

## **Business Interoperability Interfaces for public procurement in Europe — BII profile 21 — Statement**

*Einführendes Element — Haupt-Element — Ergänzendes Element*

*Élément introductif — Élément central — Élément complémentaire*

ICS:

Descriptors:

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## Foreword

CWA 5678 part 113, **BII Profile 21 – Statement** was developed in accordance with CEN-CENELEC Guide 29 “CEN/CENELEC Workshop Agreements – The way to rapid agreement” and with the relevant provisions of CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations - Part 2. It was agreed on YYYY-MM-DD in a Workshop by representatives of interested parties, approved and supported by CEN following a public call for participation made on YYYY-MM-DD. It does not necessarily reflect the views of all stakeholders that might have an interest in its subject matter.

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This CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) has been drafted and approved by the Workshop on **Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe (BII)**, phase 3.

CWA 5678 is part of a set of CWAs prepared by CEN/WS BII3:

- CWA 1234:2016 BII Architecture
- CWA 2345:2016 BII Notification profiles and transactions
- CWA 3456:2016 BII Tendering profiles and transactions
- CWA 4567:2016 BII Catalogue profiles and transactions
- CWA 5678:2016 BII Post-award profiles and transactions

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## Introduction

The CEN BII Workshop was established in May 2007 with the objective of harmonising electronic public procurement in Europe. The BII Workshop is a standardisation initiative within CEN (European Committee for Standardisation). It provides a framework for interoperability in pan-European electronic transactions expressed as a set of technical specifications ("Profiles"). Profiles are designed to facilitate effective public e-procurement based on a modular approach for implementation, with a focus on global interoperability.

BII Profiles can be seen as "agreements" on message contents and business processes. The profile descriptions focus on the core information elements that typically cater to the majority of user requirements applicable across Europe and lower the need for detailed bilateral agreements between the trading partners.

More information about the BII initiative can be found in CWA 1234:2015 and on [www.cenbii.eu](http://www.cenbii.eu).

## 1 Scope

### 1.1 Introduction

The statement document enables the supplier to provide an overview of a customer account over a specific period of time and optionally claim payment for outstanding balance. A Statement process cannot replace the billing process since a statement document is not a billing document.

### 1.2 Goals

The goals to be supported by implementing this profile are:

<i><b>ID</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>
G21-001	Provides a basis for automated handing of statements in a semi manual environment.
G21-002	Suppliers can offer their trading partners the option of standardized documents in a uniform way and thereby move all their statements into electronic form.
G21-003	Customers can receive overview of their customer account in an efficient way.
G21-004	The statement provides summary of issued billing documents with the optional purpose to claim payment. Excellent aid to reconciliation of accounts.
G21-005	For economic operators: potential for shortened payment cycle and improved cash flow.
G21-006	For purchasing authorities: fast and efficient way of clearing debts between the business partners.

### 1.3 Business environment

This profile is intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing in semi automated processes by the receiver. The intended scope for this profile includes:

- B2B and B2G
- Common business processes for cross industry and cross border invoicing

- Regional procurement within EU and EEA. The profile is expected to be applicable to other regions following a review of regional requirements.

The transactions, specified in this profile are intended to be exchanged between the application systems of customers and suppliers. This means that it is expected that customers and suppliers have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax.

## 2 Requirements

### 2.1 Process requirements

The Supplier sends an electronic statement that can be received and processed by the Customer.

The statement document enables the supplier to provide an overview of a customer account over a specific period of time and optionally claim payment for outstanding balance. A statement is informative and does not affect the underlying information. As an example, if a correctly issued invoice is missing from a statement that omission does not affect the Debtors obligations to that invoice.

#### **Common business processes**

This section identifies the major business processes that are frequently supported by billing and will clarify if and how they are supported in this profile. This profile supports a “common business process” that is used widely or understood as being relevant for most companies. The main activities supported by this profile are:

#### ***Accounting***

Accounting is not an objective of the statement; it is used for providing status and overview of customer account over a specific period of time. It therefore serves and as an aid to reconciliation of accounts when resolving differences, for example in issued invoices and payments between parties.

