

## 8.0 Financials

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## FINANCIALS TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>8.1 Introduction and Scope of Effort</b> .....	<b>5</b>
8.1.1 Financials Messages.....	5
8.1.2 Key Scope Assumptions.....	6
<i>Invoice</i> .....	6
<i>Invoice Response</i> .....	6
<i>Payment</i> .....	6
<i>Payment Response</i> .....	7
<i>Payment Detail</i> .....	7
8.1.3 Key Business Model Assumptions .....	7
<b>8.2 Business Process Descriptions and Diagrams</b> .....	<b>8</b>
8.2.1 Invoice .....	9
<i>Business Scenarios for Invoice</i> .....	9
8.2.2 Invoice Response .....	10
<i>Business Scenarios for Invoice Response</i> .....	11
8.2.3 Payment .....	12
<i>Business Scenarios for Payment</i> .....	14
8.2.4 Payment Response .....	14
<i>Business Scenarios for Payment Response</i> .....	15
8.2.5 Payment Detail.....	16
<i>Business Scenarios for Payment Detail</i> .....	17
<b>8.3 Invoice</b> .....	<b>19</b>
8.3.1 Invoice Data Models & Structures .....	19
<b>8.4 Invoice Response</b> .....	<b>25</b>
8.4.1 Invoice Response Data Models & Structures .....	25
<b>8.5 Payment</b> .....	<b>27</b>
8.5.1 Payment Data Models & Structures .....	27
<b>8.6 Payment Response</b> .....	<b>30</b>
8.6.1 Payment Response Data Models & Structures .....	30
<b>8.7 Payment Detail</b> .....	<b>32</b>
8.7.1 Payment Detail Data Models & Structures .....	32
<b>8.8 AcceptanceNotification</b> .....	<b>36</b>
8.8.1 Introduction and Scope of Effort.....	36
8.8.2 Message Flow.....	36
8.8.3 AcceptanceNotification Message Structures .....	37



## 8.1 Introduction and Scope of Effort

This section of the Chem eStandards document defines the data elements and exchange interfaces required to support the invoicing and payment processes between Marketplaces, participating companies, Financial Institutions and third party service providers.

### 8.1.1 Financials Messages

<p><b>Invoice</b></p>	<p>The Invoice transaction is generated by the Seller or a service provider on behalf of the Seller, and is sent directly, or made available by a third party service, to the Buyer to request payment.</p> <p>This message is part of a request/response pair and may anticipate an optional Invoice Response message.</p>
<p><b>Invoice Response</b></p>	<p>The Invoice Response transaction is sent in response to an Invoice message and is initiated by the Buyer, or a third party service provider on behalf of the Buyer.</p> <p>An Invoice Response transaction is either directly sent to the Seller, or to a third party service provider on behalf of the Seller to provide acknowledgment of receipt of good data or to indicate error status.</p>
<p><b>Payment</b></p>	<p>The Payment message is sent by the Buyer, or a third party service provider on behalf of the Buyer, to authorize a Payment transaction to a Financial Institution to satisfy a Seller's invoice.</p> <p>This message is part of a request/response pair and may anticipate an optional Payment Response message.</p>
<p><b>Payment Response</b></p>	<p>The Payment Response transaction is generated by a Financial Institution to notify the Buyer that the payment file has been either received and validated or contains errors that need to be corrected.</p> <p>This message can be sent directly to the Buyer or via a third party service provider to the Buyer.</p>
<p><b>Payment Detail</b></p>	<p>The Payment Detail transaction is generated by the Buyer, or a third party service provider on behalf of the Buyer, to provide the Seller with detailed information to reconcile either invoice(s), delivery note(s), or shipment(s).</p> <p>This transaction can be sent directly to the Seller or to a third party service provider on behalf of the Seller. This transaction may be sent as a standalone message, and does not anticipate a response other than acknowledgement of delivery.</p>

## 8.1.2 Key Scope Assumptions

- The Financials transactions may be used to support communication between a Buyer and Seller through a third party service provider, Financial Institution, or Marketplace. Direct B2B communication is covered under the Order-toCash Business Process Guidelines. This documentation is an effort to preserve the concept of electronic invoice/bill processing that was captured in the development of the original Chem eStandards™ financial messages.

### Invoice

- Sellers generate all invoices through their respective systems or a third party service provider and transmit electronically, either through a third party service provider or directly to Buyers (no paper copies).
- The provider of the Electronic Bill Presentment and Payment (EBPP) or Electronic Invoice Presentment & Payment (EIPP) formats invoices that are either electronically transmitted or presented for viewing and/or printing via a third party.
- An invoice has at least one line item.
- Invoice amounts are expressed in one agreed upon currency.
- Before an invoice can be processed, the Buyer must be previously defined within the Seller's system (customer database) or within the system of a third party service provider.

### Invoice Response

- Invoice Response is the Seller's notification that the EIPP/EBPP/Buyer received a complete invoice transmission to facilitate payment. (Electronic Invoice Presentment & Payment (EIPP) and Electronic Bill Presentment & Payment (EBPP) are third party service providers)
- The EIPP/EBPP/Buyer informs the Seller of incomplete and/or erroneous invoice transmission details or acceptance of a complete and correct file.
- Invoice Response is an optional transaction.

### Payment

- Payment is the transfer of funds electronically (no paper payments) from Buyer to Seller, assuming proper approvals and authorizations.
- Notification of payment apart from the actual transfer of funds is also possible with this message
- Participants have gone through the registration process either directly or through a third party service provider (including the Financial Institution(s)) to facilitate electronic payment.
- A Financial Institution is required to be a part of the process in order to render payment.
- Dispute handling is done directly between the Buyer and the Seller (third party service providers need not be involved, however they could provide a mechanism for Buyers and Sellers to communicate and resolve disputes).

## Payment Response

- Payment Response is a notification from the Buyer, or third party service provider on behalf of the Buyer, that the Financial Institution received a complete file for payment transmittal.
- The Financial Institution and/or third party service provider informs the Buyer of incomplete and/or erroneous payment transmission details.
- Payment Response is an optional transaction based upon the Financial Institution and/or third party service provider's ability to support this functionality.

## Payment Detail

- Payment Detail is the transmission of the invoice's business information details that pertain to a specific payment.
- A remittance covers at least one invoice.
- The Buyer/EBPP/EIPP/third party service provider electronically transfers the remittance details to the Seller with input from the Financial Institution specifically for invoice reconciliation.

### 8.1.3 Key Business Model Assumptions

There is an assumption that these and other financial transactions meet the financial services standards (e.g., Interactive Financial Exchange (IFX), National Automated Clearinghouse Association (NACHA)). There is no reason for any chemical industry standards body to rewrite established financial services standards.

Pre-Conditions that exist prior to generating an Invoice and a Payment transaction:

- Before an invoice can be processed, the Buyer must be previously defined within the Seller's system (customer database) or within the system of a third party service provider.
- Participants have gone through the registration process either directly or through a third party service provider (including the Financial Institution(s)) to facilitate electronic payment.

Business assumptions that govern the exchange of messages:

- Business partners are uniquely identified by a standardized identifier such as the D-U-N-S Number
- Payment is the transfer of funds electronically (no paper payments) from Buyer to Seller, and assumes proper approvals and authorizations have been obtained.

