



Intro to newcomers

André Hoddevik and Martin Forsberg

What we will talk about today

- The OpenPEPPOL organization
- The PEPPOL eDelivery Infrastructure
- The specifications for business documents
- Compliance



The PEPPOL and OpenPEPPOL history

André Hoddevik

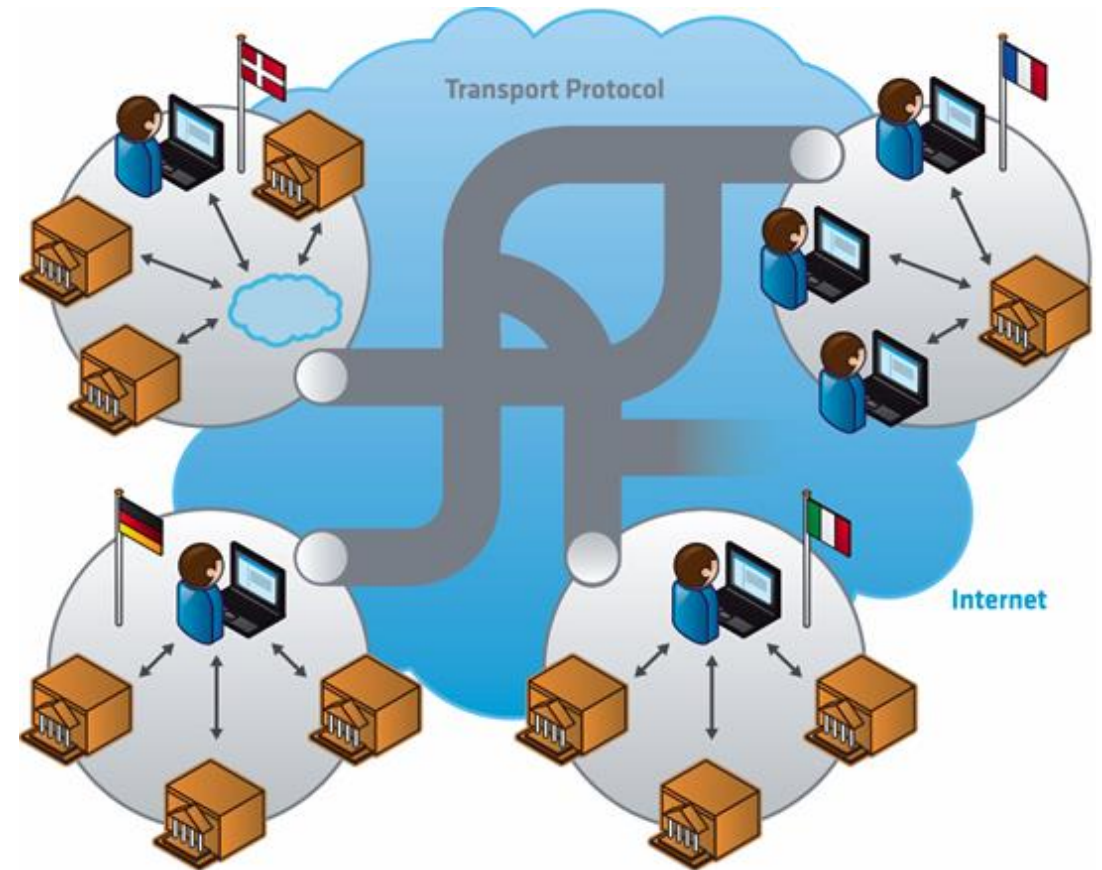
Secretary General OpenPEPPOL AISBL, Belgium

Head of eProcurement Unit, Public Procurement Department

Agency for public management and eGovernment (Difi), Norway

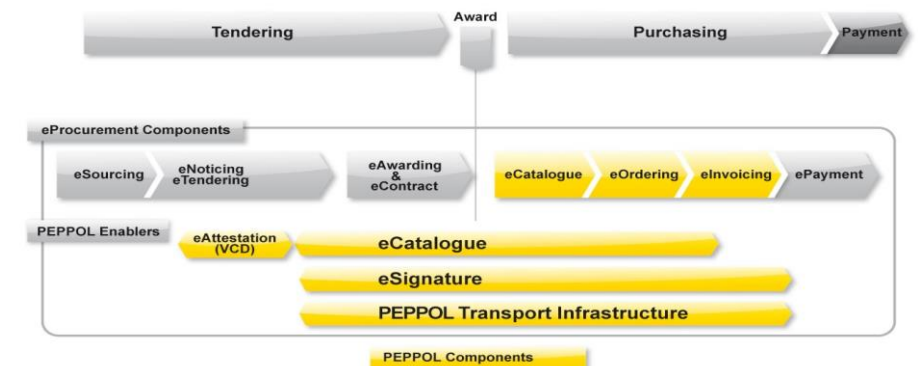
The PEPPOL Vision

To enable businesses to communicate electronically with any European public sector entities in the procurement process, increasing efficiencies and reducing costs

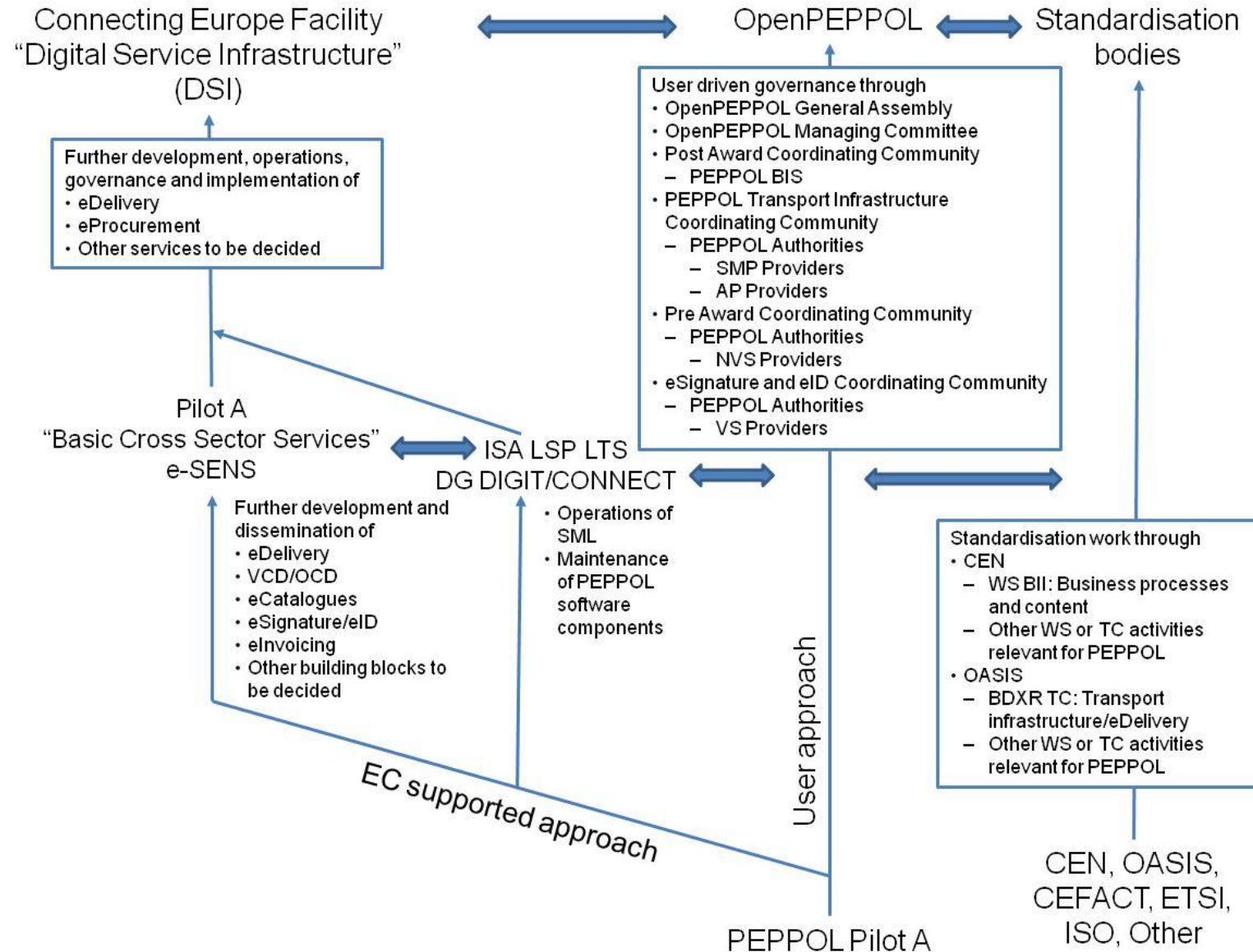


The PEPPOL project

- ▶▶ The PEPPOL (Pan-European Public Procurement On-Line) project (2008-2012) was launched to address the key e-Procurement challenges in Europe as a large scale pilot (Pilot A) under the Competitiveness and Innovation framework Programme (CIP) ICT Policy Support Programme (ICTPSP).
- ▶▶ Its €30.8 million budget was jointly funded by the EC and a consortium of 18 government agencies from 11 European Countries, led by Difi, Norway
- ▶▶ First versions of services and specifications developed
 - ▶▶ **Pre-award procurement process support**
eAttestation (VCD), eCatalogues, eSignature validation
 - ▶▶ **Post-award procurement process support**
eCatalogues, eOrdering, **eInvoicing**, eDespatch Advices
 - ▶▶ **Transport Infrastructure (eDelivery network) and Governance**
Legal framework for many-to-many interoperability through PEPPOL Transport Infrastructure Agreements (TIA)



The PEPPOL long term sustainability plan – 2012

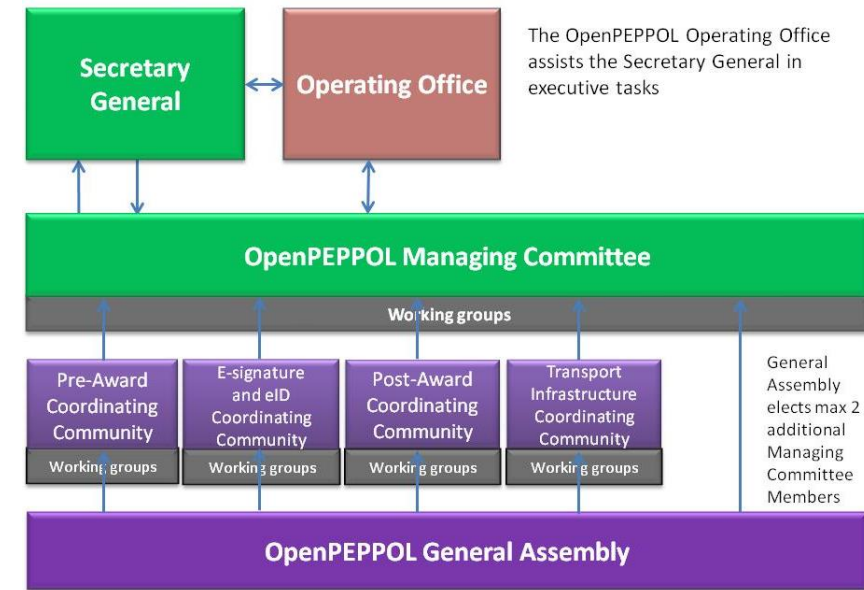


OpenPEPPOL AISBL – 2012

The PEPPOL project reached a **successful completion**, 31st of August 2012. **OpenPEPPOL AISBL** has been operational from 1st of September 2012, taking over ownership of PEPPOL results and governance responsibilities.

OpenPEPPOL's goals are:




- ▶ **Encourage European governments** and their suppliers to continue **implementing eProcurement using the PEPPOL specifications**, promoting best practices
- ▶ **Ensure that the PEPPOL network continues to grow in an open, accessible and compliant manner**, supporting interoperability for European public services and helping Europe move towards a Digital Single Market
- ▶ Encourage the development of **innovative PEPPOL-based ICT products** and services supporting public procurement processes, fostering their use also in the B2B context
- ▶ 5 OpenPEPPOL members from 5 countries

