

Mapping of Svefaktura BIS 5A v2 onto EN 16931-1

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Revision history

Version	Date	Description	By
1.0	2018-10-15	The guide as initially published	Martin Forsberg Sören Lennartsson

Introduction

The standard EN 16931 was developed by CEN Technical Committee in response to a request by the European Commission and under a mandate, defined in Directive 2014/55/EU, to introduce electronic invoicing in public procurement. Part 1 of this standard (EN 16931-1) defines the data model, with the business terms and their structure, to be used in electronic invoicing.

In Sweden, the requirements of the Directive have been transposed into law (2018:1277) on e-invoicing, effective of 1 April 2019, through which the standard is established as the mandatory format in public procurement and with significant impact also on the suppliers to public sector.

DIGG and SFTI offer a range of measures to support implementation of EN 16931-1. One of these measures is represented by this guide – it was drawn up with the purpose to smoothen transition to the new standard from PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0.

Scope

This guide describes, in detail, how the business terms and structure of PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 map onto the data model in EN 16931-1.

Notes – “EN” will be used as short acronym for EN 16931-1 throughout this guide.

SFTI uses Svefaktura BIS 5A 2.0 as domestic brand name for PEPPOL BIS Billing 5A 2.0.

The guide is intended as a reference document when upgrading IT systems capable of generating PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 to support also electronic invoices compliant with the EN. To get the full understanding of the mapping that follows, users are strongly recommend buying a copy of EN 16931-1:2017.

It should be noted that this guide does not presume any particular syntax binding for the data model in the EN. For users planning to move forward with implementation, SFTI recommends PEPPOL BIS Billing 3 with UBL syntax.

While it should be appreciated that PEPPOL BIS 5A is published by OpenPEPPOL, as an international specification, this guide includes mapping guidelines that reflect Swedish usage conventions and practices; examples are requirements om supplier registration and domestic payment systems.

Target groups

The guide is targeted for the following categories of readers:

- Developers of e-invoicing systems (generating as well as receiving e-invoices)
- Developers of software for conversion between e-invoicing formats.

Summary of the provisions for mapping

In general, there is good correspondence between PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 and the data model in EN.

A few situations, however, deserve attention as some requirements of the EN is stricter than those in BIS 5A. If a BIS 5A invoice instance does not contain the sufficient information, the developer would have to depend on additional or more precise information available only from the seller's system. Requirements for more precise information may, in turn, effect working practices for staff registering invoice data at the sellers.

Specifically, pay attention to any mapping challenges in the following areas:

Party details

The EN introduces the use of mandatory electronic addresses (for supplier and buyer) and mandatory country codes (for supplier and buyer and, if used, delivery). In BIS 5A 2.0 this information is optional, so the one generating invoice instances compliant to the EN has to make sure that these details are included. In particular, note that the country code of the supplier may be used to trigger country-qualified business rules at time of validation.

The use of tax categories

PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 supports fewer tax categories than the EN. In the case of exemptions, a justifying and more detailed reason may be provided in a text element of BIS 5A. The EN, on the other hand, identifies several specialised coded options in case of exemption. To secure best conditions for mapping, the developer should to determine which types of exemption are of relevance to the seller's business, and from there on relate coded exemption alternatives and specific exemption phrases fitting the options of the EN.

Units of measure for invoiced quantity

Both PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 and the EN use units of measure from UNECE Recommendation 20. However, the two specifications differ in implementation in that BIS 5A builds on an older version of recommendation 20 and, additionally, does not observe changes of certain coded values in consequence of the codes for packages being moved to a separate document, Recommendation 21. The EN refers to both Recommendation 20 and 20. Implementers may need to determine if and how any differences affect their use of code values.

Note – SFTI will shortlist and publish a guide (as a separate document) with a suitable set of common code values from UN/ECE recommendations 20 and 21 for use in e-commerce.

Individual missing elements of information

The mapping table below has, for each element, an indication of mapping precision: "match", "near match" or "missing". Assessment of the precise seller system conventions is needed whenever the mapping target is missing or not fully matching.

Crđ	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
Invoice			
1..1	cbc:UBLVersionID		EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: Can be ignored. Missing in the EN.
1..1	cbc:CustomizationID	Customization identifier	EN ID: BT-24 EN Term: Specification identifier EN Desc: An identification of the specification containing the total set of rules regarding semantic content, cardinalities and business rules to which the data contained in the instance document conforms. Precision: Match Remark: The CustomizationID of the source specification (i.e. PEPPOL BIS 5A) is to be substituted for the CustomizationID defined in the target specification.
1..1	cbc:ProfileID	Profile identifier	EN ID: BT-23 EN Term: Business process type EN Desc: Identifies the business process context in which the transaction appears, to enable the Buyer to process the Invoice in an appropriate way. Precision: Match Remark: The ProfileID of the source specification (i.e. PEPPOL BIS 5A) is to be substituted for the ProfileID defined in the target specification.
1..1	cbc:ID	Document identifier	EN ID: BT-1 EN Term: Invoice number EN Desc: A unique identification of the Invoice. Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:IssueDate	Document issuing date	EN ID: BT-2 EN Term: Invoice issue date EN Desc: The date when the Invoice was issued. Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:InvoiceTypeCode	Invoice type code	EN ID: BT-3 EN Term: Invoice type code EN Desc: A code specifying the functional type of the Invoice. Precision: Match Remark: 1. The EN specifies document type codes from UNCL 1001, attribute listID is not used 2. BIS 5A allows for InvoiceTypeCode="384", corrected invoice, but its content and the process required is not well defined. 384 is included in EN but it is not supported in PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0.
0..1	cbc:Note	Document level textual note	EN ID: BT-22 EN Term: Invoice note EN Desc: A textual note that gives unstructured information that is relevant to the Invoice as a whole. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:TaxPointDate	Document issuing date	EN ID: BT-7 EN Term: Value added tax point date EN Desc: The date when the VAT becomes accountable for the Seller and for the Buyer in so far as that date can be determined and differs from the date of issue of the invoice, according to the VAT directive. Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:DocumentCurrencyCode	Invoice currency code	EN ID: BT-5 EN Term: Invoice currency code EN Desc: The currency in which all Invoice amounts are given, except for the Total VAT amount in accounting currency. Precision: Match Remark: The EN specifies currencies registered in ISO 4217, so attribute listID is not used.
0..1	cbc:TaxCurrencyCode	Tax Currency Code	EN ID: BT-6 EN Term: VAT accounting currency code EN Desc: The currency used for VAT accounting and reporting purposes as accepted or required in the country of the Seller.

