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International Invoicing

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Georg Birgisson

Project editor

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Project mandate

Outcome

- An international invoicing model which design follows the proposals set forth in the PEPPOL International Invoicing Pre study report.
- The OpenPEPPOL International Invoicing Model will enable PA's in different parts of the world to implement eInvoicing through the PEPPOL network with support to their national requirements while maintaining the possibility to exchange invoices internationally.
- Project leader, Paul Simmons, PEPPOL POAC lead.
- Project editor, Georg Birgisson, PEPPOL OO.

Current Post Award situation for Invoice

- PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0, mandatory since 2019-04-18.
 - Compliant CIUS (restriction) of the EN 16931.
 - Implementation provides compliance eInvoicing directive 2014/55.
- BIS includes seller country rules (must be relevant for all sellers in a country).
 - Used by NO, SE, DK, IT.
- EN 16931 is designed to support EU directives, mainly VAT directive 2006/112
- PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0 can not be mandated to non-EU/EEA members states
 - Singapore, Australia and New Zealand extensions.
 - Suppress some tax rules of EN 16931.
 - Apply some of Tax calculation rules redefined as GST.
 - Additional legal requirements.
 - Mandatory principle temporarily on hold.

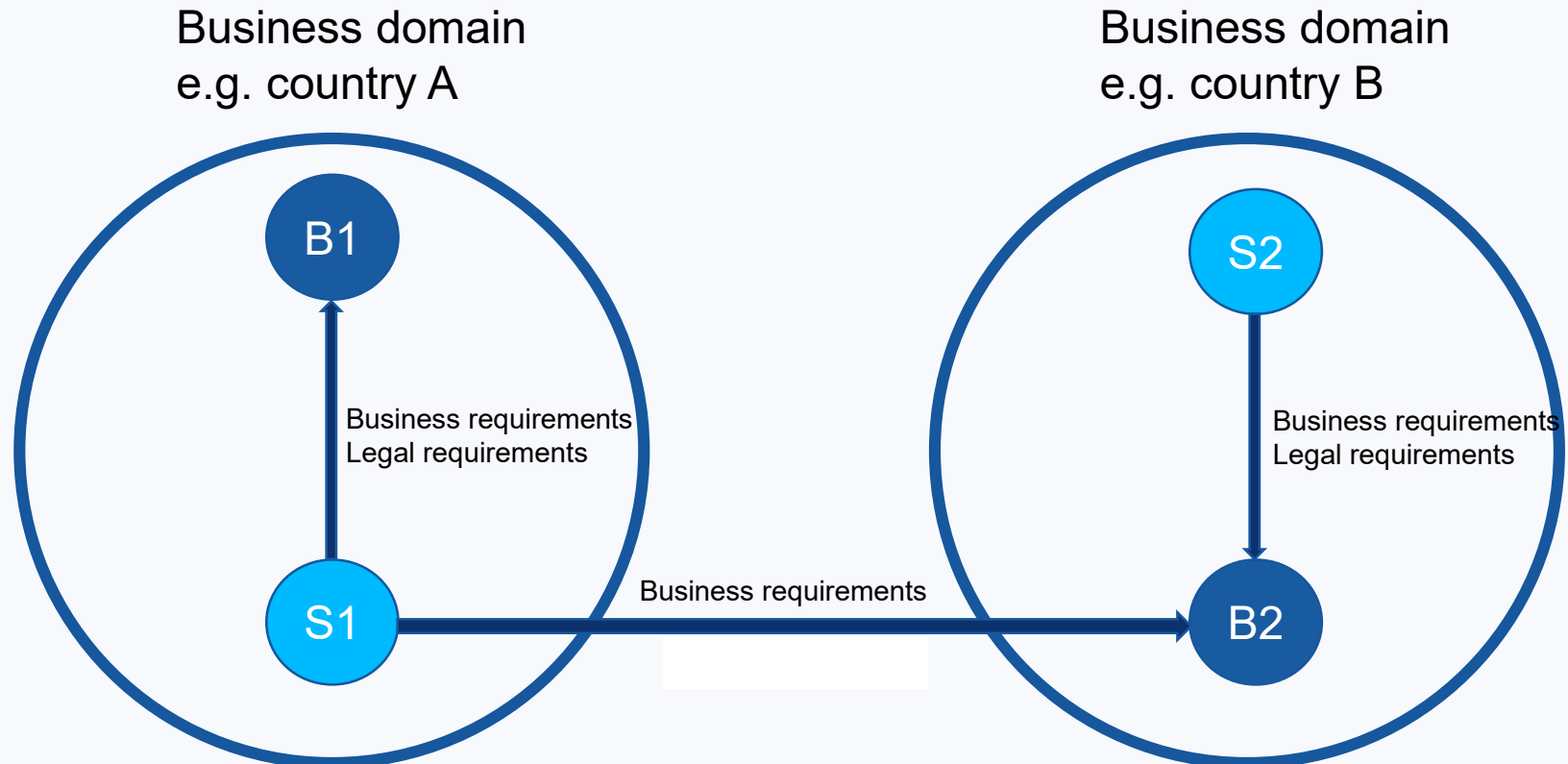
PEPPOL International Invoicing Pre-Study

- Recognizing challenges to the current mandatory BIS and the application of the mandatory principle.
- Mandatory principle
 - PEPPOL Communities define PEPPOL BIS to promote global interoperability. ... Receivers with a registered receive capability for a business function for which a PEPPOL BIS is available shall have receive capabilities for the PEPPOL BIS registered in an SMP, as a minimum.
 - Applied through a single mandatory BIS specification, PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0
- Main work
 - Identify gaps in requirements
 - Assess feasibility of international invoicing and propose solutions.

