Association EDI-Optique

OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue
BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION (BRS)

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Business Process: Catalogue Process

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5.5. Business Rules ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

5.6. Definition of Terms ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**

1. Preamble

The current practice of the exchange of business documents by means of telecommunications – usually defined as e-Business presents a major opportunity to improve the competitiveness of companies, especially for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME).

The Purchase Order is an important document exchanged between trading partners.

Started as an initiative by Association Edi Optique AEO, and based on UNCEFACT Cross industry Order, the proposal includes all the needs of the profession to manage the ordering process.

The purpose of this document is to define globally consistent ordering processes for optic supply chains, using the UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology (UMM) approach and Unified Modeling Language to describe and detail the business processes and transactions involved.

The structure of this document is based on the structure of the UN/CEFACT Business Requirements Specification (BRS) document reference CEFACT/ICG/005.

2. References

- UN/CEFACT Business Requirements Specification Cross Industry Ordering Process
- UN/CEFACT Cross industry Order RSM
- UN/CEFACT Cross industry Order and Order Response Schema
- UN/CEFACT TBG2 Buy-Ship-Pay (Including UNeDocs) BRS, version 1.0
- UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology (CEFACT/TMG/N090R10, November 2001)
- AEO – UN/EDIFACT Order OPTO34 and UN/EDIFACT Order Response

3. Objective

The objective of this document is to describe the Business processes, the business documents and the Information entities of the order used by the ophthalmic optics industry in the supply chain.

The business process is the detailed description of the way trading partners intend to play their respective roles, establish business relations and share responsibilities to interact efficiently with the support of their respective information systems.

Each Business transaction is realized by an exchange of Business documents (also called messages). The sequences in which these documents are used, composes a particular instance of a scenario and are presented as activity diagrams in the document.

The business documents are composed of Business Information Entities (BIE), which are preferably taken from libraries of reusable business information entities. The contents of the business documents and the Business Information Entities are presented using class diagrams and/or requirement lists.

4. Scope

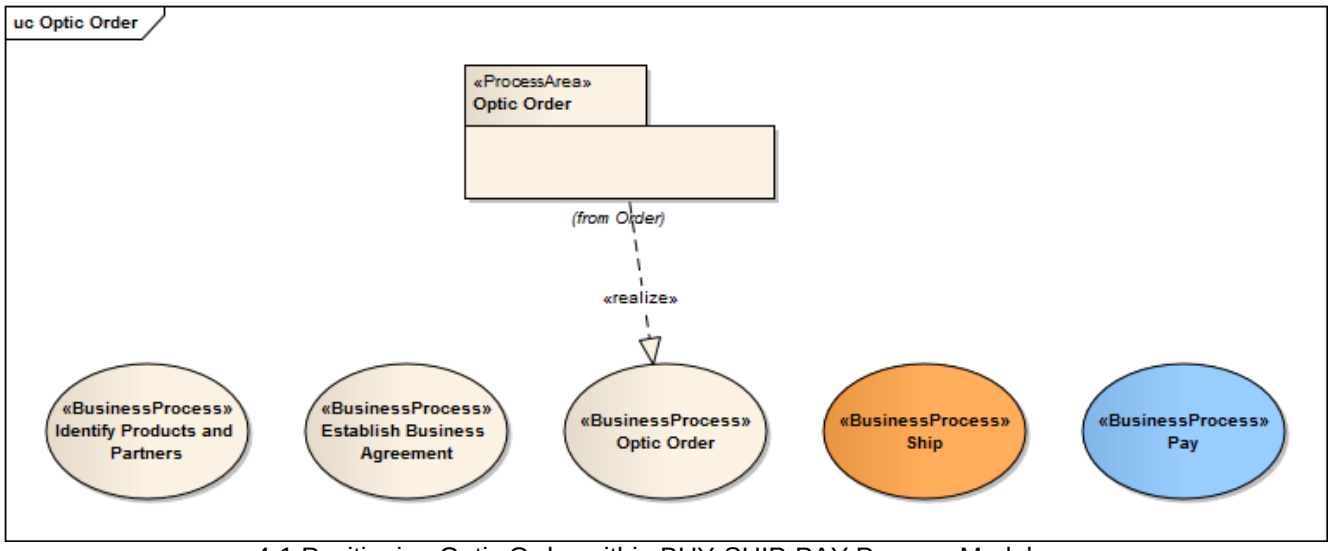
This section describes the extent and limits of the business process within the supply chain being described in this document.

The ordering processes are used by the Customer to purchase goods or services from Suppliers. The goods are expected to be described in OPTOv11 Optic Catalogues.

