



**IT- og Telestyrelsen**

Ministeriet for Videnskab  
Teknologi og Udvikling

# OIOUBL Guideline

UBL 2.0 Catalogue Parties

OIOUBL Parter i kataloger

G39

Version 1.1



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# Colophon

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## OIOUBL Version 2.01

April 2007

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## 1. Preface

These guidelines form of a series describing the purpose and use of the business documents that comprise the Danish localization of UBL 2.0, known as OIOUBL.

As well as guidelines describing the use of commonly used elements, a separate guideline has been prepared for each business document.

### 1.1 Purpose of this document

This guideline defines the purpose and use of the different parties that play a role in relation to the exchange of Catalogue documents.

The following documents are involved:

Document	Description
UBL-CatalogueRequest-2	The document is used for sending a request to a supplier of the supplier's Catalogue Administrator for a specified Catalogue. For a more detailed description, please see the OIOUBL Guideline Catalogue Request (Ref. G04)
UBL-Catalogue-2	The Catalogue document is always used when creating new catalogues, and it may also be used for updating existing catalogues. For a more detailed description, please see the OIOUBL Catalogue guideline (Ref. G03)
UBL-CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate-2	The document is used for updating item specifications in existing Catalogues. For a more detailed description, please see the OIOUBL Guideline Catalogue Item Specification Update (Ref. G06)
UBL-CataloguePricingUpdate-2	The document is used for updating the prices and quantities in existing Catalogues. For a more detailed description, please see the OIOUBL Guideline Catalogue Pricing Update (Ref. G07)
UBL-CatalogueDeletion-2	The document is sent by the Catalogue Provider if the Catalogue Provider wishes to delete an entire Catalogue held by the Receiver. For a more detailed description, please see the OIOUBL Guideline Catalogue Deletion (Ref. G05)

### 1.2 General Points

Encrypted delivery should be used when a CPR number is used as an ID.

More detailed descriptions of specific areas of Catalogue usage are provided in the following guidelines:

- OIOUBL Catalogue Identification, Versioning and Validity Periods (Ref. G37)
- OIOUBL Guideline Catalogue Item Descriptions and Categorization (Ref. G38)
- OIOUBL Guideline Catalogue Pricing (Ref. G40)

## 2. Relevant UBL Classes and Elements

This documentation distinguishes between document level Parties and line level Parties.

The main difference between document and line level Parties is that document level Parties contain information about the parties exchanging the catalogue documents. Line level Parties relate to specific catalogue items.

For Parties that are present on both document and line level, the information at document level should be considered a standard value that also applies to the line, unless specified otherwise.

There are five document level Parties:

Party	Description	Present in these documents
Provider Party	This Party maintains and delivers the Catalogue This may be the Supplier themselves, or third party who acts as Catalogue Administrator.	CatalogueRequest Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate CataloguePricingUpdate CatalogueDeletion
Receiver Party	The Receiver Party receives and hosts the Catalogue. This may be the Customer, or e. g. a portal or a marketplace.	CatalogueRequest Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate CataloguePricingUpdate CatalogueDeletion
Signatory Party	Specifies the Party who signed an electronic document.	Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate CataloguePricingUpdate CatalogueDeletion
Contractor Customer Party	The Customer who is responsible for the Contract to which the Catalogue is related.	CatalogueRequest Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate CataloguePricingUpdate CatalogueDeletion
Seller Supplier Party	The Supplier who is responsible for the Contract to which the Catalogue is related.	CatalogueRequest Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate CataloguePricingUpdate CatalogueDeletion

There are the seven line level Parties:

Party	Description	Present in these documents
Warranty Party	The Party responsible for the Warranty.	Catalogue
Manufacturer Party	The Party who is the Manufacturer of an Item.	Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate
Information Content Provider Party	The Party who is responsible for the technical specification of the Item.	Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate
Issuer Party	Specifies, in relation to a product, who is the "owner" of a given Item number.	Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate
Contact Party	Specifies who is to be contacted in case of events or accidents occurring in relation with hazardous products.	Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate
Contractor Customer Party	The Customer who is responsible for the Contract to which the Item is related.	Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate CataloguePricingUpdate
Seller Supplier Party	The Supplier who is responsible for the Contract to which the Item is related.	Catalogue CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate CataloguePricingUpdate

There is a significant element for each of these Parties:

Party	Description
Party Legal Entity	Every Party class has a Party Legal Entity. A business Party must be identified as a legal entity, either through a CVR or CPR number. This is specified in the PartyLegalEntity class. For a more detailed description of PartyLegalEntity, please see the OIOUBL Guideline Party (Ref. G23).

