogue messages based on this format.

This Implementation Guide covers the exchange of Catalogues in a post-award process, after a commercial agreement has been signed between the Supplier and Buyer.

1.2 TARGET GROUP

The target group for this Implementation Guide (hereafter called IG) is both technical and non-technical personnel involved in the exchange of catalogue messages. The IG may also be used by system providers and message brokers.

¹ http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%85pen_standard

- Chapter 1 to 5 are directed to non-technical personnel
- Chapter 6 to 9 (attachments) are directed to technical personnel

1.3 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

The document consists of the following parts:

- Chapter 1 outlines the background and objective for the document.
- Chapter 2 contains document history.
- Chapter 3 describes the principles and conditions for EHF.
- Chapter 4 contains definitions.
- Chapter 5 describes the ordering process.
- Chapter 6 describes selected parts of the formats.
- Chapter 7 contains the information contents of the messages.
- Chapter 8 describes the validation of the messages.
- Chapter 9 contains the following references to separate documents:
 - Appendix 1: Message structure (branching tree)
 - Appendix 2: Message description
 - Appendix 3: Code lists
 - Appendix 4: Link to UBL 2.1 Schema for Catalogue and Catalogue Response
 - Appendix 5: Schematron files
 - Appendix 6: XML Example files

1.4 ABOUT THE DOCUMENT

Implementation Guide EHF Catalogue version 1.0 is compliant with CEN BII2 and Peppol BIS 1A Catalogue version 2.0.

2 DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Comment	Author	Approved by	Date
1.0	Approved	Edisys Consulting	Difi	2013-09-23

3 EHF – ELEKTRONISK HANDELSFORMAT (ELECTRONIC COMMERCE FORMAT)

3.1 ABOUT EHF

EHF is an anagram of the Norwegian expression «Elektronisk handelsformat» (Electronic Commerce Format).

EHF is based on the work performed by CEN BII². This is further adjusted to comply with the Norwegian accounting regulations and current practices for the different business processes in the Norwegian market. Difi pursues the goal to cover the full trading process using EHF documents, both before and after the signing of a contract.

Documents, from the tender catalogue to the credit note will be gathered under the EHF umbrella. During 2013 Difi will prepare for the use of EHF formats in what is known as the post award process, i.e. the part of the business process that starts when a supplier and a customer have signed a contract.

By using the EHF documents the collaboration between the supplier and the customer will be predictable. Elements from the tender Catalogue will be re-used in the Order, and elements from the Order will be re-used in the Invoice. This leads to a holistic use of all the documents under the EHF umbrella.

Difi has chosen to use CEN BII³ as a base for the EHF formats and the Universal Business Language (UBL)⁴ as a foundation for the implemented syntax. Both EHF and UBL are open standards and as such not liable to any licensing fees or royalties.

EHF is managed and maintained by Difi.

3.2 INFORMATION CONSISTENCY

The different EHF formats mentioned above contain a number of common information elements (supplier, customer, item etc.). It is important to preserve consistency in those common information elements, and that means that elements with identical content are declared in the same way and as far as possible given the same element tag name.

EHF invoicing formats will for instance re-use elements from the Catalogue and Order to ensure consistency between the messages and to make sure that the information from the business transactions are reflected in the invoicing documents. This makes it possible to implement an efficient and automated control of the invoice and the originating transactions.

3.3 MESSAGE TRANSPORT

Open PEPPOL Transport Infrastructure will provide an efficient use and transport of the EHF formats.

² <http://www.cen.eu/cwa/bii/specs/>

³ <http://www.cen.eu/cwa/bii/specs/>

⁴ http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=ubl

The objective is to make it easy for parties in different countries to do cross-border trade. Experience shows that it is easy to implement electronic messaging in Norway, because most of the service providers use standard processes.

It must be noted that every document scheduled for this infrastructure must be validated with no errors by Difi's own validation service. This is likely to be done by the document issuer or by the service provider on behalf of the document issuer.

According to circular P-10/2012⁵ FAD recommends all central government agencies to use this transport infrastructure.

3.4 MESSAGE LEVEL RESPONSE

The response message (Message Level Response) is an optional response message that the receiver of an electronic message, like an EHF Invoice, may use to:

- a) Acknowledge the reception of a message and/or
- b) Report any validation discrepancies in the received message.

The response message should be perceived as a technical response message being exchanged between the two parties' messaging systems and used in addition to any other business oriented response messages described in the different profiles.

The response message will be documented in a separate EHF implementation guide scheduled to be published within first half of 2013.

The ability to receive a response message must be registered in ELMA along with every other electronic message.

3.5 PROFILES AND MESSAGES

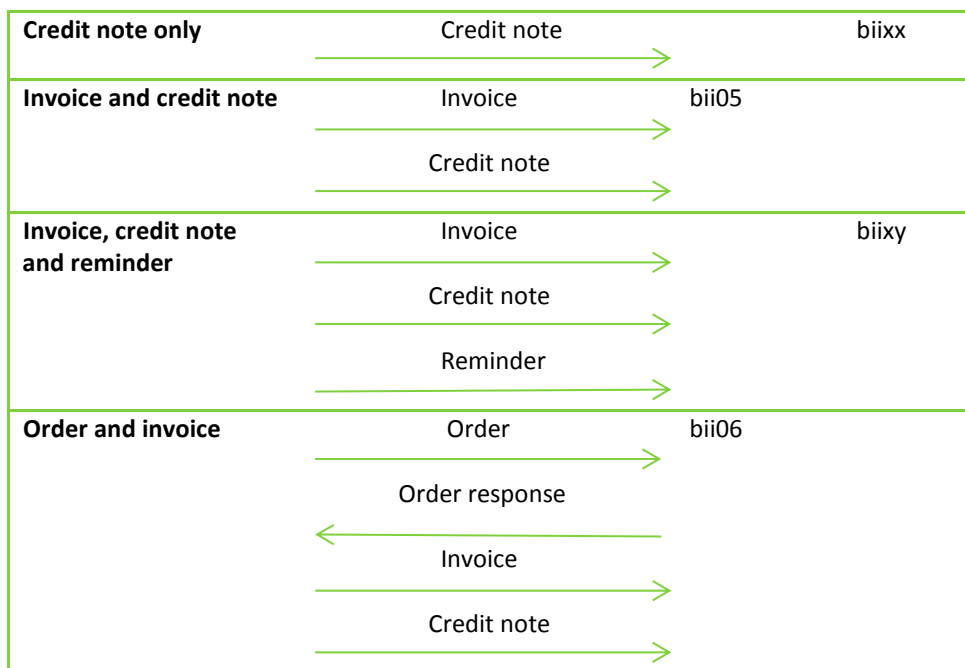
In line with the underlying methodology for the EHF formats (cf. www.cenbii.eu) the electronic messages included in a specific format will be exchanged between the parties as a part of an electronic collaboration process; a profile.

CEN BII has defined a profile as "A specification of how one or more business processes are executed by specifying the business rules governing its business collaborations and the information content (data model) of the electronic business transactions exchanged."

To the largest extent the EHF is using profiles prepared by BII (ref www.cenbii.eu) or PEPPOL (cf. www.peppol.eu). Examples of relevant profiles are:

Interaction process	Messages	BII/PEPPOL ProfileID	EHF ProfileID
Invoice only	Invoice	bii04	

⁵ <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/fad/dok/rundskriv/2012/digitaliseringsrundskrivet.html?id=706462>



The messages being exchanged within a profile are customized to comply with the requirements given for that particular business document. A CustomizationID is used to identify *the business rules that apply to the document in question, i.e. the whole set of business rules the document issuer founded the document on.*

The example CustomizationID below indicates that the contents of the current message is based on business rules determined by BII (urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biicoretrdm010:ver1.0), customized and clarified by PEPPOL (urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol5a:ver1.0) and further customized and clarified in this implementation guide regarding the Norwegian businesses (urn:www.difi.no:ehf:faktura:ver1).

```
<cbc:CustomizationID>urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biicoretrdm010:ver1.0:#urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol5a:ver1.0#urn:www.difi.no:ehf:faktura:ver1</cbc:CustomizationID>
```

3.6 USE OF COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS

The combination of the ELMA registration and the implementation guides referred to in that context eliminates the need for any formal collaboration agreement between the sender and the receiver. The ELMA registration verifies that an actor has declared the ability and the commitment to receive business documents composed according to the specific implementation guide, and any party is free to send the business document to this actor.

Exchanging Catalogue and Order requires no registration in ELMA, and actors are advised to include the use of electronic messages in the purchase contract or to supply an collaboration

agreement⁶ as an attachment, in order to link the electronic collaboration with the mercantile regulations and thus achieve a regularly revision of the electronic process.

3.7 VERSIONING

Difi claims the right to exchange the current format with a new one as and when needed. If so, Difi will inform the public via the web site and their registered users via e-mail.

Difi manages the formats in this way:

3.7.1 MAIN VERSION

A new main version will be announced at least 5 months prior to release. When a main version is released, there will be at least a 12 months implementation period before the new version is made mandatory.

Difi intends to relate every main version to the regulations concerning IT standards in the public sector.

3.7.2 SUB VERSION

A new sub version will be announced at least 3 months prior to release and is made mandatory 5 months after release.

All sub versions must be backwards compatible. 2 months after the new sub version has become mandatory, the support (validation service and implementation guide) is ceased for preceding versions.

3.7.3 REVISION

A revision is in principle a result of bug fixing the latest sub version, and will be announced at release time and should be implemented without further delay.

⁶ [DIFI's mal for Samhandlingsavtale](#) (Interaction agreement template)

4 DEFINITIONS

Term	Description
Catalogue	A document describing the properties of products and services.
Supplier	A person or company delivering products or services.
Buyer	A person or company buying a product or service at a set price.
Catalogue provider	A person or company collecting catalogue information and sending the catalogue.
Catalogue receiver	A person or company that is responsible for the reception of the catalogue.
UBL	UBL (Universal Business Language) is a collection of XML-formats (XML Schema) for the exchange of electronic documents such as Catalogue, Order and Invoice.
BII Core	BII (Business Interoperability Interfaces) Core is a subset of UBL containing documents and content that is required for electronic collaboration in the European public sector. Does not include separate XML Schemas.
Schematron validation	Validation of a message towards business requirements. Additional to the syntax check against XML Schema.

5 CATALOGUE PROCESS AND BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS

This chapter describes the catalogue process and functional requirements covered by EHF Catalogue. The description is based on the CEN BII profile BII01 Catalogue Only.

5.1 ABOUT THE CATALOGUE MESSAGES

The messages covered by this Implementation guide are EHF Catalogue and EHF Catalogue Response. Buyer and Seller must exchange both messages electronically to be in compliance with this guide.

