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Introduction

EDIFACT is the abbreviation for "Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport". This is a global set of rules defined by the UN for the inter-company electronic data exchange between two or more business partners via EDI.

In 1987, following the convergence of the UN and US/ANSI syntax proposals, the UN/EDIFACT Syntax Rules were approved as the ISO standard ISO 9735 by the International Organization for Standardization.

The EDIFACT standard provides:

- a set of syntax rules to structure data
- standard messages which allow multi-country and multi-industry exchange

The work of maintenance and further development of this standard is done through the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business ([UN/CEFACT](#)) under the UN Economic Commission for Europe, in the Finance Domain working group [UN CEFACT TBG5](#).

EDIFACT Basics

Structure of a message

Like any language, the EDIFACT rules are based on a character set to be used. Based on the data elements, data element groups/segments of the syntax and the guidelines for the development of message types, globally applicable uniform messages are created. The syntax contains rules according to which the messages exchanged between the communication partners can be structured uniformly, i.e. equally well understandable for all participants, regardless of the hardware and software used. In addition, the syntax allows the user to optimise the transfer files so that only the content actually required is transferred.

Each data segment has a specific place within the sequence of segments in the message. This data will occur in the following three sections of the message:

- a. **Header** - A segment occurring in this section relates to the entire message.
- b. **Details** - A segment occurring in this section relates to the detail information only.

- c. **Summary** - Only segments containing totals or control information may occur in the summary section, e.g. invoice total amount, number of lines in a purchase order, etc.

EDIFACT Syntax

- Elements
United Nations trade data in the business directory.
For example Date, time, unit of measure, quantity, city, etc.
- Segments
Functional grouping of data elements
 - Mandatory/can elements
 - Syntax rulesFor example, NAD represents name and address.
- Messages
Grouping of segments to describe business processes
 - Mandatory/can elements
 - Syntax rulesFor example Invoice, Credit Note.

Tradeshift EDIFACT versions

Tradeshift supports the following EDIFACT versions:

INVOIC


Is a message claiming payment for goods or services supplied under conditions agreed between the seller and buyer. The United Nations Standard Invoice Message, with correct data qualification, serves also as the specification for Credit Note messages.

IFTFCC

A message specifying freight, handling and transport costs and other related charges between transport service providers and their customers.

How to use this Documentation Package

After downloading and unzipping the archive, you have found this document which provides guidance on how to use it.

 Please note that all documents uploaded to Tradeshift platform are transformed in UBL format and the original file will also be sent as an attachment.

Each document type supported in EDIFACT format has examples, a specification file and guidance document explaining the transformation from EDIFACT to TS UBL.

- Master_INV_Specification.xlsx - This document lists all the elements present in the relevant document type with their canonical TSUBL names. This document also gives a business description, indicating how the format should look and offers an example of each element. Not all document-types have a master specification, some might “borrow” a master specification from similar documents.
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls - A structural specification file for the respective type of document. This document lists the needed structure of the relevant document type. It also offers details on the mapping between the canonical names and the UBL element fields.
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_01.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_02.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_04.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_CostCenter.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_ExchangeRate.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_FTX.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_PaymentReference.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_PricesAdvanced.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_SenderAssigned_01.txt
- EDIFACT-INVOIC_Invoice_TaxExempt.txt

If you would like to know more about the different documents and the files you find in this package, review section below Document Types.

How to read Master Specifications

This document provides an overview of the various fields and their use in specific scenarios and details limitations if these are applicable. It contains multiple tabs which are described separated further below.

Please note that within Master Specifications, only tabs *Overview* and *PaymentMeans* are unique per format as these are providing information for objects specific for that format.

Overview

This tab provides an overview of specific fields in the document and is unique for the document type you are looking at (Invoice, Credit Note etc) whereas next tabs within the spreadsheet are general (or referencing standards) and will have the same content in whatever file these can be found.

Here's a description of what each column represents:

- **TSUBL use** -
 - "1" - marks the field as mandatory for the Tradeshift platform for creating a valid document
 - "0..n" - marks the field as optional, and repeatable for n number of times. The field should be present if is filled with information.
 - "1..n" - marks the field as mandatory and repeatable for n number of times if needed.
 - "0..1" - marks the field as optional, and not repeatable.
- ⚠ Even if a specific field is not mandated by the format specification this can be marked as required by the Buyer business firewall rules.
- **Canonical Name** - represents the variable name where the Tradeshift platform is storing the value provided in the TSUBL field.
- **Business description** - Provides a short description of its use.
- **Format** - If applicable, shows the field format, accepted by the Tradeshift platform
- **Example** - This shows an example of the field can be used.
- **Comments** - Any additional comments, if applicable.