The statement is NOT a billing document.

#### ***Approval***

The process of approving invoices or credit not is only partially in scope. Statement can be routed in-house as basis for approving partially or fully the underlying transactions.

#### ***VAT reporting***

Since the statement is not a billing document and does not report on VAT this process is not in scope.

#### ***Payment***

By stating transaction on customer account over a period of time, the statement can serve as basis for requesting payment for outstanding difference. It therefore provides for information about payment terms and payment means for supporting payment process within the buyer organisation.

Therefore, like Invoices, a statement should identify the means of settlement and clearly state what payment is requested. They should provide necessary details to support bank transfers in accordance with the SEPA initiative. They may provide information for relating an invoice to a payment card used for settlement. Additionally statement should support basic information for national payment systems for use in domestic trade.

Direct debits, in accordance with SEPA initiative, are out of scope for the statement since the use of direct debit are dependent on prior contractual agreement between the buyer and the seller.

## **2.2 High level business requirements**

## **2.3 Key examples**

### **2.3.1 Example 1**

A buyer has a monthly customer account (a line of credit) with a seller. According to agreement each purchase during the month is invoice and the invoice is credited to the customer's account. Any credit notes issued as debited against the account. When the customer pays into his account the payments are debited to the account. At the end of the month the seller issues a statement that shows all transactions made into the account during the month. The statement may serve as a claim for payment of the account balance and it may be used by the buyer to reconcile against the transaction in his own purchasing system.

### **2.3.2 Example 2**

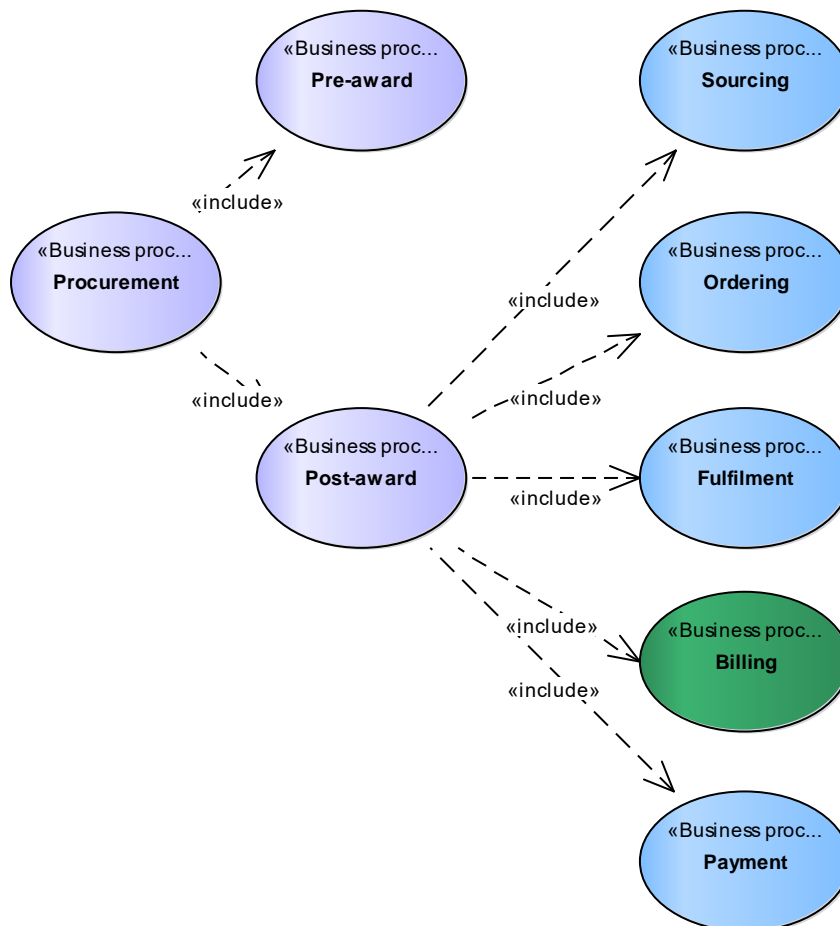
For auditing purposes party may request seller to issue a statement showing all transactions during a period made to a particular customer account. The auditing party may use the statement to reconcile the accounts being audited.