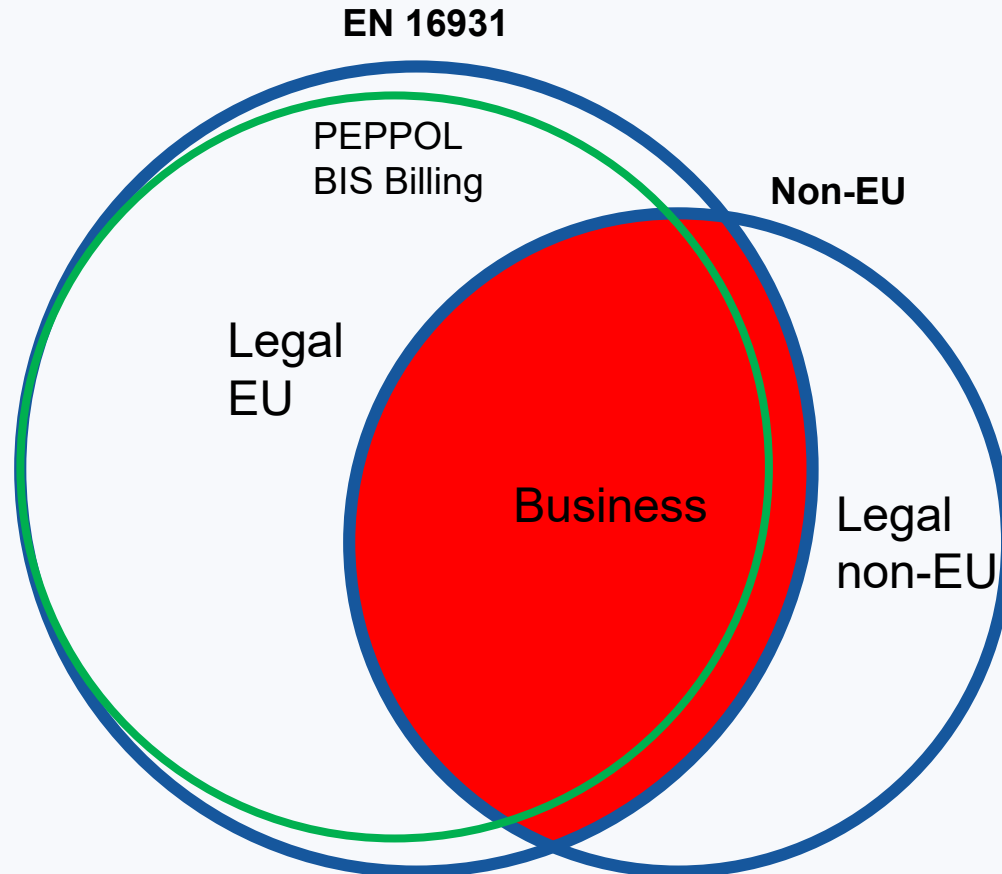
The European Invoice Standard EN 16931

- EN16931 standardization request
 - Implements eInvoicing directive 2014/55.
 - Scope is public procurement.
 - Supports B2B
 - Leveraging investment.
- Legal requirements
 - Supports EU directives.
 - Mainly VAT directive 2006/112
 - Provides for EU national requirements
- Business requirements
 - Core supporting “common” requirements.

Invoice content drivers

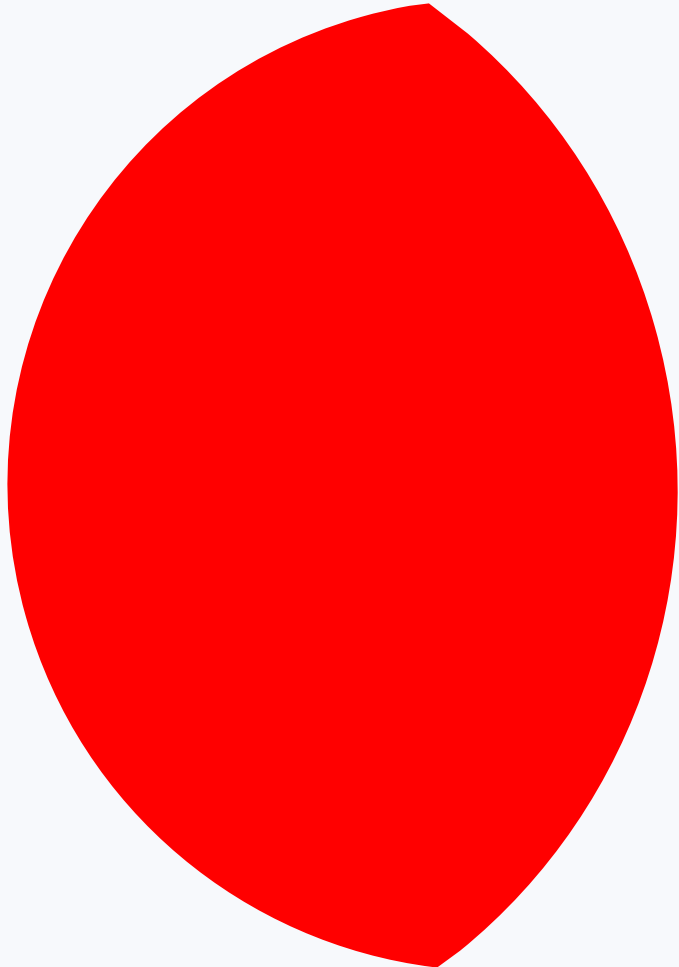


EN 16931 and the World



- Legal requirements
 - EU directives do not apply outside of EU.
- Business requirements
 - SG has adopted as-is.
 - AUNZ adopts mostly as-is.
 - N-America BPC estimates about 90% applies.

