SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Elektronska javna naročila - Izpolnitev - 1. del: Koreografije

Electronic Public Procurement - Fulfilment - Part 1: Choreographies

Elektronisches öffentliches Beschaffungswesen - Erfüllung - Teil 1: Choreographien

Passation électronique des marchés publics - Exécution - Partie 1 : Chorégraphies

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35.240.63	Uporabniške rešitve IT v trgovini	IT applications in trade

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Electronic Public Procurement - Fulfilment - Part 1: Choreographies

Marchés publics électroniques - Accomplissement - Partie 1 : Choréographies

Elektronisches öffentliches Beschaffungswesen - Erfüllung - Teil 1: Choreographien

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (prEN 17017-1:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 440 "Electronic Public Procurement", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document falls under a CEN-CENELEC pilot on derivative use (as approved by the CEN/CA (Administrative Board) through decision 37/2019). For more information about the implementation of derivative use in CEN/TC 440, see: https://www.cencenelec.eu/areas-of-work/cen-cenelectopics/public-procurement/cen-tc-440-electronic-public-procurement/.

This document is part of a series of multi-part documents prepared, or under preparation, by CEN/TC 440:

— 17011-series: eProcurement Architecture, providing a set of specifications outlining different aspects of the eProcurement architecture for Business Interoperability Specifications.

— 17015-series: eCatalogue Business Interoperability Specifications, providing a set of specifications outlining business choreography, transaction, syntax binding specifications and guidelines required to support the catalogue process.

— 17016-series: eOrdering Business Interoperability Specifications, providing a set of specifications outlining business choreography, transaction, syntax binding specifications and guidelines required to support the ordering process.

— 17017-series: eFulfilment Business Interoperability Specifications, providing a set of specifications outlining business choreography, transaction, syntax binding specifications and guidelines required to support the fulfilmet process.

The terms "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not", "may", "can" and "cannot" are interpreted according to Clause 7 of the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations Part 3[1].

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[1] https://boss.cen.eu/reference-material/refdocs/pages/

Introduction

Derivative use pilot

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Under derivative use, any use of content, which has been copied, replicated, or translated from a CEN/TC 440 publication, must comply with the intended use of the publication. Derivative use cannot be applied in use cases other than those the publication is intended to support. The intended use of this publication is set out below.

Intended use of this publication

This document has been developed for any organization looking for guidance on the implementation and use of electronic procurement deliverables as well as for organizations developing or implementing software applications related to electronic procurement, such as software providers, business entities and national authorities. These software applications must be in conformance with this publication.

Parts of the document to which derivative use apply

Each subclause, which falls under derivative use, will be clearly marked with a note. The degree to which the specific content can be modified, is defined in CEN/TS 17011-31 *Electronic Public Procurement – Architecture – Part 3: Customization Guideline.*

Annex A provides an overview of the line number references to all subclauses of the publication which fall under derivative use.

1   Scope

This choreographies document describes the exchange of information in the Fulfilment phase between seller and buyer where the seller wants to announce delivery of the ordered goods or services. The purpose of the fulfilment it is to monitor the executions of the contract. This process is the process between the ordering process and the billing process. The billing process can start when fulfilment has been initiated. The business value for this is:

— To prepare the buyers organisation for the physical delivery;

— To enabling an automatic check of delivery for the buying organisation before paying the received invoice;

— To match the ordered products with the physical deliveries, such as serial numbers, lot identifiers and other information that may not be present at the time the goods were ordered;

— The assist in getting an accurate calculation of the environmental footprint of the goods by including the emission during the transport;

— To feed data into the logistic process, so no retyping is needed during the transport of the goods.

The identifier of this set of choreographies is EN 17017-1:2023.

How to claim conformance to a choreography variant defined in this document is described in 4.2.3.

2   Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 17017-2,[2] *Electronic Public Procurement — Fulfilment — Part 2: Transactions*

3   Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp/

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
agent
person, organization, or system that act in procurement or have the power to act in procurement

[SOURCE: eProcurement Ontology]

3.2
business process
sequence or network of activities and Collaborations between two or more agents

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[2] Under preparation.

3.3
business process variant
specification of a Business Process belonging to a Choreography

Note 1 to entry: Different variants may support different electronic information exchange or collaborations. Agents may publicly advertise their capability to support one or more variants in an automated fashion.

3.4
choreography
set of Business Processes having the same goals

3.5
collaboration
interaction between two or more agents that result in the exchange of data between the agents involved as part of a business process

3.6
role
part played by an agent in a particular business process, including its responsibilities (options and obligations) to perform certain activities and collaborations in that business process

Note 1 to entry: The role is used to show the division of labour and responsibility amongst the agents involved in the process or within the organization of an Agent.

[SOURCE: eProcurement Ontology]

3.7
state
set of options and obligations of the participating agents at a defined step in a business process to perform specific activities and collaborations

Note 1 to entry: An activity of an agent or a collaboration may cause the transition of one state to another in a predefined set of next steps.

3.8
transaction
content of data exchanged or shared between the agents in a collaboration

Note 1 to entry: A transaction is the atomic unit that leads to a synchronized state in the information systems of collaborating agents. It is the basic building block to define the choreography between agents. When an agent recognizes an event that changes the state of a business object within a business process, it uses a transaction to synchronize with the collaborating agent. A transaction therefore changes the state of a business process. It carries the intention of the initiating agent and is represented by a data structure that is defined by a data model. The exchange of a transaction may alter legal obligations between business partners.