The processes cover:

- Purchase of generic products,
- Purchase of prescription products
- Confirmation of purchase order

This document describes the processes involved in the exchange of order data and how to structure the information in optic orders, so they can be sent to supplier.



4-1 Positioning Optic Order within BUY-SHIP-PAY Process Model

Categories	Description and Values
Business Process	Order process in the supply chain BUY-SHIP-PAY/Procurement&Sales/Order
Product Classification	All
Industry Classification	Optical Industry
Geopolitical	Global
Official Constraint	None
Business Process Role	Customer, Supplier
Supporting Role	ShipTo, ShipFrom, Consignor, Consignee, Customer's Accountant, Seller, etc
System Capabilities	No limitations

The ordering process is used to agree on delivery and payment of goods or services between the supplier and the customer.

This document describes the process how to reach agreement. The Place Optic Order collaboration, initiated by the Customer, either results in an agreement on delivery and payment, or in no agreement at all without any residual obligations of either party.

Agreement is only reached when both parties have confirmed the conditions that were agreed (Order and Response Order).

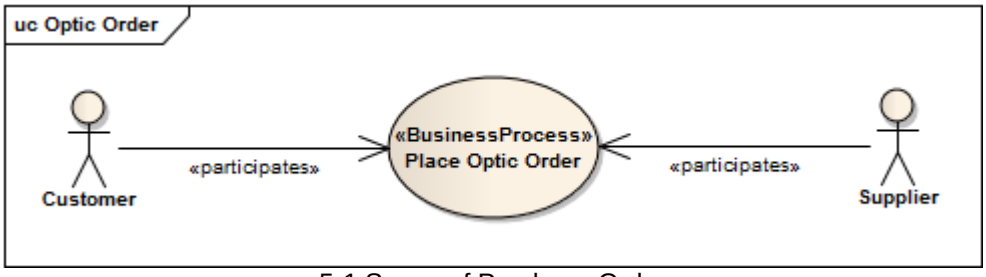
During the Place Optic Order collaboration the Supplier may reject the conditions proposed. The order is then not created and neither party has residual obligations.

To simplify understanding, the business partners involved are limited to Customer and Supplier. In the total trade business, each of the business partner can have more than one role. For the ordering process, the Customer can act as the Buyer, the Consignee, the Invoicee, the Payer and the Ship To party. The Supplier covers the roles of the Seller, the sales company, the Consignor, the Ship From party, the Invoice Issuer and Payee.