An Electronic Catalogue is a listing of products and services to be used in a purchasing process. The EHF Catalogue can serve different purposes during the lifecycle of Catalogue information:

- Establish a new Catalogue
- Replace an existing Catalogue
- Add or delete Catalogue lines
- Update product properties or prizes on existing Catalogue lines

When doing changes to catalogue lines, it is recommended to replace the whole catalogue and not update separate lines.

A Catalogue containing sufficient information about articles and services will prevent faulty deliveries causing lost income for both suppliers and buyers.

Most often an Electronic Catalogue will be integrated with a Catalogue tool and a Search engine. The Search engines are set up differently providing possibility to search for different catalogue elements. The number of elements available will decide the preciseness of the search, and a well set up Search engine will in the end improve the quality of the purchase.

5.2 FUNCTIONALITY AND ROLES

This Implementation Guide covers exchange of catalogues in a post-award process, i.e. after the contract is signed between supplier and buyer. The content may also be used in a pre-award process (tendering), but with less mandatory elements.

The figure below shows the business functions and roles covered by EHF Catalogue.

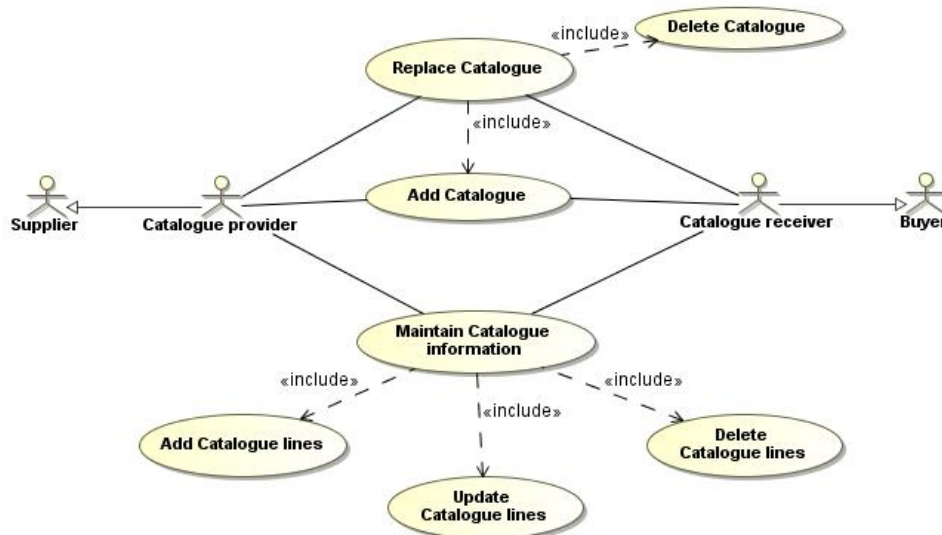


Figure 1: Functionality and roles

5.3 PROFILES AND MESSAGES

The definition of a profile is given in chapter 3.5.

The profile relevant to the EHF ordering process is shown in the table below:

Interaction process	Messages	BII/PEPPOL ProfileID	EHF ProfileID
Catalogue process	Catalogue	BII01	
	Catalogue Response		

5.3.1 PROFILEID

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

Profile contents	ProfileID
Catalogue process	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0

5.4 CATALOGUE PROCESS

The Catalogue exchange is the first part of the post-award process and can be described as follows:

1. The Catalogue provider (Supplier) collects information about products or services and transforms these into a Catalogue format. This can either be a complete Catalogue or a Catalogue containing selected articles with changes.
2. The Catalogue is sent to the Catalogue receiver (Buyer) either directly or via a third party.
3. The Catalogue receiver controls if the Catalogue is syntactically correct and contains sufficient information.

4. If the Catalogue is accepted, the Catalogue receiver sends a positive Catalogue Response to the Catalogue provider. The Catalogue is now approved for ordering purposes.
5. If the Catalogue is rejected, the Catalogue receiver sends a negative Catalogue Response to the Catalogue provider with an explanation to the rejection. The Catalogue provider will then make corrections to the Catalogue and resend it.

Figure 2 shows the Catalogue process including the exchange of the EHF Catalogue messages.

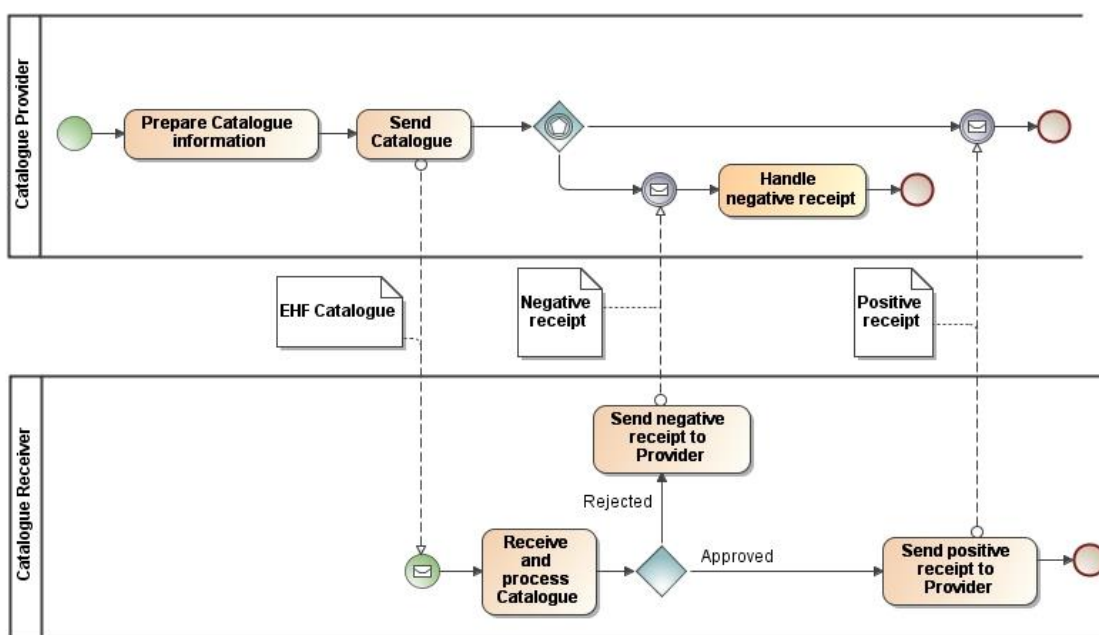


Figure 2: Process model for Catalogue exchange.

The Catalogue itself will not be returned from buyer to supplier. If a Catalogue message is rejected, a new corrected Catalogue must be sent.

If the exchange involves the use of a Catalogue tool, this may include a more advanced dialogue between buyer and supplier than described here.

6 DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED ELEMENTS OF EHF CATALOGUE

There are no formal requirements to catalogue content according to Norwegian regulations. The content requirements are therefore based on the following:

- Information content in the existing Procurement Platform (EPP)
- UBL 2.1
- CEN BII2
- Peppol BIS 1A catalogue

The format will also be verified against requirements in certain areas of the Norwegian private sector.

The following chapters describe selected areas of the format and specifically information elements being important for use in the Norwegian market.

6.1 ROLES AND ACTORS

The following roles are defined in the EHF Catalogue. These roles can either be held by the same physical actor or by different actors depending on how the catalogue administration is organized.

Role	Description
Catalogue Provider (ProviderParty)	Responsible for the preparation and transfer of the Catalogue to the Catalogue receiver. Can be the Supplier itself or a third party providing this service.
Catalogue Receiver (ReceiverParty)	Responsible for the reception and control of the Catalogue. Can be the Buyer itself or a third party providing this service to the Buyer.
Supplier (SellerSupplierParty)	Responsible for the delivery of products or services specified in the Catalogue.
Buyer (ContractorCustomerParty)	The party buying products or services from the Catalogue.
Manufacturer (ManufacturerParty)	The name of the Manufacturer.

Example of Supplier information on header level in an EHF Catalogue message:

```
<cac: SellerSupplierParty>
  <cac: Party>
    <cbc: EndpointID schemeID="NO: ORG NR">987654321</cbc: EndpointID>
    <cac: PartyIdentification>
      <cbc: ID schemeID="NO: ORG NR">984297793</cbc: ID>
    </cac: PartyIdentification>
    <cac: PartyName>
      <cbc: Name>Supplier</cbc: Name>
    </cac: PartyName>
    <cac: PostalAddress>
      <cbc: StreetName>Per Krohgs vei 1,Karihaugen</cbc: StreetName>
      <cbc: CityName>OSLO</cbc: CityName>
      <cbc: CountrySubentity>Norway</cbc: CountrySubentity>
    </cac: PostalAddress>
  </cac: Party>
</cac: SellerSupplierParty>
```

```

        <cbc:Country>
        <cbc:IdentificationCode listID="ISO3166-
1">NO</cbc:IdentificationCode>
        </cac:Country>
    </cac:PostalAddress>
    <cac:Contact>
        <cbc:Name>Ole Olsen</cbc:Name>
        <cbc:Telephone>+46123123123</cbc:Telephone>
        <cbc:ElectronicMail>test@ibxeurope.com</cbc:ElectronicMail>
    </cac:Contact>
</cac:Party>
</cac:SellerSupplierParty>

```

Example of Manufacturer information on line level:

```

<cac:CatalogueLine>
.....
    <cac:Item>
    ....
        <cac:ManufacturerParty>
            <cac:PartyName>
                <cbc:Name>Manufacturers name</cbc:Name>
            </cac:PartyName>
        </cac:ManufacturerParty>
    
```

6.2 ACTION CODE

The Action code holds instructions about the treatment of the Catalogue by the recipients system. The Action code can be stated either on header or line level.

It is strongly recommended only to use Action code on header level.

Use of Action codes on line level must be explicitly agreed between sender and receiver.

Guidelines for use:

- Action code must be sent on either header or line level. If Action code is not sent the Catalogue message will be rejected.
- Action code sent on header level will overrule possible Action codes sent on line level.
- If Action code is not sent on header level it is mandatory to send Action codes on all catalogue lines.
- Legal values for Action Code are Add, Replace, Update or Delete.

Action Code on header level:

Action code	Treatment
Add	A new Catalogue with belonging product lines shall be created. If the Catalogue already exists, it must be rejected by receiver.
Replace	An existing Catalogue shall be completely replaced by a new version. The current version should be archived by the receiver. If the Catalogue does not exist, it must be rejected by receiver.
Update	Catalogue lines that are sent shall update existing Catalogue lines. The current version should be archived by the receiver. If the Catalogue

	does not exist, it must be rejected by receiver.
Delete	The whole Catalogue shall be deleted. If the Catalogue does not exist, the complete Catalogue message must be rejected.

