



UN/CEFACT

**SIMPLE, TRANSPARENT AND EFFECTIVE PROCESSES
FOR GLOBAL BUSINESS**

**BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION
(BRS)**

Business Domain:

Business Process:

Document Identification:

Title:

Legal Notice Publication

Trade Facilitation and Business Process Working Group: e-Government

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122

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125

126 Note: Some BRS's may not need all the above deliverables to be presented in order to fully
 127 identify the business requirements. A "high level" BRS may define the context and scope of a
 128 domain and will be primarily concerned with the Business Requirements View, whilst more
 129 transaction related BRS's will need to provide a fuller range of deliverables.

130

131 **DOCUMENT HISTORY**

132

Phase	Status	Date Last Modified

133

Figure 1 Document History

134

135 **CHANGE LOG**

136 *(The change log is designed to alert users about significant changes that occurred during the development of the*
 137 *BRS instance.)*

138

Date of Change	Version	Author	Paragraph Changed	Summary of Changes

139

Figure 2 Change Log

140

141

142 **1 Preamble**

143 The purpose of this document is to define the electronic transmission of data exchanged
144 between a party that has to get published a legally required notice, e.g. a public procurement
145 notice, with a publishing body such as an official journal or a newspaper. The notice itself
146 does not make part of the specification but may be defined elsewhere or even be available as a
147 document in a binary format.

148 This version of the BRS is specifically designed for Legal Notice Publication in the Public
149 Procurement domain.

150 **2 References**

151 The references are related to specifications that have substantially influenced the development
152 of the business requirements specification document, including formal standards from
153 UN/CEFACT, ISO, OASIS and other standards bodies, international treaties or agreements,
154 industry sector and institutional specifications.

155

156 • UN/CEFACT. Techniques and Methodologies Group (TMG). CEFACT's Modelling
157 Methodology (UMM): UMM Meta Model – Core Module. (Candidate for 2.0). 2009-
158 01-30.

159

160 • UN/CEFACT. Techniques and Methodologies Group (TMG). CEFACT's Modelling
161 Methodology (UMM): UMM Meta Model – Foundation Module. (Candidate for 2.0).
162 2009-01-30.

163

164 • UN/CEFACT. Techniques and Methodologies Group (TMG), CEFACT's Modelling
165 Methodology (UMM): UMM User Guide. (for Revision 1.2). 2003-09-22

166

167 • P. Liegl. Business Documents for Inter-Organizational Business Processes. Ph.D.
168 Thesis. Vienna University of Technology. 2009-12-15

169

170 • P. Liegl, R. Schuster, M. Zapletal. A UML Profile and Add-in for UN/CEFACT's
171 Modelling Methodology. Thesis. Vienna University of Technology. 2006-02

172

173 Formal definitions of many of the technical terms used in this BRS specification may be
174 found in the above references but for convenience some key definitions are included in
175 Appendix 1 of this document.

176

177 **3 Objective**

178 The objective of this document is to provide a standard for the Business Processes, the
179 Business Transactions and the Information Entities used in the process of publication and
180 dissemination of notices with a legal obligation or recommendation for publication. It also
181 covers notification of authorities in the context of such notices, e.g. for reasons of
182 transparency and monitoring. The document indentifies the stakeholders and messages
183 exchanged.

185 **4 Scope**

186 **4.1 Description**

187 This project aims to standardize business process and information entity for the publication of
188 legal notices.

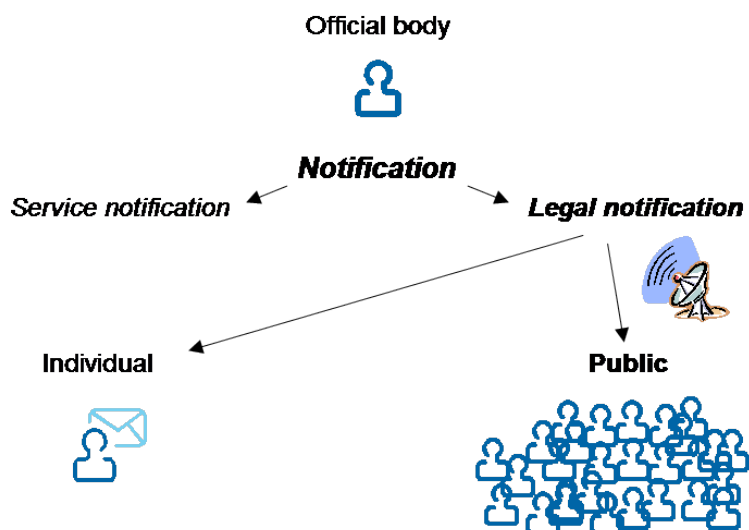
190 *Publication of a legal notice vs. personal notification*

191 Formal reputable information transferred by public authorities, administrations or other public
192 entities to citizens may be separated in two types of messages:

- 193 • Service notification (such as information that the new passport has arrived) sent to
194 individuals and
- 195 • Legally required notification. The destination of this type of notification may be
196 – an individual
197 – the public

198 This latter case, legally required notification to the public, is covered by the Legal Notice
199 Publication project.

200 In this case, the public does not participate in the transaction; it is only of interest for it.



201
202 The main actor participating in this process is an entity charged with the publication and
203 dissemination of the notice. This entity usually takes over editing functions, such as formal
204 verification of publication requirements.

205

206 This means that the object of the service provided is finally delivered to the public. Therefore,
207 the Public, such as an economic operator, is a stakeholder of this process, but not an actor.

208

209 The key entity of the business process is the legal notice, which, itself, is not covered by the
210 specification.

211 Around this legal notice, the following main messages may be exchanged:

- 212 • Notification Request
- 213 • Notification Change Request
- 214 • Notification Status Request
- 215 • Notification Status Information

216

217 Which legal notice is to be published, is decided by guidelines and laws, which can vary in
218 different countries. For instance, if a person changes the name, this needs to be published in an
219 official journal in France, but not necessarily in another country. Furthermore, a legal
220 publication made by an administration may also have to be published by a superordinate
221 administration (e.g. procurements published at a local administration are published on
222 European level, if the scope exceeds a certain threshold).

223

224 *Legal Notice Publication in the Public Procurement domain*

225

226 This specification is focused on Legal Notice Publication for Public Procurement.

227 The transactions, specified in this profile are intended to be exchanged between the application
228 systems of Contracting bodies, or of bodies authorized to submit notices for them, and
229 Publication bodies.

230 The content model of the transactions can also be used in platforms or portals, so that these
231 platforms are based on the same information and process models, which makes them more
232 interoperable. Even if platforms are not technically interoperable, the content model facilitates
233 understanding the tendering documents and to participate in the publication process.

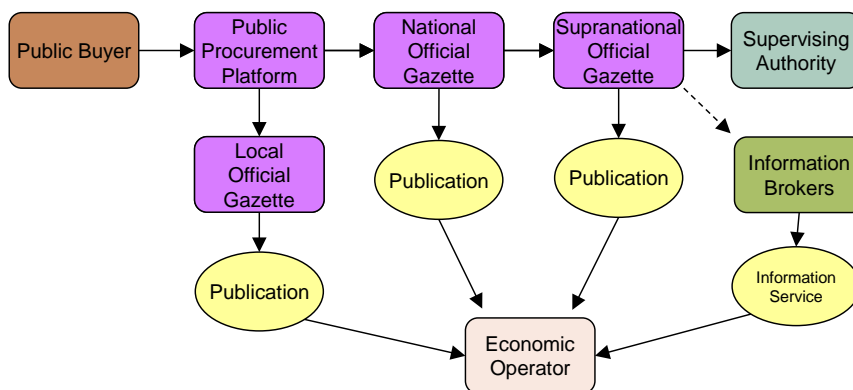
234 Legal Notice Publication for Public Procurement refers to the process of notifying
235 procurement stakeholders of a procurement procedure. Generally, this is done by means of an
236 official publication published in an official gazette or in a newspaper. The messages used in
237 this process, and particularly the actual notice, are prepared and exchanged electronically. The
238 actual publication may be available in an electronic medium as well as on paper.

239 The process is centred on the notice publisher. This notice publisher may receive the notice
240 directly from the notice issuer, i.e. the purchasing (or contracting, awarding, respectively)
241 organization, or from another notice submitter, which may be part of a publisher network. He
242 also may submit the notice to another publisher himself. In the context of publication
243 dissemination, the publisher may also provide processed publication information to other
244 service providers such as information brokers, using the data to provide specific (value added)
245 data services. The publisher may also exchange information with other official authorities for
246 the purpose of, e.g., public market supervision or statistics.

247 While the basic role of the publisher may apply to any newspaper, other roles and functions
 248 are often restricted to official gazettes. These gazettes are also often responsible to ensure a
 249 formal verification of the notices in respect of legislative or other requirements in vigour.
 250 Official gazettes may also have the role to receive information exempted from publication
 251 (e.g. due to confidential content) used for notification to a supervising authority. I.e. Legal
 252 Notice Publication for Public Procurement may also cover notification of authorities in the
 253 context of public procurement notices, e.g. for transparency and monitoring reasons.

254

255

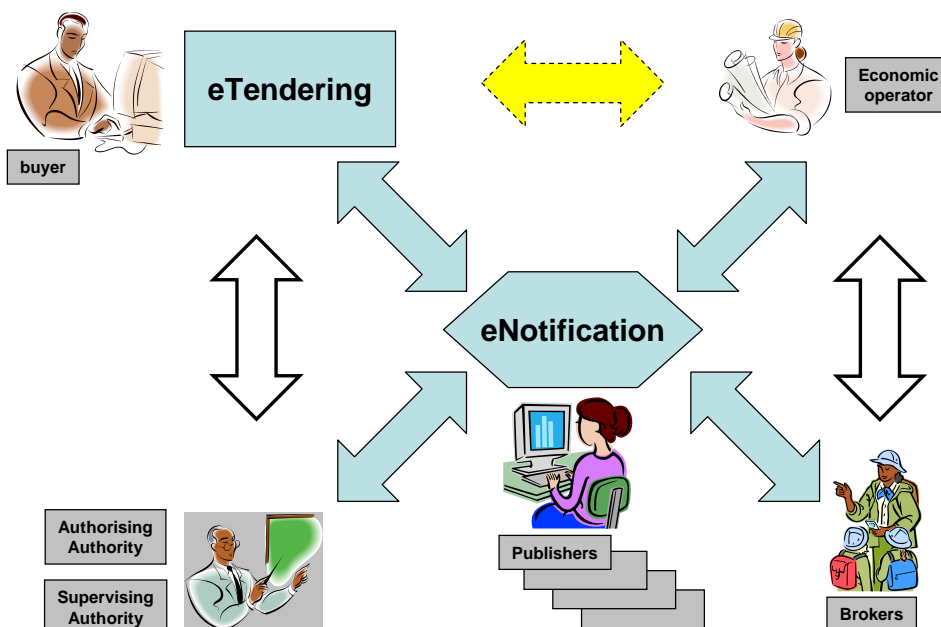


256

257

258 Figure 3: Example: The Publisher may receive the notice not directly by the Public Buyer, but may receive it
 259 by a third-party public procurement platform or by another publisher in a hierarchical or non-
 260 hierarchical publication line.

261



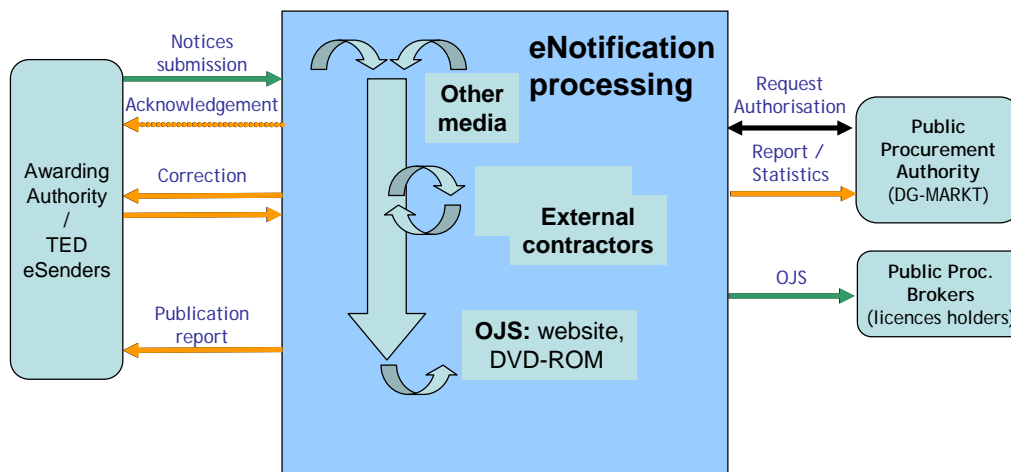
262

263

264 Figure 4: Actors of the eNotification process for Public Procurement and associated processes, In Public
 265 Procurement, using public calls for tenders or participation, economic operators are notified via a
 266 publisher about a contract to be awarded.
 267

268 A key aspect of Legal Notice Publication for Public Procurement with regard to a tender
 269 procedure is that there is no direct transaction between purchaser (Contracting Body) and an
 270 Economic Operator. The contact between the purchaser and the potentially interested
 271 economic operators as stakeholders of the process is created via the publication. All
 272 transactions of the process are done between the publisher and other parties.

273



274
 275

Figure 5: Example of a Public Procurement notification process as established for publication of public procurement notices in the Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Union.

276
 277
 278 Legal Notice Publication for Public Procurement is, therefore, addressed to all those who
 279 exchange procurement notices for publication and further information processing purposes,
 280 such as contracting authorities, publishers, print shops, information brokers or monitoring or
 281 statistical services.