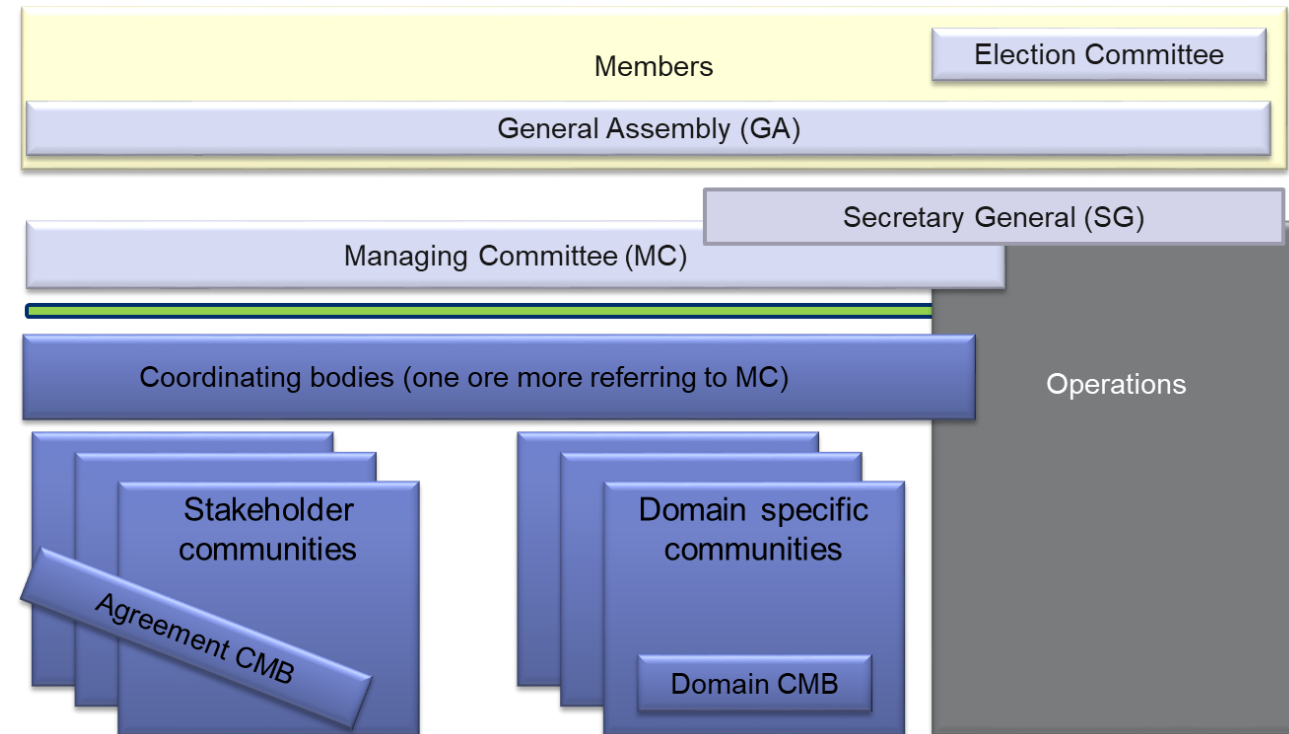


All OpenPEPPOL Members form the General Assembly

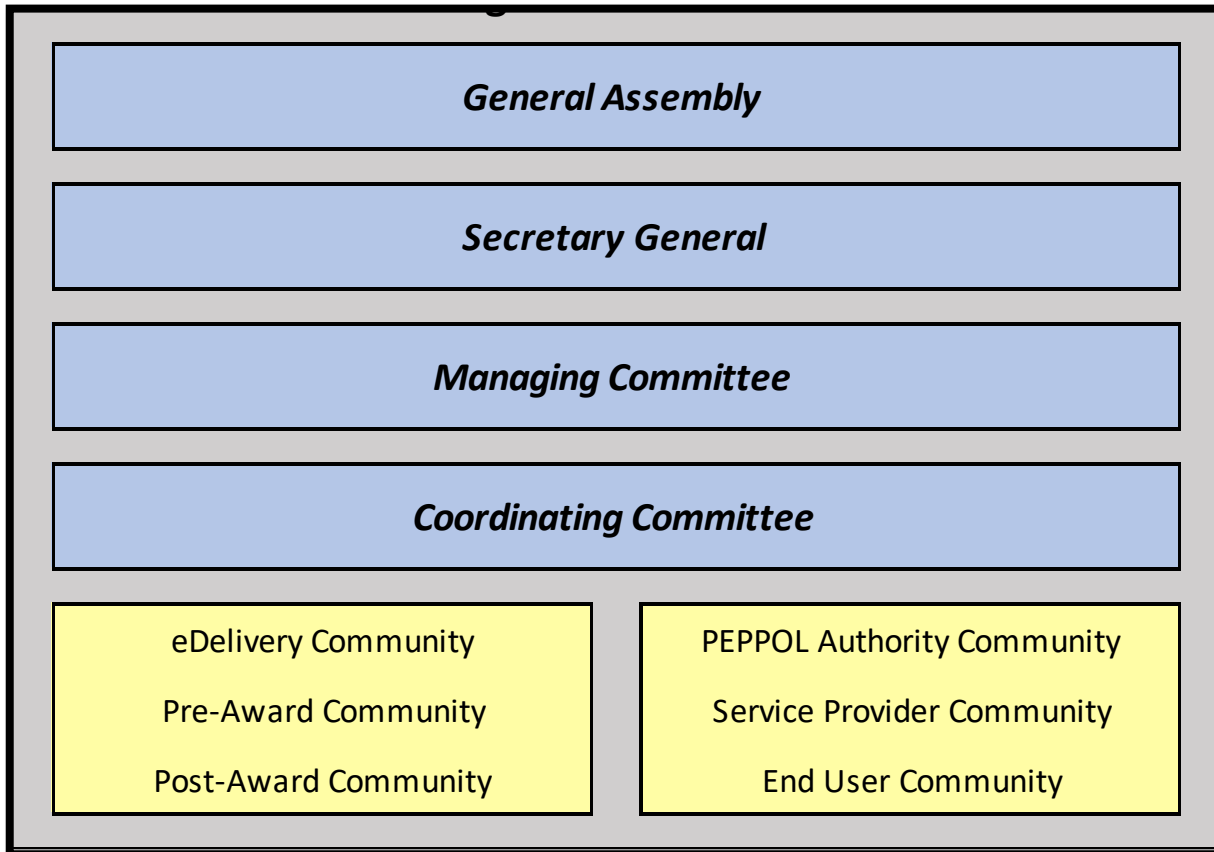
- ▶▶ Encourage European governments and their suppliers to continue implementing eProcurement using the PEPPOL specifications and promoting best practices
- ▶▶ Promote and support the development of innovative PEPPOL-based ICT products and services supporting public procurement processes, ***promoting their use also in the B2B context to harmonise processes across the private and public sectors, simplifying eProcurement adoption for SMEs***
- ▶▶ Ensure that the PEPPOL network continues to grow in an open, accessible and compliant manner, supporting interoperability for European public services and helping Europe move towards a Digital Single Market
- ▶▶ ***Business to business use of the PEPPOL-compliant infrastructure and use of PEPPOL-components in other areas beyond procurement and outside Europe are also recognised as important and are encouraged by the Association***
- ▶▶ 375 OpenPEPPOL members from 34 countries

The OpenPEPPOL Governance Structure – 2019

- ▶▶ Strategic governance 
 - ▶▶ To manage, monitor and lead the strategic development of the OpenPEPPOL business model, its scope and statutory focus
- ▶▶ Governance of sustainability and development 
 - ▶▶ To manage, monitor and lead development and maintenance of the PEPPOL specifications, policies and artefacts
- ▶▶ Operational governance 
 - ▶▶ Day-to-day administration and operation of the Association and the PEPPOL eDelivery Network



OpenPEPPOL Organisational Framework



- ▶▶ The **General Assembly** elects the Secretary General and the Managing Committee
- ▶▶ The **Managing Committee** is led by the Secretary General and has 2 PEPPOL Authority representatives, 2 Service Provider representatives and 2 End User representatives
- ▶▶ The **Coordinating Committee** is made up from the Leaders of the Domain and Stakeholder Communities
- ▶▶ The **Domain** and **Stakeholder Communities** are made up from Member representatives and elects the Community Leaders

The PEPPOL Interoperability Framework components – 2019

- ▶▶ PEPPOL Business Interoperability Specifications (BIS) utilising the Universal Business Language (UBL – ISO/IEC 19845)
 - ▶▶ Facilitates standards based end-to-end electronic procurement processes
- ▶▶ PEPPOL eDelivery Network – 4-corner model
 - ▶▶ Technical specifications and sample software provided by members (open source)
 - ▶▶ Capability lookup and addressing
 - ▶▶ Circle of trust and certificates
- ▶▶ PEPPOL Agreement Framework
 - ▶▶ Legal framework for governance and compliance to facilitate multilateral interoperability
- ▶▶ Governance set-up through OpenPEPPOL AISBL
 - ▶▶ International non-profit association, life cycle management routines



eDelivery

Supplier

On Premis ERP/
accounting systems

Cloud based ERP/
accounting systems

eInvoicing
Service/Portal

EDI Service Provider
(VAN)

Integration tools
/platforms

Customer

On Premis ERP/
accounting systems

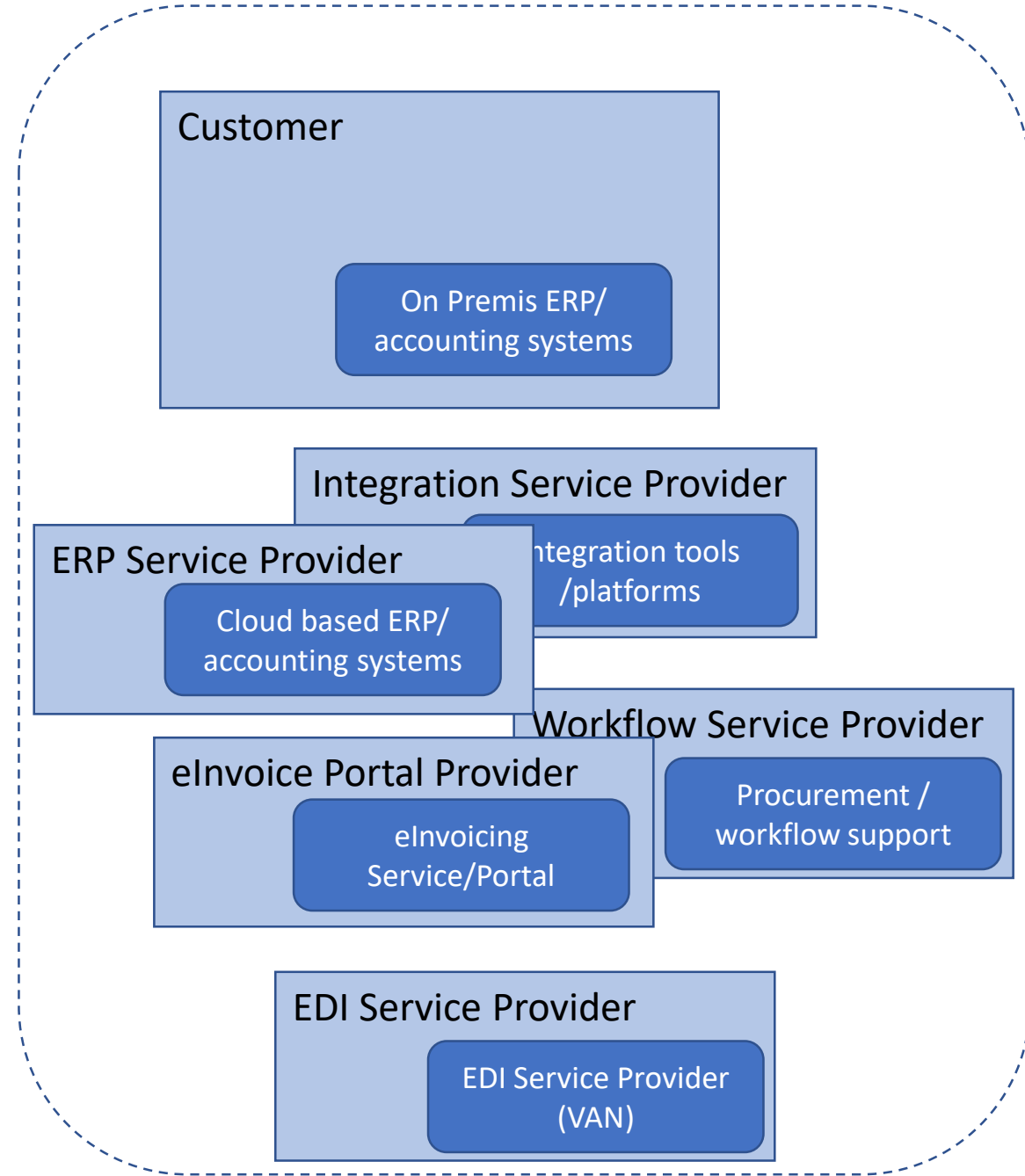
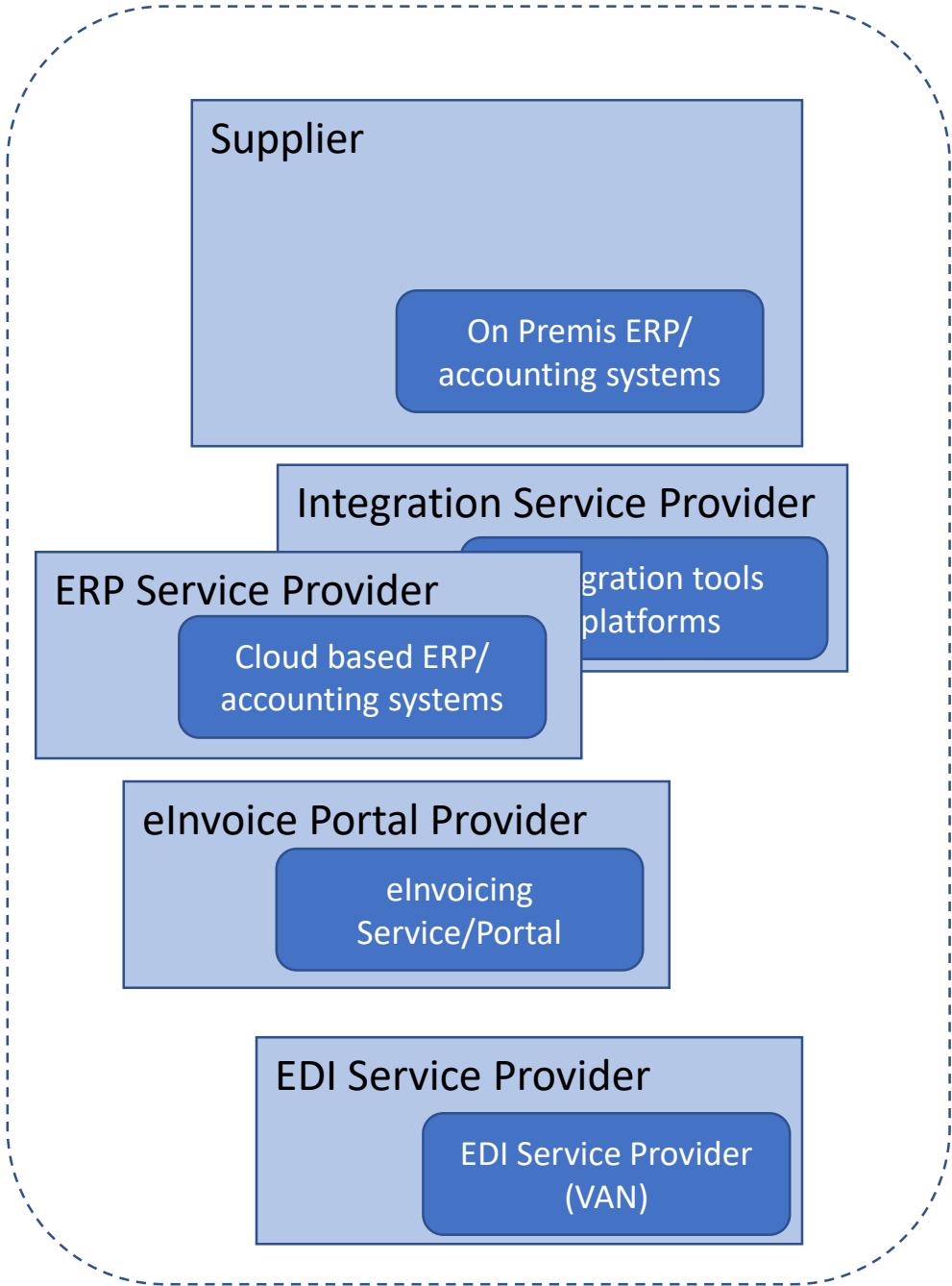
Cloud based ERP/
accounting systems

Procurement /
workflow support

eInvoicing
Service/Portal

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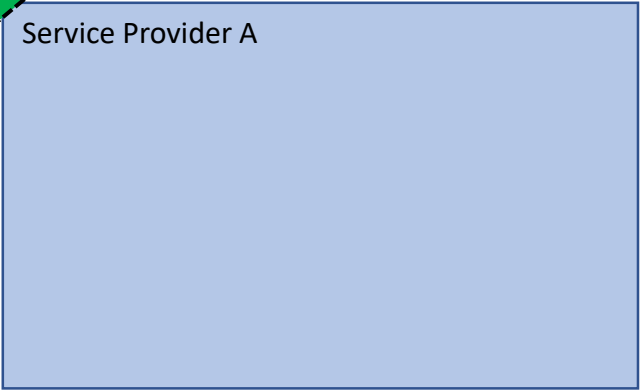
Corner 1

