
python-en16931 Documentation

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Invinet Systemes

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Python 3 package to read, write and manage the new [EN16931 Invoice format](#).

This [European Standard](#) establishes a semantic data model of the core elements of an electronic invoice. The semantic model includes only the essential information elements that an electronic invoice needs to ensure legal (including fiscal) compliance and to enable interoperability for cross-border, cross sector and for domestic trade.

1 Features

This library allows you to:

1. De-serialize an XML in EN16931 format to a python Invoice object.
2. Serialize a python Invoice object to a valid XML representation.
3. Validate an Invoice using [validex](#).
4. Import an Invoice to [B2BRouter](#).

2 Installation

You can use pip to install this package:

```
$ pip install en16931
```

3 Usage

You can import an invoice from an XML file:

```
>>> from en16931 import Invoice
>>> invoice = Invoice.from_xml('en16931/tests/files/invoice.xml')
```

And use the API to access its internal values and entities:

```
>>> invoice.issue_date
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 11, 0, 0)
>>> invoice.seller_party
<en16931.entity.Entity at 0x7f2b7c12b860>
>>> invoice.buyer_party
<en16931.entity.Entity at 0x7f2b7c0fd160>
>>> invoice.unique_taxes
{ Tax S: 0.21 , Tax S: 0.1 }
>>> invoice.lines
[<en16931.invoice_line.InvoiceLine at 0x7f2b7c0fd400>,
 <en16931.invoice_line.InvoiceLine at 0x7f2b7c0fd518>,
 <en16931.invoice_line.InvoiceLine at 0x7f2b7c0fd748>]
>>> invoice.tax_exclusive_amount
87.00
>>> invoice.tax_amount()
16.62
>>> invoice.tax_inclusive_amount
103.62
>>> invoice.payable_amount
103.62
```

If you import an XML file, all relevant quantities are not computed; we use the ones defined on the XML. You can check that the computed and imported quantities match by calling the relevant methods:

```

>>> assert invoice.tax_exclusive_amount == invoice.subtotal()
True
>>> assert invoice.tax_inclusive_amount == invoice.total()
True
>>> assert invoice.payable_amount == invoice.total()
True

```

Or you can also build, step by step, an invoice:

```

>>> from en16931 import Invoice, Entity, InvoiceLine
>>> invoice = Invoice(invoice_id="2018-01", currency="EUR")
>>> seller = Entity(name="Acme Inc.", tax_scheme="VAT",
...                 tax_scheme_id="ES34626691F", country="ES",
...                 party_legal_entity_id="ES34626691F",
...                 registration_name="Acme INc.", mail="acme@acme.io",
...                 endpoint="ES76281415Y", endpoint_scheme="ES:VAT",
...                 address="easy street", postalzone="08080",
...                 city="Barcelona", province="Barcelona")
>>> buyer = Entity(name="Corp Inc.", tax_scheme="VAT",
...                 tax_scheme_id="ES76281415Y", country="ES",
...                 party_legal_entity_id="ES76281415Y",
...                 registration_name="Corp INc.", mail="corp@corp.io",
...                 endpoint="ES76281415Y", endpoint_scheme="ES:VAT",
...                 address="busy street", postalzone="08080",
...                 city="Barcelona", province="Barcelona")
>>> invoice.buyer_party = buyer
>>> invoice.seller_party = seller
>>> invoice.due_date = "2018-09-11"
>>> invoice.issue_date = "2018-06-11"
>>> # lines
>>> il1 = InvoiceLine(quantity=11, unit_code="EA", price=2,
...                   item_name='test 1', currency="EUR",
...                   tax_percent=0.21, tax_category="S")
>>> il2 = InvoiceLine(quantity=2, unit_code="EA", price=25,
...                   item_name='test 2', currency="EUR",
...                   tax_percent=0.21, tax_category="S")
>>> il3 = InvoiceLine(quantity=5, unit_code="EA", price=3,
...                   item_name='test 3', currency="EUR",
...                   tax_percent=0.1, tax_category="S")
>>> invoice.add_lines_from([il1, il2, il3])