282

4.2 Contexts

283

284

Context Category	Description
Business Process	Legal notice publication
Product Classification	All
Industry Classification	All
Geopolitical	Global
Official Constraints	None
Business Process Role	Notice issuer, Notice publisher, Authorizing Authority, Supervising Authority
Supporting Role	Sender, Issuer, Receiver, Publisher
System Capabilities	No limitations

285
 286

Figure 6 Context Categories

287

288 **5 Business Requirements Elaboration**

289 **5.1 Business Requirements Lists**

290 **5.1.1 Business Requirements Statements**

291

Number	Business Requirement Statement	Business Transaction Name for this Requirement
1	Submitter initiates notification by requesting publication to the publisher by sending a notice.	Notification Request
2	The submitter may send a notice on behalf of the notice issuer to the publisher and treat all publication related questions .	Notification Request
3	The submitter may forward a notice on behalf of the notice issuer to the publisher. The notice issuer will treat all publication related questions.	Notification Request
4	<p>The Publisher informs the submitter that the publication is refused, if a formal reception or file error has been detected, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broken or non-compliant file (unreadable, size too big, incomplete file / upload failure, wrong file or name format) • missing authentication, the issuer is not authorized to electronically request a publication • wrong destination (wrong receiver) <p>Publisher may inform the Submitter, that the file has been received correctly and will be further processed. Approval for publication will only be done after further examination of the request. Additional information may be provided such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item is received, but has to undergo verification • security check succeeded 	Notification Request
5	<p>After the publisher received a document, he may verify, whether the submitted notice formally corresponds to an allowed notice and has a valid structure by electronically parsing it.</p> <p>The Publisher informs the submitter, that publication is refused, if the formal check of the allowed notices and valid notice structure failed.</p> <p>The Publisher may inform the submitter, that the processing step of electronic notice parsing has been successfully passed. Approval for publication will only be done after further examination of the request content. Additional information may be provided such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item parsing succeeded 	Notification Request
6	<p>The publisher verifies the content of the notice for eligibility to publication.</p> <p>The Publisher informs the submitter, that publication is refused, if the notice is not eligible for publication for reasons such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The content of the notice is unreadable. 	Notification Request

Number	Business Requirement Statement	Business Transaction Name for this Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notice is already published. • The referenced notice has not been received or has been refused for publication • The submitted document is spam. • The notice issuer is not allowed to publish the notice in the addressed journal • A wrong notice was submitted (if the Publisher also monitors the business process the notice is embedded to). <p>The Publisher may inform the submitter, that the notice is eligible for publication. Approval for publication may depend on further examination of the request.</p>	
7	<p>If eligibility of the notice for publication is not clear, the publisher may send a publication authorisation request to an authorising authority, or the publisher may send a request for clarification to the a publication authorisation request may be sent</p>	<p>Authorisation request (Out of Scope)</p>
8	<p>If eligibility of the notice for publication is not clear, the publisher may send a request for clarification to the submitter</p>	<p>Publisher Request for Information (Out of scope)</p>
9	<p>The publisher verifies the content of the notice.</p> <p>The Publisher informs the Submitter that the Publication Request is refused, if content verification fails.</p> <p>Reasons for refusal of publication may be, e.g.:</p> <p>The notice submitted contained errors in the content (if the Publisher also monitors the process the notice is embedded to and the error has business impact).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A part of the content of the notice is illegible. • Mandatory information is missing • The received answer of the notice issuer did not allow for publication • Technical problems occurred in the production chain. • The issuer did not react to a request by the Publisher in an appropriate time 	<p>Publication Request</p>
10	<p>The publisher verifies the publication request for other publishing procedure reasons.</p> <p>The Publisher informs the Submitter, if the publication has been refused for other reasons such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical problems occurred in the production chain. • The issuer did not react to a request by the Publisher in an appropriate time 	<p>Publication Request</p>
11	<p>If the Publication Request refers to a corrigendum (also including amending information) or the cancellation of a notice, the Publisher checks, if the notice referred has already been published.</p> <p>If the referred notice has not been released for publication, yet and may still be modified within the publication process, the publisher informs the submitter that the referred notice has been processed correspondingly, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notice has been modified according to the 	<p>Change Request</p>

Number	Business Requirement Statement	Business Transaction Name for this Requirement
	<p>corrigendum request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notice has been cancelled according to the cancellation request <p>Otherwise, the publisher may inform the submitter that the notice will be published correspondingly. Publication may be confirmed as for other notices.</p>	
12	<p>The Publisher may request additional information from the Submitter. Possible reasons:</p> <p>the notice is illegible (may include a request to re-submit)</p> <p>the notice is incomplete</p> <p>Errors in the content need to be corrected (if the Publisher is not authorized to modify an item).</p>	Publisher Request for Information (Out of Scope)
13	<p>The Submitter may provide the requested information, or the Submitter may refuse the request to modify the notice (request to publish the Notice as it is).</p>	Publisher Request for Information (Out of Scope)
14	<p>Publisher may remind Submitter to provide requested information (when there is no response to the Publisher’s Request for Information within a certain time).</p>	Reminder Publisher Request (Out of Scope)
15	<p>If the Publisher is authorized, he may perform small changes on the document (such as correcting typos).</p> <p>The Publisher may inform the submitter about corrections/modification.</p>	Publisher correction (Out of Scope)
16	<p>Submitter may refuse the modification of the Publisher (disagreement)</p>	Publisher correction (Out of Scope)
17	<p>Publisher publishes a Notice. He may send a publication confirmation with a publication reference. He may add a publication evidence in form of a link to the online publication or of an electronic copy of the publication.</p>	Notification Execution Confirmation
18	<p>At any time, the Submitter may request the status of the publication of a submitted item (notice or corrigendum).</p>	Request Publication Status
19	<p>Publisher may send a report about the status of the publication of the submitted item to the Submitter or notice issuer. Examples of possible statuses and justifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • received • pending • parsing pending • security check pending • not published • notice refused • notice cancelled • notice confidential • notice not for publication • published • notice partially published (applies to non-confidential parts of the notice) • notice was received double (only one notice is published) • notice publication is accessible (active) • notice is archived 	Request Publication Status

Number	Business Requirement Statement	Business Transaction Name for this Requirement
20	Submitter may request an evidence of the publication of a specific Notice.	Request Publication Status
21	Publisher may send an invoice related to the publication as part of the publication confirmation	Request Publication Status
22	Publisher may forward a confidential notice or confidential notice parts provided by Submitter to Supervising Authority for monitoring without publication	Monitoring confidential information (Out of Scope)
23	Publisher may inform the Submitter or notice issuer that a confidential notice or confidential notice parts have been forwarded to Supervising Authority.	Publication confirmation (Confirmation of execution)
24	Publisher may notify a Supervising Authority about the successful processing of a Notice and its content containing confidential data that will not be published.	Publication Report to Authority (Out of scope)
25	Supervising Authority may request statistical information	Statistical Report (Out of scope)
26	Publisher may provide statistical publication information to market Supervising Authority	Statistical Report (Out of scope)
27	Publisher may send a collection of Notices (published and non-published, confidential Notices) to a Supervising Authority.	Distribution (Out of scope)
28	Publisher may send a collection of published notices to Distributors (e.g. Information Brokers).	Distribution (Out of scope)

292

Figure 7 Business Requirements List

293

294 **5.1.2 Data Requirements Statements**

295

296

297

298 **Table 1: Notification Request**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-1. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request may contain an LNP message header
DR-2. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request must contain Sending Details including Sender, Receiver and a Sending Date
DR-3. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request may include Sending Details of previous transfers if the message is forwarded and to track this forwarding
DR-4. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request must contain details identifying the message itself and its message type.
DR-5. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request may contain details specifying the system application context
DR-6. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request may contain details specifying the business context
DR-7. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request must contain a notice document
DR-8. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request must contain information for notice identification
DR-9. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request may contain notice summary information
DR-10. <input type="checkbox"/>	A Notification Request must contain message identification details to identify the message and the type of message (e.g. Notification Request)

299

300

301 **Table 2: Notification Change Request**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-11.	A Notification Change Request corresponds to a Notification Request including a Change Notice
DR-12.	A Notification Change Request must refer to a Notification Request
DR-13.	A Notification Change Request does not contain information identifying or describing the content of the referred notice except for within the Change Notice itself

302
303

304 **Table 3: Notification Status Request**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-14.	The Notification Status Request may contain an LNP message header
DR-15.	The Notification Status Request must contain Sending Details including Sender, Receiver and a Sending Date
DR-16.	The Notification Status Request may include Sending Details of previous transfers if the message is forwarded and to track this forwarding
DR-17.	The Notification Status Request must contain details identifying the message itself and its message type.
DR-18.	The Notification Status Request must refer to a Notification Request or a Notification Change Request

305

306 **Table 4: Notification Status Information**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-19.	The Notification Status Information corresponds to a Notification Change Request including details specifying a notice status, editorial changes, a publication evidence and an invoice.
DR-20.	The Notification Status Information must either refer to a Notification Request or to a Notification Status Request
DR-21.	The Notification Status Information must contain the status of a notice.
DR-22.	The Notification Status Information may contain details specifying if editorial changes have been applied to the notice.

307
308

309 **Table 5: Change Notice**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-23.	The Public Procurement Change Notice must identify the referred Notification Request
DR-24.	The Public Procurement Change Notice must identify the Public Procurement Notice that shall be changed.
DR-25.	The Public Procurement Change Notice must specify, if either a cancellation or modification is applied to the referred notice.
DR-26.	The Public Procurement Change Notice must contain a reference to the passage in the notice to be modified (if modification is applied).
DR-27.	The Public Procurement Change Notice must contain information about the mode of text modification (e.g. add, delete or replace) for text changes.
DR-28.	The Public Procurement Change Notice must quote of the text to be replaced and the new text replacing it for text changes.

310
311

312 **Table 6: LNP Message Header**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-29.	An LNP Message Header must contain Sending Details including Sender, Receiver and a Sending Date

DR-30.	An LNP Message Header may include Sending Details of previous transfers if the message is forwarded and to track this forwarding
DR-31.	An LNP Message Header must contain message identification details to identify the message and the type of message (e.g. Notification Request)

313
314

315 **Table 7: Sending Details**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-32.	The Sending Details must contain a Sending Date
DR-33.	The Sending Details must contain information for identifying and contacting the Sender
DR-34.	The Sending Details may specify contact information for questions related to content processing if not identical with the main contact of the sender (contact for the organization responsible for the notice, contact for coordination, contact for technical, functional or content related questions)
DR-35.	The Sending Details must indicate the intended main receiver of the notice
DR-36.	The Sending Details may indicate additional receivers of the notice
DR-37.	The Sending Details may contain the Sending Details of previous transfers
DR-38.	

316
317

318 **Table 8: Sender**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-39.	The Sender must contain a unique identifier.
DR-40.	The Sender may contain information on a classification.
DR-41.	The Sender may contain details specifying a login for a system application (e.g. identification, password)
DR-42.	The Sender may contain information, if he is forwarding a message.
DR-43.	The Sender may specify its contact information.
DR-44.	The Sender may specify contact information of the party he is forwarding a message for and of the originator of a message.
DR-45.	The Sender may specify contact information for questions related to content processing if not identical with the main contact of the sender (contact for the organization responsible for the notice, contact for coordination, contact for technical, functional or content related questions)

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320

Table 9: Receiver

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-46.	The Receiver must identify the receiving organisation
DR-47.	The Receiver may specify contact information

321
322

Table 10: Processing Contacts

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-48.	The Processing Contacts may contain information about the contact responsible for processing.
DR-49.	The Processing Contacts may contain information about the contact to where to send technical replies to.
DR-50.	The Processing Contacts may contain information about the contact to where to send content specific questions and replies to.
DR-51.	The Processing Contacts may contain information about the contact to where to send coordination specific questions or replies to.

DR-52.	The Processing Contacts may contain information about the contact to where to send function specific questions or replies to.
--------	---

323
324

325 **Table 11: Address**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-53.	The Address must contain a name of the organisation
DR-54.	The Address may contain a unique identification of an organization.
DR-55.	The Address may contain a street.
DR-56.	The Address may contain a post code (e.g. ZIP).
DR-57.	The Address may contain a name of a town.
DR-58.	The Address may specify a contact point of an organization
DR-59.	The Address may contain information about the person who the message is handed to (“for the attention”).
DR-60.	The Address may contain a telephone number of the contact.
DR-61.	The Address may contain a fax number of the contact.
DR-62.	The Address may contain an email address of the contact.
DR-63.	The Address may contain a web address

326
327

328 **Table 12: Message Identification**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-64.	The Message Identification must contain a unique identifier for the message
DR-65.	The Message Identification may refer to a previous transfer.
DR-66.	The Message Identification may identify the type of message.

329
330

331 **Table 13: Notice Identification**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-67.	The Notice Identification must contain a unique identification of the notice described.
DR-68.	The Notice Identification may contain the Submission date.
DR-69.	The Notice Identification may contain information about the schema version of the notice.
DR-70.	The Notice Identification may contain information, if the notice is (partially) confidential.
DR-71.	The Notice Identification may contain information about the languages a notice is provided in.
DR-72.	The Notice Identification may contain information, if a language version of a notice corresponds to the original or a translation.
DR-73.	The Notice Identification may contain information about the business domain of the notification.
DR-74.	The Notice Identification may contain information about the purpose of the notice (e.g. notice is a service document)
DR-75.	The Notice Identification may contain information about the type of notice and form used.
DR-76.	The Notice Identification may contain

332
333

334 **Table 14: Notice Summary**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-77.	The Notice Summary may contain the title of the notice summarized.
DR-78.	The Notice Summary may contain a description of the notice summarized.
DR-79.	The Notice Summary may contain information about the legal base the notice applies to.
DR-80.	The Notice Summary may contain a reference to the regulation the notice applies to.
DR-81.	The Notice Summary may specify contact information of a party (e.g. who is buying).
DR-82.	The Notice Summary may contain references to related publications.

335
336

337 **Table 15: Attached Notice**

Number	Data Requirement Statement
DR-83.	The attached notice may be directly included in text format
DR-84.	The attached notice may be attached as a separate file

338
339

340 **5.2 Definitions of Data and Business Terms**

341

342 **Table 16: Definitions of Terms: General Terms**

Term	Description
LEGAL NOTICE	Legally required notification to the public.
NOTICE	the official legal Notice to be published
CHANGE NOTICE	a Notice which refers to a previously submitted Notice containing changes to be applied to the referred Notice. The change may be a text modification or the cancellation of the referred notice.

343

344 **Table 17: Definitions of Terms: Participants and Stakeholders**

Name	Description
PURCHASING ORGANISATION	An organisation, usually governed by public law, legally obliged to publish procurement information in the context of a public procurement procedure by means of appropriate notices.
NOTICE ISSUER	An organisation that is legally obliged to publish information by means of an appropriate notice. In the context of Public Procurement, this is usually the Purchasing Organisation
PUBLISHING BODY	An governmental or private organisation such as an Official Gazette, newspaper or another media producer that publishes legally required notices in an appropriate medium
SUPERVISING AUTHORITY	An authority responsible for legal supervision of the domain requiring legal notice publication, e.g. public procurement
AUTHORISING AUTHORITY	An authority that may be contacted by the Publishing Body if there is a doubt whether a notice fulfils the requirements for being published in a publication such as an Official Gazette. This authority then decides on the

	publication of the notice.
INFORMATION BROKER	Experts processing or distributing the published information. Usually providing value added services.
ECONOMIC OPERATOR	An organisation interested in the business opportunities published in public procurement notices

345
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347

348 **5.3 Business Requirements View**

349

350 **5.3.1 Business Domain View – Business Areas, Process Areas, Business**
351 **Processes**352 **5.3.1.1 Legal Notice Publication**

353 The processes of the Legal Notice Publication are used by all business processes where legally
354 motivated information shall be officially published by a publishing body, or where
355 corresponding information shall be notified via a publishing body to a supervising authority
356 without publication.

357 A Business Domain may be divided into Business Areas and Process Areas and this division
358 provides a classification for the business processes identified.

359 This BRS elaborates the collaborative processes between the parties centered on the Notice
360 Publisher and does not identify the business processes of the different parties which are active
361 in the domain, separately.

- 362 • Business Domain: Legal Notice Publication
- 363 – Business Area: Public Procurement
- 364 ◦ Process Area: Inter-organizational processes

365

366 This process area contains the following Business Processes, in which the Participants
367 exchange messages related to the defined Business Entities. The latter are described in
368 separate views.