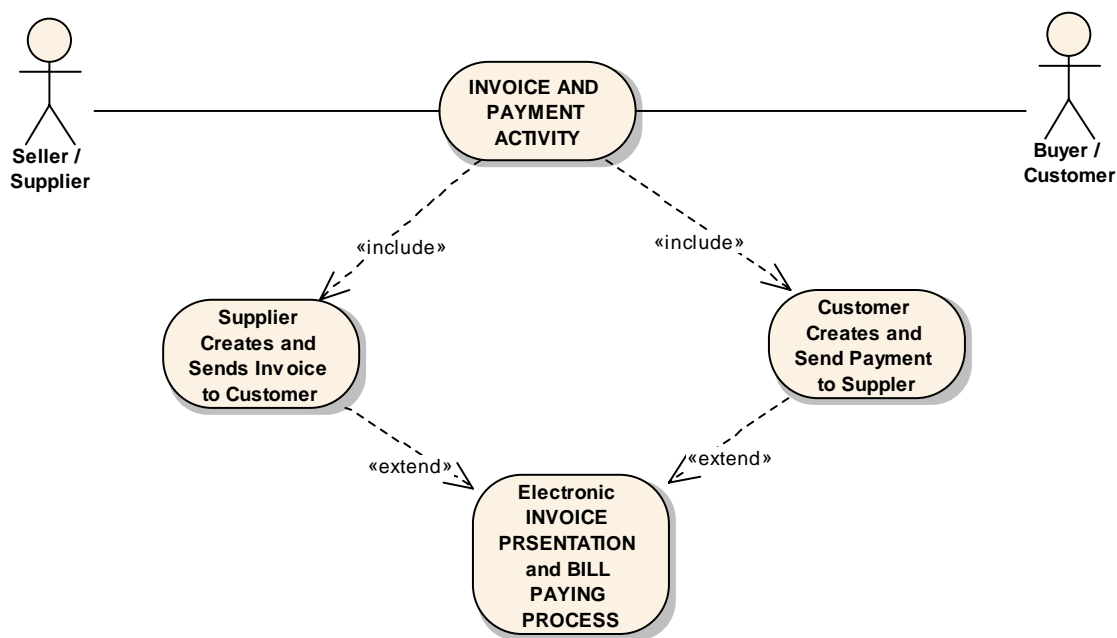
Post-Conditions that that are anticipated after messages are sent:

- The EIPP/EBPP/Buyer informs the Seller of incomplete and/or erroneous invoice transmission details or acceptance of a complete and correct file.
- The Financial Institution and/or third party service provider informs the Buyer of incomplete and/or erroneous payment transmission details.

## 8.2 Business Process Descriptions and Diagrams

Financial processing at its most basic level follows a sequential order where the Seller sends an Invoice and an Invoice Response is returned, the Buyer sends a Payment and a Payment Response is returned, and finally a Payment Detail is received by the Seller. Both response transactions are used optionally.

The business process model for the creation of an invoice from a Seller to a Buyer and the response from a Buyer or from the third party service provider/EBPP/EIPP is depicted in the following activity diagram.



**Figure 8.2.1.a:** Invoice –Payment transactions

## 8.2.1 Invoice

The Invoice process is Seller-initiated. The Seller generates invoice detail from their system. The Invoice transaction is capable of both summary level and/or detail level data. Transmission of this invoice detail may be directly between the Seller and Buyer via a variety of methods. Transmission of this invoice detail from the Seller to the Buyer may also be through a third party service provider such as an EBPP/EIPP service. The third party service provider will manage the invoice process, notify the Buyer (most likely via e-mail) of outstanding invoices, and allow the Buyer to review Seller invoice(s) and approve or disapprove their payment(s). Approval ends the invoice process and proceeds to the payment process. Disapproval is likely handled by e-mail notification from the third party service provider to the Seller that a dispute exists. Dispute resolution is an off-line process directly between the Buyer and Seller unless the third party service provider offers dispute handling.

### Business Scenarios for Invoice

An invoice is always Seller-initiated. There are four possible outcomes upon sending the Invoice message:

- **Business Scenario 1**

Seller generates an invoice with single or multiple line item(s) and transmits the invoice to the Buyer.

*The Buyer accepts the invoice in its entirety*

The invoice will most likely flow from the Seller to the Buyer via a third party service provider on behalf of the Seller

- **Business Scenario 2**

Seller generates an invoice with multiple line item(s) and transmits the invoice to the Buyer.

*The Buyer accepts the invoice in part*

The invoice flows from the Seller to the Buyer. The Buyer rejects some of the line items and accepts other line items. When the flow is via a third party service provider, notification of partial acceptance may occur in various forms (phone, fax, e-mail, etc.) or not all. If the concept of "Short Payment" is agreed upon between the Buyer and Seller, then the third party service provider may process the invoice as accepted and the Seller could generate a new credit invoice correcting the billing. Any and all dispute handling and resolution is directly between the Seller and Buyer unless the third party provider offers a dispute/resolution service.

- **Business Scenario 3**

Seller generates an invoice with single or multiple line item(s) and transmits the invoice to the Buyer.

*The Buyer rejects the invoice in its entirety*

The invoice flows from the Seller to the Buyer, which the Buyer rejects in its entirety. When the flow is via the third party service provider, notification of rejection may occur in various forms (phone, fax, e-mail, etc.). Any and all dispute handling and resolution is directly between the Seller and Buyer unless the third party provider offers a dispute/resolution service.

## 8.2.2 Invoice Response

The Invoice Response transaction is the mechanism by which an EIPP/EBPP/Buyer acknowledges acceptance or rejects an Invoice.

The Invoice Response is triggered by receipt of an Invoice transmitted from the Seller. The EIPP/EBPP/Buyer generates an acknowledgment indicating acceptance of the Invoice without error, acceptance of the Invoice accompanied by text describing a minor error(s) that does not impede processing, or rejection of the Invoice accompanied by a textual explanation of error(s).

The business process model for the creation of an invoice response from a Buyer to a Seller is depicted in the following diagram.

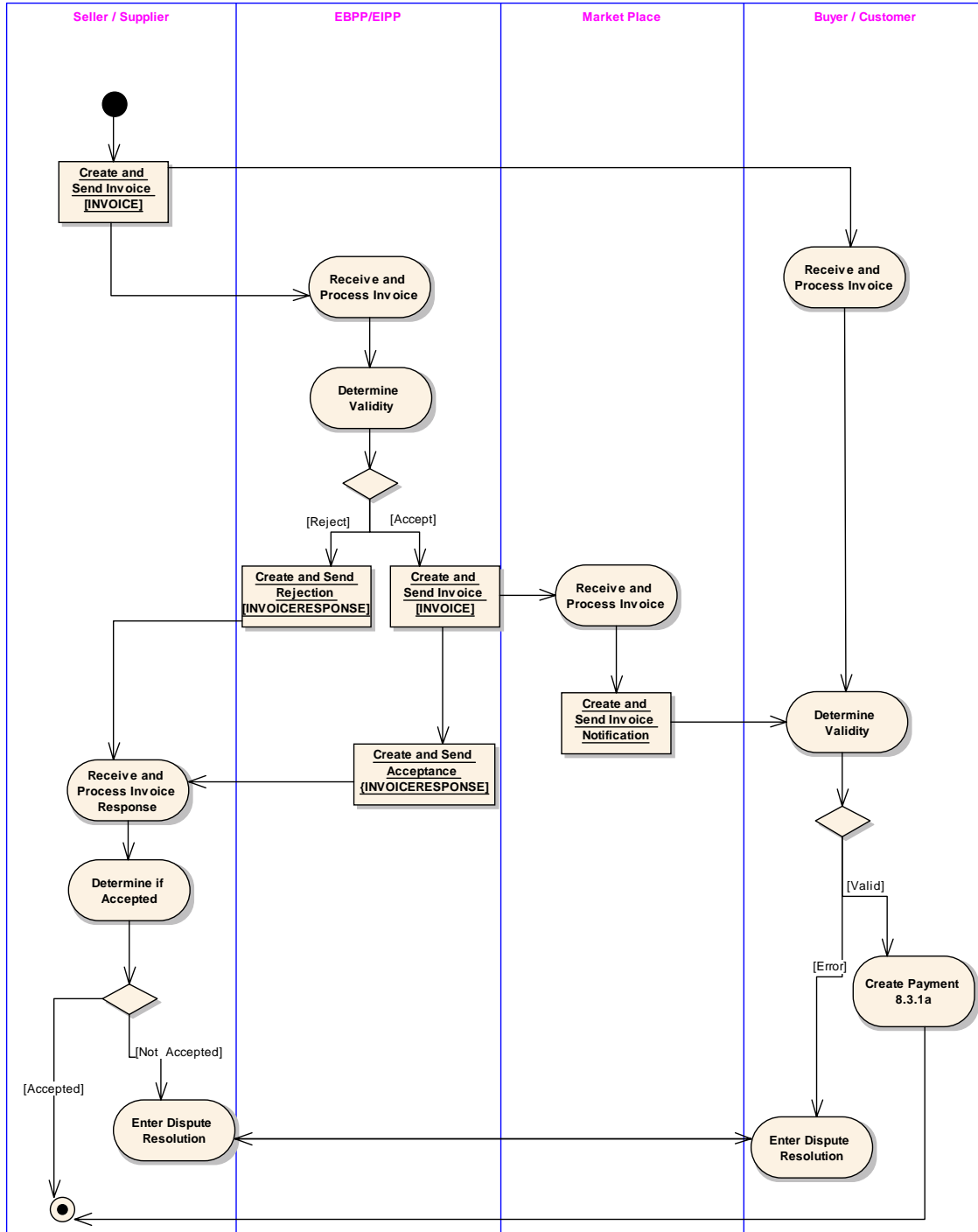


Figure 8.2.2.a: Invoice/Invoice Response transactions

### Business Scenarios for Invoice Response

The EIPP/EBPP/Buyer always initiates an invoice response. There are four possible outcomes:

- **Business Scenario 1**

EIPP/EBPP generates the Invoice Response on behalf of the buyer and sends it directly to the seller.