The following sections further explain the differences between document and line level Parties.

## 2.1 DK element names and cardinality

The table below lists the Party classes and their field names in Danish, as well as the cardinality.

UK-name	DK-name	Use
ProviderParty	KatalogUdbyder	1
ReceiverParty	KatalogModtager	1
Signature/SignatoryParty	SignaturPart	1
ContractorCustomerParty	KontraktAdministrator	0..1
SellerSupplierParty	Leverandør	1 (0..1)
CatalogueLine/ContractorCustomerParty	KontraktAdministrator	0..1
CatalogueLine/SellerSupplierParty	Leverandør	0..1
CatalogueLine/WarrantyParty	GarantiUdsteder	0..1
CatalogueLine/Item/ManufacturerParty	Producent	0..1
CatalogueLine/Item/InformationContentProviderParty	InformationsLeverandør	0..1
CatalogueLine/Item/..ItemIdentification/IssuerParty	Udsteder	0..1
CatalogueLine/Item/HazardousItem/ContactParty	KontaktPart	0..1

### 3. Description

In UBL (and therefore in OIOUBL), a *Party* is defined as an individual, a group, or a body having a role in a business function.

*ProviderParty* and *ReceiverParty* define the two parties between which the Catalogue documents are exchanged, and hence they must exist in all the Catalogue documents. *SellerSupplierParty* is also mandatory in the Catalogue document and the two update documents. In general, the remaining roles described below should only be defined if the party is different from the *ProviderParty* or *ReceiverParty*.

Most of the listed parties are of the *Party* type, and have the same structure. The exceptions are *ContractorCustomerParty* and *SellerSupplierParty*. Each contains a *Party* plus some extra elements.

The examples below provide descriptions of how to use the *Party* element. For further details, see the individual document Guidelines.

#### 3.1 Identifying a Party

A Party can be identified by specifying a CVR number, GLN number, P number, SE number, or another unique identification in *Party/PartyIdentification/ID*. If a GLN or DUNS number is used it must be specified in the attribute *schemeAgencyID* who maintains the list e.g. "9" for GLN numbers and "16" for DUNS numbers respectively. If other Id's are used the attribute must not be specified. In the attribute *schemeID* the type of ID used is specified as described in the example below.

```
<cac:PartyIdentification>
  <cbc:ID schemeAgencyID="9" schemeID="GLN">579800000018</cbc:ID>
</cac:PartyIdentification>
<cac:PartyIdentification>
  <cbc:ID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK12345678</cbc:ID>
</cac:PartyIdentification>
```

**Figure 1: Example of PartyIdentification**

For a more detailed description of how to use *PartyIdentification*, see the common OIOUBL Guideline Party (Ref. G23).

#### 3.2 EndpointID

Each Party participating the exchange of business documents must define an *EndpointID* that identify the electronic "mailbox" documents for this Party should be sent to. If the *EndpointID* is not specified correctly a *Party* may not receive documents so it is recommended to specify, at document level, *EndpointIDs* for at least all Parties involved in the exchange of documents.

The principle for specifying an *EndpointID* is the same as for *Partyidentification/ID*. If a GLN number or a DUNS number is used it must be specified in the *schemeAgencyID* attribute who maintains the list e.g. "9" for GLN numbers and "16" for DUNS numbers. If other Id's are used the attribute must not be specified. In the attribute *schemeID* the type of ID used is specified. An example is shown in Figure 2. below.

```
<cbc:EndpointID schemeAgencyID="9" schemeID="GLN">7591234567890</cbc:EndpointID>
```

### Figure 2: Example of EndpointID

For a more detailed description see the OIOUBL Guideline EndpointID (Ref. G22).

