

# Peppol Service Provider Community Meeting

Brussels 16. October 2019

## Agenda



- 11.00 Introduction (Ahti)
- 11.05 Procedure for transferring receivers to another AP (Paul)
- 11.15 International Invoicing (George)
- 11.30 Testbed 2.0 (Jesper, Mikael)
- 11.45 Celtrino case (Diane)
- 12.00 GIF (Global Interoperability Network) (Ahti)
- 12.15 Peppol and Tax clearance models (Ahti)
- 12.30 Lunch
- 13.30 Reporting in Peppol Network (Philip)
- 13.45 New Service Provider Agreement (Jostein)
- 14.45 Discussion
- 15.00 END



## Procedure for transferring receivers to another AP

**Paul Simons** 



#### International Invoicing

George Birgisson



#### **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 elnvoicing 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.

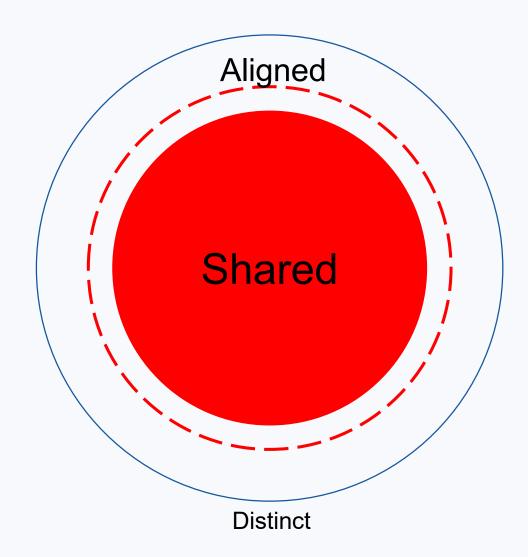


### PEPPOL International Invoicing Pre-Study

- 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.



## PEPPOL International Invoicing Model





### 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.



### Receiving restricted versions

- It can be assumed that a receiver of a specification will accept and process any document that is a 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:



#### Development phases

#### Drafting phase

- Requirements known.
  - Pre-study
  - PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0
  - Singapore extension.
  - AUNZ extension
  - BPC report.
- Drafting wo further collection of requirements

#### Beta phase

- Participating PEPPOL members apply the draft to their business environment
- Draft will then be modified as needed resulting in a beta version.

#### Review phase

- Circulate beta version with examples of how it can be implemented in different countries.
- Invite wider input.
- Encourage trials.
- Approval of the international model
- Publication.



#### Testbed 2.0

Jesper Larsen, Mikael Aksamit

#### Agenda



- Introducing a proxy
- New eDelivery AS4 test suite
- Introducing SMP onboarding test suite
- Introducing BIS compliance test suites
- Migration plan
- Questions



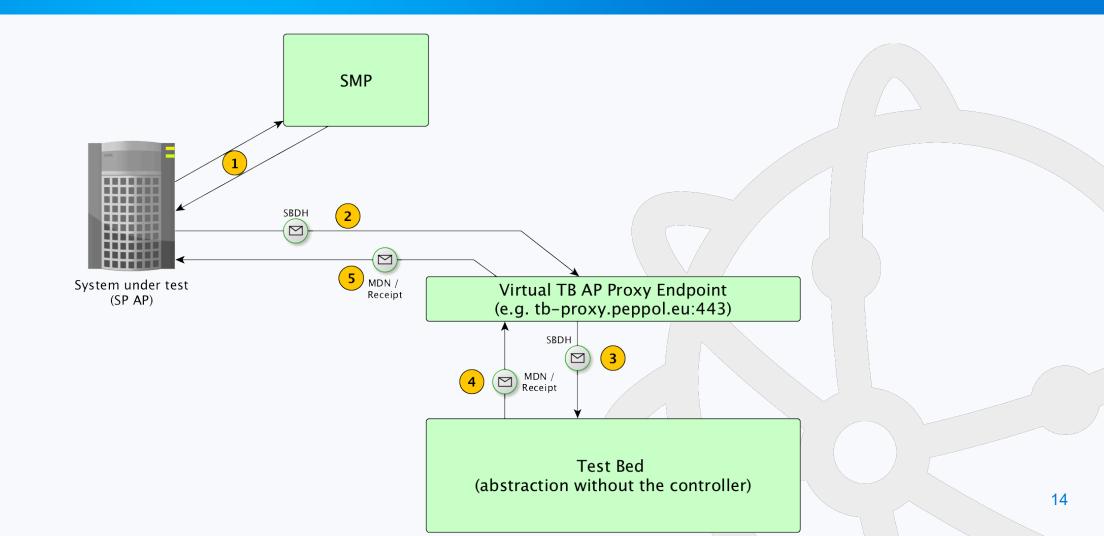
#### Peppol testbed context



- Peppol testbed
  - For onboarding AS2 and AS4 as a service provider in the Peppol eDelivery Network
  - Self service where testers interact with the testbed without human interference
  - Applicable to all new service providers before issuing of production certificates
  - Currently under migration

## Introducing a proxy





#### Improved over-all functionality



- Better error handling for self-service purposes
- Automatic SSL grade verification
- Improved logging for debugging purposes
- Transport level verifications
- More AP controller implementations
- JIRA integration (planned)
  - Auto submission of report to JSD
  - Ability to create support tickets from the Testbed

## Peppol

#### New eDelivery AS4 test suite

- Still contains the 4 testcases from Testbed 1.0 (these will be improved)
  - Receive Invoice (upgraded to BIS v3)
  - Send Invoice (upgraded to BIS v3)
  - Receive large Order (upgraded to BIS v3)
  - Send Large Order (Upgraded to BIS v3)
- Adding 2 new testcases
  - Simulate "man in the middle attack"
    - Testbed signs transaction with a different certificate than expected through the SMP lookup
  - Revoked or invalid certificates in the SMP lookup
    - Testing AP should not initiate transactions if certificate from SMP lookup cannot be entrusted



#### Introducing SMP onboarding test suite

- Mandatory for all SMP providers
  - During testing the SMK and TEST OpenPEPPOL Directory is utilized
- Consists of four test cases:
  - Verification of SML publishing capability
  - Verification of Metadata registration capability (with multiple transport protocols)
  - Verification of OpenPEPPOL Directory integration
  - Verification of SML unpublishing capability and expected HTTP 404 returned from SMP on unavailable service groups.
- All tests performed in an automatic way without human intervention



#### Introducing BIS compliance test suites

- PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0 compliance test
- PEPPOL BIS Order 3.0 compliance test
- PEPPOL BIS DespatchAdvice 3.0 compliance test
- PEPPOL BIS Invoice Response 3.0 compliance
- PEPPOL BIS AU-NZ Billing 3.0
- PEPPOL BIS AU-NZ SelfBilling 3.0
- Test method
  - Deliver data requirements to tester (Invoice data)
  - Tester to generate BIS 3.0 document and sent to receiver using a dynamic lookup
  - Testbed will do run time validation of the incoming files and correlate the testcase status

### Migration plan from 1.0 to 2.0



- 21st of October
  - Old eDelivery test suite (version 1.0) test suites are no longer enrollable
    - Currently enrolled testers will have to abandon the 1.0 test and do the 2.0 test to get the production certificate
  - New eDelivery test suite (version 2.0) will be mandatory for all AP providers
- 31st of October
  - SMP test suite will be added and mandatory for new SMP providers
- 25<sup>th</sup> of November
  - Introducing BIS compliance testing
- Policy for testing being scoped (Who tests what and when?)