369

370 **Business Processes**

- 371 • Notice Publication
- 372 • Notice Publication Change
- 373 • Publication Status Request

374

375 **Participants**

- 376 • Purchasing Organization as the Notice Issuer in Public Procurement
- 377 • Publishing Body
- 378 • Supervising authority
- 379 • Authorising Authority
- 380 • Information Brokers (Out of scope in this BRS version)

381

382 **Business Entities**

- 383 • Notice
- 384 • Change Notice

385

386 **5.3.1.2 Business Process: Notice Publication**

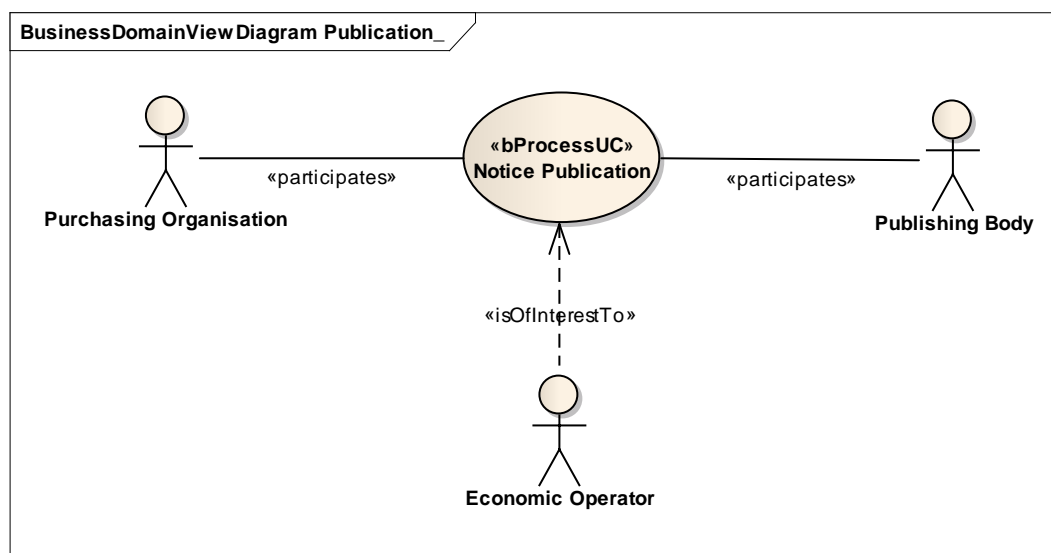
387 The Publication process describes the workflow from a submission of a notice to its
388 publication.

389 To prepare a notice for publication, editorial work is performed. This work may lead to
390 requests to the notice submitter or notice issuer for clarification or additional information or to
391 requests to an authority for authorizing the publication. Correspondingly, responses and
392 additional requests received during that editorial processing phase will be integrated, if
393 appropriate.

394 After successful processing, the notice is published. In Public Procurement, a notice (actually,
395 only award notices) may completely or partially contain confidential data that are not intended
396 for publication. This data is only present in the notice, if the Publishing Body is responsible
397 for making the complete notice, including confidential data, available to an authority in charge
398 of public procurement monitoring (“notification without publication”). In that case, only the
399 non-confidential parts of the notice will be published (publically notified).

400 At any time during and after the Publication process, the Notice Submitter may request the
401 Publication status of the notice. The Publishing Body thereupon provides a response
402 containing the current status as defined in the Notice’s lifecycle.

403



404

405 *Figure 8 Business Process Use Case – Notice Publication*

406

407 The following diagram shows the choreography of the eNotification process.

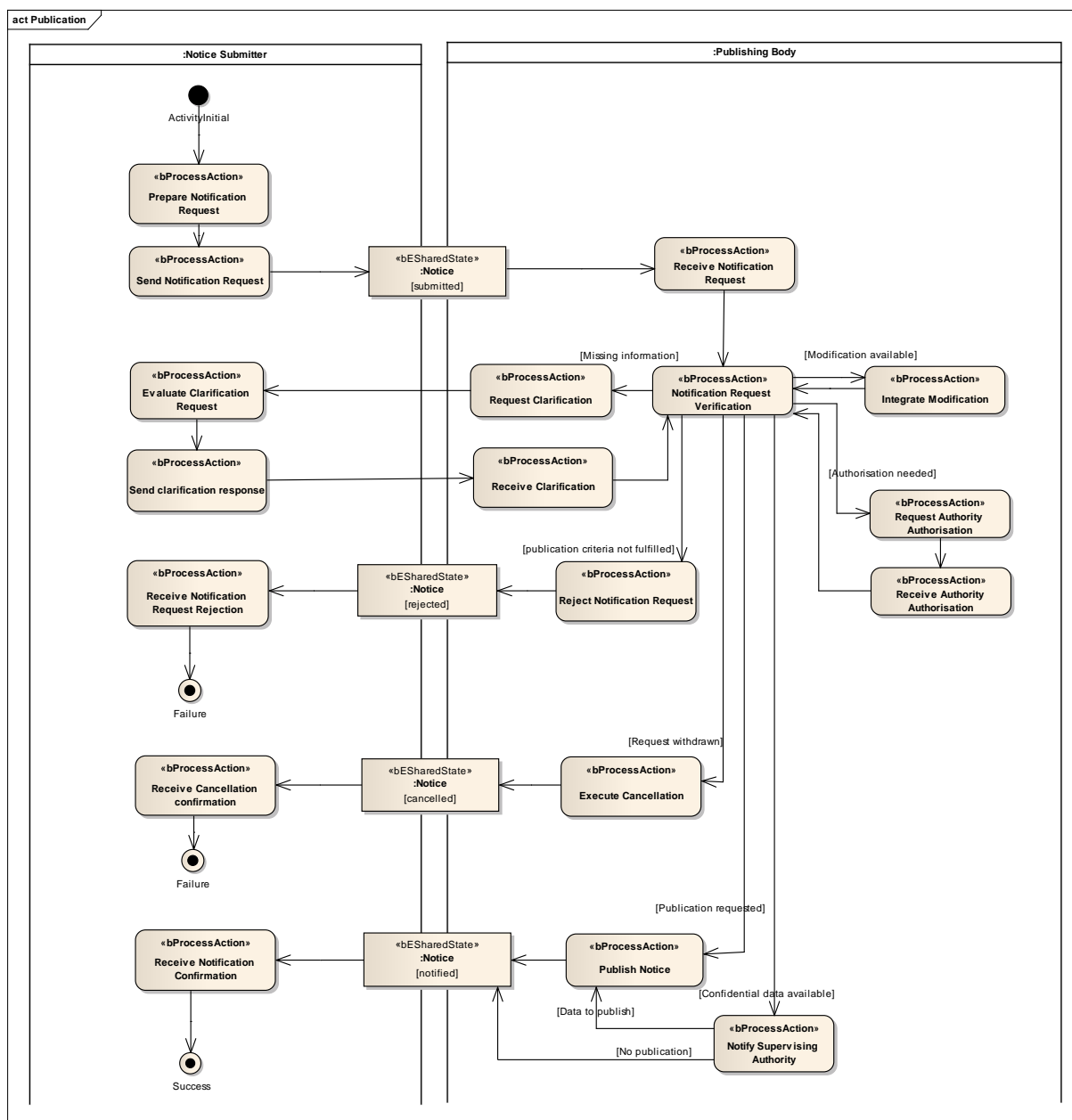


Figure 9 Business Process Activity Diagram – Notice Publication

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Form for Business Process	
General	
Name	Notice Publication
Description	Submission, editorial preparation and publishing of an authorized legal notice and, if applicable, providing confidential data in the notice to the Authority supervising Public Procurement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Notice Submitter submits the Notification Request containing the Notice to the Publishing Body. – The Publishing Body verifies the notice

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If necessary, the Publishing Body requires authorization to the Authorizing Authority – If necessary, the Publishing Body asks for clarification to the Notice Submitter or Notice Issuer – The Publishing Body integrates modifications received for the Notice – The Publishing Body cancels the publication process if a cancellation request has been received in time before publication or if the notice is not eligible for publication – If the Notice contains confidential data, the complete notice is made available to the Supervising Authority – The non-confidential data is published – The Publishing Body sends an appropriate Notification Execution Confirmation to the Notice Submitter or Notice Issuer
Details	
Classified to Business Area and Process Area	Business Area: Public procurement Process Area: Inter-organizational Processes
Participants and their interests	Notice Submitter: requests notification Notice Issuer: If not identical to the submitter, may answer to clarification requests and receive publication confirmation Publishing Body: processes request Authorizing Authority: Authorizes specific publication requests Supervising Authority: receives confidential data
Stakeholders and their interest	Notice issuer: if not identical to submitter, is interested in the publication of the notice Information Broker: distributes published notices and adds value for interested economic operators Economic Operator: Interested in the published notice as a potential business opportunity
Reference(s)	
Start/End Characteristics	
Pre-Conditions	Notice prepared for submission
Post-Conditions	Notice notified: non-confidential information published, confidential information provided to supervising authority
Begins When	Notice is submitted
Ends When	Notification executed and confirmed
Actions	
Exceptions	Notification is refused. Notification is withdrawn by the Notice Submitter
Relationships	
Included Business Processes	
Affected Business Entities and their states	Notice: submitted, refused, ready to be notified, withdrawn, published, notified

413

Table 18 Business Process Worksheet – Notice Publication

414

415 5.3.1.3 Business Process: Publication Change

416 The notice submitter or issuer may want to modify a publication or, more generally, a
417 notification for reasons such as correcting errors or providing information omitted in the
418 submitted notice, providing additional information, or correcting errors introduced by the
419 publisher. The notice submitter may also want to cancel the publication request of the notice
420 or to declare the content of the published notice void. In these cases, he sends an appropriate
421 request to the publishing body.

422 As long as the notice referred in the corresponding request is still in preparation (not yet
423 published or ready to be published), the notice content may be modified before publication or
424 the publication process of the notice will be stopped (the notice publication request has been
425 withdrawn by the submitter or issuer), respectively. If the referred notice is already published,
426 the cancellation or modification request results in the publication of a cancellation or
427 modifying notice.

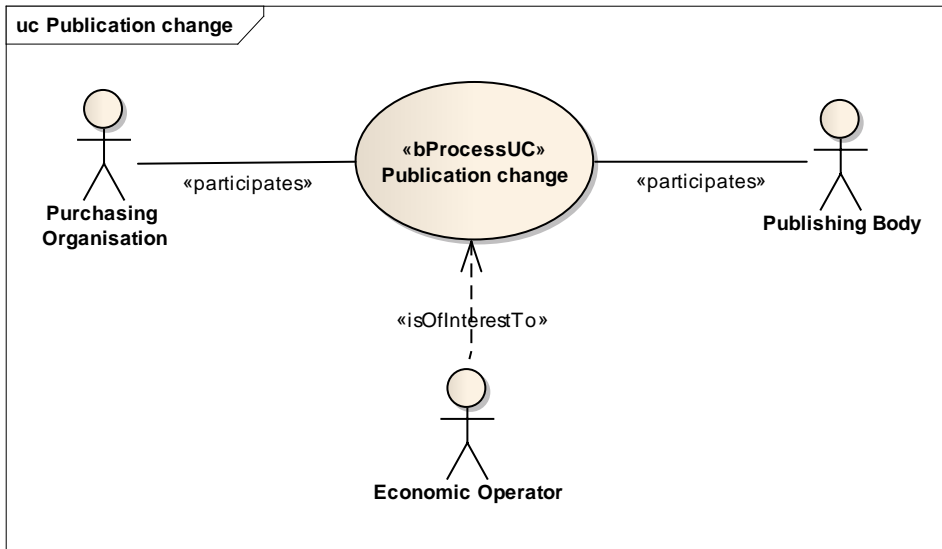
428 Independent of whether a modification or cancellation will be applied to the referred notice
429 before its publication or whether a corresponding modifying or cancellation notice will be
430 published, the corresponding request will be done by using the Business Entities “Modifying
431 Notice” or “Cancellation Notice”, respectively.

432 Modifying and cancellation notices are specific to the business domain of the Publisher, while
433 the notices treated in the Publication process are specific to the business domain of the Notice
434 Submitter.

435 The following rules apply that differ from the notices in the Publication process:

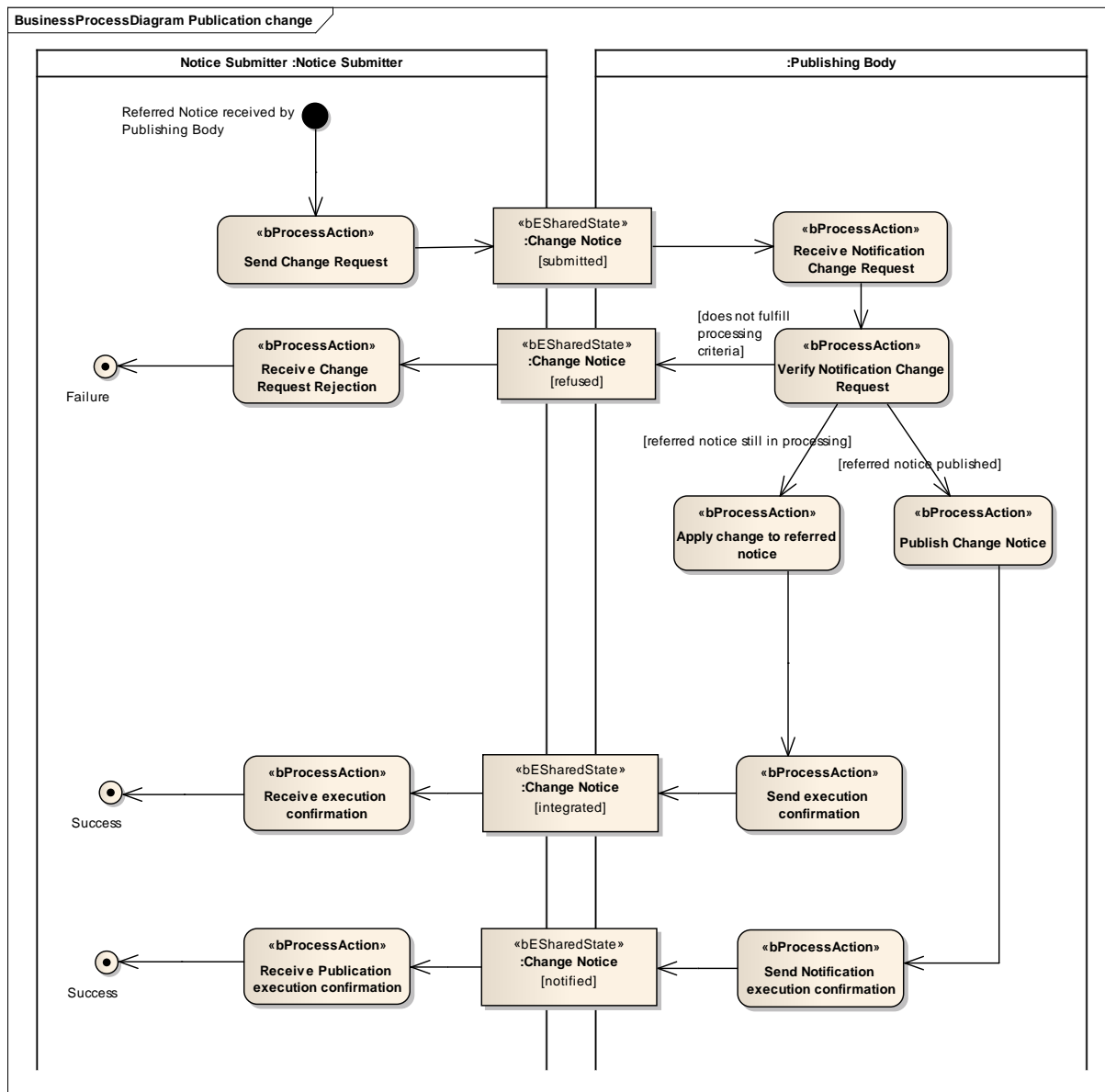
- 436 • A modifying notice always refers to a published notice.
- 437 • A modifying notice may not be modified by another modifying notice.
- 438 • A modifying notice may not be cancelled by a cancellation notice.
- 439 • A cancellation notice is the last possible notice in the change process and terminates the
440 change process for a notice irreversibly.
- 441 • This also means, that
 - 442 – subsequent modifying notices never may refer to a notice content that results of a
443 consolidation between the originally published notice and a modifying notice.
 - 444 – if an information element shall be modified, that has already been subject to a
445 modification, a new modification request for this information element must include the
446 prior modification, if this modification shall not be lost.
 - 447 – the cancellation of a modification must be done by a modification notice containing a
448 corresponding modification for the original information element. This will result in
 - 449 ○ a modification notice that corresponds to a previous modification notice (example:
450 Modification of paragraph 3 of an original notice. “A” is the first modification of
451 paragraph 3, “B” is the second modification. If modification B shall be cancelled, a
452 new publication corresponding to modification A must be made.
 - 453 ○ a modification that restores the original text. Since the modification notice always
454 refers to the original notice, this will result in a modification notice that reads
455 “instead of [original text] read [original text]”.