### 3.3 ProviderParty

A provider party is the party sending most types of catalogue documents. The provider party can be either the supplier themselves or a third party who maintains or publishes the catalogue for the supplier. It may also be a portal software or marketplace platform from which information can be extracted and sent to customers.

As mentioned before, the *ProviderParty* class is mandatory. It must be specified for in all Catalogue documents.

The only catalogue document types not sent by a provider party are *CatalogueRequest* (not including any *ApplicationResponse* documents).

### 3.4 ReceiverParty

The receiver is the party receiving most types of catalogue documents. These may be a customer or a third party catalogue administrator (in charge of maintaining the customer's catalogue). It may also be a portal software or marketplace platform that maintains the catalogues of several suppliers or customers.

The *ReceiverParty* class must be specified for all Catalogue documents.

The only catalogue document type a receiver party may send is a *CatalogueRequest* (and an *ApplicationResponse*) to a provider party.

### 3.5 SignatoryParty

The signatory party is the party signing an electronic document.

If the *Signature* class is used, then the *SignatoryParty* within it must be specified.

### 3.6 ContractorCustomerParty

A *ContractorCustomerParty* can be specified both at document and line level. At document level, it is found in all Catalogue documents. At line level it is found in the *Catalogue*, *CataloguePricingUpdate*, and *CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate* document types.

A *ContractorCustomerParty* is only specified at document level, if it differs from the *ReceiverParty*. This may be the case if the customer uses a third party catalogue administrator as *ReceiverParty* of the document. In such cases it is useful to specify in *ContractorCustomerParty* who the actual potential customer is.

It is also possible to specify a *ContractorCustomerParty* for each individual catalogue line. This would be of use with portals and marketplaces as this provides the opportunity to use of different



pricing depending on the customer.

If *ContractorCustomerParty* is only specified at document level, this party will apply for all line items.

### **3.7 SellerSupplierParty**

A *SellerSupplierParty* can also be specified both at document level and line level. As is the case with *ContractorCustomerParty*, is available at document level in all catalogue document types. At line level it is available in Catalogue, CataloguePricingUpdate, and CatalogueItemSpecificationUpdate document types.

The *SellerSupplierParty* is mandatory on document level in the Catalogue document and the two update documents. In CatalogueDeletion and CatalogueRequest *SellerSupplierParty* is only specified at document level if it differs from the *ProviderParty*. For example, if the *ProviderParty* is a third party catalogue administrator then the supplier is specified as the *SellerSupplierParty*. This makes it possible to distinguish between the sender of the catalogue document and the future supplier of any goods.

If *SellerSupplierParty* is only specified at document level, this will apply for all line items.

But it is also possible to specify a *SellerSupplierParty* for each catalogue line. Normally this would be by mutual agreement between the parties because it permits a catalogue to contain items from several suppliers. It means a customer may send a request to a portal requesting all items for a given category.

In such situations, a supplier's item identifier (the supplier's unique identifier for their own items) is required for the individual catalogue line item. See the "OIOUBL Catalogue Identification, Versioning and Validity Periods" (Ref. G37) for a more detailed description of the relationships between the suppliers and the items. An *IssuerParty* is then specified as part of the supplier's item identification (see below).

The difference between the *SellerSupplierParty* on the catalogue line and the *IssuerParty* for the item identifier on the same line supports the idea that the "owner" of the item may be a wholesaler. In these cases, the wholesaler is the *IssuerParty* (the party responsible for the item identifier) and the *SellerSupplierParty* may be one of several suppliers of the item.

Note that *SellerSupplierParty* can not be specified on line level in NES catalogues.

### **3.8 WarrantyParty**

A supplier may specify warranty information for each individual catalogue line. The *WarrantyParty* is the party responsible for the Warranty.

### **3.9 ManufacturerParty**

The *ManufacturerParty* specifies who is the manufacturer of a given item. Each Item class may contain a *ManufacturerParty*.

### 3.10 InformationContentProviderParty

The *InformationContentProviderParty* is the party responsible for the technical specification of the item in question.

A single *InformationContentProviderParty* may be specified for each item.

### 3.11 IssuerParty

Various identification means may be specified for an item in a catalogue. For example, a supplier may have its own item identification scheme, the manufacturer may have a different one, and the item may also be identifiable by an international standard, such as an EAN (GTIN), etc.