### 3 Profile detailed description

#### 3.1 Processes in scope

Procurement is a complex domain with several key processes, some of which are illustrated in the following figure.



The Invoice Only profile covers the business processes as highlighted in the above figure.

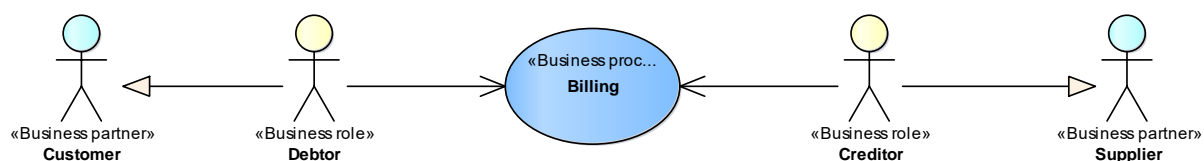
#### 3.2 Roles involved

The following business partners participate in this profile, acting in the roles as defined below.

Business partner	Description
Customer	<p>The Customer is the legal person or organization who is in demand of a product or service.</p> <p>Examples of Customer roles: buyer, consignee, debtor, contracting authority.</p>
Supplier	<p>The Supplier is the legal person or organization who provides a product or service.</p> <p>Examples of Supplier roles: seller, consignor, creditor, economic operator.</p>

Role/actor	Description
Creditor	One to whom a debt is owed. The Party that claims the payment and is responsible for resolving billing issues and arranging settlement. The Party that sends the invoice and/or statement.  Also known as statement Issuer, Accounts Receivable, Seller.
Debtor	One who owes debt. The Party responsible for making settlement relating to a purchase.  The Party that receives the Invoice or statement.  Also known as statement receiver, Accounts Payable, Buyer.

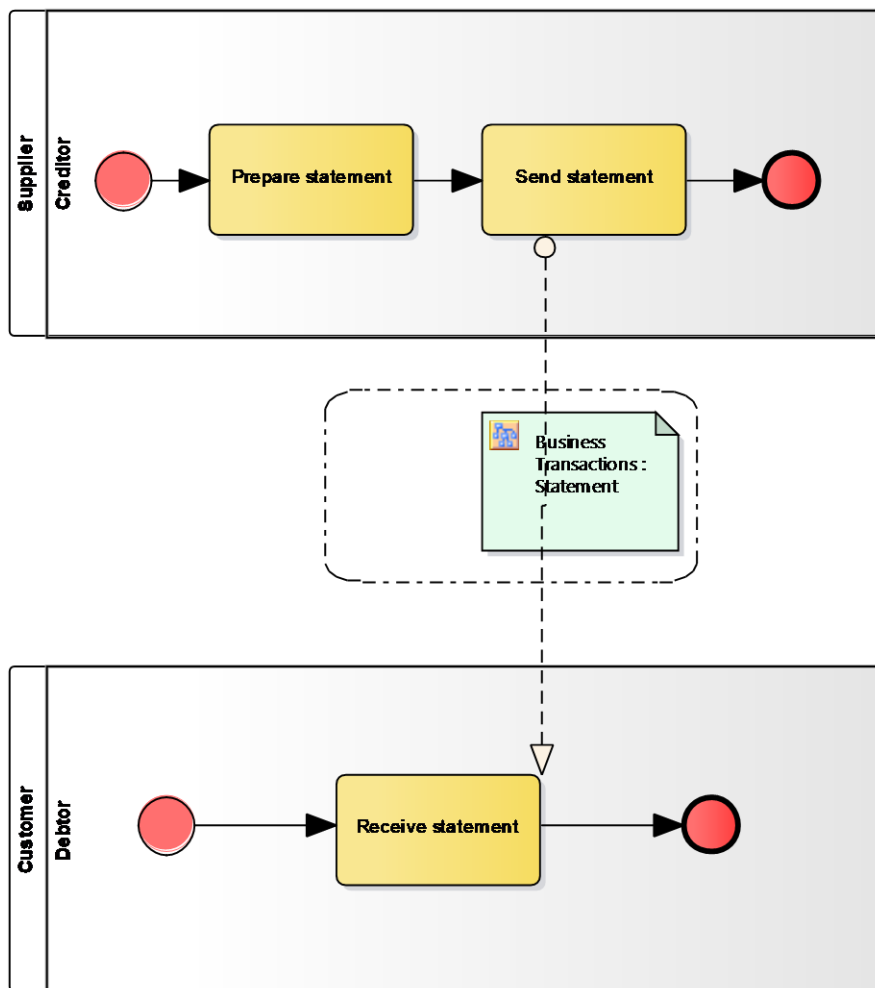
The following diagram links the business processes to the roles performed by the Business Partners.