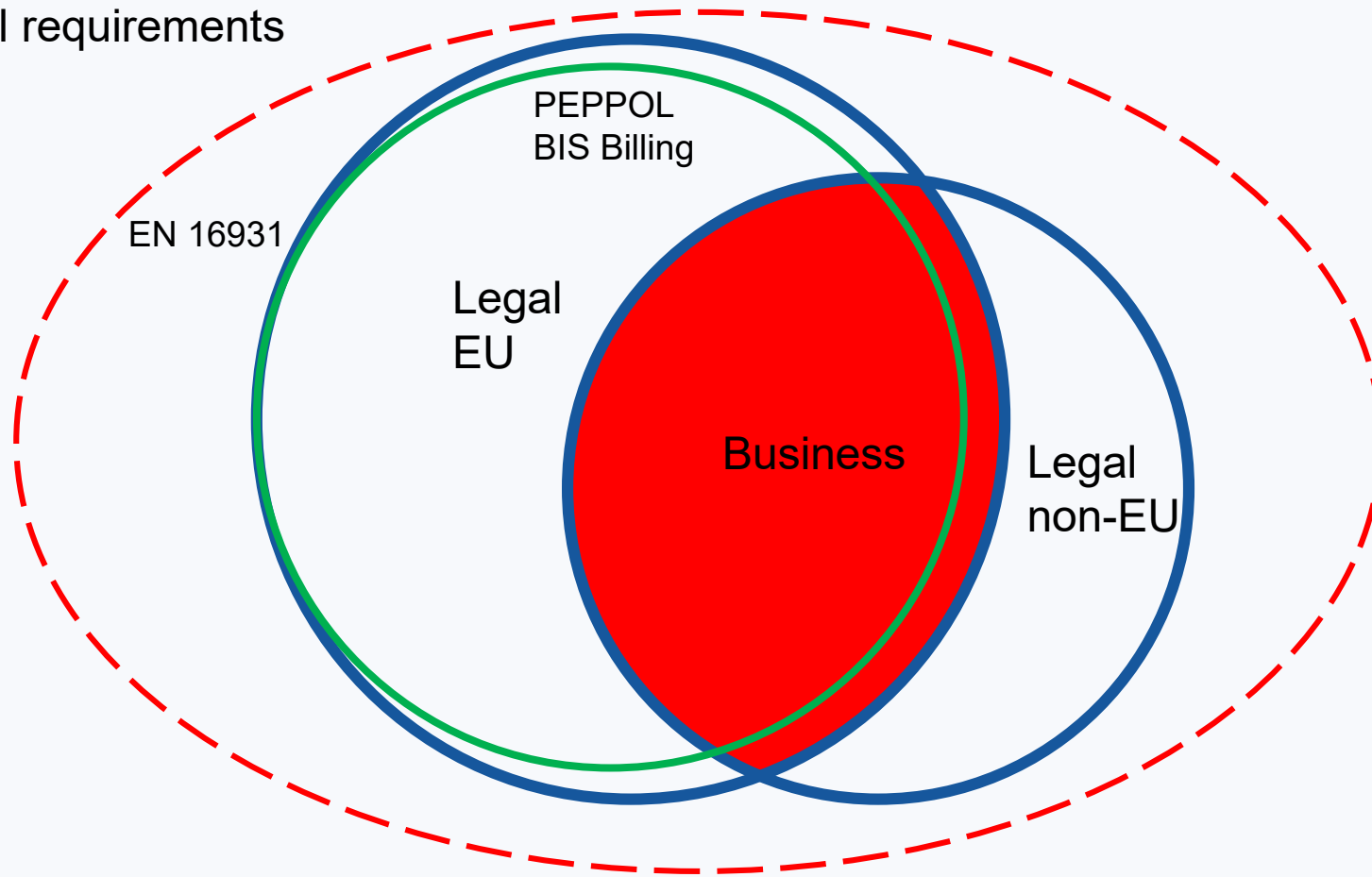
Shared: Fully defined



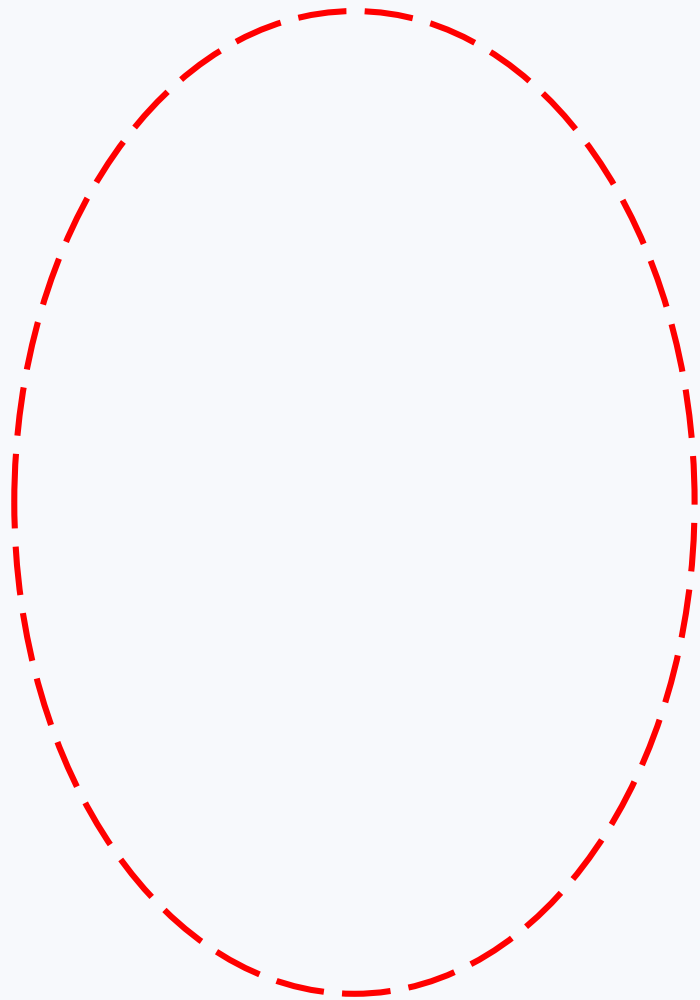
- Common for all domains.
- Minimum rules
- Sufficient for basic automations
 - Reading into ERP system
 - Booking into accounts
 - Order to invoice matching
- Key content
 - Trading parties
 - Total amounts.
 - Items and prices.
 - References