An *IssuerParty* may be specified for the each identifier. This describes who is responsible for (the "owner" of) an identifier. An example of how these are positioned in a document is shown in Figure 3. below.

```
<cac:SellersItemIdentification>
  <cbc:ID>123</cbc:ID>
  <cac:PhysicalAttribute/>
  <cac:MeasurementDimension>
    <cbc:AttributeID>WT</cbc:AttributeID>
    <cbc:Measure unitCode="KGM">1</cbc:Measure>
  </cac:MeasurementDimension>
  <cac:IssuerParty/>
</cac:SellersItemIdentification>
<cac:ManufacturersItemIdentification>
  <cbc:ID>123-AB</cbc:ID>
  <cac:IssuerParty/>
</cac:ManufacturersItemIdentification>
```

**Figure 3: Example of placing the IssuerParty**

In this example, the supplier has specified its item identifier as "123" (using *SellersItemIdentification/ID*). For this identifier, an *IssuerParty* (typically, the supplier themselves) may be specified. The manufacturer's item identifier, for the same item, is 123-AB. This is specified as the *ManufacturersItemIdentification/ID*. The *IssuerParty* for this identifier may be the manufacturer themselves.

The issuer party may possibly be a wholesaler. In these cases their retailers may all use the same item identifications. This means that, although the *SellersSupplierParty* will vary from one catalogue or item to the next, the *SellersItemIdentification* and *IssuerParty* may remain the same.

### 3.12 ContactParty

The *ContactParty* is the person or organization who may be contacted about items in the catalogue.

A *ContactParty* may be defined for each item.

An additional *ContactParty* may also be defined for any hazardous items. This is the party to contact in case of accident or other dangerous events that may occur with the item.

## 4. Examples

The following examples show some uses of the various catalogue parties.

Typically, catalogue documents are exchanged between a customer and a supplier, specified as the *ReceiverParty* and *ProviderParty*, respectively.

The examples here illustrate more complex situations in which an intermediary party (such as a marketplace) is used to receive the catalogue. Also, an external catalogue administrator maintains and sends the catalogue on behalf of the supplier.

While it is possible that the customer and supplier parties may both use their own different catalogue administrators, this situation is not shown here. However, it would be achieved by defining all four parties at the catalogue document level. That is, the *ReceiverParty* and *ProviderParty*, who would be the intermediaries actually exchanging the documents, the *ContractorCustomerParty* as the customer, and the *SellerSupplierParty* as the supplier.

*ContractorCustomerParty* and *SellerSupplierParty* may also be used at line level. Typically this occurs when using different prices for different customers. For a more detailed description of this topic, see the OIOUBL Guideline Catalogue Pricing (Ref. G40).

### 4.1 Example of a Third Party as receiver of the Catalogue

In this first example a marketplace service sends, on behalf of a customer, a *CatalogueRequest* to a supplier requesting to receive a catalogue. Significantly, only the specified customer can purchase the goods at the prices and conditions specified in the catalogue.

The marketplace may also be a purchasing agent, a portal or a company operating as a catalogue administrator, maintaining the catalogue of a customer.

