



EDI ESSENTIALS

A CINTAP EBOOK

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ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE (EDI)

What exactly is Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)?

It's how companies communicate and share documents with each other in the modern world (business-to-business). EDI automates communication and day-to-day workflows; resulting in streamlined processes for your company.

Electronic Data Interchange allows for processing bulk amounts of transactions very quickly.

In the digital age, nearly every company in any industry needs a reliable EDI integration platform.

Ideally, Electronic Data Interchange

- saves companies man-hours and money
- eliminates the time it takes to share information, and
- results in greater security and fewer errors overall.

MOST COMMON CODES

10 codes



Most Common EDI Codes

1. EDI 810
2. EDI 820
3. EDI 830
4. EDI 840
5. EDI 843
6. EDI 850
7. EDI 855
8. EDI 856
9. EDI 860
10. EDI 997

Across all industries, there are staple EDI codes for a variety of circumstances. Having a solid understanding of these most foundational codes is the perfect starting point for anyone on their EDI journey.

We've identified 10 of the most commonly used codes for our clients in every sector, and have listed them here for your convenience.

1. EDI 810 - Invoice

EDI 810 is a document sent to a buyer from a seller. Just like all invoices, sellers send EDI 810 to notify buyers of the balance due and ask for payment. This invoice can also be used for several order types across industries.

As an invoice, EDI 810 includes the invoice number and date, order details, all charges and the total balance due. It may also include payment methods accepted, payment terms, and possibly tax details.

Like other EDI documents, EDI 810 ensures data security, and nearly-instant communication without errors. As a bonus, sending an electronic invoice may result in sellers getting paid faster.

2. EDI 820 - Payment Order/Remittance Advice

EDI 820 shares payment information between buyers and sellers. This document is most often a reply to EDI 810 or 850 to either confirm the terms or make changes to the terms.

This EDI transaction set shares information such as buyer and seller details, invoice number or PO number, the amount that is being charged, pertinent banking details, and payment tracking information.

While EDI 820 provides users with the typical advantages of EDI transactions (data security, accurate and speedy communication, real-time updates, etc.), there is also the added benefit of an automated order process. When all parties are able to fully automate their ordering process, OTC moves much quicker and companies can handle a larger scale of trade.

3. EDI 830 - Planning Schedule with Release Capability

EDI 830 is an EDI transaction typically sent from a manufacturer to a vendor or supplier, outlining the schedule within a specific timeframe. This document is helpful in automating order fulfillment.

EDI 830 can be as specific (or not) as needed, and includes information such as identification details of all parties, an expected distribution and order schedule, product SKUs and details, resource or order release authorization, delivery instructions, and any shipping information.

A general benefit of most EDI documents is an added layer of security when communicating between trading partners, and streamlined information sharing. EDI 830 additionally provides information that sets up automated order fulfillment, a more productive distribution plan, and data on manufacturer needs.

4. EDI 840 - Request for Quotation

EDI 840 is a transaction used by buyers asking for information from a potential trading partner. Getting quotes this way makes it clear which potential partner(s) are the best fit for the buyer.

In EDI 840, buyers share buyer identification information, and ask for a description of goods/services, prices and terms, delivery schedules and expectations, as well as a deadline for the quote.

EDI 840 makes it possible to request several quotes from potential partners almost effortlessly. All documents are shared electronically, cutting out the possibility of human error. Additionally, sending bids via encrypted EDI transactions is more secure than phone calls, faxes, or typical emails.

5. EDI 843 - Response to Request for Quotation

EDI 843 is a document sent as an answer to EDI 840. Sellers and suppliers deliver all information requested by the buyer about their goods and services.

Since it's a response to EDI 840, this EDI transaction includes seller details, product description and pricing, delivery expectations, and any information relating to services rendered.

Much like EDI 840, EDI 843 benefits all parties by providing security and accuracy in a highly convenient way! By sending encrypted documents, trading partners have the advantage of crystal-clear communication, with records of all bids made.

6. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

EDI 850 contains all relevant details about a purchase order. In most cases, this transaction set (the first step in the ordering process) is usually sent to a vendor.

Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

7. EDI 855 - Acknowledgement

EDI 855 is a document typically sent in response to EDI 850 (perhaps in conjunction with EDI 997). A seller responds to a buyer's purchase order to trigger the forward motion of the order processing workflow.

The EDI 855 transaction set includes extremely detailed information for new orders. These details outline the EDI 850, seller's vendor number, and any changes in the order or errors that need to be noted.

Some key perks of EDI 855 are the security that comes from encrypted communication, real-time updates for all parties, and seamless transactions. All parties benefit from near-instant updates regarding order changes.

8. EDI 856 - Advance Shipping Notice

EDI 856 is a transaction set most often used by sellers and distributors, as well as manufacturers and retailers. This EDI document notifies the shipment receiver before a shipment arrives at the store or distribution center.

Information in EDI 856 includes the shipment number, shipping date (and delivery date), tracking details, and product details. These product details outline item details and numbers, packaging details, and UCC 128/G21 numbers.

In addition to reducing time spent manually inputting shipping details into individual formats for each trading partner, using EDI 856 also provides all parties with real-time updates regarding approaching deliveries.

9. EDI 860 - Purchase Order Change Request

EDI 860 is an EDI document sent to a seller from a buyer regarding changes to EDI 850.

Information included in EDI 860 outlines the PO number, buyer/seller details, and product descriptions. Additionally, EDI 860 includes changes in price, changes in product quantity or type, changes for an expected delivery date, and a brief explanation for all of these changes.

By using EDI 860, communications between trading partners happen almost instantly. When all parties are aware of updates in shipments, trade is streamlined with fewer hiccups in the whole process. And as usual, all communication is more secure than with other communication methods.

10. EDI 997 - Functional Acknowledgement

EDI 997 is the EDI transaction set communicating to trading partners that another EDI document has been received. This document can be fully automated, and is sent back as a sort of sophisticated notification system.

As a rather straightforward document, EDI 997 lists the received transaction code and a notification of whether the received transaction was accepted, rejected, or had errors. If there were errors, the transaction may still be accepted, but EDI 997 may elaborate on any errors made. When a company sends out an EDI transaction, they will then automatically receive an EDI 997 to review.

Acting as a kind of insurance, or audit, EDI 997 keeps all parties in the loop. By creating an electronic paper trail of sorts, any orders, invoices, payments, or changes made are easy to track. And if there are any errors, EDI 997 allows for corrections to be made before the final transaction is sent to the recipient.

ORDER-TO-CASH

8 codes



EDI codes for Order-to-Cash

1. EDI 810

Order-to-Cash (OTC or O2C) is your company's end-to-end order processing system. From the moment a customer places an order until well after delivery, EDI codes are going rapid-fire.

2. EDI 820

3. EDI 840

These transactions clear the way for a smooth customer experience, a mistake-free shipping process, and real-time communication between all parties.

4. EDI 843

5. EDI 850

6. EDI 855

7. EDI 856

1. EDI 810 - Invoice

8. EDI 860

EDI 810 is a document sent to a buyer from a seller. Just like all invoices, sellers send EDI 810 to notify buyers of the balance due and ask for payment. This invoice can also be used for several order types across industries.

As an invoice, EDI 810 includes the invoice number and date, order details, all charges and the total balance due. It may also include payment methods accepted, payment terms, and possibly tax details.

Like other EDI documents, EDI 810 ensures data security, and nearly-instant communication without errors. As a bonus, sending an electronic invoice may result in sellers getting paid faster.