Action Code on line level:

Action code	Treatment
Add	A new Catalogue line shall be created. If the Catalogue line already exists, the complete Catalogue message must be rejected.
Update	An existing Catalogue line shall be completely replaced by a new version of the line. If the Catalogue line does not exist, the complete Catalogue message must be rejected.
Delete	The Catalogue line shall be deleted. If the Catalogue line does not exist, the complete Catalogue message must be rejected.

Message response from receiver to sender shall be done according to description in chapter 3.3.

Example of Action code on header level:

```
<cac:Catalogue>
....
  <cbc:ActionCode listID="ACTIONCODE:PEPPOL">Add</cbc:ActionCode>
....
```

Example of Action code on line level:

```
....
<cac:CatalogueLine>
  <cbc:ID listID="ACTIONCODE:BII">12345</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:ActionCode>Update</cbc:ActionCode>
....
```

6.3 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product identification must be done using the identifiers described below.

- Sellers ID.
- Standard ID, e.g. GTIN
- Manufacturers ID which is necessary when the same product is bought from several suppliers.

Either Sellers ID or Standard ID must be sent. Manufacturers ID shall be sent if available.

Which identifier to use depends on what is known at the time of catalogue exchange or what is commonly used in the relevant business sector.

Example of Sellers ID:

```
<cac:SellersItemIdentification>
  <cbc:ID>222222</cbc:ID>
</cac: SellersItemIdentification>
```

6.4 PRODUCT NAME AND DESCRIPTION

The Product name shall be sent in tag <Item/Name> on line level. Long Description of a product shall be sent in <Item/Description> on line level.

The Product name is often sent in the order from buyer to seller. The field length should not exceed 160 characters being the maximum length sent from most existing public purchasing systems. This element is also included in the shopping basket when OCI punch-out (round trip) is used.

Description should not exceed 2000 characters since this is stated as maximum field length from most existing public purchasing systems. This element is not included in the shopping basket when OCI punch-out (round trip) and is not sent in the order. The Description is only shown to the Buyer when searching for the product in the Catalogue.

Example in an EHF Catalogue message:

```
<cbc:Description>GUDBRANDSDALOST G35 1KG. En enhet består av: 10STK à 1KG</cbc:Description>
```

....

```
<cbc:Name>GUDBRAND.OST G35 1KG</cbc:Name>
```

6.5 KEYWORD

Keywords are sent to let the Buyer search for a product without knowing the Product ID or name. Keywords can be repeated, but the number should be limited to ensure correct handling in the receiving system. If more than one Keyword is sent, they should be put in the same tag separated by the %-sign since this is already being used by several actors (but a different sign can be agreed by the trading partners).

Keywords may also be put in separate tags.

Example of several Keywords in the same tag:

```
<cac:Item>
  <cbc:Description>Pallet of water</cbc:Description>
  <cbc:Name languageID="no">Water</cbc:Name>
  <cbc:Keyword>sparkling%natural%water</cbc:Keyword>
  <cac:SellersItemIdentification>
    <cbc:ID>111111</cbc:ID>
  </cac:SellersItemIdentification>
</cac:Item>
```

Example of Keywords in separate tags:

```
<cac:Item>
  <cbc:Description>Pallet of water</cbc:Description>
  <cbc:Name languageID="no">Water</cbc:Name>
  <cbc:Keyword>sparkling</cbc:Keyword>
  <cbc:Keyword>natural</cbc:Keyword>
  <cbc:Keyword>water</cbc:Keyword>
  <cac:SellersItemIdentification>
    <cbc:ID>111111</cbc:ID>
  </cac:SellersItemIdentification>
</cac:Item>
```

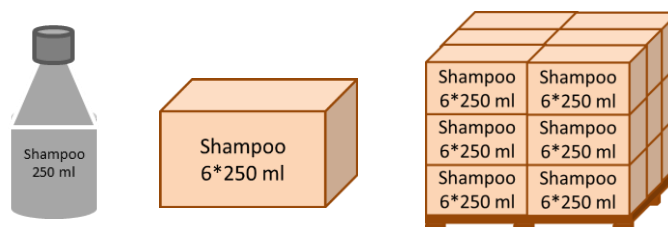
6.6 QUANTITIES AND UNITS

Various Quantities and Units can be stated in the EHF Catalogue. These are both related to the ordering process and the logistics process.

The table below lists quantities and units in the format. To all quantities there must be a legal Unit according to the Code list.

Element name / (Tag name)	Description
Orderable unit (OrderableUnit)	Unit code for the line item. Mandatory if the item is orderable. Code according to Code list
Content of Consumer item(s) (ContentUnitQuantity)	Content of Consumer item(s) in orderable unit, e.g. ml in bottles of Shampoo.
Quantity increment (OrderQuantityIncrementNumeric)	Possible limitation to the number of articles that can be ordered. If the Quantity increment is 6 the article must be ordered in a quantity of 6, 12, 18 etc.
Minimum Order Quantity (MinimumOrderQuantity)	The smallest number of items that can be ordered (most often 1).
Maximum Order Quantity (MaximumOrderQuantity)	The largest number of items that can be ordered (most often unlimited).
Pack Quantity (Item/PackQuantity)	Number of items on next lower level, e.g. number of Consumer units in a Trading unit.
Number of Consumer items (Item/PackSizeNumeric)	Number of Consumer items. E.g. number of bottles on a Pallet.

Example 1:



	1 bottle	Case of 6 bottles	Pallet of 18 cases
Line identifier	4	5	6
Supplier Item identifier	1111	111	11
Item Name	Shampoo 250 ml	6x250 ml Shampoo	Shampoo
Orderable unit	EA	CS	PF
Packaging level	CU	TU	DU
Packed units		EA	CS
Packed quantity		6	18
Consumable unit	EA	EA	EA
Consumable unit quantity	1	6	108
ItemNetQuantity	250	1500	27000
Unit	MLT	MLT	MLT
MinimumOrderQuantity	1	1	1
Unit	EA	EA	EA
Component related item Identifier		1111	111
Component related item quantity		6	18

EHF example:

```
<cac:CatalogueLine>
  <cbc:ID>4</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:OrderableUnit>EA</cbc:OrderableUnit>
  <cbc:ContentUnitQuantity unitCode="MLT">
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">250</cbc:ContentUnitQuantity>
  <cbc:OrderQuantityIncrementNumeric>1</cbc:OrderQuantityIncrementNumeric>
  <cbc:MinimumOrderQuantity unitCode="CS">
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">1</cbc:MinimumOrderQuantity>
  <cbc:PackLevelCode listID="GS17009:PEPPOL">CU</cbc: PackLevelCode>
.....

<cac:Item>
  <cbc:Description languageID="EN">Shampoo 250 ml</cbc:Description>
  <cbc:PackSizeNumeric>1</cbc: PackSizeNumeric >
  <cac:SellersItemIdentification>
    <cbc:ID>1111</cbc:ID>
  </cac:SellersItemIdentification>
.....
```

Example 2:

	Pack of 500 sheets paper	Case of 5 packs paper	Pallet of 18 cases coppaper
Line identifier	7	8	9
Supplier Item identifier	A	AA	AAA
Item Name	500 copy paper	5*500 Copy paper	Pallet of paper
Orderable unit	EA	CS	PX
Packaging level	CU	TU	DU
Packed units		EA	EA
Packed quantity		5	18
Consumable unit	EA	EA	EA
Consumable unit quantity	1	5	90
ItemNetQuantity	500	2500	45000
Unit	EA	EA	EA
MinimumOrderQuantity	1	1	1
Unit	EA	EA	EA
Component related item Identifier		A	AA
Component related item quantity		5	18

EHF Example:

```
<cac:CatalogueLine>
  <cbc:ID>8</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:OrderableUnit>CS</cbc:OrderableUnit>
  <cbc:ContentUnitQuantity unitCode="EA">
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">2500</cbc:ContentUnitQuantity>
  <cbc:OrderQuantityIncrementNumeric>1</cbc:OrderQuantityIncrementNumeric>
  <cbc:MinimumOrderQuantity unitCode="CS">
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">1</cbc:MinimumOrderQuantity>
  <cbc:PackLevelCode listID="GS17009:PEPPOL">TU</cbc: PackLevelCode>
```

```
.....
<cac:Item>
  <cbc:Description languageID="EN">5*500 Copy paper</cbc:Description>
  <cbc:PackQuantity unitCode="CS"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">5</cbc:PackQuantity>
  <cbc:PackSizeNumeric>5</cbc: PackSizeNumeric >
  <cac:SellersItemIdentification>
    <cbc:ID>AA</cbc:ID>
  </cac:SellersItemIdentification>
.....
```

6.7 PRICES

All prices in the format are related to the article or service within this Catalogue. The following prices can be stated:

- Net price including all discounts and charges but excluded Vat.
- Item comparison price defining price for a certain quantity. Used for comparing prices for different articles with various quantities.
- Conditional price related to a specific location or a certain order quantity.
- Campaign price.

Be aware that no Gross prices can be sent in the format (price before discount and charges). All prices must have Currency as an attribute. Currency shall be according to Code list.

Example of Prices in EHF Catalogue:

Net Price:

```
...
<cac:RequiredItemLocationQuantity>
  <cac:Price>
    <cbc:PriceAmount currency="NOK">100.00</cbc:PriceAmount>
    <cac:ValidityPeriod>
      <cbc:StartDate>2012-04-26</cbc:StartDate>
      <cbc:EndDate>2012-05-26</cbc:EndDate>
    </cac:ValidityPeriod>
  </cac:Price>
</cac:RequiredItemLocationQuantity>
```

Comparison Price:

```
...
<cac:ItemComparison>
  <cbc:PriceAmount currency="NOK">100.00</cbc:PriceAmount>
  <cbc:Quantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">1</cbc:Quantity>
</cac:ItemComparison>
```

Conditional Price:

```
...
<cac:RequiredItemLocationQuantity>
  <cac:Price>
    <cbc:PriceAmount currency="NOK">75.00</cbc:PriceAmount>
    <cbc:BaseQuantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">100</cbc:BaseQuantity>
  </cac:Price>
</cac:RequiredItemLocationQuantity>
```

```

<cac:ValidityPeriod>
  <cbc:StartDate>2012-04-26</cbc:StartDate>
  <cbc:EndDate>2012-05-26</cbc:EndDate>
</cac:ValidityPeriod>
</cac:Price>
<cac:RequiredItemLocationQuantity>

```

6.8 RELATED PRODUCTS AND ACCESSORIES

Products can be related to each other for ordering or logistic purposes. All related products must also be sent as separate Catalogue lines.

Types of relations:

- Products that are bundled and ordered/invoiced together, e.g. bottles and desposits.
- Products that are connected in a product line or a logistics structure, e.g. consumer units and trading units of the same article.
- Accessories that might be sold together with a product, e.g. disk station to a laptop.