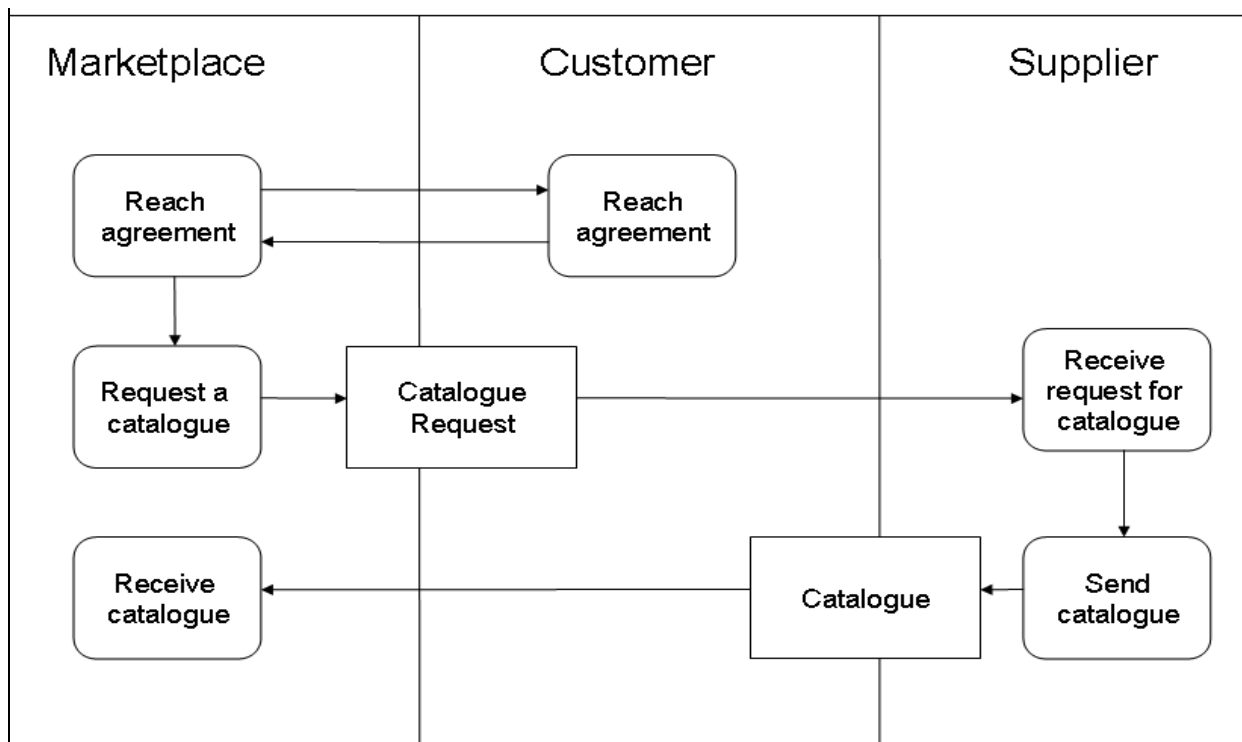


Figure 4: Using a marketplace service on the customer side

In this situation the marketplace and the supplier exchange the catalogue documents. If the CatalogueRequest is used, the Catalogue document can only be returned to the provider of this request, as it is no longer possible to specify an alternative catalogue receiver in the CatalogueRequest document.

In the example below, *UBLVersionID* specifies version 2.0, *CustomizationID* specifies that the localization of UBL 2.0 is OIOUBL-2.0, *ID* is the unique identification of the catalogue, and *IssueDate* is the date the catalogue was issued. These are mandatory information for a Catalogue. The *ProfileID* is also mandatory as it is used to identify the documents that two parties can exchange (See OIOUBL Guideline Profiles (Ref. G26) for a more detailed description).

The *ProviderParty* has the same value as the Supplier, as the supplier is providing the Catalogue document. But since the *SellerSupplierParty* is mandatory on document level, it must be specified (not shown in the example).

The marketplace service is specified as the *ReceiverParty*, because they will receive the Catalogue.

The final party at the document level is the *ContractorCustomerParty*, in this case the customer (a school), who may subsequently purchase from the catalogue.