456



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Figure 10: Business Process Use Case: Publication change



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Figure 11: Business Process Activity Diagram: Publication change

Form for Business Process	
General	
Name	Publication Change
Description	<p>The change process covers the modification or cancellation of a published notice or a notice that is still in the publication process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Notice Submitter sends a change request to cancel or modify a previously submitted notice. – The Publishing Body checks, if the referred notice has already been published. – If so, he treats the change request as a request for notification and processes it correspondingly. – If the referred notice has not been published yet and if is still in a state, where it can be changed, the Publishing Body

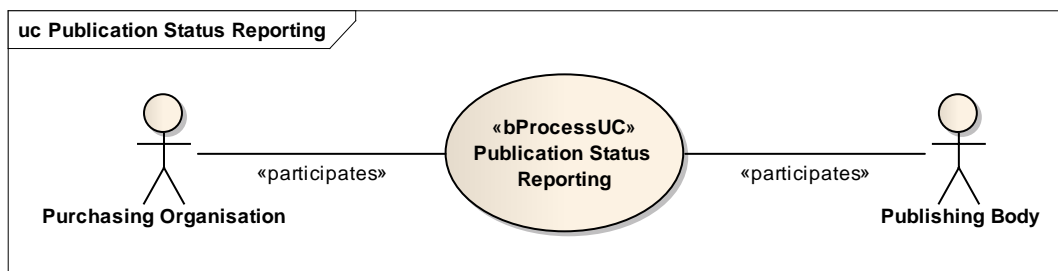
	integrates the requested modifications or executes a cancellation of the publication process of the referred notice. – If request is not eligible for publication, it is rejected – The Publishing Body sends an appropriate confirmation of the execution of the change request.
Details	
Classified to Business Area and Process Area	Business Area Operation: Process Area: Inter-organizational Processes
Participants and their interests	Notice Submitter: requests changes or notification about changes Publishing Body: processes request Supervising Authority: receives confidential data
Stakeholders and their interest	Governmental institution: issues or submits a change request Publishing Body: notifies Market Supervising Authority: market monitoring Information Broker: distributes notifications Economic Operator, Private Person: reads notificatio
Reference(s)	
Start/End Characteristics	
Pre-Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referred notice submitted • Change Notice prepared
Post-Conditions	Referred notice is changed before publication OR change notice is published
Begins When	Submission of the Change Request.
Ends When	Notice Submitter receives a confirmation of appropriate processing.
Actions	
Exceptions	The request is refused
Relationships	
Included Business Processes	
Affected Business Entities and their states	Change Notice: refused, integrated, published

464 *Table 19 Business Process Worksheet – Publication Change*

465

466 **5.3.1.4 Business Process: Status Request**

467 At any moment of the Notice Publication or Publication Change process, the Notice Submitter
 468 may request the processing status of the corresponding notice.



469

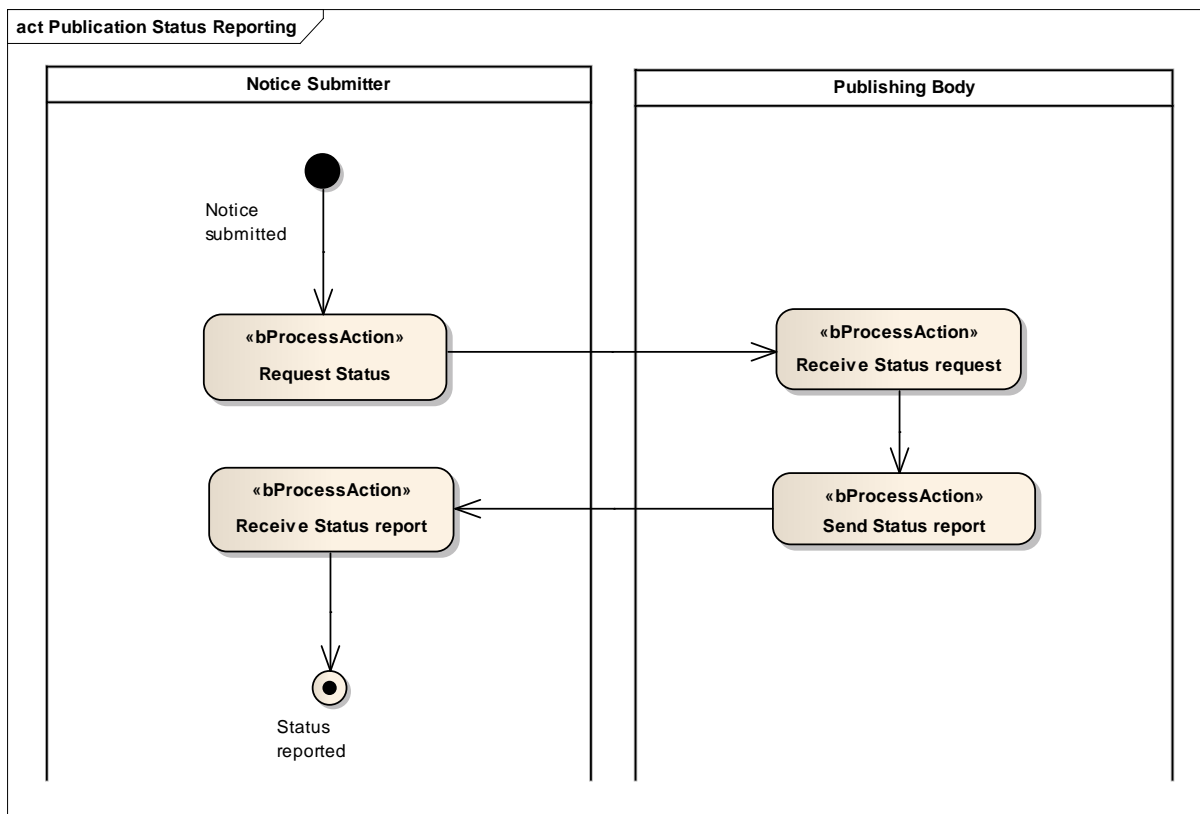


Figure 12 Business Process Activity Diagram – Publication Status Reporting

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471
472

Form for Business Process	
General	
Name	Publication Status Reporting
Description	At any moment of the Notice Publication or Publication Change process, the Notice Submitter may request the processing status of the corresponding notice.
Details	
Classified to Business Area and Process Area	Business Area Operation: Process Area: Inter-organizational Processes
Participants and their interests	Notice Submitter Publishing Body
Stakeholders and their interest	
Reference(s)	
Start/End Characteristics	
Pre-Conditions	Notification Request submitted
Post-Conditions	Status of processing reported
Begins When	Notice Submitter sends Notification Request to the Publishing Body
Ends When	Notice Submitter receives a Status report
Actions	

Exceptions	Publication information retention time expired
Relationships	
Included Business Processes	
Affected Business Entities and their states	Notice, Change Notice: all states

473 *Table 20 Business Process Worksheet – Publication Status Reporting*

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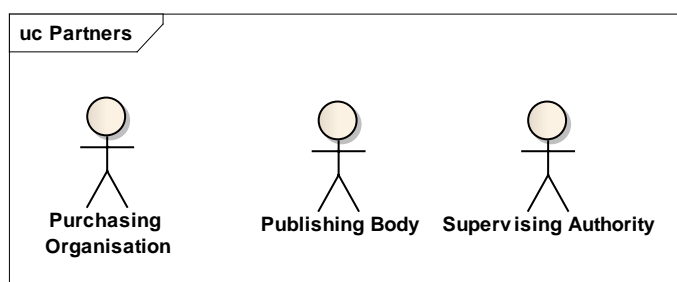
476 **5.3.2 Business Partners View – Participants and Stakeholders**

477 **5.3.2.1 Introduction**

478 *A participant is a “business partner type” that takes part in a business process. A stakeholder is a person or*
 479 *representative of an organization who has a stake – a vested interest – in a certain business category or in the*
 480 *outcome of a business process or who may participate in a related business process. This aspect may already*
 481 *have been covered in the Business Domain View.*

482 *It is useful to explain what a participant does when the name alone is insufficient. This explanation should be*
 483 *included in the data definitions section.*

484 **5.3.2.2 Participants and Stakeholders**

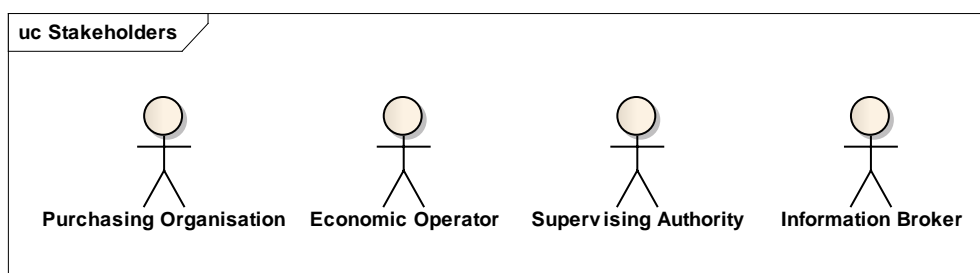


485

486 *Figure 13: Business Partner View Use Case Diagram – Business Partners*

487

488



489

490 *Figure 14: Business Partner View Use Case Diagram – Business Stakeholders*

491

Name	Description
Purchasing Organisation	An organisation, usually governed by public law, legally obliged to publish procurement information in the context of a public procurement procedure by means of appropriate notices.
Notice Issuer	An organisation that is legally obliged to publish information by means of an appropriate notice. In the context of Public Procurement, this is

	usually the Purchasing Organisation
Publishing Body	An governmental or private organisation such as an Official Gazette, newspaper or another media producer that publishes legally required notices in an appropriate medium
Supervising Authority	An authority responsible for legal supervision of the domain requiring legal notice publication, e.g. public procurement
Authorising Authority	An authority that may be contacted by the Publishing Body if there is a doubt whether a notice fulfils the requirements for being published in a publication such as an Official Gazette. This authority then decides on the publication of the notice.
Information Broker	Experts processing or distributing the published information. Usually providing value added services.
Economic Operator	An organisation interested in the business opportunities published in public procurement notices

492 *Table 21 Partners and Stakeholders*

493
494

495 **5.3.3 Business Entity View**

496 **5.3.3.1 Introduction**

497 In LNP, messages are exchanged which all contain or refer to the official legal notice as
 498 central business entity. In the context of the current BRS, this may be any Public Procurement
 499 notice that may be covered by another BRS or specified elsewhere. Thus, this business entity
 500 is not specified here, but aspects concerning Legal Notice Publication are considered such as
 501 its publication life cycle. Publication requires a change process. The corresponding Change
 502 Notice will be covered by this BRS. Therefore, the next section covers both Notice and
 503 Change Notice, while the subsequent section providing the conceptual business entity and
 504 message model will cover the Change Notice as well as the information entities required in the
 505 messages exchanged for Legal Notice Publication.

506 **5.3.3.2 Lifecycle Diagram**

507 **5.3.3.2.1 Introduction**

508 *The range of states that a Business Entity may assume and the order in which these states may occur as a result*
 509 *of the various information exchanges are documented in a Business Entity Lifecycle Diagram.*

510
 511 During the publishing of legal notices, the following entities are created or manipulated, for
 512 which an appropriate lifecycle will be considered:

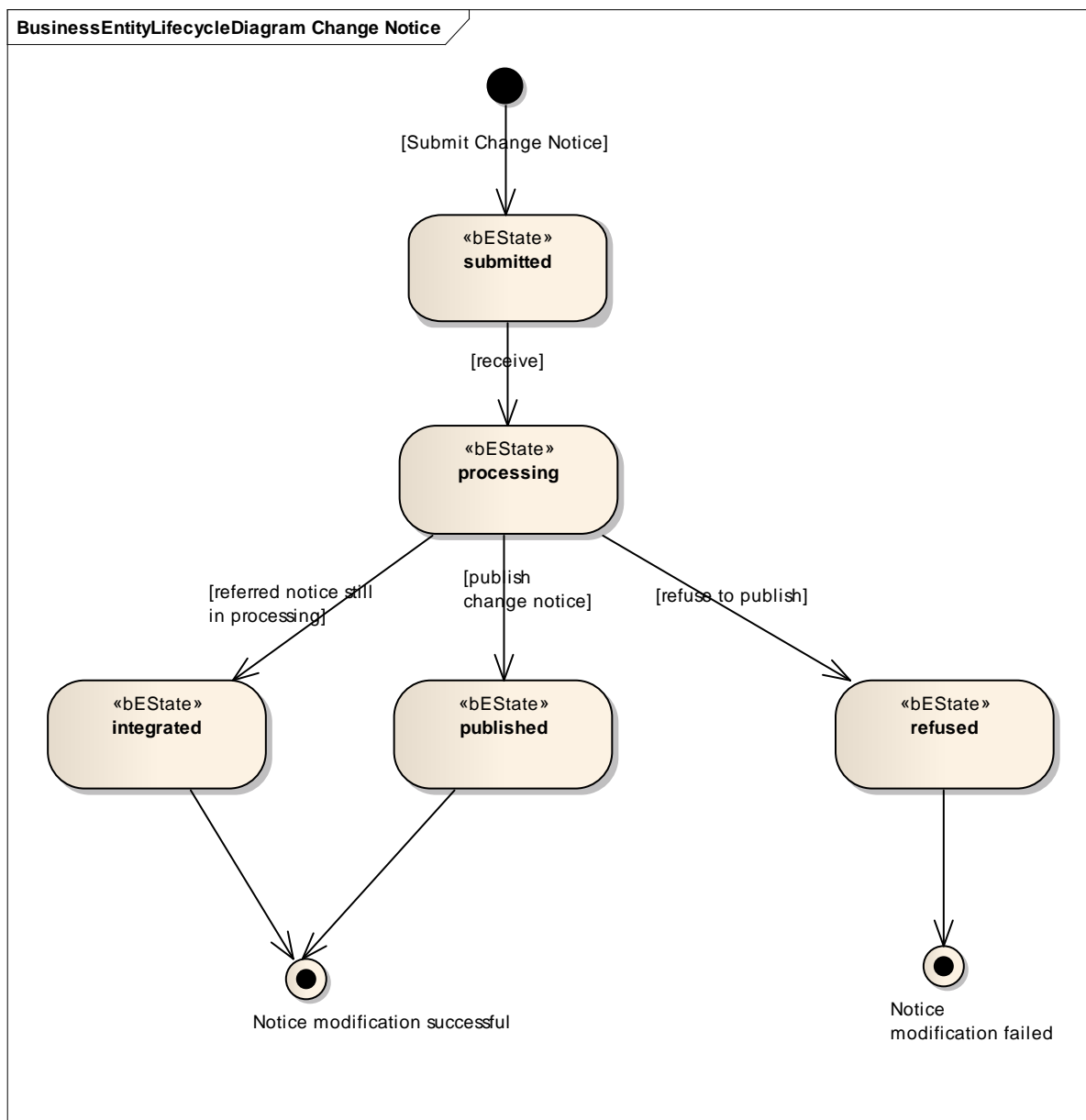
- 513 – Notice – the official legal Notice to be published
- 514 – Change Notice – a Notice which refers to a previously submitted Notice containing
- 515 changes to be applied to the referred Notice. The change may be a text modification or
- 516 the cancellation of the referred notice.
- 517