2. EDI 820 - Payment Order/Remittance Advice

EDI 820 shares payment information between buyers and sellers. This document is most often a reply to EDI 810 or 850 to either confirm the terms or make changes to the terms.

This EDI transaction set shares information such as buyer and seller details, invoice number or PO number, the amount that is being charged, pertinent banking details, and payment tracking information.

While EDI 820 provides users with the typical advantages of EDI transactions (data security, accurate and speedy communication, real-time updates, etc.), there is also the added benefit of an automated order process. When all parties are able to fully automate their ordering process, OTC moves much quicker and companies can handle a larger scale of trade.

3. EDI 840 - Request for Quotation

EDI 840 is a transaction used by buyers asking for information from a potential trading partner. Getting quotes this way makes it clear which potential partner(s) are the best fit for the buyer.

In EDI 840, buyers share buyer identification information, and ask for a description of goods/services, prices and terms, delivery schedules and expectations, as well as a deadline for the quote.

EDI 840 makes it possible to request several quotes from potential partners almost effortlessly. All documents are shared electronically, cutting out the possibility of human error. Additionally, sending bids via encrypted EDI transactions is more secure than phone calls, faxes, or typical emails.

4. EDI 843 - Response to Request for Quotation

EDI 843 is a document sent as an answer to EDI 840. Sellers and suppliers deliver all information requested by the buyer about their goods and services.

Since it's a response to EDI 840, this EDI transaction includes seller details, product description and pricing, delivery expectations, and any information relating to services rendered.

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5. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

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Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

6. EDI 855 - Acknowledgement

EDI 855 is a document typically sent in response to EDI 850 (perhaps in conjunction with EDI 997). A seller responds to a buyer's purchase order to trigger the forward motion of the order processing workflow.

The EDI 855 transaction set includes extremely detailed information for new orders. These details outline the EDI 850, seller's vendor number, and any changes in the order or errors that need to be noted.

Some key perks of EDI 855 are the security that comes from encrypted communication, real-time updates for all parties, and seamless transactions. All parties benefit from near-instant updates regarding order changes.

7. EDI 856 - Advance Shipping Notice

EDI 856 is a transaction set most often used by sellers and distributors, as well as manufacturers and retailers. This EDI document notifies the shipment receiver before a shipment arrives at the store or distribution center.

Information in EDI 856 includes the shipment number, shipping date (and delivery date), tracking details, and product details. These product details outline item details and numbers, packaging details, and UCC 128/G21 numbers.

In addition to reducing time spent manually inputting shipping details into individual formats for each trading partner, using EDI 856 also provides all parties with real-time updates regarding approaching deliveries.

8. EDI 860 - Purchase Order Change Request

EDI 860 is an EDI document sent to a seller from a buyer regarding changes to EDI 850.

Information included in EDI 860 outlines the PO number, buyer/seller details, and product descriptions. Additionally, EDI 860 includes changes in price, changes in product quantity or type, changes for an expected delivery date, and a brief explanation for all of these changes.

By using EDI 860, communications between trading partners happen almost instantly. When all parties are aware of updates in shipments, trade is streamlined with fewer hiccups in the whole process. And as usual, all communication is more secure than with other communication methods.

PROCURE-TO-PAY

11 codes



EDI codes for Procure-to-Pay

Your business needs Procure-to-Pay to get (procure) everything it needs to run. This process is a series of back-and-forth exchanges to requisition, purchase, and receive these goods and services

Procure-to-Pay (also called Purchase-to-Pay or P2P) can be complex, especially for larger enterprises. Using EDI transactions allows companies to automate quite a bit of their P2P interactions.

1. EDI 810 - Invoice

EDI 810 is a document sent to a buyer from a seller. Just like all invoices, sellers send EDI 810 to notify buyers of the balance due and ask for payment. This invoice can also be used for several order types across industries.

As an invoice, EDI 810 includes the invoice number and date, order details, all charges, and the total balance due. It may also include payment methods accepted, payment terms, and possibly tax details.

Like other EDI documents, EDI 810 ensures data security, and nearly-instant communication without errors. As a bonus, sending an electronic invoice may result in sellers getting paid faster.

2. EDI 820 - Payment Order/Remittance Advice

EDI 820 shares payment information between buyers and sellers. This document is most often a reply to EDI 810 or 850 to either confirm the terms or make changes to the terms.

This EDI transaction set shares information such as buyer and seller details, invoice number or PO number, the amount that is being charged, pertinent banking details, and payment tracking information.

1. EDI 810
2. EDI 820
3. EDI 824
4. EDI 830
5. EDI 832
6. EDI 843
7. EDI 850
8. EDI 856
9. EDI 860
10. EDI 862
11. EDI 867

While EDI 820 provides users with the typical advantages of EDI transactions (data security, accurate and speedy communication, real-time updates, etc.), there is also the added benefit of an automated order process. When all parties are able to fully automate their ordering process, OTC moves much quicker and companies can handle a larger scale of trade.

3. EDI 824 - Application Advice

EDI 824 is an electronic document exchanged between trading partners as a response to another EDI transaction. This document serves as a notification that either the previous EDI transaction needs changes made to it, or that it has been rejected.

Since this document is sent in response to a previous EDI document, it needs to include: document number of previous EDI, date it was received, information for all trading partners, notice of rejection or changes that need to be made, and details for any errors made in the previous EDI.

If there are any issues with EDI transactions, EDI 824 is a standardized transaction for handling that. Because it includes detailed and specific feedback, there is less back-and-forth between trading partners to resolve issues. Since this document, like many other EDIs, can be updated and sent automatically, it saves each company time spent manually looking over each rejected EDI document that comes in, while also providing secure communication between partners.

4. EDI 830 - Planning Schedule with Release Capability

EDI 830 is an EDI transaction typically sent from a manufacturer to a vendor or supplier, outlining the schedule within a specific timeframe. This document is helpful in automating order fulfillment.

EDI 830 can be as specific (or not) as needed, and includes information such as identification details of all parties, an expected distribution and order schedule, product SKUs and details, resource or order release authorization, delivery instructions, and any shipping information.

A general benefit of most EDI documents is an added layer of security when communicating between trading partners, and streamlined information sharing. EDI 830 additionally provides information that sets up automated order fulfillment, a more productive distribution plan, and data on manufacturer needs.

5. EDI 832 - Price/Sales Catalog

EDI 832 is sent by manufacturers or suppliers to their trading partners. This EDI transaction shares the most recent product details and prices. Because this essential s EDI needs to be sent out a few times a year, it may not be part of the regular P2P process, but it is still an EDI.

To give their customers as much information as possible, EDI 832 shares the catalog number/date, supplier data, product SKU or UPCs, product descriptions, per unit prices and minimum order amounts, and any ongoing promotions.

As an electronic document, EDI 832 saves time and physical resources by being updated automatically, without re-publishing paper copies. Updating catalogs in this way also cuts down the amount of human error that would normally come with updating an entire catalog. And of course, like all EDI transactions, there is also the benefit of added encryption and security.

6. EDI 843 - Response to Request for Quotation

EDI 843 is a document sent as an answer to EDI 840. Sellers and suppliers deliver all information requested by the buyer about their goods and services.

Since it's a response to EDI 840, this EDI transaction includes seller details, product description and pricing, delivery expectations, and any information relating to services rendered.

Much like EDI 840, EDI 843 benefits all parties by providing security and accuracy in a highly convenient way! By sending encrypted documents, trading partners have the advantage of crystal-clear communication, with records of all bids made.

7. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

EDI 850 contains all relevant details about a purchase order. In most cases, this transaction set (the first step in the ordering process) is usually sent to a vendor.

Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

8. EDI 856 - Advance Shipping Notice

EDI 856 is a transaction set most often used by sellers and distributors, as well as manufacturers and retailers. This EDI document notifies the shipment receiver before a shipment arrives at the store or distribution center.

Information in EDI 856 includes the shipment number, shipping date (and delivery date), tracking details, and product details. These product details outline item details and numbers, packaging details, and UCC 128/G21 numbers.

In addition to reducing time spent manually inputting shipping details into individual formats for each trading partner, using EDI 856 also provides all parties with real-time updates regarding approaching deliveries.

9. EDI 860 - Purchase Order Change Request

EDI 860 is an EDI document sent to a seller from a buyer regarding changes to EDI 850.

Information included in EDI 860 outlines the PO number, buyer/seller details, and product descriptions. Additionally, EDI 860 includes changes in price, changes in product quantity or type, changes for an expected delivery date, and a brief explanation for all of these changes.

By using EDI 860, communications between trading partners happen almost instantly. When all parties are aware of updates in shipments, trade is streamlined with fewer hiccups in the whole process. And as usual, all communication is more secure than with other communication methods.

10. EDI 862 - Shipping Schedule

EDI 862 is an EDI document sent between trading partners (typically one manufacturer to another, or to a wholesaler) to give updates on EDI 830 or to provide a shipping schedule within a set period.

This document contains a lot of the same data as EDI 830 (a planning schedule), but may have some variation. Information shared with EDI 862 includes identification details of both the buyer and the vendor, shipping addresses, product SKUs and UPCs, packing and loading directions, as well as planned and expected shipping schedules.

As a shipping schedule, EDI 862 can either supplement EDI 830 or stand independently. It provides manufacturers with up-to-date information on orders, expected shipments, and fulfillment needs: without manually compiling data for each update.

11. EDI 867 - Product Transfer and Resale Report

EDI 867 is an EDI transaction between a reseller and a vendor. For example, a wholesaler or distributor will send EDI 867 to a manufacturer to give updates on sales, product shipping, and returns.

Because EDI 867 is used by vendors to analyze data on their product and distribution success, there is a laundry list of data that needs to be included. Data such as reseller ID, product information, buyer details, sales and returns reports, product transfer details, and transaction totals.

This EDI transaction is a tool that gives vendors a comprehensive view on their product movement. The data reported in EDI 867 automatically updates to reflect inventory and product movement, vendors are able to make informed decisions about where (geographically) to concentrate efforts, and hopefully boost their sales. Additionally, as an EDI transaction, this transaction saves companies from wasting time sending lengthy emails or making phone calls- electronic messages that are updated automatically make better use of each party's resources.

TRANSPORTATION

5 codes



EDI codes for Transportation

1. EDI 204
2. EDI 210
3. EDI 211
4. EDI 214
5. EDI 990

The world's economy depends on reliable transportation...And transportation companies rely on speedy, accurate, and efficient communication. Automated EDI transactions are the key to successful communication, successful transportation companies, and ultimately a successful market.

1. EDI 204 - Motor Carrier Load Tender

EDI 204 is a document that manufacturers, distributors, or retailers use to offer a shipment to a carrier. This offer specifically refers to truckload shipments.

Because this offer will be evaluated and either accepted or rejected by a carrier, it needs to include all the pertinent details. Particularly the shipper and receiver information, shipping instructions and requirements, equipment requirements, and load details.

When shippers use EDI 204, they are automating data transfers for a consistent and mistake-free offer to multiple carriers. With the added benefits of data encryption and security, EDI communication is far more convenient, accurate, and streamlined than other methods of making offers.

2. EDI 210 - Motor Carrier Freight Details and Invoice

EDI 210 is an invoice sent from a carrier to a shipper with billing and payment details for a shipment.

An invoice of this nature will include the same details as a paper, emailed, or faxed invoice. The information in EDI 210 includes invoice date and number, product type/quantities, shipment size/weight/method, delivery details, the contact information of all parties, route plans and proof of delivery, and the amount due and payment terms.

There are several benefits to using EDI 210. Like other EDI documents, it will add a level of security that can't exist in other forms of communication. Additionally, the instant and automated nature of EDI documents speeds up the billing and payment processes.

3. EDI 211 - Motor Carrier Bill of Lading

EDI 211 is a legally binding electronic document sent from the shipper to the carrier regarding a shipment agreement.

As a legal document, there are several required details that need to be laid out in EDI 211. Shipment ID number, contact information for all parties involved, the ship-to address, product quantity/size/weight, load information, expected delivery date, and shipping instructions.

EDI documents come standard with layers of encryption to preserve data security and privacy, which is even more important for a legal document such as EDI 211. Since this document can be created mostly automatically based upon previous correspondence, there is also no risk of human error to the terms of agreement.

4. EDI 214 - Transportation Carrier Shipment Status Message

EDI 214 is sent by a trucking company or 3PL to a shipper or buyer, as a notification on the status of an expected shipment.

This EDI document includes the P.O. number, the contact information of all parties, shipment and load details, pickup and ship-to addresses, route information and ETA, status details (and an explanation if there is a delay), and possibly proof of delivery.

Shippers benefit from EDI 214 because they can evaluate carrier performance and verify the details on their invoices (EDI 210) before they make payments. Carriers benefit by having objective evidence of their shipments as well as more efficient invoicing and payment processes.

6. EDI 990 - Response to a Load Tender

EDI 990 is the reply to a shipment offer (EDI 204) sent from a carrier to the shipper.

As a response, this document includes the shipment identification number, both the shipper's and the carrier's contact information, notice of the carrier's acceptance or rejection of the offer, and possibly either alterations to the offer or a reason for declining.

Due to the nature of EDI documents, this reply can be filled out mostly automatically based on the original offer. This results in fewer mistakes, a quicker response, and a more efficient process overall. Additionally, as an EDI document, there is the typical benefit of data security.

MANUFACTURING

10 codes



EDI codes for Manufacturing

1. EDI 830

In our current fast-paced manufacturing landscape, you need streamlined and efficient operations. That's where EDI comes in.

2. EDI 840

3. EDI 843

With the seamless exchange of business documents between your company and its trading partners and customers, EDI can help your businesses improve your bottom line while keeping up with the demands of a revolutionized global market.

4. EDI 850

5. EDI 855

6. EDI 856

7. EDI 862

1. EDI 830 - Planning Schedule with Release Capability

8. EDI 940

EDI 830 is an EDI transaction typically sent from a manufacturer to a vendor or supplier, outlining the schedule within a specific timeframe. This document is helpful in automating order fulfillment.

9. EDI 945

EDI 830 can be as specific (or not) as needed, and includes information such as identification details of all parties, an expected distribution and order schedule, product SKUs and details, resource or order release authorization, delivery instructions, and any shipping information.

10. EDI 997

A general benefit of most EDI documents is an added layer of security when communicating between trading partners, and streamlined information sharing. EDI 830 additionally provides information that sets up automated order fulfillment, a more productive distribution plan, and data on manufacturer needs.

2. EDI 840 - Request for Quotation

EDI 840 is a transaction used by buyers asking for information from a potential trading partner. Getting quotes this way makes it clear which potential partner(s) are the best fit for the buyer.

In EDI 840, buyers share buyer identification information, and ask for a description of goods/services, prices and terms, delivery schedules and expectations, as well as a deadline for the quote.