*Invoice Response may reflect either acceptance or rejection of the invoice transmission.*

- **Business Scenario 2**

The EIPP/EBPP does not offer this optional transaction.

*Lack of Invoice Response may reflect acceptance of the invoice transmission.*

- **Business Scenario 3**

Buyer does not wish to send this optional transaction to the seller.

*Lack of Invoice Response may reflect acceptance of the invoice transmission.*

By prior agreement between the Seller and the Buyer, the transmission of this transaction can be tailored to the needs of the Seller. Transmission can be made dependent on the existence of errors or rejection only, so that no response would be transmitted if the original invoice transmission were accepted.

### 8.2.3 Payment

The Payment transaction is the mechanism by which the payment(s) to a Seller, which are approved by the Buyer, is sent via a third party service provider to a Financial Institution, where the actual funds are transferred. Alternately, it is allowable to use the Payment transaction as a means of notifying the Seller of a payment by the Buyer where the actual transfer of funds is a separate process.

The Payment process is Buyer-initiated and can be directly between the Buyer and the Financial Institution, through a third party service provider, and ultimately to the Seller.

In a third party process, the Buyer accesses the third party service and reviews the outstanding invoices. The Buyer approves part or all of the outstanding invoices managed by the service. Any discrepancy at this point goes to dispute handling directly between the Buyer and Seller (communications can be via phone, fax, email, etc.). Dispute resolution could result in "Short Pay" if this is an agreed upon option between the Buyer and Seller. Dispute resolution could also be the generation of a new credit/debit from the Seller to the Buyer.

The third party service provider creates the Payment to the Financial Institution based on Buyer approval and authorization. Payment is processed using various agreed upon methods such as ACH, Wire transfers, credit card, etc. The Payment process is complete when the Seller has received the funds.

The business process model for the creation of a payment order from a Buyer to a Financial Institution is depicted in the following diagram.

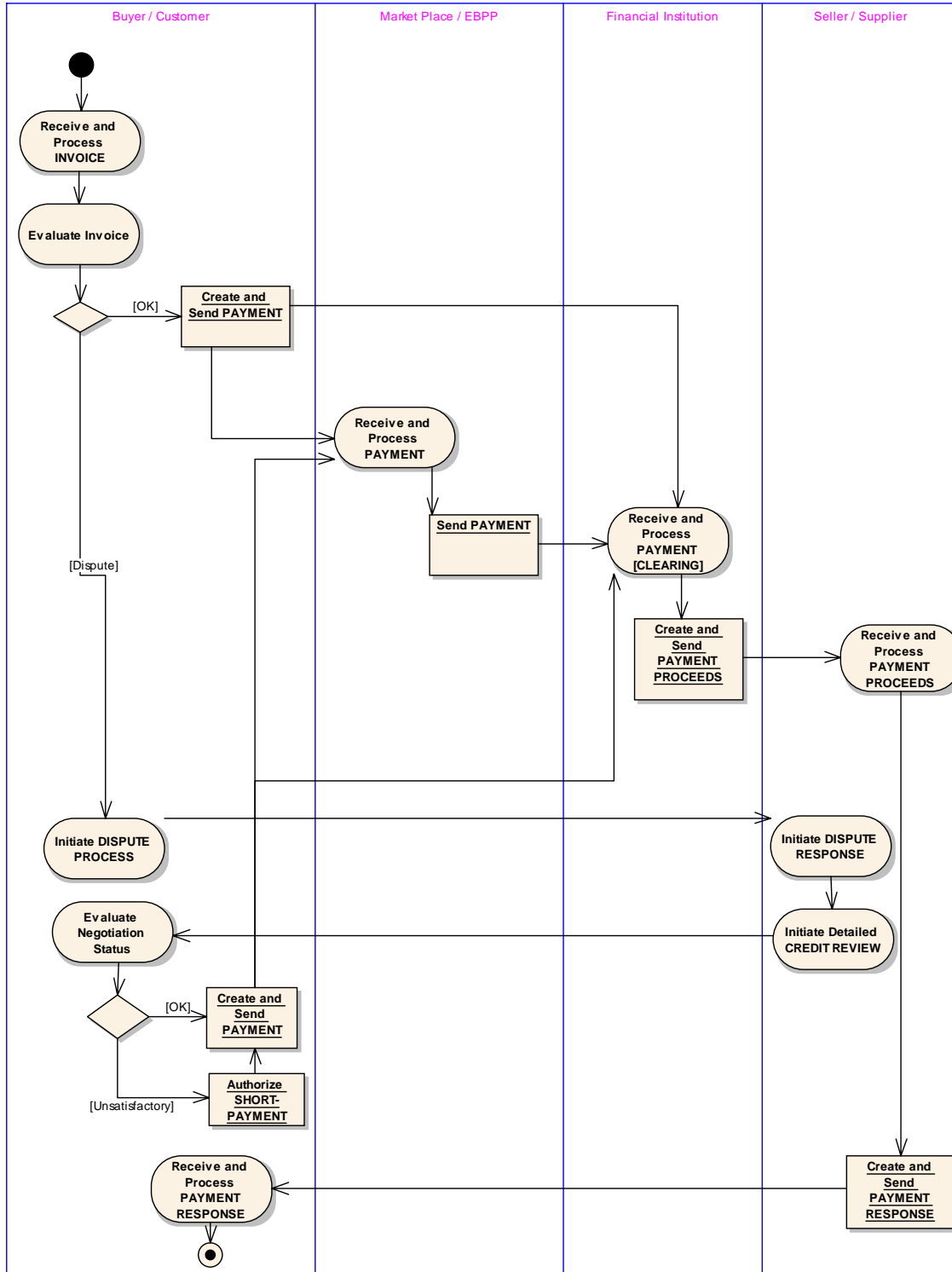


Figure 8.2.3.a: Payment transactions

## Business Scenarios for Payment

A payment is always Buyer-initiated. There are five possible outcomes:

- **Business Scenario 1**

The Buyer sends payment to a Financial Institution.

*The Financial Institution transfers the funds to the Seller*

- **Business Scenario 2**

Buyer approves the invoices presented by the third party service and requests total payment to Seller.

*Third party service provider acts upon the Buyer authorization and forwards payment information to the Financial Institution*

No discrepancy at this point keeps the process flow in the Marketplace/EBPP/EIPP environment.

- **Business Scenario 3**

Buyer partially approves the invoices presented by the third party service and requests payment to the Seller of only the approved items.

*Third party service acts on Buyer authorization and forwards only the approved payment information to the Financial Institution*

Discrepancies and disputes are handled directly between the Buyer and Seller. Dispute resolution could be handled initially by a “Short Pay” option in which the Seller agrees to accept partial payment. When final dispute resolution is reached between the Buyer and Seller, the Seller could then generate new credit invoice detail to the Buyer.

- **Business Scenario 4**

Buyer rejects the invoices presented by the third party service provider in entirety.

*No payment is approved, authorized, or sent to the Financial Institution*

Discrepancies and disputes are handled directly between the Buyer and Seller unless the third party provider offers a dispute/resolution service. If and when final dispute resolution is reached between the Buyer and Seller, the Seller could then generate new credit/debit detail to the Buyer.

- **Business Scenario 5**

Buyer sends Payment message to Seller to notify the Seller of a transfer of funds from a separate process.