Supplier



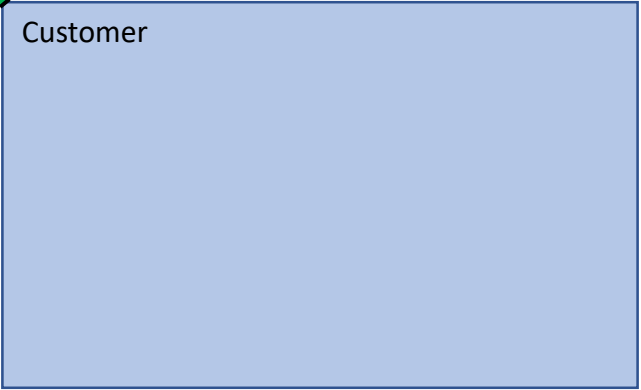
Corner 2

Service Provider A



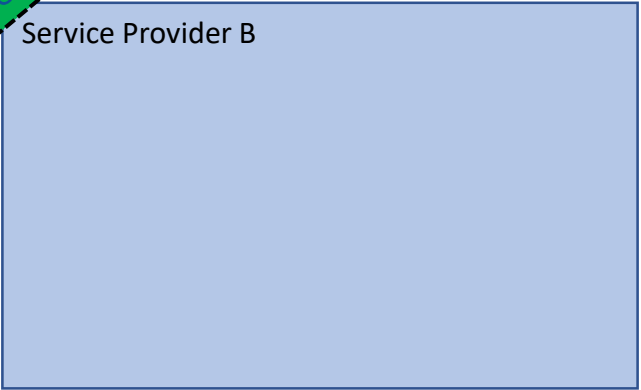
Corner 4

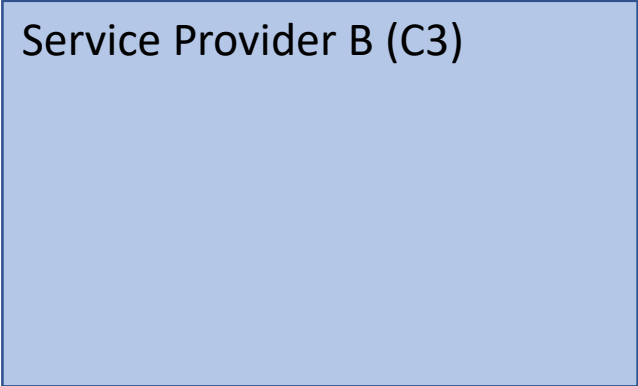
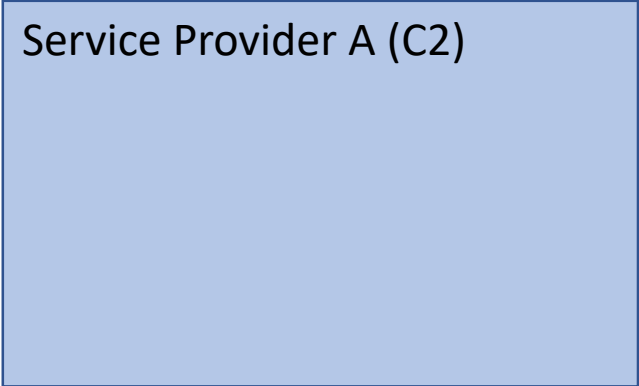
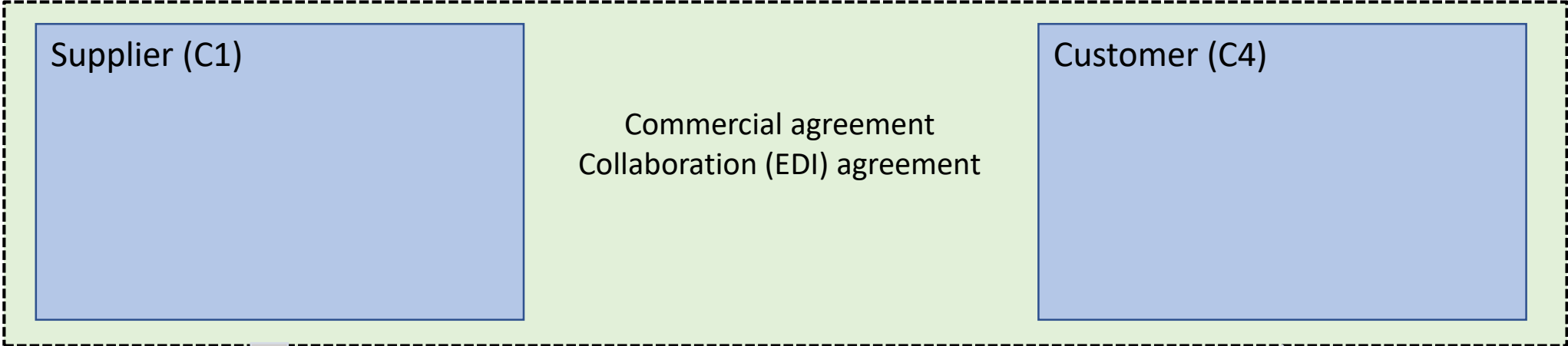
Customer

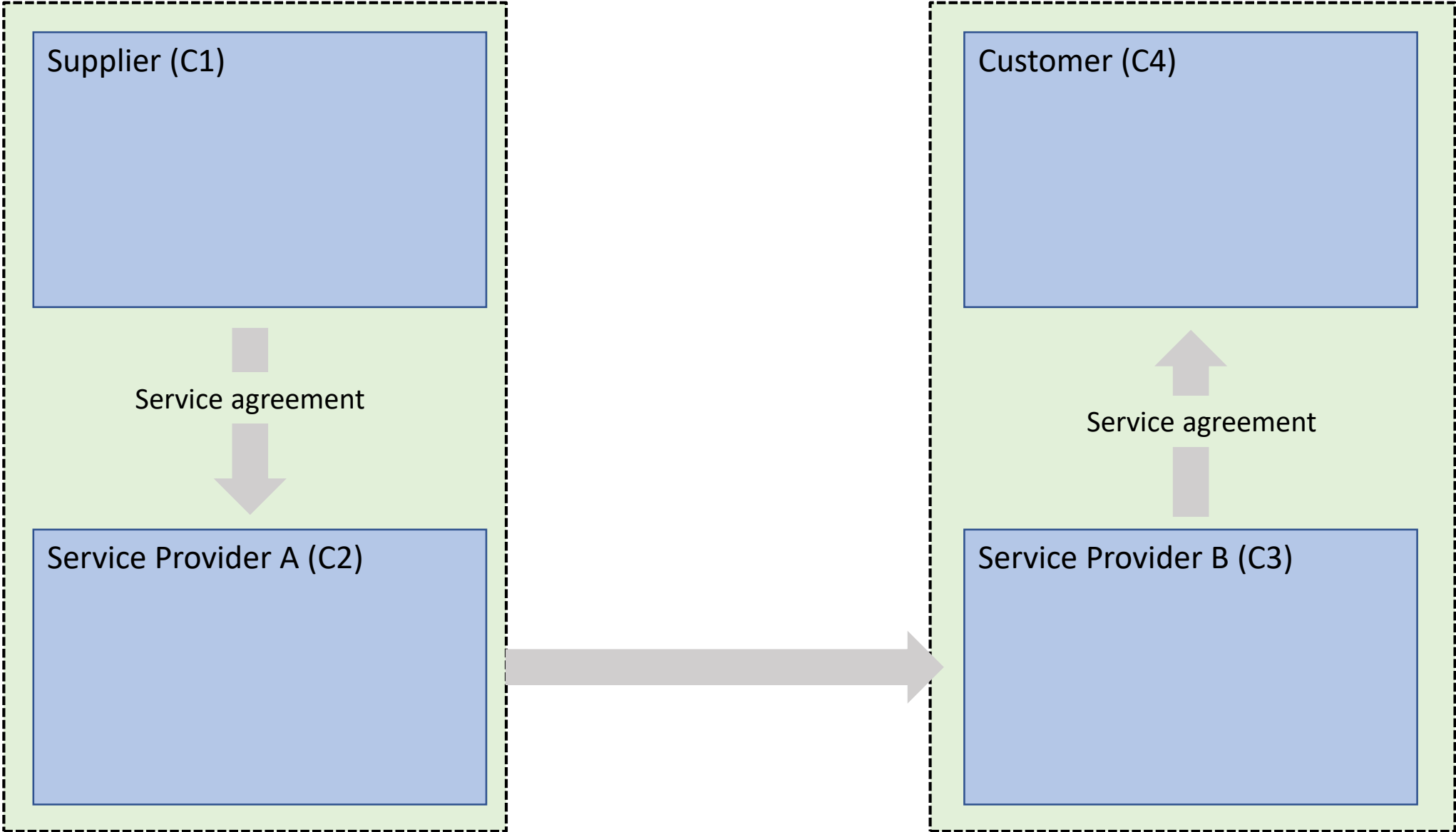


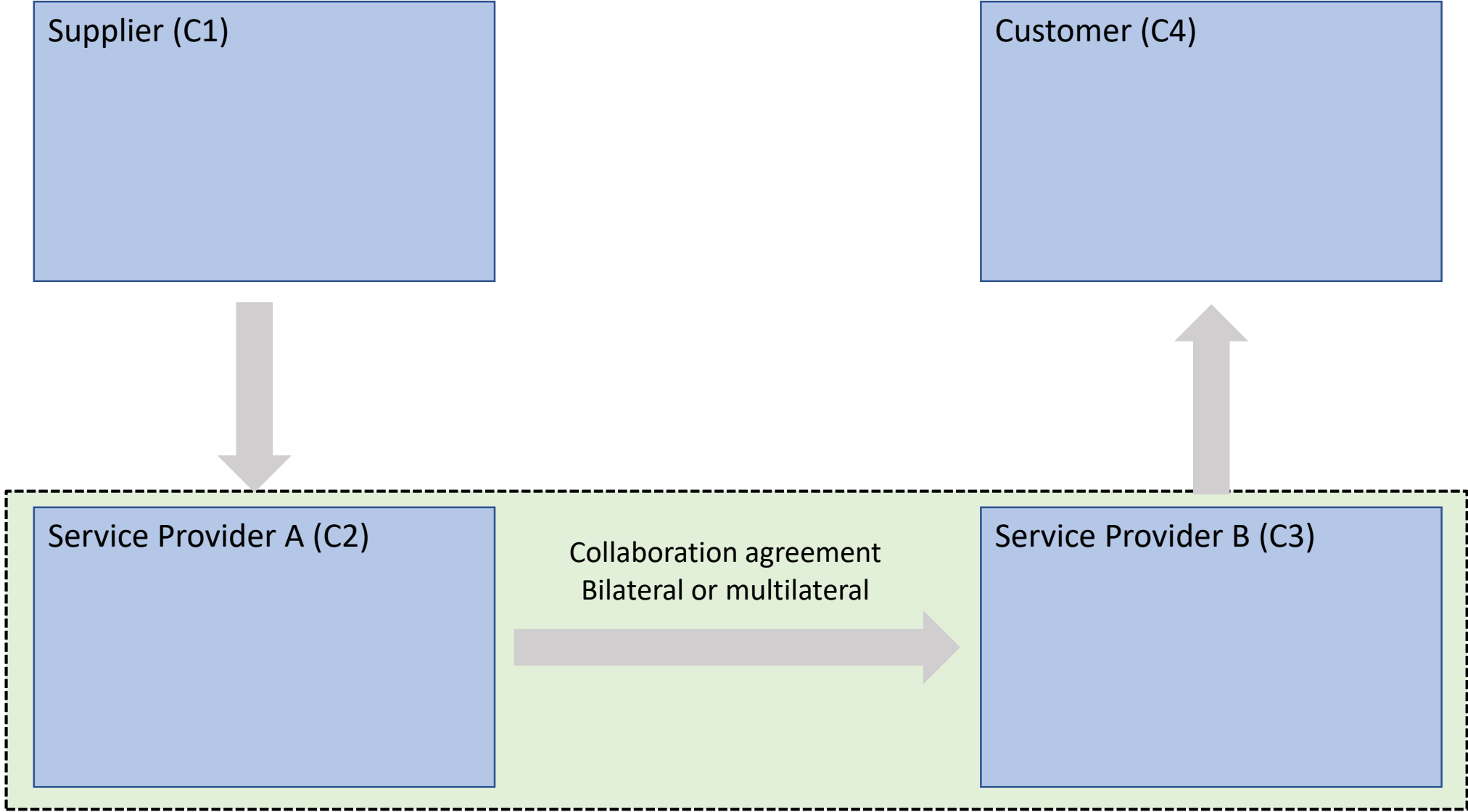
Corner 3

Service Provider B







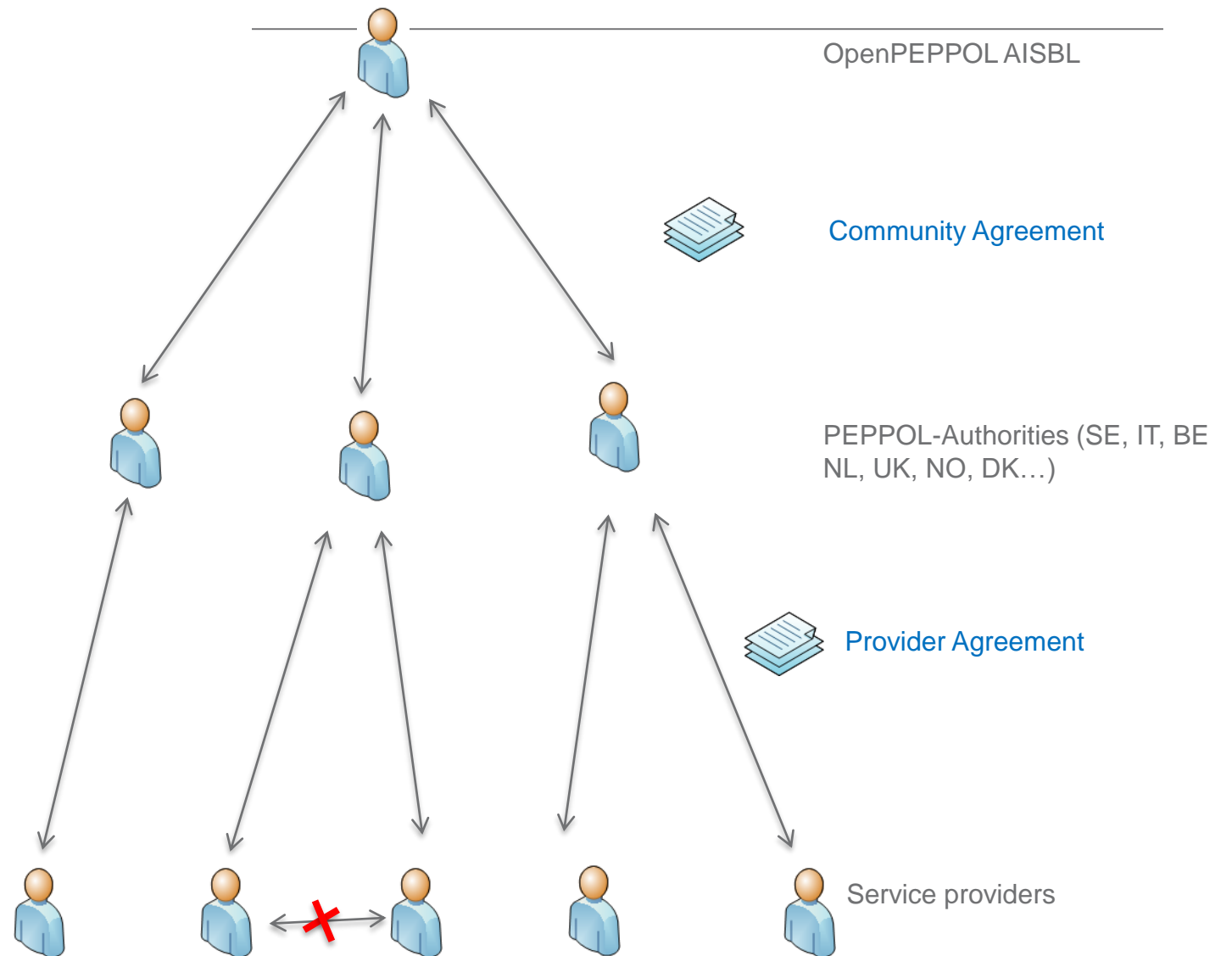


Transport Infrastructure Agreements (TIA)

The Access Point Provider and the Service Metadata Publisher Provider must sign a contract with OpenPEPPOL (or any of the PEPPOL Authorities)

Agreements defines responsibilities, expectations, service levels and more

Only providers who have signed the agreements can participate in the network (controlled by digital certificates on a communication level)



PEPPOL – A deployment of CEF eDelivery DSI

AP

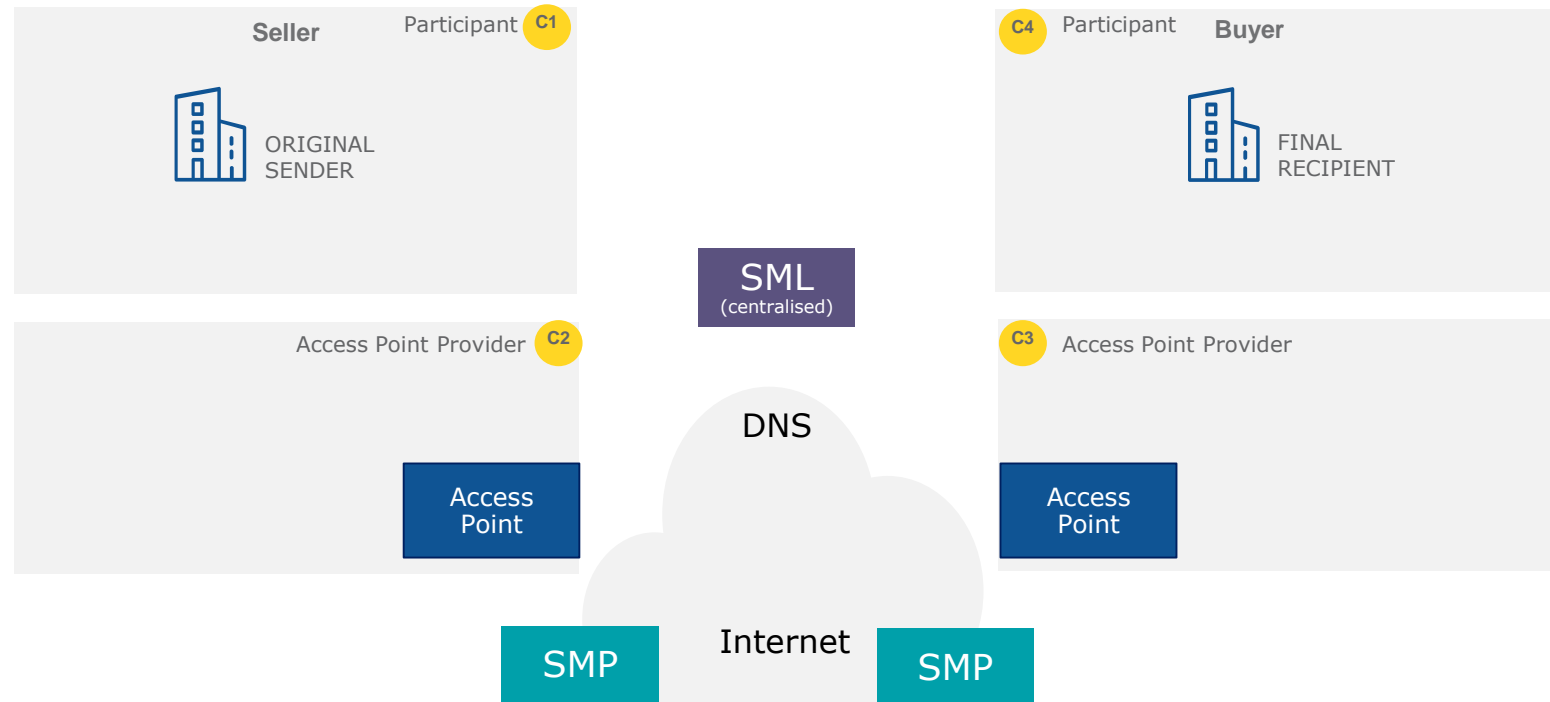
The role of the AP (Access Point) is to send and receive messages in a secure and reliable way, on behalf of the participants. The AP is essentially a simple which is often offered together with other value added services by a service provider.