EDI 840 makes it possible to request several quotes from potential partners almost effortlessly. All documents are shared electronically, cutting out the possibility of human error. Additionally, sending bids via encrypted EDI transactions is more secure than phone calls, faxes, or typical emails.

3. EDI 843 - Response to Request for Quotation

EDI 843 is a document sent as an answer to EDI 840. Sellers and suppliers deliver all information requested by the buyer about their goods and services.

Since it's a response to EDI 840, this EDI transaction includes seller details, product description and pricing, delivery expectations, and any information relating to services rendered.

Much like EDI 840, EDI 843 benefits all parties by providing security and accuracy in a highly convenient way! By sending encrypted documents, trading partners have the advantage of crystal-clear communication, with records of all bids made.

4. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

EDI 850 contains all relevant details about a purchase order. In most cases, this transaction set (the first step in the ordering process) is usually sent to a vendor.

Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

5. EDI 855 - Purchase Order Acknowledgement

EDI 855 is a document typically sent in response to EDI 850 (perhaps in conjunction with EDI 997). A seller responds to a buyer's purchase order to trigger the forward motion of the order processing workflow.

The EDI 855 transaction set includes extremely detailed information for new orders. These details outline the EDI 850, seller's vendor number, and any changes in the order or errors that need to be noted.

Some key perks of EDI 855 are the security that comes from encrypted communication, real-time updates for all parties, and seamless transactions. All parties benefit from near-instant updates regarding order changes.

6. EDI 856 - Advance Shipment Notice

EDI 856 is a transaction set most often used by sellers and distributors, as well as manufacturers and retailers. This EDI document notifies the shipment receiver before a shipment arrives at the store or distribution center.

Information in EDI 856 includes the shipment number, shipping date (and delivery date), tracking details, and product details. These product details outline item details and numbers, packaging details, and UCC 128/G21 numbers.

In addition to reducing time spent manually inputting shipping details into individual formats for each trading partner, using EDI 856 also provides all parties with real-time updates regarding approaching deliveries.

7. EDI 862 - Shipping Schedule

EDI 862 is an EDI document sent between trading partners (typically one manufacturer to another, or to a wholesaler) to give updates on EDI 830 or to provide a shipping schedule within a set period.

This document contains a lot of the same data as EDI 830 (a planning schedule), but may have some variation. Information shared with EDI 862 includes identification details of both the buyer and the vendor, shipping addresses, product SKUs and UPCs, packing and loading directions, as well as planned and expected shipping schedules.

As a shipping schedule, EDI 862 can either supplement EDI 830 or stand independently. It provides manufacturers with up-to-date information on orders, expected shipments, and fulfillment needs: without manually compiling data for each update.

8. EDI 940 - Warehouse Shipping Order

EDI 940 is a transaction set sent by sellers to Third-Party Logistics providers (3PLs), requesting a shipment from a warehouse to a buyer.

The EDI 940 transaction shares general information such as Purchase Order number, the ship-to address, and the receiver's contact information. Also included are details specific to the order, namely order details and specialized shipping instructions (if needed).

With automated real-time data exchange between 3PLs and warehouses, EDI 940 transactions can be created almost as soon as an order is placed in the system. Warehouses save immeasurable time and effort compared to creating individual shipping orders manually. And there is no possibility for human error! Additionally, because these shipping orders are encrypted, EDI documents like this are actually more secure than hard-copy or emailed shipping orders.

9. EDI 945 - Warehouse Shipping Advice

EDI 945 is a transaction set that confirms a shipment is completed. Generally, a 3PL provider or warehouse will send this EDI document to their client to alert them that a shipment has taken place and is completed.

The EDI 945 document outlines the completed shipment details, and is a critical part of the shipment process. Some of the most vital components of these transactions are product identifiers and quantities, both the shipment and departure time/date, warehouse/carrier/delivery details, payment information, tracking information...and possibly even more details than that!

By automating this shipping advice, warehouses and 3PL providers save time and money while also reducing errors (benefits included in most EDI transactions!). EDI 945 specifically boosts warehouse efficiency by creating simpler workflows for 3PL providers. It makes it possible to ship products quicker and more accurately than putting in manual shipping advice, allows for automated inventory and shipment tracking, and communicates pertinent data with customers.

10. EDI 997 - Functional Acknowledgement

EDI 997 is the EDI transaction set communicating to trading partners that another EDI document has been received. This document can be fully automated, and is sent back as a sort of sophisticated notification system.

As a rather straightforward document, EDI 997 lists the received transaction code and a notification of whether the received transaction was accepted, rejected, or had errors. If there were errors, the transaction may still be accepted, but EDI 997 may elaborate on any errors made. When a company sends out an EDI transaction, they will then automatically receive an EDI 997 to review.

Acting as a kind of insurance, or audit, EDI 997 keeps all parties in the loop. By creating an electronic paper trail of sorts, any orders, invoices, payments, or changes made are easy to track. And if there are any errors, EDI 997 allows for corrections to be made before the final transaction is sent to the recipient.

WHOLESALE

12 codes



EDI codes for Wholesale

1. EDI 204

The wholesale industry is quickly evolving to keep up with the market and its many challenges- global supply chain hiccups, consumers demanding a completely virtual experience, and complex trading partner relationships.

2. EDI 211

EDI is a tool meant to simplify these logistical issues- and many are making the change and taking advantage of EDI.

3. EDI 810

4. EDI 812

5. EDI 820

6. EDI 830

7. EDI 832

1. EDI 204 - Motor Carrier Load Tender

8. EDI 850

EDI 204 is a document that manufacturers, distributors, or retailers use to offer a shipment to a carrier. This offer specifically refers to truckload shipments.

9. EDI 855

10. EDI 875

Because this offer will be evaluated and either accepted or rejected by a carrier, it needs to include all the pertinent details. Particularly the shipper and receiver information, shipping instructions and requirements, equipment requirements, and load details.

11. EDI 880

12. EDI 940

When shippers use EDI 204, they are automating data transfers for a consistent and mistake-free offer to multiple carriers. With the added benefits of data encryption and security, EDI communication is far more convenient, accurate, and streamlined than other methods of making offers.

2. EDI 211 - Motor Carrier Bill of Landing

EDI 211 is a legally binding electronic document sent from the shipper to the carrier regarding a shipment agreement.

As a legal document, there are several required details that need to be laid out in EDI 211. Shipment ID number, contact information for all parties involved, the ship-to address, product quantity/size/weight, load information, expected delivery date, and shipping instructions.

EDI documents come standard with layers of encryption to preserve data security and privacy, which is even more important for a legal document such as EDI 211. Since this document can be created mostly automatically based upon previous correspondence, there is also no risk of human error to the terms of agreement.

3. EDI 810 - Invoice

EDI 810 is a document sent to a buyer from a seller. Just like all invoices, sellers send EDI 810 to notify buyers of the balance due and ask for payment. This invoice can also be used for several order types across industries.

As an invoice, EDI 810 includes the invoice number and date, order details, all charges and the total balance due. It may also include payment methods accepted, payment terms, and possibly tax details.

Like other EDI documents, EDI 810 ensures data security, and nearly-instant communication without errors. As a bonus, sending an electronic invoice may result in sellers getting paid faster.

4. EDI 812 - Credit/Debit Adjustment

EDI 812 is an EDI transaction buyers use to note payments adjustments. If there were any changes made, this transaction set securely reconciles invoices and payments.