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
0..1	cbc:AccountingCost	Customers accounting string	Precision: Match Remark: The EN specifies currencies registered in ISO 4217, so attribute listID is not used. EN ID: BT-19 EN Term: Buyer accounting reference EN Desc: A textual value that specifies where to book the relevant data into the Buyer's financial accounts. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:InvoicePeriod		
0..1	cbc:StartDate	Period start date	EN ID: BT-73 EN Term: Invoicing period start date EN Desc: The date when the Invoice period starts. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:EndDate	Period end date	EN ID: BT-74 EN Term: Invoicing period end date EN Desc: The date when the Invoice period ends. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:OrderReference		
1..1	cbc:ID	Order reference identifier	EN ID: BT-13 EN Term: Purchase order reference EN Desc: An identifier of a referenced purchase order, issued by the Buyer. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:ContractDocumentReference		
1..1	cbc:ID	Reference identifier	EN ID: BT-12 EN Term: Contract reference EN Desc: The identification of a contract. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:DocumentTypeCode	Contract type, coded	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:DocumentType	Reference type	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..n	cac:AdditionalDocumentReference		
1..1	cbc:ID	Document identifier	EN ID: BT-122 EN Term: Supporting document reference EN Desc: An identifier of the supporting document. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:DocumentType	Document description	EN ID: BT-123 EN Term: Supporting document description EN Desc: A description of the supporting document. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:Attachment		
0..1	cbc:EmbeddedDocumentBinaryObject	Attached binary object	EN ID: BT-125 EN Term: Attached document EN Desc: An attached document embedded as binary object or sent together with the invoice. Precision: Near match Remark: 1. Compared to BIS 5A, the EN provides for a restricted set of mimCode values. 2. Filename is required in the EN.
			See the EN/CIUS documentation (e.g. PEPPOL BIS Billing 3) for details on attachment types.
0..1	cac:ExternalReference		
0..1	cbc:URI	External document URI	EN ID: BT-124 EN Term: External document location

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			EN Desc: The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) that identifies where the external document is located. Precision: Match
1..1	<i>cac:AccountingSupplierParty</i>		
1..1	<i>cac:Party</i>		
0..1	<i>cbc:EndpointID</i>	Seller electronic address	EN ID: BT-34 EN Term: Seller electronic address EN Desc: Identifies the Seller's electronic address to which the application level response to the invoice may be delivered. Precision: Near match Remark: EndpointID and schemeID are mandatory in PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0. Codelist with values from ICD list (ISO6523) to be provided by CEF.
0..1	<i>cac:PartyIdentification</i>		
1..1	<i>cbc:ID</i>	Seller standard identifier	EN ID: BT-29 EN Term: Seller identifier EN Desc: An identification of the Seller. Precision: Near match Remark: If used in EN, schemeID to be chosen from from the ICD list (ISO6523).
1..1	<i>cac:PartyName</i>		
1..1	<i>cbc:Name</i>	Seller name	EN ID: BT-27 EN Term: Seller name EN Desc: The full formal name by which the Seller is registered in the national registry of legal entities or as a Taxable person or otherwise trades as a person or persons. Precision: Match Remark: Primary option for the mapping. In the EN, the formal name is mandatory. EN ID: BT-28 EN Term: Seller trading name EN Desc: A name by which the Seller is known, other than Seller name (also known as Business name). Precision: Match Remark: If PartyTaxScheme/RegistrationName exists and differs from PartyName/Name, then the element PartyName/Name should be mapped to BT-28 instead.
1..1	<i>cac:PostalAddress</i>		
0..1	<i>cbc:StreetName</i>	Address line 1	EN ID: BT-35 EN Term: Seller address line 1 EN Desc: The main address line in an address. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cbc:AdditionalStreetName</i>	Address line 2	EN ID: BT-36 EN Term: Seller address line 2 EN Desc: An additional address line in an address that can be used to give further details supplementing the main line. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cbc:CityName</i>	City	EN ID: BT-37 EN Term: Seller city EN Desc: The common name of the city, town or village, where the Seller address is located. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cbc:PostalZone</i>	Post code	EN ID: BT-38 EN Term: Seller post code EN Desc: The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant postal service. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cbc:CountrySubentity</i>	Country subdivision	EN ID: BT-39 EN Term: Seller country subdivision EN Desc: The subdivision of a country. Precision: Match

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
0..1 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:Country</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:IdentificationCode 	Country code	EN ID: BT-40 EN Term: Seller country code EN Desc: A code that identifies the country. Precision: Near match Remark: Mandatory in the EN, optional in BIS 5A. Country code must be derived from other elements or the given context. As country code of ISO 3166-1 applies, listID has no relevance
0..1 0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:PartyTaxScheme</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:CompanyID 	Seller VAT identifier	EN ID: BT-31 EN Term: Seller VAT identifier EN Desc: The Seller's VAT identifier (also known as Seller VAT identification number). Precision: Match Remark: As the EN specifies use of the EU VAT number, attribute schemeID has no relevance.
0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:ExemptionReason 	Sellers tax registration status	EN ID: BT-32 EN Term: Seller tax registration identifier Remark: A reference that enables the Seller to state his registered tax status. Use "Godkänd för F-skatt"
1..1 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:TaxScheme</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:ID 	Tax Scheme ID	
0..1 0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:PartyLegalEntity</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:RegistrationName 	Seller legal registration name	EN ID: BT-27 EN Term: Seller name EN Desc: The full formal name by which the Seller is registered in the national registry of legal entities or as a Taxable person or otherwise trades as a person or persons. Precision: Match Remark: The EN requires the Seller name to be the registered formal name. Map RegistrationName to BT-27 if it contains a name that is different from the seller's Party/PartyName/Name.
0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:CompanyID 	Seller legal registration identifier	EN ID: BT-30 EN Term: Seller legal registration identifier EN Desc: An identifier issued by an official registrar that identifies the Seller as a legal entity or person. Precision: Match
0..1 0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:RegistrationAddress</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:CityName 	Seller legal registration city	EN ID: BT-33 EN Term: Seller additional legal information EN Desc: Additional legal information relevant for the Seller. Precision: Near match Remark: Swedish convention – Concatenate text "Säte " (or, in English, "Registered office ") and value of element CityName.
0..1 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:Country</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:IdentificationCode 	Seller legal registration country	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-33, using template: "Säte " [CityName, if present] ldetentificationCode
0..1 0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:Contact</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:ID 	Contact Identifier	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: Swedish convention – In BIS 5A, this ID is used as suppliers reference (in addition to invoice number). Concatenate the text "Leverantörens referens" (or, in English, Supplier's reference) and the value of the ID element, and place the result in BT-22.
0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:Name 	Contact person name	EN ID: BT-41 EN Term: Seller contact point EN Desc: A contact point for a legal entity or person. Precision: Match
0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:Telephone 	Contact telephone number	EN ID: BT-42