#### Celtrino case

Diane Kelly



## Celtrino specialise in



Purchase to Pay



Order to Cash



E-Invoice Processing









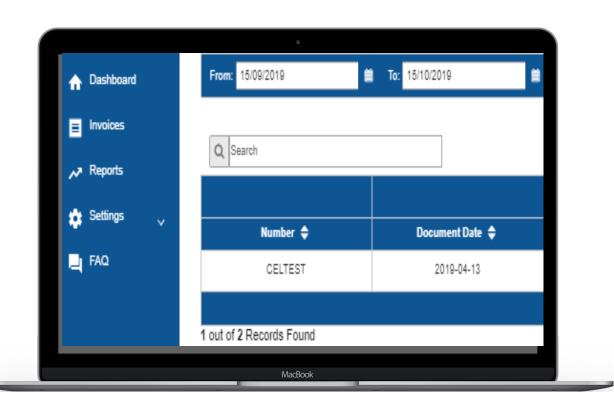
## Celtrino & Irish Public Sector

Our experience combined with our connected technology platform has enabled us be in 2019 to be the main winner of the tender for the "PEPPOL Networking and elnvoicing Systems and Services to the Irish Public Sector"





## PEPPOL Connect



#### **Key Features**

- E-invoicing Directive compliance for Public Bodies
- E-Document Portal
- UBL 2.1/CII
- PEPPOL/TC434
  - **Validations**
- Alerting
- Reporting
- E-Archiving



## PEPPOL Connect Plus



#### **Key Features**

- E-invoicing Directive compliance for Public Bodies
- Flexible document approval workflows
- Business Rule Validation Engine
- Integration
- Standardised Supplier Feedback Process



## **Dublin Simon**

#### **Digital Transformation**

- Celtrino and Dublin Simon Community are collaborating on a digital transformation program
- E-invoicing, advanced invoice approval management and intelligent business rules validations
- All aspects of the program are underpinned by PEPPOL and compliance to the European Standard (EN)
- The initiative is supported by EURINV.







## Contact



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#### Global Interoperability Network

Ahti Allikas



### What is the Global Interoperability Framework (GIF)?

- A **neutral** vehicle to facilitate **open** collaboration on **common issues** and, where possible,
- To allow agreement on common artefacts that can be supported on a global, or regional, basis.

Leading to ..

- Wider adoption of common interoperability 'building blocks'
- **N.B.** The GIF is NOT a physical network, but a set of recommendations to assist the establishment of specific interoperability frameworks at regional, country, community or sector level.



#### Benefits – end user focus

- For end users ....
- Simpler and faster to embrace digital business
- Full end-to end compliance and invoice process traceability
- Better placed to support moves towards "real-time" reporting
- Lower cost of digital business
- For network & service providers:
- Agreement on common interoperability 'building blocks' which will ...
  - Increase added value for customers
  - Save time and reduce interoperability costs



## Working Group – Established 2019



- o Tim Cole (UK)
- Cyrille Sautereau (France)



- Ahti Allikas (Estonia)
- Arne Johan Larsen (Norway)



- Chris Welsh- Chair (US)
- Stephan Albers (DE)



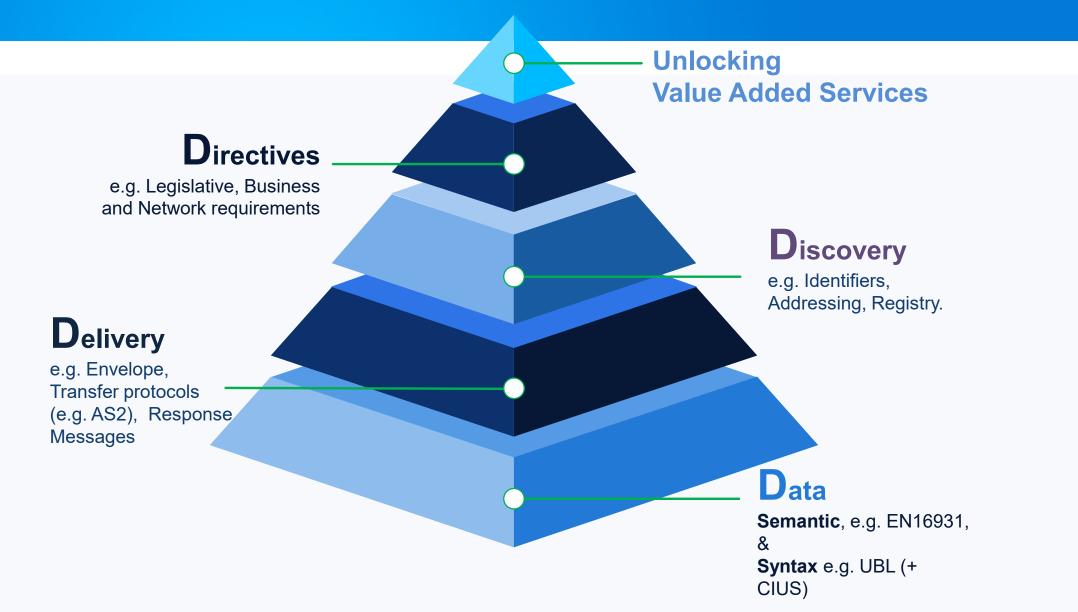


Todd Albers (US)

Charles Bryant (Secretary)



## GIF Components – The 4 D's





#### Artefacts – Initial GIF candidates

UBL Invoice

Response Message

Possible quick

wins

	Data	Delivery	Discovery	Directives
4 D Artefacts	<ul> <li>Semantic Model</li> <li>Syntax</li> <li>Documents</li> <li>Messages (including responses)</li> <li>Usage specifications</li> <li>Extensions</li> <li>Attachments</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4-corner topology</li> <li>Technical Delivery Confirmation</li> <li>Envelope</li> <li>Security</li> <li>Emerging Technologies?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Business Entity ID</li> <li>GLEI ?</li> <li>E-Address ID</li> <li>E-Routing Address</li> <li>Registry service</li> <li>Directory services (more)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>2 sections</li> <li>External regulatory frameworks and tax/business rules</li> <li>Internal GIF governance and model agreements</li> </ul>

CEF eDelivery

AS2/AS4

SML/SMP



Peppol and Tax Clearance models (work in progress)

Ahti Allikas

# Peppol Network on the way to support clearance model for e-Invoicing



#### Why?

- 1. Big share of the new models developed in the world of E-Invoicing are based either on some kind of a clearance models on real-time reporting.
- 2. Clearance model recommended over real-time reporting is by the industry profesionals.
- 3. Clearance model is already widespread in many countries.
- 4. Clearance model has no usually regulation for transport infrastructure of E-Invoices (clear strength of Peppol eDelivery network).
- 5. Clearance models are nowadays very local Peppol usage would help to make them globally more universal.
- 6. Support for globally common clearance model fits well with Peppol's international invoice and globalization strategy.