SMP

Once the sender discovers the address of the receiver's SMP, it is able to retrieve the needed information (i.e. metadata) about the receiver. With such information, the message can be sent. The SMP is usually a distributed component in an eDelivery Messaging Infrastructure.

SML

The role of the SML (Service Metadata Locator) is to manage the resource records of the participants and SMPs (Service Metadata Publisher) in the DNS (Domain Name System). The SML is usually a centralised component in an eDelivery Messaging Infrastructure.



INVOICE



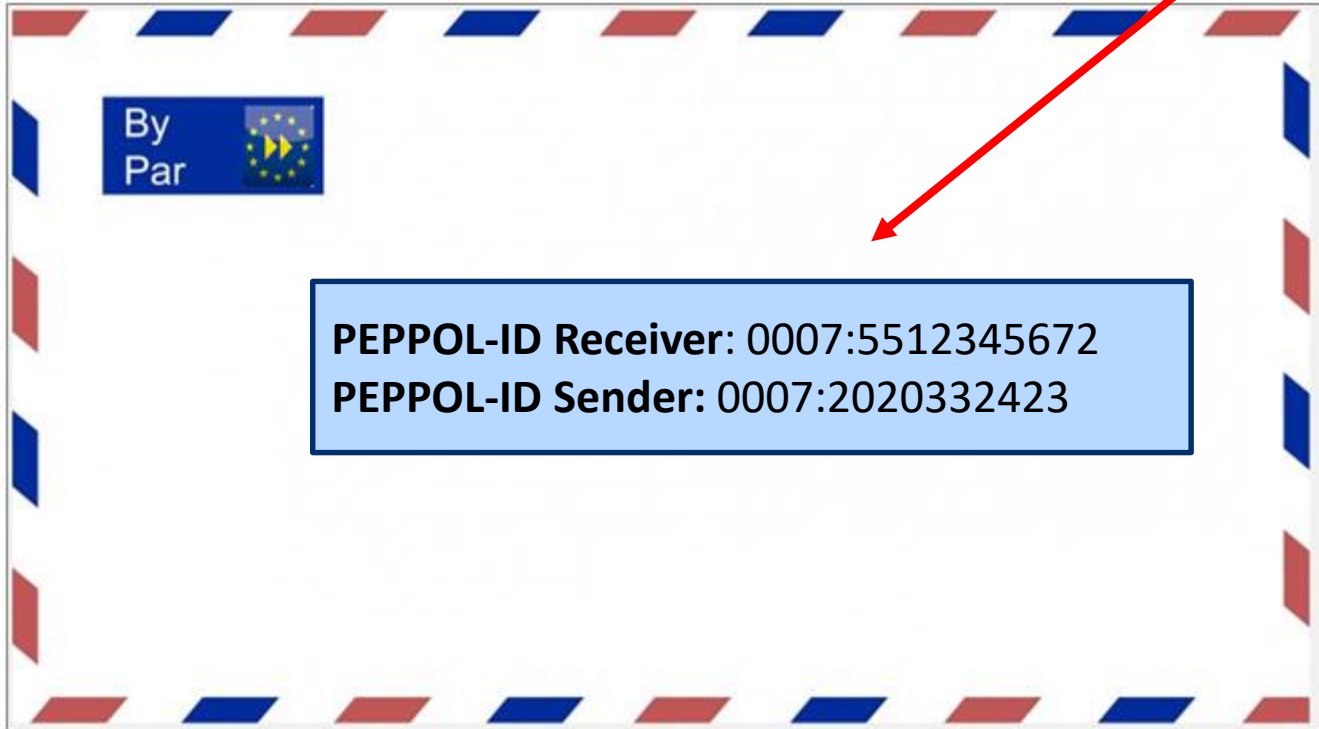
East Repair Inc.
485 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 1023

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|------------|
| BILL TO | SHIP TO | INVOICE # | 00234 |
| John Smith 2 Court Square New York, NY 10234 | John Smith 684 Lexington Avenue 6th Floor New York, NY 10022 | INVOICE DATE | 03/25/2014 |
| | | P.O.# | 1742/2014 |
| | | DUE DATE | 04/09/2014 |

| QTY | DESCRIPTION | UNIT PRICE | AMOUNT |
|-----|--|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Front and rear brake cables & Throttle cable | 56.00 | 56.00 |
| 1 | New set of pedal arms | 182.00 | 182.00 |
| 3 | Labor 3hrs | 25.00 | 75.00 |
| | Subtotal | | 313.00 |
| | Sales Tax 5.0% | | 15.85 |
| | TOTAL | | \$328.65 |

Electronic address identifier (EndpointID)

- "PEPPOL-ID" (GLN, DUNS etc)
- Same thing as "Participant Identifier"



0007 : 5512345678

Type code for
Swedish
organisation
number

The actual number

Communication with suppliers

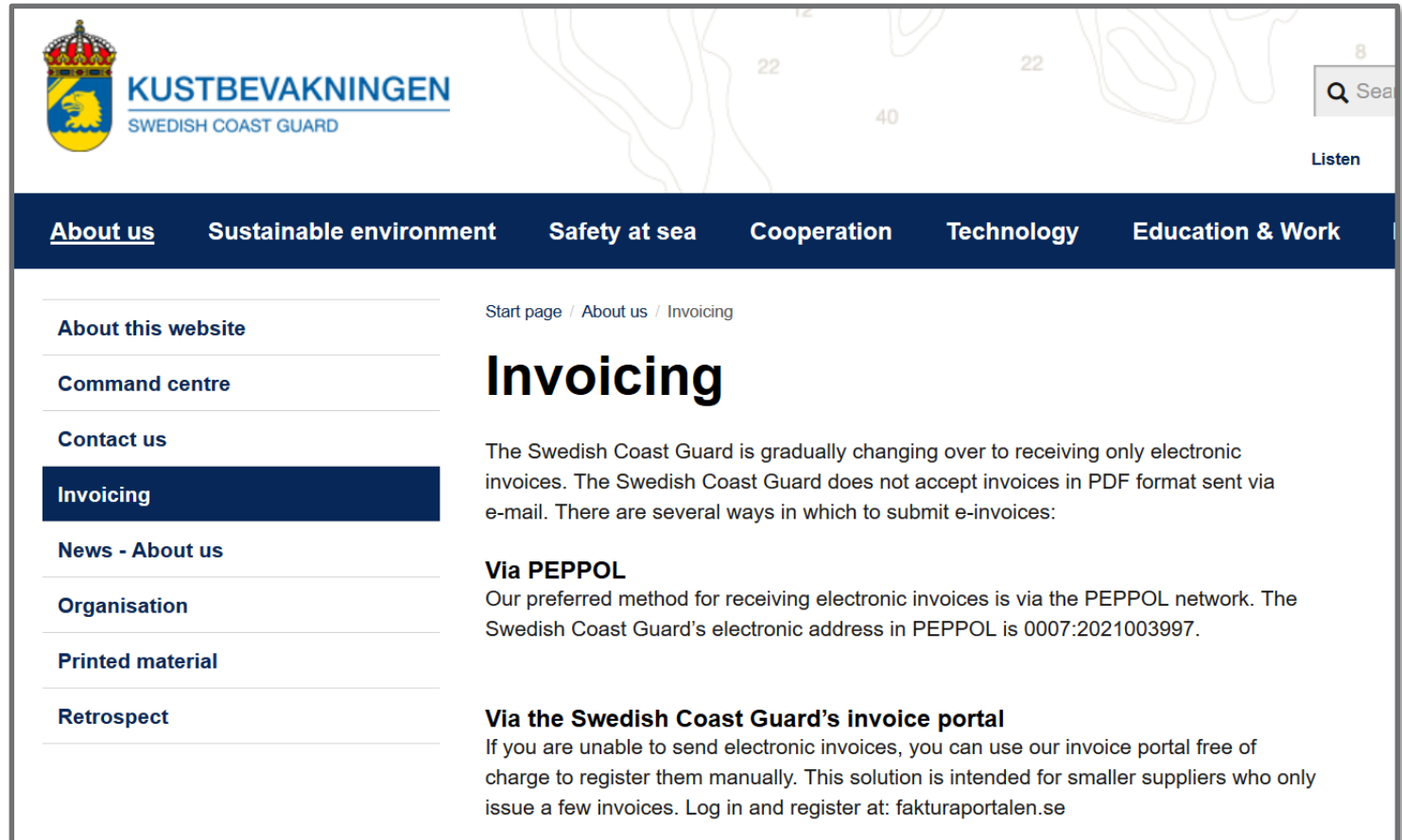


Gothenburg 2016-09-23

Billing the University of Gothenburg

E-invoice

The University of Gothenburg prefers e-invoicing. Our suppliers can send e-invoices via PEPPOL, which enables European businesses to easily deal electronically with any European public sector buyer in their procurement process. Our PEPPOL-id is 0007:2021003153.



The screenshot shows the website for KUSTBEVAKNINGEN (SWEDISH COAST GUARD). The header includes the organization's logo and name, a search bar, and a 'Listen' button. A dark blue navigation bar contains the following menu items: [About us](#), [Sustainable environment](#), [Safety at sea](#), [Cooperation](#), [Technology](#), and [Education & Work](#). The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: Start page / About us / Invoicing. The page title is 'Invoicing'. The text explains that the Swedish Coast Guard is transitioning to electronic invoices and does not accept PDF invoices sent via email. It lists two methods for submitting e-invoices: 'Via PEPPOL' (preferred) and 'Via the Swedish Coast Guard's invoice portal' (for smaller suppliers). The PEPPOL ID is 0007:2021003997. The portal URL is fakturaportalen.se. A sidebar on the left contains a list of links: [About this website](#), [Command centre](#), [Contact us](#), [Invoicing](#) (highlighted), [News - About us](#), [Organisation](#), [Printed material](#), and [Retrospect](#).

Each document type has a unique identifier/code

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| PEPPOL BIS Catalogue wo Response 3 | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:Catalogue-2::Catalogue##urn:fdc:peppol.eu:poacc:trns:catalogue:3::2.1 |
| PEPPOL BIS Punch Out 3 | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:Catalogue-2::Catalogue##urn:fdc:peppol.eu:poacc:trns:punch_out:3::2.1 |
| PEPPOL BIS Ordering 3 (Order) | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:Order-2::Order##urn:fdc:peppol.eu:poacc:trns:order:3::2.1 |
| PEPPOL BIS Ordering 3 (OrderResponse) | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:OrderResponse-2::OrderResponse##urn:fdc:peppol.eu:poacc:trns:order_response:3::2.1 |
| PEPPOL BIS Order Agreement 3 | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:OrderResponse-2::OrderResponse##urn:fdc:peppol.eu:poacc:trns:order_agreement:3::2.1 |
| PEPPOL BIS Despatch Advice 3 | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:DespatchAdvice-2::DespatchAdvice##urn:fdc:peppol.eu:poacc:trns:despatch_advice:3::2.1 |
| PEPPOL BIS Billing 3 (Invoice) | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:Invoice-2::Invoice##urn:cen.eu:en16931:2017#compliant#urn:fdc:peppol.eu:2017:poacc:billing:3.0::2.1 |
| PEPPOL BIS Billing 3 (CreditNote) | urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:CreditNote-2::CreditNote##urn:cen.eu:en16931:2017#compliant#urn:fdc:peppol.eu:2017:poacc:billi ng:3.0::2.1 |

Dynamic discovery in detail

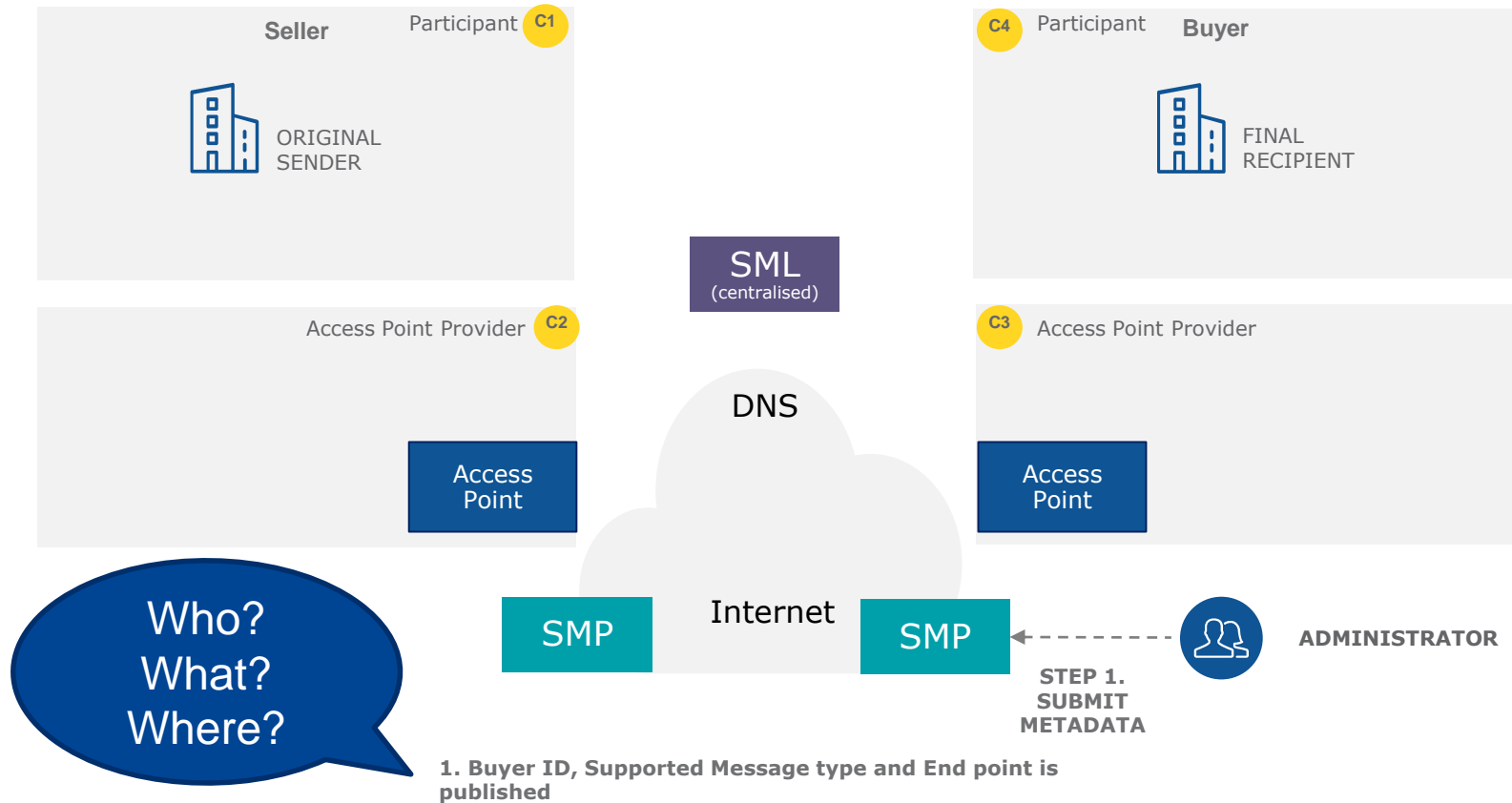
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The role of the SML (Service Metadata Locator) is to manage the resource records of the participants and SMPs (Service Metadata Publisher) in the DNS (Domain Name System). The SML is usually a centralised component in an eDelivery Messaging Infrastructure.