Since EDI 812 may accompany an EDI 810 Invoice, it needs to elaborate on the total adjustment amounts, item quantities and descriptions (such as SKUs and UPCs), any necessary chargeback codes, and of course the original invoice number.

All parties benefit from using this EDI transaction set versus a paper or hard-copy memo with the same information. Changes can be made much more quickly, without risking clumsy typos. Additionally, using EDI provides extra security and peace of mind. By tracking adjustments in this way, the paper trail is much easier to follow.

5. EDI 820 - Payment Order/Remittance Advice

EDI 820 shares payment information between buyers and sellers. This document is most often a reply to EDI 810 or 850 to either confirm the terms or make changes to the terms.

This EDI transaction set shares information such as buyer and seller details, invoice number or PO number, the amount that is being charged, pertinent banking details, and payment tracking information.

While EDI 820 provides users with the typical advantages of EDI transactions (data security, accurate and speedy communication, real-time updates, etc.), there is also the added benefit of an automated order process. When all parties are able to fully automate their ordering process, OTC moves much quicker and companies can handle a larger scale of trade.

6. EDI 830 - Planning Schedule with Release Capability

EDI 830 is an EDI transaction typically sent from a manufacturer to a vendor or supplier, outlining the schedule within a specific timeframe. This document is helpful in automating order fulfillment.

EDI 830 can be as specific (or not) as needed, and includes information such as identification details of all parties, an expected distribution and order schedule, product SKUs and details, resource or order release authorization, delivery instructions, and any shipping information.

A general benefit of most EDI documents is an added layer of security when communicating between trading partners, and streamlined information sharing. EDI 830 additionally provides information that sets up automated order fulfillment, a more productive distribution plan, and data on manufacturer needs.

7. EDI 832 - Price/Sales Catalog

EDI 832 is sent by manufacturers or suppliers to their trading partners. This EDI transaction shares the most recent product details and prices. Because this essential s EDI needs to be sent out a few times a year, it may not be part of the regular P2P process, but it is still an EDI.

To give their customers as much information as possible, EDI 832 shares the catalog number/date, supplier data, product SKU or UPCs, product descriptions, per unit prices and minimum order amounts, and any ongoing promotions.

As an electronic document, EDI 832 saves time and physical resources by being updated automatically, without re-publishing paper copies. Updating catalogs in this way also cuts down the amount of human error that would normally come with updating an entire catalog. And of course, like all EDI transactions, there is also the benefit of added encryption and security.

8. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

EDI 850 contains all relevant details about a purchase order. In most cases, this transaction set (the first step in the ordering process) is usually sent to a vendor.

Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

9. EDI 832 - Purchase Order Acknowledgement

EDI 832 is sent by manufacturers or suppliers to their trading partners. This EDI transaction shares the most recent product details and prices. Because this essential s EDI needs to be sent out a few times a year, it may not be part of the regular P2P process, but it is still an EDI.

To give their customers as much information as possible, EDI 832 shares the catalog number/date, supplier data, product SKU or UPCs, product descriptions, per unit prices and minimum order amounts, and any ongoing promotions.

As an electronic document, EDI 832 saves time and physical resources by being updated automatically, without re-publishing paper copies. Updating catalogs in this way also cuts down the amount of human error that would normally come with updating an entire catalog. And of course, like all EDI transactions, there is also the benefit of added encryption and security.

10. EDI 875 - Grocery Products Purchase Order

EDI 875, as indicated by its name, is a document used exclusively in the grocery industry. With this code, a retailer or grocer orders their goods from a supplier (such as a wholesaler). It can be compared to a typical EDI 850 Purchase Order.

Included among the details in EDI 875 are the buyer and vendor details, product identifiers, item quantities, total cost (and a breakdown of unit prices), and of course shipping and payment information.

Unlike an EDI 850, EDI 875 is focused on food and beverages- not on general stock and merchandise. This added level of simplicity is in addition to time saved and errors reduced by automating these transactions.

11. EDI 880 - Grocery Products Invoice

EDI 880 is an invoice sent to a buyer from their grocery supplier. As an invoice, there are specific details that must be included in this document.

The information listed in EDI 880 is as follows: detailed supplier and buyer information and addresses and remit-to details, product information (quantities, prices, etc.), payment terms and amount due.

Since EDI 880 is essentially a bill, automation lends the advantage of mistake-free invoices sent directly to a buyer.

12. EDI 940 - Warehouse Shipping Order

EDI 940 is a transaction set sent by sellers to Third-Party Logistics providers (3PLs), requesting a shipment from a warehouse to a buyer.

The EDI 940 transaction shares general information such as Purchase Order number, the ship-to address, and the receiver's contact information. Also included are details specific to the order, namely order details and specialized shipping instructions (if needed).

With automated real-time data exchange between 3PLs and warehouses, EDI 940 transactions can be created almost as soon as an order is placed in the system. Warehouses save immeasurable time and effort compared to creating individual shipping orders manually. And there is no possibility for human error! Additionally, because these shipping orders are encrypted, EDI documents like this are actually more secure than hard-copy or emailed shipping orders.

WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT

7 codes



EDI codes for Warehouse Management

As our global economy continues to grow, the warehousing business is skyrocketing. According to Business Wire, “The global warehouse management system market is expected to grow from \$2.39 billion...to \$2.74 billion...at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 14.77%.”

The demand for Warehouse Management Systems (WMS) is booming. Luckily, the advancement of EDI makes it possible for WMSs to seamlessly integrate their data with trading partners instantly. While EDI benefits every industry, it is absolutely indispensable in the supply chain industry.

1. EDI 861

2. EDI 940

3. EDI 943

4. EDI 944

5. EDI 945

6. EDI 946

7. EDI 947

1. EDI 861- Receiving Advice/ Acceptance Certificate

EDI 861 is a transaction used by a warehouse after receiving a delivery that 1) confirms receipt of the shipment and 2) reports on any and all issues with the shipment.

The EDI 861 transaction covers basic information such as Purchase Order number and date/time of delivery, as well as more specific details like any deviations between the expected order and the actual shipment or whether any items were damaged during shipping.

As a result of EDI 861's fully digitized paper trail, companies can expect fewer reporting errors and more accurate shipment data and insights. Additionally, details from this transaction code over time can be used to reveal trends on late shipments, damaged goods, and cost-effective trading practices.

2. EDI 940- Warehouse Shipping Order

EDI 940 is a transaction set sent by sellers to Third-Party Logistics providers (3PLs), requesting a shipment from a warehouse to a buyer.

The EDI 940 transaction shares general information such as Purchase Order number, the ship-to address, and the receiver's contact information. Also included are details specific to the order, namely order details and specialized shipping instructions (if needed).

With automated real-time data exchange between 3PLs and warehouses, EDI 940 transactions can be created almost as soon as an order is placed in the system. Warehouses save immeasurable time and effort compared to creating individual shipping orders manually. And there is no possibility of human error! Additionally, because these shipping orders are encrypted, EDI documents like this are actually more secure than hard-copy or emailed shipping orders.

3. EDI 943- Warehouse Stock Transfer Shipment Advice

EDI 943 is an EDI document that manufacturers and distributors use to communicate with 3PLs and warehouses. It is generally a notification that products are being shipped to their location.

The EDI 943 transaction communicates the date of shipment with an estimated delivery date, manufacturer information, the receiving warehouse information, and general shipment information (product SKUs/UPCs, quantity, weight, and things of that nature).

By integrating their collective systems through EDI, suppliers can instantly alert their warehouse partners of impending deliveries. With data being exchanged in real-time, warehouses can automate scheduling and receiving workflows. And of course, with EDI there are fewer errors and optimized shipment reconciliation.