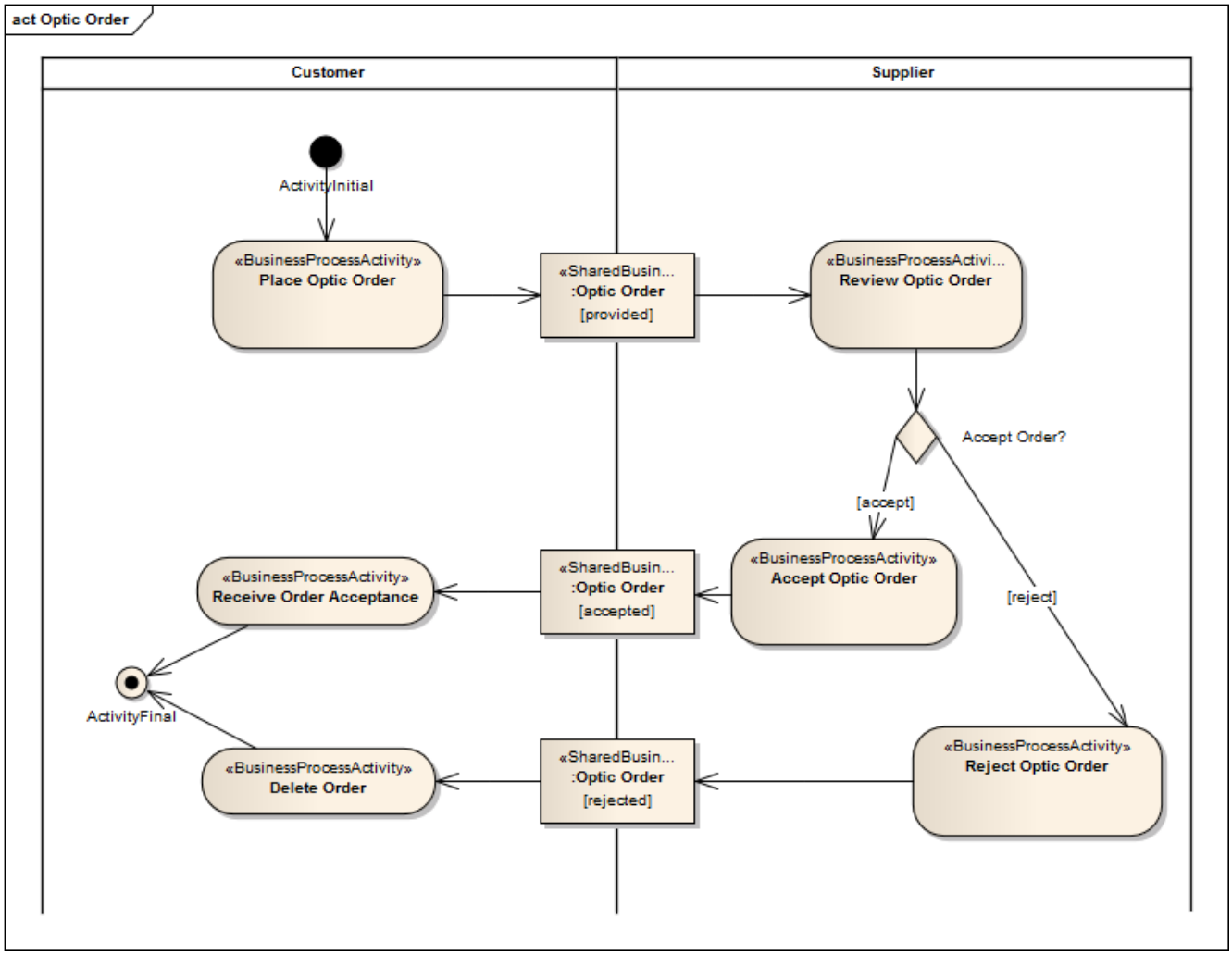
5. Business Requirements View

5.1. Business Process Elaboration

The Place Optic Order and the Respond To Order processes are part of a set of Ordering processes to which also belong Order Status Reporting process.



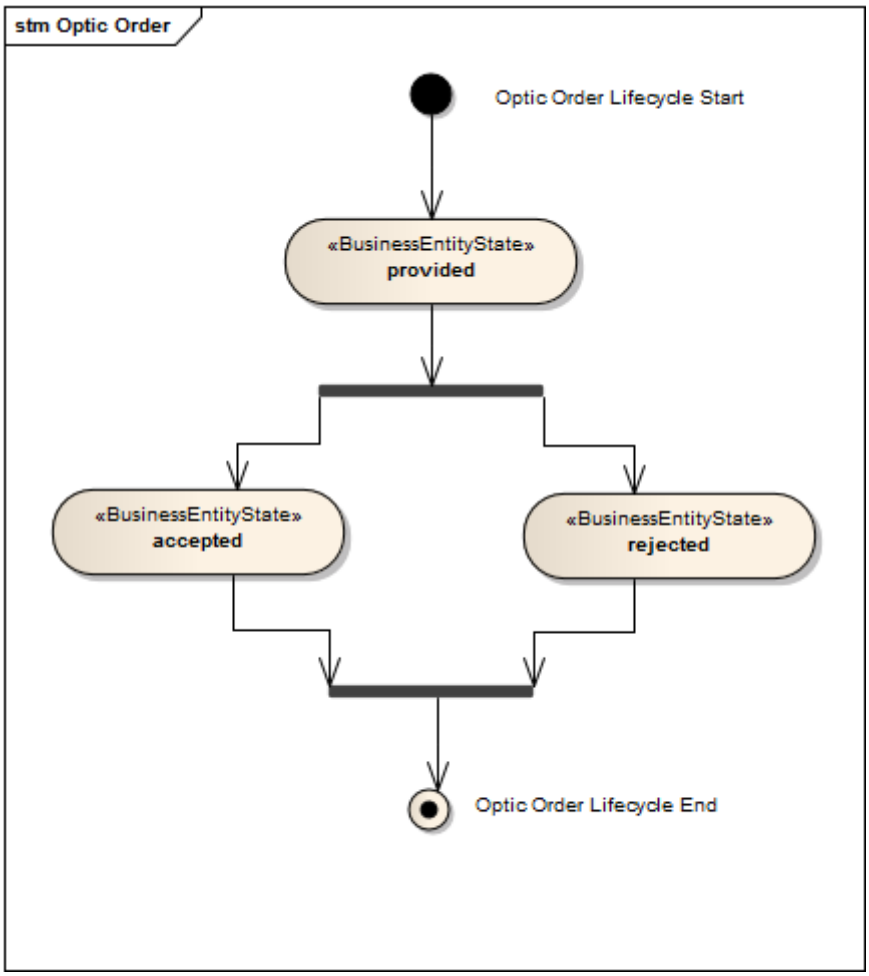
5-1 Scope of Purchase Order Process



5-2 Order Process Activity Diagram

5.1.1. Business Entity Life Cycle

The Order Business Entity may assume the following states as the process progresses. These states are changed by the execution of the business transactions.