Example of related products in an EHF Catalogue message:

Bundled products:

```

<cac:RequiredRelatedItem>
  <cbc:ID>987654</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:Quantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">1</cbc:Quantity>
</cac:RequiredRelatedItem>

```

Logistics structure (also described in chapter 4.11):

```

<cac:ComponentRelatedItem>
  <cbc:ID>121212</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:Quantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">12</cbc:Quantity>
</cac:ComponentRelatedItem>

```

Accessories:

```

<cac:cac:AccessoryRelatedItem>
  <cbc:ID>123456</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:Quantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">1</cbc:Quantity>
</cac:cac:AccessoryRelatedItem>

```

6.9 PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

A product must be classified according to UNSPSC being the mandatory public classification schemes. Products can also be classified according to regulatory schemes or classification schemes used in certain business sectors. The type of classification shall be stated in the attribute **listID**.

Product Classification.

Classification must be according to a relevant product classification scheme. UNSPSC is mandatory for all public purchases and must be stated for all products.

Example of Product classification:

```
<cac:CommodityClassification>
  <cbc:ItemClassificationCode
listID="UNSPSC">43212105</cbc:ItemClassificationCode>
</cac:CommodityClassification>
```

6.10 HAZARDOUS ITEM

If a product is classified as Hazardous item, a reference to the relevant UNDG-code must be stated and further specification must be provided in an attached document or on a web-site (URI).

Example:

```
<cac:HazardousItem>
  <cbc:HazardClassID schemeID="CLP" schemeAgencyName="EU
Council">H332</cbc:HazardClassID>
</cac:HazardousItem>
.....
```

If Hazardous:

```
<cac:ItemSpecificationDocumentReference>
  <cbc:ID>1</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:DocumentDescription>HMS Safety sheet</cbc:DocumentDescription>
  <cac:Attachment>
    <cac:ExternalReference>
      <cbc:URI>http://www.klif.no/no/Tema/Kjemikalier/Klassifisering-og-merking-av-kjemikalier-CLP/Klassifisering-CLP-avsnitt-I-II-og-V/</cbc:URI>
    </cac:ExternalReference>
  </cac:Attachment>
</cac:ItemSpecificationDocumentReference>
```

6.11 VAT

VAT-information is optional in EHF Catalogue and should be sent as a Category defining the VAT-percent. Catalogue receivers may require VAT-information in the Catalogues based on user or system requirements. If so this must be stated in the Purchasing contract or the Collaboration agreement.

The following VAT-codes are available

- **S** (Standard rate = 25%)
- **H** (Higher rate = 15%)
- **AA** (Low rate = 8%)
- **E** (VAT exemption rate = 0%)
- **Z** (Zero rate = 0%)

Example:

```
<cac:ClassifiedTaxCategory>
```

```
<cbc:ID schemeID="UNECE5305">S</cbc:ID>
<cac:TaxScheme>
  <cbc:ID>VAT</cbc:ID>
</cac:TaxScheme>
</cac:ClassifiedTaxCategory>
```

6.12 ATTACHMENTS

Attachments can be sent on line level in the Catalogue. This can be images or additional descriptions of a product. It is strongly recommended to use external references in the form of URI's for attachments.

Example:

```
<cac:Item>
  ....
  <cac:ItemSpecificationDocumentReference>
    <cbc:ID>LK8788</cbc:ID>
    <cbc:DocumentDescription>Product image</cbc: DocumentDescription>
    <cac:Attachment>
      <cac:ExternalReference>
        <cbc:URI>http://img.trioving.net/Låskasser/LK8788_PRD_FPM_000.JPG</cbc:URI>
      </cac:ExternalReference>
    </cac:Attachment>
  </cac:ItemSpecificationDocumentReference>
```

6.13 LOGISTICS INFORMATION

EHF Catalogue includes elements to support the need for logistics information which is a requirement in many industries in the Norwegian market. These elements are not mandatory, but trading partners can agree upon the use in the commercial agreements.

The Logistics elements can be used to specify different pack levels for the same article. This must be done as follows:

- Each pack level is regarded as a unique product and must be sent as a separate Catalogue line and identified with a unique ID such as GTIN.
- Information about pack level is done in the element PackLevelCode on line level. The Pack level codes are based on the Edifact/Eancom-standard and the following codes are available (codes in brackets are used in some business sectors in Norway):
 - DU = Dispatch Unit (T-Pak or Pall)
 - HN = Handling Unit (level between TU and DU). Not commonly used.
 - TU = Traded Unit (D-Pak or L-Pak)
 - CU = Consumer Unit (F-Pak)
- It must be stated if the pack level is orderable.
- The relation between pack levels must be specified, e.g. that a Dispatch unit contains Traded units.

Below is an example of Logistics information in an EHF Catalogue message.
The example shows a Dispatch unit (DU) containing a Traded unit containing a Consumer unit.

```

<!--Catalogue line for Dispatch unit, highest pack level...-->
<!--Contains 12 Traded units (cases) ...-->
<cac:CatalogueLine>
  <cbc:ID>1</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:ActionCode>Add</cbc:ActionCode>
  <cbc:OrderableIndicator>false</cbc:OrderableIndicator>
  <cbc:PackLevelCode listID="GS17009:PEPPOL">DU</cbc:PackLevelCode>
  <cac:ComponentRelatedItem>
    <cbc:ID>2</cbc:ID>
    <cbc:Quantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">12</cbc:Quantity>
  </cac:ComponentRelatedItem>
  <cac:Item>
    <cbc:Description>Pallet of Water</cbc:Description>
    <cbc:PackQuantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">1</cbc:PackQuantity>
    <cbc:Name languageID="no">Water</cbc:Name>
    <cac:SellersItemIdentification>
      <cbc:ID>111111</cbc:ID>
    </cac:SellersItemIdentification>
  </cac:Item>
</cac:CatalogueLine>
<!--Catalogue line for Traded unit...-->
<!--Contains 6 consumer units ...-->
<cac:CatalogueLine>
  <cbc:ID>2</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:ActionCode>Add</cbc:ActionCode>
  <cbc:OrderableIndicator>true</cbc:OrderableIndicator>
  <cbc:PackLevelCode listID="GS17009:PEPPOL">TU</cbc:PackLevelCode>
  <cac:ComponentRelatedItem>
    <cbc:ID>3</cbc:ID>
    <cbc:Quantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">6</cbc:Quantity>
  </cac:ComponentRelatedItem>
  <cac:Item>
    <cbc:Description>Case of Water</cbc:Description>
    <cbc:PackQuantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">1</cbc:PackQuantity>
    <cbc:Name languageID="no">Water</cbc:Name>
    <cac:SellersItemIdentification>
      <cbc:ID>222222</cbc:ID>
    </cac:SellersItemIdentification>
  </cac:Item>
</cac:CatalogueLine>
<!--Catalogue line for Consumer unit, lowest pack level...-->
<!--Contains prepack with 4 bottles of water ...-->
<cac:CatalogueLine>
  <cbc:ID>3</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:ActionCode>Add</cbc:ActionCode>
  <cbc:OrderableIndicator>false</cbc:OrderableIndicator>
  <cbc:PackLevelCode listID="GS17009:PEPPOL">CU</cbc:PackLevelCode>
  <cac:Item>
    <cbc:Description>4-bottle prepack of Water</cbc:Description>
    <cbc:PackQuantity unitCode="EA">1</cbc:PackQuantity>
    <cbc:Name languageID="no">Water</cbc:Name>
  </cac:Item>
</cac:CatalogueLine>

```

```
<cac:SellersItemIdentification>
  <cbc:ID>333333</cbc:ID>
</cac:SellersItemIdentification>
</cac:Item>
</cac:CatalogueLine>
```

6.14 ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ECOLOGICAL

Public actors will have requirements related to the environment, ecologically produced food and fair trade. They will also demand that basic human rights are respected in the product production and trade. To be able to highlight products that meet some of these criteria, the EHF Catalogue contains elements to document Environmental labeling and Social certificates. The labels are connected to the relevant product or service on line level enabling the Search engines to make them visible for the buyer during the purchasing process. Detailed information about the different labels can be found on the issuing party's web-site which is referred to via an URI.

Several labels can be connected to each product, but for practical reasons there is a limitation of 8 labels on the Electronic Procurement Platform (EPP).

The classification codes and labels used on EPP are chosen from the site <http://www.ecolabelindex.com/ecolabels>. The [following codes](#) are used by EPP.

Introducing these classification codes in the electronic messages will support the aim for correct purchases. The Procurement systems must collect the order lines with environmental and social labels and report them to the statistics tools available for the buyers. This will make it possible to measure the purchasing behavior and monitor that the requirements from the tendering process are fulfilled.

Example of Classification codes:



Svanemerket
Classification Code (ID) NEO
Certificate TypeCode: EcoLabel (Environment)



Fairtrade
Classification Code (ID) FBL
Certificate TypeCode: SosialLabel (Social responsibility)



EU organic products label
Classification Code (ID) EOP
Certificate TypeCode: OrganicLabel (Ecological)

Example of labeling in an EHF Catalogue message:

```
.....
<cac:Certificate>
  <cbc:ID>NEO</cbc:ID>
```

```

<cbc:CertificateTypeCode>EcoLabel</cbc:CertificateTypeCode>
<cbc:CertificateType>EcoLabel</cbc:CertificateType>
<cac:IssuerParty>
  <cac:PartyName>
    <cbc:Name>Svanemerket</cbc:Name>
  </cac:PartyName>
</cac:IssuerParty>
<cac:DocumentReference>
  <cac:Attachment>
    <cac:ExternalReference>
      <cbc:URI>http://www.svanemerket.no/</cbc:URI>
    </cac:ExternalReference>
  </cac:Attachment>
</cac:DocumentReference>
</cac:Certificate>

```

CertificateTypeCode is not in use today, but can be used by the Purchasing systems to group the different labels.

6.15 DIMENSION (HEIGHT, WIDTH ETC.)

Physical properties are important for logistics. The following values can be stated:

- Height (HT)
- Width (WD)
- Length (LN)
- Gross weight (AAE)
- Temperature (TC)

Example:

```

....
<cac:Item>
  <cac:Dimension>
    <cbc:AttributeID schemeID="UNCL6313">HT</cbc:AttributeID>
    <cbc:Measure unitCode="CMT"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">12.5</cbc:Measure>
  </cac:Dimension>
</cac:Item>

```

6.16 REPLACEMENT PRODUCT

Replacement product is used to identify a product replacing an existing product in the Catalogue. The existing product is stated as replaced on the Catalogue line for the new product.