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			EN Term: Seller contact telephone number EN Desc: A phone number for the contact point. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:Telefax	Contact fax number	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:ElectronicMail	Contact email address	EN ID: BT-43 EN Term: Seller contact email address EN Desc: An e-mail address for the contact point. Precision: Match
1..1	<i>cac:AccountingCustomerParty</i>		
1..1	<i>cac:Party</i>		
0..1	cbc:EndpointID	Buyers electronic address	EN ID: BT-49 EN Term: Buyer electronic address EN Desc: Identifies the Buyer's electronic address to which the invoice is delivered. Precision: Near match Remark: EndpointID and schemeID are mandatory in PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0. Codelist with values from ICD list (ISO6523) to be provided by CEF.
0..1	<i>cac:PartyIdentification</i>		
1..1	cbc:ID	Buyer standard identifier	EN ID: BT-46 EN Term: Buyer identifier EN Desc: An identifier of the Buyer. Precision: Near match Remark: If used in EN, schemeID to be chosen from from the ICD list (ISO6523).
1..1	<i>cac:PartyName</i>		
1..1	cbc:Name	Buyer name	EN ID: BT-44 EN Term: Buyer name EN Desc: The full name of the Buyer. Precision: Match Remark: Primary option for the mapping. EN ID: BT-45 EN Term: Buyer trading name EN Desc: A name by which the Buyer is known, other than Buyer name (also known as Business name). Precision: Match Remark: If PartyTaxScheme/RegistrationName exists and differs from PartyName/Name, then the element PartyName/ Name should be mapped to BT-45 instead
1..1	<i>cac:PostalAddress</i>		
0..1	cbc:StreetName	Address line 1	EN ID: BT-50 EN Term: Buyer address line 1 EN Desc: The main address line in an address. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:AdditionalStreetName	Address line 2	EN ID: BT-51 EN Term: Buyer address line 2 EN Desc: An additional address line in an address that can be used to give further details supplementing the main line. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:CityName	City	EN ID: BT-52 EN Term: Buyer city EN Desc: The common name of the city, town or village, where the Buyer's address is located. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:PostalZone	Post code	EN ID: BT-53 EN Term: Buyer post code

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			EN Desc: The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant postal service. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:CountrySubentity	Country subdivision	EN ID: BT-54 EN Term: Buyer country subdivision EN Desc: The subdivision of a country. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:Country		
1..1	cbc:IdentificationCode	Country code	EN ID: BT-55 EN Term: Buyer country code EN Desc: A code that identifies the country. Precision: Near match Remark: Mandatory in the EN, optional in BIS 5A. Country code must be derived from other elements or the given context. As country code of ISO 3166-1 applies, listID has no relevance.
0..1	cac:PartyTaxScheme		
0..1	cbc:CompanyID	Buyer VAT identifier	EN ID: BT-48 EN Term: Buyer VAT identifier EN Desc: The Buyer's VAT identifier (also known as Buyer VAT identification number). Precision: Match Remark: When TaxScheme/ID="VAT" As the EN specifies use of the EU VAT number, attribute schemeID has no relevance.
1..1	cac:TaxScheme		
1..1	cbc:ID	Tax Scheme ID	
0..1	cac:PartyLegalEntity		
0..1	cbc:RegistrationName	Buyers legal registration name	EN ID: BT-44 EN Term: Buyer name EN Desc: The full name of the Buyer. Precision: Match Remark: The EN requires the Buyer name to be the registered formal name. Map RegistrationName to BT-44 if it contains a name that is different from the buyer's Party/PartyName/Name.
0..1	cbc:CompanyID	Buyer legal registration identifier	EN ID: BT-47 EN Term: Buyer legal registration identifier EN Desc: An identifier issued by an official registrar that identifies the Buyer as a legal entity or person. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:Contact		
0..1	cbc:ID	Buyers reference identifier	EN ID: BT-10 EN Term: Buyer reference EN Desc: An identifier assigned by the Buyer used for internal routing purposes. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:Name	Contact person name	EN ID: BT-56 EN Term: Buyer contact point EN Desc: A contact point for a legal entity or person. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:Telephone	Contact telephone number	EN ID: BT-57 EN Term: Buyer contact telephone number EN Desc: A phone number for the contact point. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:Telefax	Contact fax number	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter.
0..1	cbc:ElectronicMail	Contact email address	EN ID: BT-58 EN Term: Buyer contact email address EN Desc: An e-mail address for the contact point.

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cac:PayeeParty</i>		
0..1	<i>cac:PartyIdentification</i>		
1..1	cbc:ID	Payee identifier	EN ID: BT-60 EN Term: Payee identifier EN Desc: An identifier for the Payee. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cac:PartyName</i>		
1..1	cbc:Name	Payee name	EN ID: BT-59 EN Term: Payee name EN Desc: The name of the Payee. Precision: Near match Remark: The name of payee must be provided
0..1	<i>cac:PartyLegalEntity</i>		
0..1	cbc:CompanyID	Payee legal registration identifier	EN ID: BT-61 EN Term: Payee legal registration identifier EN Desc: An identifier issued by an official registrar that identifies the Payee as a legal entity or person. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cac:TaxRepresentativeParty</i>		Precision: Missing (<i>group level data</i>) Remark: BIS 5A has no Address details. Postal Address (BG-12) and VAT no. (BT-63) are mandatory in EN. Tax representative in the sense as defined in the EN may be in conflict with Swedish tax rules.
1..1	<i>cac:PartyName</i>		
1..1	cbc:Name	Party name	EN ID: BT-62 EN Term: Seller tax representative name EN Desc: The full name of the Seller's tax representative party. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cac:PartyTaxScheme</i>		
0..1	cbc:CompanyID	Party VAT identifier	EN ID: BT-63 EN Term: Seller tax representative VAT identifier EN Desc: The VAT identifier of the Seller's tax representative party. Precision: Near match Remark: When TaxScheme/ID="VAT" – the VAT identifier of any tax representative is required in EN. As the EN specifies use of the EU VAT number, attribute schemeID has no relevance.
1..1	<i>cac:TaxScheme</i>		
0..1	cbc:ID	Tax Scheme ID	
BG-0..1	<i>cac:Delivery</i>		
0..1	cbc:ActualDeliveryDate	Delivery date	EN ID: BT-72 EN Term: Actual delivery date EN Desc: the date on which the supply of goods or services was made or completed. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cac:DeliveryLocation</i>		
0..1	cbc:ID	Delivered to location identifier	EN ID: BT-71 EN Term: Deliver to location identifier EN Desc: An identifier for the location at which the goods and services are delivered. Precision: Match
0..1	<i>cac:Address</i>		
0..1	cbc:StreetName	Address line 1	EN ID: BT-75 EN Term: Deliver to address line 1 EN Desc: The main address line in an address. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:AdditionalStreetName	Address line 2	EN ID: BT-76 EN Term: Deliver to address line 2