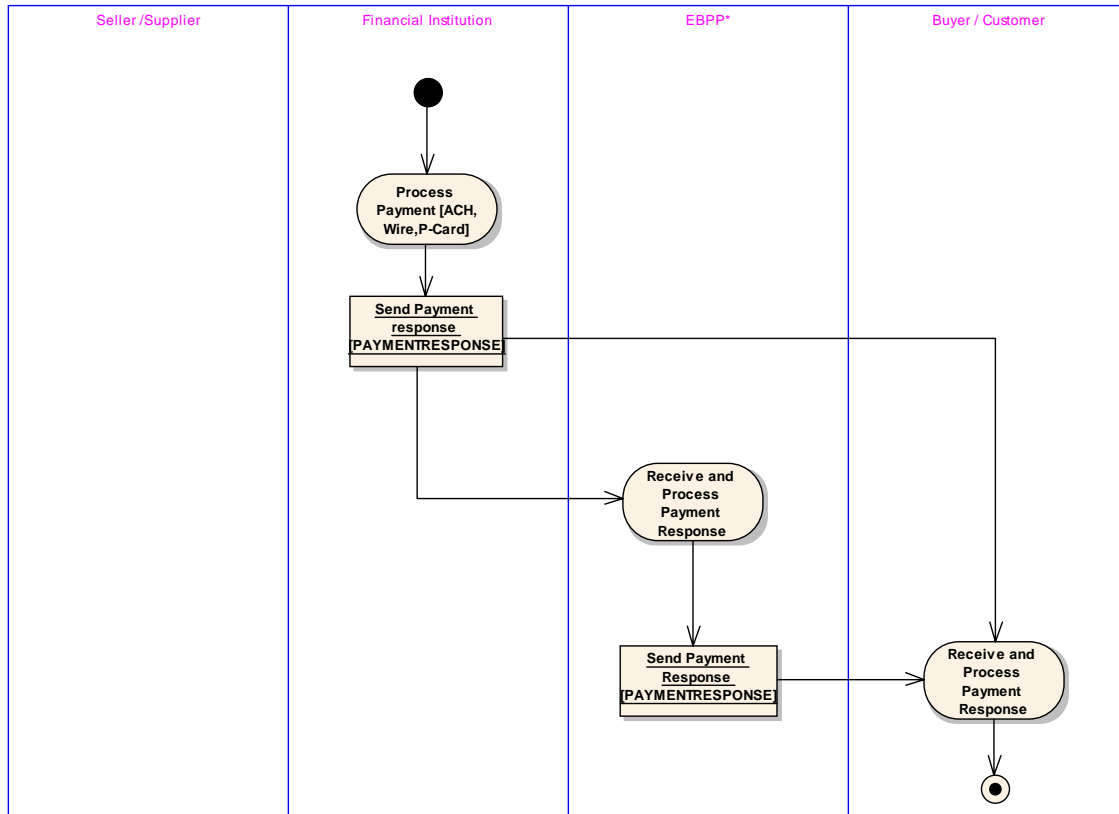
*Seller uses Payment to reconcile outstanding account(s) receivable*

## 8.2.4 Payment Response

The Payment Response transaction is the mechanism by which a Financial Institution via a Marketplace/EBPP/EIPP may transmit acknowledgment of a payment request from a Buyer participating in the Marketplace/EBPP/EIPP.

The Payment Response process is triggered by receipt of an authorized payment(s) from a Buyer. The Financial Institution processes the initial request, generates an acknowledgment reflecting either payment detail with no errors, or payment detail including errors accompanied by textual explanations of those errors. If the entire payment request is in error, the acknowledgment reflects rejection of the entire payment.

The business process model for the creation of a Payment Response from a Financial Institution via Marketplace/EBPP/EIPP to a Buyer is depicted in the following diagram.



**Figure 8.2.4.a:** Payment Response transaction

### Business Scenarios for Payment Response

The Financial Institution always initiates a Payment Response. There are three possible outcomes:

- **Business Scenario 1**

Financial Institution generates Payment Response and sends the transaction directly to the Buyer.

*Payment Response may reflect total acceptance of the original request to the Financial Institution, acceptance with some errors in the request, or rejection of the entire request.*

- **Business Scenario 2**

Financial Institution generates Payment Response and sends the transaction through the third party service provider to the Buyer

***Payment Response may reflect total acceptance of the original request to the Financial Institution, acceptance with some errors in the request, or rejection of the entire request.***

No discrepancy at this point keeps the process flow in the Marketplace/EBPP/EIPP environment.

- **Business Scenario 3**

Financial Institution does not send this optional transaction

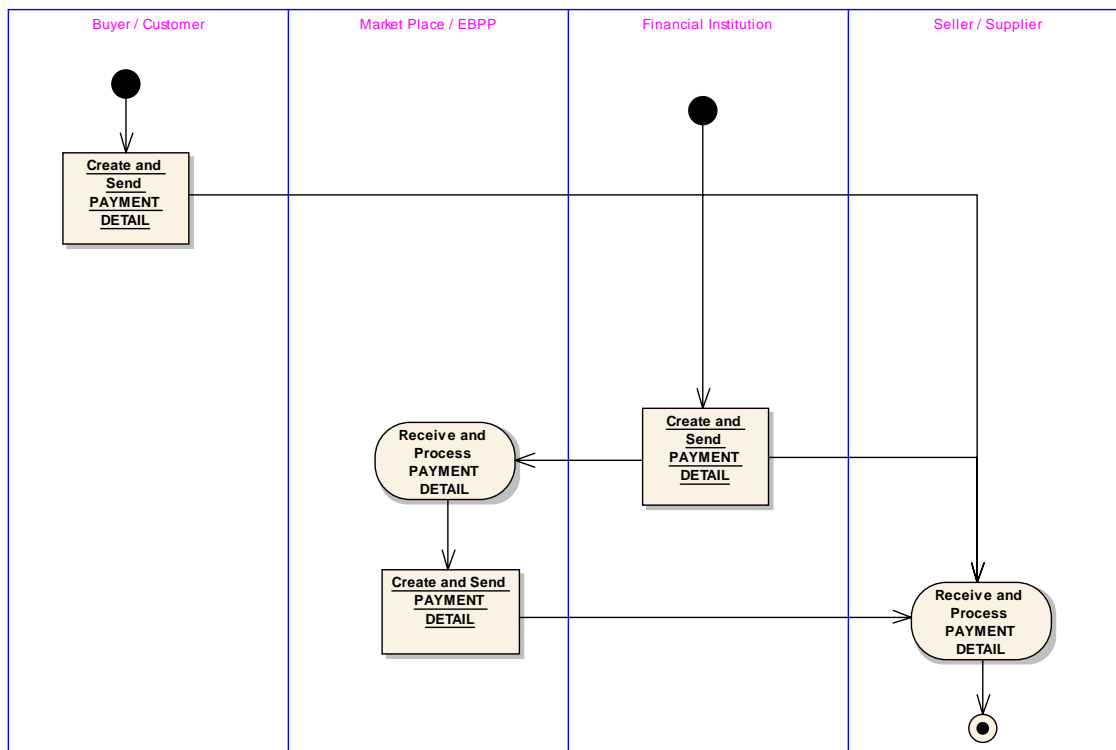
By prior agreement between the Financial Institution and the Buyer, the transmission of this optional transaction can be tailored to the needs of the Buyer. Transmission can be made dependent on the existence of errors or rejection only, so that no acknowledgment is transmitted if the original request is accepted in its entirety. This transaction can be sent for each payment request to the Financial Institution, reflecting data acceptance, partial acceptance with errors, or rejection of request.

## 8.2.5 Payment Detail

The Payment Detail transaction is the mechanism by which a Seller participating in the Marketplace receives payment detail from a Financial Institution/EBPP/EIPP participating in the Marketplace or directly from the Buyer.

The Payment Detail process initiated by a Financial Institution or a third party service provider is for invoice reconciliation. The Seller's Financial Institution generates payment detail from the processed payments made to the Seller. The processed payments could be from a "bank-to-bank" interaction, Buyer and Seller within the same Financial Institution, or a third party service such as an EBPP/EIPP provider. The content of the Payment Detail is driven by what the Seller needs to receive in order to reconcile accounts receivable. For instance, if the "Short Pay" option is used by the Buyer, the payment detail reflects the adjustments made to the original invoice amount.