Example:

```

....
<cac:CatalogueLine>
  ....
  <cac:ReplacedRelatedItem>
    <cbc:ID>12345</cbc:ID>
  </cac:ReplacedRelatedItem>
</cac:CatalogueLine>

```

```

        <cbc:Quantity unitCode="EA"
unitCodeListID="UNECERec20">5</cbc:Quantity>
        <cbc:Description>Toner B (replaced by Toner C)</cbc:Description>
    </cac:ReplacedRelatedItem>
</cac:CatalogueLine>

```

6.17 ADDITIONAL ITEM PROPERTIES

Additional properties are meant for product properties that cannot be sent in any of the defined elements in EHF Catalogue. Additional properties consist of the Name of the property and the actual Value.

Example of additional properties:

- Color
- Allergens.
Legal values: YES, NO, UNKNOWN, FREE.
- Nutrition.
Stated with amount per 100 g/ml.
- Genetically modified.
Legal values: True, False

Example in EHF Catalogue message:

```

<cac:AdditionalItemProperty>
    <cbc:Name>Color</cbc:Name>
    <cbc:Value>Red</cbc:Value>
    <cbc:ValueQualifier>Color</cbc:ValueQualifier>
</cac:AdditionalItemProperty>
.....
<cac:AdditionalItemProperty>
    <cbc:Name>ContainNuts</cbc:Name>
    <cbc:Value>YES</cbc:Value>
    <cbc:ValueQualifier>Allergen</cbc:ValueQualifier>
</cac:AdditionalItemProperty>
.....
<cac:AdditionalItemProperty>
    <cbc:Name>NutritionProtein</cbc:Name>
    <cbc:ValueQuantity>2.5</cbc:ValueQuantity>
    <cbc:ValueQualifier>Nutrition</cbc:ValueQualifier>
</cac:AdditionalItemProperty>
.....
<cac:AdditionalItemProperty>
    <cbc:Name>GeneticallyModified</cbc:Name>
    <cbc:ValueQuantity>True</cbc:ValueQuantity>
</cac:AdditionalItemProperty>

```

7 INFORMATION CONTENT

The table on the next pages describes all elements of the EHF Catalogue.
Below are explanations of the columns in the table.

Name contains the descriptive name of the element. Names in blue are composite elements that should be read as headers for the following lines.

Description provides supplementary information of the element and possible rules for the use of it.

Req. states if the element is

M = Mandatory

R = Recommended

O = Optional

Max rep. States number of repetition's for the element.

1 Element can only be repeated once.

unbounded Element can be repeated as many times as wanted

Example shows examples of content.

XML Element is the tag-name according to UBL.

7.1 INFORMATION CONTENT CATALOGUE

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
EHF Catalogue	Norwegian catalogue format based on BII2				Catalogue
— UBL VersionID	Identifies the UBL version on which the transaction instance is based	M	1	2.1	cbc:UBLVersionID
— Customization identifier	Identifies the specification of content and rules that apply to the transaction.	M	1	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns019:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.difi.no:ehf:katalog:ver1.0	cbc:CustomizationID
— Profile identifier	Identifies the BII profile or business process context in which the transaction appears.	M	1	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	cbc:ProfileID
— Catalogue identifier	An catalogue instance must contain an identifier. The identifier enables positive referencing the document instance for various purposes including referencing between transactions that are part of the same process.	M	1	Cat-02	cbc:ID
— Catalogue action code	Identifies how a received catalogue should be used against existing catalogue lines sent in previous catalogues, so that no discrepancies occur between the suppliers and customers information. Describes how to treat existing items, not part of the received catalogue and those that are included (unchanged, changed or deleted). Default action is to fully replace the source catalogue. Legal values: Add, Update, Delete.	R	1	Add	cbc:ActionCode
— Catalogue name	A name of the catalogue for general reference. E.g. "Christmas catalogue"	O	1	Spring Catalogue	cbc:Name
— Catalogue issue date	The date on which the catalogue instance was issued.	M	1	2013-04-01	cbc:IssueDate
— Catalogue version	The version of the catalogue revision. The version ID is used to controll how a Catalogue transaction acts on existing lines that are not stated in the transactions. Should they be left alone or deleted. If Catalogue transaction is „Replace“ then action codes on the line have no relevance. All existing lines are deleted and the ones stated in the Catalogue transaction added. If Catalogue transaction is „Update“ then action codes on lines controll each line.	R	1	v2	cbc:VersionID
— Validity period	Information about Validity period	M	1		cac:ValidityPeriod
— Period start date	The date on which the period starts. The start dates counts as part of the period.	M	1	2013-04-01	cbc:StartDate
— Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The end date counts as part of the period.	R	1	2013-08-01	cbc:EndDate
— Contract	A referece to a document or other source that can be positively identified.	O	1		cac:ReferencedContract

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
Reference identifier	Positive identification of the reference such as a unique identifier.	O	1	Contract-01	cbc:ID
Contract Issuedate	Date of referenced contract	O	1	2013-09-15	cbc:IssueDate
Reference type	The short description of what is reference such as contract type, document type , meter etc.	O	1	Frame agreement	cbc:ContractType
Source catalogue reference	Reference to prior catalogue	O	1		cac:SourceCatalogueReference
Source catalogue identifier	Identifies the existing, already received catalogue that this message should be acted upon, so that no discrepancies occur between the suppliers and customers information.	O	1	Cat-01	cbc:ID
ProviderParty	The party that sends the catalogue.	M	1		cac:ProviderParty
Electronic address ID	A catalogue may contain the providing party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.	M	1	123456789	cbc:EndpointID
Party identification	Information about PartyID	O	1		cac:PartyIdentification
Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	R	1	7080000985698	cbc:ID
Party name	Information about party name	O	1		cac:PartyName
Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	R	1	Provider	cbc:Name
Postal address	Information about Postal address	O	1		cac:PostalAddress
Address line 1	The main address line in a postal address usually the street name and number.	O	1	Torggata 2	cbc:StreetName
Address line 2	An additional address line in a postal address that can be used to give further details supplementing the main line. Common use are secondary house number in a complex or in a building.	O	1		cbc:AdditionalStreetName
City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	O	1	Kristiansand	cbc:CityName
Post code	The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant national postal service, such as a ZIP code or Post Code.	O	1	4634	cbc:PostalZone
Country Subdivision	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	O	1		cbc:CountrySubentity
Country	Country information	O	1		cac:Country
Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2	O	1	NO	cbc:IdentificationCode
Legal entity	Assosiation to Party Legal Entity	O	unbounded		cac:PartyLegalEntity
Registration name	The name under which the provider is legally registered.	O	1	Aktøren ASA	cbc:RegistrationName

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
Company ID	The supplying organisations legal organisation number. For norwegian suppliers: Attributes: schemeID="NO:ORGNR", schemeName="Foretaksregisteret" for companies AS, ASA and NUF, but is recommended for all companies registered in "Foretaksregisteret". schemeAgencyID="82"	O	1	987654321	cbc:CompanyID
Address	Adress for the legal entity	O	1		cac:RegistrationAddress
City name	The name of the city where the provider is legally registered.	O	1	Oslo	cbc:CityName
Country	Country information	O	1		cac:Country
Country	The country in which the provider is legally registered.	O	1	NO	cbc:IdentificationCode
Receiver party	The party to which the catalogue is sent.	M	1		cac:ReceiverParty
Electronic address ID	A catalogue may contain the receiving party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.	M	1	923654321	cbc:EndpointID
Party identification	Information about PartyID	O	1		cac:PartyIdentification
Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	R	1	7080000374200	cbc:ID
Party name	Information about Party name	O	1		cac:PartyName
Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	R	1	Receiver	cbc:Name
Postal address	Information about Postal address	O	1		cac:PostalAddress
Address line 1	The main address line in a postal address usually the street name and number.	O	1	Mainstreet 13B	cbc:StreetName
Address line 2	An additional address line in a postal address that can be used to give further details supplementing the main line. Common use are secondary house number in a complex or in a building.	O	1		cbc:AdditionalStreetName
City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	O	1	London	cbc:CityName
Post code	The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant national postal service, such as a ZIP code or Post Code.	O	1	N8 7DY	cbc:PostalZone
Country subdivision	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	O	1		cbc:CountrySubentity
Country	Country information	O	1		cac:Country
Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2	O	1	GB	cbc:IdentificationCode
Legal entity	Assosiation to Party Legal Entity	O	unbounded		cac:PartyLegalEntity
Registration name	The name under which the provider is legally registered.	O	1	Aktøren ASA	cbc:RegistrationName

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
Company ID	The supplying organisations legal organisation number. For norwegian suppliers: Attributes: schemeID="NO:ORGNR", schemeName="Foretaksregisteret" for companies AS, ASA and NUF, but is recommended for all companies registered in "Foretaksregisteret". schemeAgencyID="82"	O	1	987654321	cbc:CompanyID
Address	Adress for the legal entity	O	1		cac:RegistrationAddress
City name	The name of the city where the receiver is legally registered.	O	1	Oslo	cbc:CityName
Country	Country information	O	1		cac:Country
Country	The country in which the receiver is legally registered.	O	1	NO	cbc:IdentificationCode
Supplier	The party that provides the items specified in the catalogue.	O	1		cac:SellerSupplierParty
Party	Party information	O	1		cac:Party
Electronic address ID	A catalogue may contain the receiving party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.	R	1	123456789	cbc:EndpointID
Party identification	Information about Party identification	O	1		cac:PartyIdentification
Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	R	1	7080000985134	cbc:ID
Party name	Information about Party name	O	1		cac:PartyName
Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	R	1	Supplier	cbc:Name
Postal address	Information about Postal address	O	1		cac:PostalAddress
Address line 1	The main address line in a postal address usually the street name and number.	O	1	Storgata 1	cbc:StreetName
Address line 2	An additional address line in a postal address that can be used to give further details supplementing the main line. Common use are secondary house number in a complex or in a building.	O	1		cbc:AdditionalStreetName
City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	O	1	Oslo	cbc:CityName
Post code	The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant national postal service, such as a ZIP code or Post Code.	O	1	0612	cbc:PostalZone
Country subdivision	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	O	1		cbc:CountrySubentity
Country	Country information	O	1		cac:Country
Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2	O	1	NO	cbc:IdentificationCode