### 3.3 Statement business process

The following diagram shows the choreography of the business process implemented by the profile. The choreography of business collaborations defines the sequence of interactions when the profile is run within its

context.



Categories	Description and Values
Description	<p>The Supplier sends an Invoice or a Credit Note to the customer.</p> <p>There can be dispute scenarios of: overcharge, undercharge or incorrect information. The creditor corrects the disputed invoice either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By issuing a Credit Note,</li> <li>- By an additional Corrective Invoice,</li> <li>- By cancelling the original Invoice by means of a Credit Note and issuing a new Corrective Invoice.</li> <li>- By providing additional documentation.</li> </ul>
Pre-conditions	<p>The Customer and the Supplier have identified each other.</p> <p>The Customer has agreed to accept electronic invoices and electronic credit notes that use the profile.</p> <p>Possibly Customer and Supplier have concluded a contract with general conditions and/or exchanged a Catalogue with product information and pricing.</p>
Post-conditions	<p>In the case of successful billing, the Customer is to pay the total invoiced amount under the conditions given.</p>

Categories	Description and Values
Scenarios	<p><i>Invoice overcharge.</i> The Invoice was overcharged. The overcharged amount may be corrected by means of a Credit Note. Alternatively the total Invoice may be credited with a Credit Note and a new Corrective Invoice with the right amount may be issued.</p> <p><i>Invoice undercharge.</i> The Invoice was undercharged. The undercharged amount may be corrected by means of a Corrective Invoice. Alternatively the total Invoice may be credited with a Credit Note and a new Corrective Invoice with the right amount may be issued.</p> <p><i>Invoice contains wrong information.</i> The Invoice contains wrong information. The information may be corrected by means of a Corrective Invoice. Alternatively the total Invoice may be credited with a Credit Note and a new Corrective Invoice with the right information may be issued.</p> <p><i>Invoice missing supporting docs.</i> The Invoice is missing supporting documents. The supporting documents may be sent afterwards (not in scope of the profile).</p>
Exceptions	The notification of invoice errors is handled externally.
Remarks	None

### 3.3.1 Business process rules

Profile business process rules are rules that apply to the business process as a whole. This includes describing requirements or commitments of the actors involved, describing relationships between two or more transactions within the process and/or describing the profile relationship to factors outside of the profile.

Rule ID	Rule	Req ID

## 3.4 Transaction information requirements

This chapter describes the transaction information requirements of the receipt advice profile. Chapter 4.4.1 gives an overview of the receipt advice transaction, 4.4.1.1 shows the requirement model, and chapter 4.4.1.2 shows the detailed information requirement model, containing definitions of terms, usage descriptions and cardinality of the information elements.