518 5.3.3.2.2 *Notice – Lifecycle Diagram*
519

524 **5.3.3.2.3 Change Notice – Lifecycle Diagram**

525

526



527

528

529

Figure 16 Business Entity Lifecycle - Change Notice States

530 Two ways of notice change are regarded in the scope of this BRS:

- 531 – as long as a notice is not released for publication, modification of the notice or
- 532 termination of the publication process may be requested
- 533 – in case, the referred notice is published, the change notice will be published

534 For both aspects an entity “Change Notice” is used, which is an own business document.

535

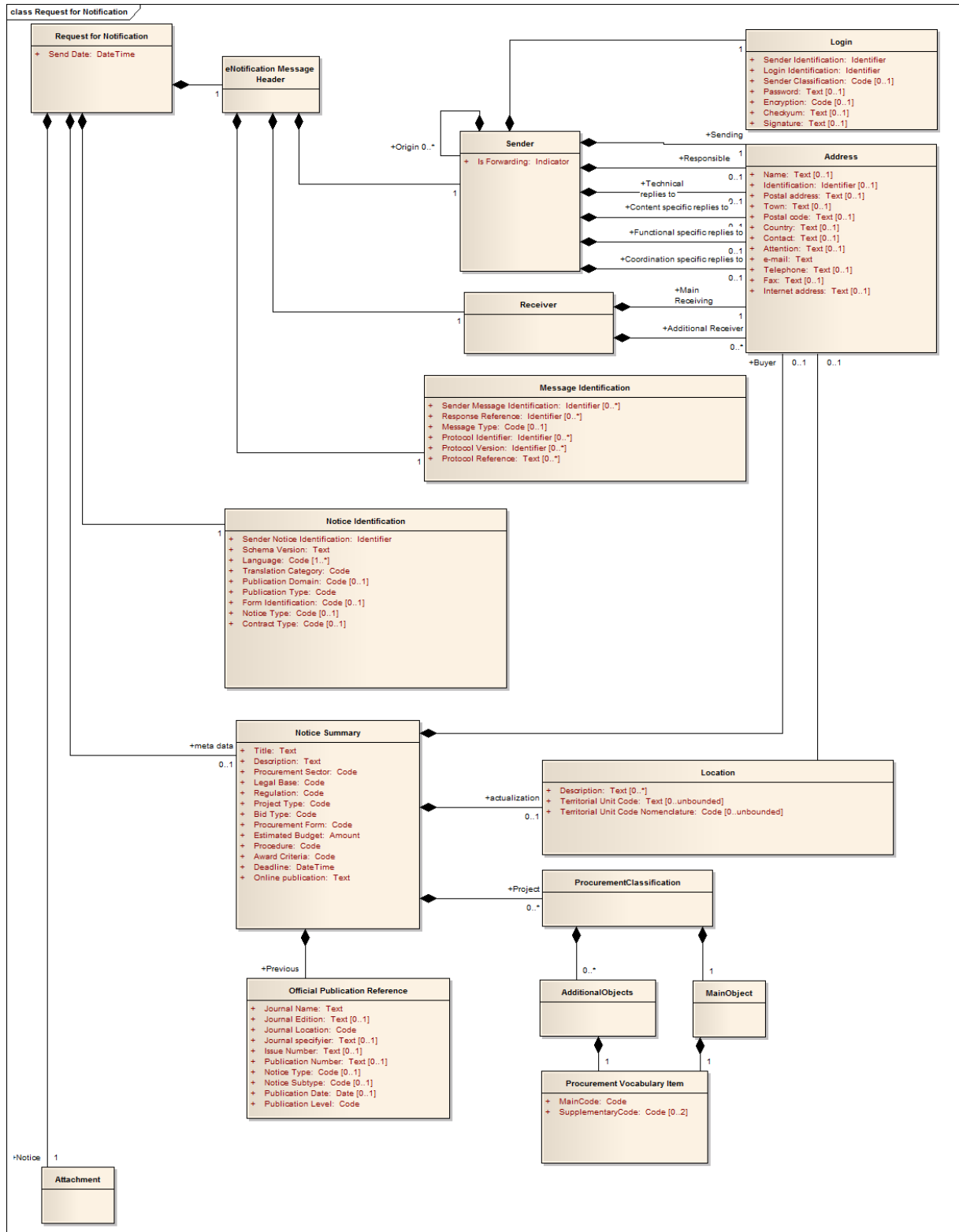
536 **5.3.3.3 Conceptual Model and Logical Message**

537 **5.3.3.3.1 Introduction**

538 The following sections show the classes and attributes of the business entities covered by this
539 BRS. It uses *class diagrams* for representing all the information exchanged in each separate transaction and
540 constitute the logical message design. Definitions of the entity classes and attributes should be included in the
541 *Data Definitions and Business terms*.

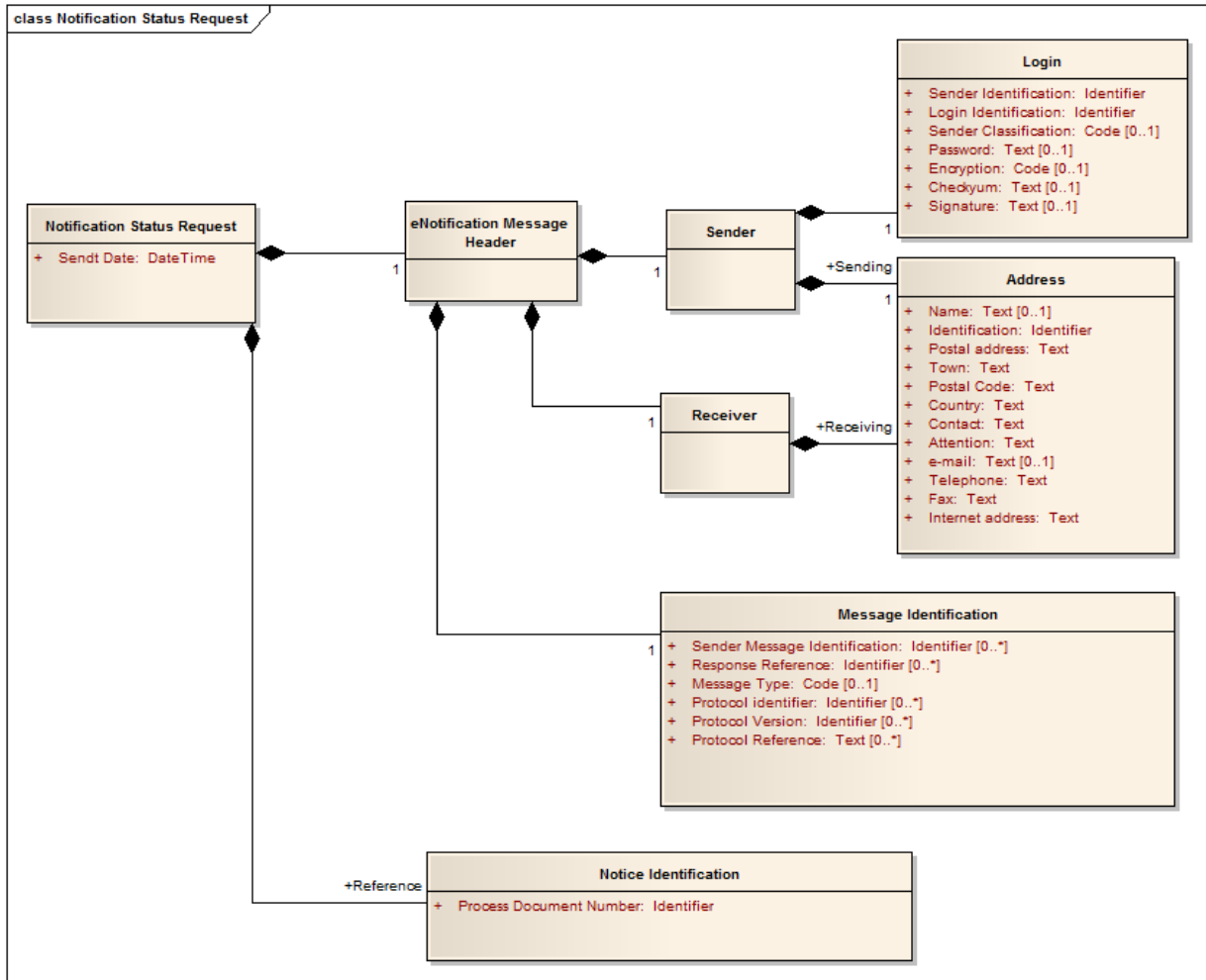
542 *The class diagram identifies the Business Information Entities and their attributes that make up the message*
543 *content and realizes the relevant Business Entities and the relationships shown in the conceptual model. It is*
544 *based on Normalization of the data specified in this business requirement specification. The logical message*
545 *represents the logical content of the UMM Information Envelope Body. (This information, and the content of the*
546 *Information Envelope Header, will be specified in terms of standard components once a standard and syntax*
547 *have been decided upon in the RSM and message assembly processes.)*

548 5.3.3.3.2 Notification Request



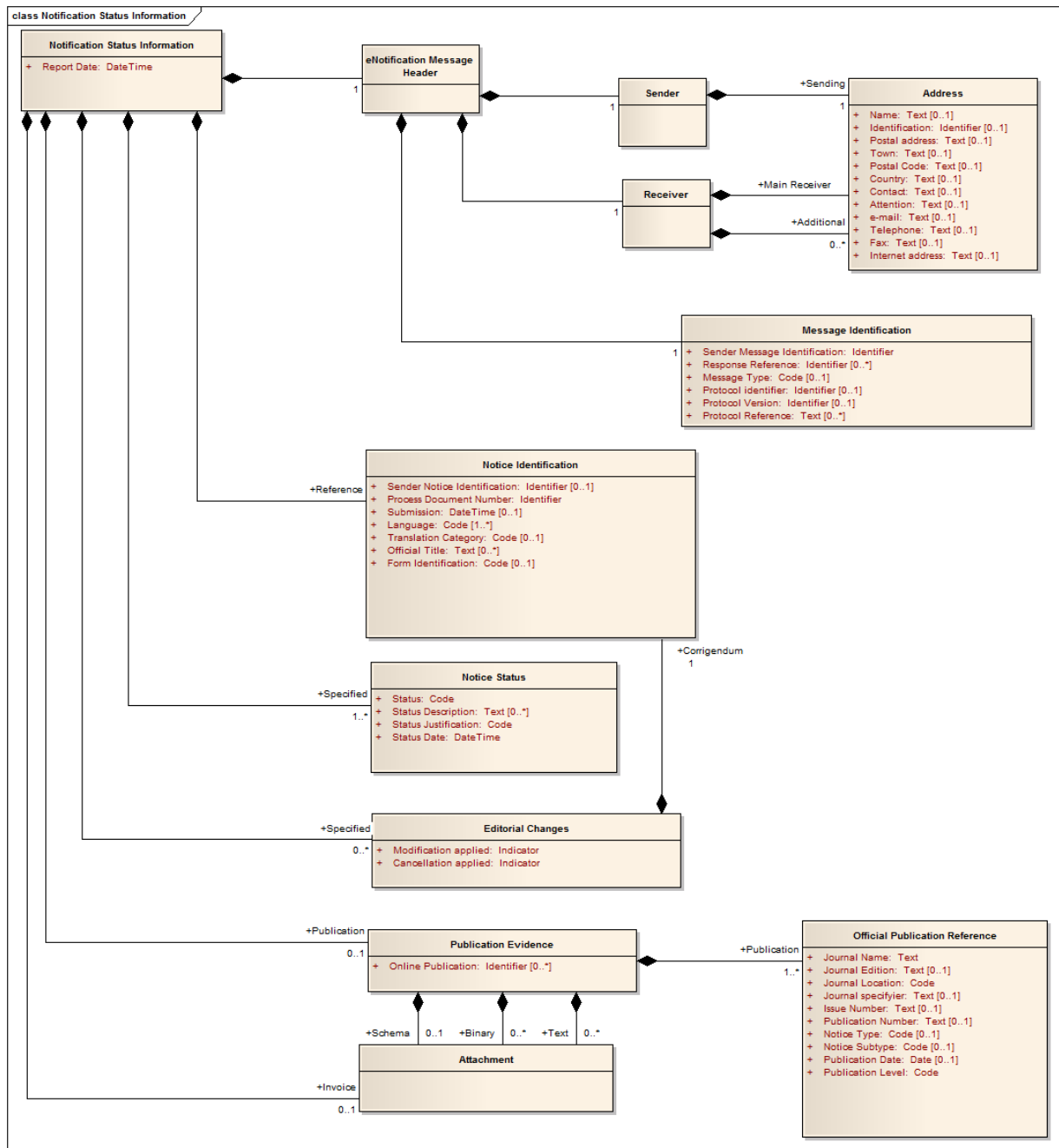
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552 5.3.3.3.3 Notification Status Request



553
554
555

556 5.3.3.3.4 Notification Status Information
557



558
559

560 5.3.3.3.5 Change Notice
561 To be provided
562

563 **5.4 Business Choreography View**

564 **5.4.1 Introduction**

565 *A business choreography describes the sequence of information exchanges executed by a business process. The*
 566 *Business Choreography View includes a Business Transaction View, a Business Collaboration View and a*
 567 *Business Realization View.*

568 **5.4.2 Business Transaction View**

569 **5.4.2.1 Introduction**

570 *A business transaction defines a simple exchange of business information between two authorized roles and an*
 571 *optional response. The artifacts in this view are: a Business Transaction worksheet, an optional Business*
 572 *Transaction Use Case Diagram and an optional Business Transaction Activity Diagram. There will be a set of*
 573 *these artifacts for each of the business transactions identified.*

575 *Transactions are associated to a transaction pattern described in the Annex. For ease, some features of the*
 576 *commercial transaction pattern are remembered here:*

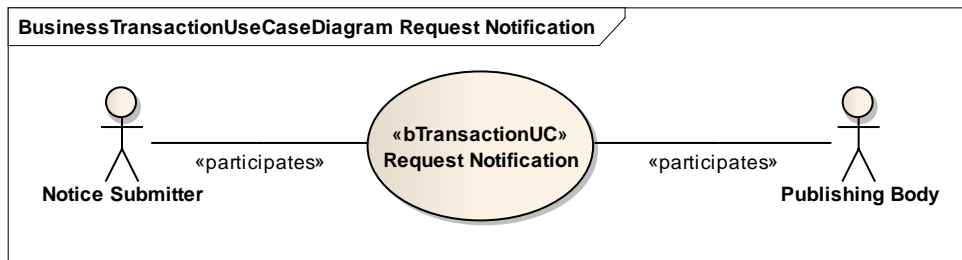
577 The responding party has to return an *acknowledgement of receipt* when receiving the requesting information
 578 envelope.