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Phase 1: Registration



Dynamic discovery in detail

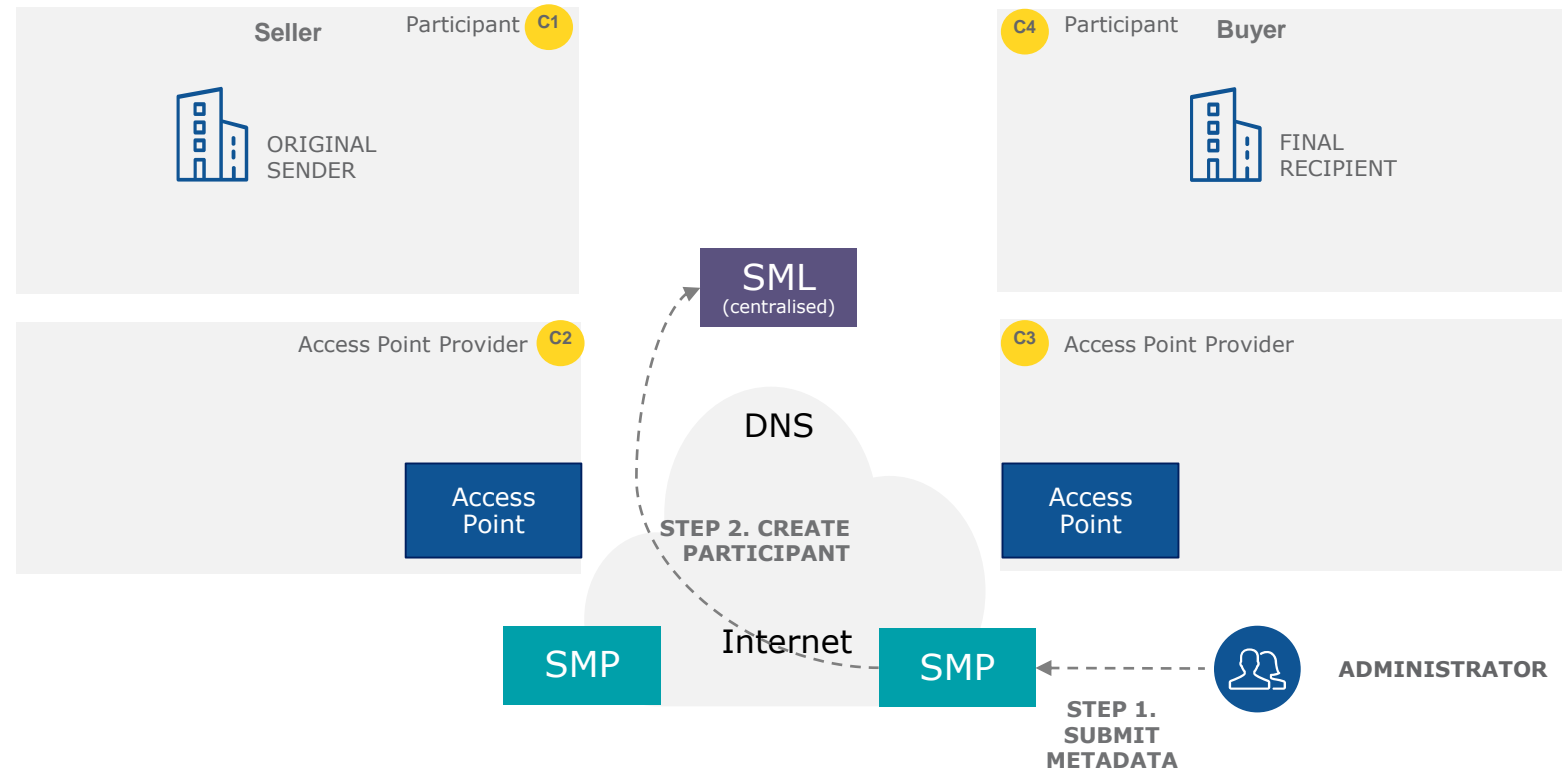
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Phase 1: Registration



1. Buyer ID, Supported Message type and End point is published
2. The SMP creates a record in the SML which associates the participant with the SMP

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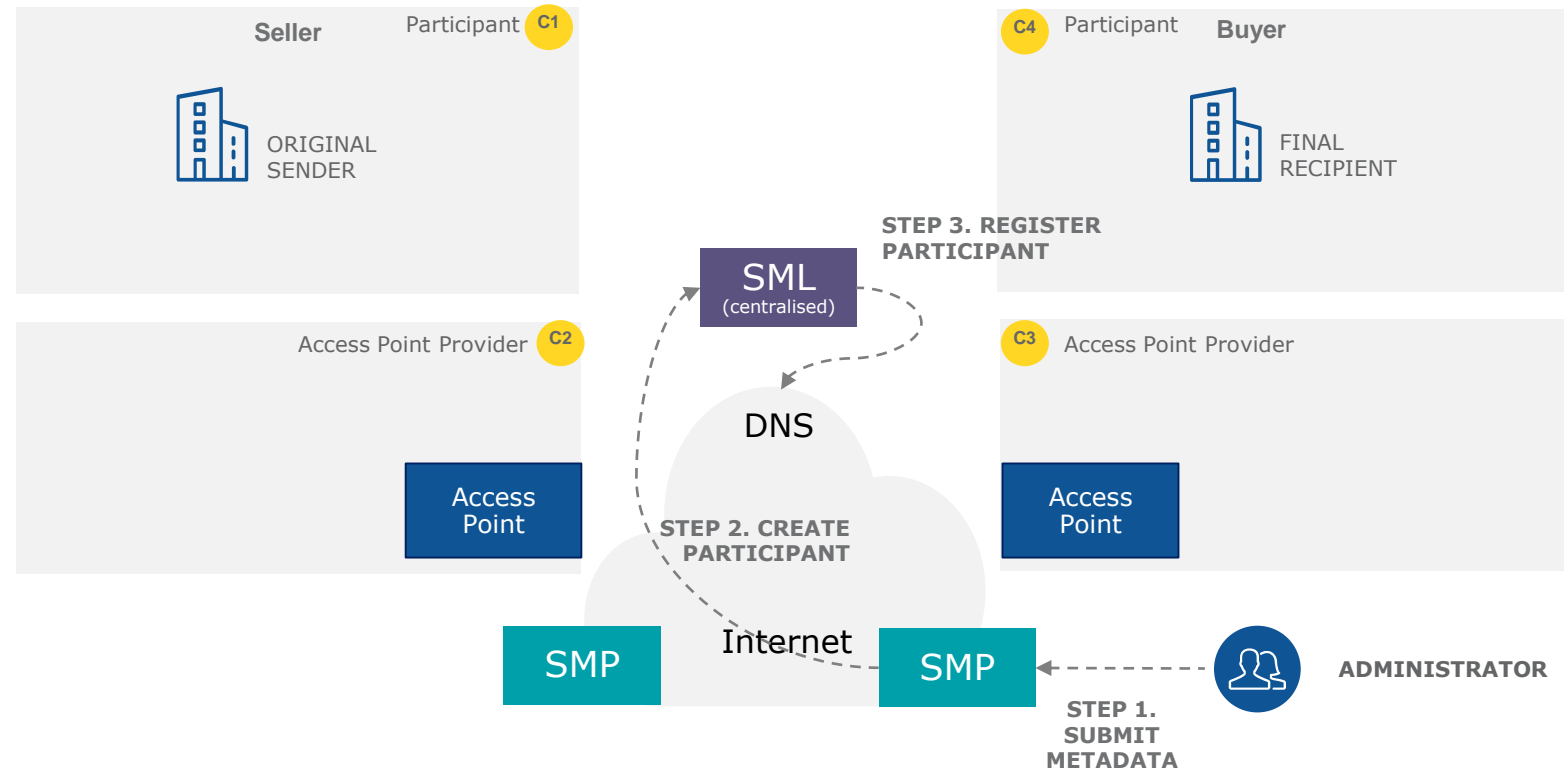
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Phase 1: Registration



1. Buyer ID, Supported Message type and End point is published
2. The SMP creates a record in the SML which associates the participant with the SMP
3. The SML updates the DNS which creates a DNS record for the participant, pointing to the SMP

Dynamic discovery in detail

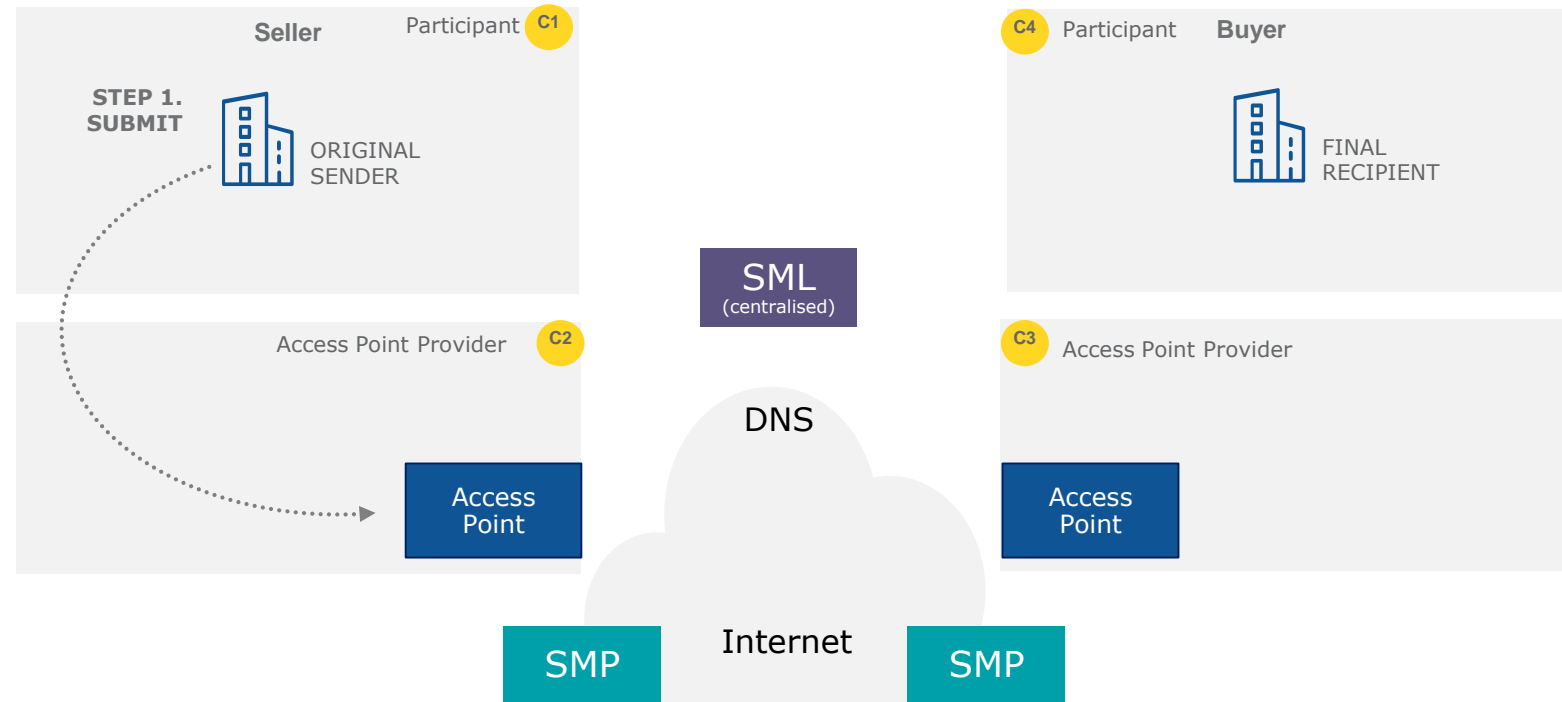
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Phase 2: Operations



1. Seller issues an eInvoice (or other eDocument) and hands it over to the AP

Dynamic discovery in detail

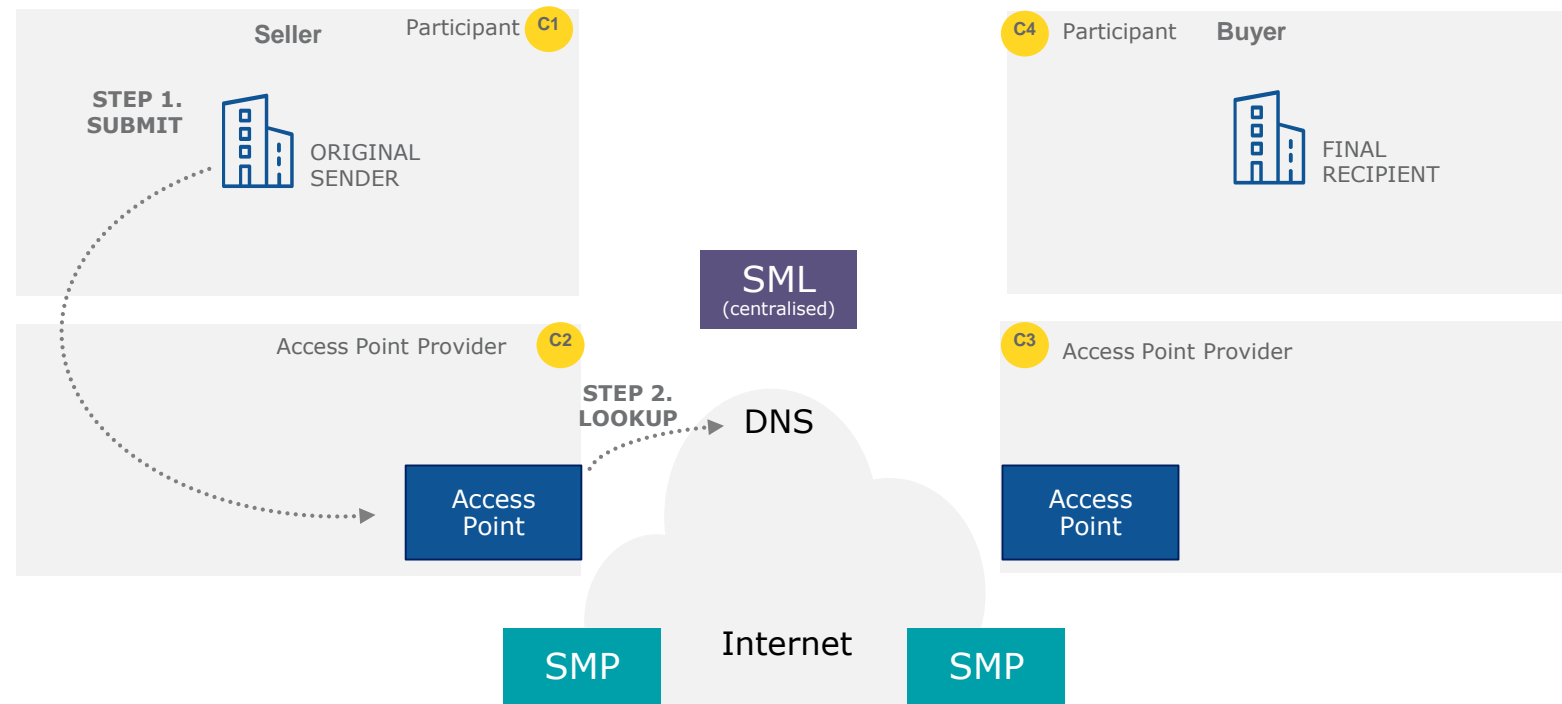
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2. The AP makes a lookup using a HTTP GET. The DNS directs the AP to the participant's SMP