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			EN Desc: An additional address line in an address that can be used to give further details supplementing the main line. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:CityName	City	EN ID: BT-77 EN Term: Deliver to city EN Desc: The common name of the city, town or village, where the deliver to address is located. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:PostalZone	Post code	EN ID: BT-78 EN Term: Deliver to post code EN Desc: The identifier for an addressable group of properties according to the relevant postal service. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:CountrySubentity	Country subdivision	EN ID: BT-79 EN Term: Deliver to country subdivision EN Desc: The subdivision of a country. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:Country		
1..1	cbc:IdentificationCode	Country code	EN ID: BT-80 EN Term: Deliver to country code EN Desc: A code that identifies the country. Precision: Near match Remark: Mandatory in the EN, optional in BIS 5A. Country code must be derived from other elements or the given context. As country code of ISO 3166-1 applies, listID has no relevance.
0..n	cac:PaymentMeans		EN ID: BG-16 EN Term: PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS EN Desc: A group of business terms providing information about the payment. Precision: - Remark: The EN specifies one occurrence of BG-16, Payment instructions, with cardinality 0..1 for all business terms with exception of BG-17, Credit transfer, that has cardinality 0..n. In the syntax binding of the EN to UBL 2.1 this is represented as 0..n PaymentMeans, in theory making all constituent elements repetitive. This syntax binding is used for BIS Billing 3.0, but it should not be taken advantage of as a means to introduce extensions beyond the EN. Note specifically the issues with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mapping of PaymentMeansCode to BT-81 • The mapping of DuePaymentDate to BT-9 • The mapping of PaymentInstructionID to BT-83. For more details, see Appendix 2.
1..1	cbc:PaymentMeansCode	Payment means type	EN ID: BT-81 EN Term: Payment means type code EN Desc: The means, expressed as code, for how a payment is expected to be or has been settled. Precision: NearMatch Remark: The EN specifies 0..1 occurrence of Payment means type code, but through the syntax binding to UBL 2.1 (used for BIS Billing 3.0) a PaymentMeansTypeCode per occurrence of PaymentMeans is theoretically possible. BIS 5A, too, has one PaymentMeansCode per occurrence of PaymentMeans. When mapping BIS 5A to BIS Billing 3.0, secure that only one value of PaymentMeansCode is used per invoice instance. Also note that the implementation guide for BIS 5A is confusing code values 30 and 31; the same applies also for Swedish implementation guides for the use of Swedish Bankgiro and Plusgiro. EN specifies use of UNCL 4461 codelist so schemeID is not needed.
0..1	cbc:PaymentDueDate	Payment due date	EN ID: BT-9 EN Term: Payment due date EN Desc: The date when the payment is due. Precision: Near match

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			<p>Remark: The EN only allows for one Payment due date in an invoice. BIS 5A has due date connected to each occurrence of PaymentMeans. Technically the due date may differ dependent on the PaymentMeans but no case is known with differing dates within an invoice. When mapping verify that any multiple due dates are consistent. Also see Appendix 2.</p>
0..1	cbc:PaymentChannelCode	Payment Channel Code	<p>EN ID: BT-86 EN Term: Payment service provider identifier EN Desc: An identifier for the payment service provider where a payment account is located. Precision: Match Remark: When PaymentChannelCode="SE:BANKGIRO" or "SE:PLUSGIRO" set BT-86 to the value of PaymentChannelCode (with capital letters). If PaymentChannelCode="IBAN" or "BBAN" set BT-86 to the BIS 5A FinancialInstitution/ID.</p>
0..1	cbc:PaymentID	Sellers payment identifier	<p>EN ID: BT-83 EN Term: Remittance information EN Desc: A textual value used to establish a link between the payment and the Invoice, issued by the Seller. Precision: Near match Remark: The EN only allows for one occurrence of BT-83. BIS 5A has payee's payment reference linked to PaymentMeans, which may repete, so technically the reference may differ depending on the PaymentMeans. Rare cases have been observed where the seller has designated separate references for Swedish Bankgiro and Plusgiro. When mapping, verify that the supplier's payment reference will work for all means of payment stated in the invoice instance. Also see Appendix 2.</p>
0..1	<i>cac:CardAccount</i>		
1..1	cbc:PrimaryAccountNumberID	Card number	<p>EN ID: BT-87 EN Term: Payment card primary account number EN Desc: The Primary Account Number (PAN) of the card used for payment. Precision: Match</p>
1..1	cbc:NetworkID	Card type	<p>EN ID: - Precision: Near match Remark: Not present in the EN, but the syntax binding of the EN to UBL has it madatory. (In case of BIS Billing 3.0 this means that there is an exact match of the NetworkID element.)</p>
0..1	<i>cac:PayeeFinancialAccount</i>		
0..1	cbc:ID	Account identifier	<p>EN ID: BT-84 EN Term: Payment account identifier EN Desc: A unique identifier of the financial payment account, at a payment service provider, to which payment should be made. Precision: Match Remark: Attribute schemeID (IBAN LOCAL) is not mapped as the EN does not have attributes for accounts (the type of account instead may be derived from the account number itself, as necessary in combination with details on the financial institution).</p>
0..1	<i>cac:FinancialInstitutionBranch</i>		
0..1	cbc:ID	Financial institution branch identifier	<p>EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: Important – BIS 5A mainly uses FinancialInstitution/ID rather than FinancialInstitutionBranch/ID. In order to avoid conflict: If any branch/ID is present in BIS 5A, place it in BT-22, together clarifying text.</p>
0..1	<i>cac:FinancialInstitution</i>		
0..1	cbc:ID	Financial institution identifier	<p>EN ID: BT-86 EN Term: Payment service provider identifier EN Desc: An identifier for the payment service provider where a payment account is located. Precision: Match Remark: Important - the EN syntax binding to UBL maps service provider ID to FinancialInstitutionBranch/ID. • If FinancialInstitution/ID is present in BIS 5A, it is understood to be the Payment service provider identifier, on BIC format, where the payment account is located. This would apply when BT-84 is a bank account number (either on IBAN or on national format). In EN this ID has no schemeID.</p>

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
0..1	cbc:Name	Financial Institution Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If FinancialInstitution/ID is not present in BIS 5A, establish BT-86 based on PaymentChannelCode. EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	<i>cac:Address</i>		
0..1	cbc:StreetName	Address line 1	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:AdditionalStreetName	Address line 2	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:CityName	City	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:PostalZone	Post code	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:CountrySubentity	Country subdivision	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	<i>cac:Country</i>		
0..1	cbc:IdentificationCode	Country code	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..n	<i>cac:PaymentTerms</i>		
0..1	cbc:Note	Payment terms	EN ID: BT-20 EN Term: Payment terms EN Desc: A textual description of the payment terms that apply to the amount due for payment (Including description of possible penalties). Precision: Near match Remark: If more than one occurrence of PaymentTerms, concatenate occurrence of BT-20.
0..n	<i>cac:AllowanceCharge</i>		
1..1	cbc:ChargeIndicator	Allowance and charges indicator	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: The EN has separate groups of business terms for document level allowances and document level charges: BG-20 and BG-21 respectively. In the syntax binding to UBL 2.1 (used for PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0) the two groups are mapped onto the same syntactical structure, AllowanceCharge, using ChargeIndicator to separate between the functions of "allowance" and "charge".
0..1	cbc:AllowanceChargeReasonCode	Allowance and charges reason code	EN ID: BT-98 EN Term: Document level allowance reason code EN Desc: The reason for the document level allowance, expressed as a code. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false" BIS 5A uses code values from UNCL 4465 for allowances and charges, while the EN uses UNCL 5189 for allowances and UNCL 7161 for charges. Avoid using the reason codes in order to reduce mapping issues – allowance and charge reason texts are required in BIS 5A. No listID in the EN. EN ID: BT-105 EN Term: Document level charge reason code EN Desc: The reason for the document level charge, expressed as a code. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true" BIS 5A uses code values from UNCL 4465 for allowances and charges, while the EN uses UNCL