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
Contact	Contact information	O	1		cac:Contact
—Contact person name	The name of the contact person.	O	1	Ole Olsen	cbc:Name
—Contact telephone number	A phone number for the contact person. If the person has a direct number, this is that number.	O	1	90123456	cbc:Telephone
—Contact fax number	A fax number for the contact persons.	O	1		cbc:Telefax
—Contact email address	The e-mail address for the contact person. If the person has a direct e-mail this is that email.	O	1	ole.olsen@supplier.no	cbc:ElectronicMail
Customer	Customer information	O	1		cac:ContractorCustomerParty
Party	Party information	O	1		cac:Party
—Electronic address ID	A catalogue may contain the receiving party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.	R	1		cbc:EndpointID
Party identification	Information about Party identification	O	1		cac:PartyIdentification
—Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	O	1	7080000374764	cbc:ID
Party name	Information about Party name	O	1		cac:PartyName
—Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	O	1		cbc:Name
Contact	Contact information	O	1		cac:Contact
—Kjøpers referanse	Name or identifier specifying the customers reference (Eg employee number)	O	1		cbc:ID
—Contact person name	The name of the contact person.	O	1		cbc:Name
—Contact telephone number	A phone number for the contact person. If the person has a direct number, this is that number.	O	1		cbc:Telephone
—Contact fax number	A fax number for the contact persons.	O	1		cbc:Telefax
—Contact email address	The e-mail address for the contact person. If the person has a direct e-mail this is that email.	O	1		cbc:ElectronicMail
TradingTerms	General payment conditions	O	unbounded		cac:TradingTerms
—General payment conditions	Description of general payment conditions	O	unbounded		cbc:Information
Catalogue line	Information on Catalogue line	M	unbounded		cac:CatalogueLine
—Line identifier	Each line must have an identifier that is unique within the document to make it possible to positively reference the line. For example, from other documents.	M	1	1	cbc:ID

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
—Line action code	Used to instruct the catalogue receiver on what action should be taken on the identified line when revising a catalogue. See rule on catalogue version ID. When using Update or Delete codes, the entire Catalogue Line is updated or deleted. Legal values: Add, Update, Delete.	M	1	Update	cbc:ActionCode
—Contract Subdivision	Reference to subsection of contract	O	1		cbc:ContractSubdivision
—Orderable indicator	Default value is True i.e. Item on the Catalogue Line can be ordered. Can be used to indicate if an Item is temporarily out of stock (via a Catalogue Update).	M	1	true	cbc:OrderableIndicator
—Orderable unit	The unit in which the item described in this catalogue line can be ordered. The same item can be described in more than one catalogue line with different orderable units. E.g. catalogue line 1 describes item X that can be ordered in boxes at a given price. Line 2 may describe the same item X as orderable in pallets where the price is lower.	O	1	EA	cbc:OrderableUnit
—Item net quantity	The net quantity of the item that is contained in each consumable unit, excluding any packaging materials.	O	1	10	cbc:ContentUnitQuantity
—Order quantity increment	The increment of Orderable units that can be ordered.	O	1	1	cbc:OrderQuantityIncrementNumeric
—Minimum order quantity	The minimum number of orderable units that can be ordered according to details provided in the catalogue line, such as price.	O	1	1	cbc:MinimumOrderQuantity
—Maximum order quantity	The maximum number of orderable units that can be ordered according to details provided in the catalogue line, such as price.	O	1	100	cbc:MaximumOrderQuantity
—Line warranty information	Warranty information that applies to the catalogue line item.	O	1		cbc:WarrantyInformation
—Packaging level	The packing level of the catalogue line.	O	1	TU	cbc:PackLevelCode
—Validity period	The period during which the information in the catalogue line is valid. An orderable catalogue item is no longer orderable after the validity period expires. Used for example for promotional item or prices.	O	1		cac:LineValidityPeriod
—Period start date	The date on which the period starts. The start dates counts as part of the period.	O	1	2013-04-01	cbc:StartDate
—Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The end date counts as part of the period.	O	1		cbc:EndDate
—Item comparison	Used to provide price information based on a standard quantity	O	unbounded		cac:ItemComparison
—Standardized unit price	The item price based on a standardized unit. E.g. Price of each liter. See guideline on Items and packing units in a catalogue.	O	1		cbc:PriceAmount

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
—Standard unit quantity	The quantity of standard units that are in each consumable unit. E.g. if consumable units are bottles and each bottle contains 0,333 liters the standard unit quantity is 0,333 See guideline on Items and packing units in a catalogue.	O	1		cbc:Quantity
ComponentRelated Item	Product that is a component to current product	O	unbounded		cac:ComponentRelatedItem
—Item identifier	The sellers identifier for the related item.	O	1		cbc:ID
—Item quantity	The quantity that applies to the relationship.	O	1		cbc:Quantity
AccessoryRelated Item	Product that is an accessory to current product	O	unbounded		cac:AccessoryRelatedItem
—Item identifier	The sellers identifier for the related item.	O	1		cbc:ID
—Item quantity	The quantity that applies to the relationship.	O	1		cbc:Quantity
RequiredRelated Item	Product that is a required component to current product and is always sold together	O	unbounded		cac:RequiredRelatedItem
—Item identifier	The sellers identifier for the related item.	O	1		cbc:ID
—Item quantity	The quantity that applies to the relationship.	O	1		cbc:Quantity
ReplacedRelated Item	Product that is being replaced by current product	O	unbounded		cac:ReplacedRelatedItem
—Item identifier	The sellers identifier for the related item.	O	1		cbc:ID
—Item quantity	The quantity that applies to the relationship.	O	1		cbc:Quantity
RequiredItemLocationQuantity	Used to specify the price of the item. Can also be used to specify prices that may be dependent on quantities and/or locations.	O	unbounded		cac: RequiredItemLocationQuantity
—Price lead time	The order lead time for the particular location.	O	1	1	cbc:LeadTimeMeasure
—Quantity threshold	Minimum quantity for the given price	O	1		cbc:MinimumQuantity
—Quantity ceiling	Max quantity for the given price	O	1		cbc:MaximumQuantity
ApplicableTerritory Address	Use to specify the area or place to which the Item Location Quantity values e.g. lead time, base price and base quantity, apply.	O	unbounded		cac:ApplicableTerritoryAddress
—Address line 1	The main address line in a postal address usually the street name and number.	O	1		cbc:StreetName
—Address line 2	An additional address line in a postal address that can be used to give further details supplementing the main line. Common use are secondary house number in a complex or in a building.	O	1		cbc:AdditionalStreetName
—City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	O	1		cbc:CityName
—City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	O			
—Post code	The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant national postal service, such as a ZIP code or Post Code.	O	1		cbc:PostalZone

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
Country subdivision	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	O	1	Østlandet	cbc:CountrySubentity
Country subdivision	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	O			
Country	Country information	O	1		cac:Country
Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2	O	1	NO	cbc:IdentificationCode
Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2	O		NO	
Price	The price for the item at the specified locations	O	1		cac:Price
Item price	The price for the item at the specified locations.	O	1	200,00	cbc:PriceAmount
	The price is given for each orderable unit.				
Base Quantity	The number of quantity units for which the price is stated	O	1	10	cbc:BaseQuantity
Price type	The type of the price so that the receiver knows if the price may be changed, is indicative. When prices are temporary the validity period for the price should be defined by stating the price validity period.	O	1		cbc:PriceType
OrderableUnit FactorRate	The factor used to convert the Base Quantity to an Orderable Unit. Must be specified if the Orderable Unit differs from the Base Quantity. If not present, assumed value is 1	O	1		cbc:OrderableUnitFactorRate
Validity period	Information about Validity period	O	unbounded		cac:ValidityPeriod
Period start date	The date on which the period starts. The start dates counts as part of the period.	O	1	2013-04-01	cbc:StartDate
Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The end date counts as part of the period.	O	1	2013-05-01	cbc:EndDate
Item	Used to specify the details of the item in the catalogue.	M	1		cac:Item
Item description	A detailed description of the item. Use one description pr. language	R	unbounded	Office chair by John Doe.	cbc:Description
Packed quantity	The number of packed units that are in the orderable unit. E.g. if the orderable unit is a pallet that contains 30 boxes then the packed units are BOX and the packed quantity is 30.	O	1	30	cbc:PackQuantity
Consumable unit quantity	Specifies the number of consumable units that are in each orderable unit. See guideline on Items and packing units in a catalogue.	O	1		cbc:PackSizeNumeric
Item name	A short name for an item.	M	1	Office chair	cbc:Name
Item key words	Used to specify searchable keywords and/or synonyms for the Item. E.g. Item Name = Colgate or Total / Keyword =Toothpaste	O	unbounded	Toothpaste	cbc:Keyword
Brand name	Brand name for the product	O	unbounded		cbc:BrandName

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
Sellers ItemIdentification	The sellers ID for the item	O	1		cac:SellersItemIdentification
—Sellers item identifier	The sellers identifier for the item.	M	1	222222	cbc:ID
Manufacturers ItemIdentification	The manufacturers ID for the item	O	unbounded		cac:ManufacturersItemIdentification
—Manufacturers item identifier	The manufacturers identifier for the item.	O	1	Prod-01	cbc:ID
Standard ItemIdentification	Standardized ID for the item, e.g. GTIN	O	1		cac:StandardItemIdentification
—Items standard identifier	A item identifier based on a registered schema.	O	1	7330869106661	cbc:ID
Document Reference	Reference to a document containing Item specifications.	O	unbounded		cac:ItemSpecificationDocumentReference
—Attachment ID	A positive identification of the relevant document, such as a unique identifier.	O	1		cbc:ID
—External Item Specifications Type	Code for document type	O	1		cbc:DocumentTypeCode
—Attachment description	A short description of the document type.	O	1		cbc:DocumentDescription
Attachment	Information about Attachments	O	1		cac:Attachment
—Attached object	The attached document embedded as binary object.	O	1		cbc:EmbeddedDocumentBinaryObject
External reference	Information about external references, most often an URI	O	1		cac:ExternalReference
—External item specifications	URI reference to external item information or specifications. E.g. web address	O	1		cbc:URI
Country of origin	Information about Country of origin	O	1		cac:OriginCountry
—Item origin country	Used to provide the country from which the item has its origin. Commonly used in cross border trade for statistical and customs purposes.	O	1	NO	cbc:IdentificationCode
Commodity classification	A classification code used to classify the type or nature of the Item. More than one classification can be used.	O	unbounded		cac:CommodityClassification
—Commodity classification	A classification code used to classify the type or nature of the Item. More than one classifications can be used including UNSPSC code and CPV code.	O	1	43212105	cbc:ItemClassificationCode
Transaction conditions	Used to define if the product is contracted	O	unbounded		cac:TransactionConditions
—Transaction conditions	When ActionCode = CT, the product is under contract.		1		cbc:ID
—Contracted item indicator	Indicates that an item is offered in accordance to an existing contract.	O	1	true	cbc:ActionCode
Hazardous Item	Provides detail of the classification and nature of a hazardous item.	O	unbounded		cac:HazardousItem