#### Why not?

1. Clearance models are usually based on local invoice message standard, developed by local tax authorities what will in a short term force Peppol to support more standards next to BIS.



#### Characteristics of clearance model

With 'clearance model' for E-Invoicing, the tax administration requires each invoice to be reported and authorized electronically by them before or during the exchange process.

- 1. Tax authority mandates the issuance and respectively reception of E-Invoices.
- 2. There are different validation and reporting rules relevant in clearance model.
- 3. Usually the exchange process (from supplier to buyer) is left to be unregulated.



#### How does clearance model work today...

Step 1. **Prepares** invoice data



Step 2. Transport invoice data to service provider

Step 3. Sender SP prepares legal invoice (standard format, signing etc). 2

**Service** 

**Provider** 

singed, cleared, sealed. Contains all relevant info.

Legal invoice.

Standard format.

Step 6.

Sender SP sends cleared invoice to receiver according to bilaterally agreed method (90% as email in Latin America)



Step 9. AP process of received invoice

Step 8.

Receiver SP processes received invoice according to agreement with receiver and very often just hands over invoice visual to receiver

Legal invoice. Standard format. singed, cleared, sealed. Contains

all relevant info.

**Service** 

3

**Provider** 

Step 5.

Query for cleared and

sealed invoice

Step 4. Sender SP sends legal invoice to Tax authority for clearance

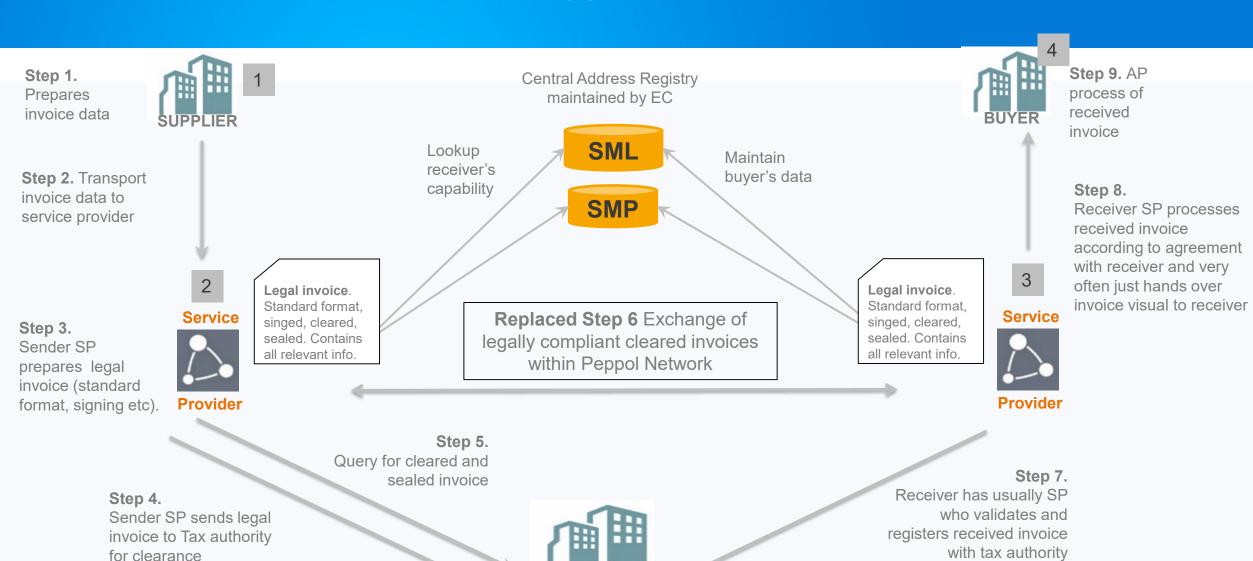


Step 7.

Receiver has usually SP who validates and registers received invoice with tax authority



## ... and how does it work in Peppol?



TAX AUTHORITY



## How does Real-Time reporting model work today ...





Step 2. Transport invoice data to service provider

Step 3. Sender SP prepares legal invoice (standard format, signing etc and cleares on behalf of TA).

2 **Service** 

**Provider** 

#### Legal invoice.

Either local format or preferrably a standard (like SFTI).

#### Step 4.

Sender SP sends "cleared and approved" invoice to receiver according to bilaterally agreed method (90% as email in Latin America)

#### Legal invoice.

Either local format or preferrably a standard (like SFTI).



#### **Service**



**Provider** 

Step 6. Receiver SP reports received invoice to TA.

#### Offline

TA Matches reports from Supplier SP and Receivers's SP.







Step 8. AP process of received invoice

#### Step 7.

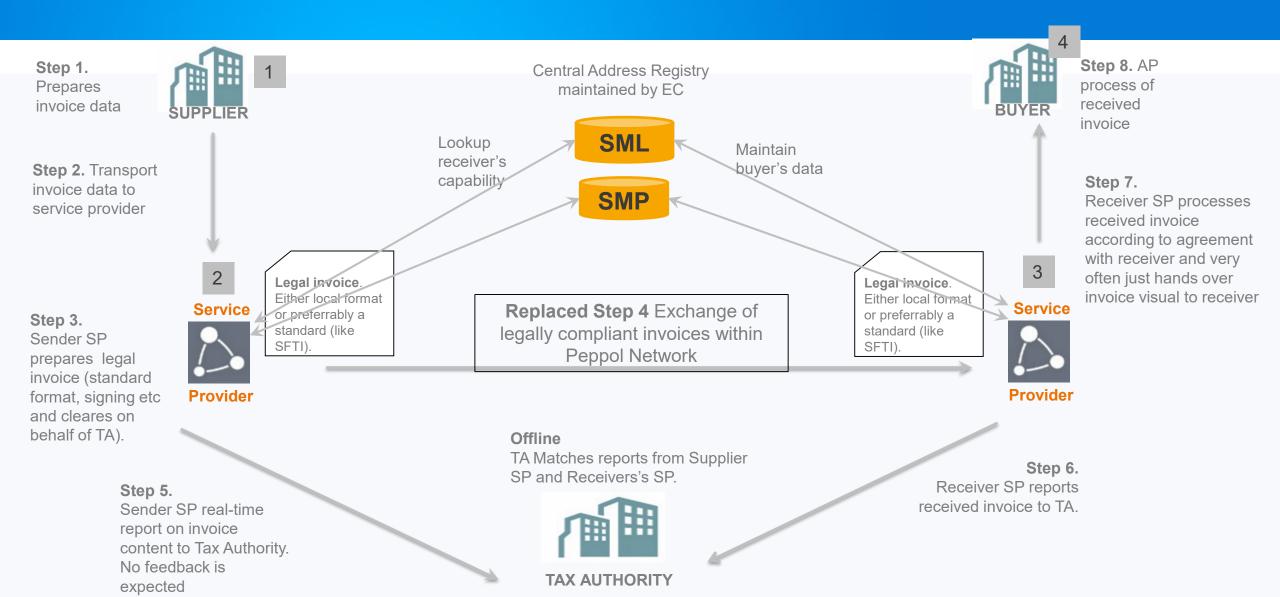
Receiver SP processes received invoice according to agreement with receiver and very often just hands over invoice visual to receiver