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
1..1	cbc:AllowanceChargeReason	Allowance and charges reason	<p>5189 for allowances and UNCL 7161 for charges. Avoid the using reason codes in order to reduce mapping issues – allowance and charge reason texts are required in BIS 5A. No listID in the EN.</p> <p>EN ID: BT-104 EN Term: Document level charge reason EN Desc: The reason for the document level charge, expressed as text. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true"</p> <p>EN ID: BT-97 EN Term: Document level allowance reason EN Desc: The reason for the document level allowance, expressed as text. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false"</p>
1..1	cbc:Amount	Allowance and charge amount	<p>EN ID: BT-99 EN Term: Document level charge amount EN Desc: The amount of a charge, without VAT. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true"</p> <p>EN ID: BT-92 EN Term: Document level allowance amount EN Desc: The amount of an allowance, without VAT. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false"</p>
0..1	cac:TaxCategory		
1..1	cbc:ID	Allowance and charge VAT category	<p>EN ID: BT-95 EN Term: Document level allowance VAT category code EN Desc: A coded identification of what VAT category applies to the document level allowance. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false". No schemeID used as the EN specifies the codelist. Compared to the EN, BIS 5A has fewer VAT categories. It should be verified if the EN has more specific code options fitting each situation. For details, see Appendix 1.</p> <p>EN ID: BT-102 EN Term: Document level charge VAT category code EN Desc: A coded identification of what VAT category applies to the document level charge. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true". No schemeID used as the EN specifies the codelist. Compared to the EN, BIS 5A has fewer VAT categories. It should be verified if the EN has more specific code options fitting each situation. For details, see Appendix 1.</p>
0..1	cbc:Percent	Allowance and charge VAT percentage	<p>EN ID: BT-103 EN Term: Document level charge VAT rate EN Desc: The VAT rate, represented as percentage that applies to the document level charge. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true"</p> <p>EN ID: BT-96 EN Term: Document level allowance VAT rate EN Desc: The VAT rate, represented as percentage that applies to the document level allowance. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false"</p>
1..1	cac:TaxScheme		
1..1	cbc:ID	Tax Scheme ID	
0..1	cac:TaxExchangeRate		EN ID: =

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			Precision: Missing Remark: This information is no longer a tax requirement but it is accommodated for, as an option, as long as the initial specification is still operational. In the rare case ExchangeRate should be encountered in an instance of BIS 5A, and in order not to lose any information, it is suggested that the exchange rate details are presented as a string of text in BT-22.
1..1	cbc:SourceCurrencyCode	Source Currency code	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
1..1	cbc:TargetCurrencyCode	Target Currency code	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
1..1	cbc:CalculationRate	Calculation rate	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
1..1	cbc:MathematicOperatorCode	Operator code	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:Date	Exchange rate date	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-22, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cac:TaxTotal		
1..1	cbc:TaxAmount	VAT total amount	EN ID: BT-110 EN Term: Invoice total VAT amount EN Desc: The total VAT amount for the Invoice. Precision: Match
0..n	cac:TaxSubtotal		
1..1	cbc:TaxableAmount	VAT category taxable amount	EN ID: BT-116 EN Term: VAT category taxable amount EN Desc: Sum of all taxable amounts subject to a specific VAT category code and VAT category rate (if the VAT category rate is applicable). Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:TaxAmount	VAT category tax amount	EN ID: BT-117 EN Term: VAT category tax amount EN Desc: The total VAT amount for a given VAT category. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:TransactionCurrencyTaxAmount	Transaction Currency TaxAmount	EN ID: BT-111 EN Term: Invoice total VAT amount in accounting currency EN Desc: The VAT total amount expressed in the accounting currency accepted or required in the country of the Seller. Precision: Near match Remark: The EN has a total amount for VAT in accounting currency while BIS 5A v2 has separate amounts, per each tax category. When transforming invoices, the relevant amounts in BIS 5A need to be combined into BT-111.
1..1	cac:TaxCategory		
1..1	cbc:ID	VAT category code	EN ID: BT-118 EN Term: VAT category code EN Desc: Coded identification of a VAT category. Precision: Near match Remark: BIS 5A has fewer VAT categories than the EN. Category E is to be accompanied by a textual justification/clarification, as necessary. It should be verified if the EN has more specific code options fitting each situation. For details, see Appendix 1. No schemeID used in the EN.
1..1	cbc:Percent	VAT category percentage	EN ID: BT-119

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
			EN Term: VAT category rate EN Desc: The VAT rate, represented as percentage that applies for the relevant VAT category. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:TaxExemptionReason	VAT exemption reason text	EN ID: BT-120 EN Term: VAT exemption reason text EN Desc: A textual statement of the reason why the amount is exempted from VAT or why no VAT is being charged Precision: Near match Remark: BIS 5A has fewer VAT categories than the EN. Category E is to be accompanied by a textual justification/clarification, as necessary. It should be verified if the EN has more specific code options fitting each situation. For details, see Appendix 1.
1..1	cac:TaxScheme		
1..1	cbc:ID	Tax Scheme ID	
1..1	cac:LegalMonetaryTotal		
1..1	cbc:LineExtensionAmount	Sum of line amounts	EN ID: BT-106 EN Term: Sum of Invoice line net amount EN Desc: Sum of all Invoice line net amounts in the Invoice. Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:TaxExclusiveAmount	Document total without VAT	EN ID: BT-109 EN Term: Invoice total amount without VAT EN Desc: The total amount of the Invoice without VAT. Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:TaxInclusiveAmount	Document total including VAT	EN ID: BT-112 EN Term: Invoice total amount with VAT EN Desc: The total amount of the Invoice with VAT. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:AllowanceTotalAmount	Sum of allowances on document level	EN ID: BT-107 EN Term: Sum of allowances on document level EN Desc: Sum of all allowances on document level in the Invoice. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:ChargeTotalAmount	Sum of charges on document level	EN ID: BT-108 EN Term: Sum of charges on document level EN Desc: Sum of all charges on document level in the Invoice. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:PrepaidAmount	Paid amounts	EN ID: BT-113 EN Term: Paid amount EN Desc: The sum of amounts which have been paid in advance. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:PayableRoundingAmount	Rounding of document total	EN ID: BT-114 EN Term: Rounding amount EN Desc: The amount to be added to the invoice total to round the amount to be paid. Precision: Near match Remark: Rounding of the total amount to be paid in the EN (not rounding of TaxInclusiveAmount)
1..1	cbc:PayableAmount	Amount for payment	EN ID: BT-115 EN Term: Amount due for payment EN Desc: The outstanding amount that is requested to be paid. Precision: Match
1..n	cac:InvoiceLine		
1..1	cbc:ID	Invoice line identifier	EN ID: BT-126 EN Term: Invoice line identifier EN Desc: A unique identifier for the individual line within the Invoice. Precision: Match

