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CEN/WS/BII2

BII02 - Catalogue Update

PROFILE

DRAFT

Business Domain: Post award procurement

Business Process: Catalogue

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Document Summary

This profile allows for the maintenance of either product/service related information or price related information in an established catalogue. It is expected that this profile will typically be used where there are frequent or regular updates of product/service descriptions or price information.

This profile describes a process comprising individual transactions to make updates to existing information in a catalogue. It allows a Supplier (or third party acting on a Supplier's behalf – Catalogue Provider) to send a Customer (or third party acting on a Customer's behalf – Catalogue Receiver) the send specific transactions to maintain either product/service specifications (SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate) or pricing information of an existing product/service (SubmitCataloguePriceUpdate). Specifically this profile allows only:

1. Product/service specifications (not prices) to be updated in isolation via a specification update transaction (SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate)

and/or

2. Prices (not product/service specifications) to be updated in isolation via a pricing update transaction (SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate).

This process is intended to result in acceptance or rejection of the maintenance transaction by the use of a business level response.

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1 Introduction

This profile is a deliverable of the CEN ISSS BII2 workshop.

The original CEN Workshop on **Business Interoperability Interfaces for public procurement in Europe** (CEN ISSS BII) was concluded in December 2009, and its results, including a set of profiles, were issued as **CWA 16073:2010**. The objective of the second phase of the workshop – CEN WS/BII2 – was to provide a framework for interoperability in pan-European electronic procurement transactions, expressed as a set of requirements and technical specifications. The requirements are input into UN/CEFACT and the specifications are compatible with UN/CEFACT in order to ensure global interoperability.

Based on user input the CEN WS/BII2 has issued a number of new profiles and reviewed and updated a number of the profiles published as part of CWA 16073:2010. One of the updated profiles is profile BII01 that describes the cataloguing process. This version 2 of BII02 – Catalogue update is an updated version of the original BII02 profile. The update is not strictly upward compatible. See the BII document on Versioning and Change Management Policy for definition of upward compatibility in BII workshop documents.

1.1 CEN WS/BII2 profiles

A CEN WS/BII2 profile description is a technical specification describing

- the choreography of the business process covered, i.e. a detailed description of the way the business partners collaborate to play their respective roles and share responsibilities to achieve mutually agreed goals with the support of their respective information systems,
- the electronic business transactions exchanged as part of the business process, with their information requirements, and the sequence in which these transactions are exchanged,
- the business rules governing the execution of that business process, as well as any constraints on information elements used in the transaction data models

The profiles focus on the standardization on the organisational and semantics interoperability levels rather than on syntax or technical interoperability levels. Consequently the business transactions within a profile can be structured based on different message standards/syntax as long it can carry all the necessary information elements.

Although the profile descriptions and transaction data models provided by CEN WS/BII2 are neutral of syntax, the workshop also published specifications of how its data models may be mapped to defined syntaxes. This is done in order provide implementable specifications.

The main focus of the profile description and the associated transaction data models is to address generally expressed business requirements, applicable throughout the European market. Although the profile description is designed to meet generally expressed requirements, it is still the responsibility of the users to ensure that the actual business transactions meet all the legal, fiscal and commercial requirements relevant to their business.

BII profiles describe common business processes. Stating what business practices are “common” depends on regions and industries that may have their own practices and needs, as well as on work practices within individual companies. Describing what business processes are “common” is therefore a qualitative process. This section sets out to identify what business practices can be listed as “common” and should therefore be supported by the profile. The benchmark is that the common business process is a process that is used by a wide range of companies in different industries and regions or is generally recognized as being relevant for most companies. The method for collecting is through input and expert advice from workshop participants, through existing documentation and expert review.

Each document acts as carrier of information between a seller and a buyer. Some of this information is directly related to its core function but additionally and frequently contains information that is used for related business processes. The nature of which and details depend on the industry and bilateral business relations.

In BII profiles, requirements of the information content of the documents are related to the business process in which the documents are exchanged. The business process in scope of the profile is identified in section 2. In section 3, the business requirements, taken into account, are listed, both on process level and on

document/transaction level. In section 4, these requirements are modelled into UML activity diagrams and into Transaction Information Requirement models. Additional Transaction Business Rules are included in section 4 as well.

The requirement models are syntax neutral. The mapping of the models to available syntaxes is outside the scope of the profiles, but is referenced to in section 5.

1.2 CEN WS/BII2 Post award support

The BII workshop has developed a set of profiles to support interoperability in the pre and post award areas. The scope of BII2 is public procurement but the profiles apply as well to private trade since most public trade involves private suppliers.

The scope of BII2 post award profiles include processes that support communication of catalogues, orders and invoices. These may link with other support processes like transport, inventory and payment, but these other processes are currently out of scope for the workshop.

The set of BII profiles for supporting the post award area are:

	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Processes</i>	<i>Transactions</i>	<i>Version</i>
BII33	Catalogue subscription	Sourcing	Catalogue Subscription Request Catalogue Subscription Request Acceptance Catalogue Subscription Request Rejection	BII2
BII01	Catalogue only	Sourcing	Submit Catalogue Accept Catalogue Reject Catalogue	BII2
BII17	Multi Party Catalogue	Sourcing	Catalogue Request Catalogue Request Rejection Multiparty Catalogue	BII2
BII02	Catalogue update	Sourcing	Submit Catalogue Item Update Submit Catalogue Price Update Accept Catalogue Update Reject Catalogue Update	BII2
BII16	Catalogue Deletion	Sourcing	Catalogue Deletion Request Catalogue Deletion Confirmation	BII2
BII20	Customer Initiated Sourcing	Sourcing	Request Quote Provide Quote Reject Quote	BII1
BII03	Order only	Ordering	Order Submission	BII2
BII28	Simple ordering	Ordering	Order Submission Order Acceptance Order Rejection Seller Counter Offer	BII2
BII18	Punch Out	Ordering	Provide Quote	BII1
BII27	Advanced ordering	Ordering	Order Submission Order Acceptance Order Rejection Seller Counter Offer Buyer Counter Offer Counter Offer Acceptance Order Withdrawal	BII2
BII04	Invoice Only	Billing	Invoice	BII2
BII15	Scanned invoice	Billing	Submit Invoice Correct with Credit Request Rescan	BII1
BII09	Customs Bill	Billing	Submit Invoice Correct with Debit Correct with Credit	BII1
BII05	Billing	Billing	Invoice Credit Note Corrective Invoice	BII2
BII23	Invoice only with dispute	Billing	Submit Invoice Dispute Invoice	BII1
BII06	Procurement	Ordering, Billing	Order Submission Order Acceptance Order Rejection Invoice Credit Note	BII2

			Corrective Invoice	
BII07	Procurement with invoice dispute	Ordering, Billing	Submit Order Accept Order Reject Order Submit invoice Dispute Invoice Correct with Invoice Correct with Credit	BII1
BII31	Reminder only	Payment	Payment Reminder	BII2
BII21	Statement	Payment	Statement Statement Rejection	BII2
BII08	Billing with dispute and reminder	Billing, Payment	Submit Invoice Dispute Invoice Correct with Invoice Correct with Credit Issue Reminder	BII1
BII19	Advanced Procurement	Ordering, Billing, Payment	Submit Order Accept Order Reject Order Submit Counter Offer Accept Counter Offer Reject Counter Offer Submit invoice Dispute Invoice Correct with Invoice Correct with Credit Issue Reminder	BII1
BII30	Despatch only	Fulfilment	Despatch Advice	BII2
BII29	Utility statement	Fulfilment	Utility Statement Utility Statement Acceptance Utility Statement Rejection	BII2
BII13	Advanced Procurement with Dispatch	Ordering, Fulfilment, Billing, Payment	Submit Order Accept Order Reject Order Submit Counter Offer Accept Counter Offer Reject Counter Offer Provide Despatch Advice Submit invoice Dispute Invoice Correct with Invoice Correct with Credit Issue Reminder	BII1

This profile BII02-Catalogue Update allows for the maintenance of either product/service related information or price related information in an established catalogue. It is expected that this profile will typically be used where there are frequent or regular updates of product/service descriptions or price information.

This profile describes a process comprising individual transactions to make updates to existing information in a catalogue. It allows a Supplier (or third party acting on a Supplier's behalf – Catalogue Provider) to send a Customer (or third party acting on a Customer's behalf – Catalogue Receiver) the send specific transactions to maintain either product/service specifications (SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate) or pricing information of an existing product/service (SubmitCataloguePriceUpdate). Specifically this profile allows only:

1. Product/service specifications (not prices) to be updated in isolation via a specification update transaction (SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate)

and/or

2. Prices (not product/service specifications) to be updated in isolation via a pricing update transaction (SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate).

This process is intended to result in acceptance or rejection of the maintenance transaction by the use of a business level response.

1.3 Implementation, conformance and customization

CEN WS/BII2 profiles define the core functionality that is required in order to achieve interoperability for the business processes that are covered. Parties, claiming conformance to a CEN WS/BII2 profile must be capable of:

- Processing all non-optional transactions that are defined in the profile
- Sending all mandatory elements within the transactions
- Processing all elements within the transactions they receive

Parties may agree bilaterally or within certain communities to extend the core set of information elements, or to adapt their cardinality. This extension mechanism is described in the BII Technical Guideline: BII conformance and customization, which is annexed to CEN CWAxxxx0.