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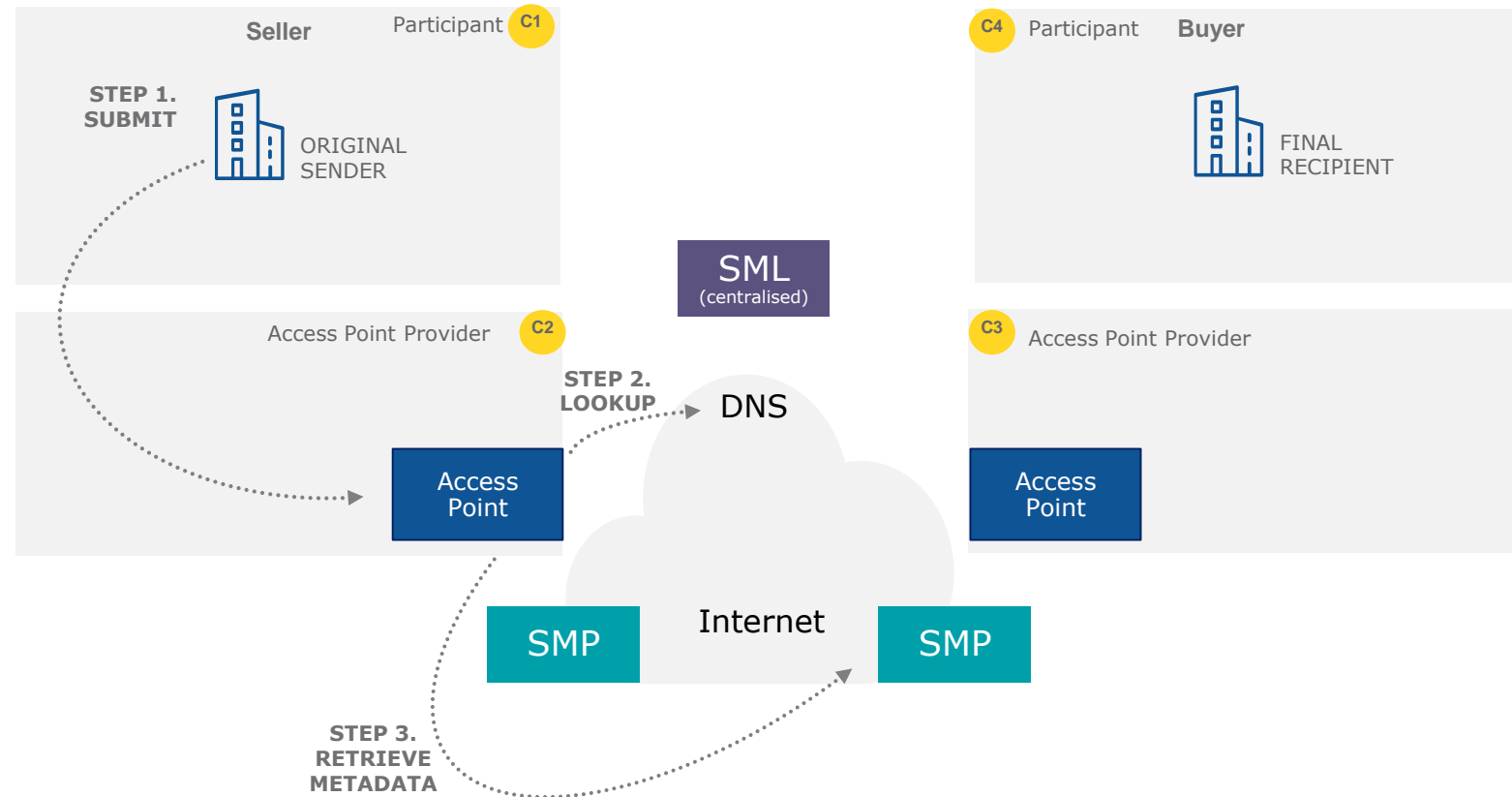
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2. The AP makes a lookup using a HTTP GET. The DNS directs the AP to the participant's SMP
3. The HTTP GET results in the service metadata for the end point (AP)