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
0..1	cbc:Note	Line textual note	EN ID: BT-127 EN Term: Invoice line note EN Desc: A textual note that gives unstructured information that is relevant to the Invoice line. Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:InvoicedQuantity	Invoiced quantity	EN ID: BT-129 and BT-130 EN Term: Invoiced quantity (BT-129); Invoiced quantity unit of measure code (BT-130) EN Desc: The quantity of items (goods or services) that is charged in the Invoice line. Precision: Match; unitCode is required, unitCodeListID is not relevant as the codelist is specified in the EN.
1..1	cbc:LineExtensionAmount	Invoice line net amount	EN ID: BT-131 EN Term: Invoice line net amount EN Desc: The total amount of the Invoice line. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:AccountingCost	Customers accounting string	EN ID: BT-133 EN Term: Invoice line Buyer accounting reference EN Desc: A textual value that specifies where to book the relevant data into the Buyer's financial accounts. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:InvoicePeriod		
0..1	cbc:StartDate	Period start date	EN ID: BT-134 EN Term: Invoice line period start date EN Desc: The date when the Invoice period for this Invoice line starts. Precision: Match
0..1	cbc:EndDate	Period end date	EN ID: BT-135 EN Term: Invoice line period end date EN Desc: The date when the Invoice period for this Invoice line ends. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:OrderLineReference		
1..1	cbc:LineID	Invoice line to order line reference	EN ID: BT-132 EN Term: Referenced purchase order line reference EN Desc: An identifier for a referenced line within a purchase order, issued by the Buyer. Precision: Match
0..n	cac:Delivery		
0..1	cbc:ActualDeliveryDate	Delivery date	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cac:DeliveryLocation		
0..1	cbc:ID	Delivered to location identifier	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cac:Address		
0..1	cbc:StreetName	Address line 1	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:AdditionalStreetName	Address line 2	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:CityName	City	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:PostalZone	Post code	EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cbc:CountrySubentity	Country subdivision	EN ID: =

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
0..1			Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..1	cac:Country		
0..1	cbc:IdentificationCode	Country code	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
0..n	cac:AllowanceCharge		
1..1	cbc:ChargeIndicator	Allowance and charges indicator	Precision: Missing Remark: The syntax binding of EN to UBL uses the indicator when mapping A/C to one and the same structure.
1..1	cbc:AllowanceChargeReason	Allowance and charges reason	EN ID: BT-139 EN Term: Invoice line allowance reason EN Desc: The reason for the Invoice line allowance, expressed as text. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false" EN ID: BT-144 EN Term: Invoice line charge reason EN Desc: The reason for the Invoice line charge, expressed as text. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true"
1..1	cbc:Amount	Allowance and charge amount	EN ID: BT-141 EN Term: Invoice line charge amount EN Desc: The amount of a charge, without VAT. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true" EN ID: BT-136 EN Term: Invoice line allowance amount EN Desc: The amount of an allowance, without VAT. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false"
0..1	cac:TaxTotal		
1..1	cbc:TaxAmount	Line VAT amount	EN ID: - Precision: Missing Remark: To be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter
1..1	cac:Item		
0..1	cbc:Description	Item description	EN ID: BT-154 EN Term: Item description EN Desc: A description for an item. Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:Name	Item name	EN ID: BT-153 EN Term: Item name EN Desc: A name for an item. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:SellersItemIdentification		
1..1	cbc:ID	Item sellers identifier	EN ID: BT-155 EN Term: Item Seller's identifier EN Desc: An identifier, assigned by the Seller, for the item. Precision: Match
0..1	cac:StandardItemIdentification		
1..1	cbc:ID	Item standard identifier	EN ID: BT-157 EN Term: Item standard identifier EN Desc: An item identifier based on a registered scheme. Precision: Near match Remark: SchemeID required in EN, while optional in BIS 5A.

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
0..1 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:OriginCountry</i> └─ cbc:IdentificationCode 	Item country of origin	EN ID: BT-159 EN Term: Item country of origin EN Desc: The code identifying the country from which the item originates. Precision: Match Remark: As country code of ISO 3166-1 applies, listID has no relevance in BIS Billing 3.0.
0..n 0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:CommodityClassification</i> └─ cbc:CommodityCode 	Item commodity classification	EN ID: BT-158 EN Term: Item classification identifier EN Desc: A code for classifying the item by its type or nature. Precision: Near match Remark: Map both CommodityCode and ItemClassificationCode to BT-158 (the split in BIS 5A is confusing). Attribute listID is optional in BIS 5A, EN specifies that a scheme identifier (listID) according to UNCL 7143 is required.
0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:ItemClassificationCode 	Item classification code	EN ID: BT-158 EN Term: Item classification identifier EN Desc: A code for classifying the item by its type or nature. Precision: Near match Remark: Map both ItemClassificationCode and CommodityCode to BT-158 (the split in BIS 5A is confusing). Attribute listID is optional in BIS 5A, EN specifies that a scheme identifier (listID) according to UNCL 7143 is required.
0..1 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:ClassifiedTaxCategory</i> └─ cbc:ID 	Item VAT category code	EN ID: BT-151 EN Term: Invoiced item VAT category code EN Desc: The VAT category code for the invoiced item. Precision: Near match Remark: Compared to the EN, BIS 5A has fewer VAT categories. It should be verified if the EN has more specific code options fitting each situation. No schemeID used for element ID in the EN. For details, see Appendix 1.
0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:Percent 	Line VAT rate	EN ID: BT-152 EN Term: Invoiced item VAT rate EN Desc: The VAT rate, represented as percentage that applies to the invoiced item. Precision: Match
1..1 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:TaxScheme</i> └─ cbc:ID 	Tax Scheme ID	
0..n 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:AdditionalItemProperty</i> └─ cbc:Name 	Item attributes	EN ID: BT-160 EN Term: Item attribute name EN Desc: The name of the attribute or property of the item. Precision: Match
1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:Value 	Item attributes	EN ID: BT-161 EN Term: Item attribute value EN Desc: The value of the attribute or property of the item. Precision: Match
0..1 1..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ <i>cac:Price</i> └─ cbc:PriceAmount 	Item price	EN ID: BT-146 EN Term: Item net price EN Desc: The price of an item, exclusive of VAT, after subtracting item price discount. Precision: Match
0..1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> └─ cbc:BaseQuantity 	Base quantity	EN ID: BT-149 EN Term: Item price base quantity EN Desc: The number of item units to which the price applies.