Sender SP real-time report on invoice content to Tax Authority. No feedback is expected

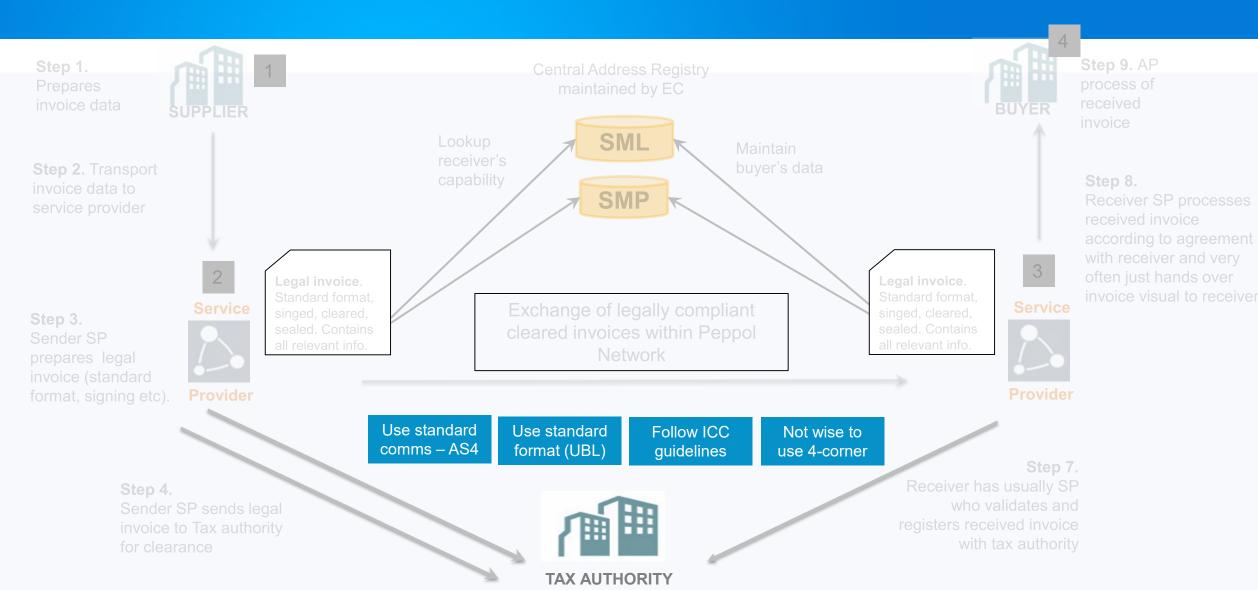


## ... and how does it work in Peppol?





#### Do we have a recommendation for TA?





#### Pro's and Con's with both of the model

#### Pro's

- Clearance and RT Will support TA's need with just a small upgrade
- Clearance and RT new agreement model will support adding additional responsibilities to SP
- RT possibility to implement without any interference to current NW

#### Con's

- Clearance will require support of different national standards in NW
- Real-Time seems to be not less preferred by TA's

6699

It is more fun to talk with someone who doesn't use long difficult words but rather short, easy words like "what about lunch?"

Winnie The Pooh



## Reporting in Peppol Network

Philip Helger

www.peppol.eu



## Agenda

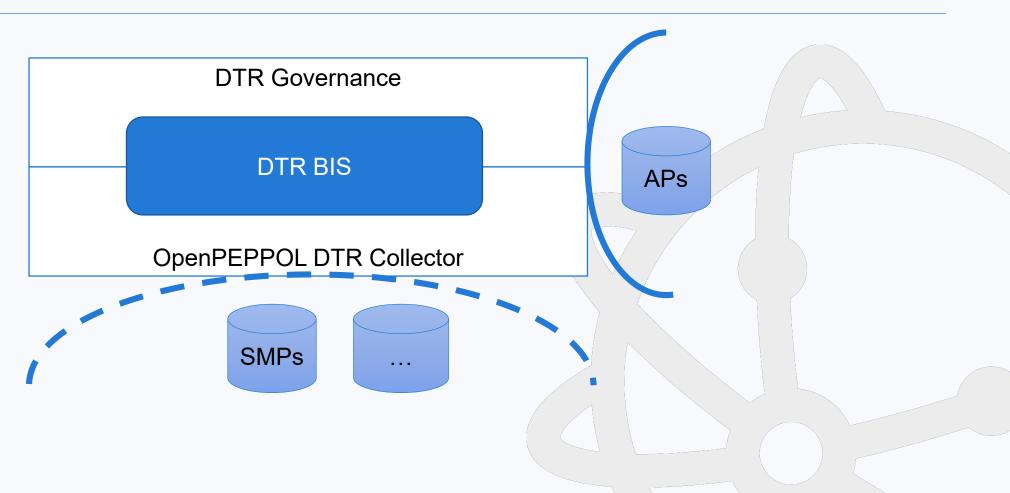
- Context what we're aiming for
- Goals the reason for this BIS
- Scope the information elements gathered
- Data what is collected
- XML how it could be represented





#### Context

#### for Digital Traffic Reporting - DTR





#### Goals

- Describe Digital Traffic Reporting in the PEPPOL network
- Provide a technical representation of the Digital Traffic Report (DTR) message
- The BIS applies to all AP Providers, independent of the transport protocols they support.
  - Service Metadata Publisher (SMP) providers and others don't need to issue a DTR.
- Two basic parties are involved
  - Reporter as the sender of a DTR and
  - a PEPPOL Authority as the receiver of the DTR



#### **Process**

- 1. A PEPPOL AP submits a DTR to OpenPEPPOL containing the digital traffic volumes collected within a defined traffic period.
- 2. OpenPEPPOL may gather additional information elements e.g. on SMP providers from different sources.
- 3. OpenPEPPOL will collect and evaluate the received DTRs and may provide parts of the gathered data and insights to other PEPPOL authorities.