### 3.4.1 Statement Transaction

Categories	Description and Values
Identifier	BiiTrns026
Description	A Supplier in the role of Creditor provides a Statement to the Customer in the role of Debtor.
Partner Types	Customer Supplier
Authorized Roles	Debtor Creditor
Legal Implications	See business rules below.
Constraints	See business rules below

#### 3.4.1.1 Statement transaction business requirements

##### *General requirements*

ID	Requirement
tbr26-001	The statement document enables the supplier to provide an overview of a customer account over a specific period of time. This includes all transactions that lead to current status of the account.
tbr26-002	The statement is NOT itself an invoice document.
tbr26-003	The total amount for the Statement is the net balance of the customer account in question at the end of overview period. The statement may claim payment for the net balance or unpaid invoices. It may include payment channel information.
tbr26-004	The statement should be identified and state the Issue date of statement and statement period (time and date) it applies to. It may include a textual note.

tbr26-005	All amounts in the statement must be stated in a single currency, which may be stated.
tbr26-016	A Statement does not include allowances and charges.

*Parties*

ID	Requirement
tbr26-006	The statement should identify the Supplier (sender of the document), which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Address</li> <li>➤ End point ID</li> <li>➤ Contact person the receiver may contact about the statement itself</li> </ul>
tbr26-007	The statement should identify the Customer (receiver of the document), which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Address</li> <li>➤ End point ID</li> <li>➤ Contact</li> </ul>

*Payment*

ID	Requirement
tbr26-010	The statement should provide payment means / terms that apply to the claim for optional payment in the statement.

*Line Item*

ID	Requirement
tbr26-011	Each statement line must have a unique identifier.
tbr26-012	Each statement line may identify the buyer and seller parties that the line refers to and may include a note.
tbr26-013	The statement should list all transactions on a customer account (one transaction per line): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Within the statement period</li> <li>➤ between the parties identified on the statement line.</li> </ul>
tbr26-014	The line should state the current status (net amount) of the account at the end of the statement period and may contain an exchange rate.
tbr26-015	The statement must give information about the transactions on the account for the parties to be able to identify the transaction and find related documents that may have been issued. Among these can be following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Amount</li> <li>➤ Date of transaction</li> <li>➤ Type of transaction</li> <li>➤ ID of document issued</li> </ul>

**Table 1 — high level information requirements**

## 3.4.1.2 Statement Transaction Information Requirements

InfRqlID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Definition	Data Type	ReqID
		Statement			
tir26-003	0..1	— Statement identifier	An identifier for the statement.	Text	tbr26-003
tir26-004	0..1	— Statement issue date	The date on which the statement was issued. The date assigned by the Creditor on which the Statement was issued.	Date	tbr26-004
tir26-005	1..1	— Statement currency	A code that identifies the currency in which the amounts in a statement are given unless otherwise stated for specific amounts.	Code	tbr26-005
tir26-006	0..1	— Statement note	A free-text note that applies to the statement as a whole. Free-form text applying to the Statement. This element may contain notes or any other similar information that is not contained explicitly in another structure.	Text	tbr26-004
tir26-007	0..1	— Statement total balance amount	The total amount for the statment equal to the sum of the statment line amounts. The total amount for the statment equal to the sum of the statment line amounts.	Amount	tbr26-003
	1..1	— Process control	Information about the specification that apply to the transaction.		
tir26-001	1..1	— Business process type identifier	Identifies the business process context in which the transaction appears. It enables the buyer to	Identifier	tbr00-001
tir26-002	1..1	— Specification identification	An identification of the specification containing the total set of rules regarding semantic content, cardinalities and business rules to which the data contained in the instance document conforms.	Code	tbr00-002
	0..1	— Statement period	The period to which the statement applies.		
tir26-008	0..1	— Period start date	The date when the period starts. The date is the first day of the period.	Date	tbr26-004
tir26-009	0..1	— Period start time	The start time of the period.	Date	tbr26-004
tir26-010	0..1	— Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The date is the last day of the period.	Date	tbr26-004
tir26-011	0..1	— Period end time	The end time of the period.	Date	tbr26-004
	1..1	— Supplier party	The business partner operates the account for which the statement is given. He is responsible for creating and sending the account statment and is the receiver of potential payments		
tir26-012	0..1	— Supplier identifier	Identifies a party.	Identifier	tbr26-006
tir26-013	0..1	— Supplier legal identifier	Identifies a company as registered with the company registration scheme.	Identifier	tbr26-006
tir26-014	0..1	— Supplier name	The name of the party.	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-015	0..1	— Supplier electronic address	Identifies the end point of the routing service.	Identifier	tbr26-006
	0..1	— Postal address	Address information.		
tir26-016	0..1	— Address line 1	The main address line in an address. Usually the street name and number or post office box.	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-017	0..1	— Address line 2	An additional address line in an address that can be used to give further details supplementing the	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-018	0..1	— City	The common name of a city where the address is.	Text	tbr26-006