All Parties are identified by a *PartyIdentification/ID* and/or a *PartyIdentification/Name*. Also specified is a *PartyLegalEntity/CompanyID*, to identify the legal entity of the company (or person), and an *EndpointID* which may be the address of an electronic mailbox or other delivery point.

```

<Catalogue>
  <cbc:UBLVersionID>2.0</cbc:UBLVersionID>
  <cbc:CustomizationID>OIOUBL-2.01</cbc:CustomizationID>
  <cbc:ProfileID schemeAgencyID="320" schemeID="urn:oiubl:id:profileid-1.1">Catalogue-CatAdv-1.0</cbc:ProfileID>
  <cbc:ID>12345</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:IssueDate>2006-08-30</cbc:IssueDate>
  <cac:ProviderParty>
    <cbc:EndpointID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK45656787</cbc:EndpointID>
    <cac:PartyIdentification>
      <cbc:ID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK45656787</cbc:ID>
    </cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cac:PartyName>
      <cbc:Name>Teleeksperten A/S</cbc:Name>
    </cac:PartyName>
    <cac:PostalAddress>
      <cbc:AddressFormatCode listAgencyID="320" listID="urn:oiubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1">
        StructuredDK</cbc:AddressFormatCode>
      <cbc:StreetName>Televej</cbc:StreetName>
      <cbc:BuildingNumber>9</cbc:BuildingNumber>
      <cbc:CityName>København K</cbc:CityName>
      <cbc:PostalZone>1171</cbc:PostalZone>
      <cac:Country>
        <cbc:IdentificationCode>DK</cbc:IdentificationCode>
      </cac:Country>
    </cac:PostalAddress>
    <cac:PartyLegalEntity>
      <cbc:CompanyID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK45656787</cbc:CompanyID>
    </cac:PartyLegalEntity>
  </cac:ProviderParty>
  <cac:ReceiverParty>
    <cbc:EndpointID schemeAgencyID="9" schemeID="GLN">5798000416604</cbc:EndpointID>
    <cac:PartyName>
      <cbc:Name>Markedspladsen</cbc:Name>
    </cac:PartyName>
    <cac:PostalAddress>
      <cbc:AddressFormatCode listAgencyID="320" listID="urn:oiubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1">
        StructuredDK</cbc:AddressFormatCode>
      <cbc:StreetName>Fredericiavej</cbc:StreetName>
    </cac:PostalAddress>
  </cac:ReceiverParty>

```

```

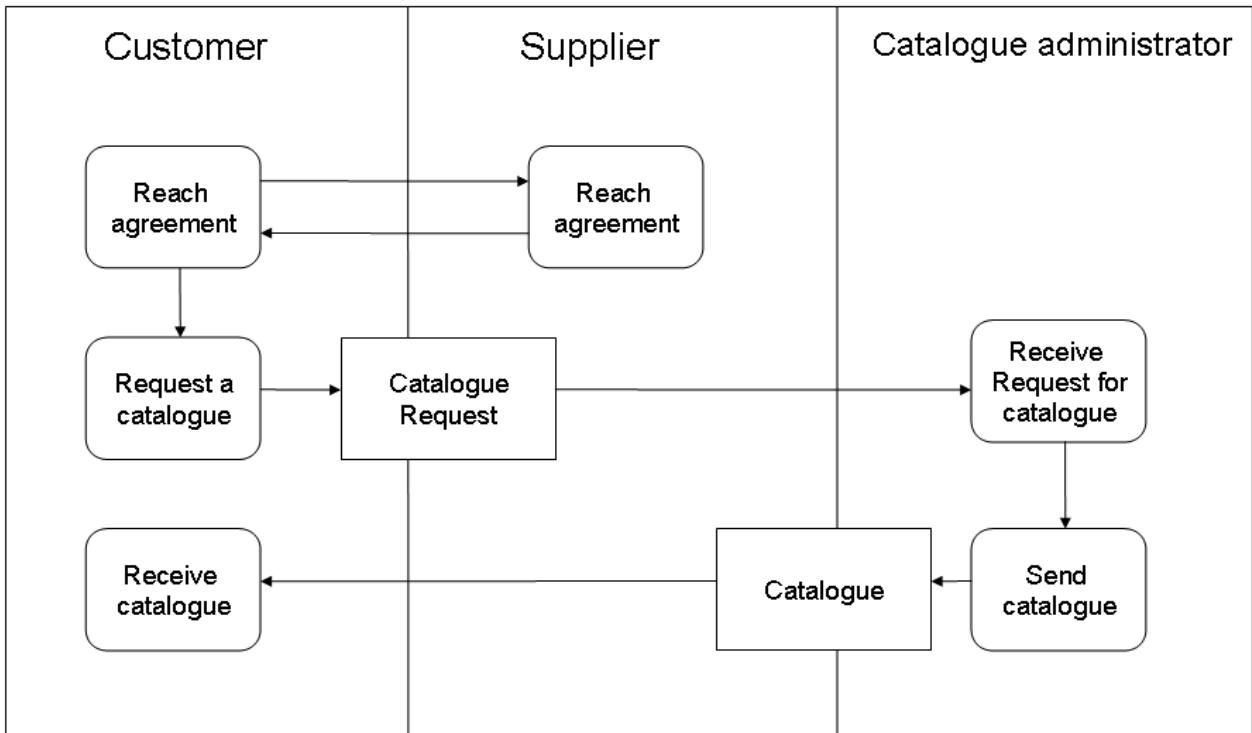
        <cbc:BuildingNumber>10</cbc:BuildingNumber>
        <cbc:CityName>Helsingør</cbc:CityName>
        <cbc:PostalZone>3000</cbc:PostalZone>
        <cac:Country>
            <cbc:IdentificationCode>DK</cbc:IdentificationCode>
        </cac:Country>
    </cac:PostalAddress>
    <cac:PartyLegalEntity>
        <cbc:CompanyID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK98989898</cbc:CompanyID>
    </cac:PartyLegalEntity>
    <cac:Person>
        <cbc:FirstName>Søren</cbc:FirstName>
        <cbc:FamilyName>Ibsen</cbc:FamilyName>
    </cac:Person>
</cac:ReceiverParty>
<cac:ContractorCustomerParty>
    <cac:Party>
        <cbc:EndpointID schemeAgencyID="9" schemeID="GLN">5798000416604</cbc:EndpointID>
        <cac:PartyName>
            <cbc:Name>Den Lille Skole</cbc:Name>
        </cac:PartyName>
        <cac:PostalAddress>
            <cbc:AddressFormatCode listAgencyID"320" listID="urn:oioubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1">
                StructuredDK</cbc:AddressFormatCode>
            <cbc:StreetName>Fredericiavej</cbc:StreetName>
            <cbc:BuildingNumber>10</cbc:BuildingNumber>
            <cbc:CityName>Helsingør</cbc:CityName>
            <cbc:PostalZone>3000</cbc:PostalZone>
            <cac:Country>
                <cbc:IdentificationCode>DK</cbc:IdentificationCode>
            </cac:Country>
        </cac:PostalAddress>
        <cac:PartyLegalEntity>
            <cbc:CompanyID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK65656565</cbc:CompanyID>
        </cac:PartyLegalEntity>
    </cac:Party>
</cac:ContractorCustomerParty>
...
</Catalogue>