Service Metadata Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<ns3:SignedServiceMetadata xmlns="http://busdox.org/transport/identifiers/1.0/" xmlns:ns2="http://www.w3.org/2005/08/addressing" xmlns:ns3="
http://busdox.org/serviceMetadata/publishing/1.0/">
  <ns3:ServiceMetadata>
    <ns3:ServiceInformation>
      <ParticipantIdentifier scheme="iso6523-actorid-upis">0088:50512318800008</ParticipantIdentifier>
      <DocumentIdentifier scheme="busdox-docid-qns">
urn:oasis:names:specification:ubl:schema:xsd:Invoice-2::Invoice##urn:www.cenbii.eu:transaction:biitrns010:ver2.0:extended:urn:www.peppol.eu:b
      <ns3:ProcessList>
        <ns3:Process>
          <ProcessIdentifier scheme="cenbii-procid-ubl">urn:www.cenbii.eu:profile:bii05:ver2.0</ProcessIdentifier>
          <ns3:ServiceEndpointList>
            <ns3:Endpoint transportProfile="busdox-transport-as2-ver1p0">
              <ns2:EndpointReference>
                <ns2:Address>https://peppol.zzz.com/yyyy/adapter/inbound/as2peppol</ns2:Address>
              </ns2:EndpointReference>
              <ns3:RequireBusinessLevelSignature>false</ns3:RequireBusinessLevelSignature>
              <ns3:MinimumAuthenticationLevel>1</ns3:MinimumAuthenticationLevel>
              <ns3:ServiceActivationDate>2017-03-13Z</ns3:ServiceActivationDate>
              <ns3:ServiceExpirationDate>2027-03-13Z</ns3:ServiceExpirationDate>
              <ns3:Certificate>MIIENiCCAx6gAwIBAgIOAovA/eZvvKgJmu+nv11PdDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBX
```

- The Participant's identifier
- Type of supported business message
- Type of business process
- Type of transport protocol to use for this message
- Technical endpoint/address to where the message should be sent

Dynamic discovery in detail

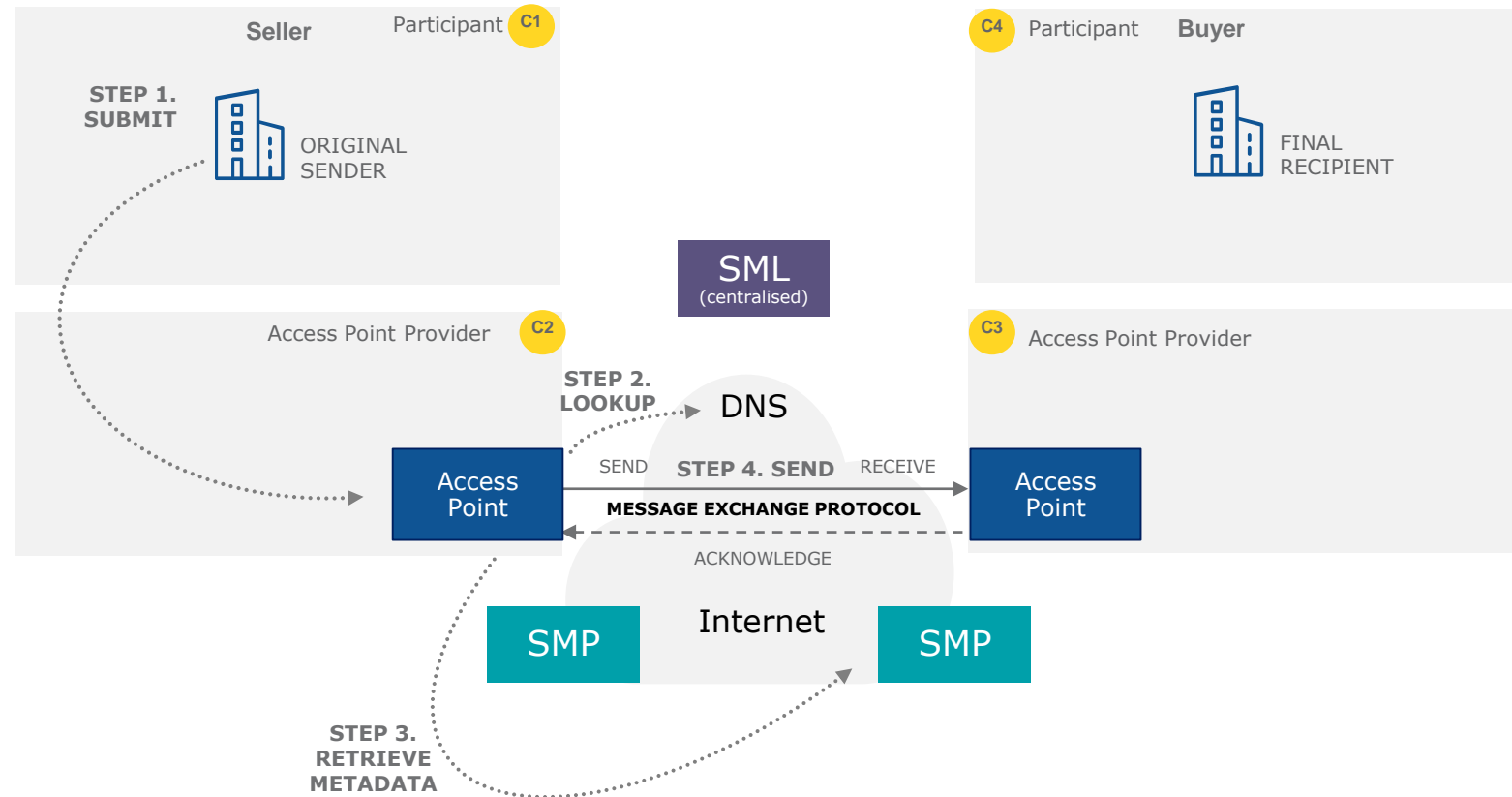
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2. The AP makes a lookup using a HTTP GET. The DNS directs the AP to the participant's SMP
3. The HTTP GET results in the service metadata for the end point (AP)
4. The AP sends the eInvoice to the receiver's AP

Dynamic discovery in detail

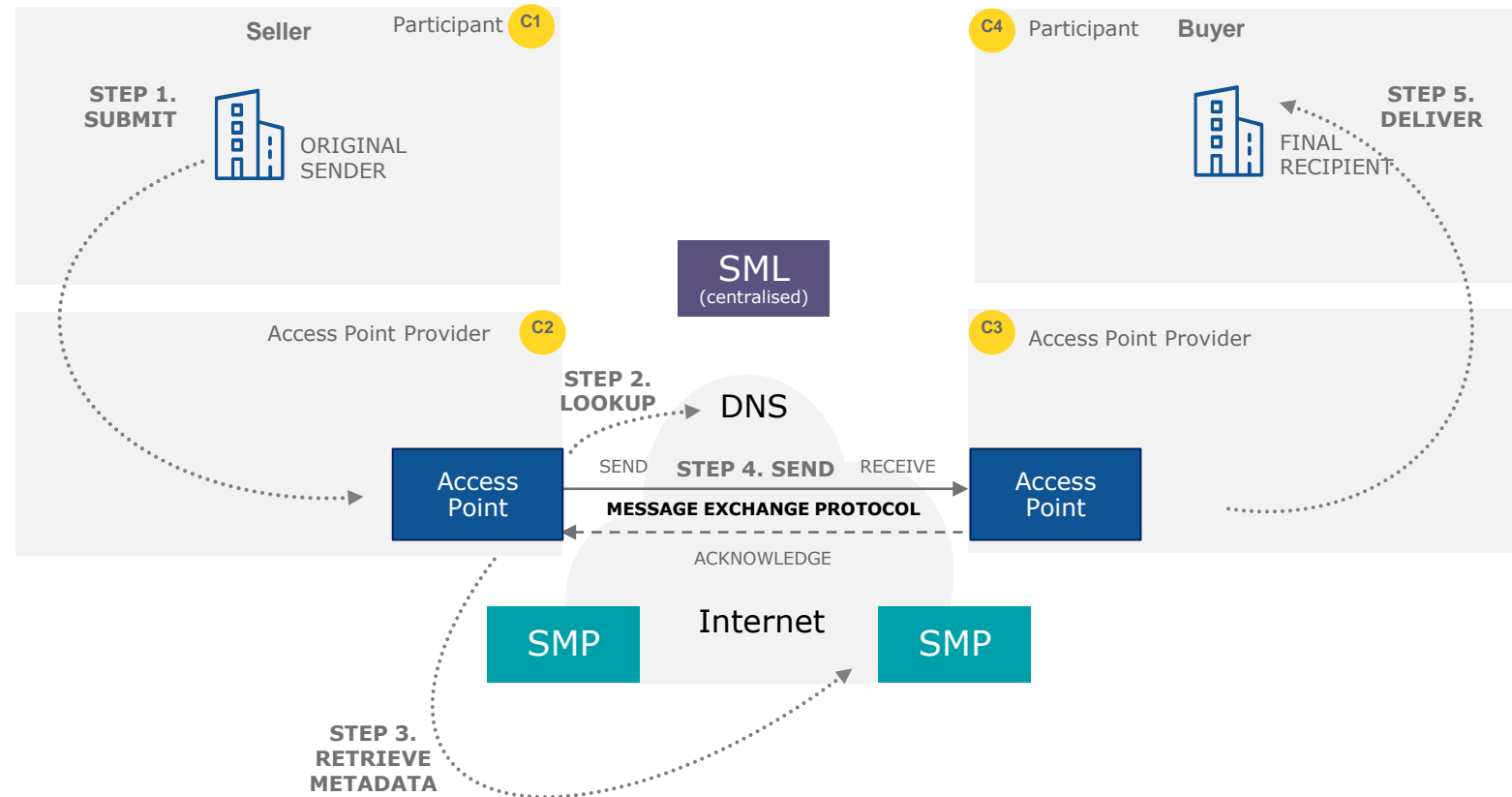
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1. Seller issues an eInvoice (or other eDocument) and hands it over to the AP
2. The AP makes a lookup using a HTTP GET. The DNS directs the AP to the participant's SMP
3. The HTTP GET results in the service metadata for the end point (AP)
4. The AP sends the eInvoice to the receiver's AP
5. The receiver's AP hands the eInvoice over to the Buyer

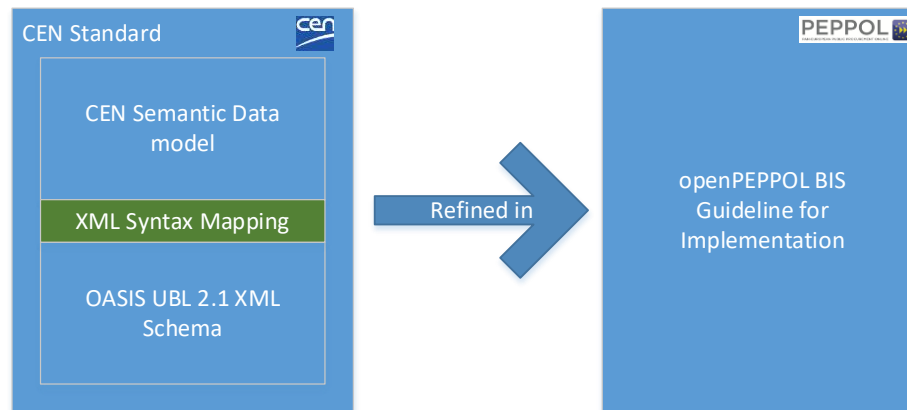


The business document specifications

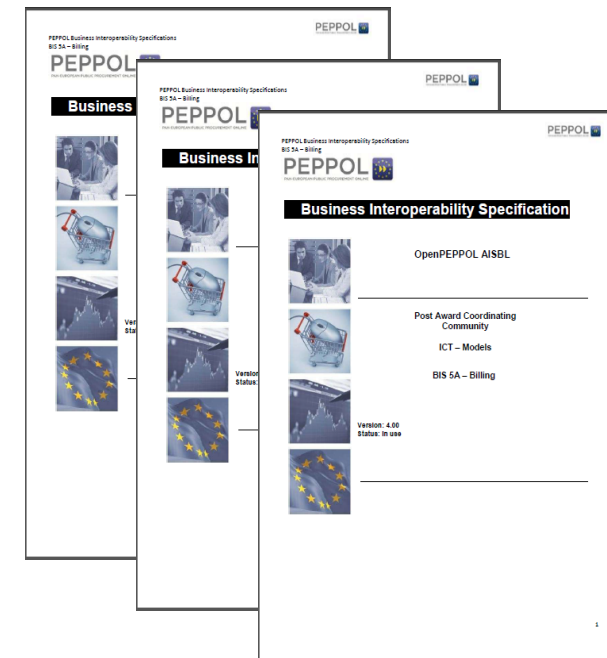
What can be transmitted in the network?

PEPPOL BIS conformant messages

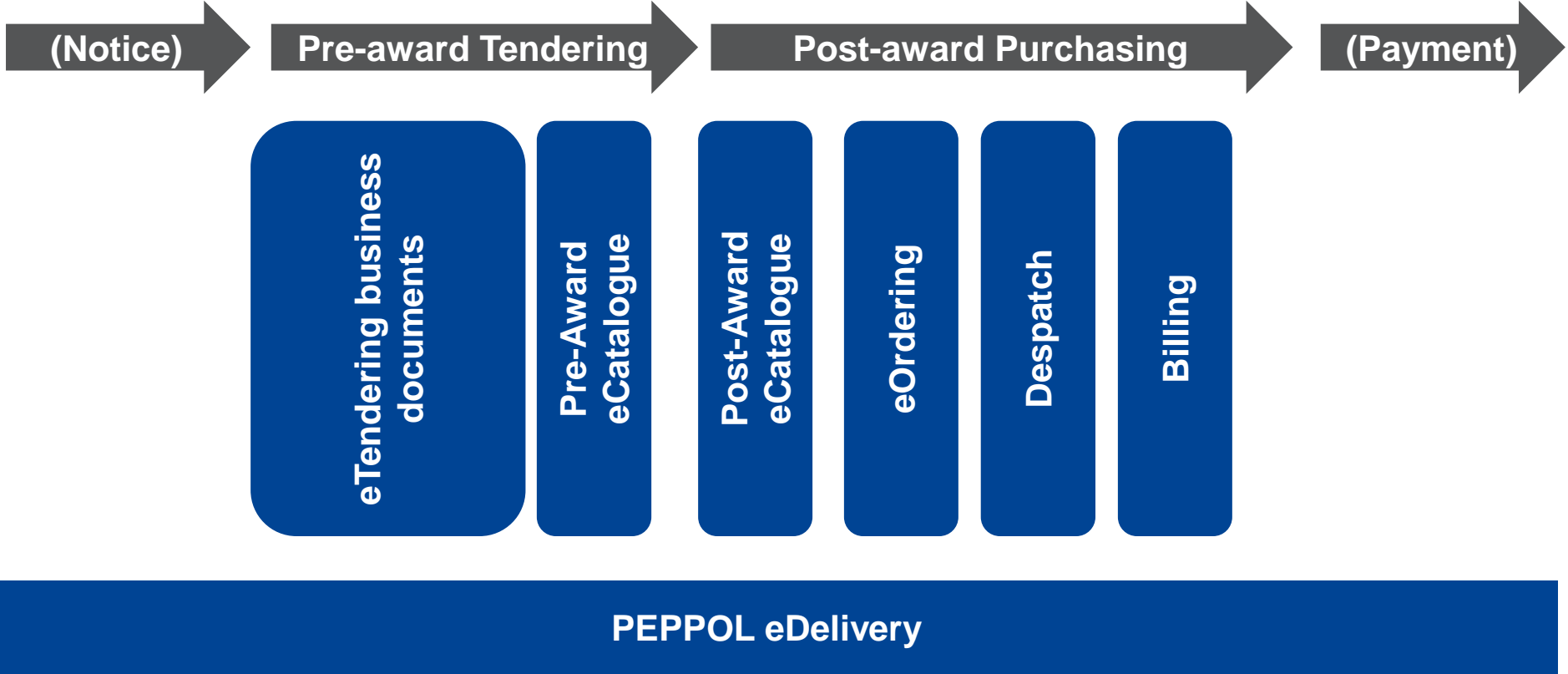
- ▶▶ Implementation guides of CEN standards
- ▶▶ Adds policy for identifiers and further restrictions



- ▶▶ Also other messages can be exchanged, but BIS is a minimum requirement to be registered in the SML (Baseline interoperability)



eProcurement in PEPPOL



Current approved BIS in Post Award

Price and product information

- Catalogue

Ordering / Request for delivery

- Ordering
- Punch Out
- Order Agreement

Shipping

- Despatch Advice

Request for payment

- Billing
- Invoice Message Response

Other

- Message Level Response



European standard on eInvoicing

Martin Forsberg

From article 7

Receipt and processing of electronic invoices

*Member States shall ensure that contracting authorities and contracting entities **receive and process electronic invoices** which comply with the **European standard on electronic invoicing** whose reference has been published pursuant to Article 3(2) and with **any of the syntaxes on the list** published pursuant to Article 3(2).*

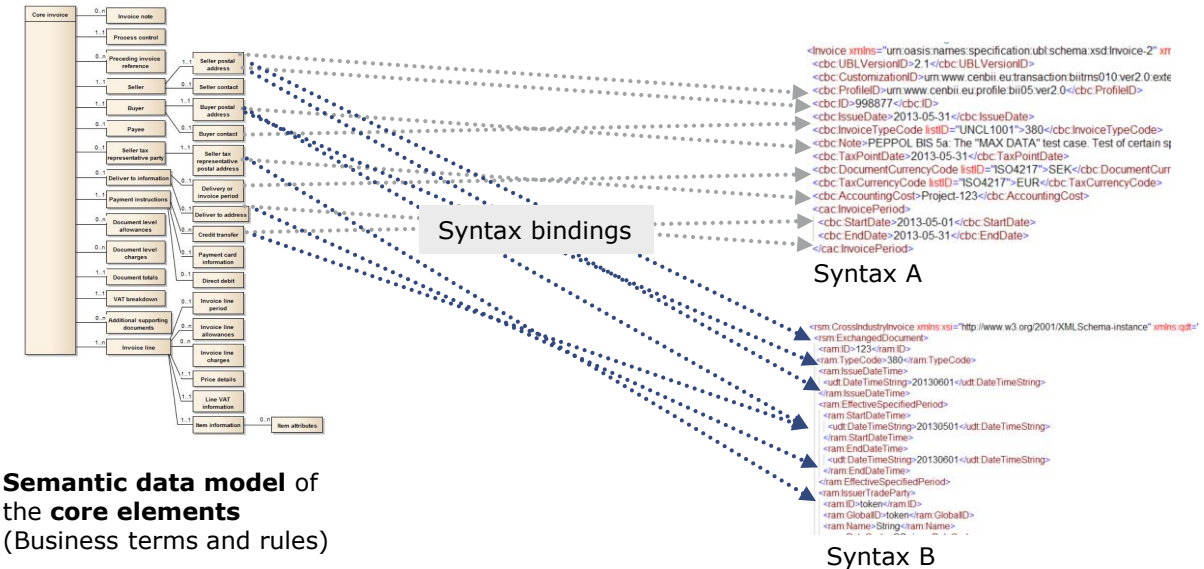
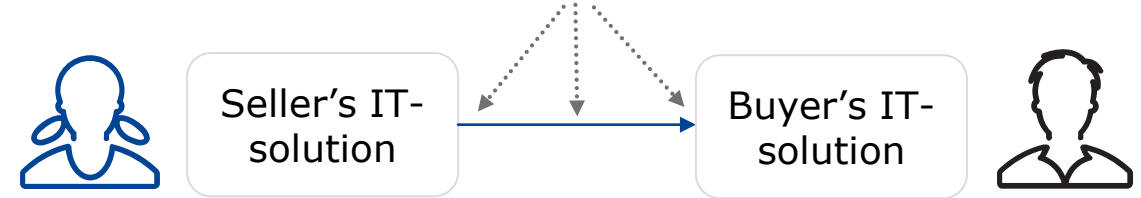
a list with a limited number of syntaxes which comply with the European standard on electronic invoicing

Semantic data model of the core elements of an electronic invoice

Definitions

- (1) **'electronic invoice'** means an invoice that has been issued, transmitted and received in a structured electronic format which allows for its automatic and electronic processing;
- (2) **'core elements of an electronic invoice'** means a set of essential information components which an electronic invoice must contain in order to enable cross-border interoperability, including the necessary information to ensure legal compliance;
- (3) **'semantic data model'** means a structured and logically interrelated set of terms and their meanings that specify the core elements of an electronic invoice;
- (4) **'syntax'** means the machine readable language or dialect used to represent the data elements contained in an electronic invoice;
- (5) **'syntax bindings'** means guidelines on how a semantic data model for an electronic invoice could be represented in the various syntaxes;

Issued, transmitted and received in a structured electronic format



Semantic data model of the core elements
(Business terms and rules)

Key dates

16 April 2014

Directive 2014/55/EU

17 October 2017

Publication of the reference to the European Standard on eInvoicing in the Official Journal

18 April 2019

Deadline for Member States to transpose into national law

18 April 2020

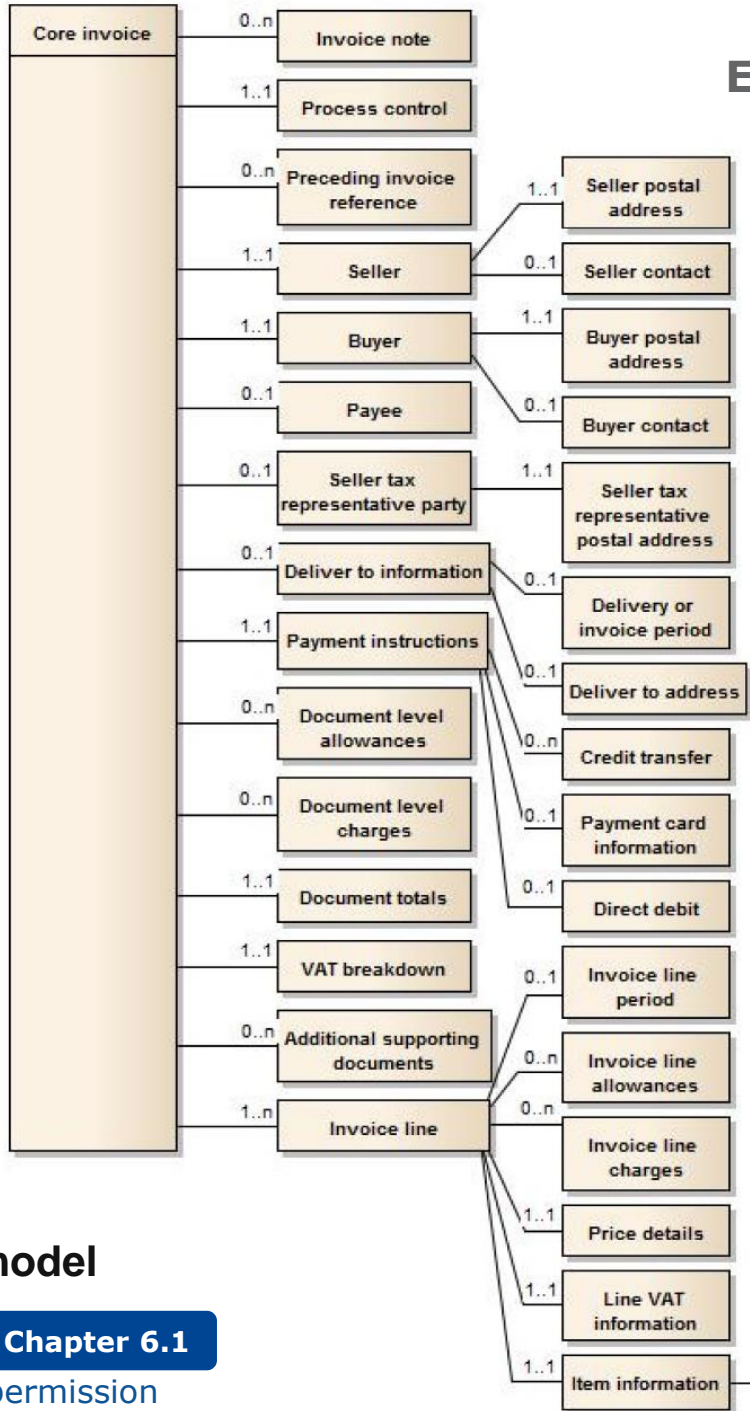
Extended deadline (upon request) for contracting authorities and entities which are not central government authorities

So eInvoicing, in the context of the Directive, is

- Formatted in a structured way so that it can be processed efficiently
- Issued, transmitted and received electronically

This rules out:

- Paper invoices which are scanned by the receiver but managed in an electronic workflow system
- PDF-invoices created by the issuer and sent to the receiver



Examples of key components



Invoice (header)
 Invoice number (1..1)
 Issue date (1.1)
 Type code (1..1)
 Currency code (1..1)

Seller information
 Name (1..1)
 Trading name (0..1)
 Identifier (0..n)
 Legal registration identifier (0..1)
 VAT number (0..1)
 Additional information (0..n)

Payment instructions
 Payment means type code (1..1)
 Payment means text (0..1)
 Payment reference (0..1)

VAT Breakdown
 Category taxable amount (1..1)
 Category tax amount (1..1)
 Category code (1..1)
 Category rate (1..1)
 Exemption text (0..1)
 Exemption code (0..1)

Item information
 Name (1..1)
 Description (0..1)
 Sellers identifier (0..1)
 Buyers identifier (0..1)
 Standard identifier (0..1)
 Item classification (0..n)
 Country of origin (0..1)

The semantic model

EN 16931-1:2017 Chapter 6.1

Examples of business terms

| ID | Level | Cardinality | Business Term | Description | Usage Note | Req. ID | Semantic data type ² |
|------|-------|-------------|--------------------|---|--|---------|---------------------------------|