```

And serialize it to XML:

```

>>> # As a string
>>> xml = invoice.to_xml()
>>> # Or save it directly to a file
>>> invoice.save('example_invoice.xml')

```

4 Limitations

This is a proof of concept implementation and not all features defined in the EN16931 standard are implemented. But it is easy, in some cases trivial, to implement them. The main not implemented features are:

- CreditNotes are not supported.
- File attachments are not supported.
- Delivery information is not supported.
- Only global charges and discounts are supported. Line discounts and charges are not supported.
- Other potentially useful attributes (such as InvoicePeriod, BuyerReference, OrderReference, BillingReference, ContractDocumentReference, among others) are not implemented.

If you need a particular feature implemented, see the following section for feature requests.

5 Bugs and Feature Requests

Please report any bugs that you find [here](#). Or, even better, fork the repository on [GitHub](#) and create a pull request (PR). We welcome all changes, big or small.

6 License

Released under the Apache License Version 2.0 (see *LICENSE.txt*):

Copyright (C) 2018 Invinet Sistemas

7 Reference

7.1 Classes

Invoice

class en16931.**Invoice**(invoice_id=None, currency='EUR', from_xml=False)

EN16931 Invoice class.

This is the main entry point of this library. You can build, step by step, an Invoice and then serialize to XML.

It uses the class [Entity](#) to represent seller and buyer parties, and the class [InvoiceLine](#) to represent invoice lines.

```
>>> from en16931 import Invoice
>>> invoice = Invoice(invoice_id="2018-01", currency="EUR")
>>> seller = Entity(name="Acme Inc.", tax_scheme="VAT",
...                 tax_scheme_id="ES34626691F", country="ES",
...                 party_legal_entity_id="ES34626691F",
...                 registration_name="Acme INC.", mail="acme@acme.io",
...                 endpoint="ES76281415Y", endpoint_scheme="ES:VAT",
...                 address="easy street", postalzone="08080",
```

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```
...         city="Barcelona")
>>> buyer = Entity(name="Corp Inc.", tax_scheme="VAT",
...                 tax_scheme_id="ES76281415Y", country="ES",
...                 party_legal_entity_id="ES76281415Y",
...                 registration_name="Corp Inc.", mail="corp@corp.io",
...                 endpoint="ES76281415Y", endpoint_scheme="ES:VAT",
...                 address="busy street", postalzone="08080",
...                 city="Barcelona")
>>> invoice.buyer_party = buyer
>>> invoice.seller_party = seller
>>> invoice.due_date = "2018-09-11"
>>> invoice.issue_date = "2018-06-11"
>>> # lines
>>> il1 = InvoiceLine(quantity=11, unit_code="EA", price=2,
...                   item_name='test 1', currency="EUR",
...                   tax_percent=0.21, tax_category="S")
>>> il2 = InvoiceLine(quantity=2, unit_code="EA", price=25,
...                   item_name='test 2', currency="EUR",
...                   tax_percent=0.21, tax_category="S")
>>> il3 = InvoiceLine(quantity=5, unit_code="EA", price=3,
...                   item_name='test 3', currency="EUR",
...                   tax_percent=0.1, tax_category="S")
>>> invoice.add_lines_from([il1, il2, il3])
```

And serialize it to XML:

```
>>> # As a string
>>> xml = invoice.to_xml()
>>> # Or save it directly to a file
>>> invoice.save('example_invoice.xml')
```

__init__(*invoice_id=None, currency='EUR', from_xml=False*)

Initialize an Invoice.

This is the main class and entry point for creating an Invoice.

Parameters

- **invoice_id**(*string (optional, default '1')*) – Arbitrary string to identify the invoice.
- **currency**(*string (optional, default 'EUR')*) – An ISO 4217 currency code.
- **from_xml**(*bool (optional, default False)*) – A flag to mark if the object is the result of importing an XML invoice.

Raises

KeyError – If the currency code is not a valid ISO 4217 code.:

Examples

By default the currency of the invoice is EUR and its id is 1:

```
>>> i = Invoice()
>>> i.invoice_id
1
>>> i.currency
EUR
```

You can also specify an arbitrary id and a valid ISO 4217 currency code.