Currency Code

This tab contains a list of currency codes standardised by ISO 4217. Note that only one of the values presented here is accepted by the Tradeshift Platform.

Country Identification Code

This tab contains a list of country codes standardised by ISO 3166. Note that only one of the values presented here are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform

Tax Category ID

This tab contains a list of tax category ids standardised by UN/ECE 5305 and their explanations. Note that only one of the values presented here are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform

Tax Scheme ID

This tab contains a list of tax scheme ids standardised by UN/ECE 5153 Subset and their explanation. Note that only one of the values presented here are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform

Unit Of Measure Code

This tab contains a list of UoM codes standardised by UN/ECE rec 20 and their explanation. Note that only one of the values presented here are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform

TS PartyID schemes

This tab contains a list with all the Tradeshift Party Identification schemes accepted by the Tradeshift Platform. This is just for information purposes only as the information will be auto-populated by the platform based on your country code. Note that only one of the values presented here is accepted by the Tradeshift Platform and that this is a very important piece of information for the Tradeshift Platform because based on this it will be identified the sender and receiver account.

TS PartyID schemes names

This tab contains all the accepted values for this parameter which will be auto populated by Tradeshift platform. Note that only one of the values presented here are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform.

Binary Object Mime Code

This tab contains all the mime types standardised by IANA MIME Media Types. Note that only one of the values presented here are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform

TS Document Types

This tab contains all the Tradeshift Extensions implemented over the UBL for DocumentReference field for storing specific industry information. Note that only one of the values presented here is accepted by the Tradeshift Platform.

TS Districts

This tab contains the list with districts that are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform. The list is composed out of the district code, the description and the country code for which the district is implemented. Note that only one of the values presented here are accepted by the Tradeshift Platform

How to read EDIFACT-<INVOIC/IFTFCC>_2_TSUBL_INV

This document contains the EDIFACT structure with the associated canonical names for each field. This document should be used to identify the hierarchy of the EDIFACT objects/fields and their exact structure including the XPath to a specific field. The document contains the bellow columns

- **TSUBL use:**
 - "1" - marks the field as mandatory for the Tradeshift platform for creating a valid document
 - "0..n" - marks the field as optional, and repeatable for n number of times. The field should be present if is filled with information.
 - "1..n" - marks the field as mandatory and repeatable for n number of times if needed.
 - "0..1" - marks the field as optional, and not repeatable.
- ⚠ Even if a specific field is not mandated by the format specification this can be marked as required by the Buyer business firewall rules.
- **CanonicalName:** Represents the variable name where the Tradeshift platform is storing the value provided in the TSUBL field.
- **Business description**
- **SourceXPath:** This is based on a combination of segment name, segment qualifiers and element code. E.g. BGM.C106.1004, RFF.C506[1153=VA].1154
- **Mapping rule (formula)** - this is the logic being placed by TS at the backend.

Mandatory fields required by Tradeshift platform

For every type of business document (Invoice, Order, CreditNote etc.) Tradeshift has made a specification for every business element supported. It is called Tradeshift's master spreadsheet for the given document type. For each business element, the specification holds the following:

- The name of the business element (the name of the canonical)
- A short business description
- The Tradeshift use (optional, mandatory, repeatable etc.)
- An optional format specification (only when special requirements apply)

- An example value
- An optional comment (only when special requirements apply)

An example of a mandatory use could be the invoice number of an Invoice:

- The name of the canonical: InvoiceNumber
- A short business description: An identifier for the Invoice assigned by the Creditor
- The Tradeshift use: 1 (means mandatory, but only one instance)
- An example value: 2750

An example of an optional use could be the invoice header note of an Invoice:

- The name of the canonical: InvoiceNote
- A short business description: Free-form text applying to the Invoice. This element may contain notes or any other similar information that is not contained explicitly in another structure
- The Tradeshift use: 0..1 (means optional, but only one instance)
- An example value: This is a note

Understanding TS EDIFACT template mapping

In order to know where and how to map invoice data to fit Tradeshift standards, sellers need to refer to the EDIFACT mapping sheets. There are currently two mapping sheets each for both:

- **INVOIC:** EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls & EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_CRN.xls
- **IFTFCC:** EDIFACT-IFTFCC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls & EDIFACT-IFTFCC_2_TSUBL_CRN.xls

Before anything, sellers need to understand where Tradeshift expects the data to be populated in the EDIFACT file and for that, they'll need to refer to the mapping of each field which are explained in the '**SourceXPath**' and '**Mapping rule (formula)**' column. Basically, '**SourceXPath**' provides details to the correct field or subfields to use. The formula is based on the standard Edifact segment name and codes from which they can be referred to either their own EDIFACT documentation or the generic ones available from the internet (i.e <http://www.stylusstudio.com/edifact/frames.htm>). '**Mapping rule (formula)**' on the other hand, explains the expected formatting and the logic/functions that has been applied to that field/subfields (if there's any). Below are some examples to help sellers understand further.

** All diagrams in the examples below are taken from <http://www.stylusstudio.com/edifact/frames.htm>*

Example 1: Mapping invoice number in INVOICE (INVOIC)

- Mapping sheet: EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls
- Relevant field/canonical name: InvoiceNumber
- SourceXPath: **BGM.1004** or **RFF.C506[1153=IV].1154**
- Mapping rule (formula): Not applicable, the exact value placed in this field will be used.
 - a) There are 2 segment name mentioned here - BGM and RFF. Seller can choose to populate the invoice number using either one.
 - b) To populate invoice number in BGM segment use **BGM.1004**. Code **1004** below refers to the first subfield of the second BGM field, so invoice number should be populated in this field. Here are some of the examples showing invoice number (**90643762**) in the correct field: BGM+380+**90643762**', BGM+380:::+**90643762**+9'

BGM - Beginning of message
UN/EDIFACT Revision 2004B Segment List

Function: To indicate the type and function of a message
This segment also occurs in the following versions of this standard: [D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#), [D97A](#), [D97B](#), [D98A](#), [D98B](#), [D99A](#), [D99B](#), [D00A](#), [D00B](#), [D01A](#), [D01B](#), [D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), [D04B](#)

Pos	Segment	M
010	C002 DOCUMENT/MESSAGE NAME	C
	1001 Document name code	C
	1131 Code list identification code	C
	3055 Code list responsible agency code	C
	1000 Document name	C
020	C106 DOCUMENT/MESSAGE IDENTIFICATION	C
	1004 Document identifier	C
	1056 Version identifier	C
	1060 Revision identifier	C
030	1225 Message function code	C
040	4343 Response type code	C

BGM Segment List

- c) To populate invoice number in RFF segment use **RFF.C506[1153=IV].1154**. There are 2 codes involved here which are **1153** and **1154** (**C506** basically refers to RFF segment name, so we'll disregard it). Code **1153** refers to the first subfield of the first RFF field and the formula also stated that the value/qualifier in this field should be '**IV**'. On the other hand, code **1154** refers

to the second subfield of the first RFF field and this where the invoice number should be populated. Here is an example showing invoice number (**90643762**) in the correct field: RFF+IV:**90643762**'

RFF - Reference
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Segment

Function: To specify

This segment also occurs in the following versions:
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#),
[D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), **D04B**

Pos	Segment	M/C	R
010	C506 REFERENCE	M	1
	1153 Reference code qualifier	M	
	1154 Reference identifier	C	
	1156 Document line identifier	C	
	4000 Reference version identifier	C	
	1060 Revision identifier	C	

RFF Segment List

Example 2: Mapping invoice tax point date in INVOICE (INVOIC)

- Mapping sheet: EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls
- Relevant field/canonical name: InvoiceTaxPointDate
- SourceXPath: **f(DTM.C507[2005=131].2380)**
- Mapping rule (formula): **yyyy-mm-dd, defaults to InvoiceDate** - tax point date must be populated in the stated format; yyyy-mm-dd. Also there's a logic/functions placed in this field (indicated by the 'f' prefix sign) to default the value from invoice date (in cases where seller is unable to provide it).
 - a) There are 2 codes mentioned here which are **2005** and **2380** (**C507** basically refers to DTM segment name, so we'll disregard it). Code **2005** refers to the first subfield of the first DTM field and the formula also stated that the value/qualifier in this field should be '131'. On the other hand, code **2380** refers to the second subfield of the first DTM field and this where the invoice tax point date should be populated. Here are some of the examples showing invoice tax point date (**20091102**) in the correct field:
DTM+131:**20091102**:102' or DTM+131:**20091102**'