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
—Hazardous UNDG code	Provides detail of the classification and nature of a hazardous item.	O	1		cbc:UNDGCode
—Hazard class identifier	Provides detail of the classification and nature of a hazardous item.	O	1		cbc:HazardClassID
Classified tax category	Used to provide information about in what tax category the item	O	unbounded		cac:ClassifiedTaxCategory
—Item VAT category code	The VAT code that indicates what VAT details apply to the item.	O	1	S	cbc:ID
—Item VAT percentage	The VAT percentage rate that applies to the item unless specific trade reasons apply such as exemptions.	O	1	25	cbc:Percent
Tax scheme	Identification of tax type	M	1		cac:TaxScheme
—Tax Scheme ID	Tax Scheme ID =VAT	M	1	VAT	cbc:ID
Additional Item property	Use for structured specification of Item Properties. Any properties of the item that can not be specied in other elements.	O	unbounded		cac:AdditionalItemProperty
—Property name	The name of the property. The name must be sufficiently descriptive to define the value. The definition may be supplemented with the property unit of measure when relevant. E.g. Size, Colour, Year.	O	1	Size	cbc:Name
—Property value	The value of the item property.	O	1	XXL	cbc:Value
—Item expiry date	E.g. XXL, Blue, 2007. Used to express the expiry date of the item or items in the line instance.	O		2013-06-01	
—Property unit of measure	The unit of measure in which the property value is stated, if relevant. May not be relevant when properties are descriptive.	O	1	KG	cbc:ValueQuantity
—Minimum quantity guaranteed for delivery	The minimum quantity that is guaranteed for delivery	O			
—Property classification	Standardized and predefined classification of items properties.	O	1	Allergen	cbc:ValueQualifier
Manufacturer	Information about the manufacturer of the Item	O	1		cac:ManufacturerParty
Party name	Information about Party name	O	1		cac:PartyName
—Manufacturer party name	The name of the manufacturer of the item	O	1	Manufacturer	cbc:Name
Item instance	Specifications of a particular instans of the item	O	1		cac:ItemInstance
—Item best before date	Used to express the best before date of the item or items in the line instance.	O	1	2013-08-01	cbc:BestBeforeDate
Lot identification	Information about the production lot of the item	O	1		cac:LotIdentification
—Item batch identifier	Identifies the production batch that the item(s) listed in the catalogue line were part of.	O	1	B-10	cbc:LotNumberID
Certificate	Environmental labelling or other type of certificate	O	unbounded		cac:Certificate
—Label name	The name of the product label.	O	1	NEO	cbc:ID

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
—Certificate Type code	The code type for the label	O	1	EcoLabel	cbc:CertificateTypeCode
—Label type	The label type such environmental, quality, social etc.	O	1	EcoLabel	cbc:CertificateType
—Label value	The label value that applies to the item.	O	1	Svanemerket	cbc:Remarks
— Issuer	Information about issuer	M	1		cac:IssuerParty
— Name	Information about issuer name	O	1		cac:PartyName
—Issuer name	Name of Label issuer	O	1	Svanemerket	cbc:Name
— Document reference	Information about Document reference	O	unbounded		cac:DocumentReference
—Label reference	A reference to where the label specification can be found, e.g. a URI.	O	1		cbc:ID
— Dimension	Information about measurements	O	unbounded		cac:Dimension
—Dimension ID	Possible values: Weight, Height, Length, Width, Minimum Storage Temperature, Maximum Storage Temperature	O	1	Weight	cbc:AttributeID
—Height	The vertical height of the orderable unit.	O	1	10	cbc:Measure
—Length	The horizontal measure of the longer side of the orderable unit.	O			
—Width	The horizontal measure of the shorter side of the orderable unit.	O			
—Weight	The weight of the orderable unit including its packaging.	O			
—Minimum storage temperature	The lower margin of the recommended storage temperature range for the item.	O	1		cbc:MinimumMeasure
—Maximum storage temperature	The upper margin of the recommended storage temperature range for the item.	O	1		cbc:MaximumMeasure

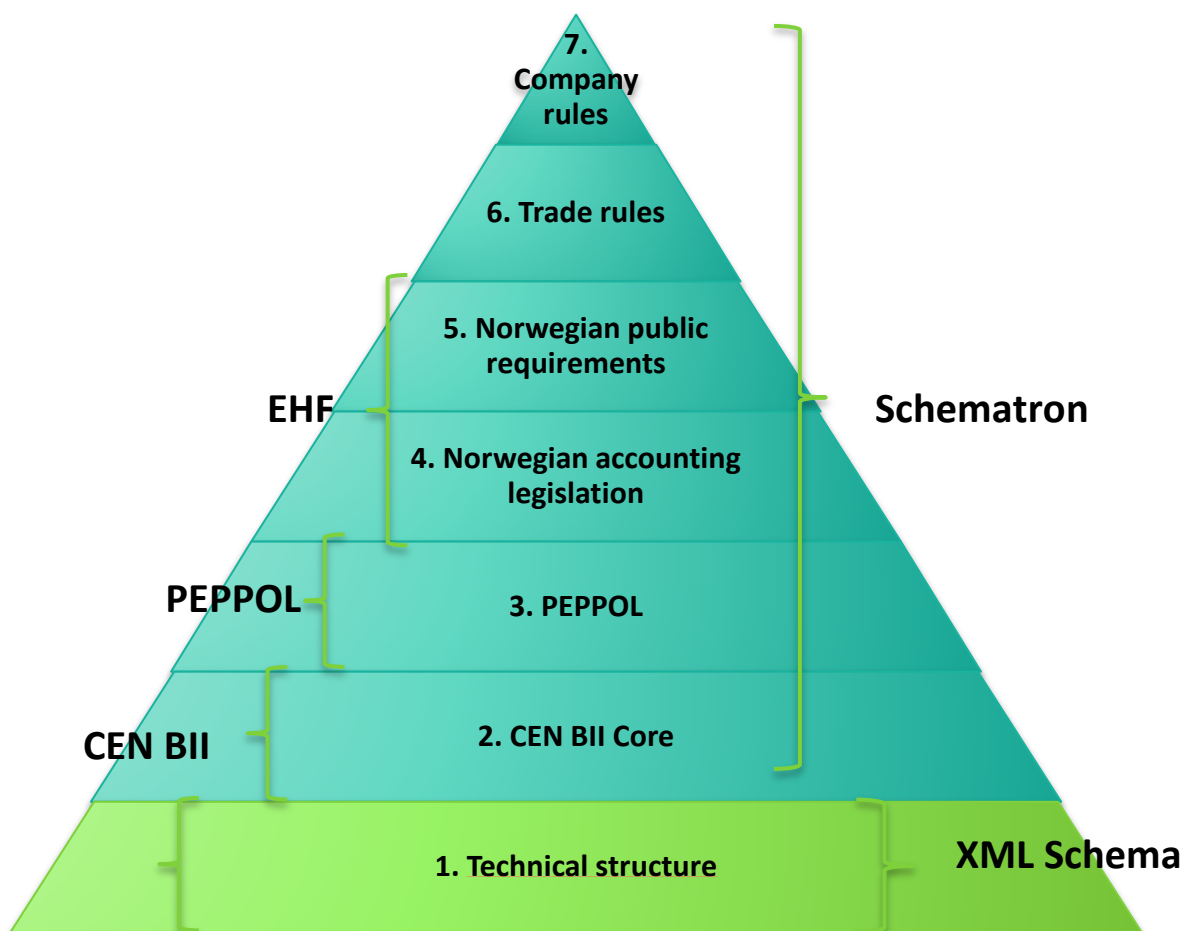
7.2 INFORMATION CONTENT CATALOGUE RESPONSE

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
EHF Catalogue Response	Format for Catalogue Response based on CEN BII				ApplicationResponse
— Customization identifier	Identifies the specification of content and rules that apply to the transaction.	M	1	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns058:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.difi.no:ehf:katalogbekreftelse: ver1.0	cbc:CustomizationID
— Profile identifier	Identifies the BII profile or business process context in which the transaction appears.	M	1	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	cbc:ProfileID
— Response identifier	An transaction instance must contain an identifier. The identifier enables positive referencing the document instance for various purposes including referencing between transactions that are part of the same process.	M	1	1	cbc:ID
— Response issue date	The date on which the transaction instance was issued.	M	1	2013-05-10	cbc:IssueDate
— Response issue data	The time at which the transaction instance was issued.	O	1		cbc:IssueTime
— Response textual notes	Used to make any comments or instructions relevant to the response, including the date that the reported decision becomes effective.	O	1		cbc:Note
SenderParty	Information about message sender	M	1		cac:SenderParty
— Electronic address	A response may contain the party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.	R	1		cbc:EndpointID
Party Identification	Information about Party ID	O	1		cac:PartyIdentification
— Party identifier	It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.	R	1	923654321	cbc:ID
Party Name	Information about Party Name	O	1		cac:PartyName
— Party name	The name of the party sending the response.	R	1	Buyer	cbc:Name
ReceiverParty	Information about message receiver	M	1		cac:ReceiverParty
— Electronic address	A response may contain the party electronic address. The address can be of any format and the format should be identified in the message.	R	1		cbc:EndpointID
Party Identification	Information about PartyID	O	1		cac:PartyIdentification
— Party identifier	It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.	R	1	123456789	cbc:ID
Party Name	Information about Party Name	O	1		cac:PartyName
— Party name	The name of the party receiving the response.	R	1	Supplier	cbc:Name
DocumentResponse	Information about the reason code	O	1		cac:DocumentResponse
— Response	Responseinformation	M	1		cac:Response

Name	Description	Req.	Max rep.	Example	XML Element
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coded decision 	A code for the description of the response to the transaction document. AP= Accepted, RE = Rejected, UN/Cefact 4343 Response type code	M	1	AP	cbc:ResponseCode
Document Reference	Document Reference information	M	1		cac:DocumentReference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document identifier 	Identifies the document being referred to.	M	1	Catalogue-01	cbc:ID
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document version 	The version of the document that has been identified with the document identifier.	O	1	1	cbc:VersionID

8 VALIDATION

To optimize the flexibility in the validation process, each EHF document is validated in different stages with shifting focus in every stage. The pyramid below illustrates the different stages.



8.1 VALIDATION PRINCIPLES

Stages in the validation process:

1. Validation of syntax against UBL 2.1 Schema, for example:
 - Tag names and attributes must be correctly written and follow the UBL 2.1 sequence
 - All UBL 2.1 mandatory tag names must be present.
 - The element's contents must be according to the element's type definition.
2. Validation against CEN BII Core to verify that the message is according to international requirements, like:
 - Valid codes for currencies, countries, tax etc.
 - Mandatory tag names according to CEN BII Core.
 - Logical correlations between information element, i.e. that start date is at least lower than end date, sub totals must be totaled, multiplications give the correct result etc.
3. Validation against PEPPOL (EU) rules and regulations

4. Validation against Norwegian accounting legislation, like:
 - Organisation number must be specified for the seller/supplier.
5. Validation against Norwegian public requirements, like:
 - «Your ref» must be specified.
 - Addresses, postal zone number and post office/city must be specified for the buyer/customer.

Validation stage 6 and 7 is decided upon by the trading parties if deemed necessary.

8.2 DYNAMIC VALIDATION

The combination of ProfileID and CustomizationID in an XML document defines the validation rules applied to the document.