5-3 Entity States Order Process

5.2. BusinessCollaborations

5.2.1. Place Optic Order (Business Collaboration)

5.2.1.1. Scope

E-Ordering may be used between parties who have previously concluded contracts in which conditions for ordering, delivery and payment have been defined, or between parties who define those conditions in the Order itself. Conditions related to the Place Purchase Order, which are not explicitly defined in the Order, will default to prior contractual arrangements or in default of those, to the applicable trade laws impacting transactions between the two parties.

5.2.1.2. Principles

- The Customer initiates the collaboration by sending an Order to the Supplier using the PlaceOpticOrder transaction
- The Supplier may Accept or Reject the Order using the RespondToOrder transaction (Order Response message format).
- The Supplier has the obligation to respond on the proposed changes using the RespondToOrder transaction (Order Response message format) to accept or Reject the Customer's Proposal.
- If the collaboration results in an agreed Order, the Supplier has the obligation to deliver the goods and/or services under the conditions defined, and the Customer has the obligation to pay for those goods and services under the agreed conditions.

5.2.1.3. Use case

Table 5-1 Business Collaboration Use Case Description

Business Collaboration name	Place Purchase Order
Identifier	PlaceOpticOrder
Actors	Buyer, Seller
Pre-conditions	A legal framework exists in which parties can trade.
Description	The Buyer orders goods and/or services with the Seller under conditions as stated in the Order. The collaboration involves the Buyer placing an Order on the Seller, the Seller responds by accepting the Order (and subsequent delivery and payment), rejecting the Order.
Post-conditions	Acceptance of an Order, rejection of an Order by the Seller.
Exceptions	Parties may or may not have an established trading relationship or may or may not have concluded one or more contracts in which conditions of a trading relationship have been defined.
Remarks	Acceptance of the Order, explicit or implied, commits the Supplier to deliver the products ordered under the agreed conditions, to the agreed location(s), at the agreed time(s) and at the agreed price(s). Thereafter, the Customer is committed to pay the Supplier the agreed amount under the agreed payment terms.

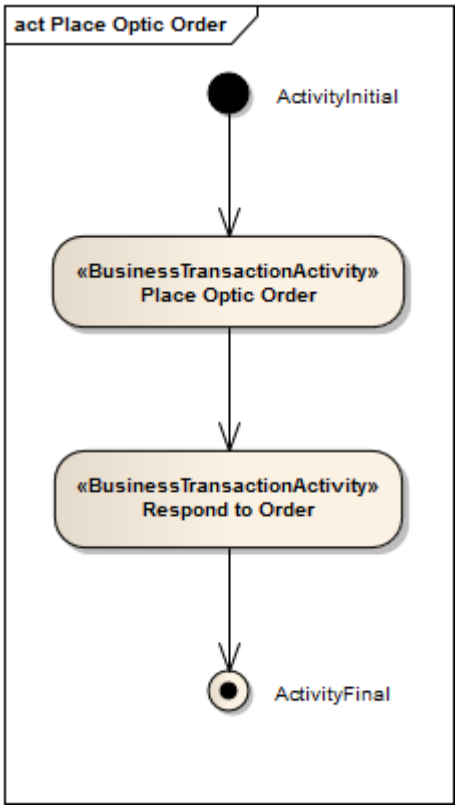
The Place Purchase Order Business Collaboration is achieved using the following transactions. The information envelopes (business messages) for these transactions are shown in the brackets.

- PlaceOpticOrder (Order)
- RespondToOrder (Order Response)

The sending and responding roles associated with these transactions are linked to the business partner types (Customer, Supplier) in the Use case diagram

The possible sequences in which the three transactions are used are shown in the figure below.

The Order may be accepted/rejected directly by the Supplier.