579 If the document passes a set of business rules (e.g. grammar validation, sequence validation...) and is handed over
 580 to the business application the responder has to send an *acknowledgement of processing*.

581 Both parties are required to authorize themselves (authorization is required by both business actions) and have to
 582 sign their envelopes and business signals.
 583

584 **5.4.2.2 Request Notification (Business Transaction)**

585



586

587

Figure 17 Business Transaction Use Case – Request Notification

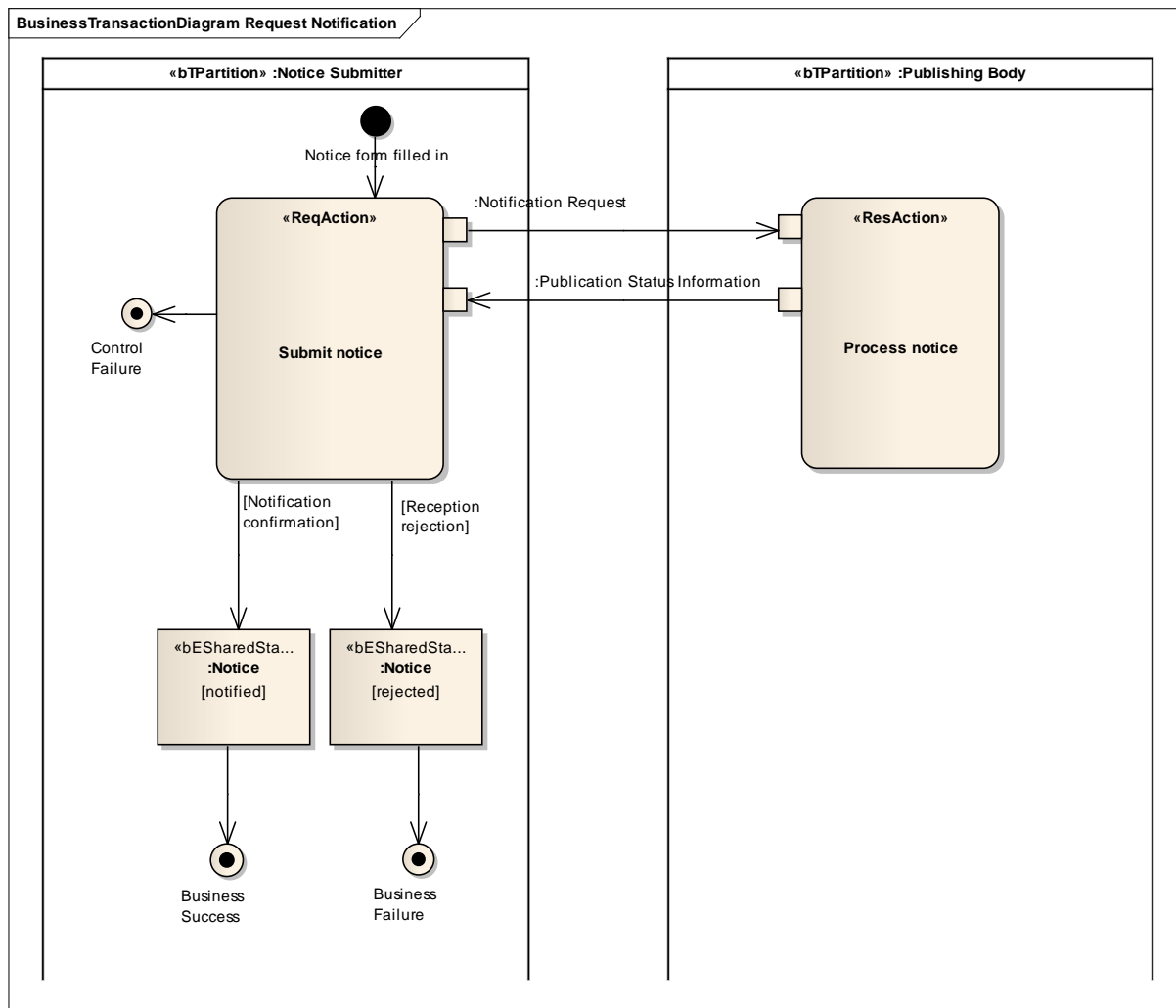
588

Form for Business Transaction Use Case	
Business Transaction Use Case	
Name	Request Notification
Description	Notice Submitter initiates notification by requesting publication or authority notification without publication to the Publishing Body by sending a Notification Request containing an appropriate Notice. The Publishing body processes the request and sends
Details	
Requesting Role	Notice Submitter
Responding Role	Publishing Body

Requesting Activity	Submit Notice
Responding Activity	Process Notice
Is Included In (Name of Business Collaboration)	Request Notification
Start/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice
Pre-Conditions	Notice prepared and available for sending by Notice Submitter
Post-Conditions	Notice published and confidential content appropriately notified
Begins When	Notice Submitter sends a Notification Request.
Ends When	Notice Submitter receives the confirmation that the notice has been processed appropriately.
Exceptions	Notification Request is rejected by the Publishing Body or the notification process aborted on request of the Notice Submitter
Business Transaction Activity Details	
Select Business Transaction Pattern	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Request Response <input type="checkbox"/> Request Confirm <input type="checkbox"/> Query Response <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial Transaction
Requestor’s Side	
Requesting Role	Notice Submitter
Requesting Activity	Submit Notice
Requesting Information Envelope Name	Notification Request
Responder’s Side	
Responding Role	Publishing Body
Responding Activity	Process Notice
Responding Information Envelope Name	Notification Status Information

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Table 22 Business Transaction Use Case Worksheet – Request Notification

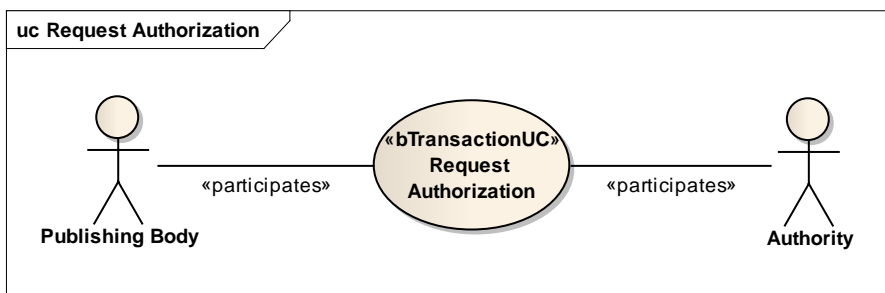


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Figure 18 Business Transaction Activity Diagram – Request Notification

594 **5.4.2.3 Request Authorization (Business Transaction)**

595 **Note:** The corresponding Information Envelope is currently not covered by this BRS.



596
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598

Figure 19 Business Transaction Use Case –Request Authorization

Form for Business Transaction Use Case	
Business Transaction Use Case	
Name	Request Authorization
Description	If eligibility of the notice for publication is not clear, the Publishing

	<p>Body sends a publication authorisation request to an authorising authority.</p> <p>The authorizing authority permits publication or refuses the request.</p>
Details	
Requesting Role	Publishing Body
Responding Role	Authorizing Authority
Requesting Activity	Request publication authorization
Responding Activity	Process authorization request
Is Included In (Name of Business Collaboration)	Editorial processing
Start/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice
Pre-Conditions	Notice submitted
Post-Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication authorized • Publication rejected
Begins When	Publishing Body sends authorization request.
Ends When	Publishing Body receives response from authority.
Exceptions	
Business Transaction Activity Details	
Select Business Transaction Pattern	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Request Response <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request Confirm <input type="checkbox"/> Query Response <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Transaction
Requestor’s Side	
Requesting Role	Publishing Body (see above)
Requesting Activity	Request authorization for notice publication (see above)
Requesting Information Envelope Name	Authorization Request
Responder’s Side	
Responding Role	Authorizing Authority (see above)
Responding Activity	Request publication authorization (see above)
Responding Information Envelope Name	Authorization Request Response

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Table 23 Business Process Worksheet – Request Authorization

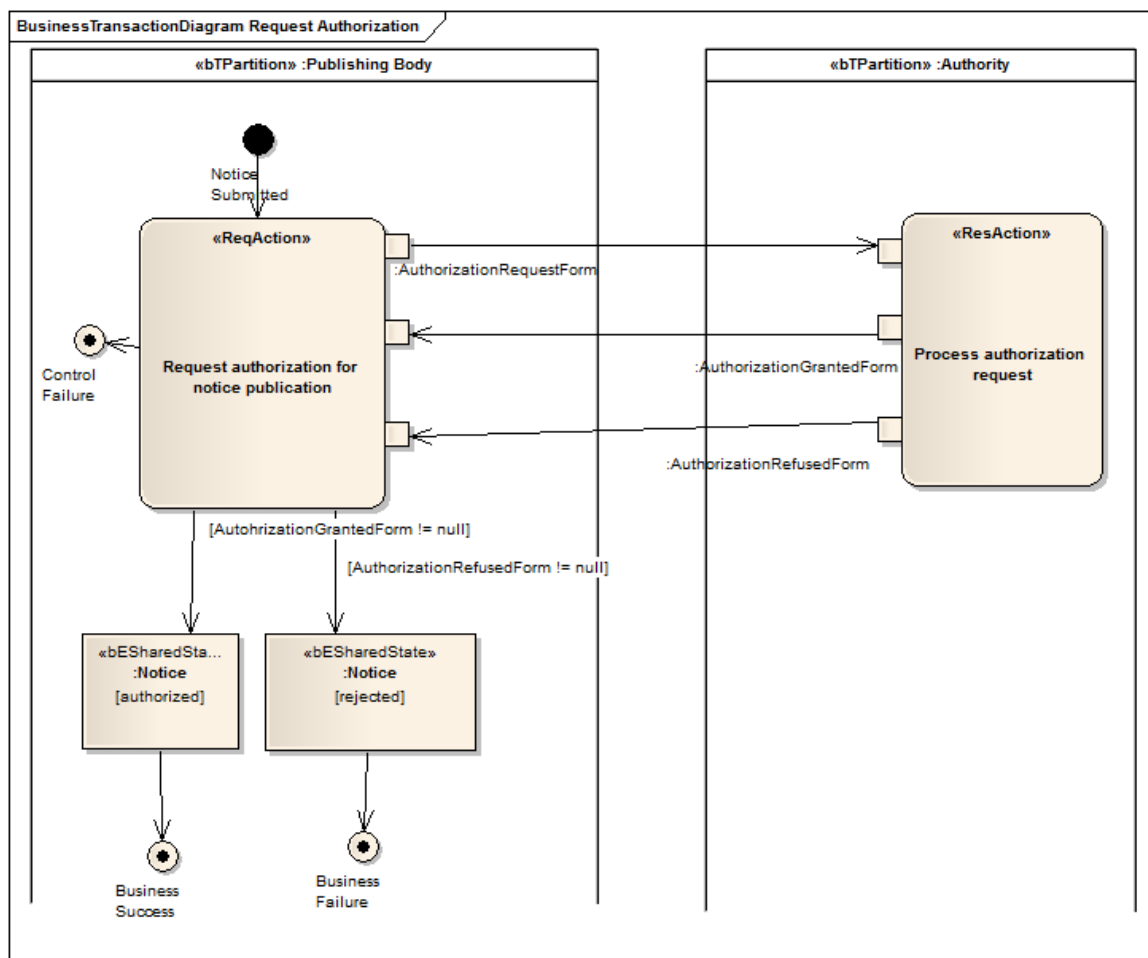


Figure 20: Business Transaction activity diagram – Request Authorization

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5.4.2.4 Request Clarification (Business Transaction)

Note: The corresponding Information Envelope is currently not covered by this BRS.

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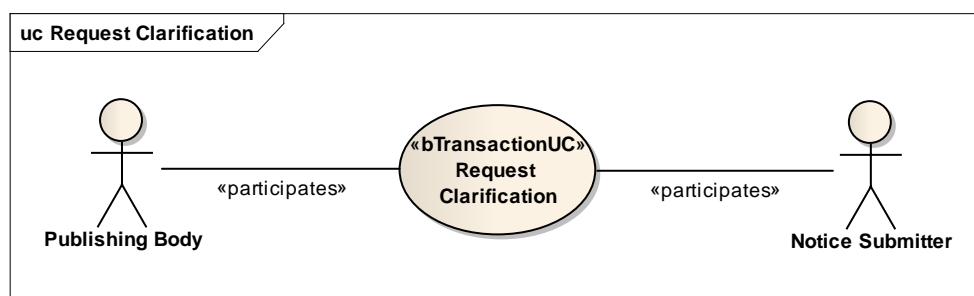


Figure 21 Business Transaction Use Case –Request Clarification (Publisher)

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Form for Business Transaction Use Case	
Business Transaction Use Case	
Name	Request Clarification
Description	The Publishing Body requests clarification or additional information from the Submitter. Possible reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice is illegible (may include a request to re-submit) • Notice is incomplete

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Errors in the content need to be corrected The Notice Submitter provides the requested information, or refuses the request by requesting to notify the Notice as it is.
Details	
Requesting Role	Publishing Body
Responding Role	Notice Submitter
Requesting Activity	Request clarification on submitted notice
Responding Activity	Send clarification
Is Included In (Name of Business Collaboration)	Editorial processing
Start/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice
Pre-Conditions	Notice is illegible or incomplete
Post-Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice complete Notice ready to be notified
Begins When	Publishing Body requests information on submitted notice
Ends When	Publishing Body receives additional information or is requested to publish as received.
Exceptions	Publishing Body refuses publication
Business Transaction Activity Details	
Select Business Transaction Pattern	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request Response <input type="checkbox"/> Request Confirm <input type="checkbox"/> Query Response <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Transaction
Requestor’s Side	
Requesting Role	See Details above
Requesting Activity	See Details above
Requesting Information Envelope Name	Publisher information request
Responder’s Side	
Responding Role	See Details
Responding Activity	See Details
Responding Information Envelope Name	Publisher information request response