```

**Figure 5: Example using a Third Party as receiver of the Catalogue.**

## **4.2 Example of a Third Party as provider of the Catalogue**

In the next example, the supplier is the one using a third party catalogue administrator, such as a marketplace service. This means that the customer sends the request to and receives the catalogue from the third party.



**Figure 6: Using a Third Party at the Supplier side**

The party performing the role of catalogue administrator for the supplier (such as a marketplace) is the *ProviderParty* and sends the Catalogue document. In this case, the customer is the *ReceiverParty* and receives the catalogue. As the actual supplier is not the same as the *ProviderParty*, the supplier is specified as *SellerSupplierParty*.

```

<Catalogue>
  <cbc:UBLVersionID>2.0</cbc:UBLVersionID>
  <cbc:CustomizationID>OIUBL-2.01</cbc:CustomizationID>
  <cbc:ProfileID schemeAgencyID="320" schemeID="urn:oiubl:id:profileid-1.1">Catalogue-CatAdv-1.0</cbc:ProfileID>
  <cbc:ID>12345</cbc:ID>
  <cbc:IssueDate>2006-08-30</cbc:IssueDate>
  <cac:ProviderParty>
    <cbc:EndpointID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK14785236</cbc:EndpointID>
    <cac:PartyName>
      <cbc:Name>Katalogadministratoren A/S</cbc:Name>
    </cac:PartyName>
    <cac:PostalAddress>
      <cbc:AddressFormatCode schemeAgencyID="320" listID="urn:oiubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1">
        StructuredDK</cbc:AddressFormatCode>
      <cbc:StreetName>Kataloggade</cbc:StreetName>
      <cbc:BuildingNumber>132</cbc:BuildingNumber>
      <cbc:CityName>København K</cbc:CityName>
      <cbc:PostalZone>1171</cbc:PostalZone>
    </cac:PostalAddress>
    <cbc:Country>
      <cbc:IdentificationCode>DK</cbc:IdentificationCode>
    </cbc:Country>
  </cac:ProviderParty>
  <cac:PartyLegalEntity>
    <cbc:CompanyID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK912124545</cbc:CompanyID>
  </cac:PartyLegalEntity>
  <cac:Contact>
    <cbc:ID>info@katalog.dk</cbc:ID>
  </cac:Contact>
</Catalogue>
  