```
>>> i = Invoice(invoice_id="0001-2018", currency="USD")
>>> i.invoice_id
0001-2018
>>> i.currency
USD
```

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`add_line(line)`

Adds an InvoiceLine to the Invoice.

Parameters

line (*InvoiceLine object.*) –

`add_lines_from(container)`

Adds InvoiceLine instances from a container.

Parameters

container (*container*) – An iterable container of InvoiceLine objects.

`property buyer_party`

The Entity with the role of AccountingCustomerParty.

See the [Entity](#) class for details

Parameters

party (*Entity object.*) – The Entity object that plays the role of AccountingCustomer-Party.

Raises

- **ValueError** – if the Entity is not valid.
- **TypeError** – if the input is not an Entity or Entity subclass.

Type

Property

`property charge_amount`

The ChargeTotalAmount of the Invoice.

Parameters

value (*string, integer, float*) – The input must be a valid input for the Decimal class the Python Standard Library.

Raises

decimal.InvalidOperation – If the input cannot be converted: to a Decimal.

Type

Property

property charge_base_amount

The base amount of the charge.

The BaseAmount of the charge in PEPPOL BIS 3 terms.

property charge_percent

The percentage that the charge represents.

The MultiplierFactorNumeric of the charge in PEPPOL BIS 3 terms.

Parameters

value (*string*, *integer*, *float*) – The input must be a valid input for the Decimal class the Python Standard Library.

property currency

String representation of the ISO 4217 currency code.

Parameters

currency_str (*string*) – String representation of the ISO 4217 currency code.

Raises

KeyError – If the currency code is not a valid ISO 4217 code.:

Type

Property

property discount_amount

The AllowanceTotalAmount of the Invoice.

Parameters

value (*string*, *integer*, *float*) – The input must be a valid input for the Decimal class the Python Standard Library.

Raises

decimal.InvalidOperation – If the input cannot be converted: to a Decimal.

Type

Property

property discount_base_amount

The base amount of the discount.

The BaseAmount of the discount in PEPPOL BIS 3 terms.

property discount_percent

The percentage that the discount represents.

The MultiplierFactorNumeric of the discount in PEPPOL BIS 3 terms.

property due_date

Due date of the invoice.

Parameters

date (*datetime* or *string*) – If the input is a string, it should be in one of the following formats: “%Y-%m-%d”, “%Y%m%d”, “%d-%m-%Y”, “%Y/%m/%d”, “%d/%m/%Y”.

Raises

ValueError – if the input string cannot be converted to a datetime object.

Examples

```
>>> from datetime import datetime
>>> i = Invoice()
```

Supported date formats are:

```
>>> i.due_date = datetime(2018, 6, 21)
>>> i.due_date
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.due_date = "2018-06-21"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.due_date = "20180621"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.due_date = "21-6-2018"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.due_date = "2018/06/21"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.due_date = "21/6/2018"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
```

Incorrect date formats will raise a ValueError:

```
>>> i.due_date = "today"
Traceback (most recent call last):
[...]
ValueError: See documentation for string date formats supported
```

Type

Property

classmethod `from_xml(xml_path)`

Import a XML invoice in EN16931 format.

Parameters

xml_path (*path*) – A path to the XML file.

Raises

FileNotFoundError – if the file does not exist.:

Examples