In order to implement a profile, the transactions are to be represented in some syntax. Syntax representation is outside the scope of the profiles; however, the mapping of the profile transactions to UBL 2.0 and to UN/CEFACT has been described. In the profiles, reference is made to technical documents such as XML schemas, Schematron files and example messages to support technical implementation.

Implementations of the profiles may be validated by means of tools and supporting material, as described in the BII Technical Guideline: BII implementation and use of validation artefacts, annexed to CEN CWAxxxx0. More background information and support material can be found on the CEN WS/BII2 website <http://www.cenbii.eu/>.

2 Business environment

2.1 Introduction

A catalogue contains specifications of products (goods and services) with their pricing. A catalogue is used to serve as a basis for ordering. This profile describes the process for sending the catalogue from a Supplier to a Customer, and for confirming the acceptance or rejection by the Customer.

In this document the business requirements are identified, explained and justified.

2.2 Objectives

The business objectives for implementing this profile are:

For customers and suppliers:

- Efficient maintenance of information, specifically for large catalogues.

For customers:

- Quick and easy comparison of items from different Suppliers.
- Simple storage and automated maintenance of item information.
- Correct identification and pricing of items in the ordering process (reduced errors).

For suppliers:

- Provision of tailored item and price information.
- Correct identification and pricing of items in the ordering process (reduced errors)

2.3 Scope

This profile is intended to ease the synchronization of a catalogue between the selling and the buying side, in particular to provide light-weighted transaction to update parts (existing items and item prices) of the catalogue. In this profile the selling side can be any Economic Operator and the buying side any Contracting Authority. So intended scope for this profile includes are B2G relationships.

The transactions, specified in this profile are intended to be exchanged between the procurement systems of contracting authorities and systems for catalogue management of economic operators. This means that it is expected that the parties 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.

In this profile, only existing items in the catalogue at the buying side can be updated. For adding new items or removing items, the Catalogue Only shall be used. To suspend completely the usage of a catalogue the profile Catalogue Deletion shall be used.

3 Requirements

3.1 Process requirements

- The Supplier (or third party acting on a Supplier's behalf – Catalogue Provider) sends a transaction to maintain information in a catalogue at the Customer site. The maintenance relates either to:
 - a. Product/service specifications (not prices), or
 - b. prices (not product/service specifications)
- The transaction must contain all information necessary for its application i.e. it shall not rely on the availability of external references such as a centralised repository of item information.
- The Customer (or third party acting on a Customer's behalf – Catalogue Receiver) receives and evaluates the content of the transaction. The Customer informs the Supplier of his acceptance or rejection of the maintenance transaction.
- The Supplier (or third party acting on a Supplier's behalf – Catalogue Provider) sends a transaction to maintain a catalogue at the Customer site.
- The Customer (or third party acting on a Customer's behalf – Catalogue Receiver) receives and evaluates the content of the transaction. The Customer informs the Supplier of his acceptance or rejection of the transaction.
- It should be possible to reference the catalogue transactions to a single framework agreement or any other contract or agreement
- A catalogue transaction without a stated validity period is assumed to be valid until cancelled
- The catalogue should be regarded as the Sellers standing offer, and the Seller is thereby obligated to supply the catalogue items according to the terms identified in the catalogue.
- If the Catalogue Provider party is not the seller of the products, it is possible to specify Seller Party.
- A catalogue transaction either refers to one contract/agreement or none.
- Catalogue transactions are subordinate to the contracts/agreements on which they are based.
- A catalogue transaction must contain an identifier for the catalogue it represents or updates.
- It is the Sellers responsibility that data contained in the catalogue transaction is valid from a technical as well as business point of view.
- The Seller is obligated to provide catalogue transactions updating items when item attributes change in the targeted catalogue, according to agreements.
- It is the Buyers responsibility to compile received catalogue transactions into a catalogue and confirm action through accept.
- The receiver can reject a transaction if it does not conform to the agreement under which the transaction is delivered.
- A receiver must accept and implement a transaction if it conforms to an agreement.
- By sending a SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate the Catalogue Provider is legally committed by its content.
- A SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate overwrites all item specification information on the relevant catalogue line.
- A catalogue item update transaction may not be used to change the following information in an existing catalogue:
 - Catalogue ID.
 - Catalogue Name.
 - Catalogue issue date and time.

- Party information.
- By sending a RejectCatalogueItemUpdate transaction the Catalogue Receiver rejects to change items in the referenced catalogue lines and those lines only.
- By sending an AcceptCatalogueItemUpdate transaction the Catalogue Receiver agrees to change items in the referenced catalogue lines and those lines only.
- A SubmitCatalogueItemUpdate must make positive reference to an existing catalogue and the catalogue lines that are to be updated.
- By sending a SubmitCataloguePriceUpdate the Catalogue Provider is legally committed by its content.
- A SubmitCataloguePriceUpdate overwrites all item specification information on the relevant catalogue line.
- A catalogue price update transaction may not be used to change the following information in an existing catalogue:
 - a. Catalogue ID.
 - b. Catalogue Name.
 - c. Catalogue issue date and time.
 - d. Party information.
- By sending a RejectCataloguePriceUpdate transaction the Catalogue Receiver rejects to change items in the referenced catalogue lines and those lines only.
- By sending an AcceptCataloguePriceUpdate transaction the Catalogue Receiver agrees to change items in the referenced catalogue lines and those lines only.
- A SubmitCataloguePriceUpdate must make positive reference to an existing catalogue and the catalogue lines that are to be updated.

ID	Requirement
bpr02-022	It is the Catalogue Receiver's responsibility to compile received catalogue updates into a catalogue and confirm action through accept. It is the task of the Catalogue Receiver, as the Catalogue Receiver is responsible to incorporate the catalogue data in the procurement systems at the buying side.
bpr02-012	It is the Seller's responsibility that data contained in the catalogue transaction is valid from a technical as well as business point of view. It is the task of the Catalogue Provider to gather and to compile the data for the catalogue at the selling side.

3.2 Information requirements

3.2.1 Catalogue Item Update transaction business requirements

General

ID	Requirement
tbr20-202	The updated data content of the catalogue update must contain products/services from one Supplier only. Because the Catalogue Only Profile allows only one supplier.
tbr20-058	All transaction (catalogue and responses) must contain all information necessary for its application i.e. it shall not rely on the availability of external references such as a centralised repository of item information. To ease the processing of a catalogue or a response, as no external data sources are needed.
tbr20-059	It must be possible to check the integrity and authentication of the information content and to audit these aspects of the content. To check that the catalogue or the response is authentic.

Header

ID	Requirement
tbr20-001	An indicator for the catalogue revision must always be specified. To support updating the catalogue after the first submission a revision indicator is needed to differentiate the catalogue versions. This indicator ensures the catalogue provider (CP) and catalogue receiver (CR) always refer to the correct and valid version of the catalogue.
tbr20-002	It must be possible to specify a name of the catalogue. Some catalogues have a special name used in the common communication. Sometimes the name refers to a special event the catalogue is created for.
tbr20-003	It must be possible to specify the period of time the catalogue is valid. A catalogue without a stated validity period is assumed to be valid until it is cancelled. Sometimes products are offered only for a certain period of time or the prices for the product are assured to be fixed by the CP only during this period of time.
tbr20-006	It must be possible to specify the contract on which the catalogue is based on. Sometimes a catalogue is provided according to a contract, e.g., a framework agreement (FWA). In such a FWA further requirements on the catalogue may be specified.
tbr20-007	The party providing the catalogue must be specified. To check, if the catalogue comes from or is sent on behalf of the right CP. The party may be the supplier or a dedicated third party acting on behalf of the supplier.
tbr20-010	The party receiving the catalogue must be specified. To check, if the catalogue sent to the same CR as specified in the catalogue.
tbr20-015	It must be possible to specify who offers the items described in the catalogue and how this party can be contacted (mail, e-mail, phone, etc.). Only one supplier is allowed to be specified. As the catalogue provider can differ from the supplier itself, e.g., the supplier outsourced all catalogue services to a catalogue provider, the supplier has to be specified as well. This party is the actual Economic Operator the Contracting Authority is doing business with.
tbr20-062	A catalogue must have information that make it possible to reference specific instances of the catalogue.
tbr20-066	The party that sells the products that are listed in the catalogue must be identifiable with information including name, address, identifiers as well as contact information.
tbr20-067	The party that is allowed to buy the products that are listed in the catalogue must be identifiable with information including name and identifiers as well as contact information.