3.9
despatch advice
message which enables a consignor to provide information about the content of a shipment to a receiver

3.10
receipt advice
message which enables the consignee to inform the consignor about status of received goods or services

4   Business Environment and high-level business requirements

4.1 Choreography (business) Goals

The business goals supported by implementing this choreography are:

Table 1 — Business goals

ID	Description
G-17017-1:20xx-1	Enable trading partners to communicate without a previous bi-lateral setup or agreement. Be the basis of an EDI agreement.
G-17017-1:20xx-2	To prepare the buyers organisation for the physical delivery
G-17017-1:20xx-3	Enable an automatic check of delivery for the buying organisation before paying the received invoice
G-17017-1:20xx-4	To match the ordered products with the physical deliveries, such as serial numbers, lot identifiers and other information that may not be present at the time the goods were ordered.
G-17017-1:20xx-5	To assist in getting an accurate calculation of the environmental footprint of the goods by including the emission during the transport.
G-17017-1:20xx-6	To cater sufficient information to initiate the logistics process.
G-17017-1:20xx-7	To assist in tracking of goods, e. g. by providing the lot ID and other relevant information.

The main business benefits to be gained by implementing this choreography are:

Table 2 — Main business benefits

ID	Description
G-17017-1-1:20xx-8	Realise significant savings both by customers and suppliers through automating and streamlining in-house processes of managing the delivery of goods or services.
G-17017-1-2:20xx-9	To support a faster delivery process by connecting the procurement process into the logistics process and by that enable just in time supply chain management. Having the flow of information digitized is a prerequisite for a fully automated supply chain.

4.2 Business environment

4.2.1 Introduction

The intended scope for these choreographies includes public procurement, but the choreography may also be used in Business to Business (B2B) relations. The choreographies is intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing in (semi-) automated processes. The legal requirements that were taken into account are requirements from European legislation, particularly the EU directives, as mentioned in the bibliography section of this document. The list of the transactions being part of this choreography is defined in clause 4.5.4.

4.2.2 Business context

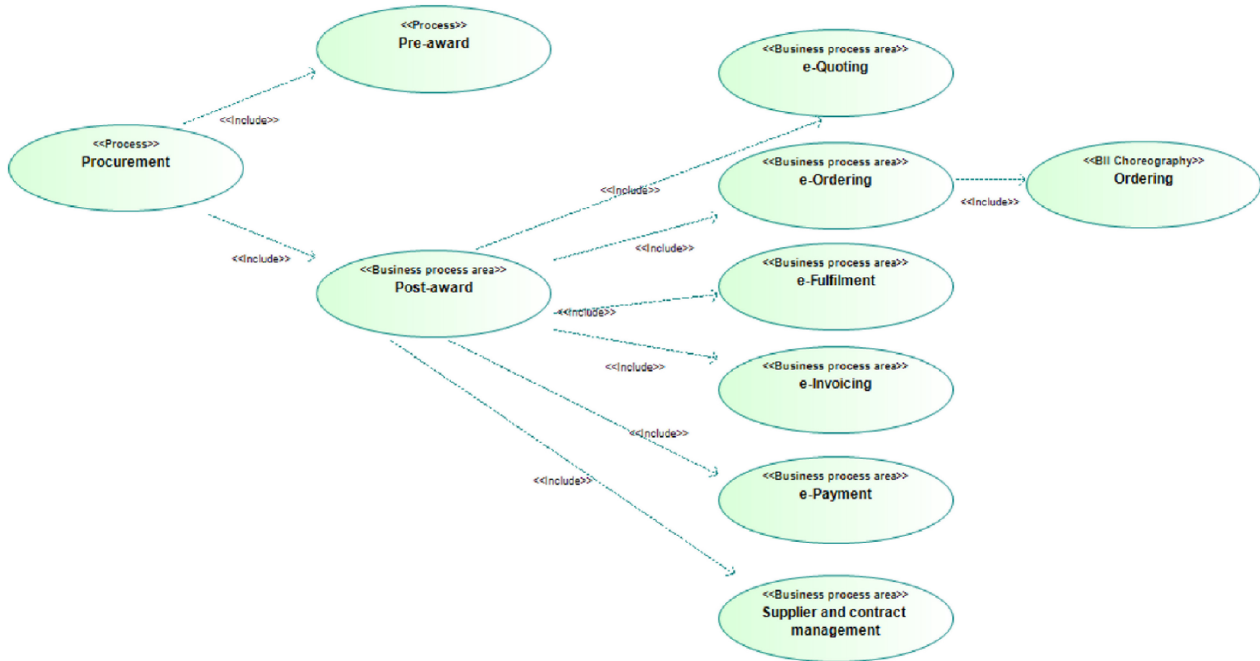The choreographies specified in this document belong to the pre- and post-award area as shown in Figure 1:

Figure 1 — Position of the Fulfilment Choreography in the e-Procurement process

4.2.3 Positioning in EIRA

EIRA provides a reference model that enables architects to position the IOP specifications. This document provides a domain-specific IOP specification to which any SBB implementing the ABB should be compliant to. The positioning of this document in the EIRA context is described in Table 3.

IoP specifications provide a valuable source of information to formulate requirements during architecture development and solution development. By identifying architectural building blocks through a common terminology, it:

— helps reuse of cross domain building blocks such for instance e-Signature Verification and Validation Service, and e-Timestamp Creation Service;

— helps synchronisation and alignment with large scale pilots such as eSense, or European solution such as CEF eDelivery;

— and will provide guidance in using them to provide the prescribed capability enabling, thus managing and rationalizing IT portfolios.