```
>>> i = Invoice.from_xml('path/to/invoice.xml')
```

gross_subtotal (*tax_type=None*)

Sum of gross amount of each invoice line.

property `issue_date`

The issue date of the invoice.

Parameters

date (*datetime or string*) – If the input is a string, it should be in one of the following formats: “%Y-%m-%d”, “%Y%m%d”, “%d-%m-%Y”, “%Y/%m/%d”, “%d/%m/%Y”.

Raises

ValueError: – if the input string cannot be converted to a datetime object.

Examples

```
>>> from datetime import datetime
>>> i = Invoice()
```

Supported date formats are:

```
>>> i.issue_date = datetime(2018, 6, 21)
>>> i.issue_date
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.issue_date = "2018-06-21"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.issue_date = "20180621"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.issue_date = "21-6-2018"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.issue_date = "2018/06/21"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
>>> i.issue_date = "21/6/2018"
datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 21, 0, 0)
```

Incorrect date formats will raise a ValueError:

```
>>> i.issue_date = "today"
Traceback (most recent call last):
[...]
ValueError: See documentation for string date formats supported
```

Type

Property

property line_extension_amount

The total LineExtensionAmount of the invoice.

It's only computed as the [gross_subtotal\(\)](#) if the Invoice was not imported from an XML file. In that case, its value is the one reported on the XML.

lines_with_taxes(*tax_type=None*)

Generator of InvoiceLines

Parameters

tax_type (*Tax object (default None)*.) – If a Tax object is provided, only generate lines with that Tax. If this parameter is None, generate all lines.

property payable_amount

The total PayableAmount of the invoice.

It's only computed as the [total\(\)](#) if the Invoice was not imported from an XML file. In that case, its value is the one reported on the XML.

property payment_means_code

The payment means code.

It has to be one of:

- '10': 'cash'
- '49': 'debit'
- '31': 'transfer'
- '26': 'cheque'
- '23': 'cheque_b'
- '48': 'credit'
- 'ZZZ': 'awarding, reposition, special'

Parameters

code (*string*) – A valid payment means code.

Raises

ValueError – If the code is not valid.

Type

Property

save(path=None)

Save the XML representation of the invoice.

Parameters

path (*a path (optional, default None)*) – If the path is None it a file named 'invoice_id.xml' will be created in the current working directory.

property seller_party

The Entity with the role of AccountingSupplierParty.

See the [Entity](#) class for details

Parameters

party (*Entity object.*) – The Entity object that plays the role of AccountingSupplierParty.

Raises

- **ValueError:** – if the Entity is not valid.
- **TypeError:** – if the input is not an Entity or Entity subclass.

Type

Property

subtotal(tax_type=None)

Gross amount before taxes.

TotalGrossAmount - AllowanceTotalAmount + ChargeTotalAmount

tax_amount(tax_type=None)

Computes the tax amount of the Invoice.

Parameters

tax_type (*Tax object (default None).*) – If a Tax object is provided, the tax amount corresponding to the provided Tax. If None the total tax amount.

property tax_exclusive_amount

The total TaxExclusiveAmount of the invoice.

It's only computed as the `gross_subtotal()` if the Invoice was not imported from an XML file. In that case, its value is the one reported on the XML.

property tax_inclusive_amount

The total TaxInclusiveAmount of the invoice.

It's only computed as the `total()` if the Invoice was not imported from an XML file. In that case, its value is the one reported on the XML.

taxable_base(*tax_type=None*)

Computes the taxable base of the Invoice

Parameters

tax_type (*Tax object (default None).*) – If a Tax object is provided, the taxable base corresponding to the provided Tax. If None the total taxable base.

to_xml()

Serialize the invoice object to XML.

Generate a valid PEPPOL BIS 3 XML document using the UBL 2.1 syntax.

total()

Computes the TaxInclusiveAmount of the Invoice

property unique_taxes

Set of unique taxes in the Invoice.

Invoice Line