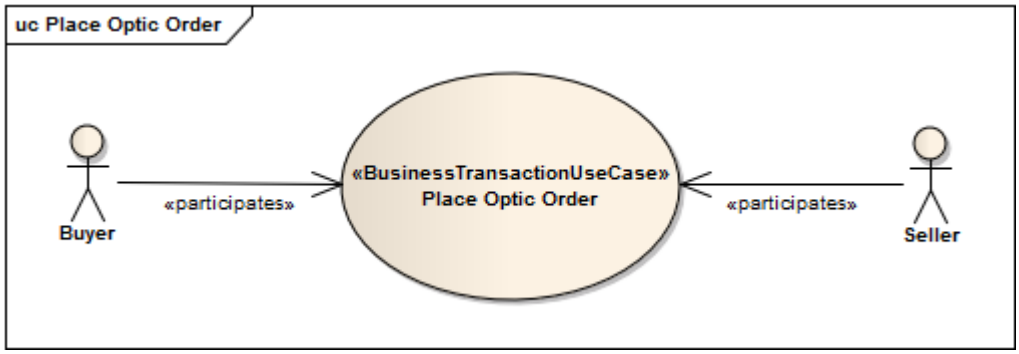


5-4 PlacePurchaseOrder Choreography

5.3. Information Flow Definition

The three business transactions supporting the collaborations defined for the Order Process are shown below. The sending and receiving Roles, the business activities and the information envelopes (business messages) are shown.

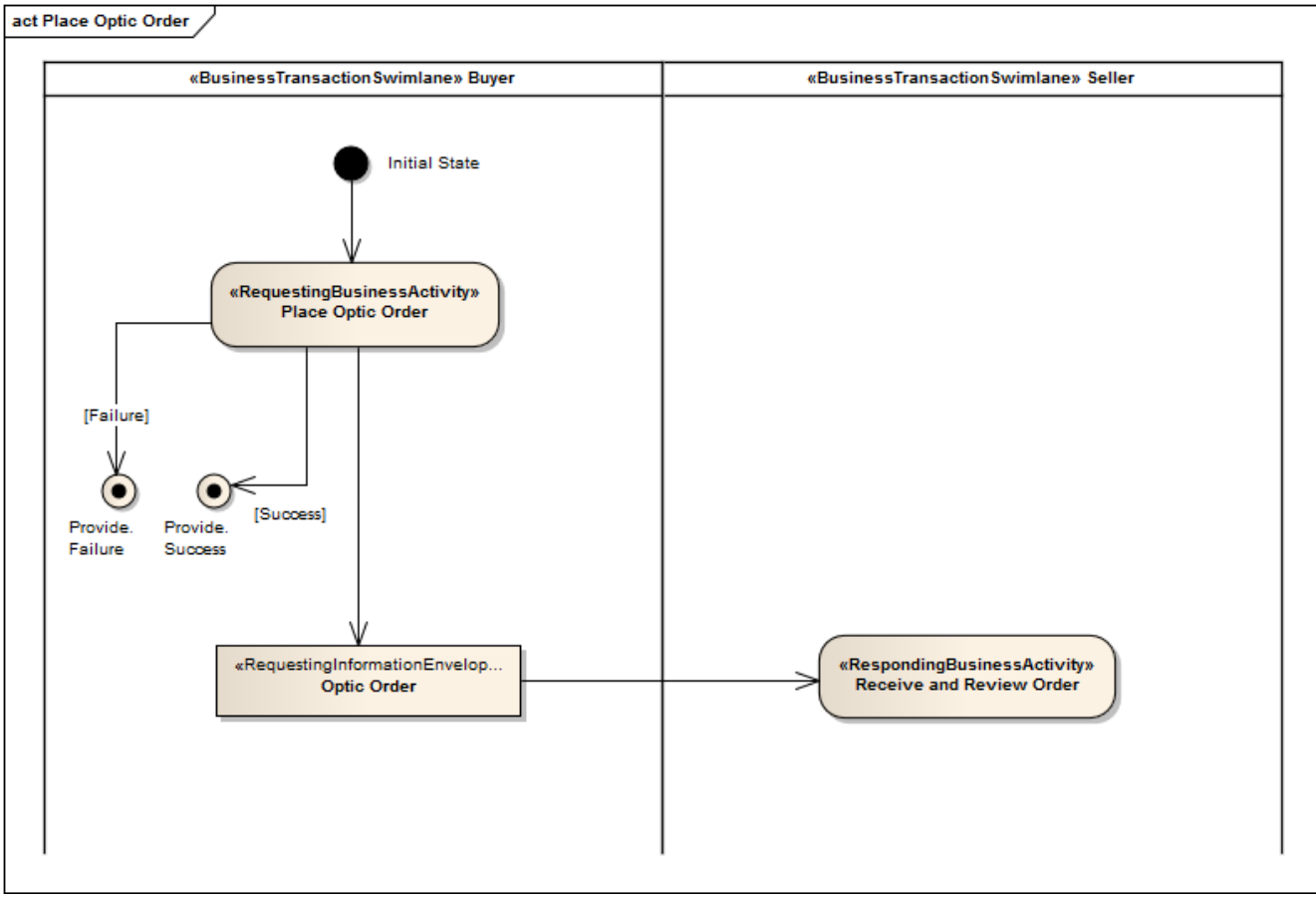
5.3.1. Place Order (Business Transaction)