DTM - Date/time/period
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Segment List

Function: To specify date, and/or time, or

This segment also occurs in the following versions of this s
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#), [D97A](#), [D9](#)
[D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), [D04B](#)

Pos	Segment	
010	C507	DATE/TIME/PERIOD
	2005	Date or time or period function code qualifier
	2380	Date or time or period text
	2379	Date or time or period format code

DTM Segment List

Example 3: Mapping sender party ID scheme in INVOICE (INVOIC)

- Mapping sheet: EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls
- Relevant field/canonical name: InvoiceSenderPartyIDScheme
- SourceXPath: **f(InvoiceSenderCountryCode)**
- Mapping rule (formula): **According to "TS PartyID schemes" (TS master spreadsheet)** - the list of sender party ID scheme is listed in 'TS PartyID schemes' sheet on both Master_INV_Specification.xls/Master_CRN_Specification.xls
 - a) Notice that there are no codes mentioned here, instead there's only a function being put in this field. Basically Seller doesn't need to populate this information, the function will automatically derive the correct sender party ID scheme based on seller's country code (assuming the seller's country code is correct).

Example 4: Mapping referenced invoice number in CREDIT NOTE (INVOIC)

- Mapping sheet: EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_CRN.xls
- Relevant field/canonical name: CreditNoteInvoiceID
- SourceXPath: **f(RFF.C506[1153=IV].1154, RFF.C506[1153=OI].1154)**
- Mapping rule (formula): **If both IV and OI are present, then map OI, else if IV is present map IV, else map OI** - in terms of precedence, reference invoice number

will be taken from RFF+OI (if both segments present in the file) else it be taken from RFF+IV then followed by RFF+OI.

- a) There are 2 codes mentioned here which are **1153** and **1154** (**C506** basically refers to RFF segment name, so we'll disregard it). Code **1153** refers to the first subfield of the first RFF field and the formula also stated that the value/qualifier in this field should be 'IV' or 'OI'. On the other hand, code **1154** refers to the second subfield of the first RFF field and this where the referenced invoice number should be populated. Here are some of the examples showing referenced invoice number (**WED3456**) in the correct field: RFF+IV:**WED3456**' or RFF+OI:**WED3456**' or RFF+OI:**WED3456:::**' or RFF+IV:**WED3456:::**' or etc.

RFF - Reference
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Segment

Function: To specify

This segment also occurs in the following versions:
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#),
[D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), [D04B](#)

Pos	Segment	M/C	Re
010	C506 REFERENCE	M	1
	1153 Reference code qualifier	M	
	1154 Reference identifier	C	
	1156 Document line identifier	C	
	4000 Reference version identifier	C	
	1060 Revision identifier	C	

RFF Segment List

Example 5: Mapping invoice line amount in INVOICE (IFTFCC)

- Mapping sheet: EDIFACT-IFTFCC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls
- Relevant field/canonical name: InvoiceTotalLineAmount
- SourceXPath: **f(MOA.C516[5025=125].5004, MOA.C516[5025=77].5004)**
- Mapping rule (formula): **If 125 present take that else 77** - in terms of precedence, invoice line amount will be taken from MOA+125 else it be taken from MOA+77.
 - a) There are 2 codes mentioned here which are **5025** and **5004** (**C516** basically refers to MOA segment name, so we'll disregard it). Code **5025** refers to the first subfield of the first MOA field and the formula also stated that the value/qualifier in this field should be '125' or '77'. On the other hand, code **5004** refers to the second subfield of the first MOA field and this is where the invoice line amount should be populated. Here are some of the examples showing invoice line amount (**7.00**) in the correct field: MOA+125:**7.00**:USD:4' or MOA+77:**7.00**:USD:4' or MOA+125:**7.00**:GBP:4:2' or MOA+77:**7.00**:GBP' or etc.