4. EDI 944- Warehouse Stock Transfer Receipt Advice

EDI 944 is a document used by remote warehouses and 3PLs to confirm the receipt of a delivery.

The EDI 944 transaction provides basic shipment information, including shipment number, vendor number, and carrier information. In addition to this data, EDI 944 details product types and quantities, tracking details (lot/serial numbers), date/time shipment was received, and records of missing and damaged cargo.

As a consequence of automating inventory accounting across warehouses, manufacturers and suppliers can spot trends in their relationships with their trading partners and reconcile their inventory with lightning speed. This data can lend itself to decision-making for future shipments, re-stocking inventory, and other cost-saving measures.

5. EDI 945- Warehouse Shipping Advice

EDI 945 is a transaction set that confirms a shipment is completed. Generally, a 3PL provider or warehouse will send this EDI document to their client to alert them that a shipment has taken place and is completed.

The EDI 945 document outlines the completed shipment details and is a critical part of the shipment process. Some of the most vital components of these transactions are product identifiers and quantities, both the shipment and departure time/date, warehouse/carrier/delivery details, payment information, tracking information...and possibly even more details than that!

By automating this shipping advice, warehouses and 3PL providers save time and money while also reducing errors (benefits included in most EDI transactions!). EDI 945 specifically boosts warehouse efficiency by creating simpler workflows for 3PL providers. It makes it possible to ship products quicker and more accurately than putting in manual shipping advice, allows for automated inventory and shipment tracking, and communicates pertinent data with customers.

6. EDI 946- Delivery Information Message

EDI 946 is a transaction set used by a receiving location to notify a depositor that a transfer shipment has been received.

The EDI 946 transaction includes the received shipment with information such as the date and time of receipt and extremely detailed product information.

Automated transactions like EDI 946 provide advantages for both parties (the receiving location and the depositor) with real-time shipment updates and reconciliation. Communicating across systems smoothly is a key benefit of EDI.

7. EDI 947- Warehouse Inventory Adjustment Advice

EDI 947 is a document sent by warehouses or 3PL providers to their clients, as a notification of any changes in inventory numbers or inventory status.

The EDI 947 transaction lists detailed information, such as inventory adjustment number and date, the warehouse's identification information, the product's identification information, and any insights on why the inventory was adjusted.

While inventory adjustments may not be ideal, they are a normal part of supply chain industry life! Having automated workflows in place, such as EDI 947, increases visibility for all parties and provides insights that are useful in planning upcoming sales or shipments.

THIRD-PARTY LOGISTICS

9 codes



EDI codes for Third-Party Logistics

1. EDI 810
2. EDI 812
3. EDI 850
4. EDI 856
5. EDI 860
6. EDI 864
7. EDI 869
8. EDI 870
9. EDI 997

Outsourcing to a Third-Party Logistics company can be a smart financial move. But to get the most out of your partnership, EDI transactions are key. With EDI, your business can streamline its operations and communication with a 3PL. Complexity isn't the answer; simplicity is!

1. EDI 810 - Invoice

EDI 810 is a document sent to a buyer from a seller. Just like all invoices, sellers send EDI 810 to notify buyers of the balance due and ask for payment. This invoice can also be used for several order types across industries.

As an invoice, EDI 810 includes the invoice number and date, order details, all charges, and the total balance due. It may also include payment methods accepted, payment terms, and possibly tax details.

Like other EDI documents, EDI 810 ensures data security, and nearly-instant communication without errors. As a bonus, sending an electronic invoice may result in sellers getting paid faster.

2. EDI 812 - Credit/Debit Adjustment

EDI 812 is an EDI transaction buyers use to note payment adjustments. If there were any changes made, this transaction set securely reconciles invoices and payments.

Since EDI 812 may accompany an EDI 810 Invoice, it needs to elaborate on the total adjustment amounts, item quantities and descriptions (such as SKUs and UPCs), any necessary chargeback codes, and of course the original invoice number.

All parties benefit from using this EDI transaction set versus a paper or hard-copy memo with the same information. Changes can be made much more quickly, without risking clumsy typos. Additionally, using EDI provides extra security and peace of mind. By tracking adjustments in this way, the paper trail is much easier to follow.

3. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

EDI 850 contains all relevant details about a purchase order. In most cases, this transaction set (the first step in the ordering process) is usually sent to a vendor.

Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

4. EDI 856 - Advance Shipping Notice

EDI 856 is a transaction set most often used by sellers and distributors, as well as manufacturers and retailers. This EDI document notifies the shipment receiver before a shipment arrives at the store or distribution center.

Information in EDI 856 includes the shipment number, shipping date (and delivery date), tracking details, and product details. These product details outline item details and numbers, packaging details, and UCC 128/G21 numbers.

In addition to reducing time spent manually inputting shipping details into individual formats for each trading partner, using EDI 856 also provides all parties with real-time updates regarding approaching deliveries.

5. EDI 860 - Purchase Order Change Request

EDI 860 is an EDI document sent to a seller from a buyer regarding changes to EDI 850.

Information included in EDI 860 outlines the PO number, buyer/seller details, and product descriptions. Additionally, EDI 860 includes changes in price, changes in product quantity or type, changes for an expected delivery date, and a brief explanation for all of these changes.

By using EDI 860, communications between trading partners happen almost instantly. When all parties are aware of updates in shipments, trade is streamlined with fewer hiccups in the whole process. And as usual, all communication is more secure than with other communication methods.

6. EDI 864 - Text Message

EDI 864 is a free-form text used by suppliers, manufacturers, 3PLs, and retailers. It can be either used as a one-time message or as the standard communication for a company.

As a free-form message, the information that could be included is extremely open-ended. The only constants are the message date and time, and sender/receiver information.

While this transaction sends as a convenient text, it is still an EDI document. This means EDI 864 is still a more secure form of communication, while still facilitating a transparent business relationship.

7. EDI 869 - Order Status Inquiry

EDI 869 is sent from a buyer to a supplier, requesting updates on an order. It should be noted that this transaction requires a response (EDI 870).

Since the buyer is inquiring after a particular order, EDI 869 needs to include the Purchase Order number, vendor number, buyer information, and product information. This inquiry may also include any specific questions the buyer has.

Rather than relying on clunky and time-consuming back-and-forth calls or emails, EDI 869 gives customers a clear route to contact a supplier. This document saves time and has a very small margin for error, since most information is extracted from EDI 850 (the Purchase Order) or other transactions.

8. EDI 870 - Order Status Report

EDI 870 is an EDI document sent by a seller to a buyer regarding an existing pending order. It can either be sent in response to an EDI 869 (Order Status Inquiry) or other schedule requirements.

As a status report, this EDI document outlines the Purchase Order number, vendor information, product information, and order status details. It may also include a brief explanation as to the order status or specific responses to an EDI 869.

Using EDI transactions to report on orders means streamlined, automatic, and transparent communication. Trading partners can get updates on their orders, with additional security but without manual errors.