The business process model for the creation of payment detail from a Financial Institution to the Seller or directly between Buyer and Seller is depicted in the following diagram.



**Figure 8.2.5.a:** Payment Detail transaction

### Business Scenarios for Payment Detail

If this transaction is used, the Buyer initiates the payment detail through the Financial Institution and/or third party service provider. There are five possible outcomes:

- **Business Scenario 1**

The Financial Institution generates payment remittance detail.

*The Financial Institution forwards the Payment Detail directly to the Seller*

This would most likely occur as a result of the Seller's Financial Institution being different from the Buyer's Financial Institution and/or not participating in a Marketplace. This detail can be sent via a variety of methods including the use of Chemical eStandards.

- **Business Scenario 2**

The Financial Institution generates payment remittance detail.

*The Financial Institution forwards the Payment Detail to the Seller via an EBPP/ EIPP/ Marketplace*

The flow of payment detail through the EBPP/EIPP/Marketplace allows for additional Buyer detail to be included if the EBPP/EIPP/Marketplace chooses to provide this service.

- **Business Scenario 3**

The Financial Institution generates payment remittance detail.

***The Financial Institution forwards the Payment Detail to the reconciliation entity for the Seller***

This scenario includes the various third party providers that offer “one-stop shopping” services to businesses. These third party providers would be able to manage the entire reconciliation cycle from invoice to payment detail with minimal Seller interaction.

- **Business Scenario 4**

No payment detail is generated by the Financial Institution.

Some Sellers will not require the payment detail to reconcile their accounts receivable. The optional nature of this transaction within the Chem eStandards™ allows for flexible usage by the Sellers.

## 8.3 Invoice

The Invoice Response transaction is used to notify the EIPP/EBPP on behalf of the Seller that the Invoice has been received and is either accepted or rejected.

### 8.3.1 Invoice Data Models & Structures

#### Invoice Message

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
Invoice	(S)	Root level element for the Invoice transaction.
Header	(S)	Standard Header found in all CIDX messages.
InvoiceBody	(S)	Structure that contains the Invoice information for this message.
InvoiceProperties	(S)	Structure that contains the macro-level information about the invoice.
InvoicePartners	(S)	Structure that defines the trading partners involved in this transaction.
InvoiceDetails	(S)	Structure that further defines the line item details of the Invoice transaction.

#### Invoice Properties

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
InvoiceNumber	(S)	Identifying number for an invoice message assigned by the issuer of the invoice. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify the document number.
InvoiceType	(E)	Defines the financial classification of the Invoice; either credit or debit.
InvoiceDate	(S)	The date and time that the invoice was created. Uses the DateTime element to identify the date and/or time.
GrossInvoiceAmount	(S)	The total gross monetary value in an expressed currency for a billing transaction excluding taxes and any other charges. Uses the MonetaryAmount structure to define the amount and the currency.
ReferenceInformation	(S)	Structure providing a reference to additional information about the invoice. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify an external document. <b>Attribute:</b> ReferenceType - identifies the type of document used for reference.
ShipDate	(S)	Structure that defines the date upon which product(s) were shipped. Uses the DateTime element to identify the date

		and/or time.
LanguageCode	(E)	The language used in the Invoice message. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of language codes.
PrimaryCurrency	(S)	Structure that defines the default or assumed currency for this transaction. Uses the CurrencyCode element to identify the type of currency.
SecondCurrency	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary currency to be used when the primary or default currency is not used. Uses the CurrencyCode element to identify the type of currency.
CurrencyRates	(S)	Structure defining the exchange rates for the currency used. Identifies both the Seller's and Buyer's currency, as well as the ExchangeRate. See Section 3, Common Data Elements, for a description of the CurrencyRates structure.
MarketPlaceInformation	(S)	Structure to identify the internal information and references of an exchange inside the marketplace. See Common Data Elements for a description of MarketPlaceInformation.
SpecialInstructions	(E)	Text field that allows for any special instructions relevant to the invoice. <b>Attribute:</b> InstructionType - Indicates the type of instructions.
RemitTo	(S)	Identifies the party that receives the payment for goods or services. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
AccountInformation	(S)	Structure used to define the information about the account used to pay the Invoice. See Section 3, Common Data Structures, for a description of AccountInformation.
InvoiceTotals	(S)	Structure that defines the totals of the line items in the invoice. See table below for a description of Invoice Totals.
PaymentTerms	(S)	Terms of monetary settlement for a transaction such as a sale. See Section 3, Common Data Elements, for a complete description of PaymentTerms.
DeliveryTerms	(S)	Structure used to define the terms of shipment for the freight. Contains the DeliveryTermsCode and DeliveryTermsLocation child elements.
ShipmentMethodOfPayment Code	(E)	Code that defines the payment terms for the products on this invoice. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of payment codes.

## Invoice Totals

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
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TotalLineItems	(E)	Total number of line items on the invoice.
LineItemTotalAmount	(S)	Total net monetary amount of all line items including shipping, allowances, charges, tax or VAT which occurs at the detail level. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.
Tax	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of tax in total charged on a transaction. See Section 3 Common Data Elements, for a description of the Tax structure.
VAT	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of Value Added Tax in total charged on a transaction. See Section 3 Common Data Elements, for a description of the VAT structure.
ShippingTotalAmount	(S)	Shipping costs and charges at the properties level represents the total shipping cost for the entire invoice. If used, detail level shipping is not applied. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.
Allowances	(S)	Service, promotion, or other monetary adjustment to an invoice. When used at the Properties level, this structure reflects additional allowances/charges for the entire invoice and is not a summary of detail allowances/charges. Usage in the line item reflects detail level allowances/charges. See table below for description of the Allowances structure.
InvoiceTotal	(S)	Total amount payable including tax and related charges. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.

### Invoice Partners

See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the PartnerInformation structure.

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
Buyer	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the purchasing party in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
Seller	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the selling party or entity for goods or services. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
OtherPartner	(S)	Identifies another trading partner who is involved in the invoice or otherwise participates in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.  <b>Attribute:</b> PartnerRole - identifies the role of other partners involved in the transaction.

### Invoice Details

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
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InvoiceLineItem	(S)	Structure that contains the line item detail(s) that makes up the invoice message. See table below for a complete description of the InvoiceLineItem structure.
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### Invoice Line Item

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
LineNumber	(E)	Identifies the line of an individual line item in the invoice.
ShipDate	(S)	Structure that defines the date upon which product(s) was shipped. Uses the DateTime element to identify the date and/or time.
ProductIdentification	(S)	Structure that identifies a product being shipped. See Common Data Elements for a description of ProductIdentification. <b>Attribute:</b> Agency - Identifies the source of the product identifier.
ProductQuantity	(S)	Amount of the specific product on this line item. Uses the Measurement structure to define the unit of measure.
Pricing	(S)	Structure that defines information about the price of a product, including the basis for the price and the currency. See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the Pricing structure. <b>Attribute:</b> PriceType - Indicates the type of price defined.
ReferenceInformation	(S)	Structure providing a reference to additional information about this line item. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify an external document. Either ReferenceInformation or PurchaseOrderInformation is used to identify a document that relates to this Invoice. <b>Attribute:</b> ReferenceType - identifies the type of document used for reference.
PurchaseOrderInformation	(S)	Structure used to identify a Purchase Order in a buyer system. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify an external purchase order document. Either ReferenceInformation or PurchaseOrderInformation is used to identify a document that relates to this Invoice.
Allowances	(S)	Service, promotion, or other monetary adjustment to an invoice. When used at the Properties level, this structure reflects additional allowances/charges for the entire invoice and is not a summary of detail allowances/charges. Usage in the line item reflects detail level allowances/charges. See table below for description of the Allowances structure.
Tax	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of tax in total charged on a transaction. See Section 3 Common Data Elements, for a description of the Tax structure.