Generalize

Generalizing content aims to address all requirements

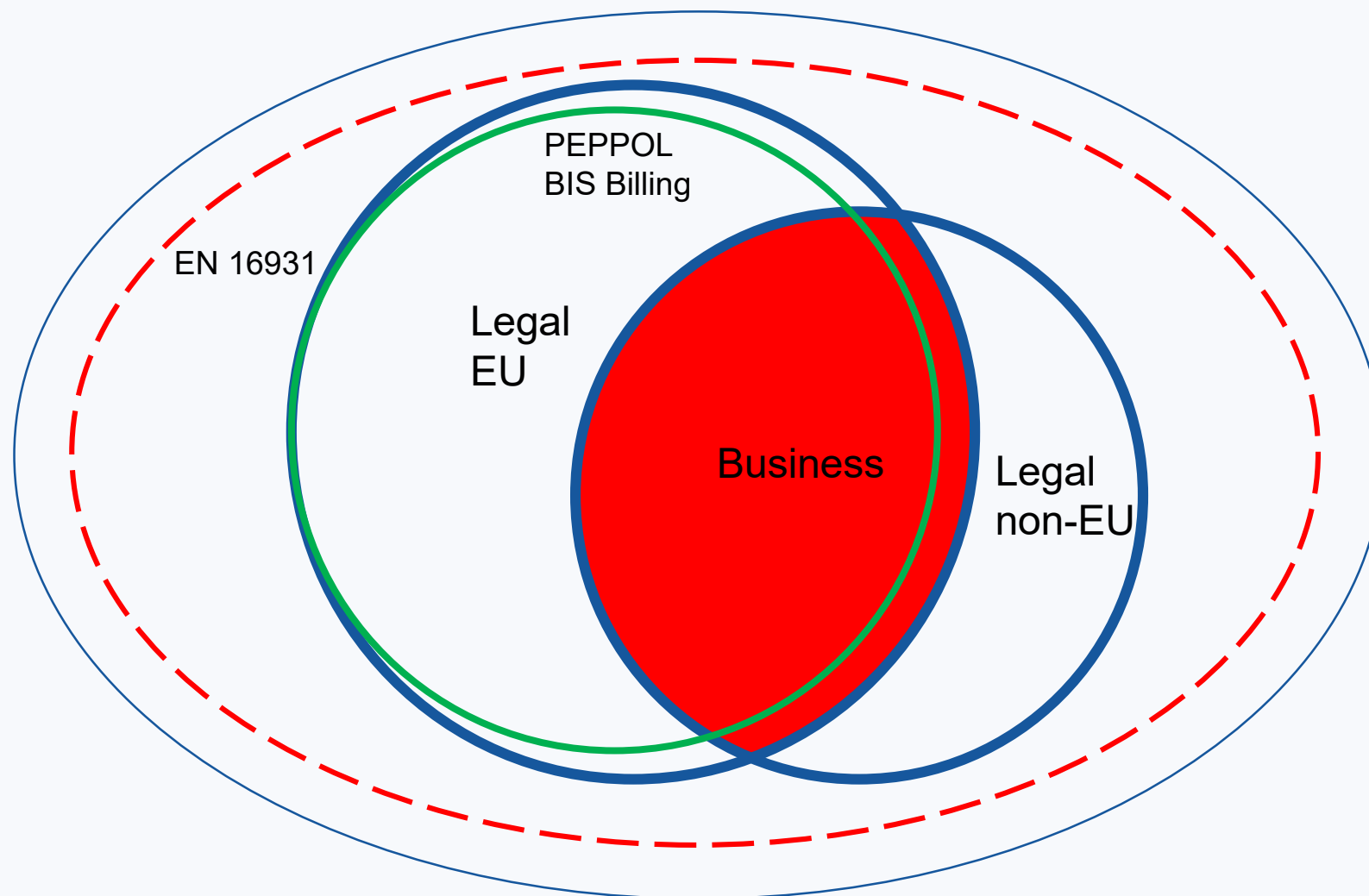


Aligned: Generalized → Specialized

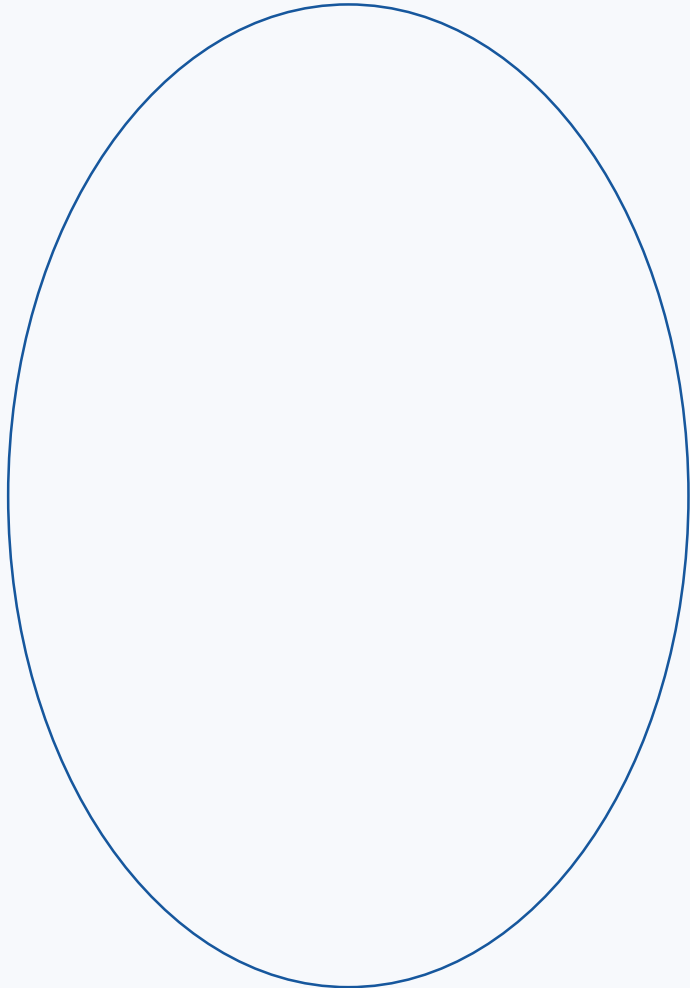


- Generalized
- Understood in general terms by all domains
- No rules
- Not optimized for automation.
- Can be specialized for domain specific automation and compliance.
- Key content.
 - Tax information.