9. EDI 997 - Functional Acknowledgement

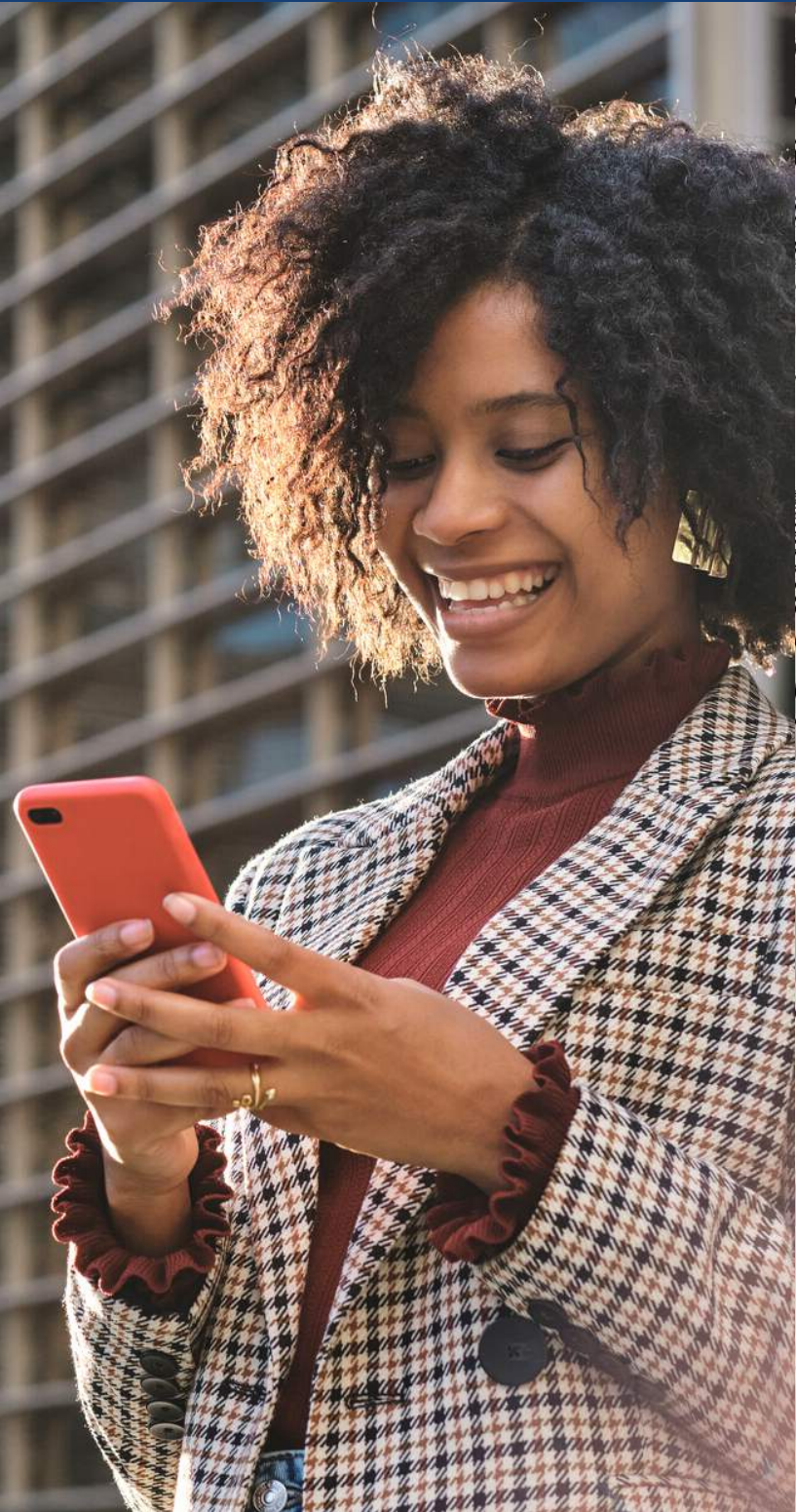
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Acting as a kind of insurance, or audit, EDI 997 keeps all parties in the loop. By creating an electronic paper trail of sorts, any orders, invoices, payments, or changes made are easy to track. And if there are any errors, EDI 997 allows for corrections to be made before the final transaction is sent to the recipient.

FINANCE

8 codes



EDI codes for Finance

1. EDI 810
2. EDI 812
3. EDI 821
4. EDI 840
5. EDI 850
6. EDI 855
7. EDI 870
8. EDI 997

Electronic Data Interchange is sharing information electronically. Financial EDI is sharing financial information, and even payments, electronically. Companies use Financial EDI to ensure the secure exchange of financial information without the need for paper documents

The nature of EDI demands a standardized format, which is quickly read and parsed by EDI software. Naturally, Financial EDI operates the same way: whether an actual payment is being made or finance-related documents are being shared, the format and information are specific and standardized.

1. EDI 810 - Invoice

EDI 810 is a document sent to a buyer from a seller. Just like all invoices, sellers send EDI 810 to notify buyers of the balance due and ask for payment. This invoice can also be used for several order types across industries.

As an invoice, EDI 810 includes the invoice number and date, order details, all charges and the total balance due. It may also include payment methods accepted, payment terms, and possibly tax details.

Like other EDI documents, EDI 810 ensures data security, and nearly-instant communication without errors. As a bonus, sending an electronic invoice may result in sellers getting paid faster.

2. EDI 812 - Credit/Debit Adjustment

EDI 812 is an EDI transaction buyers use to note payments adjustments. If there were any changes made, this transaction set securely reconciles invoices and payments.

Since EDI 812 may accompany an EDI 810 Invoice, it needs to elaborate on the total adjustment amounts, item quantities and descriptions (such as SKUs and UPCs), any necessary chargeback codes, and of course the original invoice number.

All parties benefit from using this EDI transaction set versus a paper or hard-copy memo with the same information. Changes can be made much more quickly, without risking clumsy typos. Additionally, using EDI provides extra security and peace of mind. By tracking adjustments in this way, the paper trail is much easier to follow.

3. EDI 821 - Financial Information Reporting

EEDI 821 is an EDI transaction set shares financial details and data about a person or business with a lender or banking institution.

An EDI 821 is used to obtain loans, financial partnerships, or to make trade decisions regarding large financial assets. Data shared in this transaction could include a person or company's income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. In response, you can expect to receive an EDI 997 (see Index).

EDI documents and transactions require specific data, and ensure high levels of encryption and data security. Financial documents arguably need even MORE specificity and security. By sharing this highly sensitive financial report via EDI, companies and banking institutions are protecting themselves against outside attacks, accidental leaks, and wasted time.

4. EDI 840 - Quotation

EDI 840 is a transaction used by buyers asking for information from a potential trading partner. Getting quotes this way makes it clear which potential partner(s) are the best fit for the buyer.

In EDI 840, buyers share buyer identification information, and ask for a description of goods/services, prices and terms, delivery schedules and expectations, as well as a deadline for the quote.

EDI 840 makes it possible to request several quotes from potential partners almost effortlessly. All documents are shared electronically, cutting out the possibility of human error. Additionally, sending bids via encrypted EDI transactions is more secure than phone calls, faxes, or typical emails.

5. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

EDI 850 contains all relevant details about a purchase order. In most cases, this transaction set (the first step in the ordering process) is usually sent to a vendor.

Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

6. EDI 855 - Purchase Order Acknowledgement

EDI 855 is a document typically sent in response to EDI 850 (perhaps in conjunction with EDI 997). A seller responds to a buyer's purchase order to trigger the forward motion of the order processing workflow.

The EDI 855 transaction set includes extremely detailed information for new orders. These details outline the EDI 850, seller's vendor number, and any changes in the order or errors that need to be noted.

Some key perks of EDI 855 are the security that comes from encrypted communication, real-time updates for all parties, and seamless transactions. All parties benefit from near-instant updates regarding order changes.