Item

ID	Requirement
tbr20-040	An item in a Product or Service Catalogue must be uniquely identifiable by at least one single language-independent token. This includes such id provided by the CP itself as well as an id coming from standard identification schemes. Ensure that the item can be referenced, e.g., in the order. The id can be used in the order, which makes it easier to process the order by the supplier and helps to deliver the correct item that was ordered by the buyer.
tbr20-050	It must be possible to specify how the item has to be processed by the catalogue receiver. This includes the following options: adding the item to the catalogue, replacing an existing item in a catalogue sent before, and deleting an item in a catalogue sent before. If no action is specified it has to be considered as a new item. It is intended to provide a synchronization mechanism between the catalogue of the catalogue provider and the catalogue receiver.
tbr20-041	It must be possible to specify the period of time the item is valid. If no validity period is specified, the item description is valid until it is cancelled. The same as in tbr19-003, but on the item level. This allows to have items with different validity periods in the same catalogue. Otherwise, for every a validity period a separate catalogue would need to be provided.
tbr20-018	It must be possible to refer an item to the corresponding classes from one or more classification systems. Often, the usage of a classification system, e.g., CPV,

ID	Requirement
	UNSPSC, eCI@ss, or GS1 GPC, is mandatory or widely used in practice. By this requirement, it should be possible to use any classification systems mandated by Contracting Authorities or legal frameworks.
tbr20-019	It must be possible to specify the (semantic) relationships and cardinalities between different items in the catalogue. In particular, it must be possible to specify part-of relationships and required (additional) items. Some items are not offered by a supplier individually. They are either only useful together with another item or refer in some manner to a specific item. Examples for such items are accessories belonging to and only applicable with another item or replacement items to replace broken components of an item. (In future version of BII other relationships may be added, e.g., replacement items, complementary items, or accessories.)
tbr20-042	It must be possible to specify, if and how an item can be ordered. This includes allowed order sizes, minimal and maximal order sizes, etc. Due to restriction from the production process or to simplify or to limit the costs of the ordering and logistics process the order size is restricted. Thus, the buyer needs information to place a correct order that is not denied by the supplier.
tbr20-023	It must be possible to specify how the delivered items will be packaged. To indicate from which number of ordered order units this package unit will be delivered.
tbr20-029	It must be possible to specify hazard indicators for an item by any indicator system. If an item can be a danger to people or the environment, so called hazardous goods, often legal requirements demand that such items have indicators to indicate the danger that come from this item. Furthermore, such items require special handling in the logistics process.
tbr20-030	It must be possible to specify logistic conditions and other needed service information on how the item will be delivered. This includes information needed for cross-border logistics processes. To define the work or services to be done for each package unit along the supply chain.
tbr20-033	It must be possible to specify the manufacturer of the item. In particular, for the case where the supplier is different from the manufacturer of the item.
tbr20-034	It must be possible to specify how the item is priced. This includes factors that have influence on the price as well as relationships to other parts of the catalogue that may have impact on the price. The price is not always fixed, but dependent on many factors, e.g., order size, delivery region (down to the city level), allowance, charges, currency, etc.
tbr20-046	The price specification must allow to compare the prices of different items within the catalogue as well as across catalogues. To allow the comparison of the price of different items. Helps the buyer to make the buying decision.
tbr20-048	It must be possible to specify the period of time an item price is valid. If no validity period is specified, the price is valid until cancelled. The same as in tbr19-003, but on the item level. This allows to have items with different validity periods in the same catalogue. This does not mean, that the item will expire. It only means, that after this period the item has to be ordered for a different price.
tbr20-049	It must be possible to specify the type of tax applicable to an item in a specific location. To indicate how much taxes have to be paid by the buyer additional to the original item price. Needed to support the buying decision, to see how much has to be paid in the end.
tbr20-035	It must be possible to provide information on the product marking, e.g., to indicate that environmental or social requirements on the item production were followed. Procurement managers need information about environmental marking applicable for a given item in order to ensure that environmental, ecological, food safety and basic human rights aspects were respected. On the other side, sales managers wish to provide this kind of information, e.g., for marketing purposes.
tbr20-043	It must be possible to specify if and when an item becomes obsolete. This allows the suppliers to indicate that an item is not produced and delivered any more or until a certain point in time. By giving this information, it is prevented that the buyer orders items that will not be delivered any more. This requirement has a different meaning than tbr19-048. Tbr19-048 concerns the validity of the price. In tbr19-

ID	Requirement
	043 the “validity” refers on the item, i.e., product or service, when it will not be available. This means, the item itself will not be available and delivered by the supplier any more (to any condition).
tbr20-044	It must be possible to specify a description of the item or where such a description can be found. To provide a written text describing the item. May be helpful for the buyer to order the items fitting his needs best.
tbr20-045	It must be possible to specify keywords for an item. To support searching for an item by the buyer, so that the item can be found easier and faster that fits his needs best.
tbr20-047	It must be possible to specify warranty information for the item. Sometimes suppliers offer specific warranties for their items that may be important for the buyer. Providing such information supports the buying decision.
tbr20-063	A catalogue must have information that make it possible to reference individual catalogue lines.
tbr20-065	A catalogue line must provide for additional information about items in the form of attachments and external references.

Item property

ID	Requirement
tbr20-038	It must be possible to specify any additional properties of the item not covered by the message itself. Allows to enhance the description of the item and helps this way, inter alia, the buyer to order the item the fits his needs best.
tbr20-037	It must be possible to refer an item property to any property from a product/service classification system, using standardized and predefined properties from accepted standards. Such predefined properties help to improve the description of an offered item, and thus helps the buyer to order the correct item, the item that fits his needs best.
tbr20-039	A specific value has to be specified for an item property. To specify the concrete value of the property that holds true for the item. Helps to ensure that the buyer orders the item that fits his needs best.

3.2.2 Catalogue Price Update transaction business requirements

General

ID	Requirement
tbr21-002	The data content of the catalogue update must contain products/services from one Supplier only. Because the Catalogue Only Profile allows only one supplier.
tbr21-058	All transaction (catalogue and responses) must contain all information necessary for its application i.e. it shall not rely on the availability of external references such as a centralised repository of item information. To ease the processing of a catalogue or a response, as no external data sources are needed.
tbr21-059	It must be possible to check the integrity and authentication of the information content and to audit these aspects of the content. To check that the catalogue or the response is authentic.

Header

ID	Requirement
tbr21-001	An indicator for the catalogue revision must always be specified. To support updating the catalogue after the first submission a revision indicator is needed to differentiate the catalogue versions. This indicator ensures the catalogue provider (CP) and catalogue receiver (CR) always refer to the correct and valid version of the catalogue.
tbr21-003	It must be possible to specify the period of time the catalogue is valid. A catalogue without a stated validity period is assumed to be valid until it is cancelled. Sometimes products are offered only for a certain period of time or the prices for the product are assured to be fixed by the CP only during this period of time.

ID	Requirement
tbr21-007	The party providing the catalogue must be specified. To check, if the catalogue comes from or is sent on behalf of the right CP. The party may be the supplier or a dedicated third party acting on behalf of the supplier.
tbr21-010	The party receiving the catalogue must be specified. To check, if the catalogue sent to the same CR as specified in the catalogue.
tbr21-015	It must be possible to specify who offers the items described in the catalogue and how this party can be contacted (mail, e-mail, phone, etc.). Only one supplier is allowed to be specified. As the catalogue provider can differ from the supplier itself, e.g., the supplier outsourced all catalogue services to a catalogue provider, the supplier has to be specified as well. This party is the actual Economic Operator the Contracting Authority is doing business with.
tbr21-062	A catalogue must have information that make it possible to reference specific instances of the catalogue.
tbr21-066	The party that sells the products that are listed in the catalogue must be identifiable with information including name, address, identifiers as well as contact information.
tbr21-067	The party that is allowed to buy the products that are listed in the catalogue must be identifiable with information including name and identifiers as well as contact information.

Item

ID	Requirement
tbr21-040	An item in a Product or Service Catalogue must be uniquely identifiable by at least one single language-independent token. This includes such id provided by the CP itself as well as an id coming from standard identification schemes. Ensure that the item can be referenced, e.g., in the order. The id can be used in the order, which makes it easier to process the order by the supplier and helps to deliver the correct item that was ordered by the buyer.
tbr21-041	It must be possible to specify the period of time the item is valid. If no validity period is specified, the item description is valid until it is cancelled. The same as in tbr19-003, but on the item level. This allows to have items with different validity periods in the same catalogue. Otherwise, for every a validity period a separate catalogue would need to be provided.
tbr21-034	It must be possible to specify how the item is priced. This includes factors that have influence on the price as well as relationships to other parts of the catalogue that may have impact on the price. The price is not always fixed, but dependent on many factors, e.g., order size, delivery region (down to the city level), allowance, charges, currency, etc.
tbr21-046	The price specification must allow to compare the prices of different items within the catalogue as well as across catalogues. To allow the comparison of the price of different items. Helps the buyer to make the buying decision.
tbr21-048	It must be possible to specify the period of time an item price is valid. If no validity period is specified, the price is valid until cancelled. The same as in tbr19-003, but on the item level. This allows to have items with different validity periods in the same catalogue. This does not mean, that the item will expire. It only means, that after this period the item has to be ordered for a different price.
tbr21-049	It must be possible to specify the type of tax applicable to an item in a specific location. To indicate how much taxes have to be paid by the buyer additional to the original item price. Needed to support the buying decision, to see how much has to be paid in the end.
tbr21-043	It must be possible to specify if and when an item becomes obsolete. This allows the suppliers to indicate that an item is not produced and delivered any more or until a certain point in time. By giving this information, it is prevented that the buyer orders items that will not be delivered any more. This requirement has a different meaning than tbr19-048. Tbr19-048 concerns the validity of the price . In tbr19-043 the "validity" refers on the item, i.e., product or service, when it will not be available. This means, the item itself will not be available and delivered by the supplier any more (to any condition).