MOA - Monetary amount
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Segment L

Function: To specify a monetary amount

This segment also occurs in the following versions of the UN/EDIFACT Databank:
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#), [D97A](#),
[D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), [D04B](#)

Pos	Segment	M/C
010	C516 MONETARY AMOUNT	M
	5025 Monetary amount type code qualifier	M
	5004 Monetary amount	C
	6345 Currency identification code	C
	6343 Currency type code qualifier	C
	4405 Status description code	C

MOA Segment List

Example 6: Mapping sender party ID in INVOICE (INVOIC)

- Mapping sheet: EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls
- Relevant field/canonical name: InvoiceSenderPartyID
- SourceXPath: **NAD[3035=SU or PE or II].C082.3039 + RFF.C506[1153=VA].1154 + RFF.C506[1153=GN].1154+ RFF.C506[1153=API].1154+ RFF.C506[1153=ACF].1154**
- Mapping rule (formula): Not applicable, the exact value placed in this field will be used.
 - a) This is where the sender ID should be populated and this is important to determine who is the sender of the document.
 - b) There are 2 segments mentioned here (NAD and RFF) and the '+' sign in between them means that the combination of these 2 is needed to populate the sender ID. In other words, 2 sets of sender ID need to be populated in 2 places.
 - c) In the first part, **NAD[3035=SU or PE or II].C082.3039** there are 2 codes mentioned **3035** and **3039** (**C082** basically refers to NAD segment name, so we'll disregard it). **3035** refers to the first subfield of the first NAD field and the formula also stated that the value/qualifier in this field should be either **'SU'** or **'PE'** or **'II'**. Code **3039** refers to the first subfield of the second NAD field and this where the sender ID should be populated. Seller can put any type of sender ID here and it can be similar or different from what they'll put in the RFF segment. Here are some of the examples showing sender ID (**5044000655**) in the correct field: **NAD+SU+5044000655'**, **NAD+PE+5044000655'**, **NAD+II+5044000655'** and of course it can also be extended to include the sender address: **NAD+SU+5044000655+++ABC Company+9 PRINCES STREET:AUCKLAND+Auckland+++NZ'**, etc
 - d) In the second part, there are 2 codes mentioned **1153** and **1154** (**C506** basically refers to RFF segment name, so we'll disregard it). **1153** refers to the first subfield of the first RFF field and the formula also stated that the value/qualifier in this field should be either **'VA'**, **'GN'**, **'API'** or **'ACF'**. Code **1154** refers to the second subfield of the first RFF field and this where the sender ID should be populated. Depending on what type of sender ID there is, seller can choose which is most suitable for them. **'VA'** is for Tax/VAT ID, **'GN'** for Legal Registration ID, **'API'** for SenderAssigned and **'ACF'** for TS:LEID (in most cases, the engineer will offer guidance on this). Here are some of the examples showing sender ID (**GB123456**) in the correct field: **RFF+VA+GB123456'**, **RFF+API+GB123456'**, etc.

e) Here are some examples of the final mapping that would be expected for sender ID:

- i) NAD+SU+**5044000655**++ABC Company+9 PRINCES
STREET:AUCKLAND+Auckland+++NZ'RFF+VA:**GB123456**'
- ii) NAD+PE+**WQ2321267**++Company+STREET:ACK+ACK+++DE'RFF+API:**18764328**'
- iii) NAD+SU+**WQ2321267**++Company+STREET:ACK+ACK+++DE'RFF+API:**WQ2321267**'

NAD - Name and address
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Segment List

Function: To specify the name/address and their related function, structured by C080 thru 3207.

This segment also occurs in the following versions of this standard:
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#), [D97A](#), [D97B](#), [D98A](#), [D98B](#), [D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), **D04B**

Pos	Segment	M/C	Re
010	3035 Party function code qualifier	M	1
020	C082 PARTY IDENTIFICATION DETAILS	C	1
	3039 Party identifier	M	
	1131 Code list identification code	C	
	3055 Code list responsible agency code	C	

NAD Segment List

RFF - Reference
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Seg

Function: To spe

This segment also occurs in the following vers
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#),
[D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), [D04B](#)

Pos	Segment	M/C
010	C506 REFERENCE	M
	1153 Reference code qualifier	M
	1154 Reference identifier	C
	1156 Document line identifier	C
	4000 Reference version identifier	C
	1060 Revision identifier	C

RFF Segment List

Example 7: Mapping receiver party ID in INVOICE (INVOIC)