```
class en16931.InvoiceLine(quantity=None, unit_code='EA', price=None, item_name=None, currency='EUR',
                           tax_percent=None, line_extension_amount=None, tax_category=None,
                           tax_name=None)
```

EN16931 InvoiceLine class.

Each *Invoice* has to have at least one invoice line in which the quantity and the price of the items is reflected.

You can initialize an InvoiceLine instance with all its attributes:

```
>>> il = InvoiceLine(quantity=11, unit_code="EA", price=2,
...                  item_name='test', currency="EUR",
...                  tax_percent=0.21, tax_category="S")
```

Or you can do it step by step:

```
>>> il = InvoiceLine()
>>> il.quantity = 11
>>> il.price = 2
>>> il.item_name = 'test'
>>> il.tax_percent = 0.21
>>> il.tax_category = "S"
```

An InvoiceLine is only valid if it has quantity, price and tax defined:

```
>>> il.is_valid()
True
>>> new_line = InvoiceLine()
>>> new_line.is_valid()
False
```

```
__init__(quantity=None, unit_code='EA', price=None, item_name=None, currency='EUR',
          tax_percent=None, line_extension_amount=None, tax_category=None, tax_name=None)
```

Initialize an Invoice Line.

Parameters

- **quantity** (*float or integer*.) – The number of items of the line.
- **unit_code** (*string (optional)*.) – A unit code defining the nature of the quantities of the items of the line. It must be one of: 'EA': 'units', 'HUR': 'hours', 'KGM': 'kilograms', 'LTR': 'litters', 'DAY': 'days', 'CS': 'boxes'.
- **price** (*string, integer, float*) – The input must be a valid input for the Decimal class the Python Standard Library.
- **item_name** (*string (optional)*.) – Arbitrary name to define the item of the line.
- **currency** (*string*.) – String representation of the ISO 4217 currency code.
- **tax_percent** (*float*.) – The percentage of the Tax applied to the line. Can be 0.
- **tax_category** (*string*.) – A string representing the category of the Tax. It must be one of 'AE', 'L', 'M', 'E', 'S', 'Z', 'G', 'O', or 'K'.
- **tax_name** (*string*.) – Arbitrary name to identify the Tax.
- **line_extension_amount** (*string, integer, float*) – The input must be a valid input for the Decimal class the Python Standard Library. Computed unless the invoice is imported from an XML file.

Notes

An InvoiceLine is considered valid if and only if it has quantity, price and tax.

```
__repr__()
```

Return repr(self).

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

property currency

String representation of the ISO 4217 currency code.

Parameters

currency_str (*string*) – String representation of the ISO 4217 currency code.

Raises

KeyError – If the currency code is not a valid ISO 4217 code.:

Type

Property

has_tax(*tax*)

Returns True if the line has this tax.

Parameters

tax (*Tax Object*.) –

is_valid()

Returns True if the line is valid.

property item_name

The arbitrary name of the item of the line.

Parameters

item_name (*string (optional)*.) – Arbitrary name to define the item of the line.

property line_extension_amount

The LineExtensionAmount

Parameters

line_extension_amount (*string, integer, float*) – The input must be a valid input for the Decimal class the Python Standard Library. Computed unless the invoice is imported from an XML file.

Type

Property

property price

The price of one item.

Parameters

price (*string, integer, float*) – The input must be a valid input for the Decimal class the Python Standard Library.

Type

Property

property quantity

Quantity of items of the line.

Parameters

quantity (*float or integer*.) – The number of items of the line.

Type

Property

property tax

Returns a Tax object representing the taxes applied to the line.

property unit_code

The unit code defining the nature of the quantities.

Parameters

unit_code (*string*.) – A unit code defining the nature of the quantities of the items of the line. It must be one of: 'EA': 'units', 'HUR': 'hours', 'KGM': 'kilograms', 'LTR': 'litters', 'DAY': 'days', 'CS': 'boxes'.

Type

property

Entity