ID	Requirement
tbr21-063	A catalogue must have information that make it possible to reference individual catalogue lines.

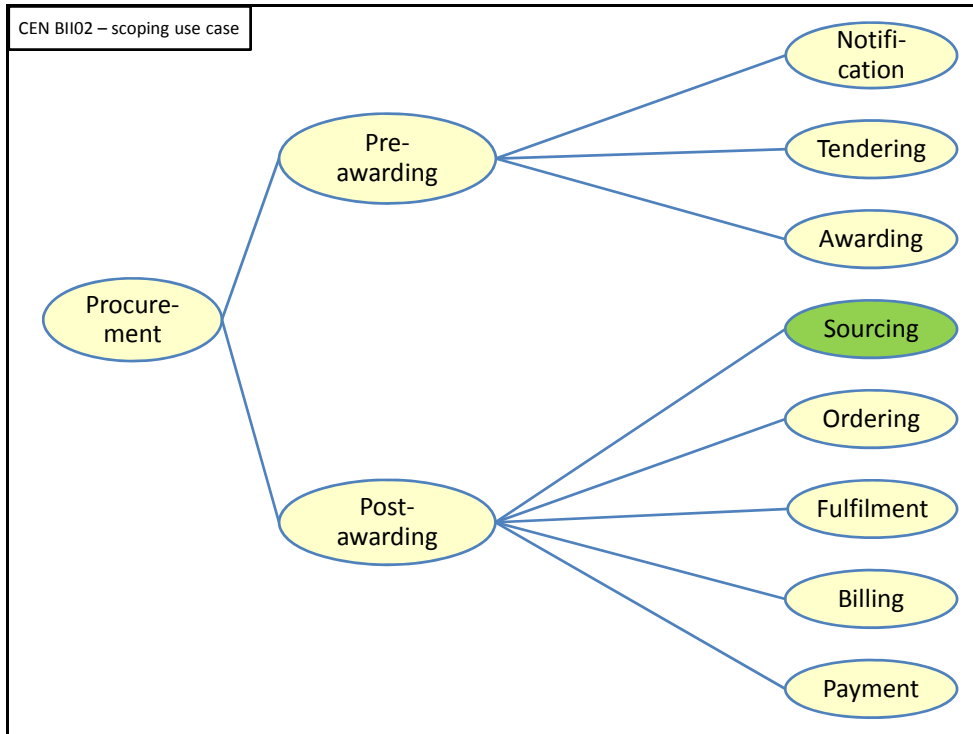
3.2.3 Accept/Reject Catalogue Update transaction business requirements

ID	Requirement
tbr59-013	The issuer of the response has to be specified. This is the Catalogue Receiver. To check, if the response comes from the correct Catalogue Receiver.
tbr59-015	The receiver of the response has to be specified. The receiver is the Catalogue Provider. To check, if the response was sent to the correct Catalogue Provider.
tbr59-016	It has to be specified if the update was accepted or rejected by the receiver of the update. It is the update receiver responsibility to compile received catalogue update into a catalogue and confirm action through accept or reject.
tbr59-017	If the update was rejected the (business) reason for the rejection has to be specified. E.g., the update does not conform to the framework agreement.
tbr59-024	It is the Catalogue Receiver responsibility that data contained in the response transaction is valid from a technical as well as a business point of view. As it is the Catalogue Receiver responsibility to confirm the reception of the catalogue/price update (cf. Tbr19-022)
tbr59-025	It is the Catalogue Providers responsibility to compile received responses into his procurement system. As the Catalogue Provider receives the confirmation

4 Profile detailed description

4.1 Business Process in scope

The business process of this profile are covered by the post-award key process Sourcing.



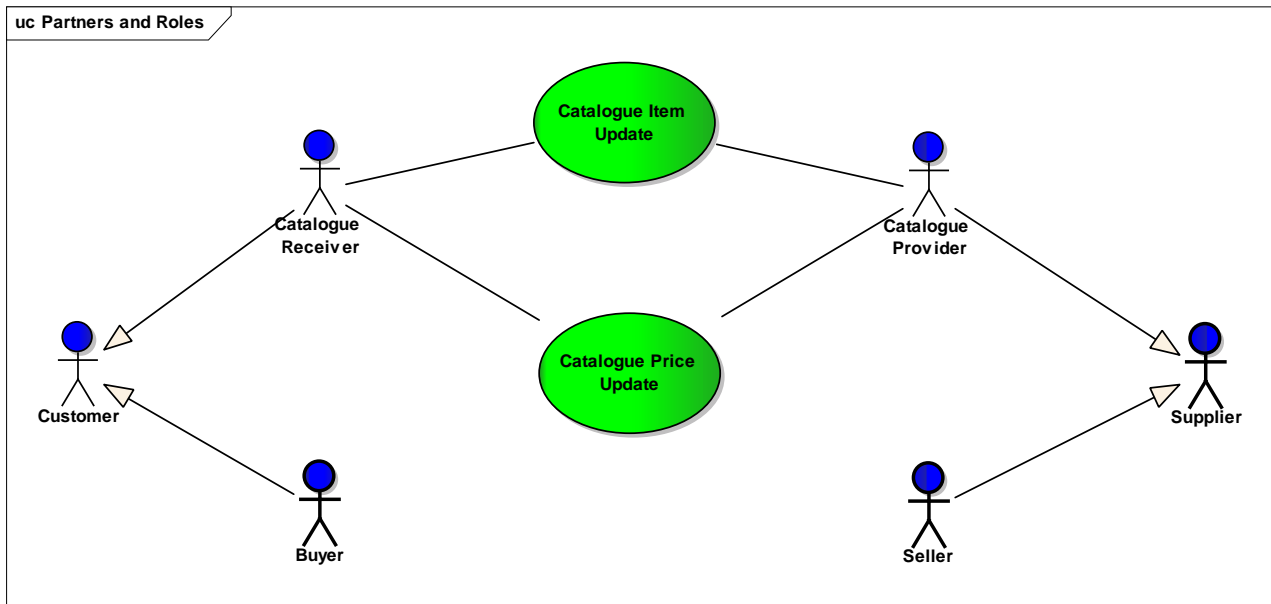
4.2 Roles involved

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

Role/actor	Description
Catalogue Provider	Represents a party sending catalogues to receivers and has to ensure that the catalogue of the receivers are up-to-date.
Catalogue Receiver	Represents a party receiving catalogues and sending the request how and what parts of the catalogues have to be updated in an update process.
Buyer	The buyer is the legal person or organization acting on behalf of the customer and who buys or purchases the goods or services.

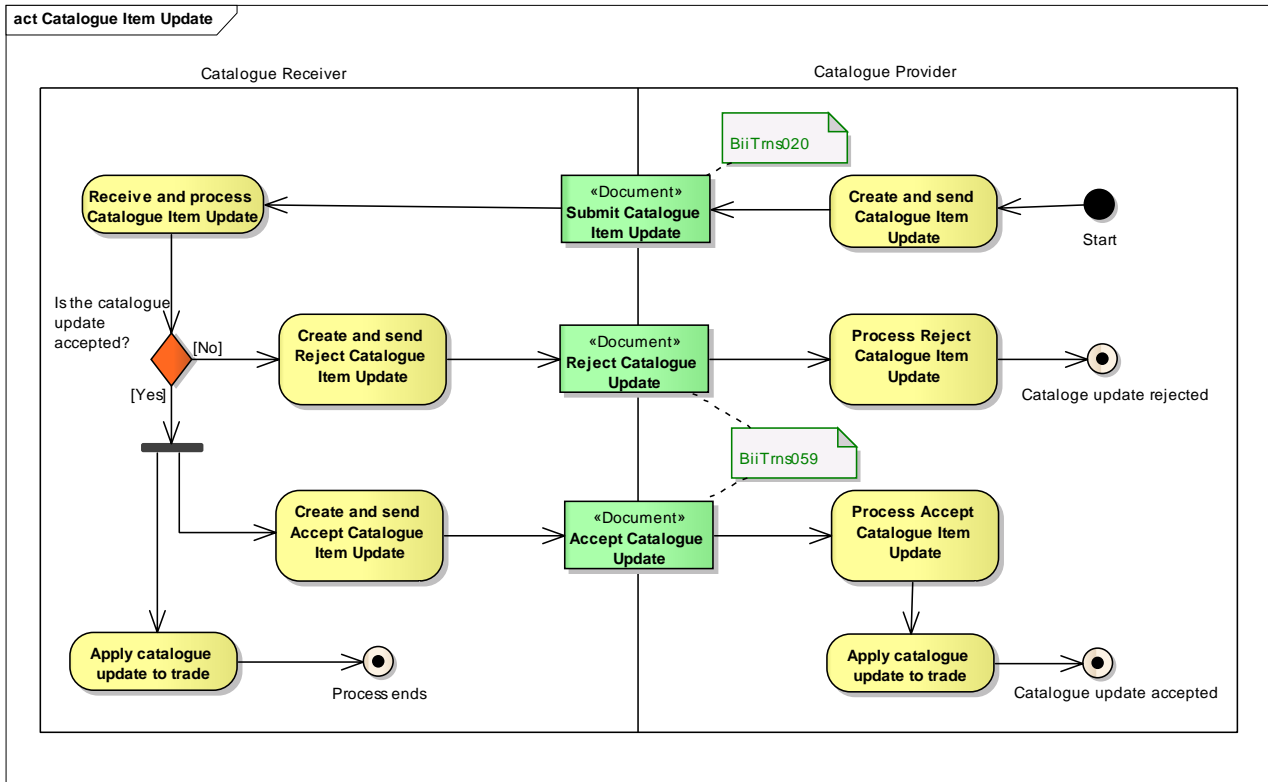
Role/actor	Description
Seller	The seller is the legal person or organization acting on behalf of the supplier and who sells goods or services to the customer.