### In scope of the BIS

#### Part 1

- General Rules
  - All values MUST be collected separately for incoming and outgoing transactions.
- Identify Senders and Receivers
  - The reporter MUST provide the total number of effective distinct senders and effective distinct receivers.
  - The reporter MUST provide the list of effective distinct senders and effective distinct receivers.
- Identify exchanged Quantities
  - The reporter MUST provide the total number of sent and received documents, independent of the participants and the document types.
  - The reporter MAY provide the total number of exchanged documents per sender and receiver, independent of the document types.
- Identify exchanged Transport Protocols
  - The reporter MUST provide the total number of documents per transport protocol, independent of the participants and the document types.



## In scope of the BIS

#### Part 2

- Identify exchanged Document Types
  - The reporter MUST provide the total number of documents per document type, independent of the participants.
  - The reporter MAY provide the total number of documents per sender and per document type.
  - The reporter MAY provide the total number of documents per receiver and per document type.
- Identify Locality of the exchanged documents
  - The reporter MAY provide the total number of cross-border and domestic exchanges, independent of the participants and the document types.
  - The reporter MAY provide the total number 3-corner and 4-corner model exchanges, independent of the participants and the document types.



## Out of scope of the BIS

- The definition of the traffic reporting period.
- The declaration of the digital traffic report receiver participant identifier.
- The responsibilities and requirements for the receiver of the DTRs.
- Additional governance aspects for the receiver of the DTRs.
- The rules for identifying the country code from a participant identifier.

## **Peppol**

#### Data

#### Part 1

- Incoming vs. Outgoing transaction
  - For the sending AP of a document exchange, all transactions count as outgoing.
  - For the receiving AP of a document exchange, all transactions count as incoming.
  - If an AP is sending and receiving with a traffic reporting period, the numbers for outgoing and incoming transactions need to be counted separately.
- Transport Protocol
  - Is obtained implicitly from the communication channel in use.
- Sender ID, Receiver ID, Document Type ID
  - Sending: Information is available for the SMP lookup.
     Alternatively it can be obtained by inspecting the SBDH envelope.
  - Receiving: Can be retrieved from the SBDH envelope.
  - Note: Data extraction rules from SBDH are defined.



#### Data

#### Part 2

- Sender and Receiver Country Code
  - The country code can be determined from the respective participant identifier schemes (as in 0184 or 9914).
    - This method is not 100% exact, but close to.
  - The exact rules for extracting the country code from the participant identifier schemes is not defined in the BIS.
- Domestic vs. Cross-border transaction
  - A transaction is considered domestic, if Sender and Receiver Country Code are identical, otherwise it is a cross-border transaction.
  - If the sending AP and the receiving AP share the same PEPPOL Access Point certificate it is considered a 3-corner transaction, otherwise it is a 4-corner transaction.



## XML representation

#### Suggestion only

```
<DigitalTrafficReport xmlns="urn:peppol:names:specification:ubl-compatible:schema:xsd:DigitalTrafficReport-2">
  <!-- Header information omitted -->
  <Outgoing>
                           <DigitalTrafficReport xmlns="urn:peppol:names:specification:ubl-compatible:schema:xsd:DigitalTrafficReport-2">
    <TotalCount>1</TotalCoun
                             <!-- Header information omitted -->
    <CrossBorderCount>1</Crc
                             <Outgoing>
    <DomesticCount>0</Domest
                               <TotalCount>1</TotalCount>
    <ThreeCornerCount>0</Thr
    <FourCornerCount>1</Four
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                                <Sender>
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                                 <Count>1</Count>
    <ThreeCornerCount>0</Thr
                               </TransportProtocol>
    <FourCornerCount>1</Four
                             </Outgoing>
                             <Incoming>
                                <TotalCount>1</TotalCount>
```



### Alternative approach

#### Batch event transmission

- List of the following fields for the reporting period
  - Date and time (in UTC)
  - Direction (incoming or outgoing)
  - Other AP Certificate Subject DN (our AP Certificate is contained)
  - Sender ID country (Sender ID directly would be better allowed by GDPR?)
  - Receiver ID country (Receiver ID directly would be better allowed by GDPR?)
  - Transport protocol
  - Document type ID
  - Process ID



#### Poll

- Aggregate data on AP side
  - Potentially error prone
  - Less privacy concerns
- Alternatively provide an event stream
  - Potentially data privacy issues
  - Easier to collect and send





# Revised PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement

Discussion with PEPPOL Service Provider Community

October 16, 2019

Jostein Frømyr, PEPPOL Agreement Coordinator

www.peppol.eu

#### Presentation outline



- Overall status of the agreement revision project
  - Where are we in the process and what's next
- The revised PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement
  - Selected highlights & changes
- Expectation on the PEPPOL Service Providers





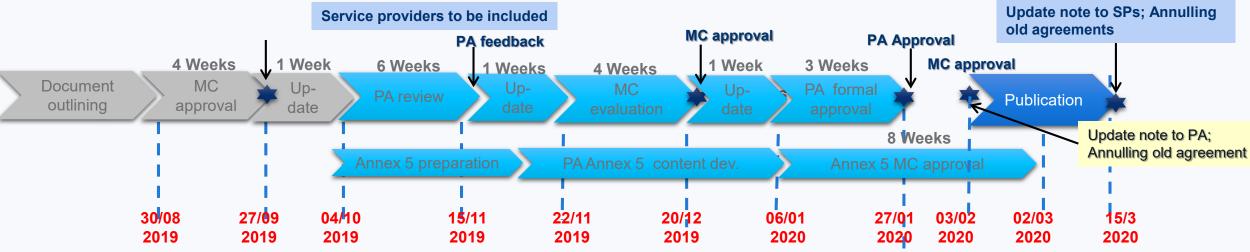
#### Overall status

- No significant push-back has materialised on the agreed conceptual model.
- Draft agreement documents have been released for <u>PA review</u>
  - PEPPOL Authority Agreement, draft 27 of 2019.09.27
  - PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement, draft 16 of 2019.09.27
  - Revised PEPPOL Agreement Framework Review Guide, version 1 of 2019.10.03
  - Deadline for comments: Friday November 15
- OpenPEPPOL OO has initiated work on a number of supporting activities
  - Documenting the PEPPOL Architecture Framework and its integration in the 4-corner model
  - Working with the Domain Communities to document the List of standards and SLA requirements applicable for each of the business process domains
  - Documenting the change, release and migration management processes
  - Revision of the PEPPOL certificate regime to support the revised Agreement Framework
  - Changes to administrative procedures based on the revised Agreement Framework



## Next steps

Agreement Support Activities are handled by Operations and the PEPPOL communities in collaboration, and out of scope for the Agreement development Taskforce

