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Ministeriet for Videnskab
Teknologi og Udvikling

OIOUBL Guideline

UBL 2.0 EndpointID

OIOUBL EndepunktID

G22

Version 1.1



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Contents

1. Preface.....	4
1.1 Purpose of this document.....	4
1.2 General Points.....	4
2. Relevant UBL Classes and Elements.....	5
3. Description.....	6
3.1 Purpose of EndpointID.....	6
3.2 Use of EndpointID in OIOUBL documents.....	6
4. Examples.....	8
5. Relevant code lists.....	9
6. Terms and abbreviations.....	10

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

The purpose of this common guideline is to describe general issues regarding the identification of electronic addresses for trading partners using OIOUBL 2.0 documents.

This identification facilitates accurate addressing for the transfer of documents from a sender to a receiver whether using VANS, the public OIO infrastructure, ebXML frameworks, or other messaging systems.

1.2 General Points

In the following the subject will be run through and explained. The document is written for the general public, but it is an advantage with prior knowledge of both OIOXML and XML generally

2. Relevant UBL Classes and Elements

In every business process between companies and organizations there is a need for communicating information about the parties involved. In UBL, this communication means sending business documents (such as an order) from a sender (customer) to a receiver (supplier).

The exchange may be performed using an electronic messaging infrastructure that supports the transportation and routing of the business documents to the receiver. These typically offer services such as validation, transportation receipts, secure transfer and common address registries. Examples of this are value added networks (VANS), the public OIO Service-oriented Infrastructure (OIOSI) and independent ebXML services.

In OIOUBL, the *EndpointID* element defines the electronic address for each party. The examples and descriptions in this guide apply specifically to the documents listed below, but may equally be used in any OIOUBL documents.

- OIOUBL Order (Ref. G08)
- OIOUBL OrderResponseSimple (Ref. G10)
- OIOUBL OrderResponse (Ref. G09)
- OIOUBL Invoice (Ref. G16)
- OIOUBL CreditNote (Ref. G13)

The *EndpointID* is defined within the *Party* class. It is mandatory for the sender and the receiver of the business documents. A more detailed description of *Party* can be found in the corresponding guideline (Ref. G23).

Element/class	Description
Party/EndpointID	This field is used to specify the address for sender and receiver of electronic documents.

3. Description

The following contains a general description of the use of the *EndpointID* element.

3.1 Purpose of EndpointID

The UBL term for the Danish *EndePunktID* is *EndpointID*. It is the electronic identity used for addressing business documents.

EndpointID is always specified along with its attribute *schemeID*, to ensure a known classification for the identifier within that classification scheme.

In OIOUBL an *EndpointID* is established for each party either by registration with public authorities (such as CVR or CPR numbers), or are issued by the agency responsible for the scheme in question (for example, a GLN/EAN number from GS1).

In OIOUBL the following types of *EndpointID* may be used:

Type/SchemeName	Scope	Issuer
GLN	Global	GS1
DUNS	Global	Dun & Bradstreet
ISO 6523	Global	n/a (*)
DK:CVR	DK	SKAT (Danish Tax Authorities)
DK:CPR	DK	Ministry of the Interior and Health
IBAN	DK	
DK:P	DK	SKAT (Danish Tax Authorities)
DK:SE	DK	SKAT (Danish Tax Authorities)
DK:VANS	DK	VANS operators in Denmark

(*) ISO 6523, also known as OVT ID is defined as: <ISO 6523 country code> + <CVR-nr> + <serial number>

For example: 0037 01234567 00001

In order for an *EndpointID* to be meaningful it must be recognized by the infrastructure used, such as OIOSI or VANS.

It should be emphasized that the *EndpointID* does not constitute the legal entity of a party, it is merely an electronic delivery address used for the transfer of business documents. For example, a supplier may choose to use a service portal for delivery and receipt of orders and invoice documents. When an order is to be delivered to this supplier, the *EndpointID* within *SupplierParty* is their service portal identifier.

3.2 Use of EndpointID in OIOUBL documents

When using OIOUBL documents the actors in the business process are defined as various parties, for example, *BuyerCustomerParty* and *SellerSupplierParty*.

Any of these parties may be identified using an *EndpointID* and should always be specified for any parties using the documents.

Most importantly, an *EndpointID* must always be specified for the party receiving or sending an

OIOUBL document.

If a document is sent in which the *EndpointID* of the receiver is not specified, or their identifier is not recognized by the messaging infrastructure, then the document cannot be delivered.

If a document is sent in which the *EndpointID* of the sender is not specified, or their identifier is not recognized by the messaging infrastructure, problems may also arise when returning response messages (such as *ApplicationResponse* or *OrderResponse*).

Furthermore, an *EndpointID* must be specified for parties who subsequently enter into the business process. For example, if an *AccountingCustomerParty* is involved in the order process then they must also be identified in the Order document using a valid *EndpointID*.

For further information on parties and their use when sending documents, refer to the Guideline OIOUBL Party (Ref. G23).

4. Examples

The following is an example of the use of *EndpointID*, demonstrating how the *AccountingCustomerParty* for receiving invoices is typically specified.

```
<cac:AccountingCustomerParty>
  <cbc:EndpointID schemeAgencyID="9" schemeID="GLN">5798000416604</cbc:EndpointID>
  <cac:PartyIdentification>
    <cbc:ID schemeAgencyID="9" schemeID="GLN">5798000416604</cbc:ID>
  </cac:PartyIdentification>
  <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:RegistrationName>Den Lille Skole</cbc:RegistrationName>
    <cbc:CompanyID schemeID="DK:CVR">DK16356709</cbc:CompanyID>
  </cac:PartyLegalEntity>
  <cac:Contact>
    <cbc:ID>7778</cbc:ID>
    <cbc:Name>Hans Hansen</cbc:Name>
    <cbc:Telephone>26532147</cbc:Telephone>
    <cbc:ElectronicMail>Hans@dls.dk</cbc:ElectronicMail>
  </cac:Contact>
</cac:AccountingCustomerParty>
```


5. Relevant code lists

Code list:	Agency	Urn:	Example value:
EndpointID	320	urn:oioubl:scheme:endpointid-1.1	GLN-number, CVR-number, or similar

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: <code><cbc:BaseQuantity unitCode="BO">1</cbc:BaseQuantity></code>
VANS	Value-Added Networks. Commercial networks that provide for the transfer of messages, such as EDIFACT and OIOUBL messages.
GS1	Global System One
Infrastructure address database	Any given infrastructure will normally have an address registry. For example, the Danish VANS providers use a common address database.