5-5 Place Order business transaction Use Case

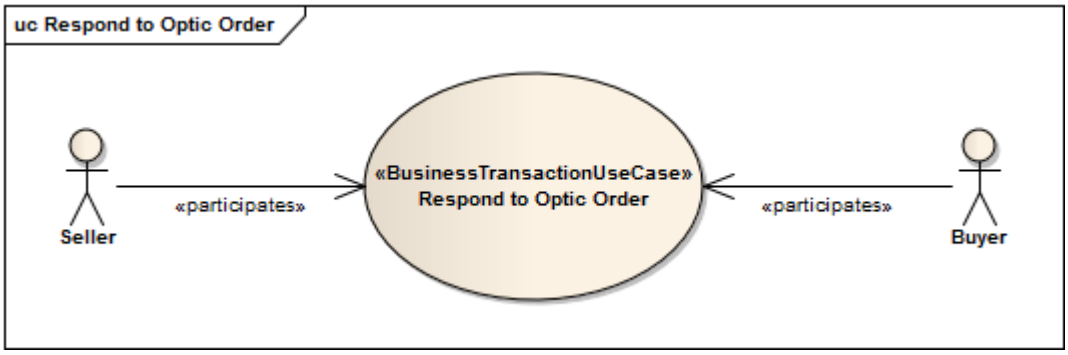
Table 5-2 Business Transaction Worksheet

Business Transaction name	Place Order
Description	The Buyer places an Order for goods or services on the Seller. The Seller receives and reviews the Order.
Requester's Side	
Requesting Role	Buyer
Requesting Business Activity Name	PlaceOpticOrder
Business Information Envelope	Order
Responder's Side	
Responding Role	Seller
Responding Business Activity Name	Receive and review Order
Business Information Envelope	NA



5-6 Business Transaction Place Order Choreography

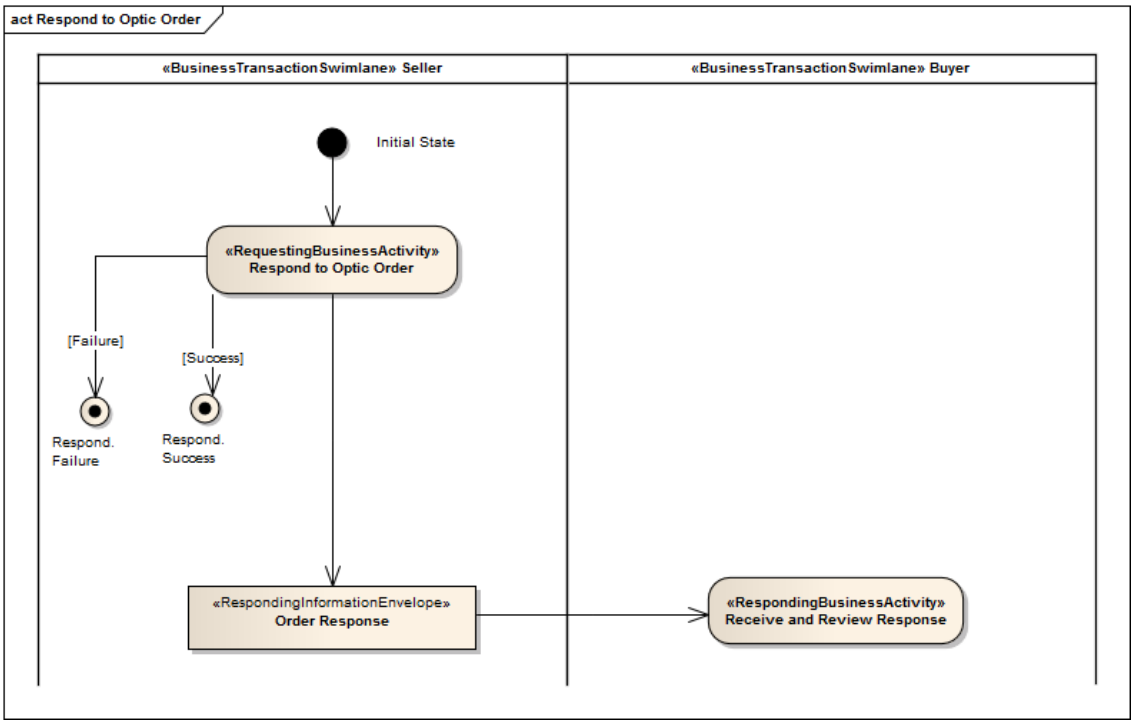
5.3.2. RespondToOrder (Business Transaction)