InfRqID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Definition	Data Type	ReqID
tir26-019	0..1	Post code	The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant postal service, such	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-020	0..1	Country subdivision	The subdivision of a country such as region, county, state, province etc.	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-021	0..1	Country code	A code that identifies the country. The lists of valid countries are registered with the ISO 3166-1 Maintenance agency, "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions". It is recommended to use the alpha-2 representation.	Code	tbr26-006
	0..1	Contacting details	Used to provide contacting information for a party in general or a person.		
tir26-022	0..1	Contact point	The name of the contact point.	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-024	0..1	Contact fax number	A fax number for the contact point.	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-025	0..1	Contact telephone number	A phone number for the contact point.	Text	tbr26-006
tir26-026	0..1	Contact email address	An e-mail address for the contact point.	Text	tbr26-006
	1..1	Customer party	The business partner who holds the account for which the statement is provided. He is the receiver of the account statement and is responsible for settling any potential payments.		
tir26-027	0..1	Customer identifier	Identifies a party.	Identifier	tbr26-007
tir26-028	0..1	Customer legal identifier	Identifies a company as registered with the company registration scheme.	Identifier	tbr26-007
tir26-029	0..1	Customer name	The name of the party.	Text	tbr26-007
tir26-030	0..1	Customer electronic address	Identifies the end point of the routing service.	Identifier	tbr26-007
	0..1	Seller party	The seller from which all transactions in the statement originate. Example is when a supplier issues a statement for an customer account at a specific branch or a suppliers division.		
tir26-042	0..1	Seller customer account identifier	A identifier for the seller that is issued by the party that sends the document in which the identifier is	Identifier	tbr26-008
tir26-043	0..1	Seller name	The full (formal) name by which the seller is registered in the national registry of legal entities or	Text	tbr26-008
tir26-066	0..1	City	The common name of a city where the address is. The city where the party is located.	Text	tbr26-006
	0..1	Buyer party	A buyer who is responsible for all purchases and transactions for which the statement is given. Example is a customers branch or other division.		
tir26-044	0..1	Buyer customer account identifier	A identifier for the buyer that is issued by the party that sends the document in which the identifier is	Identifier	tbr26-009
tir26-045	0..1	Buyer name	The full name of the buyer.	Text	tbr26-009
tir26-067	0..1	City	The common name of a city where the address is. The city where the party is located.	Text	tbr26-007
	0..1	Payment instructions	Instructions provided by the supplier on how the customer must settle the statement balance. When the supplier provides payment instructions it represents a claim that the customer settles the statement total balance amount.		
tir26-046	1..1	Payment means type code	The method, expressed as a code, for settling a payment. The code may be given by using the UN/ECE 4461 code list.	Code	tbr26-003, tbr26-010