```
class en16931.Entity(name=None, tax_scheme=None, tax_scheme_id=None, country=None,
                    party_legal_entity_id=None, registration_name=None, mail=None, endpoint=None,
                    endpoint_scheme=None, postalzone=None, city=None, address=None, address2=None,
                    province=None)
```

Entity class.

It represents a party involved in the trade described by the invoice, such as seller or buyer party.

You can initialize an Entity with most of its attributes:

```
>>> e = Entity(name="Acme Inc.", tax_scheme="VAT",
...            tax_scheme_id="ES34626691F", country="ES",
...            party_legal_entity_id="ES34626691F",
...            registration_name="Acme INc.", mail="acme@acme.io",
...            endpoint="ES76281415Y", endpoint_scheme="ES:VAT",
...            address="easy street", postalzone="08080",
...            province="Barcelona", city="Barcelona")
```

Or you can build it step by step:

```
>>> e.name = "Acme Inc."
>>> e.tax_scheme = "VAT"
>>> e.tax_scheme_id = "ES34626691F"
>>> e.country = "ES"
>>> e.party_legal_entity_id = "ES34626691F"
>>> e.registration_name = "Acme INc."
>>> e.endpoint = "ES76281415Y"
>>> e.endpoint_scheme = "ES:VAT"
>>> p = PostalAddress(address="easy street", city_name="Barcelona",
...                  postal_zone="08080", province="Barcelona", country="ES")
>>> e.postal_address = p
```

You can assign a [PostalAddress](#) to its `postal_address()` property. You can also associate a [BankInfo](#) instance to an Entity in order to store relevant banking information for debit and transfer payments:

```
>>> bank_info = BankInfo(iban="ES661234563156", bic="AAAABBCCDDD")
>>> e.bank_info = bank_info
>>> e.bank_info.iban
"ES661234563156"
```

An entity is valid if it has a name, a country, valid ids, valid taxscheme and endpoint, and has an address.

```
>>> e.is_Valid()
True
```

```
__init__(name=None, tax_scheme=None, tax_scheme_id=None, country=None,
         party_legal_entity_id=None, registration_name=None, mail=None, endpoint=None,
         endpoint_scheme=None, postalzone=None, city=None, address=None, address2=None,
         province=None)
```

Initialize an Entity.

TODO formal definition of Entity.

Parameters

- **name** (*string.*) – The name of the Entity.
- **tax_scheme** (*string.*) – The tax scheme of the Entity.
- **tax_scheme_id** (*string.*) – The tax ID of the Entity.
- **country** (*string.*) – Two letter code for the country of the Entity.
- **party_legal_entity_id** (*string.*) – The party legal entity of the Entity.
- **registration_name** (*string.*) – The Registration name of the Entity.
- **mail** (*string.*) – The contact Email of the Entity.
- **endpoint** (*string.*) – A valid PEPPOL endpoint.
- **endpoint_scheme** (*string.*) – The scheme defining the endpoint.
- **postalzone** (*string.*) – The postalzone of the address of the Entity.
- **city** (*string.*) – The city of the address of the Entity.
- **address** (*string.*) – The address of the Entity.
- **address2** (*string.*) – Additional address field.
- **province** (*string.*) – The province of the Entity.

Notes

An entity is valid if it has a name, a country, valid ids, valid taxscheme and endpoint, and has an address.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

property bank_info

a *BankInfo* instance

Parameters

bank_info (*BankInfo instance*) – a valid BankInfo instance.

Raises

- **TypeError** – If the parameter is not a BankInfo instance
- **ValueError** – If the BankInfo instance is not valid

Type

Property

property country

The country of the entity.

Parameters

country (*string.*) – Two letter code for the country of the Entity.

Type

Property

property endpoint

The endpoint ID of the Entity.

Parameters

endpoint (*string.*) – A valid PEPPOL endpoint.

Type

Property

property endpoint_scheme

The endpoint scheme of the Entity.

Parameters

endpoint_scheme (*string.*) – The scheme defining the endpoint.

Type

Property

is_valid()

Returns True if the Entity is valid.

An entity is valid if it has a name, a country, valid ids, valid taxscheme and endpoint, and has an address.

property mail

The contact mail of the Entity.

property name

The name of the Entity.

Parameters

name (*string.*) – The name for the Entity.

Type

Property

property party_legal_entity_id

The party legal entity ID

property postal_address

The PostalAddress of the Entity.

See the [PostalAddress](#) class.

Parameters

address (*PostalAddress object.*) – A PostalAddress instance.

Raises

TypeError – if the input is not a PostalAddress: or a subclass.

Type

Property

property province

The province of the entity.

Parameters

province (*string.*) – Code for the province of the Entity.

Type

Property

property registration_name

The registration name of the Entity.

property tax_scheme

The tax scheme of the Entity.

Parameters

scheme (*string.*) – The tax scheme used by the Entity.

Raises

ValueError – if the tax scheme is not valid.:

Type

Property

property tax_scheme_id

The tax ID of the Entity.

Parameters

tax_scheme_id (*string.*) – The tax ID of the Entity.

Type

Property

BankInfo

class en16931.**BankInfo**(*account=None, iban=None, bic=None, mandate_reference_identifier=None*)

BankInfo class.

Stores relevant banking information of *Entity* to specify the needed information when the payment means of the invoice involves a Bank.

You can initialize a BankInfo instance with all needed attributes:

```
>>> b = BankInfo(account="1234567321", bic="AAAABBCCDDD",
...               mandate_reference_identifier="123")
```

Or build it, step by step:

```
>>> b = BankInfo()
>>> b.account = "1234567321"
>>> b.bic = "AAAABBCCDDD"
>>> b.mandate_reference_identifier = "123"
```

For the bank information to be complete it has to contain the IBAN number, or the bank account and the BIC. The mandate reference identifier is used in the context of debit payments.

```
>>> b.is_valid()
True
```

__init__(*account=None, iban=None, bic=None, mandate_reference_identifier=None*)

Initialize the Bank Information for an Entity.

Parameters

- **account** (*string (optional)*) – The bank account number.
- **bic** (*string (optional)*) – The Bank Identification Code of the account.
- **iban** (*string (optional)*) – The International Bank Account Number (IBAN)
- **mandate_reference_identifier** (*string (optional)*) – The Mandate Reference Identifier

Notes

For the bank information to be complete it has to contain the IBAN number, or the bank account and the BIC. The mandate reference identifier is used in the context of debit payments.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

property `account`

Bank account number

Parameters

`account` (*string*) – The bank account number.

Notes

No validation of the bank account number is performed.

Type

Property

property `bic`

The Bank Identification Code

Also known as SWIFT code.

Parameters

`bic` (*string*) – The Bank Identification Code of the account.

Raises

`ValueError` – If the BIC code is not valid.

Notes

A BIC code has either 8 or 11 characters without dashes and spaces.

Type

Property

`has_mandate_reference()`

Returns True if it has a mandate reference identifier.

This is necessary for debit payments.

property `iban`

The International Bank Account Number (IBAN)

Parameters

`iban` (*string*) – The International Bank Account Number (IBAN)

Notes

No validation of the IBAN is performed.

Type

Property

is_valid()

Returns True if the information is complete.

A valid bank information for an *Entity* must have a bank account and a BIC or an IBAN.

property mandate_reference_identifier

The Mandate Reference Identifier

The Mandate Reference Identifier is necessary for debit payments.

Parameters

mandate_reference_identifier (*string*) – The Mandate Reference Identifier

Type

Property

Postal Address

```
class en16931.PostalAddress(address=None, address2=None, city_name=None, postal_zone=None,  
                             country=None, province=None)
```

PostalAddress class

It represents a postal address of an *Entity*.