5-7 RespondToOrder business transaction Use Case

Table 5-3 Business Transaction Worksheet

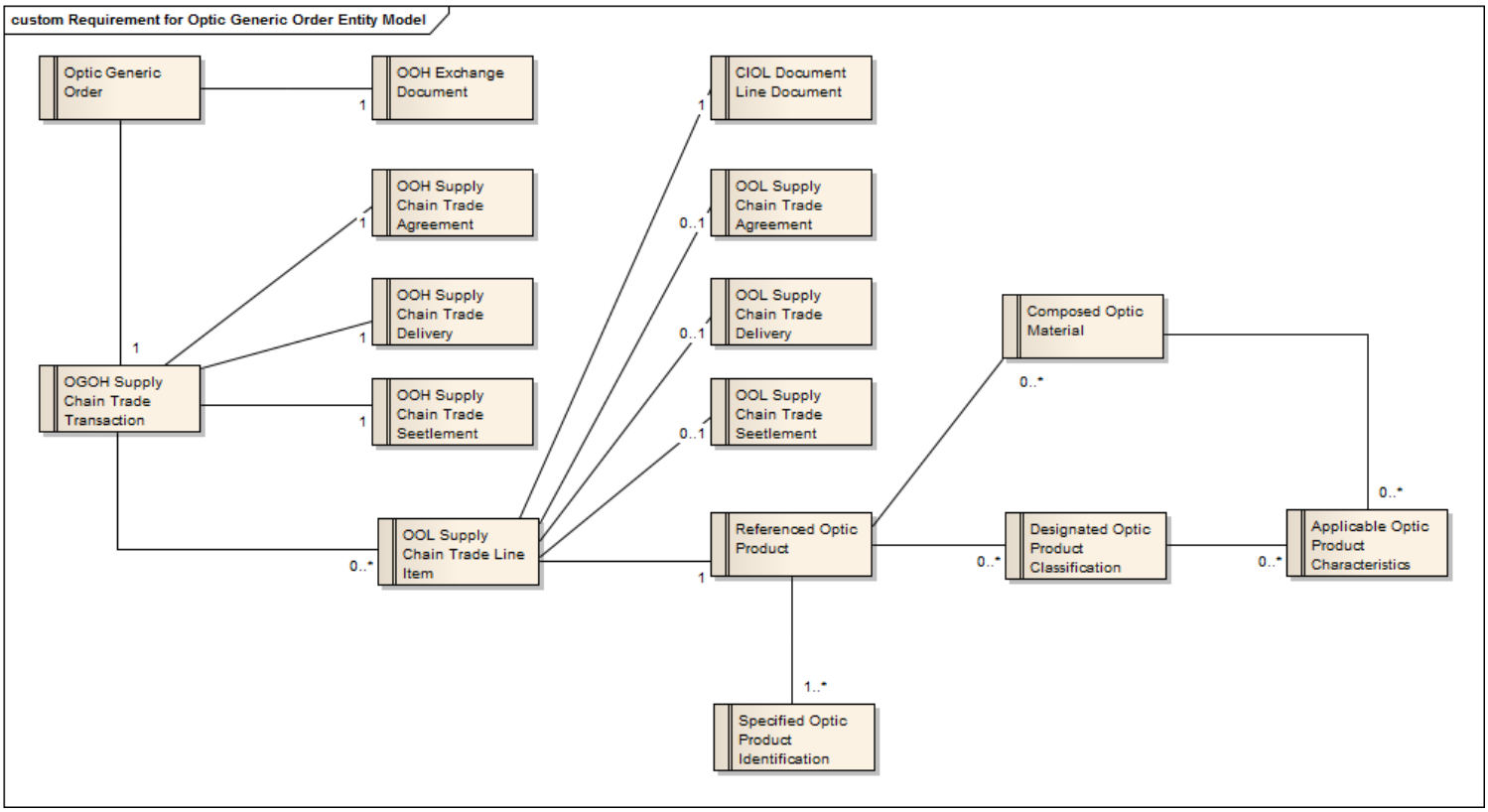
Business Transaction name	RespondToOrder
Description	The Seller sends a response to the Buyer confirming acceptance of the Order or rejection of the Order. The Buyer receives and reviews the response.
Requester's Side	
Requesting Role	ResponseProvider
Requesting Business Activity Name	RespondToOrder
Business Information Envelope	OrderResponse
Responder's Side	
Responding Role	Response Receiver
Responding Business Activity Name	Receive and Review response
Business Information Envelope	NA