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



4.3 Catalogue Item Update Business Process

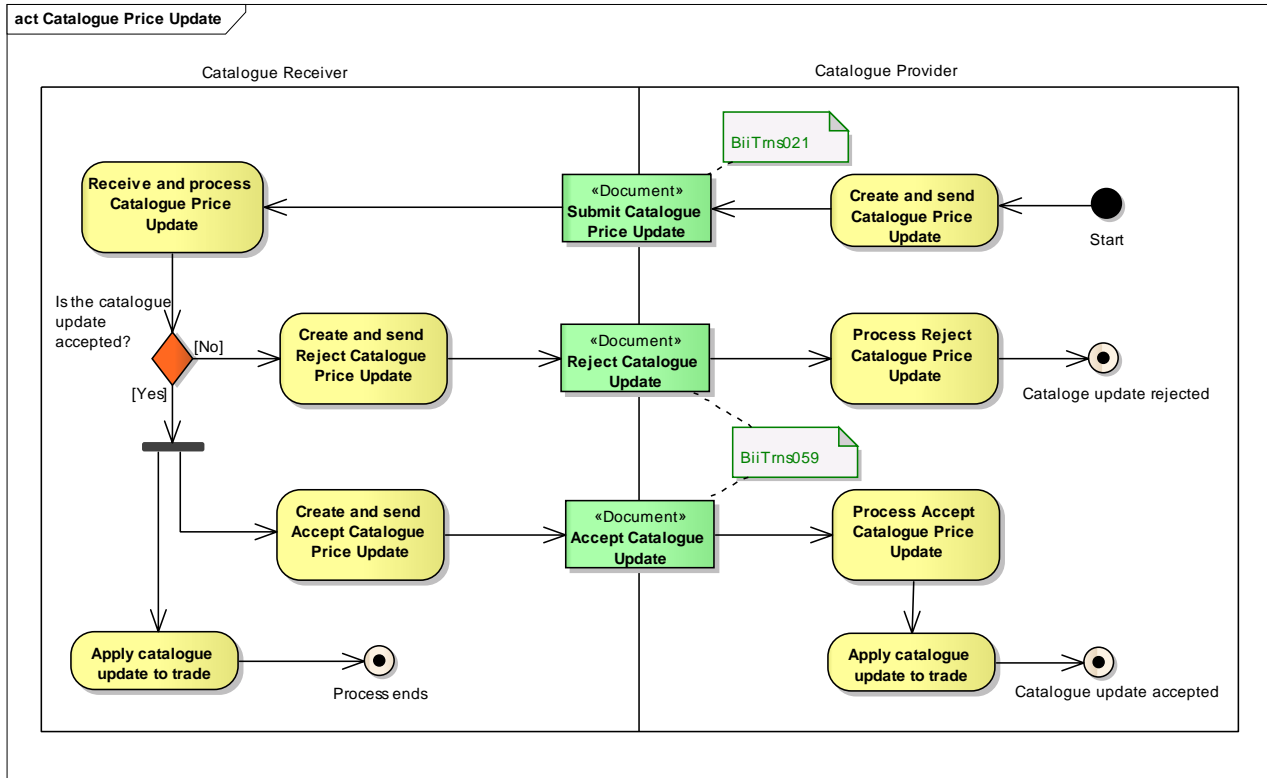
The following diagram shows the choreography of the business process implemented by the profile. The choreography of business collaborations defines the sequence of interactions when the profile is run within its context.



Categories	Description and Values
Description	<p>The Supplier sends a Submit Catalogue Item Update transaction that references the relevant item in the catalogue.</p> <p>Upon receiving either a Submit Catalogue Item Update transaction the Customer either accepts or rejects the update and reports this to the Supplier by using a response.</p> <p>If the Customer accepts the update the relevant information in the existing Catalogue is updated and used for procurement.</p> <p>This profile is not used to remove or add items in a catalogue.</p>
Pre-conditions	<p>The Customer and the Supplier have identified each other and accepted to use this profile as the basis for conducting electronic business.</p> <p>The Customer has a Catalogue from the Supplier which contains the Catalogue lines that require updating.</p>
Post-conditions	<p>The Supplier and the Customer have established identical Catalogue information into their procurement systems and can use this information for ordering and invoicing and to facilitate accurate order – invoice matching.</p>
Remarks	<p>This profile is not used to remove individual items from catalogue or add new items to an existing catalogue.</p>

4.4 Catalogue Price Update 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.



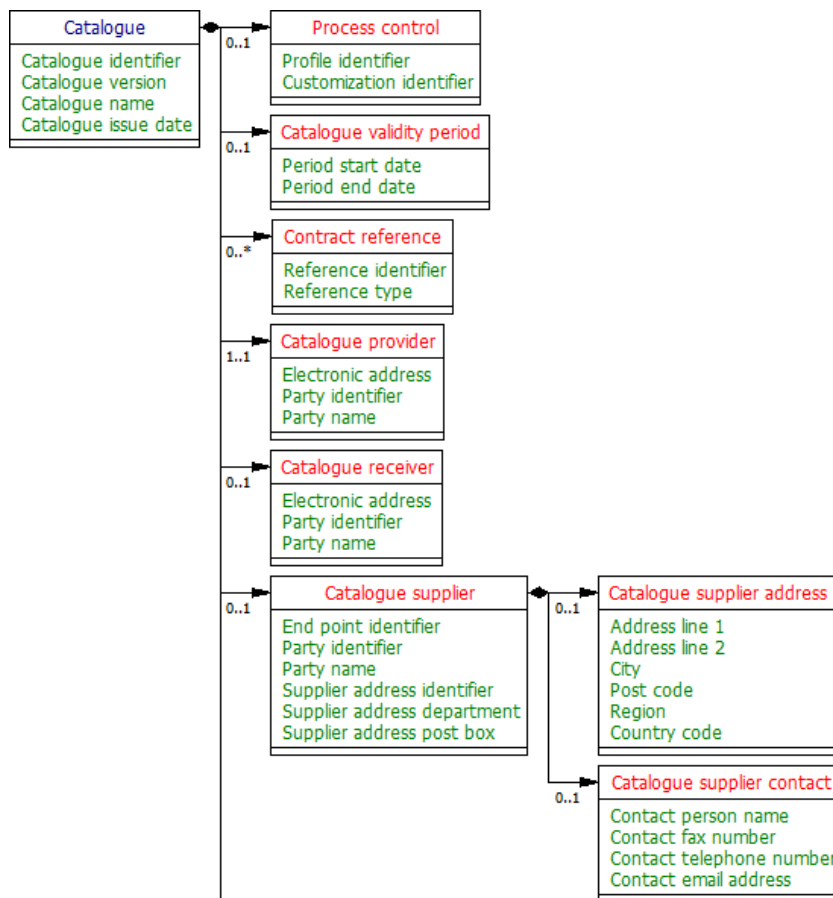
Categories	Description and Values
Description	<p>The Supplier sends a Submit Catalogue Price Update transaction that references the relevant item in the catalogue.</p> <p>Upon receiving either a Submit Catalogue Price Update transaction the Customer either accepts or rejects the update and reports this to the Supplier by using a response.</p> <p>If the Customer accepts the update the relevant information in the existing Catalogue is updated and used for procurement.</p> <p>This profile is not used to remove or add items in a catalogue.</p>
Pre-conditions	<p>The Customer and the Supplier have identified each other and accepted to use this profile as the basis for conducting electronic business.</p> <p>The Customer has a Catalogue from the Supplier which contains the Catalogue lines that require updating.</p>
Post-conditions	<p>The Supplier and the Customer have established identical Catalogue information into their procurement systems and can use this information for ordering and invoicing and to facilitate accurate order – invoice matching.</p>
Remarks	<p>This profile is not used to remove individual items from catalogue or add new items to an existing catalogue.</p>

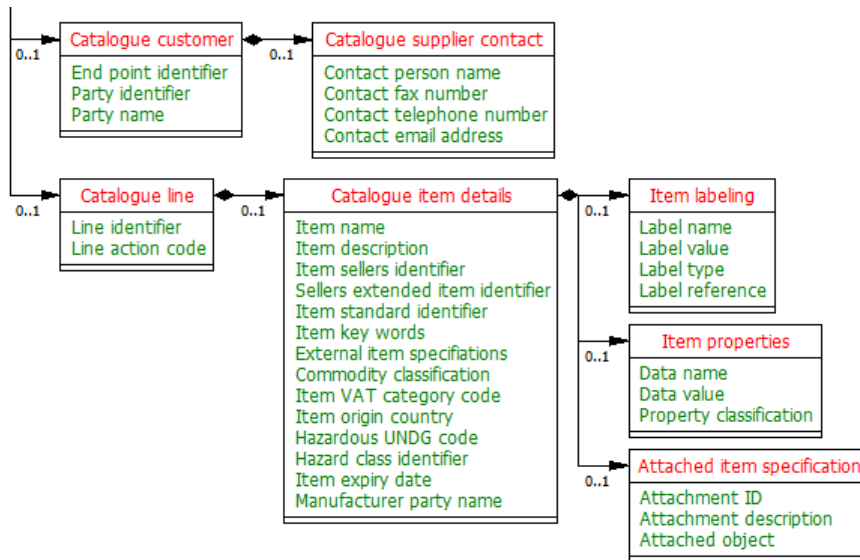
4.5 Transaction Information requirements

4.5.1 Catalogue Item Update Transaction

Categories	Description and Values
Identifier	BiiTrns020
Description	A Supplier in the role of a Catalogue Provider sends an update to the item information in an existing catalogue and the Catalogue Receiver either accepts or rejects it.
Partner Types	Customer Supplier
Authorized Roles	Catalogue provider Catalogue receiver
Legal Implications	By sending a Catalogue Update the Catalogue Provider is legally committed by its content.
Initial Event	Create and send Catalogue Update.
Terminal event	Receive and process Catalogue Update.
Scope	The Catalogue Update transaction is used to update existing individual items in an existing catalogue.