- Mapping sheet: EDIFACT-INVOIC_2_TSUBL_INV.xls
- Relevant field/canonical name: InvoiceReceiverPartyID
- SourceXPath: **NAD[3035=BY or PR or IV].C082.3039 + RFF.C506[1153=VA].1154 + RFF.C506[1153=GN].1154 + RFF.C506[1153=AP].1154+ RFF.C506[1153=API].1154 + RFF.C506[1153=ACF].1154**
- Mapping rule (formula): Not applicable, the exact value placed in this field will be used.
 - a) This is where the receiver ID should be populated and this is important to determine who is the receiver of the document.
 - b) There are 2 segments mentioned here (NAD and RFF) and the '+' sign in between them means that the combination of these 2 is needed to populate the receiver ID. In other words, 2 sets of receiver ID need to be populated in 2 places.
 - c) In the first part, **NAD[3035=BY or PR or IV].C082.3039** there are 2 codes mentioned **3035** and **3039** (**C082** basically refers to NAD segment name, so we'll disregard it). **3035** refers to the first subfield of the first NAD field and the formula also stated that the value/qualifier in this field should be either **'BY'** or **'PR'** or **'IV'**. Code **3039** refers to the first subfield of the second NAD field and this where the receiver ID should be populated. Seller can put any type of receiver ID here and it can be similar or different from what they'll put in the RFF segment. Here are some of the examples showing receiver ID

(**1234567890123**) in the correct field: NAD+BY+**1234567890123**',
 NAD+PR+**1234567890123**', NAD+IV+**1234567890123**' and of course it can also
 be extended to include the receiver address:

NAD+BY+**1234567890123**++CUSTOMER+9 CUSTOMER STREET+CUSTOMER
 CITY++WF9 2XX+DE', etc

- d) In the second part, there are 2 codes mentioned **1153** and **1154 (C506**
 basically refers to RFF segment name, so we'll disregard it). **1153** refers to the
 first subfield of the first RFF field and the formula also stated that the
 value/qualifier in this field should be either '**VA**', '**GN**', '**AP**', '**API**' or '**ACF**'. Code
1154 refers to the second subfield of the first RFF field and this where the
 receiver ID should be populated. Depending on what type of the receiver ID
 are, seller can choose which is most suitable for them. '**VA**' is for Tax/VAT ID,
 '**GN**' for Legal Registration ID, '**AP**' for TS:GLI, '**API**' for SenderAssigned and
 '**ACF**' for TS:LEID (in most cases, the engineer will guide on this). Here are
 some of the examples showing sender ID (**DE234567891**) in the correct field:
 RFF+VA+**DE234567891**, RFF+GN+**DE234567891**, etc.
- e) Here are some examples of the final mapping that would be expected for
 receiver ID:
- i) NAD+BY+**1234567890123**++CUSTOMER+9 CUSTOMER
 STREET+CUSTOMER CITY++WF9 2XX+DE'RFF+VA:**DE234567891**'
 - ii) NAD+IV+**1234567890123**++CUSTOMER+9 CUSTOMER
 STREET+CUSTOMER CITY++WF9 2XX+DE'RFF+GN:**DE234567891**'
 - iii) NAD+PR+**1234567890123**++CUSTOMER+9 CUSTOMER
 STREET+CUSTOMER CITY++WF9 2XX+DE'RFF+AP:**1234567890123**'

NAD - Name and address
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Segment List

Function: To specify the name/address and their related function, e
 structured by C080 thru 3207.

This segment also occurs in the following versions of this standard:
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96B](#), [D97A](#), [D97B](#), [D98A](#),
[D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), **D04B**

Pos	Segment	M/C	Re
010	3035 Party function code qualifier	M	1
020	C082 PARTY IDENTIFICATION DETAILS	C	1
	3039 Party identifier	M	
	1131 Code list identification code	C	
	3055 Code list responsible agency code	C	

NAD Segment List

RFF - Reference
UN/CEFACT Revision 2004B Seg

Function: To spe

This segment also occurs in the following vers
[D93A](#), [D94A](#), [D94B](#), [D95A](#), [D95B](#), [D96A](#), [D96](#)
[D02A](#), [D02B](#), [D03A](#), [D03B](#), [D04A](#), **D04B**

Pos	Segment		M/C
010	C506	REFERENCE	M
	1153	Reference code qualifier	M
	1154	Reference identifier	C
	1156	Document line identifier	C
	4000	Reference version identifier	C
	1060	Revision identifier	C

RFF Segment List