```
__init__(address=None, address2=None, city_name=None, postal_zone=None, country=None,  
          province=None)
```

Initializes a PostalAddress.

Parameters

- **address** (*string.*) – An address.
- **address2** (*string.*) – Additional address details.
- **city_name** (*string.*) – The name of a city.
- **postal_zone** (*string.*) – A valid postal zone.
- **country** (*string.*) – A valid two letter country code.
- **province** (*string.*) – A valid province code.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

property country

The country of the address

property province

The province of the address

Tax

class en16931.**Tax**(*percent, category, name, comment=""*)

Tax class.

It represents a tax to apply globally or to a concrete invoice line.

Only categories of taxes enabled by the EN16931 standard are supported. See the documentation of [category\(\)](#) property for more details.

You can create Tax objects directly:

```
>>> t = Tax(0.21, "S", "IVA")
```

Or specify the relevant attributes when building [InvoiceLines](#) or [Invoice](#)

__eq__(*other*)

A tax is compared to other Tax objects by equality of their percentage, category, and name.

__hash__()

Return hash(self).

__init__(*percent, category, name, comment=""*)

Initialize a Tax object.

Parameters

- **category** (*string.*) – A string representing the category of the Tax. It must be one of 'AE', 'L', 'M', 'E', 'S', 'Z', 'G', 'O', or 'K'.
- **percent** (*float.*) – The percentage of the Tax. Can be 0.
- **name** (*string.*) – Arbitrary name to identify the Tax.
- **comment** (*string.*) – A comment on the tax.

Notes

A tax is compared to other Tax objects by equality of their percentage, category, and name.

__repr__()

Return repr(self).

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

property category

The category of the Tax.

Parameters

category (*string.*) – A string representing the category of the Tax. It must be one of 'AE', 'L', 'M', 'E', 'S', 'Z', 'G', 'O', or 'K'.

Raises

ValueError – if the category is not valid.:

Type

Property

property code

An identification code of the tax.

7.2 Modules

b2brouter

Module to interact with b2brouter.net

`en16931.b2brouter.post_to_b2brouter(invoice, api_key, project_id, test=False)`

Posts an Invoice to b2brouter.net

Parameters

- **api_key** (*string.*) – The authentication API key for b2brouter.net
- **project_id** (*string.*) – The project ID to which submit the invoice in b2brouter.net

xpaths

Manipulate and parse XML files

`en16931.xpaths.en16931_namespaces()`

Namespaces for the en16931 invoice format

`en16931.xpaths.en16931_xpaths()`

Xpaths for the en16931 invoice format.

`en16931.xpaths.get_charge(root, namespaces=None, xpaths=None)`

Gets the charge of an Invoice

`en16931.xpaths.get_discount(root, namespaces=None, xpaths=None)`

Gets the discount of an Invoice

`en16931.xpaths.get_entity(root, kind='seller')`

Gets an Entity of an Invoice

`en16931.xpaths.get_from_xpath(root, tag, xpaths=None, namespaces=None)`

Gets the content of an XPATH in an XML file.

`en16931.xpaths.get_invoice_lines(root, namespaces=None)`

Generator of InvoiceLines of an Invoice

`en16931.xpaths.get_namespaces()`

Get a dictionary with all namespaces.

`en16931.xpaths.get_xpaths()`

Get a dictionary with all xpaths

utils

Miscellaneous util functions

validex

Module to interact with open.validex.net

You need to create an user at validex.net to be able to use its API.

`en16931.validex.is_valid_at_validex(invoice, api_key, user_id)`

Validates an Invoice at open.validex.net

You need to create an user at validex.net to be able to use its API.

Parameters

- **api_key** (*string.*) – The authentication API key for validex.net
- **user_id** (*string.*) – The user ID of validex.net

Notes

Warnings are not reported.

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