Table 24 Business Transaction Use Case Worksheet - Request Clarification

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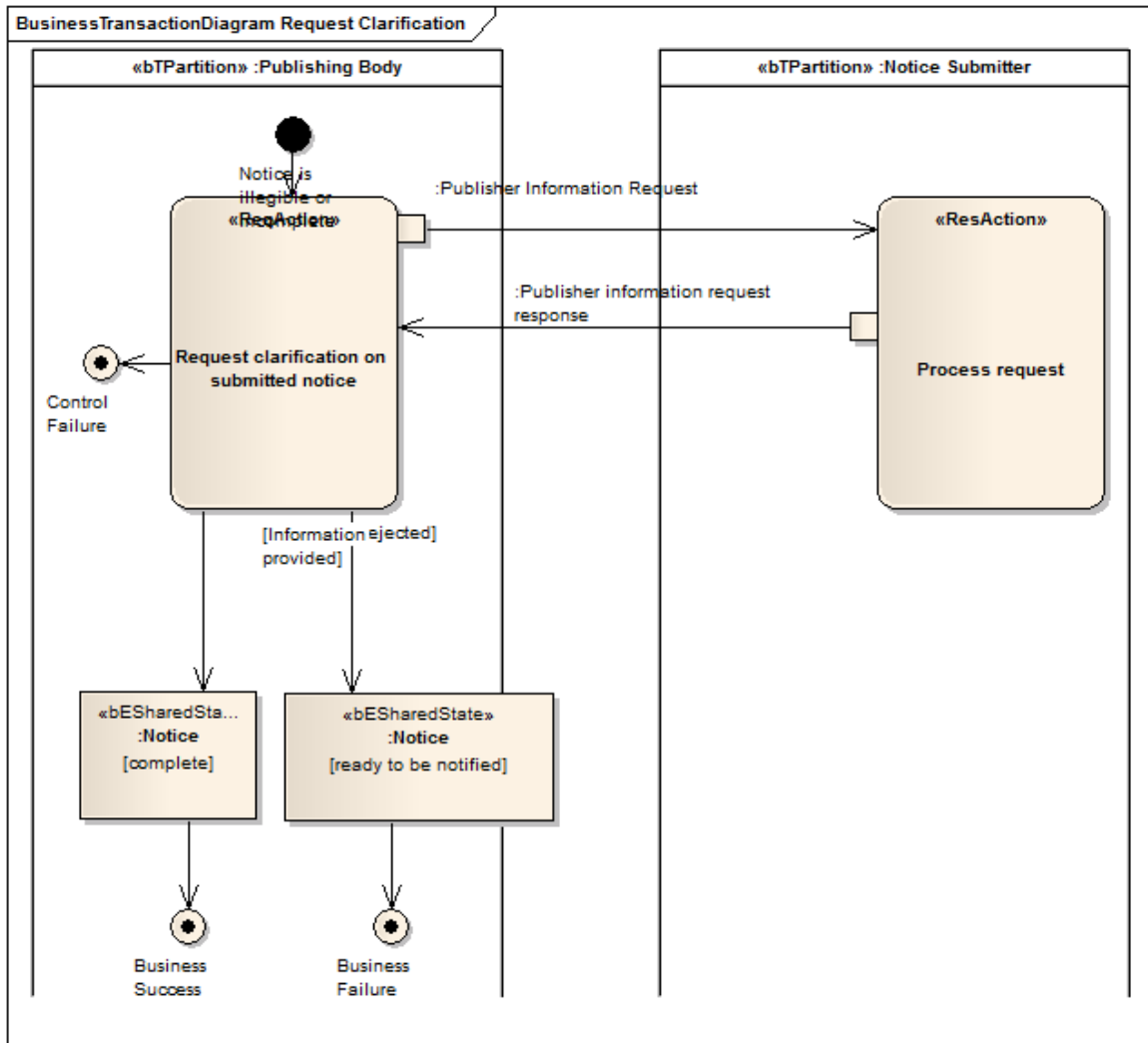


Figure 22 Business Transaction activity diagram - Request Clarification

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5.4.2.5 Request Notification Change (Business Transaction)

Note: The corresponding Information Envelope is currently not covered by this BRS.

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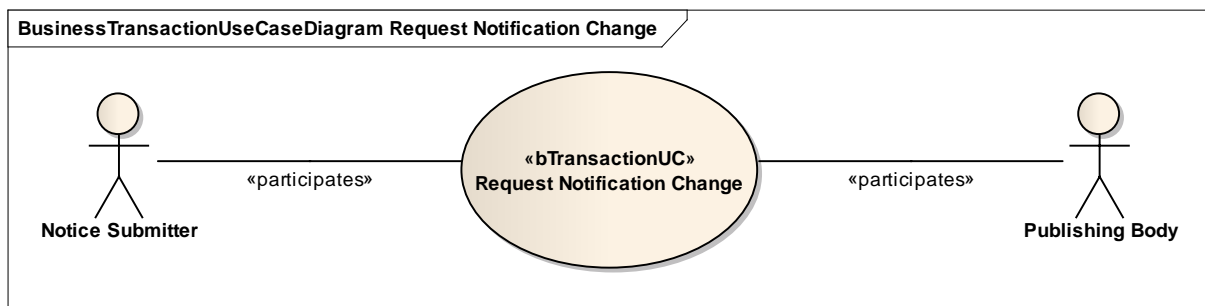


Figure 23 Business Transaction Use Case – Request Notification Change

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Form for Business Transaction Use Case	
Business Transaction Use Case	
Name	Request Notification Change

Description	<p>Notice Submitter sends a Change Notice. The Publishing Body checks, if the notice referred has already been published.</p> <p>If the referred notice has not been released for publication, yet, and may still be processed, the changes will be directly applied to the referred notice. Otherwise, the corresponding change notice (e.g. corrigendum, additional information, cancellation) is published.</p> <p>The publisher informs the submitter that the Notification Change has been appropriately processed. This does not substitute the response to an ongoing Notification Request, if it is impacted by the change.</p>
Details	
Requesting Role	Notice Submitter
Responding Role	Publishing Body
Requesting Activity	Send Change Notice
Responding Activity	Process Notification Change Request
Is Included In (Name of Business Collaboration)	Request Notification Change
Start/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Change Notice
Pre-Conditions	Change Notice available
Post-Conditions	Change Notice appropriately processed (published or requested change applied to referred notice)
Begins When	Notice Submitter submits a Change Notice.
Ends When	Notice Submitter receives the confirmation that the change has appropriately been processed
Exceptions	The Notification Change Request is rejected
Business Transaction Activity Details	
Select Business Transaction Pattern	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Request Response <input type="checkbox"/> Request Confirm <input type="checkbox"/> Query Response <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial Transaction
Requestor’s Side	
Requesting Role	Notice Submitter (see Details section above)
Responding Activity	Send Change Notice (see Details section above)
Requesting Information Envelope Name	Notification Change Request
Responder’s Side	
Responding Role	Publishing Body (see Details section above)
Responding Activity	Process Notification Change Request (see Details section above)
Responding Information Envelope Name	Notification Status Information

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Table 25 Business Transaction Use Case Worksheet - Request Notification Change

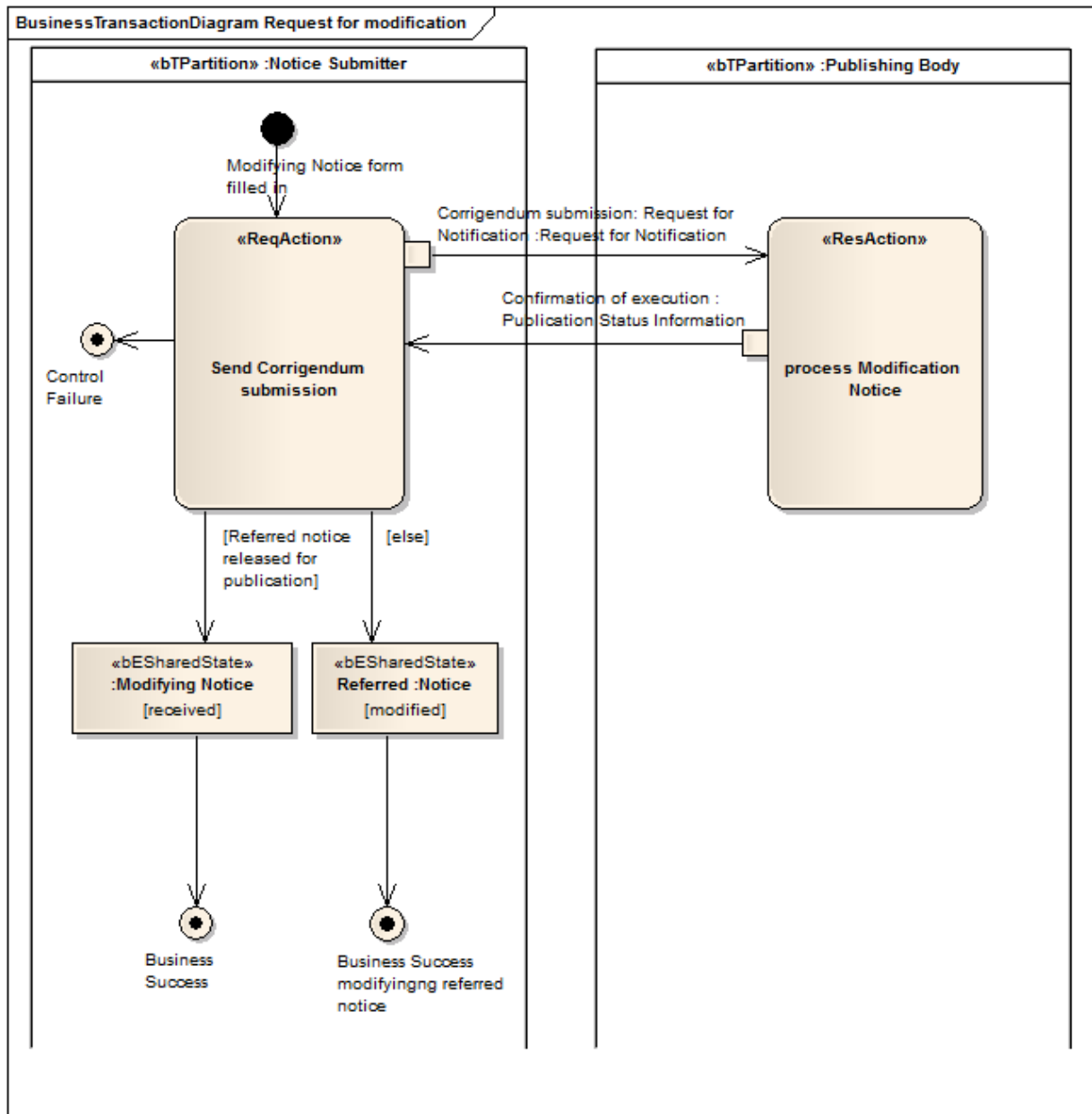


Figure 24 Business Transaction Activity Diagram –Request Notification Change

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5.4.2.6 Request Publication Status (Business Transaction)

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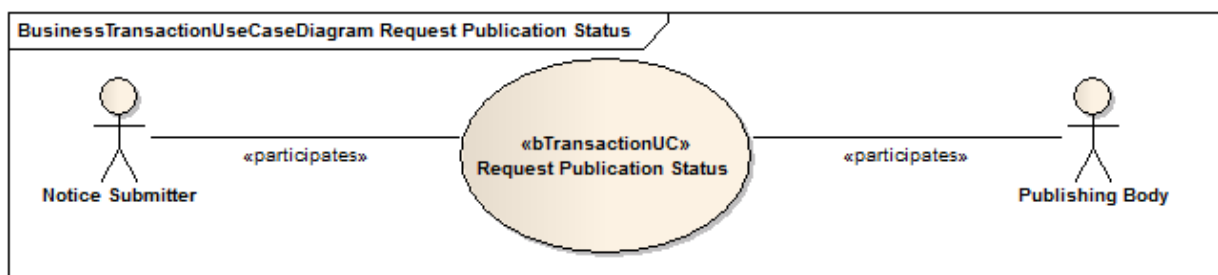


Figure 25 Business Transaction Use Case – Request Publication Status

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Form for Business Transaction Use Case	
Business Transaction Use Case	
Name	Request Publication Status
Description	The Notice Submitter requests the status of a Notification Request or Notification Change Request or the notification status of the corresponding notice, respectively. The Publishing Body sends corresponding information back.
Details	
Requesting Role	Notice Submitter
Responding Role	Publishing Body
Requesting Activity	Request Publication Status
Responding Activity	Process Publication Status Request
Is Included In (Name of Business Collaboration)	Request Publication status
Start/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice, Change Notice
Pre-Conditions	Referred Notice or Change Notice submitted
Post-Conditions	Publication status communicated
Begins When	Notice Submitter submits a Publication Status Request
Ends When	Notice Submitter receives the Publication Status Information
Exceptions	No corresponding Notification Request received by Publishing Body
Business Transaction Activity Details	
Select Business Transaction Pattern	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request Response <input type="checkbox"/> Request Confirm <input type="checkbox"/> Query Response <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Transaction
Requestor’s Side	
Requesting Role	Notice Submitter (see Details section above)
Responding Activity	Request Publication Status (see Details section above)
Requesting Information Envelope Name	Notification Change Request
Responder’s Side	
Responding Role	Publishing Body (see Details section above)
Responding Activity	Process Publication Status Request (see Details section above)
Responding Information Envelope Name	Notification Status Information

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To be provided

Figure 26 Business Transaction Activity Diagram – Request Publication Status

637 **5.4.2.7 Authority Notification (Business Transaction)**

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Form for Business Transaction Use Case	
General	
Name	Authority Notification
Description	Publisher provides of confidential, not published information in a notice to a Market Supervisor
Details	
Requesting Role	Publisher
Responding Role	Supervising Authority
Requesting Activity	Make available confidential information
Responding Activity	Process confidential information
Is Included In (Name of Business Collaboration)	Notice Publication
Start/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice
Pre-Conditions	Submitted Notice contains confidential information
Post-Conditions	Confidential information supervised
Begins When	Publisher submits confidential information.
Ends When	Authority receives confidential information.
Exceptions	
Reference(s)	
Details	
Select Business Transaction Pattern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Request Response <input type="checkbox"/> Request Confirm <input type="checkbox"/> Query Response <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Transaction
Business Information Envelopes	
Requesting Information Envelope	
Name	Notice

639 *Figure 27 Business Transaction Use Case Worksheet*

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641

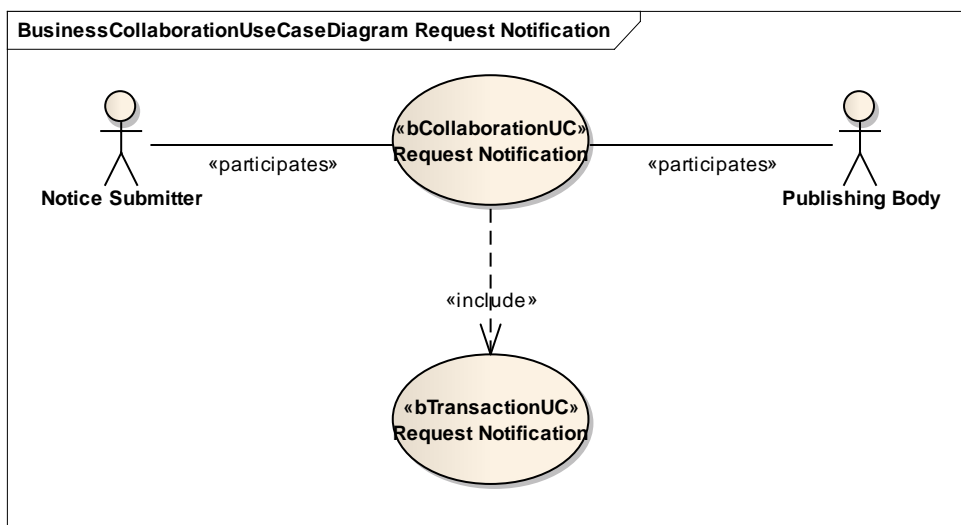
642 **5.4.3 Business Collaboration View**

643 **5.4.3.1 Introduction**

644 *The Business Collaboration View SHOULD be described in a Business Collaboration Worksheet and MAY be*
 645 *shown as a Use Case Diagram and Activity diagram. It MAY be omitted if the business process consists of only a*
 646 *single transaction.*

647 **5.4.3.2 Request Notification (Business Collaboration)**

648 This collaboration only contains one single Business Transaction with the same name and is
 649 extended by a nested Business Collaboration covering the processing of the notice.