VAT	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of Value Added Tax in total charged on a transaction. See Section 3 Common Data Elements, for a description of the VAT structure.
TaxableFlag	(E)	Boolean indicator as to whether a transaction or sale is taxable.
DeliveryTerms	(S)	Structure used to define the terms of shipment for the freight. Contains the DeliveryTermsCode and DeliveryTermsLocation child elements.
ShipmentMethodOfPayment Code	(E)	Code that defines the payment terms for the product on this line item. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of payment codes.
FreightIncludedFlag	(E)	Boolean indicator as to whether freight is included in pricing.
Shipping	(S)	Structure that defines the shipping charges or costs per line item. See table below for a definition of the Shipping structure.
ShipTo	(S)	Identifies the trading partner the order will be shipped to. Uses the PartnerInformation structure and UnloadingPoint element to identify the destination.
Carrier	(S)	The trading partner used to transport the product. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
SpecialInstructions	(E)	Text field that allows for any special instructions relevant to the ship notice. <b>Attribute:</b> InstructionType - Indicates the type of instructions.
LineItemTotal	(S)	Net total amount for the invoice line item which includes all of the shipping, allowances, charges, and tax or VAT amounts at the detail level. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.
PackagingQuantity	(S)	Structure that defines the quantity per package. Uses the Measurement structure to specify the amount and the unit of measure.
PaymentTerms	(S)	Terms of monetary settlement for the invoice. See Section 3, Common Data Elements, for a description of PaymentTerms.
CountryOfOriginCode	(E)	The code of the country where this product originated or is deemed to have originated. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of country codes.

## Allowances

The Allowances structure defines a service, promotion, or other monetary adjustment to the invoice. At the Properties level, it is used for additional charges, allowances, etc that are reflective of the whole invoice, but is not used as the summary of allowances at the detail level, which are calculated as part of the LineItemTotal.

<b>Element Name</b>	<b>E/S</b>	<b>Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)</b>
AllowancesChargeIndicator	(E)	Indicates whether the type of adjustment is a charge (C), allowance (A), service (S), promotion (P), or information (I).
AllowancesChargeType	(E)	Financial classification of the allowance, charge, service, or promotion.
AllowancesChargeAmount	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of the charge, allowance, service or promotion. Uses the MonetaryAmount structure to define the amount and the currency
AllowancesChargeCode	(E)	.Identifying code for charge, allowance, service or promotion
AllowancesChargeDescription	(E)	Textual description of charge, allowance, service or promotion.

## 8.4 Invoice Response

The Invoice Response transaction is used to notify the EIPP/EBPP on behalf of the Seller that the Invoice has been received and is either accepted or rejected.

### 8.4.1 Invoice Response Data Models & Structures

#### Invoice Response Message

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
InvoiceResponse	(S)	Root level element for the Invoice Response transaction.
Header	(S)	Standard Header found in all CIDX messages.
InvoiceResponseBody	(S)	Structure that contains the response information for this message.
InvoiceResponseProperties	(S)	Structure that contains the information about the invoice response.
InvoiceResponsePartners	(S)	Structure that defines the trading partners involved in this transaction

#### Invoice Response Properties

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
InvoiceNumber	(S)	Identifying number for an invoice message assigned by the issuer of the invoice. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify the document number.
InvoiceTotals	(S)	Structure that defines the totals of the line items in the invoice. See table below for a description of Invoice Totals.
ErrorStatus	(S)	Structure that indicates the success of the transaction once it has been processed according to predefined acceptance criteria. See table below for a description of the ErrorStatus structure.
LanguageCode	(E)	The language used in the Invoice Response message. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of language codes.

#### Invoice Totals

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
TotalLineItems	(E)	Total number of line items on the invoice.
LineItemTotalAmount	(S)	Total net monetary amount of all line items including shipping, allowances, charges, tax or VAT which occurs at the detail level. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.

Tax	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of tax in total charged on a transaction. See Section 3 Common Data Elements, for a description of the Tax structure.
VAT	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of Value Added Tax in total charged on a transaction. See Section 3 Common Data Elements, for a description of the VAT structure.
ShippingTotalAmount	(S)	Shipping costs and charges at the properties level represents the total shipping cost for the entire invoice. If used, detail level shipping is not applied. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.
Allowances	(S)	Service, promotion, or other monetary adjustment to an invoice. When used at the Properties level, this structure reflects additional allowances/charges for the entire invoice and is not a summary of detail allowances/charges. Usage in the line item reflects detail level allowances/charges. See table below for description of the Allowances structure.
InvoiceTotal	(S)	Total amount payable including tax and related charges. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.

### Error Status

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
ErrorFlag	(S)	Boolean element that indicates acceptance or rejection of the invoice.
ErrorDescription	(S)	A textual description of the error encountered in processing the invoice.

### Invoice Response Partners

See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the PartnerInformation structure.

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
Buyer	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the purchasing party in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
Seller	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the selling party or entity for goods or services. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
OtherPartner	(S)	Identifies another trading partner who is involved in the invoice or otherwise participates in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.  <b>Attribute:</b> PartnerRole - identifies the role of other partners involved in the transaction.

## 8.5 Payment

The Payment transaction is sent by the Buyer to a Financial Institution to authorize payment of funds to the Seller or by the Buyer directly to the Seller for notification of a payment made in a separate process. The actual transfer of funds is made by the Financial Institution either directly to the Seller or through a third party service provider.

### 8.5.1 Payment Data Models & Structures

#### Payment Message

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
Payment	(S)	Root level element for the Payment transaction.
Header	(S)	Standard Header found in all CIDX messages.
PaymentBody	(S)	Structure that contains Payment information for this message.
PaymentProperties	(S)	Structure that contains the information about the payment.
PaymentPartners	(S)	Structure that defines the trading partners in this transaction.

#### Payment Properties

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
BuyerTransactionNumber	(E)	Unique identification for a given buyer transaction within a given system or in the marketplace.
CreditDebitIndicator	(E)	Indicates a Credit or Debit for posting purposes. Uses the CIDX internal code list, CreditDebitIndicator.
PaymentMethodCode	(E)	Code that defines the method of payment for goods and services. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of payment method codes.
MarketPlaceInformation	(S)	Structure to identify the internal information and references of an exchange inside the marketplace. See Common Data Elements for a description of MarketPlaceInformation.
InvoiceNumber	(S)	Identifying number for the invoice assigned by the issuer. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify the document number.
TotalPaymentAmount	(S)	Structure that indicates the total monetary amount of the payment for the Invoice. Uses the MonetaryAmount structure to define the amount and the currency.
PaymentFormatCode	(E)	Code that identifies the format to be used for the payment.

		<b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of payment format codes.
BuyerAccountDetails	(S)	Structure that defines the account information about the purchasing party that will be used to make the payment. See table below for a description of the BuyerAccountDetails.
SellerAccountDetails	(S)	Structure that defines the account information of the seller at a bank, financial institution, or other business that the payment will be made to. See table below for a description of the SellerAccountDetails.
PaymentDates	(S)	Structure that defines the date(s) that the payment is made, indicating the date that the request was made and the date that the payment is to be sent. See table below for a description of the PaymentDates structure.
LanguageCode	(E)	The language used in the Payment message. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of language codes.

### Buyer Account Details

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
FinancialInstitutionIdentification	(S)	Structure that defines an institution that conducts monetary and related transactions. See table below for a description of FinancialInsitutionIdentification.
CreditCardInformation	(S)	Structure used to define the credit card used for payment. See table below for a description of CreditCardInformation.

### Seller Account Details

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
FinancialInstitutionIdentification	(S)	Structure that defines an institution that conducts monetary and related transactions. See table below for a description of FinancialInsitutionIdentification.

### Financial Institution Identification

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
FinancialInsitutionName	(E)	The trading as, or legal name for a financial institution.
FinancialInsitutionDFINumber	(E)	Routing Number of bank or financial institution as assigned by a designated authority.
AccountNumber	(E)	Identification of the account at the financial institution.

**Credit Card Information**

<b>Element Name</b>	<b>E/S</b>	<b>Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)</b>
CreditCardProvider	(E)	Type of credit card, such as VISA, MasterCard, etc. as indicated by the financial institution.
CreditCardNumber	(E)	Unique identifying number of the credit card.
CreditCardExpirationDate	(S)	The date on which a credit card expires and is no longer valid. Uses the DateTime element to identify the date.
CardHolderName	(E)	Name of the party in whose name the credit card, debit card or similar instrument is registered, usually imprinted on the face of the card.

**Payment Dates**

<b>Element Name</b>	<b>E/S</b>	<b>Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)</b>
RequestSentDate	(S)	Date the request for payment is sent. Uses the DateTime element to identify the date and (optionally) time.
PaymentDueDate	(S)	The date the payment is due. Uses the DateTime element to identify the date and (optionally) time.