Crd	Tree and Business term	PEPPOL BIS 5A Usage	Mapping to EN 16931-1 (and PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0)
0..n	cac:AllowanceCharge		Precision: Match
1..1	cbc:ChargeIndicator		
1..1	cbc:Amount	Item price discount	EN ID: BT-147 EN Term: Item price discount EN Desc: The total discount subtracted from the Item gross price to calculate the Item net price. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false" EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true". Information on any charge added to the item price is to be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter.
0..1	cbc:BaseAmount	Item list price	EN ID: BT-148 EN Term: Item gross price EN Desc: The unit price, exclusive of VAT, before subtracting Item price discount. Precision: Match Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="false" EN ID: = Precision: Missing Remark: When cbc:ChargeIndicator="true": information on any charge added to the item price is to be placed in BT-127, together with text clarifying the subject matter.

Appendix 1 – On VAT categories

Guidance on the handling on VAT in the mapping process

Compared to the EN, PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 supports fewer formal tax categories, and some of the tax exemptions provided for in Directive 2006/112/EC are handled by means of TaxCategory/ID="E" and Percent=0 in combination with a textual exemption reason. In addition, tax totals may be omitted in BIS 5A if the trade transaction is outside the scope of the Directive while EN 16931-1, on the other hand, always requires at least one VAT breakdown group (BG-23). See section 6.4.3 of EN 16931-1.

With regard to the mapping of BIS 5A 2.0 to EN 16931-1, the following situations need to be assessed. Note that mapping will be challenging in cases 5, 6 and 8 below unless supplementing knowledge is available on how the supplier's system generates VAT exempt invoices. For a list of the relevant VAT category codes, see UN/EDIFACT UNTDID 5305 directory 16B, and later.

Cases of VAT reporting in PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0		Mapping onto the EN (for details, see EN 16931-1, section 6.4.3)
1	<p>The general case of handling "standard" tax:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One (or more) instances of TaxTotal/TaxSubTotal contains TaxCategory/ID="S" and the applicable rate in TaxCategory/Percent. 	<p>This case has direct correspondence in EN 16931-1.</p> <p>Note – In Sweden the rate would be 25, 12 or 6 %.</p>
2	<p>VAT applies with rate 0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TaxTotal/TaxSubTotal contains TaxCategory/ID="Z" and with TaxCategory/Percent=0. 	<p>This case has direct correspondence in EN 16931-1.</p> <p>Note – This case does not apply in Sweden.</p>
3	<p>VAT applies with higher rate (code H) or lower rate (code AA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TaxTotal/TaxSubTotal contains TaxCategory/ID="H" or TaxTotal/TaxSubTotal contains TaxCategory/ID="AA". 	<p>These cases have no correspondence in EN 16931-1.</p> <p>Note – These cases do not apply in Sweden.</p>
4	<p>VAT reverse charge (i.e. buyer has VAT no. and is to declare VAT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TaxTotal/TaxSubTotal contains TaxCategory/ID="AE" and with TaxCategory/Percent=0 and exemption reason. 	<p>This case has direct correspondence in EN 16931-1.</p>
5	<p>The general case of handling tax exemption when specified in tax law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A TaxTotal/TaxSubTotal contains TaxCategory/ID="E" and Percent=0, combined with a textual exemption reason or containing a reference to the relevant rule in law. 	<p>The situations may correspond to VAT categories "Exempt", "Intra-community supply" or "Export" as defined in EN 16931-1. The relevant detailed category code should be introduced when mapping, however it may be difficult to determine which case applies if the main source of information merely is the</p>

		<p>exemption reason in free text. It may be worthwhile checking for buzzwords, like “Intra-community supply” or “Export”, but spelling and language options add to the complexity.</p> <p>[Assuming that the invoice receiver does not object, it would appear that the EN 16931-1 category “Exempt” combined with the relevant textual exemption reason may convey the sufficient information.]</p>
6	<p>If the invoice is outside the scope of VAT – alternative A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A TaxTotal/TaxSubTotal exists with TaxCategory/ID=“E”, Percent=0, and an exemption reason text clarifying that the tax law does not apply. <p>Note – This case is close to case 5 above.</p>	<p>a) This case has direct correspondence in EN 16931-1. If the main source of information merely is the exemption reason text, it may be difficult to separate the case of “Not subject to VAT” from other cases of exemption, c.f. case 5. However, if successful the category code should be set to correspond to “Not subject to VAT”.</p> <p>b) The invoice in EN format shall not contain Seller’s VAT identifier (or the Buyer’s VAT identifier). If BIS 5A 2.0 contains these VAT identifiers it is recommended they are moved to <i>Invoice note</i> (BT-22) together with a clarifying text in order not to lose any identifying information.</p>
7	<p>If the invoice is outside the scope of VAT – alternative B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The invoice instance contains no TaxTotal or contains one TaxTotal with merely TaxTotalAmount=0 (i.e. no TaxSubTotal is present). 	<p>a) For this case one VAT breakdown group (BG-23) has to be created for “outside scope of tax” in order to satisfy the EN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VAT breakdown group shall show, as taxable amount, the sum of all invoiced amounts • The VAT breakdown group shall have the value 0 as tax amount • The VAT breakdown group shall have an exemption reason text with the meaning “Not subject to VAT” or a corresponding exemption reason code [An example of reason text in Swedish: “ML är inte tillämplig”] <p>b) The invoice in EN format shall not contain Seller’s VAT identifier (or the Buyer’s VAT identifier). If BIS 5A contains these VAT identifiers it is recommended they are moved to <i>Invoice note</i> (BT-22) together with a clarifying text in order not to lose any</p>

		identifying information.
8	<p>PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 does not explicitly prohibit the creation of invoices where some of the claims are subject to VAT law while others are not. This situation, with mixed claims, would be characterised by a TaxTotal with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than one TaxSubTotal, one of them having TaxCategory/ID="E" and Percent=0 and a text indicating that tax law does not apply, and (at least) one TaxSubTotal with some other value for TaxCategory/ID. <p>Note. It is not known if this option is used in practice.</p>	<p>This situation should be avoided as, in EN 16931-1, the invoice may not mix VAT category "Not subject to VAT" with other VAT categories (see business rules BR-O-01 to BR-O-14).</p>

Appendix 2 – On credit transfer and domestic giro system

Guidance on the mapping of financial details for credit transfer

The options covered here are credit transfer to bank accounts and to accounts in the two Swedish giro systems, Bankgiro and Plusgiro.