```

```

    </cac:Contact>
  </cac:ProviderParty>
  <cac:ReceiverParty>
    <cbc:EndpointID schemeAgencyID="9" schemeID="GLN">5798000416604</cbc:EndpointID>
    <cac:PartyName>
      <cbc:Name>Den Lille Skole</cbc:Name>
    </cac:PartyName>
    <cac:PostalAddress>
      <cbc:AddressFormatCode schemeAgencyID="320" listID="urn:oioubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1">
        StructuredDK</cbc:AddressFormatCode>
      <cbc:StreetName>Fredericiavej</cbc:StreetName>
      <cbc:BuildingNumber>10</cbc:BuildingNumber>
      <cbc:CityName>Helsingør</cbc:CityName>
      <cbc:PostalZone>3000</cbc:PostalZone>
      <cac:Country>
        <cbc:IdentificationCode>DK</cbc:IdentificationCode>
      </cac:Country>
    </cac:PostalAddress>
    <cac:PartyLegalEntity>
      <cbc:CompanyID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK65656565</cbc:CompanyID>
    </cac:PartyLegalEntity>
  </cac:ReceiverParty>
  <cac:SellerSupplierParty>
    <cac:Party>
      <cbc:EndpointID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK45656787</cbc:EndpointID>
      <cac:PartyName>
        <cbc:Name>Teleeksperten A/S</cbc:Name>
      </cac:PartyName>
      <cac:PostalAddress>
        <cbc:AddressFormatCode schemeAgencyID="320" listID="urn:oioubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1">
          StructuredDK</cbc:AddressFormatCode>
        <cbc:StreetName>Televej</cbc:StreetName>
        <cbc:BuildingNumber>9</cbc:BuildingNumber>
        <cbc:CityName>København K</cbc:CityName>
        <cbc:PostalZone>1171</cbc:PostalZone>
        <cac:Country>
          <cbc:IdentificationCode>DK</cbc:IdentificationCode>
        </cac:Country>
      </cac:PostalAddress>
      <cac:PartyLegalEntity>
        <cbc:CompanyID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK45656787</cbc:CompanyID>
      </cac:PartyLegalEntity>
      <cac:Contact>
        <cbc:ID>katalog@tele.dk</cbc:ID>
      </cac:Contact>
    </cac:Party>
  </cac:SellerSupplierParty>
  ...
</Catalogue>

```

**Figure 7: Example of a Third Party as provider of the Catalogue**

## 5. Relevant code lists

Code list:	Agency:	Urn:	Example value:
ProfileID	320	urn:oioubl:id:profileid-1.1	Catalogue-CatAdv-1.0
EndpointID	320	urn:oioubl:scheme:endpointid-1.1	GLN-nummer el. lign.
PartyIdentification/ID	320	urn:oioubl:scheme:partyidentificationid-1.1	CVR-nummer el. lign
PartyLegalEntity/ CompanyID	320	urn:oioubl:scheme:partylegalentitycompanyid-1.1	CVR- eller CPR-nummer
ContryIdentificationCode	6	ISO3166-1	DK
AddressFormatCode	320	urn:oioubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1	StructuredDK



## 6. Terms and abbreviations

Listed below are the most important terms and abbreviations:

Term:	Explanation:
Document level	Elements at document level are found directly under the root element (the top element) in the XML structure. elements at the document level apply to the whole document.
Line level	Elements at line level, unlike elements at the document level, only apply to a specific transaction line
Class	A class is a collection of elements. For example, the Price class contains elements such as PriceAmount, BaseQuantity, etc.
Element	An element is an information entity in an XML structure. For example, the PriceAmount is the element containing the price in an invoice line.
Attributes	In an XML element, it is possible to specify a property as an attribute, e. g. the attribute unitCode in which the unit for a quantity may be specified, as in the example: <cbc:BaseQuantity unitCode="BO">1</cbc:BaseQuantity> Attributterne benyttes også til at angive kodelister f.eks. listID="urn:oiubl:codelist:addressformatcode-1.1"