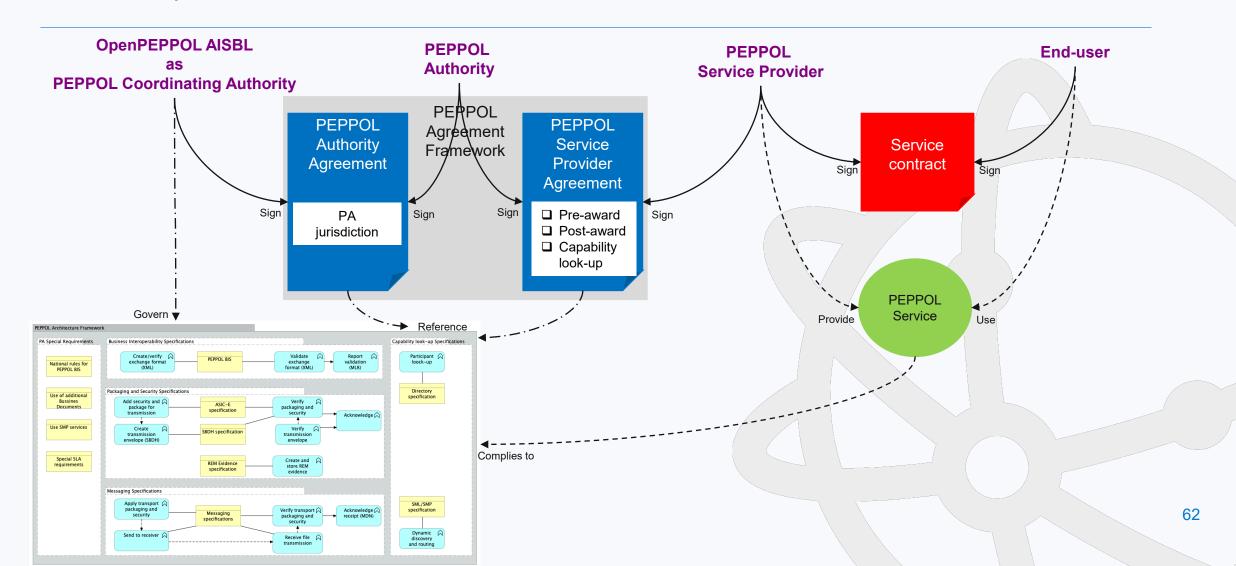


When	Who	What	
Nov. 15	PAs	Deadline for submission of Review comments	
Nov. 15 - 22	Task Team	Update agreement documents based on received comments	
Nov. 22 - Dec. 20	MC	Evaluate and agree on final agreement documents	
Jan. 6 - 27, 2020	PA	Formal approval of agreement documents	
→ Jan. 6, 2020	PA	Documentation of PA Special requirements	
Feb. 3, 2020	00	Publication of new PEPPOL Agreement Framework	(
Feb. 3, 2020 →	00	Initiate migration	



## Revised PEPPOL Agreement Framework

#### The helicopter view

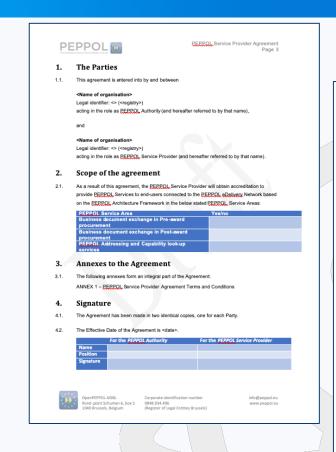




## PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement

#### PEPPOL Authority Agreement will regulate

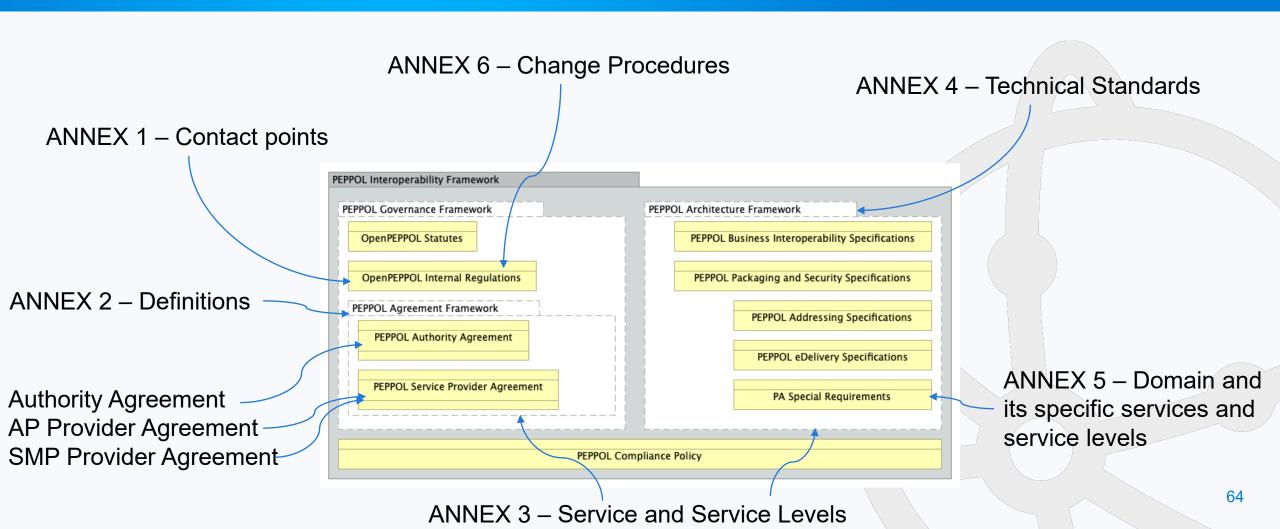
- the PEPPOL Service Areas in which the PEPPOL Service Provider will provide services based on the PEPPOL Architecture Framework
- the terms and conditions under which the services shall be provided
  - Designed to be equally applicable to all PEPPOL Service Providers
  - Subject to the agreed OpenPEPPOL Change Management process (§18.1)



PEPPOL **333 PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement Terms and Conditions** The terms and conditions outlined below will be applied equally by the PERPOL Authority towards all PEPPOL Service Providers and are subject to the agreed PEPPOL change management procedures as set out in section 8. 1. Definitions 1.1. For the purpose of the Agreement, the following definitions shall apply: PEPPOL eDelivery Network: An infrastructure for exchanging information and business documents between end-users based on an open connection in a 4-corner model governed by the PEPPOL Coordinating Authority. 1.1.2. PEPPOL Coordinating Authority: The organisation having the overall responsibility for governance of the PEPPOL eDelivery Network, including the PEPPOL Interoperability 1.1.3. PEPPOL Authority: An organisation responsible for the implementation and use of the PEPPOL eDelivery Network within a defined jurisdiction. 1.1.4 PEPPOL Service Provider: An organisation holding the legal responsibility for providing PEPPOL Services to end-users of the PEPPOL eDelivery Network within one or more 1.1.5. PEPPOL Interoperability Framework: The PEPPOL Governance Framework and the PEPPOL Architecture Framework being brought together and supplemented by the PERPOL Compliance Policy<sup>1</sup> 1.1.6. PEPPOL Governance Framework: The set of documents defining the overall governance structure for the PEPPOL eDelivery Network, i.e. the OpenPEPPOL Statutes, the OpenPEPPOL Internal Regulations, the PEPPOL Authority Agreement and the PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement<sup>2</sup>. 1.1.7. PEPPOL Architecture Framework: The set of technical standards, specifications and policies applicable within the PEPPOL eDelivery Network in order to provide its end-users with true interoperability, allowing them efficiently and effectively to engage in business collaborations3 Through these components, a set of minimum criteria for providing services in the PEPPOL 3 The building blocks of the PEPPOL Architecture Framework is available at OpenPEPPOL AISBL Corporate identification number
Rond-point Schuman 6, box 5 0848.934.496
1040 Brussels, Belgium (Register of Legal Entities Brussels)