4.5.1.1 Submit Catalogue Item Update Transaction Information Requirements Model





4.5.1.2 Submit Catalogue Item Update Transaction Information Requirements

InfReqID	Crđ	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
		Catalogue				
tir20-003	1..1	— 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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0062	
tir20-004	0..1	— 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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0001	
tir20-005	0..1	— Catalogue name	A name of the catalogue for general reference. E.g. "Christmas catalogue"	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0002	
tir20-006	1..1	— Catalogue issue date	The date on which the catalogue instance was issued.	BiiDT::Date	tbr20-0062	
	0..1	— Process control	Information about the specification that apply to the transaction.	CENBII common structures::Process control		
tir20-001	1..1	— Profile identifier	Identifies the BII profile or business process context in which the transaction appears.	BiiDT::Code	tbr00-001	
tir20-002	1..1	— Customization identifier	Identifies the specification of content and rules that apply to the transaction.	BiiDT::Code	tbr00-002	
	0..1	— Catalogue validity period	Dates that describe a period that has relevance in the context of the transaction. The period during which the content of the catalogue is valid and can be used for trade.	CENBII common structures::Date periods		
tir20-007	1..1	— Period start date	The date on which the period starts. The start dates counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr20-0003	
tir20-008	1..1	— Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The end date counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr20-0003	
	0..n	— Contract reference	A referece to a document or other source that can be positively identified. The contract on which the catalogue is based. E.g. A framwork agreement. In case of tendering the referenced contract can be the tender.	CENBII common structures::Reference		
tir20-028	0..1	— Reference identifier	Positive identification of the reference such as a unique identifier.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0006	
tir20-052	0..1	— Reference type	The short description of what is reference such as contract type, document type , meter etc.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0006	
	1..1	— Catalogue provider	The party that sends the catalogue.. The seller or a catalogue repository.	Main::Catalogue provider		

InfRqID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
tir20-009	0..1	Electronic address	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr20-0007	
tir20-010	0..n	Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0007	
tir20-011	0..1	Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0007	
	0..1	Catalogue receiver	The party to which the catalogue is sent. Buyer or a catalogue repository on his behalf.	Main::Catalogue receiver		
tir20-012	0..1	Electronic address	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr20-0010	
tir20-013	0..1	Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0010	
tir20-014	0..1	Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0010	
	0..1	Catalogue supplier	The party that provides the items specified in the catalogue.	Main::Catalogue supplier		
tir20-015	0..1	End point identifier	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr20-0066	
tir20-016	0..1	Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-017	0..1	Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0066	
tir20-018	0..1	Supplier address identifier	A identifier for the suppliers address.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr20-0066	
tir20-019	0..1	Supplier address department	The departmen of the supplier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0066	
tir20-020	0..1	Supplier address post box	The postal box of the supplier.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
	0..1	Catalogue supplier address	Address information.	CENBII common structures::Postal address		
tir20-021	0..1	Address line 1	The main address line in a postal address usually the street name and number.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-022	0..1	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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-023	0..1	City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-024	0..1	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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-025	0..1	Region	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-026	0..1	Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given	BiiDT::Code	tbr20-0066	

InfRqID	Crđ	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
	0..1	Catalogue supplier contact	by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2 Used to provide contacting information for a party in general or a person.	CENBII common structures::Contacting details		
tir20-027	0..1	— Contact person name	The name of the contact person.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0066	
tir20-029	0..1	— Contact fax number	A fax number for the contact persons.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-030	0..1	— Contact telephone number	A phone number for the contact person. If the person has a direct number, this is that number.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
tir20-031	0..1	— Contact email address	The e-mail address for the contact person. If the person has a direct e-mail this is that email.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0066	
	0..1	Catalogue customer	The party who may order from the catalogue.	Main::Catalogue customer		
tir20-054	0..1	— End point identifier	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr20-0067	
tir20-055	0..1	— Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0067	
tir20-079	0..1	— Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0067	
	0..1	Catalogue supplier contact	Used to provide contacting information for a party in general or a person.	CENBII common structures::Contacting details		
tir20-080	0..1	— Contact person name	The name of the contact person.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0067	
tir20-081	0..1	— Contact fax number	A fax number for the contact persons.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0067	
tir20-082	0..1	— Contact telephone number	A phone number for the contact person. If the person has a direct number, this is that number.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0067	
tir20-083	0..1	— Contact email address	The e-mail address for the contact person. If the person has a direct e-mail this is that email.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0067	
	0..1	Catalogue line		Main::Catalogue line		
tir20-032	0..1	— 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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0063	
tir20-033	0..1	— 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.	BiiDT::Code	tbr20-0050	
	0..1	Catalogue item details		Main::Catalogue item details		
tir20-078	0..1	— Item name	A short name for an item.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0044	"Office chair"
tir20-067	0..n	— Item description	A detailed description of the item. Use one description pr. language	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0044	"Office chair designed by"

InfRqID	Crđ	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
						John Doe, with steel legs and upholstered with
tir20-091	0..1	Item sellers identifier	The sellers identifier for the item.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0040	
tir20-068	0..1	Sellers extended item identifier	Use for structured identification of an Item variant.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0040	
tir20-092	0..1	Item standard identifier	A item identifier based on a registered schema.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr20-0040	
tir20-064	0..1	Item key words	Used to specify searchable keywords and/or synonyms for the Item. E.g. Item Name = Colgate or Total / Keyword =Toothpaste	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0045	
tir20-086	0..n	External item specifications	URI reference to external item information or specifications. E.g. web address	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0065	
tir20-069	0..n	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.	BiiDT::Code	tbr20-0018	
tir20-094	0..1	Item VAT category code	The VAT code that indicates what VAT details apply to the item. The VAT details are given on the document level.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0049	
tir20-071	0..1	Item origin country	Used to provide the country from which the item has it's origin. Commonly used in cross border trade for statistical and customs purposes.	BiiDT::Code		
tir20-072	0..n	Hazardous UNDG code	Provides detail of the classification and nature of a hazardous item.	BiiDT::Code	tbr20-0029	
tir20-073	0..n	Hazard class identifier	Provides detail of the classification and nature of a hazardous item.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0029	
tir20-074	0..1	Item expiry date	Used to express the expiry date of the item or items in the line instance. This field will also be used to convey best before dates.	BiiDT::Date		
tir20-075	0..n	Manufacturer party name	The name of the manufacturer of the item	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0033	
	0..1	Item labeling	Information about the items environmental, social, ethical and quality type of labelling.	Main::Item labeling		
tir20-087	0..1	Label name	The name of the product label.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0035	
tir20-088	0..1	Label value	The label value that applies to the item.	BiiDT::Numeric	tbr20-0035	
tir20-089	0..1	Label type	The label type such environmental, quality, social etc.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0035	
tir20-090	0..1	Label reference	A reference to where the label specification can be found, e.g. a URI.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0035	
	0..1	Item properties	Description of additional data. Use for structured specification of Item Properties. Any properties of the item that can not be specified in other elements.	Main::Item properties		
tir20-076	1..1	Data name	The name of the data. The name of the data must be sufficiently descriptive to define the value. E.g. by including the unit when relevant. E.g. Size, Colour, Year.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0038	
tir20-077	1..1	Data value	The value of the data. E.g. XXL, Blue, 2007.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0038, tbr20-0039	
tir20-103	0..1	Property classification	Standardized and predefined classification of items properties.	BiiDT::Code	tbr20-0037	
	0..1	Attached item specification	Attached documents	CENBII common		