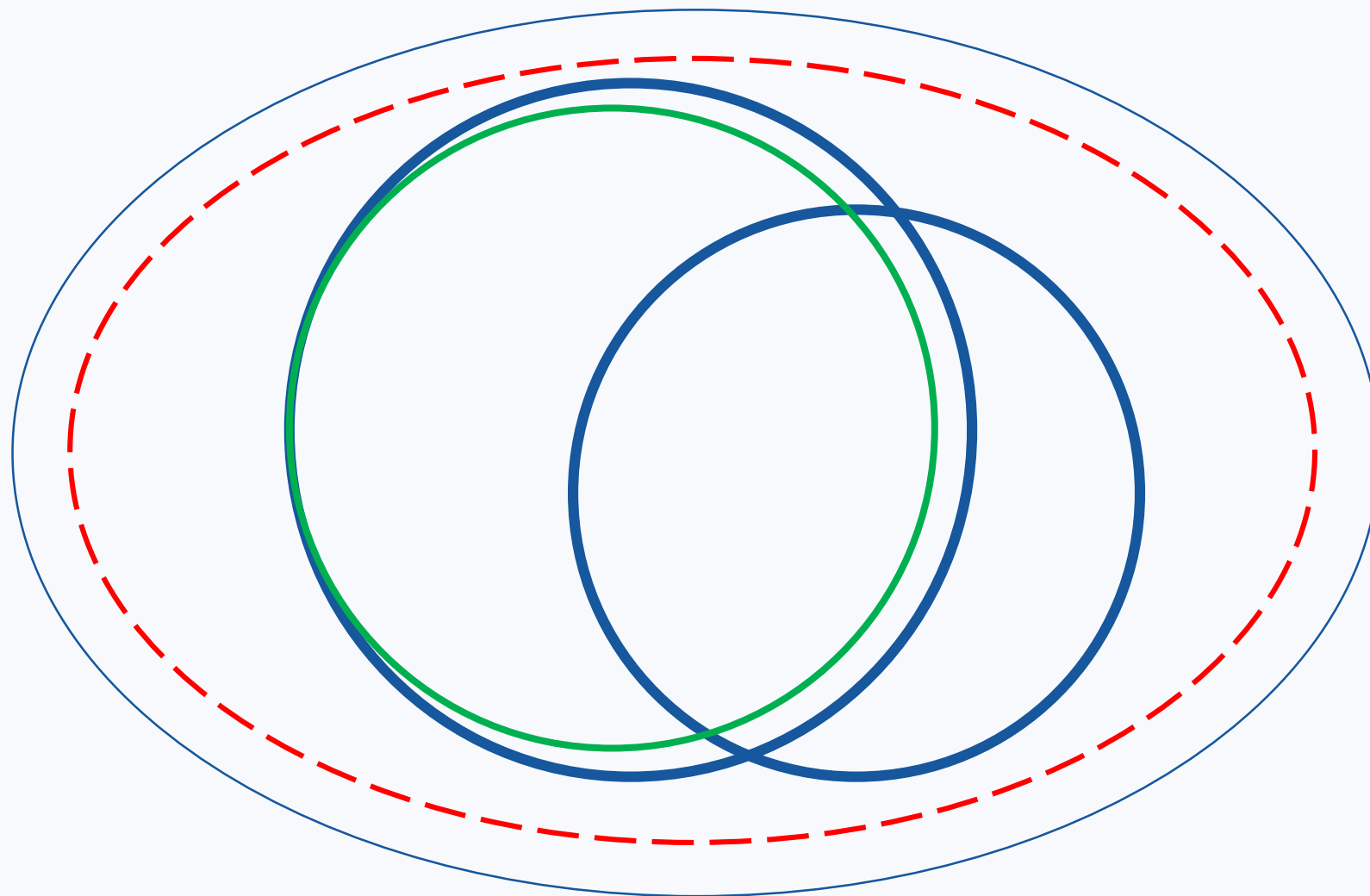
Other requirements



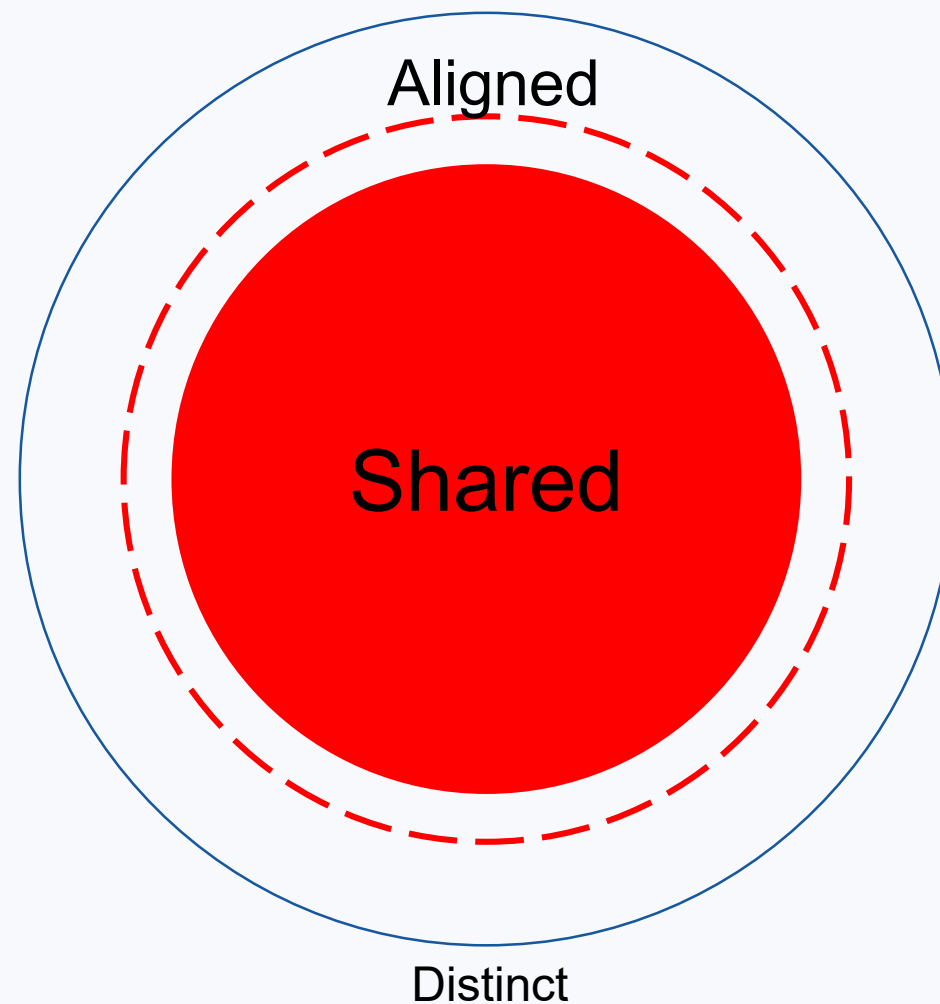
Distinct content



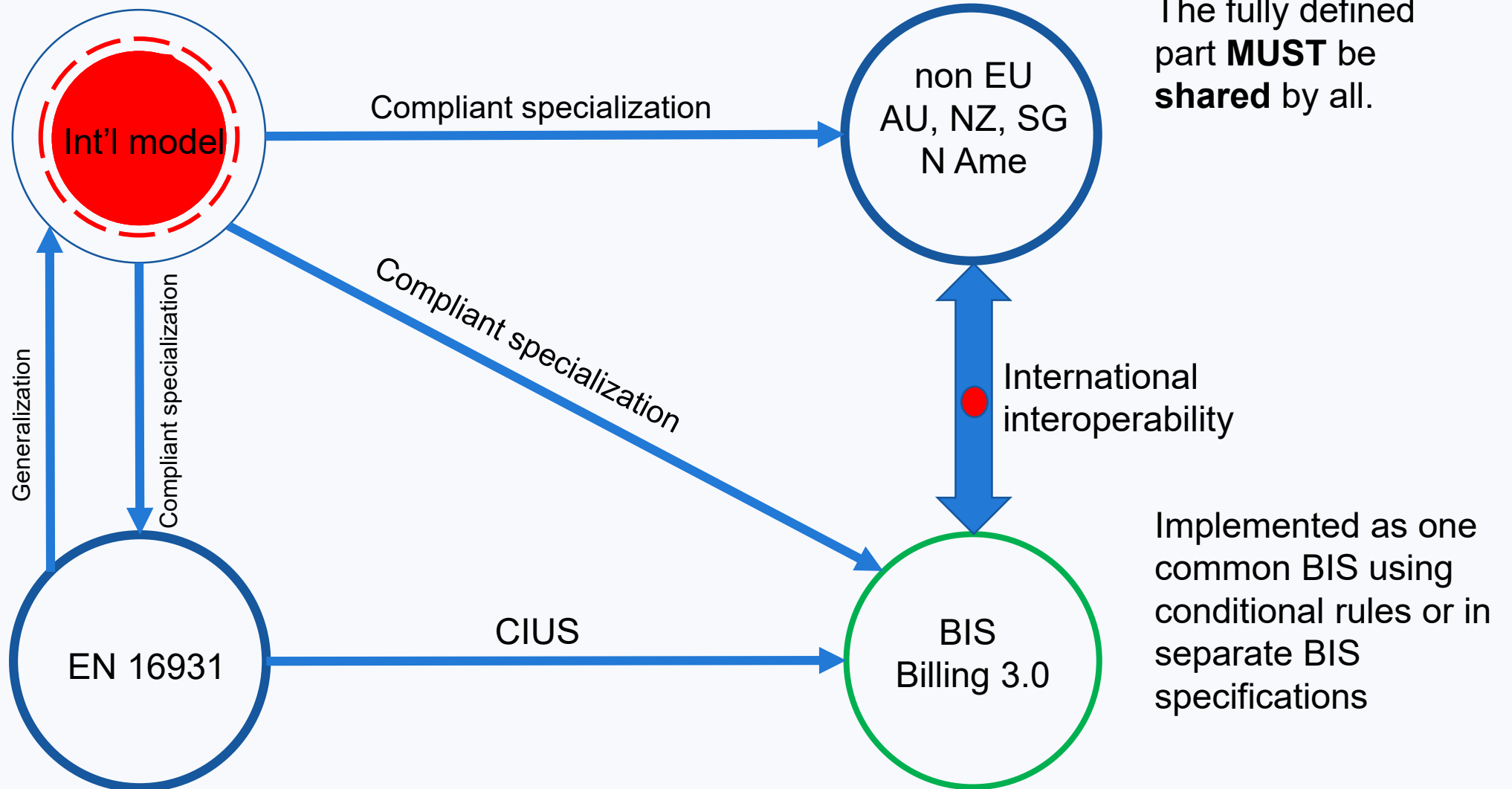
- Not commonly understood in all domains.
- Syntax semantics apply.
- Type of content.
 - Content that is distinct for different domains.
 - country
 - sector



PEPPOL International Invoicing Model



Interoperability





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Mandatory invoice

Registration of receiving capabilities

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One or many mandatory BIS?