#### Revised document structure

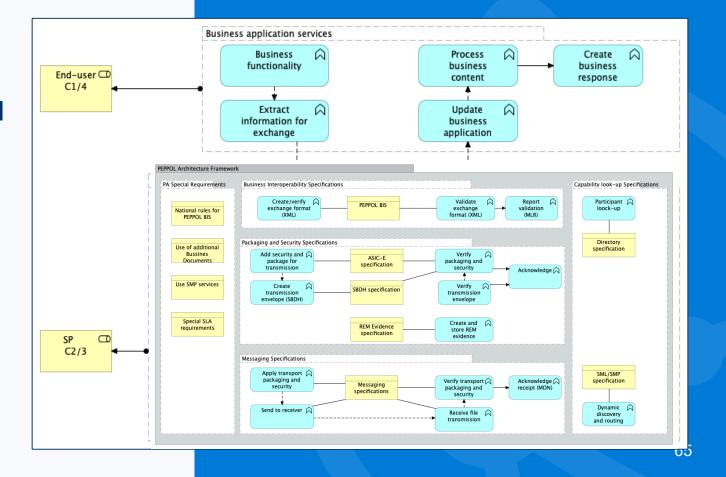




# Correct business content vs. technical compliance

The end-user [C1&4] remains fully responsible for the business content of the documents exchanged including their compliance to relevant law as well as for any resulting business commitment (§4.1)

All PEPPOL Services provided by the PEPPOL Service Provider [C3&4] shall be in compliance with the relevant building blocks of the PEPPOL Interoperability Framework [or more precisely the PEPPOL Architecture Framework] (§4.5)





## Relevant building blocks

For measuring SP compliance

The individual building blocks relevant for the different PEPPOL Service Areas is defined as part of the PEPPOL Architecture Framework – "the artefact list".

Use of a building block varies for the different PEPPOL Service Areas

- Mandatory indicates that PEPPOL Services offered within the PEPPOL Service Area shall be in compliance to the standard, specification or policy stated
- Optional indicates that a PEPPOL Service Provider may choose to offer PEPPOL Services based on the give standard, specification or policy within the PEPPOL Service AREA, if so the PEPPOL Service offered shall be in compliance to that standard, specification or policy
- No indicates that the standards, specifications or policy is not relevant for that PEPPOL Service Area

Name	Use in Post- Award Domain	Use in Pre- Award Domain	Use in addressing (SMP)	Remark
PEPPOL Transport Infrastructure AS2 Profile	Optional	No	No	Being phased in
PEPPOL Transport Infrastructure AS2 Profile	Mandatory	No	No	Not used in DE
PEPPOL Transport Infrastructure BusDox Common Definitions	Optional	No	No	BIS2 only
PEPPOL Business Message Envelope (SBDH) [Deleted by accident]	Mandatory	Mandatory	No	
PEPPOL Business Message Envelope (SBDH)	Mandatory	Mandatory	No	
PEPPOL Directory	No	No	Optional	
PEPPOL Policy for Transport Security	Optional	Optional	No	
Policy for use of Identifiers	Optional	No	No	BIS2 only
Policy for use of Identifiers	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	
				Sanding AD only but t



## Service level requirements

[The PEPPOL Service Provider shall] ensure that it has sufficient resources for the readiness, testing, operation and maintenance of its services according to the minimum service levels defined for the PEPPOL Service Area in which it is offering its services (§4.5.10).

Published and maintained as part of the PEPPOL Architecture Framework.

	Pre-award	Post-Award	Capability lo up (SMP)
The PEPPOL Service shall be configured with a timeout (the period during which the service, once initiated, shall not terminate due to lack of activity)	No less than 60 seconds	No less than 120 seconds	No less than seconds
The PEPPOL Service shall be able to handle PEPPOL Business Documents up to the size stated.	2 GB	100 MB	Not applical
The PEPPOL Service is considered unavailable if it is not reachable for a continuous period of time or for other reasons is not able to handle incoming messages or requests in a secure manner.	120 seconds	10 seconds	10 seconds
The PEPPOL Service shall be available, measured as a monthly average including service windows (total number of hours in the month divided by the number of hours the service was unavailable).	99,65%	99.5 %	99.5 %
In case a requested action (e.g. request to send a PEPPOL Business Document or request to provide a look-up) cannot be performed, a failure report shall be returned to the affected end-user.	Yes	Yes	Yes
A receiving PEPPOL Service shall send a technical receipt at communication protocol level (e.g. an MDN) to the sending PEPPOL Service within the	2 seconds	2 seconds	Not applical

stated period of time after having received the

**PEPPOL Business Document.** 

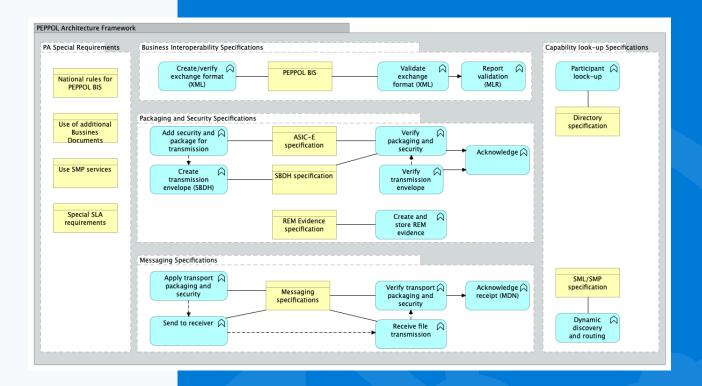


## PA specific requirements

«Annex 5»