**Payment Partners**

See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the PartnerInformation structure.

<b>Element Name</b>	<b>E/S</b>	<b>Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)</b>
Buyer	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the purchasing party in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
Seller	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the selling party or entity for goods or services. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
OtherPartner	(S)	Identifies another trading partner who is involved in the invoice or otherwise participates in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.  <b>Attribute:</b> PartnerRole - identifies the role of other partners involved in the transaction.

## 8.6 Payment Response

The Payment Response transaction is the mechanism by which a Financial Institution transmits acknowledgment of a payment request from a Buyer, upon receipt of an authorized payment(s) from a Buyer. The response may reflect the payment detail and an indication of acceptance without errors, or a partial or complete rejection of the payment detail accompanied by a textual explanation of those errors.

### 8.6.1 Payment Response Data Models & Structures

#### Payment Response Message

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
PaymentResponse	(S)	Root level element for the Payment Response transaction.
Header	(S)	Standard Header found in all CIDX messages.
PaymentResponseBody	(S)	Structure that contains the response information for this message.
PaymentResponseProperties	(S)	Structure that contains the information about the payment response.
PaymentResponsePartners	(S)	Structure that defines the trading partners involved in this transaction

#### Payment Response Properties

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
BuyerTransactionNumber	(E)	Unique identification for a given buyer transaction within a given system or in the marketplace.
PaymentDate	(S)	Structure that defines the date that the payment is made. Uses the DateTime element to define the date and/or time.
TotalPaymentAmount	(S)	The monetary amount of a payment for good or services. Uses the MonetaryAmount structure to define the amount and the currency.
ErrorStatus	(S)	Structure that indicates the success of the transaction once it has been processed according to predefined acceptance criteria. See table below for a description of the ErrorStatus structure.
LanguageCode	(E)	The language used in the Payment Response message. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of language codes.

**Error Status**

<b>Element Name</b>	<b>E/S</b>	<b>Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)</b>
ErrorFlag	(S)	Boolean element that indicates acceptance or rejection of the invoice.
ErrorDescription	(S)	A textual description of the error encountered in processing the invoice.

**Payment Response Partners**

See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the PartnerInformation structure.

<b>Element Name</b>	<b>E/S</b>	<b>Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)</b>
Buyer	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the purchasing party in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
Seller	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the selling party or entity for goods or services. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
OtherPartner	(S)	Identifies another trading partner who is involved in the invoice or otherwise participates in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.  <b>Attribute:</b> PartnerRole - identifies the role of other partners involved in the transaction.

## 8.7 Payment Detail

The Payment Detail transaction is the mechanism by which a Seller receives payment detail from a Financial Institution/EBPP/EIPP through a Marketplace in order to reconcile accounts receivable. The Payment Detail can also be sent directly from the Buyer to the Seller in a receipt settlement process for reconciliation of accounts receivable.

### 8.7.1 Payment Detail Data Models & Structures

#### Payment Detail Message

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
PaymentDetail	(S)	Root level element for the Payment Detail transaction.
Header	(S)	Standard Header found in all CIDX messages.
PaymentDetailBody	(S)	Structure that contains the payment detail information for this message.
PaymentDetailProperties	(S)	Structure that contains the macro-level information about the payment detail.
PaymentDetailPartners	(S)	Structure that defines the trading partners involved in this transaction
PaymentDetailDetails	(S)	Structure that further defines the details of the payment transaction.

#### Payment Detail Properties

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
BuyerTransactionNumber	(E)	Unique identification for a given buyer transaction within a given system or in the marketplace.
LanguageCode	(E)	The language used in the Payment Detail message. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of language codes.
PrimaryCurrency	(S)	Structure that defines the default or assumed currency for this transaction. Uses the CurrencyCode element to identify the type of currency.
SecondCurrency	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary currency to be used when the primary or default currency is not used. Uses the CurrencyCode element to identify the type of currency.
CurrencyRates	(S)	Structure defining the exchange rates for the currency used. Identifies both the Seller's and Buyer's currency, as well as the ExchangeRate. See Section 3, Common Data Elements, for a description of the CurrencyRates structure.
MarketPlaceInformation	(S)	Structure to identify the internal information and references of an exchange inside the marketplace. See Common Data

		Elements for a description of MarketPlaceInformation.
DiscountAmount	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of a discount for this payment. Uses the MonetaryAmount structure to indicate the amount and the currency.
TotalAmountPaid	(S)	Total Monetary amount paid for this payment. Uses the MonetaryAmount structure to indicate the amount and the currency.

## Payment Detail Partners

See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the PartnerInformation structure.

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
Buyer	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the purchasing party in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
Seller	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the selling party or entity for goods or services. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
OtherPartner	(S)	Identifies another trading partner who is involved in the invoice or otherwise participates in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.  <b>Attribute:</b> PartnerRole - identifies the role of other partners involved in the transaction.

## Payment Detail Details

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
PaymentDetailLineItem	(S)	Structure that contains the line item detail(s) that makes up the payment detail. See table below for a complete description of the PaymentDetailLineItem structure.

## Payment Detail Line Item

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
LineNumber	(E)	Identifies the line of an individual line item of the payment.
BuyerTransactionNumber	(E)	Unique identification for a given buyer transaction within a given system or in the marketplace.
InvoiceNumber	(S)	Identifying number for an Invoice assigned by the issuer of the invoice. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify an external document.
InvoiceType	(E)	Defines the financial classification of the Invoice; e.g.: credit, debit, etc.

LineItemDebitCreditIndicator	(E)	Indicates whether this line item is a Credit or Debit for posting purposes.
ProductIdentification	(S)	Structure that identifies the product shipped. See Common Data Elements for a description of ProductIdentification. <b>Attribute:</b> Agency - Identifies the source of the product identifier.
ProductQuantity	(S)	Amount of the specific product on this line item. Uses the Measurement structure to define the unit of measure.
Pricing	(S)	Structure that defines information about the price of a product, including the basis for the price and the currency. See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the Pricing structure. <b>Attribute:</b> PriceType - Indicates the type of price defined.
PurchaseOrderNumber	(S)	Unique number or identifier for a Purchase Order in a buyer system. Uses the DocumentIdentifier structure to identify the document number.
TaxableFlag	(E)	Boolean indicator as to whether this payment is taxable.
DeliveryTerms	(S)	Structure used to define the terms of shipment for the freight. Contains the DeliveryTermsCode and DeliveryTermsLocation child elements.
ShipmentMethodOfPayment Code	(E)	Code that defines the payment terms for the product on this line item. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of payment codes.
FreightIncludedFlag	(E)	Boolean indicator as to whether freight is included in pricing the cost of this line item.
Shipping	(S)	Structure that defines the shipping charges or costs per line item. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to indicate the amount and the currency.
Adjustment	(S)	Data structure representing monetary adjustments with reason codes that explain monetary amounts added or subtracted from balances or transactions. See table below for a description of the Adjustment structure.
DiscountAmount	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary amount of a discount for this line item. Uses the MonetaryAmount structure to indicate the amount and the currency.
LineItemTotal	(S)	Net total amount for the invoice line item which includes all of the shipping, allowances, charges, and tax or VAT amounts at the detail level. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.

**Adjustment**

<b>Element Name</b>	<b>E/S</b>	<b>Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)</b>
AdjustmentCode	(E)	Reason code for an adjustment to the payment. <b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of payment adjustment codes.
AdjustmentAmount	(S)	Monetary amount of an adjustment to the balance or to this transaction. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the amount and the currency.
ReferenceIdentifier	(E)	Number referencing the original transaction.

## 8.8 Acceptance Notification

### 8.8.1 Introduction and Scope of Effort

As the organization representing the Japanese chemical industry, CEDI (Chemical EDI Initiative) promotes electronic commerce based on Chem eStandards™ to the Japanese chemical industry in cooperation with CIDX. The goal is to improve efficiency and speed, and reduce cost among Japanese chemical companies, between Japanese chemical companies and other industries, and between Japanese chemical companies and their trading partners outside of Japan.

Supported by the Japan Petrochemical Industry Association (JPCA), CEDI developed a new Chem eStandards™ message to support the JPCA-BP connectivity model for transacting between Buyers, Sellers, and Shosha (Japanese trading houses). This new message is used by Buyers who do not receive an invoice issued by a Seller. Instead, the Buyer sends an Acceptance Notification message to the Sellers to notify the Seller of modified quantity and monetary values for received product.