For PaymentMeans in BIS 5A 2.0 having PaymentMeansCode="31"¹⁾

- BT-81 of the EN (Payment means type code) is set
 - to value "30", if the receiving account is a bank account on national format or a Swedish giro (i.e. Bankgiro or Plusgiro) account,
 - to value "58" if the receiving account is a SEPA credit transfer (IBAN account).
- In the EN only one occurrence of BT-81 is allowed. This implies that when more than one credit transfer is present all the accounts should have the same payment means type code, i.e. either SEPA or non-SEPA transfers.
- Each occurrence of PayeeFinancialAccount/ID and FinancialInstitution/ID is mapped onto BG-17 (i.e. the group of business terms for credit transfer), as follows²⁾
 - When PaymentChannelCode="IBAN": map PayeeFinancialAccount/ID to BT-84, omitting the schemeID attribute, and map the BIC in FinancialInstitution/ID to BT-86
 - When PaymentChannelCode="BBAN": map PayeeFinancialAccount/ID to BT-84, omitting the schemeID attribute, and map the BIC in FinancialInstitution/ID to BT-86
 - When PaymentChannelCode="SE:BANKGIRO" (or "SE:Bankgiro" in an older version): map PayeeFinancialAccount/ID to BT-84, omitting the schemeID attribute, and set BT-86 to "SE:BANKGIRO" (written with capital letters; as a national clearing code).
 - When PaymentChannelCode="SE:PLUSGIRO" (or "SE:Plusgiro" in an older version): map PayeeFinancialAccount/ID to BT-84, omitting the schemeID attribute, and set BT-86 to "SE:PLUSGIRO" (written with capital letters; as a national clearing code).

If PaymentID is present in BIS 5A 2.0, it is mapped to BT-83 (Remittance information). Here differences in cardinality may be an issue. The Swedish giro systems initially had different rules for the formatting of the OCR numbers that were used as reference in the payments and, consequently, the OCR had to be specified per each occurrence of PaymentMeans. Nowadays, with improved design rules, one and the same OCR number can be designed to work for both the giro systems. Nevertheless, those preparing the mapping of BIS 5A to the EN need to verify that the number placed in BT-83 will work for all financial institutions listed in BG-17 of the invoice. That is, one remittance information number has to serve the giro systems as well as the banks identified for credit transfer, if more than one is present.

¹⁾ In PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 code value 31 is used to indicate credit transfer (for what reason is not known), but code value 30 appears more appropriate.

²⁾ Remark for those taking this mapping into PEPPOL BIS Billing 3: Be aware that the syntax binding of the EN to UBL 2.1 binds BT-86 to FinancialInstitutionBanch/ID, rather than to FinancialInstitution/ID. (This may confuse if the mapping is done directly from PEPPOL BIS 5A v2 to BIS Billing 3.)

The design with repetitive PaymentMeans in BIS 5A implies that PaymentDueDate is likely to be stated for each occurrence of PaymentMeans. This may in theory result in several due dates in a given invoice instance. This is an unintended feature and those mapping between the formats should verify that several occurrences of PaymentMeans in a BIS 5A instance do not bring out conflicting data when mapping PaymentDueDate to BT-9 (Payment due date).

Appendix 3 – On negative invoices or credit notes

Guidance on negative invoice and credit notes

1. Background

The data model in EN16931-1 allows for negative totals and this represents a significant change compared to other specifications recommended by SFTI. Further, the data model defines two alternatives for the creation of crediting transactions: either in the form of a negative invoice (meaning an invoice with a negative grand total) or as a credit note. One implication is that the credit note, too, may have a negative total. The standard does not express any preference for one or the other of the formats for crediting. Buyers in public sector (contracting authorities and entities) have to be prepared to receive billing documents of both formats.

The subject of this guide is mapping of Svefaktura onto the EN without presuming any specific syntax binding. However, if including also the perspective of syntaxes, the issue of “negative invoice” vs. “credit note” is amplified in that UBL 2.1 specifies separate transaction formats for invoice and credit note. This freedom of choice is inherited into PEPPOL BIS Billing 3.0.

PEPPOL BIS 5A 2.0 as well is bound to UBL 2.1. Consequently it specifies separate transaction formats for invoices and credit notes. But in this case business rules accompany the transaction formats – they allow for individual amounts (on invoice line level or for AllowanceCharge on document level) to be negative only as long as the document totals for “tax inclusive amount” and “payable amount” are non-negative. This goes for the invoice as well as for the credit note transaction.

2. Implications on this mapping guide

This mapping guide builds on the premise that a BIS 5A 2.0 invoice should map to EN16931-1 Invoice (and BIS Billing 3 Invoice), which is taken to represent the most intuitive and straight-forward option.

Due to limited resources, SFTI does not plan to publish any guide for the mapping of BIS 5A 2.0 Credit note onto the EN (and BIS Billing 3) as most parts of such a guide would be just replication. However, those preparing for the mapping of formats may wish to evaluate pros and cons of mappings set up against the EN negative invoice and the EN credit note, respectively. In support of such efforts some comments are given below. To provide further illustration a use case for the two options of crediting will be published on the SFTI web, in the form of an example.

2a. When mapping PEPPOL BIS 5A credit note to EN negative invoice:

In addition to the rules given in general mapping table in this guide, the following measures are suggested when mapping a PEPPOL BIS 5A credit note to the EN negative invoice.

- BT-3, Invoice type code, has to be created – use value “380”.
- All amounts present in BIS 5A class AllowanceCharge on document level are mapped with reversed sign to the corresponding elements in BG-20 (Document level allowances) and BG-21 (Document level charges), respectively. The ChargeIndicator is used (without any change) to separate between groups BG-20 and BG-21 as detailed in the general mapping table.
- For all credit note lines, LineExtensionAmount and CreditedQuantity are mapped with reversed sign to BT-131 and BT-129, respectively. (The sign is not to change when mapping Price/PriceAmount and Price/BaseQuantity, if present)

- All amounts present in BIS 5A class TaxTotal are mapped with reversed sign to the corresponding elements in BG-23 (VAT breakdown)
- All amounts present in BIS 5A class LegalMonetaryTotal are mapped with reversed sign to the corresponding elements in BG-22 (Document totals).

As a measure of precaution, the one preparing the mapping should verify that the calculation formulas of the EN are not broken.

2b. When mapping PEPPOL BIS 5A credit note to EN credit note

If mapping a BIS 5A 2.0 credit note onto the EN credit note the rules of the general mapping table above can be applied. For obvious reasons, substitution of transaction-specific element tags has to be accommodated for, e.g. Invoice --> CreditNote, InvoiceLine --> CreditNoteLine, InvoicedQuantity --> CreditedQuantity. For BT-3, Invoice type code, create the value "381".

3. Recommendation on usage

Two alternative formats for crediting merely represent a cost for implementation but receivers (i.e. the buyers) need to prepare their systems for both options in order to meet the requirements in the EN. Suppliers, on the other hand, are free to choose just one of the options for the sending of billing documents. In their case, the option of "negative invoice" may be the cost-effective, as their needs are then served by one single transaction format.