CustomizationID may be extended with more elements for specific trade or business validation rules.

8.3 VALIDATION RULES PER PROFILEID AND CUSTOMIZATIONID

The table below shows the validation rules for ProfileID and CustomizationID. The specific validation rules are described in Chapter 8.4.

8.3.1 PROFILEID BII01, CATALOGUE

Document	Norwegian receiver	Norwegian sender	Profile ID	Customization ID	Validation rules
Catalogue	Yes	Yes	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns019:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0 : extended:urn:www.difi.no:ehf:katalog:ver1.0	Validation against UBL 2.1 Catalogue Schema and business rules for BII and Norway.
Catalogue	Yes	No	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns019:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0	Validation against UBL 2.1 Catalogue Schema and business rules for BII and Peppol.
Catalogue	No	Yes	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns019:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0	Validation against UBL 2.1 Catalogue Schema and business rules for BII and Peppol.
Catalogue Response	Yes	Yes	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns058:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0 :extended:urn:www.difi.no:ehf:katalogbekreftelse: ver1.0	Validation against UBL 2.1 ApplicationResponse Schema and business rules for BII and Norway.
Catalogue Response	Yes	No	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns058:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0	Validation against UBL 2.1 ApplicationResponse Schema and business rules for BII and Peppol.
Catalogue Response	No	Yes	urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii01:ver2.0	urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns058:ver2.0: extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:bis:peppol1a:ver2.0	Validation against UBL 2.1 ApplicationResponse Schema and business rules for BII and Peppol.

8.4 VALIDATION RULES

The 2 tables below show the validation rules that apply to the Catalogue and Catalogue Response.

Description of the table columns:

- **Element** The data element that the rule applies to.
- **Rule** Business rule description.
- **Message** Each rule has its own message.
- **E/W** Severity. E=Error, the document is rejected. W=Warning, the document should be passed on.
- **RuleID** Identification of validation stage:
 - BII → CEN BII
 - EU → PEPPOL
 - PCL → Rules related to PEPPOL code lists
 - NONAT → Norwegian accounting legislation
 - NOGOV → Norwegian public requirements
 - CL → Rules related to general code lists

8.4.1 CATALOGUE

Element	Rule	Message	E/W	Rule ID
CustomizationID	The element must be present.	A catalogue MUST have a customization identifier	E	BII2-T19-R001
ProfileID	The element must be present.	A catalogue MUST have a profile identifier	E	BII2-T19-R002
IssueDate	The element must be present.	A catalogue MUST have a document issue date	E	BII2-T19-R003
CatalogueID	The Catalogue must have an identifier.	A catalogue MUST contain the catalogue document identifier	E	BII2-T19-R004
ProviderParty	Catalogue provider must be present.	The party providing the catalogue MUST be specified	E	BII2-T19-R007

Element	Rule	Message	E/W	Rule ID
ReceiverParty	Catalogue receiver must be present	The party receiving the catalogue MUST be specified	E	BII2-T19-R008
SellerSupplierParty	A Catalogue must have only <u>one</u> Supplier.	A catalogue MUST have maximum one catalogue supplier	E	BII2-T19-R009
ProviderParty	Catalogue provider must be identified by name or ID.	A catalogue provider MUST contain the full name or an identifier	E	BII2-T19-R010
ReceiverParty	Catalogue receiver must be identified by name or ID.	A catalogue receiver MUST contain the full name or an identifier	E	BII2-T19-R011
SellerSupplierParty	Supplier must be identified by name or ID.	A catalogue supplier MUST contain the full name or an identifier	E	BII2-T19-R012
ContractorCustomerParty	Customer must be identified by name or ID.	A catalogue customer MUST contain the full name or an identifier	E	BII2-T19-R013
SellerSupplierParty	Suppliers Postal address should contain Address line, City, Post code and Country code.	A catalogue supplier postal address SHOULD have at least all of the following: - Address line - City - Post code	E	BII2-T19-R014
Item/Price	Prices must not be negative.	Prices of items MUST not be negative	E	BII2-T19-R015
LineItem/ValidityPeriod	Catalogue line validity period must be within the range of the whole catalogue validity period	Catalogue line validity period MUST be within the range of the whole catalogue validity period	E	BII2-T19-R017
Item/Price	Price validity period must be within the range of the whole catalogue line validity period	Price validity period MUST be within the range of the whole catalogue line validity period	E	BII2-T19-R018
Item/Name	An item in a catalogue line should have a name	An item in a catalogue line SHOULD have a name	W	BII2-T19-R019
Item/SellersItemIdentification or StandardItemIdentification)	An item in a catalogue line must be uniquely identifiable by at least one of the following: Suppliers identifier or Standard identifier	An item in a catalogue line MUST be uniquely identifiable by at least one of the following: - Catalogue Provider identifier - Standard identifier	E	BII2-T19-R020

Element	Rule	Message	E/W	Rule ID
Item/StandardItemIdentification	Standard Identifiers should contain the Schema Identifier (e.g. GTIN)	Standard Identifiers SHOULD contain the Schema Identifier (e.g. GTIN)	W	BII2-T19-R021
Item/ItemClassificationCode	Classification codes should contain the Classification scheme Identifier (e.g. CPV or UNSPSC)	Classification codes SHOULD contain the Classification scheme Identifier (e.g. CPV or UNSPSC)	W	BII2-T19-R022
CatalogueLine	A Catalogue must have at least one catalogue line	A catalogue MUST have at least one catalogue line	E	BII2-T19-R023
LineItem/ID	A catalogue line must contain a unique line identifier	A catalogue line MUST contain a unique line identifier	E	BII2-T19-R024
LineItem/ContentUnitQuantity	Orderable quantities must be greater than zero	Orderable quantities MUST be greater than zero	E	BII2-T19-R026
Item/AdditionalItemProperty	An item property data name must specify a data value	An item property data name MUST specify a data value	E	BII2-T19-R027
LineItem/MaximumOrderQuantity	Maximum quantity must be greater than zero	Maximum quantity MUST be greater than zero	E	BII2-T19-R029
MinimumOrderQuantity	Minimum quantity must be greater than zero	Minimum quantity MUST be greater than zero	E	BII2-T19-R030
LineItem/MaximumOrderQuantity and MinimumOrderQuantity	Maximum quantity must be greater or equal to the Minimum quantity	Maximum quantity MUST be greater or equal to the Minimum quantity	E	BII2-T19-R031
EndpointID	An endpoint identifier must have a scheme identifier attribute	An endpoint identifier MUST have a scheme identifier attribute	E	EUGEN-T19-R043
PartyIdentification/ID	A party identifier must have a scheme identifier attribute	A party identifier MUST have a scheme identifier attribute	E	EUGEN-T19-R043
../CatalogueLine/ActionCode	A catalogue line action code must be according to the code list "ACTIONCODE:PEPPOL".	A catalogue line action code MUST be according to the code list "ACTIONCODE:PEPPOL".	E	EUGEN-T19-R045
Catalogue/ActionCode	A catalogue header action code must be according to the code list	A catalogue header action code MUST be according to the code list "ACTIONCODE:BII".	E	EUGEN-T19-R046

Element	Rule	Message	E/W	Rule ID
	"ACTIONCODE:BII".			
Country/IdentificationCode	A country identification code must be according to the code list "ISO3166-1:Alpha2".	A country identification code MUST be according to the code list "ISO3166-1:Alpha2".	E	EUGEN-T19-R047
@unitCode	A unit code attribute must have a unit code list identifier attribute "UNECERec20".	A unit code attribute MUST have a unit code list identifier attribute "UNECERec20".	E	EUGEN-T19-R048
ClassifiedTaxCategory/ID	A classified tax category identifier must be according to code list "UNECE5305".	A classified tax category identifier MUST be according to code list "UNECE5305".	E	EUGEN-T19-R049
PackLevelCode	A package level code must be according to code list "GS17009:PEPPOL".	A package level code MUST be according to code list "GS17009:PEPPOL".	E	EUGEN-T19-R050
UNDGCode	A UNDG code must be according to code list "UNCL8273".	A UNDG code MUST be according to code list "UNCL8273".	E	EUGEN-T19-R051

8.4.2 CATALOGUE RESPONSE

Element	Rule	Message	E/W	Rule ID
ProfileID	The element must be present.	A catalogue response MUST have a profile identifier	E	BII2-T19-R001
CustomizationID	The element must be present.	A catalogue response MUST have a customization identifier	E	BII2-T19-R002
IssueDate	The element must be present.	A catalogue response MUST have a document issue date	E	BII2-T19-R003
ID	The Catalogue Response must have the catalogue document identifier.	A catalogue response MUST contain	E	BII2-T19-R004
ProviderParty	Catalogue Response provider must be present.	The party providing the catalogue response MUST be specified	E	BII2-T19-R005
ReceiverParty	Catalogue Response receiver must be present	The party receiving the catalogue response MUST be specified	E	BII2-T19-R006
ProviderParty	Catalogue Response provider must be identified by name or ID.	A catalogue response receiving party MUST contain the full name or an identifier	E	BII2-T19-R007
ReceiverParty	Catalogue Response receiver must be identified by name or ID.	A catalogue response sending party MUST contain the full name or an identifier	E	BII2-T19-R008
ResponseCode	A catalogue response must contain a response decision	A catalogue response MUST contain a response decision	E	BII2-T19-R009
DocumentReference/ID	A catalogue response must contain a document reference	A catalogue response MUST contain a document reference	E	BII2-T19-R010
EndpointID	An endpoint identifier must have a scheme identifier attribute	An endpoint identifier MUST have a scheme identifier attribute	E	EUGEN-T58-R001
PartyIdentification/ID	A party identifier must have a scheme identifier attribute	A party identifier MUST have a scheme identifier attribute	E	EUGEN-T58-R002

9 ATTACHMENTS

9.1 ATTACHMENT 1 – STRUCTURE TABLES

Attachment 1 provides a structured overview of EHF Catalogue and Catalogue Response.

9.2 ATTACHMENT 2 – MESSAGE TABLES

Attachment 2 contains a Message table with all elements and attributes in EHF Catalogue and Catalogue Response.

9.3 ATTACHMENT 3 – CODE LISTS

Attachment 3 consists of code lists for the Catalogue formats. These are based on "BII_codelists-v1.00".

9.4 ATTACHMENT 4 - UBL 2.1 SCHEMA

Attachment 5 consists of xsd's for UBL 2.1 Schema. These are the only xsd's being published for EHF Catalogue.

9.5 ATTACHMENT 5 – SCHEMATRON FILES

Attachment 5 contains the schematron files being used in the validation of EHF Catalogue and Catalogue Response messages. These are based on business rules defined by CEN BII.

9.6 ATTACHMENT 6 – EXAMPLE FILES

Attachment 6 contains example messages.