### 8.8.2 Message Flow

In the Invoice Model, the Buyer receives product, inspects the quantity of the product, and inputs the new quantity values into their back-end system for validating and collating with the values defined by the Order Response.

For Buyers, the new inspection data becomes the formal data used as the payable account. Usually, in the evening of the same day when Buyers receive the product, Sellers issue the invoice. The Buyers will collate it with the corresponding account payable values and issue back the Invoice Response to the Sellers. These processes should be done as daily based information exchange.

At the beginning of every month, the Payment Detail transaction is issued in a lump and sent to the Sellers.

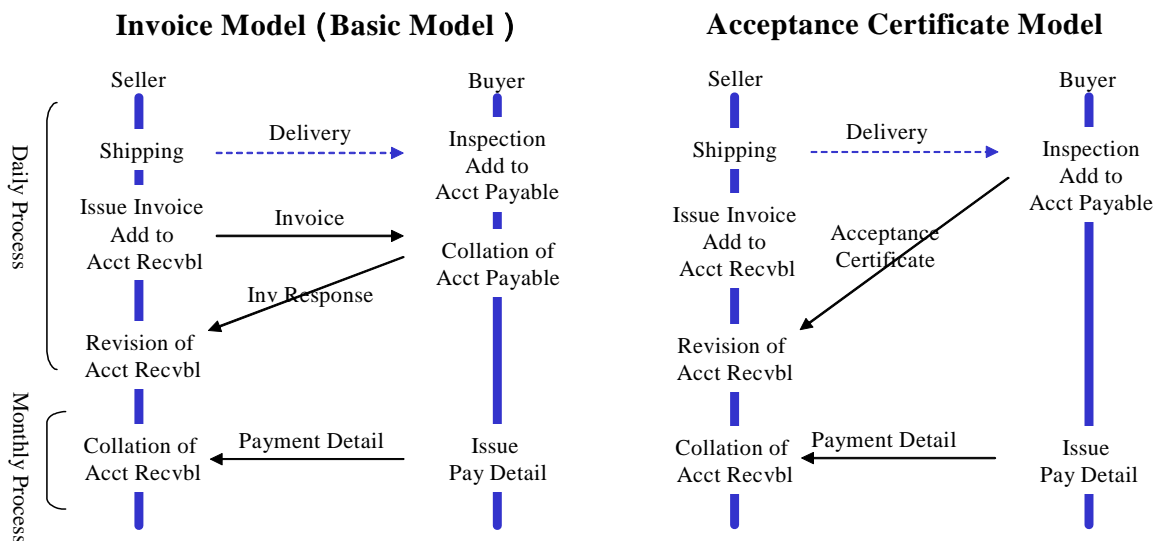


Figure 4 Invoice Model and Acceptance Certificate Model

In the case of the Acceptance Notification Model, Buyers will not receive and validate Invoices issued by Sellers. They will instead ask the Sellers to accept and validate the values in the Acceptance Notification issued by Buyers.

### 8.8.3 AcceptanceNotification Message Structures

The Acceptance Notification transaction is used by a Buyer who does not receive an invoice issued by the Seller. Instead, the Buyer issues an Acceptance Notification message to inform the Seller of modified quantity and monetary values of received products.

#### Acceptance Notification Message

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
AcceptanceNotification	(S)	Root level element for the AcceptanceNotification transaction.
Header	(S)	Standard Header found in all CIDX messages.
AcceptanceNotification Body	(S)	Structure that contains the AcceptanceNotification information for this message.
AcceptanceNotification Properties	(S)	Structure that contains the macro-level information about the AcceptanceNotification.
AcceptanceNotification Partners	(S)	Structure that defines the trading partners involved in this transaction.
AcceptanceNotificationDetails	(S)	Structure that further defines the line item details of the AcceptanceNotification transaction.

#### Acceptance Notification Properties

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
LanguageCode	(E)	The language used in the AcceptanceNotification message.

		<b>Attribute:</b> Domain - Identifies external list of language codes.
AcceptanceNotification Identifier	(E)	Unique Identifier assigned to an Acceptance Notification.
AcceptanceNotification Status	(S)	Identifies to the recipient the nature of the message - if this has been sent before and what the recipient should do with this message.
ReferenceInformation	(S)	Structure providing a reference to additional information about the transaction. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify an external document. <b>Attribute:</b> ReferenceType - identifies the type of document used for reference.
ShipmentIdentification	(S)	Unique number or code to identify a shipment.
PurchaseOrderInformation	(S)	Structure used to identify a Purchase Order in a buyer system. Uses the DocumentReference structure to identify an external purchase order document.
ContractInformation	(S)	Buyer and Seller contract information. Contract covers terms of Buyer and Seller relationship; products, price, etc.
SpecialInstructions	(E)	Text field that allows for any special instructions relevant to the transaction. <b>Attribute:</b> InstructionType - Indicates the type of instructions.
PrimaryCurrency	(S)	Structure that defines the default or assumed currency for this transaction. Uses the CurrencyCode element to identify the type of currency.
SecondCurrency	(S)	Structure that defines the monetary currency to be used when the primary or default currency is not used. Uses the CurrencyCode element to identify the type of currency.
CurrencyRates	(S)	Structure defining the exchange rates for the currency used. Identifies both the Seller's and Buyer's currency, as well as the ExchangeRate. See Section 3, Common Data Elements, for a description of the CurrencyRates structure..
PaymentTerms	(S)	Terms of monetary settlement for a transaction such as a sale. See Section 3, Common Data Elements, for a complete description of PaymentTerms.
MarketplaceInformation	(S)	Structure to identify the internal information and references of an exchange inside the marketplace. See Common Data Elements for a description of MarketPlaceInformation.

### Acceptance Notification Partners

See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the PartnerInformation structure.

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
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Buyer	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the purchasing party in the transaction. If the purchasing party is not the owning party then the owning party will be the "SoldTo" partner. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
Seller	(S)	Identifies the trading partner who is the selling party or entity for goods or services. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.
OtherPartner	(S)	Identifies another trading partner who is involved in the invoice or otherwise participates in the transaction. Uses the PartnerInformation structure.  <b>Attribute:</b> PartnerRole - identifies the role of other partners involved in the transaction.

### Acceptance Notification Details

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
AcceptanceNotificationLineItem	(S)	Structure that contains the line item description of product received including product, storage, and receipt details See table below for a description of the Acceptance Notification Line Item structure.

### Acceptance Notification Line Item

Element Name	E/S	Description of Element (E) or Structure (S)
LineNumber	(E)	Identifies the line of an individual line item in the transaction.
Receiving Condition	(S)	Structure that indicates the condition of the goods received.
AcceptanceNotificationLocation	(S)	The location where delivery was received including partner details.
DeliveryProduct	(S)	Structure for delivery of products
StorageTankIdentifier	(E)	The actual storage tank/silo/vessel identifier
OrderedProductQuantity	(S)	Amount of a specific product ordered.
ShippedQuantity	(S)	Scheduled or actual shipped product specified in a given unit of measure.
ReceiptSummary	(S)	The actual total quantity of product received at an inventory location including date and time of receipt.
PayableQuantity	(S)	Quantity in which Buyer has consented to pay.
Pricing	(S)	Structure that defines information about the price of a product, including the basis for the price and the currency.  See Section 3 - Common Data Elements for a description of the Pricing structure.

		<b>Attribute:</b> PriceType - Indicates the type of price defined.
TaxableFlag	(E)	Boolean indicator as to whether a transaction or sale is taxable.
LineItemTotal	(S)	Net total amount for the line item. Uses the Monetary Amount structure to define the value and currency.
PaymentTerms	(S)	Terms of monetary settlement for a transaction such as a sale. See Section 3, Common Data Elements, for a complete description of PaymentTerms.
SpecialInstructions	(E)	Text field that allows for any special instructions relevant to the transaction. <b>Attribute:</b> InstructionType - Indicates the type of instructions.
LineItemTaxableTotal	(S)	Structure which includes the net total amount for the invoice line item excluding all of the shipping, allowances, charges, together with any VAT, tax, duty or fees to be applied at the detail level.