InfRqlID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Definition	Data Type	ReqID
			A statement may contain an indication about how the payment should be handled.		
tir26-047	0..1	Payment reference	A textual value used to establish a link between the payment and the invoice (e.g. transaction number). The reference helps the seller to assign an incoming payment to the relevant payment process. When specifying a payment reference, the receiving system should therefore indicate this reference when executing the payment. It must be possible to specify an identifier for the payment, issued by the supplier. A statement may contain an identifier for the payment, issued by	Text	tbr26-003, tbr26-010
tir26-048	0..1	Statement due date	The date on or before which the total balance amount of the statement must be paid. A statement may contain the date on which payment that settles the	Date	tbr26-003, tbr26-010
tir26-049	0..1	Payment terms	A textual description of the payment terms that apply to the amount due for payment (Including	Text	tbr26-003, tbr26-010
	0..1	Payment card identification	To provide information about the creditcard used for payment that has been made. I.e. BII recommends that partners should not send payment instructions for creditcards insite the transactions. BII also recommends that only limited amount of creditcard detail is provided such as only last 4 or 6 digits of the creditcard number, sufficient for the receiver to recognize which of his cards was used for payment.		
tir26-050	1..1	Payment card primary account number	The Primary Account Number (PAN) of the card used for payment. In accordance with general requirements by financial institutions, an invoice should never include a full card primary account number but only the last 4 to 6 digit. The card number; the Primary Account Number (PAN).. BII strongly recommends putting only last digits of the card number, sufficient for the receiver to identify which of the cards he has on file is being reference. Generally last 4 or 6 digits.	Identifier	tbr26-003
tir26-051	1..1	Payment card network	The type of the card used for payment. Eg. VISA, MasterCard, etc. The card network provider. Used to provid information about the issuer of the card i.e. Visa, Mastercard, Diners club, Amex etc.	Text	tbr26-003
	0..1	Account identification	Information for identifying an financial account.		
tir26-052	1..1	Financial account identifier	A unique identifier of the financial account, such as IBAN, at a financial institution. The identifier for the account. Depending on circumstances the identifier can be in local format or standardized format such as IBAN. The identifier	Identifier	tbr26-003, tbr26-010
tir26-053	0..1	Financial institution identifier	An identifier for the financial institution, such as BIC, where a financial account is located. An identifier for the financial institution where the account is located, such	Identifier	tbr26-003, tbr26-010

InfRqID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Definition	Data Type	ReqID
tir26-054	0..1	Financial institution branch identifier	An identifier for the branch or division of the financial organization. The identifier for a branch or division of an organization may, in some countries, be used to positively identify the location of the account or supplement the financial institution identifier.v	Identifier	tbr26-003, tbr26-010
	1..n	Statement line	Individual transactions in the account for which the statement is given.		
tir26-057	1..1	Statement line identifier	An identifier for an individual statement line that is unique within a statement. Identifies the Statement Line.	Text	tbr26-011
tir26-068	1..1	Statement line date	The issuing date of the document that is reported in the statement line. The date when the transaction or document that the statement lines reports was carried out or issued.	Date	tbr26-015
tir26-069	0..1	Statement line time	The issuing time of the day of the document that is reported in the statement. The date when the transaction or document that the statement lines reports was carried out or issued.	Time	tbr26-015
tir26-058	0..1	Statement line note	A free-text note that applies to the statement line. Free-form text applying to the Statement Line. This element may contain notes or any other similar information that is not contained explicitly in another structure.	Text	tbr26-012
tir26-059	1..1	Statement line amount	The total amount of the statement line. The balance amount on the Statement Line. A positive amount indicates an increase in the amount owned by the supplier party and owed by the Customer party. As example, an invoice issued by the Supplier is registered as positive amount and a payment made by the Customer is a negative amount.	Amount	tbr26-014, tbr26-015
tir26-070	0..1	Statement line exchange rate	The currency exchange rate that is used to convert the total amount of the statement line into the statement default currency. The exchange rate applied to the line amount when calculating the statement total balance amount.  Exchange rate should be given so that line amount in document currency	Numeric	tbr26-014
	0..1	Seller party	The seller that originates the particular statement line.		
tir26-060	0..1	Seller customer account identifier	A identifier for the seller that is issued by the party that sends the document in which the identifier is	Identifier	tbr26-012
tir26-061	0..1	Seller name	The full (formal) name by which the seller is registered in the national registry of legal entities or	Text	tbr26-012
tir26-071	0..1	City	The common name of a city where the address is.	Text	tbr26-006
	0..1	Buyer party	The buyer to which the particular statement line relates.		
tir26-062	0..1	Buyer customer account identifier	A identifier for the buyer that is issued by the party that sends the document in which the identifier is	Identifier	tbr26-012
tir26-063	0..1	Buyer name	The full name of the buyer.	Text	tbr26-012
tir26-072	0..1	City	The common name of a city where the address is.	Text	tbr26-007