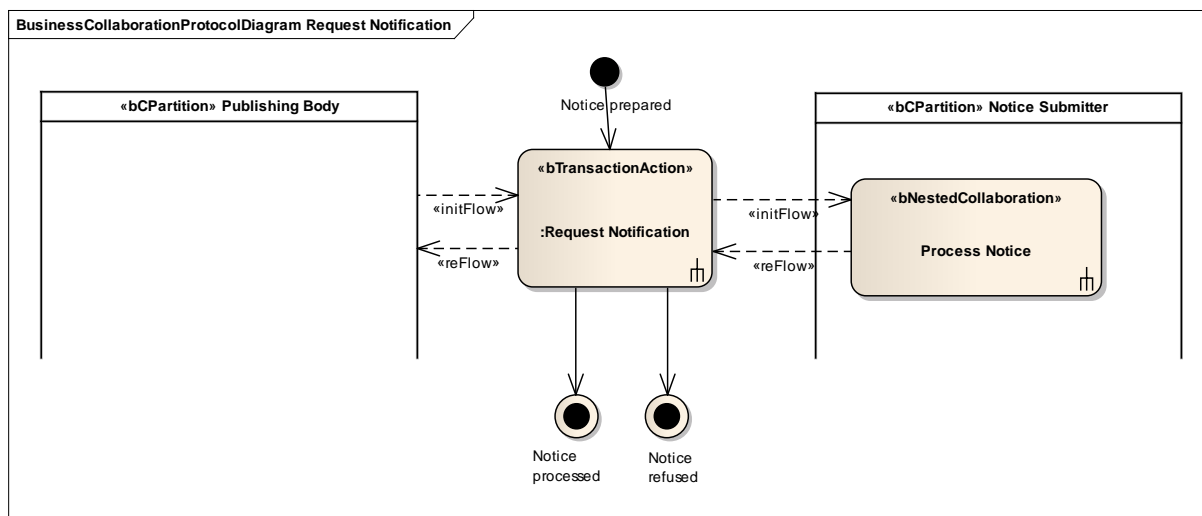
650
 651 *Figure 28 Business Collaboration Use Case – Request Notification [Ed.: add extending UC]*

650
 651
 652

Form for Business Collaboration Use Case	
General	
Name	Request Notification
Description	The Notice Submitter submits a Notification request containing an appropriate notice. The Publishing Body checks the received request and either acknowledges receipt or processing, or refuses it.
Participants	
Participating Role	Notice Submitter
Participating Role	Publishing Body
Is Included In (Name of parent Business Collaboration – if there is any)	
PublishingStart/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice
Pre-Conditions	Notice prepared
Post-Conditions	Response to notification request received by Publishing Body
Begins When	Notice Submitter submits a request for notification
Ends When	Notice Submitter receives a response to his request.
Exceptions	Notification request refused
Included Business Transaction Use Cases (add more if needed)	
Business Transaction Use Case Name	Request Notification

653 *Table 26 Business Process Worksheet – Request Notification*

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Figure 29 Business Collaboration Protocol – Request Notification

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5.4.3.3 Process Notice (Business Collaboration)

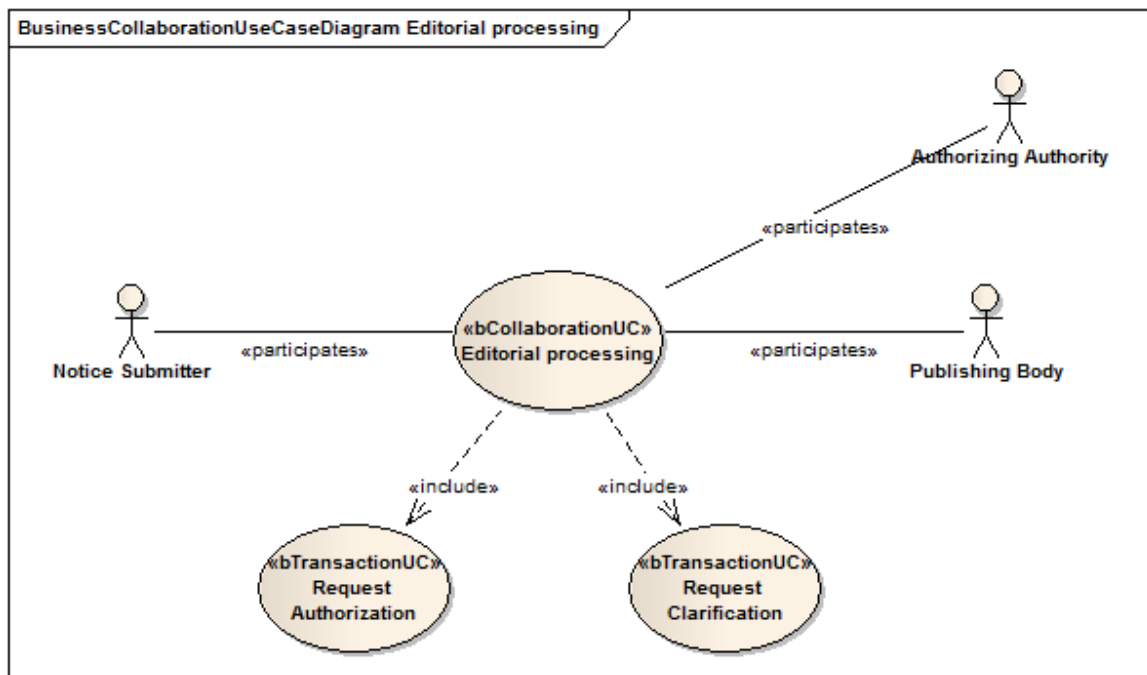
Form for Business Collaboration Use Case	
General	
Name	Process Notice
Description	Processing of a Notification or Notification Change Request and the corresponding notice by the Publishing Body.
Participants	
Participating Role	Publishing Body
Participating Role	Notice Submitter
Participating Role	Authorizing Authority
Participating Role	Supervising Authority
Is Included In (Name of parent Business Collaboration – if there is any)	
PublishingStart/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice, Change Notice
Pre-Conditions	Notice accepted for processing
Post-Conditions	Notice processed
Begins When	Publishing Body receives the Notification or Notification Change Request
Ends When	Notice is published/notified
Exceptions	Notice publication is rejected by the Publishing Body or aborted on request of the Notice Submitter
Included Business Transaction Use Cases (add more if needed)	
Business Transaction Use	

Case Name	
Business Transaction Use Case Name	

659 *Figure 30: Business Collaboration Use Case diagram – Process Notice*

660

661 **5.4.3.4 Editorial Processing (Business Collaboration)**



662

663

Figure 31: Business Collaboration Use Case diagram - Editorial processing

664

Form for Business Collaboration Use Case	
General	
Name	Editorial Processing
Description	During the editorial processing, the Publishing Body ensures that the notice content corresponds to the publication requirements and is converted to the required publication format.
Participants	
Participating Role	Publishing Body
Participating Role	Notice Submitter
Participating Role	Authorizing Authority
Is Included In (Name of parent Business Collaboration – if there is any)	Process Notice
PublishingStart/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice
Pre-Conditions	Notice accepted for processing

Post-Conditions	Notice authorized
Begins When	Publishing body verifies the Notice content
Ends When	Notice is ready for publication/notification.
Exceptions	Notice publication is rejected by the Publishing Body or aborted on request of the Notice Submitter
Included Business Transaction Use Cases (add more if needed)	
Business Transaction Use Case Name	Authorization Request
Business Transaction Use Case Name	Clarification Request

Table 27 Business Process Worksheet – Editorial Processing

665

666

667 **5.4.3.5 Authority Notification**

668

Form for Business Collaboration Use Case	
General	
Name	Notification
Description	Non-confidential parts of the notice are published. Publishing Body provides confidential data of a submitted notice to the Supervising Authority.
Participants	
Participating Role	Publishing Body
Participating Role	Notice Submitter
Participating Role	Supervising Authority
Is Included In (Name of parent Business Collaboration – if there is any)	Process Notice
Start/End Characteristics	
Affected Business Entities	Notice
Pre-Conditions	Notice is submitted.
Post-Conditions	Notice is published or duly made available without publication.
Begins When	Editorial processing of the notice is terminated.
Ends When	Notice Submitter receives notification execution confirmation.
Exceptions	
Included Business Transaction Use Cases (add more if needed)	
Business Transaction Use Case Name	Authority Notification
Business Transaction Use Case Name	Notification execution confirmation

Table 28 Business Process Worksheet - Publication

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671 **5.4.3.6 Publication Status Reporting (Business Collaboration)**

672 This collaboration only contains the business transaction Publication Status Reporting.

673

674 **5.4.4 Business Realisation View**

675 **5.4.4.1 Introduction**

676 *A Business Realization view is used to link the constituent business collaboration use cases and/or transaction*
677 *use cases, including the respective “authorized roles” to the Business Partner Types (participants) who exercise*
678 *them.*

679 A Business Realisation View is currently not provided in this BRS.

Annex 1. Definitions

680 These definitions are included here to assist the reader in the use of this document. Additional
681 notes are provided to interpret them in relation to their use in the BRS.

682 Further definitions may be found in the UMM 2.0, CCTS and UML specifications.

683 **Activity diagram:** A diagram that shows the flow from activity to activity: activity diagrams
684 address the dynamic view of a system.

685 **Authorised Role** (e.g. buyer) is a concept which is more generic than a business partner (e.g.
686 a wholesaler) and allows the re use of collaborations by mapping an *AuthorisedRole* to a
687 business partner within a given scenario. Since business collaboration use case and business
688 transaction use case are defined as occurring between authorized roles, they may be re used by
689 different business partners (a “wholesaler” or a “broker”) in different scenarios of the same
690 domain or even in different domains.

691 *Note: The “Actors” within a Business Transaction Use Case are known in UMM as*
692 *Authorised Roles.*

693 **Business Area** usually corresponds to a division of an enterprise. Business Areas might be
694 structured recursively. A business area is a category of decomposable business areas or
695 process areas (on the lowest level of a business area hierarchy). This means that a business
696 area collates other business areas, process areas, or business process use cases.

697 *Note: Complex business domains that are the subject of a particular BRS may be subdivided*
698 *into smaller more homogeneous areas known as Business Areas. These subdivisions may be*
699 *used for classification and retrieval purposes.*

700 **Business Collaboration Use Case** describes in detail the requirements on the collaboration
701 between two or more involved partners. Business partner types take part in a business
702 collaboration use case by playing an authorized role in it. A business collaboration use case
703 can be broken down into further business collaboration use cases and business transaction use
704 cases. A business collaboration use case may extend another business collaboration use case.

705 **Business Entity** is a real world thing having business significance that is shared amongst two
706 or more business partner types in a collaborative business process (e.g. order, account etc).

707 *Note: Entities may be identified by nouns in a business requirements statement or use case*
708 *description.*

709 **Business Entity State** represents a specific state a business entity can exist in during its
710 lifetime (an order can exist in the state issued, rejected, confirmed, etc).

711 **Business Partner type** is an organisation type, an organisation unit type, or a person type that
712 participates in a business process. Business partner types typically provide input to and or
713 receive output from a business process. Due to the fact that a business partner type participates
714 in a business process, they have, by default, a vested interest in the business process.
715 Therefore, a business partner type is a kind of stakeholder.

716 **Business Process** describes the behaviour of a business process use case between the involved
717 business partners. It is a tool to identify requirements to collaborate between two or more
718 business partners. A business process refines a business process use case by describing its
719 dynamic behaviour.

720 *Note: A business process is a collection of related, structured activities or tasks that serve a*
721 *particular business goal. Complex business processes may involve many participants and can*

722 *be made up of other business processes. The simplest business process involving two*
723 *participants is known as a business transaction*

724 **Business Process Use Case** is a set of related activities that together create value for a
725 business partner. A business process use case might be performed by a single business partner
726 type or by multiple business partner types crossing organisational boundaries. In the case
727 where organisations collaborate in a business process, the business process should create value
728 for all its participants. A business process use case can be decomposed into sub processes
729 using the <<include>> and <<extends>> association stereotypes defined in UML.

730 **Class diagram:** A class diagram shows the static structure of the information model, in
731 particular, the things that exist, their internal structure, and their relationships to other things.
732 A class diagram does not show temporal information.

733 **Information Model:** An information model is an abstract, formal representation of many
734 kinds of real-world objects, such as business documents (e.g. orders), transportation
735 mechanisms (e.g. trucks, containers, ship bays, etc.) and/or abstract objects, such as for the
736 entities used in a billing system. The objects have a name, properties and relationships to
737 other objects. An information model provides a means to describe the information in a domain
738 of interest without constraining how that description is mapped to an actual implementation in
739 software.

740 **Information Envelope:** An InformationEnvelope is a sub type of BusinessInformation and
741 represents a concrete business message which is exchanged in a UMM Business Transaction.

742 *Note: The name chosen for the informationenvelope should be the name that is eventually used*
743 *for the EDIFACT message or XML message schema.*

744 **Process Area** corresponds to a set of common operations within a business area. Process areas
745 might be structured recursively. A process area is a category of common business process use
746 cases. This means a process area collates either other process areas or business process use
747 cases.

748 *Note: Each Business Area may involve many business processes and these processes may in*
749 *turn be grouped into more homogeneous area known as Process Areas.*

750 **Stakeholder** is a person or representative of an organisation who has a stake – a vested
751 interest - in a certain business category or in the outcome of a business process. A stakeholder
752 does not necessarily participate in the execution of a business process.

753

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757 **Annex 2. Standard Values and Preferred terms**

758 The following standard values and preferred terms represent an initial list¹ that should be
759 expanded as additional categories and values are identified.

760 **1.Business Area Classification**

761 The Common Business Process Catalog Specification² introduced a set of eight normative
762 categories, based on the Porter Value Chain. The BUY-SHIP-PAY Model uses a selection of
763 four of these categories, to classify the supply chain aspects.

<i>CBPC Normative Categories</i>
Procurement/Sales
Design
Manufacture
Logistics
Recruitment/Training
Financial Services
Regulation
Health Care

764

765 **2.Process Area Classification**

766 The ISO classification of Processes Phases³ provides a generic classification of business
767 processes, independent of domain, which may be used where there is no more specific Domain
768 or Sector Classifications.

- 769 Planning
- 770 Identification
- 771 Negotiation
- 772 Actualisation
- 773 Post-Actualisation

774 The International Supply Chain Reference Model BUY-SHIP-PAY uses the following Process
775 Area Classification.

776 Identify Partners and Products

¹ UN/CEFACT TBG14 BPA/N063 BUY-SHIP-PAY Modeling Guidelines

² UN/CEFACT. Common Business Process Catalog Technical Specification

³ ISO Open-edi phases. Reference TBD

- 777 Establish Business Agreement
- 778 Order
- 779 Ship
- 780 Pay

781 **3.Initial List of Entity States**

782 **Entity States:** An initial list of preferred values for entity states to aid standardization.

- 783 Planned
- 784 Completed
- 785 Proposed
- 786 Accepted
- 787 Rejected
- 788 Confirmed
- 789 Declared
- 790 Released
- 791 Issued
- 792 Informed
- 793 Checked
- 794 Prescribed
- 795 Paid
- 796 Terminated

797 **4.Authorised Roles**

798 The following is an initial list of preferred terms for authorized roles that may be further
799 qualified to provide more specific context.

Authoriser	Instructor	Receiver
Claimer	Issuer	Releaser
Confirmer	Notifier	Requester
Declarer	Proposer	Responder
Despatcher	Provider	Sender

800

801 Many of the qualified versions of the above list have specific names that may be used where
802 appropriate. Thus an “Invoice Receiver” may be named as an “Invoicee”.

803

804 **6 Annex**

805 Business Transaction Types

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