Depends on factors like

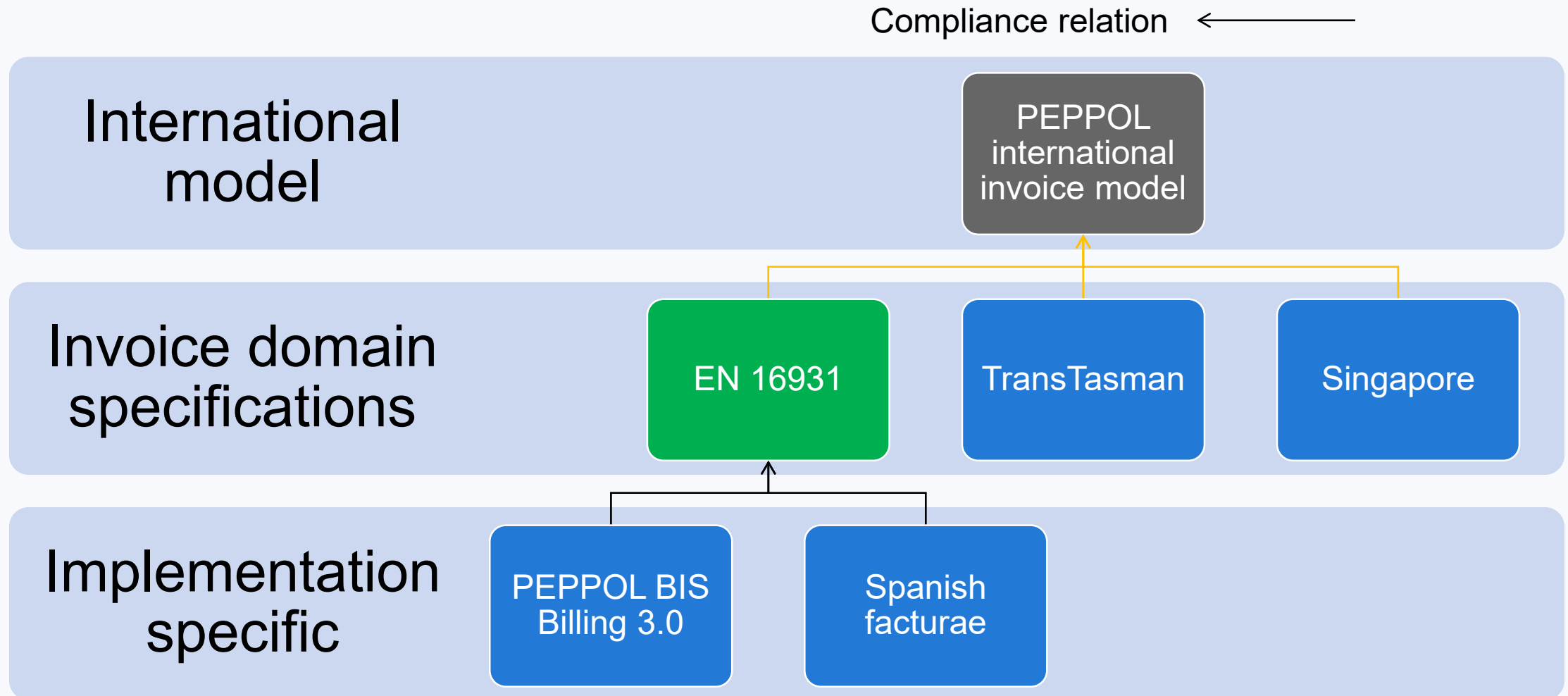
- How the PEPPOL mandatory principle is applied.
 - All receivers must be able to receive the same mandatory BIS.
 - PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0 can't be mandated for all due to different legislation.
 - Should the International model be a BIS and made mandatory to all.
 - Each receiver must receive a BIS that complies with the international model.
 - Then how does the sender know it is compliant and what
- How receiving capabilities are registered and then looked up.
 - Before sending (to know what can be received)
 - When sending.
 - Allowing it through network.
 - Validating then content.

Should the objectives of the Mandatory Principle be achieved through a single BIS or through the shared component within BIS.

One vs many

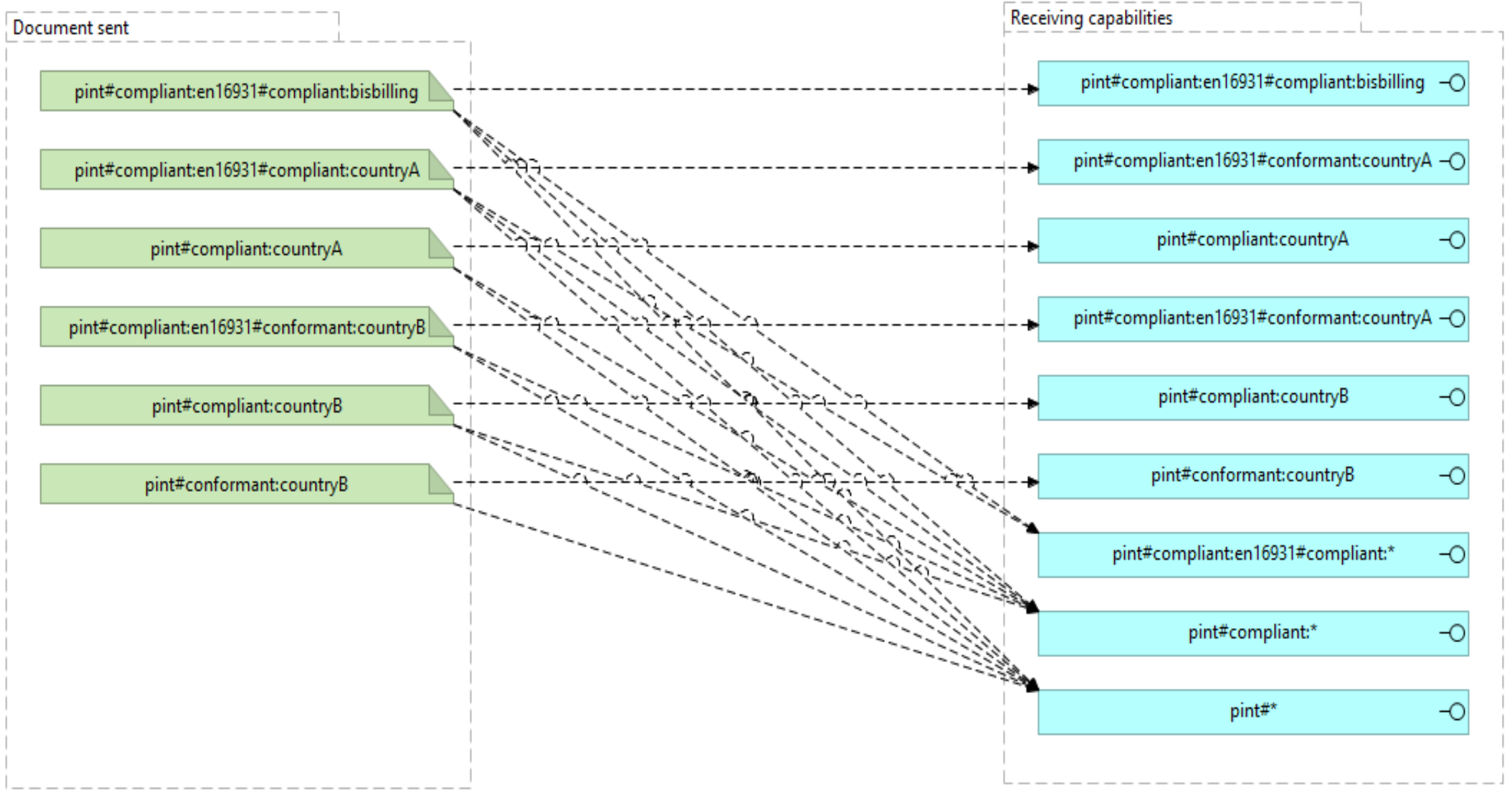
- One
 - Can the rules be implemented as conditional without interfering with each other? Specially if a domain uses distinct content.
 - How to enforce rules for different regions in the same country, there is a challenge to finding a correct trigger for the rules.
 - IF one domain needs to update their rules then everyone is affected. At least they need to roll out a new rules set and verify if it interferes with their needs.
- Many
 - Requires modification to the methods for registering receiving capabilities, discovering them and matching them.