InfRqlID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Definition	Data Type	ReqID
	1..1	Referenced documents	References to documents that are the bases for each statement line, such as invoices, credit notes, payments etc.		
tir26-064	1..1	Referenced document identifier	An identifier for the referenced document. An identifier for the document that is the basis for the statement line.	Text	tbr26-015
tir26-065	1..1	Referenced document type	The type of the referenced document. The type of the document that is the basis for the statement line.	Code	tbr26-015

## 3.4.1.3 Statement Transaction Business Rules

Rule ID	Rule	Target	Error level	Req ID	Group	Type
BII2-T26-R009	The customer MUST have the name or an identifier	Customer	fatal	tbr26-007	party rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R010	A customer's postal address SHOULD have at least all of the following: <div> <div>- Address line</div> <div>- City</div> <div>- Post code</div> <div>- Country code</div> </div>	Customer Address	warning	tbr26-007	party rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R011	Payment means type MUST be provided if the statement has payment instructions	Payment Instructions	fatal	tbr26-003	payment rules	conditional
BII2-T26-R001	A statement MUST have a customization identifier	Statement	fatal	tbr00-002	general rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R002	A statement MUST have a profile identifier	Statement	fatal	tbr00-001	general rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R003	A statement MUST have a document identifier	Statement	fatal	tbr26-004	general rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R004	A statement MUST have a document issue date	Statement	fatal	tbr26-004	general rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R005	A statement MUST have a supplier party	Statement	fatal	tbr26-006	party rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R008	A statement MUST have a customer	Statement	fatal	tbr26-007	party rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R014	A statement MUST have at least one statement line	Statement	fatal	tbr26-011	product and	integrity

Rule ID	Rule	Target	Error level	Req ID	Group	Type
					service rules	constraint
BII2-T26-R016	Statement total balance amount MUST be equal to sum of the statement line amounts	Statement	fatal	tbr26-003	calculation rules	fact
BII2-T26-R017	All amounts in the statement MUST be stated in a single currency	Statement	fatal	tbr26-005	general rules	fact
BII2-T26-R015	Each statement line MUST have a statement line identifier that is unique within the statement	Statement Line	fatal	tbr26-011	product and service rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R018	Each statement line MUST have a statement line date	Statement Line	fatal	tbr26-015	general rules	fact
BII2-T26-R019	Each statement line MUST contain an amount	Statement Line	fatal	tbr26-015	general rules	fact
BII2-T26-R006	The supplier MUST have the name or an identifier	Supplier	fatal	tbr26-006	party rules	integrity constraint
BII2-T26-R007	A supplier's postal address SHOULD have at least all of the following: - Address - City - Post code - Country code	Supplier Address	warning	tbr26-006	party rules	integrity constraint

## 4 Implementation

The following documents define the binding of the transactions to various syntaxes:

Transaction	Syntax	Syntax implementation guideline
BiiTrns026	UN/CEFACT D11A	TBA
BiiTrns026	UBL 2.1	Draft CWA UBL Syntax Implementation Guidelines - BiiTrns026 Statement

## 5 References

External documents

- [UN/CEFACT Modelling Methodology](#)
- [UML \(Unified Modelling Language\), version 2.0](#)

Related publications from CEN BII:

- BII invoice related profiles.

BII web site: [www.cenbii.eu](http://www.cenbii.eu).