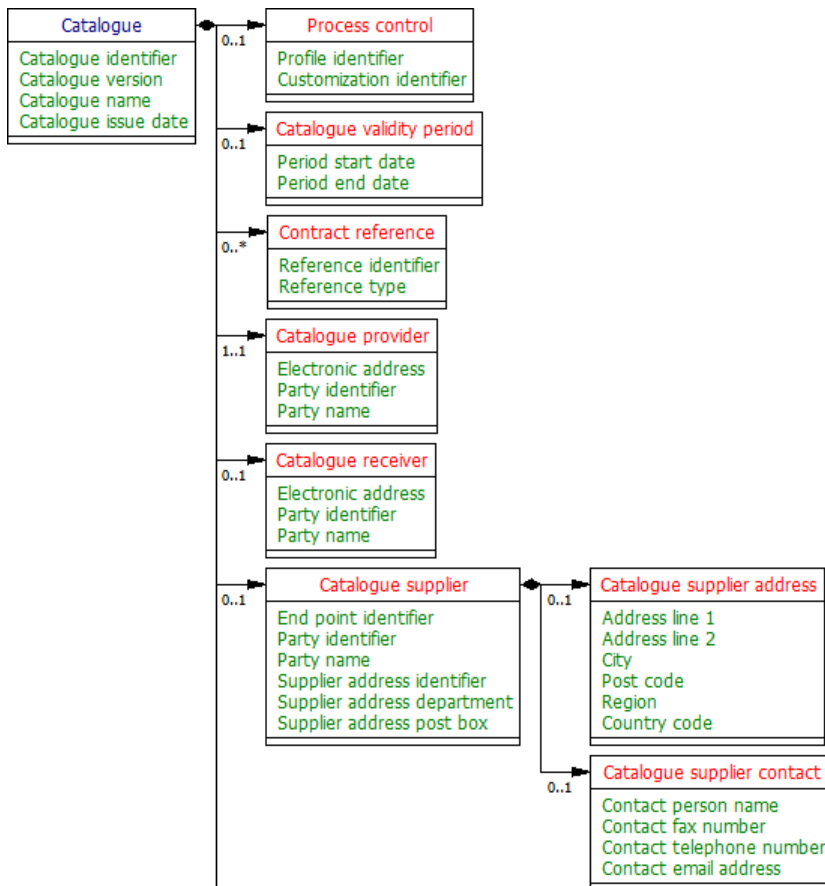
InfRqID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
				structures:: Attachment		
tir20-095	0..1	Attachment ID	A positive identification of the relevant document, such as a unique identifier.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr20-0065	
tir20-096	0..1	Attachment description	A short description of the document type.	BiiDT::Text	tbr20-0065	
tir20-097	0..1	Attached object	The attached document embedded as binary object.	BiiDT::Binary Object	tbr20-0065	

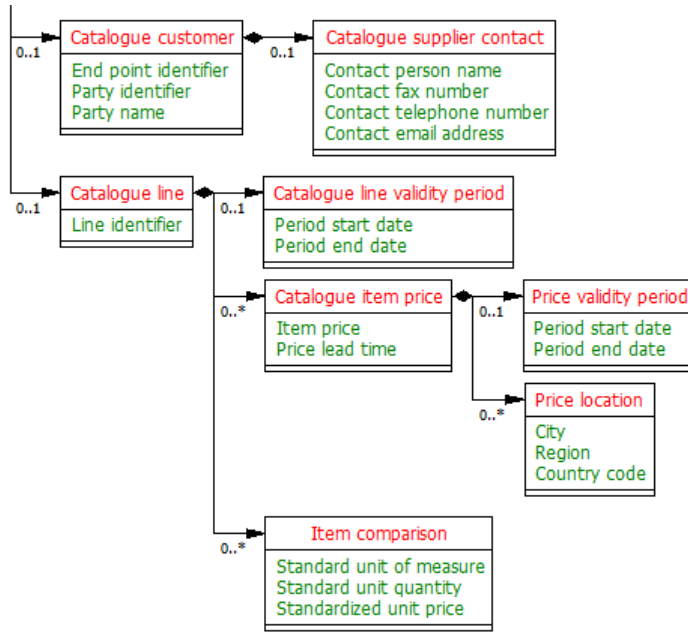
4.5.1.3 Submit Catalogue Item Update Transaction Business Rules

4.5.2 Catalogue Price Update Transaction

Categories	Description and Values
Identifier	BiiTrns021
Description	A Supplier in the role of a Catalogue Provider sends an update to the price information in an existing catalogue and the Catalogue Receiver either accepts or rejects it.
Partner Types	Customer Supplier
Authorized Roles	Catalogue provider Catalogue receiver
Legal Implications	By sending a Catalogue Update the Catalogue Provider is legally committed by its content.
Initial Event	Create and send Catalogue Update.
Terminal event	Receive and process Catalogue Update.
Scope	The Catalogue Update transaction is used to update existing individual items in an existing catalogue.

4.5.2.1 Submit Catalogue Price update Transaction Information Requirements Model





4.5.2.2 Submit Catalogue Price Update Transaction Information Requirements

InfReqID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
		Catalogue				
tir21-003	1..1	— 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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0062	
tir21-004	0..1	— 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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0001	
tir21-005	0..1	— Catalogue name	A name of the catalogue for general reference. E.g. "Christmas catalogue"	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0002	
tir21-006	1..1	— Catalogue issue date	The date on which the catalogue instance was issued.	BiiDT::Date	tbr21-0062	
	0..1	— Process control	Information about the specification that apply to the transaction.	CENBII common structures::Process control		
tir21-001	1..1	— Profile identifier	Identifies the BII profile or business process context in which the transaction appears.	BiiDT::Code	tbr00-001	
tir21-002	1..1	— Customization identifier	Identifies the specification of content and rules that apply to the transaction.	BiiDT::Code	tbr00-002	
	0..1	— Catalogue validity period	Dates that describe a period that has relevance in the context of the transaction. The period during which the content of the catalogue is valid and can be used for trade.	CENBII common structures::Date periods		
tir21-007	1..1	— Period start date	The date on which the period starts. The start dates counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr21-0003	
tir21-008	1..1	— Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The end date counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr21-0003	
	0..n	— Contract reference	A referece to a document or other source that can be positively identified. The contract on which the catalogue is based. E.g. A framwork agreement. In case of tendering the referenced contract can be the tender.	CENBII common structures::Reference		
tir21-028	0..1	— Reference identifier	Positive identification of the reference such as a unique identifier.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0006	
tir21-052	0..1	— Reference type	The short description of what is reference such as contract type, document type , meter etc.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0006	
	1..1	— Catalogue provider	The party that sends the catalogue.. The seller or a catalogue repository.	Main::Catalogue provider		

InfRqID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
tir21-009	0..1	Electronic address	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr21-0007	
tir21-010	0..n	Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0007	
tir21-011	0..1	Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0007	
	0..1	Catalogue receiver	The party to which the catalogue is sent. Buyer or a catalogue repository on his behalf.	Main::Catalogue receiver		
tir21-012	0..1	Electronic address	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr21-0010	
tir21-013	0..1	Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0010	
tir21-014	0..1	Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0010	
	0..1	Catalogue supplier	The party that provides the items specified in the catalogue.	Main::Catalogue supplier		
tir21-015	0..1	End point identifier	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr21-0066	
tir21-016	0..1	Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-017	0..1	Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0066	
tir21-018	0..1	Supplier address identifier	A identifier for the suppliers address.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr21-0066	
tir21-019	0..1	Supplier address department	The departmen of the supplier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0066	
tir21-020	0..1	Supplier address post box	The postal box of the supplier.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
	0..1	Catalogue supplier address	Address information.	CENBII common structures::Postal address		
tir21-021	0..1	Address line 1	The main address line in a postal address usually the street name and number.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-022	0..1	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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-023	0..1	City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-024	0..1	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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-025	0..1	Region	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-026	0..1	Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given	BiiDT::Code	tbr21-0066	

InfRqID	Crđ	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
	0..1	Catalogue supplier contact	by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2 Used to provide contacting information for a party in general or a person.	CENBII common structures::Contacting details		
tir21-027	0..1	— Contact person name	The name of the contact person.	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0066	
tir21-029	0..1	— Contact fax number	A fax number for the contact persons.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-030	0..1	— Contact telephone number	A phone number for the contact person. If the person has a direct number, this is that number.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
tir21-031	0..1	— Contact email address	The e-mail address for the contact person. If the person has a direct e-mail this is that email.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0066	
	0..1	Catalogue customer	The party who may order from the catalogue.	Main::Catalogue customer		
tir21-054	0..1	— End point identifier	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr21-0067	
tir21-055	0..1	— Party identifier	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Name. Use an identifier known to the document recipient.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0067	
tir21-079	0..1	— Party name	Use in the absence of or in addition to Party Identifier.	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0067	
	0..1	Catalogue supplier contact	Used to provide contacting information for a party in general or a person.	CENBII common structures::Contacting details		
tir21-080	0..1	— Contact person name	The name of the contact person.	BiiDT::Text	tbr21-0067	
tir21-081	0..1	— Contact fax number	A fax number for the contact persons.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0067	
tir21-082	0..1	— Contact telephone number	A phone number for the contact person. If the person has a direct number, this is that number.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0067	
tir21-083	0..1	— Contact email address	The e-mail address for the contact person. If the person has a direct e-mail this is that email.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0067	
	0..1	Catalogue line		Main::Catalogue line		
tir21-032	0..1	— 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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0063	
	0..1	Catalogue line validity period	Dates that describe a period that has relevance in the context of the transaction. 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 items or prices.	CENBII common structures::Date periods		
tir21-041	1..1	— Period start date	The date on which the period starts. The start dates counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr21-0041, tbr21-0043	
tir21-042	1..1	— Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The end date counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr21-0041, tbr21-0043	