5-8 Business Transaction Place Order Response Choreography

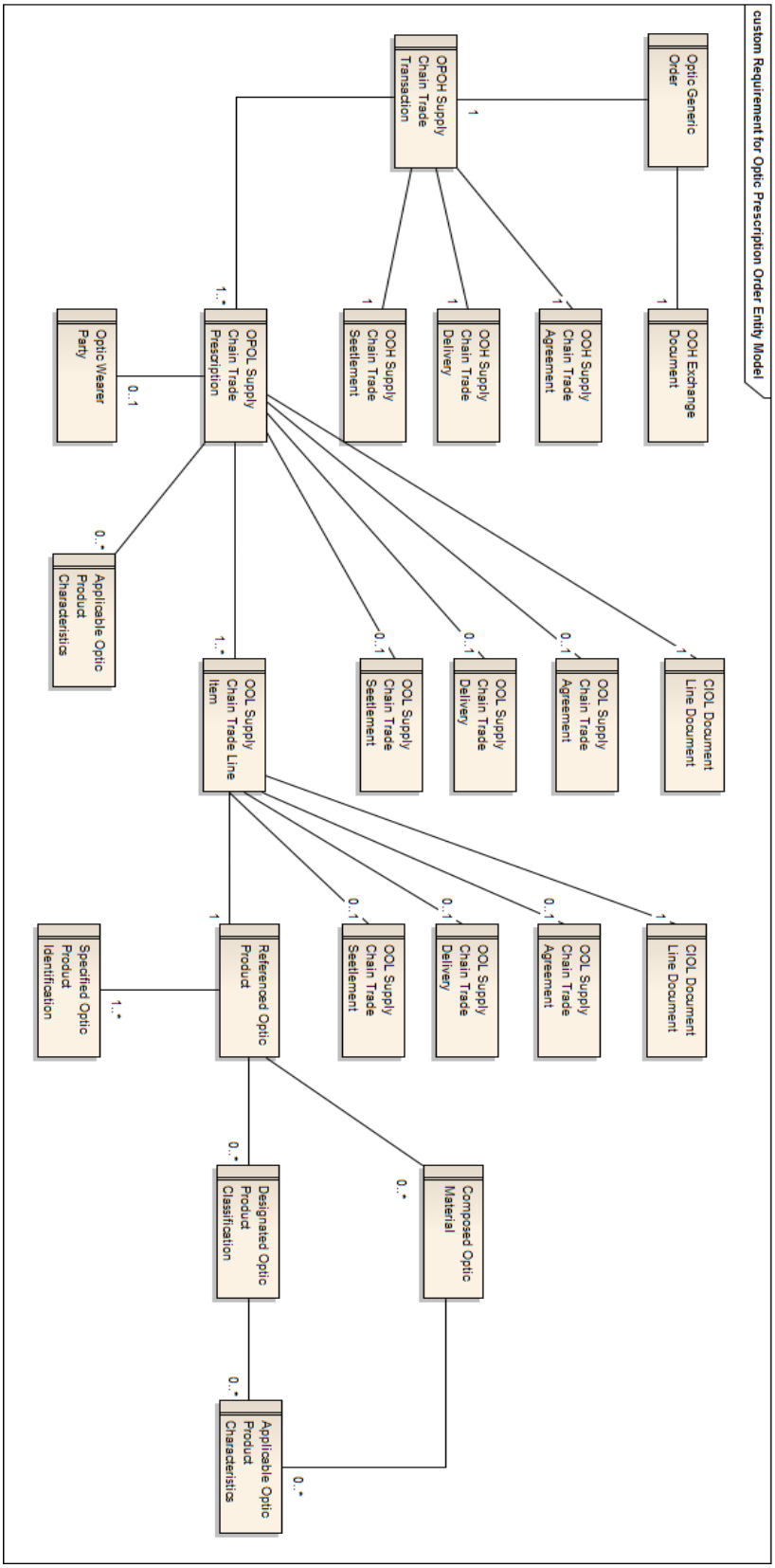
5.4. Information Model Definition

5.4.1. Business Entity Relationships for Generic Orders



5-9 Conceptual Business Entity Class Diagram of the Generic Order message

5.4.2. Business Entity Relationships for Prescription Orders



5-10 Conceptual Business Entity Class Diagram of the Prescription Order message