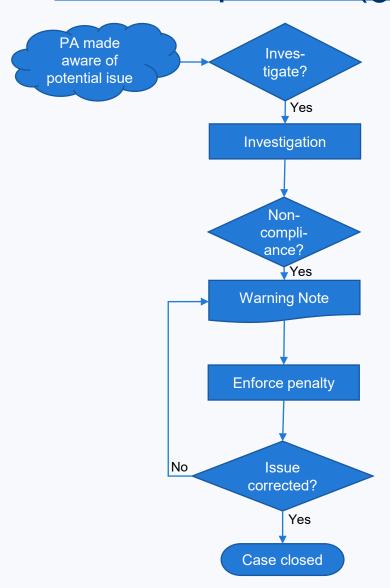
PA is given the opportunity to define its **specific requirements** ("Annex 5"-requirements) applicable within its jurisdiction (§6)

- Approval by the OpenPEPPOL MC
- Must respect the PEPPOL Compliance Policy
- Published as part of the PEPPOL Architecture Framework
  - Will thus be equally applicable to all SP's operating within that jurisdiction independent of who they have signed an agreement with
- Subject to OpenPEPPOL Change Management procedures

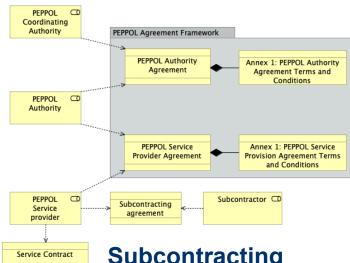




## Penalties and Revocation of Services in case of non-compliance (§15)



- The PEPPOL Authority may initiate an investigation (§15.1)
  - as soon as it is made aware of a possible situation of non-compliance with the provisions of this Agreement or with the PEPPOL Interoperability Framework, or of any other situation that may endanger the correct functioning of the PEPPOL eDelivery Framework
  - to confirm the cause of the situation as well as the consequence on the PEPPOL eDelivery Network as a whole
- If non-compliance is confirmed (§15.2)
  - Send Warning Note to the PEPPOL Service Provider with copy to the PEPPOL Coordinating Authority
- The escalation process and type of penalties that may be enforced by the PEPPOL Authority on PEPPOL Service Providers (§15.3)
  - Blacklisting on the OpenPEPPOL member site
  - Public blacklisting
  - Suspension of certificate
  - Revocation of certificates
- If the situation of non-compliance continues over time, the PEPPOL Authority may initiate the next step in the escalation process (§15.4)





#### Subcontracting and service contract with end-user

#### Subcontracting

End user

- Even though the PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement states that the SP is <u>responsible</u> for providing all relevant PEPPOL Services towards the end-user (§2.1.1), it does not imply that the SP must produce all services provided itself. Services may be subcontracted to a third-party provider (§11) or even to the enduser.
- Subcontracting to third-party providers requires that a subcontracting agreement are established corresponding to the responsibilities stated in the PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement.

#### Service contract with end-user

- The PEPPOL Service Provider must have a Service Contract with the end-users that it services (§4.2).
  - Give SP permission to perform the relevant PEPPOL Services on behalf of the end-user, including receive and transfer of business documents.
  - Contain a reference to the signed PEPPOL Service Provider Agreement and the PEPPOL Authority Subcontracting to end-users could be made part of the Service Contract that the SP has with the end-user.



## Selected highlights/changes

#### Use of PEPPOL BIS

- Only PEPPOL Business Documents can be used on the PEPPOL eDelivery Network (§7.1)
  - PEPPOL Business Document = PEPPOL BIS + other interoperability specifications approved by the PEPPOL Coordinating Authority for which a PEPPOL Document Identifier has been assigned
- Mandatory support for PEPPOL BIS (§7.2)
  - The PEPPOL Coordinating Authority may grant deviation (§7.3)
- PA may request request business documents other than PEPPOL BIS for use in PEPPOL (§7.4)



## Selected highlights/changes (2)

#### Change management

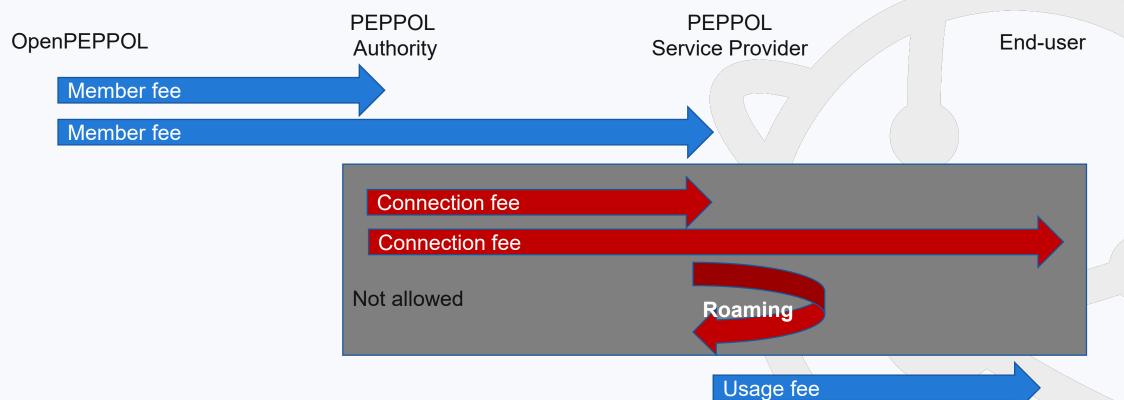
- All components of the PEPPOL Interoperability Framework are subject to agreed change management procedures defined as part of Internal regulations (§8.1)
- New version of a component shall be explicitly announced (§8.2)
- New version shall be implemented according to defined migration plan (§8.3)
- If the changed version is not acceptable the Agreement must be terminated (§8.4 & §16.5)



## Selected highlights/changes (3)

Charges (§9)

 No charges can be applied for responsibilities described in the agreement (other than membership fee)





## Other highlights/changes

- Changes to the scope of services offered by the SP requires a new agreement to be signed (18.2)
- Protect PEPPOL Services against illicit use, malicious code, etc. using state of the art measures and procedures, including to maintain documentation on how systems are protected and to make this available on request (§5.3)
- PA may instruct SP to block an end-user (§4.8)
- No explicit reference to GDPR due to the global scope of PEPPOL (§14)
- No liability except for "... damage caused by a wilful act or gross negligence" (§16)
- Agreement is automatically terminated if no valid membership in OpenPEPPOL (19.4)
- Law of the country and or region/territory in which the PA has its head office (20.1)

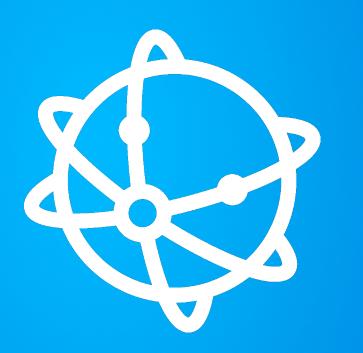


## Expectations on the PEPPOL Service Providers

 Engage with PEPPOL Authorities in the review of the draft agreement documents  Pay attention to deadlines related to the review process announced by the PEPPOL Authority with whom you have a signed agreement  Contribute to the definition of "relevant building blocks" and SLA requirements within the respective PEPPOL Domain Communities



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