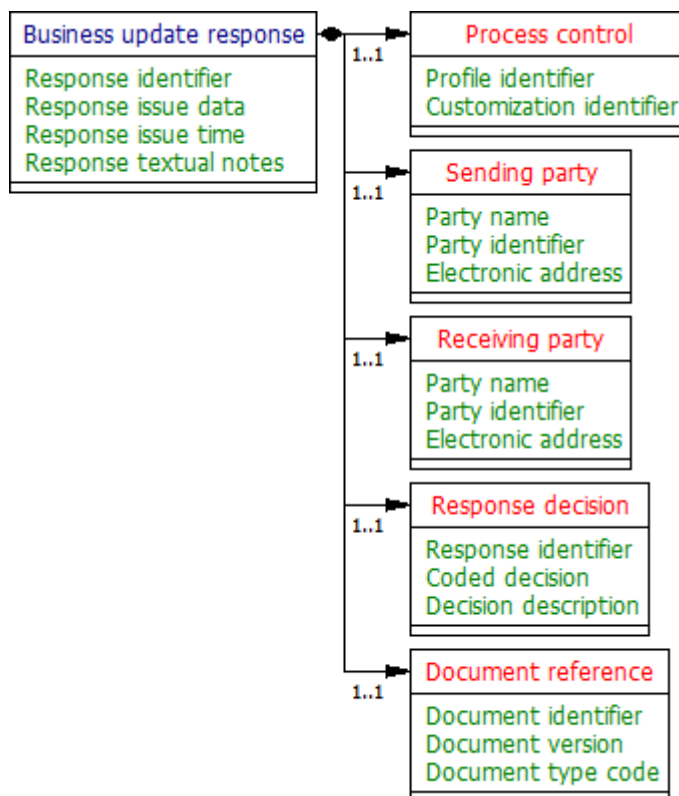
InfRqID	Crds	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
	0..n	Catalogue item price	Used to specify the price of the item. Can also be used to specify prices that may be dependent on quantities and/or locations.	Main::Catalogue item price		
tir21-051	0..1	Item price	The price for the item at the specified locations. The price is given for each orderable unit.	BiiDT::Amount	tbr21-0034	
tir21-053	0..1	Price lead time	The order lead time for the particular location.	BiiDT::Measure	tbr21-0034	1 Day - Unit Code=DAY.
	0..1	Price validity period	Dates that describe a period that has relevance in the context of the transaction. The period during which the price is valid.	CENBII common structures::Date periods		
tir21-056	1..1	Period start date	The date on which the period starts. The start dates counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr21-0048	
tir21-057	1..1	Period end date	The date on which the period ends. The end date counts as part of the period.	BiiDT::Date	tbr21-0048	
	0..n	Price location	Address information. Use to specify the area or place to which the Item Location Quantity values e.g. lead time, base price and base quantity, apply.	CENBII common structures::Postal address		
tir21-060	0..1	City	The common name of the city where the postal address is. The name is written in full rather than as a code.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0034	
tir21-062	0..1	Region	For specifying a region, county, state, province etc. within a country by using text.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr21-0034	
tir21-063	0..1	Country code	The country where the address is. The country should always be given by using ISO code 3166 alpha 2	BiiDT::Code	tbr21-0034	
	0..n	Item comparison	Used to provide price information based on a standard quantity unit to enable price comparison.	Main::Item comparison		
tir21-085	0..1	Standard unit of measure	The standar unit of measure used to enable comparison of item price to other items.	BiiDT::Code	tbr21-0046	
tir21-044	0..1	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	BiiDT::Numeric	tbr21-0046	
tir21-043	0..1	Standardized unit price	The item price based on a standarized unit. E.g. Price of each liter.	BiiDT::Amount	tbr21-0046	

4.5.2.3 Submit Catalogue Price Update Transaction Business Rules

4.5.3 Catalogue Update Response Transaction

Categories	Description and Values
Identifier	BiiTrns059
Description	A structured electronic business document that contains the results of the process of receiving and reviewing a catalogue update transaction.
Partner Types	Customer Supplier
Authorized Roles	Catalogue Receiver Catalogue Provider
Legal Implications	None specified.
Initial Event	Prepare and send RejectCatalogue
Terminal event	Receive and process RejectCatalogue.
Scope	To inform a Catalogue Provider about the acceptance or rejection of a catalogue update transaction.

4.5.3.1 Catalogue Update Response Transaction Information Requirements Model



4.5.3.2 Catalogue Update Response Transaction Information Requirements

InfRqID	Crd	Tree and Business term	Usage	Data Type	ReqID	Note
		Business update response				
tir59-001	1..1	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.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr59-059	
tir59-002	1..1	Response issue data	The date on which the transaction instance was issued.	BiiDT::Date	tbr59-059	
tir59-003	0..1	Response issue time	The time at which the transaction instance was issued.	BiiDT::Time	tbr59-059	
tir59-004	0..1	Response textual notes	Used to make any comments or instructions relevant to the response, including the date that the reported decision becomes effective.	BiiDT::Text	tbr59-017	
	1..1	Process control	Information about the specification that apply to the transaction.	CENBII common structures::Process control		
tir59-005	1..1	Profile identifier	Identifies the BII profile or business process context in which the transaction appears.	BiiDT::Code	tbr00-001	
tir59-006	1..1	Customization identifier	Identifies the specification of content and rules that apply to the transaction.	BiiDT::Code	tbr00-002	
	1..1	Sending party	The party sending the response.	Main::Party		
tir59-007	0..1	Party name	The name of the party sending the response.	BiiDT::Text	tbr59-013	
tir59-008	0..1	Party identifier	It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr59-013	
tir59-009	0..1	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr59-013	
	1..1	Receiving party	The party receiving the response.	Main::Party		
tir59-010	0..1	Party name	The name of the party receiving the response.	BiiDT::Text	tbr59-015	
tir59-011	0..1	Party identifier	It should be possible to specify the identifier or identifiers for the party.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr59-015	
tir59-012	0..1	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.	BiiDT::Identifier	tbr59-015	
	1..1	Response decision	The business decisions that is reported from the sending party to the receiving party.	Main::Decision		
tir59-013	0..1	Response identifier	Identifies the section (or line) of the document to which the response applies.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr59-016	
tir59-014	0..1	Coded decision	A code for the description of the response to the transaction document. AP= Accepted, RE = Rejected, UN/Cefact 4343 Response type code	BiiDT::Code	tbr59-016	
tir59-015	0..1	Decision description	The description of the response to the transaction document.	BiiDT::Text	tbr59-016, tbr59-017	
	1..1	Document reference	References to the busines document that the reported decision applies.	Main::Reference		
tir59-016	0..1	Document identifier	Identifies the document being referred to.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr59-016	
tir59-017	0..1	Document version	The version of the document that has been identified with the document identifier.	BiiDT::Undefined	tbr59-016	
tir59-018	0..1	Document type code	The type of the document being referred to, expressed as a code.	BiiDT::Code	tbr59-016	

4.5.3.3 Catalogue Update Response Transaction Business Rules

Facts

RuleID	rulenote	target	errorlevel	source	ReqID
BIIRULE-T59-R007	A catalogue item update rejection sending party MUST contain the full name or an identifier	Sending Party	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R008	A catalogue item update rejection receiving party MUST contain the full name or an identifier	Receiving Party	fatal	T59	

Integrity rules

RuleID	rulenote	target	errorlevel	source	ReqID
BIIRULE-T59-R001	A catalogue item update rejection MUST have a profile identifier	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R002	A catalogue item update rejection MUST have a customization identifier	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R003	A catalogue item update rejection MUST contain the date of issue	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R004	A catalogue item update rejection MUST contain the response identifier	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R005	The party sending the catalogue item update rejection MUST be specified	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R006	The party receiving the catalogue item update rejection MUST be specified	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R009	A catalogue item update rejection MUST contain a response	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R010	A catalogue item update rejection MUST contain a document reference	catalogue item update rejection	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R011	A response MUST contain an identifier	Response	fatal	T59	
BIIRULE-T59-R012	A document reference MUST contain an identifier and a document type	Document reference	fatal	T59	

5 Implementation

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

Transaction	Syntax	Binding document
BiiTrns020	UN/CEFACT D11A	BiiTrns20-SB-Cefact.rtf
BiiTrns020	UBL 2.1	BiiTrns20-SB-UBL.rtf
BiiTrns058	UBL 2.1	BiiTrns58-SB-UBL.rtf
BiiTrns059	UBL 2.1	BiiTrns59-SB-UBL.rtf

These documents have been annexed to this profile.

Validation tools, such as Schematron files, are available on the BII2 web site: <http://www.cenbii.eu/>

6 References

External documents

- UN/CEFACT Modelling Methodology (available at <http://www.untmg.org/specifications/>)
- UML (Unified Modelling Language), version 2.0 (available at <http://www.omg.org/spec/UML/2.0/>)

Related publications from CEN/ISSS WS/BII:

- CEN CWA 16073:2010 – BII1 Profiles and deliverables
- CEN CWA xxxx0: BII2 Architecture
- CEN CWA xxxx1, BII2 eNotification profile
- CEN CWA xxxx2, BII2 eTendering profiles
- CEN CWA xxxx4, BII2 Post Award profiles

BII2 web site: <http://www.cenbii.eu/>