7. EDI 870 - Order Status Report

EDI 870 is an EDI document sent by a seller to a buyer regarding an existing pending order. It can either be sent in response to an EDI 869 (Order Status Inquiry) or other schedule requirements.

As a status report, this EDI document outlines the Purchase Order number, vendor information, product information, and order status details. It may also include a brief explanation as to the order status or specific responses to an EDI 869.

Using EDI transactions to report on orders means streamlined, automatic, and transparent communication. Trading partners can get updates on their orders, with additional security but without manual errors.

8. EDI 997 - Functional Acknowledgement

EDI 997 is the EDI transaction set communicating to trading partners that another EDI document has been received. This document can be fully automated, and is sent back as a sort of sophisticated notification system.

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Acting as a kind of insurance, or audit, EDI 997 keeps all parties in the loop. By creating an electronic paper trail of sorts, any orders, invoices, payments, or changes made are easy to track. And if there are any errors, EDI 997 allows for corrections to be made before the final transaction is sent to the recipient.

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

10 codes



EDI codes for Human Capital Management

1. EDI 810

2. EDI 812

3. EDI 821

4. EDI 832

5. EDI 834

6. EDI 837

7. EDI 850

8. EDI 855

9. EDI 860

10. EDI 997

Human Capital Management (HCM) is all the organizational tools needed for managing a workforce. Whether these processes and applications are focused on hiring, managing, training, or providing other human resources benefits, HCM is a part of every successful enterprise.

EDI makes it possible for these HCM processes to be more organized, more secure, and more efficient.

1. EDI 810 - Invoice

EDI 810 is a document sent to a buyer from a seller. Just like all invoices, sellers send EDI 810 to notify buyers of the balance due and ask for payment. This invoice can also be used for several order types across industries.

As an invoice, EDI 810 includes the invoice number and date, order details, all charges, and the total balance due. It may also include payment methods accepted, payment terms, and possibly tax details.

Like other EDI documents, EDI 810 ensures data security, and nearly-instant communication without errors. As a bonus, sending an electronic invoice may result in sellers getting paid faster.

2. EDI 812 - Credit/Debit Adjustment

EDI 812 is an EDI transaction buyers use to note payment adjustments. If there were any changes made, this transaction set securely reconciles invoices and payments

Since EDI 812 may accompany an EDI 810 Invoice, it needs to elaborate on the total adjustment amounts, item quantities and descriptions (such as SKUs and UPCs), any necessary chargeback codes, and of course the original invoice number.

All parties benefit from using this EDI transaction set versus a paper or hard-copy memo with the same information. Changes can be made much more quickly, without risking clumsy typos. Additionally, using EDI provides extra security and peace of mind. By tracking adjustments in this way, the paper trail is much easier to follow.

3. EDI 821 - Financial Information Reporting

EDI 821 is an EDI transaction set shares financial details and data about a person or business with a lender or banking institution.

An EDI 821 is used to obtain loans, financial partnerships, or to make trade decisions regarding large financial assets. Data shared in this transaction could include a person or company's income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. In response, you can expect to receive an EDI 997 (see below).

EDI documents and transactions require specific data, and ensure high levels of encryption and data security. Financial documents arguably need even MORE specificity and security. By sharing this highly sensitive financial report via EDI, companies and banking institutions are protecting themselves against outside attacks, accidental leaks, and wasted time.

4. EDI 832 - Price/Sales Catalog

EDI 832 is sent by manufacturers or suppliers to their trading partners. This EDI transaction shares the most recent product details and prices. Because this essential s EDI needs to be sent out a few times a year, it may not be part of the regular P2P process, but it is still an EDI.

To give their customers as much information as possible, EDI 832 shares the catalog number/date, supplier data, product SKU or UPCs, product descriptions, per unit prices and minimum order amounts, and any ongoing promotions.

As an electronic document, EDI 832 saves time and physical resources by being updated automatically, without re-publishing paper copies. Updating catalogs in this way also cuts down the amount of human error that would normally come with updating an entire catalog. And of course, like all EDI transactions, there is also the benefit of added encryption and security.

5. EDI 834 - Benefit Enrollment and Maintenance

EDI 834 is a transaction set used by employers to enroll or disenroll their employees in a healthcare plan.

There are several instances where EDI 834 might be used, such as a new enrollment, changes to enrollment, and termination of enrollment. Information shared in this document may include employee name and identification, plan network ID, benefit information, and service details.

The security and automation that comes from using EDI is a significant benefit for employers. Enrollment information can potentially be shared between employers and healthcare insurers via fax or directly inputting into an insurer's system. However, as with other EDI transactions, all parties can be assured of data security.

6. EDI 837 – Health Care Claim

EDI 837 is an EDI document used for HIPAA-compliant healthcare claims, and is usually sent from a healthcare provider to an insurer.

There are 3 subtypes of EDI 837 (outpatient, institutional, and dental), but the required information remains standard. Data shared in this EDI document includes patient information and details, the reason for the visit, an overview of services rendered, and overall treatment cost.

Processing claims submitted by mail or phone is extremely time-consuming, while EDI speeds up the claims process with several added layers of security (a valuable benefit for HIPAA-compliant documents).

7. EDI 850 - Purchase Order

EDI 850 contains all relevant details about a purchase order. In most cases, this transaction set (the first step in the ordering process) is usually sent to a vendor.

Conveniently, EDI 850 can have details for a single order, recurring orders, or a changed order. As an electronic purchase order, EDI 850 outlines the Purchase Order number, order date, and vendor details. Also included are the shipping and delivery details, pricing and billing information, item descriptions and identifiers, and payment terms.

When using an EDI, all communications are secure against outside threats. In addition to this added layer of security, EDI transactions streamline operations between partners, sharing and updating information almost instantly.

8. EDI 855 - Acknowledgement

EDI 855 is a document typically sent in response to EDI 850 (perhaps in conjunction with EDI 997). A seller responds to a buyer's purchase order to trigger the forward motion of the order processing workflow.

The EDI 855 transaction set includes extremely detailed information for new orders. These details outline the EDI 850, seller's vendor number, and any changes in the order or errors that need to be noted.

Some key perks of EDI 855 are the security that comes from encrypted communication, real-time updates for all parties, and seamless transactions. All parties benefit from near-instant updates regarding order changes.

9. EDI 860 - Purchase Order Change Request

EDI 860 is an EDI document sent to a seller from a buyer regarding changes to EDI 850.

Information included in EDI 860 outlines the PO number, buyer/seller details, and product descriptions. Additionally, EDI 860 includes changes in price, changes in product quantity or type, changes for an expected delivery date, and a brief explanation for all of these changes.

By using EDI 860, communications between trading partners happen almost instantly. When all parties are aware of updates in shipments, trade is streamlined with fewer hiccups in the whole process. And as usual, all communication is more secure than with other communication methods.

10. EDI 997 - Functional Acknowledgement

EDI 997 is the EDI transaction set communicating to trading partners that another EDI document has been received. This document can be fully automated, and is sent back as a sort of sophisticated notification system.

As a rather straightforward document, EDI 997 lists the received transaction code and a notification of whether the received transaction was accepted, rejected, or had errors. If there were errors, the transaction may still be accepted, but EDI 997 may elaborate on any errors made. When a company sends out an EDI transaction, they will then automatically receive an EDI 997 to review.

Acting as a kind of insurance, or audit, EDI 997 keeps all parties in the loop. By creating an electronic paper trail of sorts, any orders, invoices, payments, or changes made are easy to track. And if there are any errors, EDI 997 allows for corrections to be made before the final transaction is sent to the recipient.

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