| BT-1 | + | 1..1 | Invoice number | A unique identification of the Invoice. | The sequential number required in Article 226(2) of the directive 2006/112/EC [2], to uniquely identify the Invoice within the business context, time-frame, operating systems and records of the Seller. It may be based on one or more series of numbers, which may include alphanumeric characters. No identification scheme is to be used. | R56 | Identifier |
| BT-2 | + | 1..1 | Invoice issue date | The date when the Invoice was issued. | | R56 | Date |
| BT-3 | + | 1..1 | Invoice type code | A code specifying the functional type of the Invoice. | Commercial invoices and credit notes are defined according the entries in UNTDID 1001 [6]. Other entries of UNTDID 1001 [6] with specific invoices or credit notes may be used if applicable. | R44 | Code |

ID – Unique id for each business term

Level – indicates depth in model (+, ++, +++, +++)

Cardinality – Indicates optionality, repetitions allowed

Business term – name of the business term

Description – short description/definition

Usage note – guiding/explanatory information

Req id – reference to underlying requirement

Data type – the type of data used

Business rules

Conditions – dependencies between terms

Integrity constraints (In many cases, the data model cardinality indicates the same thing)

| ID | Description | Target / context | Business term / group |
|----------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| BR-CO-8 | Invoice line charge reason code and Invoice line charge reason shall indicate the same type of charge reason. | Invoice Charges line | BT-144, BT-145 |
| BR-CO-9 | The Seller VAT identifier, Seller tax representative VAT identifier, Buyer VAT identifier shall have a prefix in accordance with ISO code ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 by which the country of issue may be identified. Nevertheless, Greece may use the prefix 'EL'. | VAT identifiers | BT-31, BT-48, BT-63 |
| BR-CO-10 | Sum of Invoice line net amount = \sum Invoice line net amount. | Document totals | BT-106 |

ID – Unique id for each business rule

Description – textual description of the rule

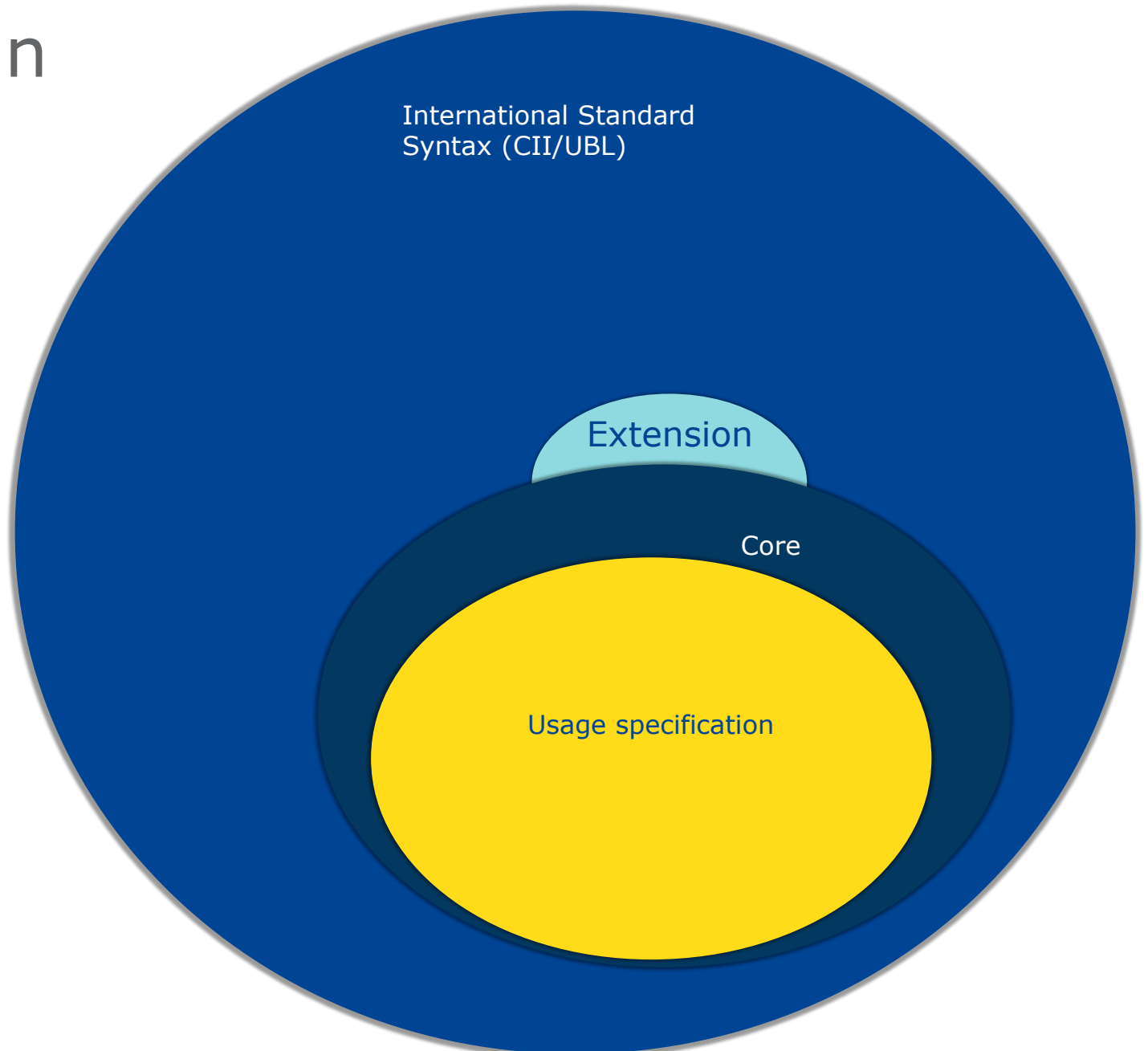
Target/Context – the cgroup/class for where the rule applies

Business term/group – reference to the term for which the rule applies

Core – something in common

IMPORTANT

An invoice which follows a CIUS MUST ALWAYS also be compliant towards the (non-restricted) norm.



National rules in PEPPOL CIUS triggered by the supplier country

To avoid creation of national CIUS'es:

affected based on the country of the seller.

Don't affect invoices issued in other countries.

PEPPOL Authority responsible

Appendix C: National rules

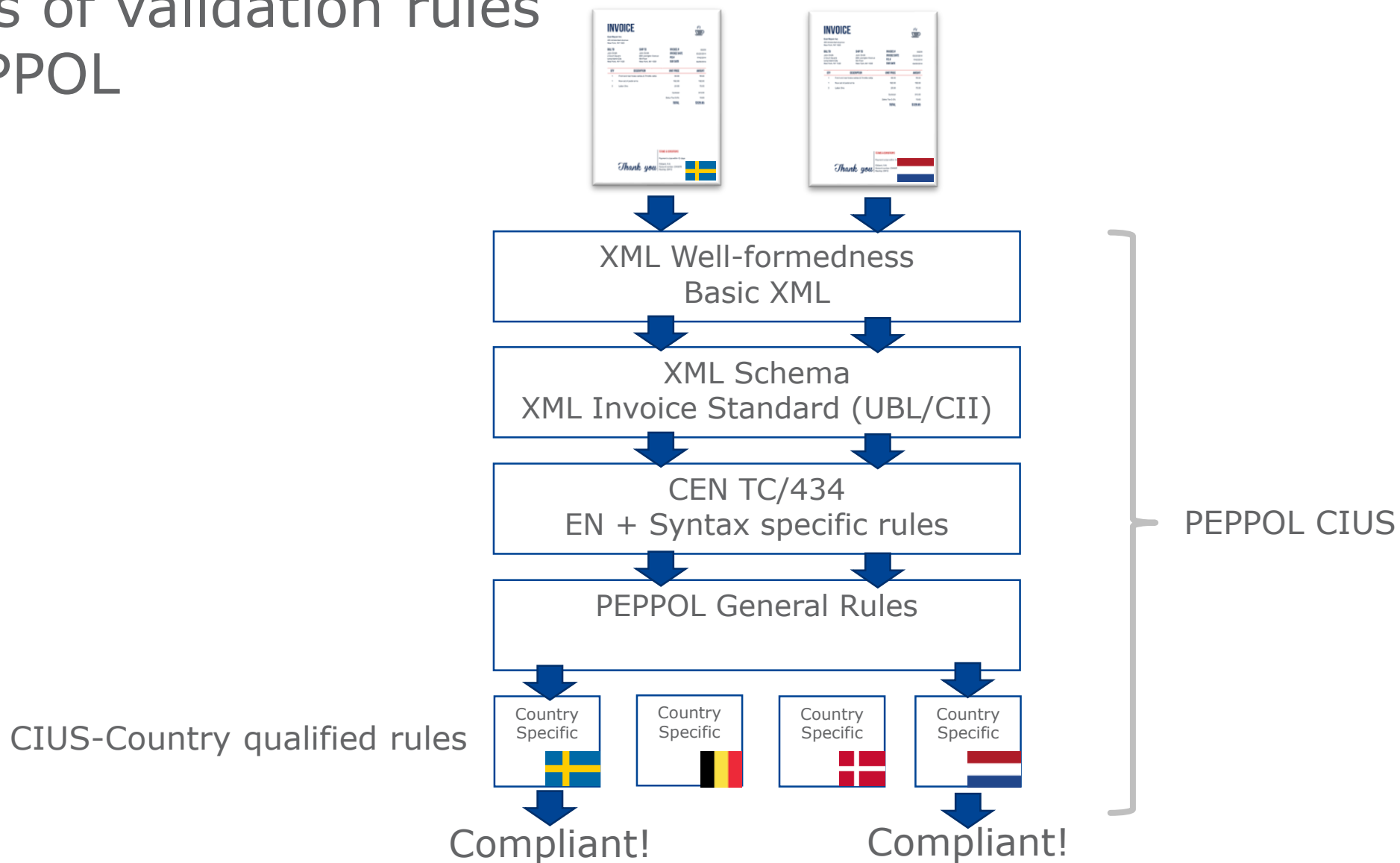
The following rules have been defined by PEPPOL Authorities in addition to the rules for [PEPPOL BIS](#) in general. These rules are affected based on the country of the seller, and **will not affect invoices issued in other countries**. They apply in **all** profiles that use this transaction specification.

National rules are provided by each country's PEPPOL Authority, and if you need any changes or additions to these rules, please contact your PEPPOL Authority.

Table 18. National transaction business rules

| Rule | Message/Context/Test |
|--------------------|---|
| DK-R-001 (warning) | For Danish suppliers when the Accounting code is known, it should be referred on the Invoice. |
| | ubl-creditnote:CreditNote ubl-invoice:Invoice |
| | not(cac:AccountingSupplierParty/cac:Party/cac:PostalAddress/cac:Country/cbc:IdentificationCode = 'DK' and (normalize-space(cbc:AccountingCost/text()) = '')) |
| DK-R-002 (fatal) | Danish suppliers MUST provide legal entity (CVR-number). |
| | ubl-creditnote:CreditNote ubl-invoice:Invoice |
| | not(cac:AccountingSupplierParty/cac:Party/cac:PostalAddress/cac:Country/cbc:IdentificationCode = 'DK' and (normalize-space(/cac:AccountingSupplierParty/cac:Party/cac:PartyLegalEntity/cbc:CompanyID/text()) = '')) |

Layers of validation rules in PEPPOL



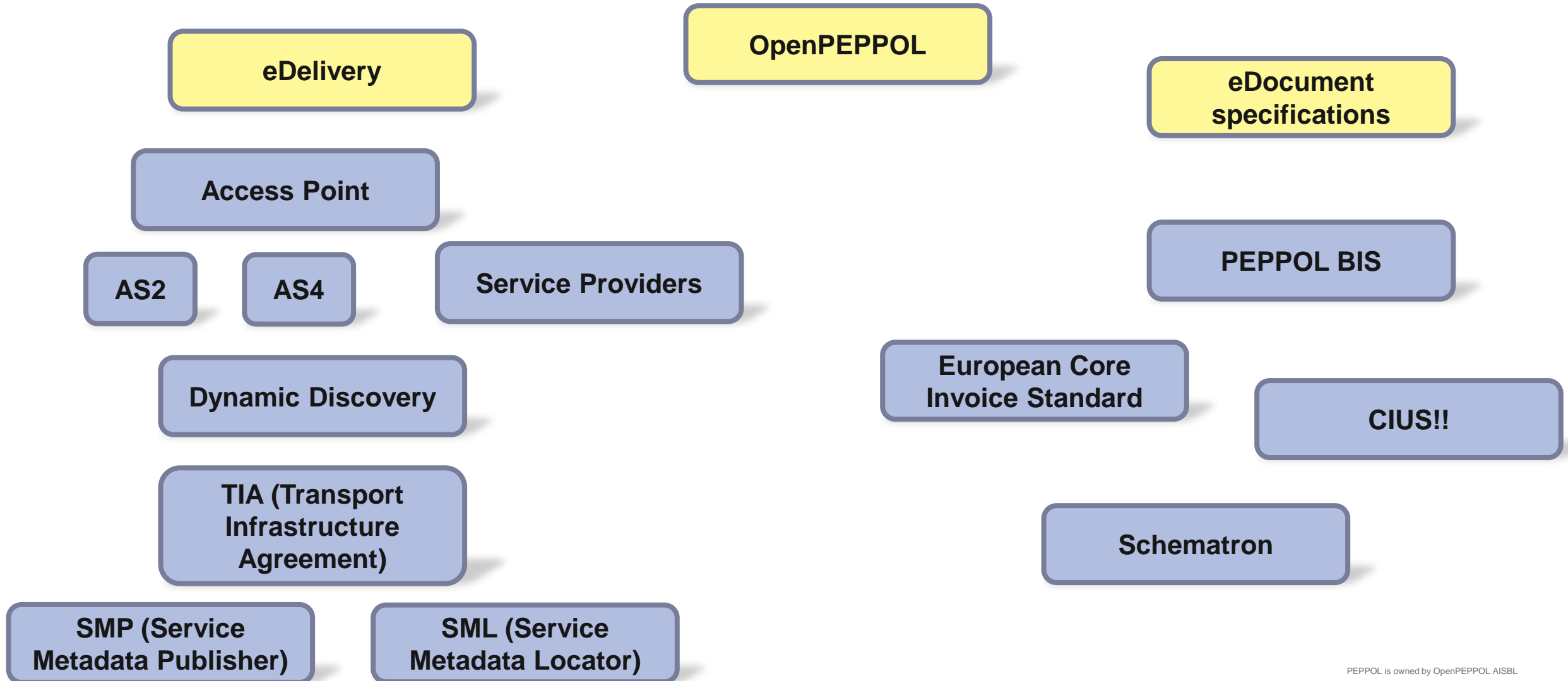
MINOR RELEASE - Fall and spring release cycle

| | Maintenance cycle for existing mandatory specifications | | | | Spring release cycle | | | Fall release cycle | | |
|----------|---|-------------|-------|------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Description | Assigned to | Weeks | Days | Start date | Weekday | End date | Start date | Weekday | End date |
| Initiate | Release initiated | Poacc mgr | 0 | 0 | 27- nov 17 | | | 28- maj 18 | | |
| | Release planning and startup | OO/RM | 1 | 7 | 27- nov 17 | mån | 04- dec 17 | 28- maj 18 | mån | 04- jun 18 |
| | Collecting rfc and CMB processing | OO/RM | 10 | 70 | 04- dec 17 | mån | 12- feb 18 | 04- jun 18 | mån | 13- aug 18 |
| | Anounce cut off date | OO/RM | 0 | 0 | | | 05- feb 18 | | | 06- aug 18 |
| | Cut off for rfc | OO/RM | 0 | 0 | | | 12- feb 18 | | | 13- aug 18 |
| Develop | CMB processing of rfc | CMB | 2 | 14 | 12- feb 18 | mån | 26- feb 18 | 13- aug 18 | mån | 27- aug 18 |
| | Development of changes | Dev team | 2 | 14 | 26- feb 18 | mån | 12- mar 18 | 27- aug 18 | mån | 10- sep 18 |
| | Anounce review period | OO/RM | 0 | 0 | | | 12- mar 18 | | | 10- sep 18 |
| | Testing | Test team | 2 | 14 | 12- mar 18 | mån | 26- mar 18 | 10- sep 18 | mån | 24- sep 18 |
| Revision | Initiate review | OO/RM | 0 | 0 | | | 26- mar 18 | | | 24- sep 18 |
| | Review | OO/RM | 2 | 14 | 26- mar 18 | mån | 09- apr 18 | 24- sep 18 | mån | 08- okt 18 |
| | Comment approval | CMB | 1 | 7 | 09- apr 18 | mån | 16- apr 18 | 08- okt 18 | mån | 15- okt 18 |
| | Development of approved comments | Dev team | 1 | 7 | 16- apr 18 | mån | 23- apr 18 | 15- okt 18 | mån | 22- okt 18 |
| | Release testing | Test team | 1 | 7 | 23- apr 18 | mån | 30- apr 18 | 22- okt 18 | mån | 29- okt 18 |
| Publish | Approval of release | CMB | 1 | 7 | 30- apr 18 | mån | 07- maj 18 | 29- okt 18 | mån | 05- nov 18 |
| | Publication | RM | 0 | 0 | | | 07- maj 18 | | | 05- nov 18 |
| | Adoption | Members | 1 | 7 | 07- maj 18 | mån | 14- maj 18 | 05- nov 18 | mån | 12- nov 18 |
| | Mandatory use / closing cycle | RM | 0 | 0 | | | 14- maj 18 | | | 12- nov 18 |

PEPPOL Compliance policy 1.0 - Principles

1. No actor can sign an agreement with itself
2. Connect once – serve all
3. PEPPOL technical standards and service specifications are baseline for interoperability
4. Different domains may have different service level requirements
5. Mandatory support for PEPPOL BIS
6. Only valid documents are to be exchanged over the network
7. Service provider freedom to choose a PEPPOL Authority
8. Know your customer (KYC)
9. Implementing the four-corner model

Summary - Important concepts





Questions and discussion



More information

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