Hierarchical layering



Receiving restricted versions

- It can be assumed that a receiver of a specification will accept and process any document that is based on a restricted version of that specification.
 - this is in fact the underlying principle behind EN 16931 accepting CIUS as compliant implementation.
 - Using wildcard for registering receiving capacities.
- `urn:cen.eu:en16931#compliant#urn:fdc:peppol.eu:2017:poacc:billing:3.0#compliant:`*



Not all BIS are equal

Depending on conditions different receivers may prefer or require different restricted specifications.

- European receivers prefer EN16931 compliant invoices.
- European receivers only accept non EN16931 from non-EU senders.
- Same country trading parties prefer their country restricted invoices.
- A receiver may accept common BIS but prefer a particular restriction.
- Should the network provide for added information and control of what is exchanged?
- Party legal domain?
- Preferred BIS.



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Project planning

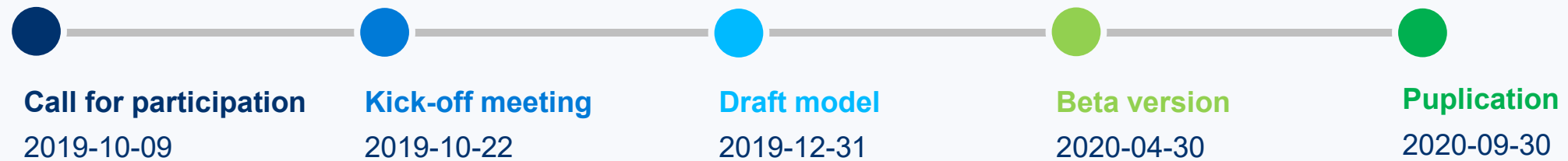
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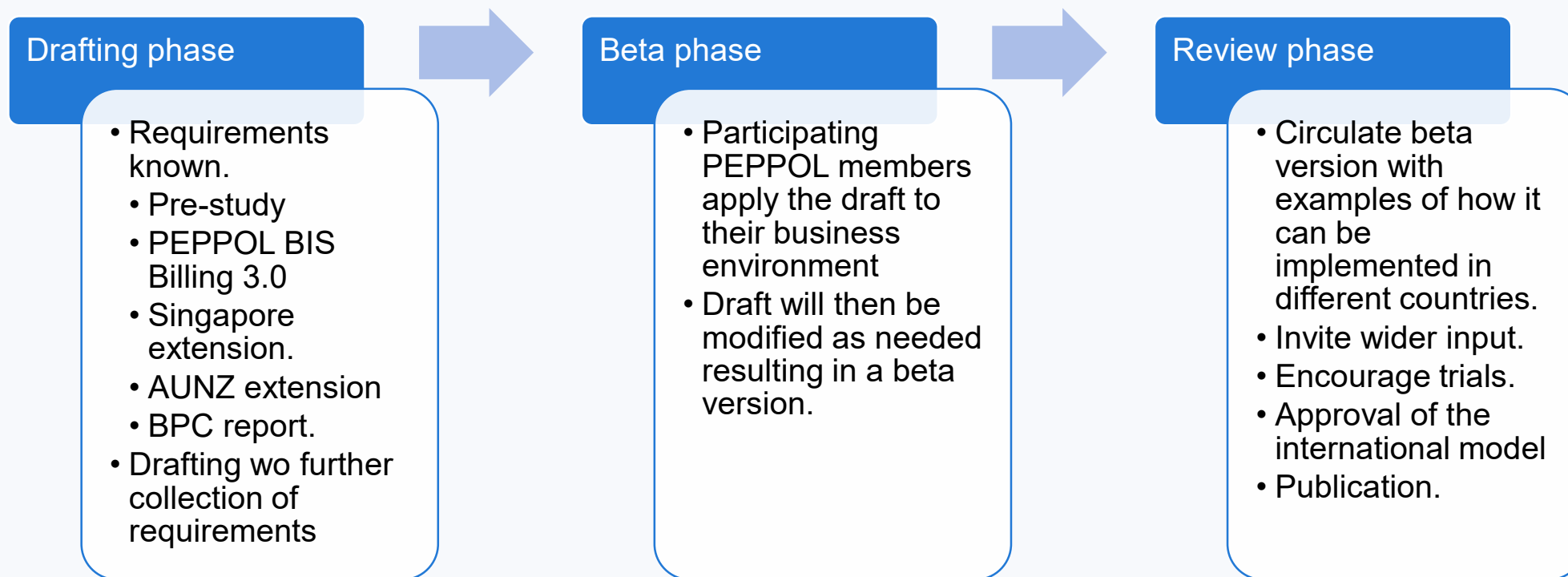
Participation

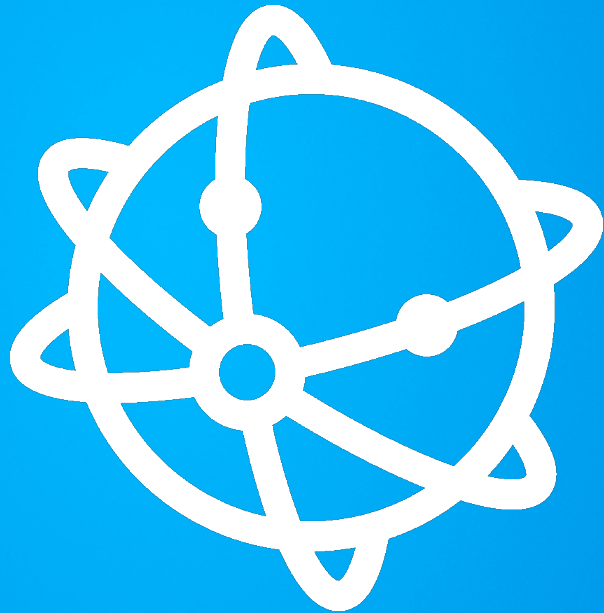
- Open to all PEPPOL members
 - Contributing
 - Observing
- Open to non-PEPPOL parties
 - Contribution that expands the international value of the project.

Project timeline



Development phases





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