



IT- og Telestyrelsen

Ministeriet for Videnskab
Teknologi og Udvikling

OIOUBL Guideline

UBL 2.0 Extension

OIOUBL Udvidelse

G33

Version 1.1



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Colophon

Contact:

Danish National IT and Telecom Agency

E-mail: oioubl@itst.dk

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**Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
National IT and Telecom Agency**

Data Standardization Office

Holsteinsgade 63

DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

Phone +45 3545 0000

Fax +45 3545 0010

<http://www.itst.dk>

itst@itst.dk

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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 general guideline describes the use of extensions across the OIOUBL documents.

1.2 General Points

- Currently, OIOUBL does not use any extensions to UBL, but is capable of accomodating them if required.
- Any extensions may only be used when registered with the Danish National IT and Telecom Agency.
- An extension can only be used for exchanging information that cannot directly be contained within the standard documents.
- It is not a requirement that the receiver of a document detaches any extensions.
- Extensions may only be defined at document level. If an extension is required at line level, a parallel structure for the document must be created at the document level and referenced using its XPath address.

2. Relevant UBL Classes and Elements

- The *UBLExtensions* class

and

- The *UBLExtension* class

2.1 DK element names and cardinality

Note that UBL classes and elements that are not used in OIOUBL have been excluded from the following table.

The *UBLExtensions* class

UBL name	DK-name	Use
UBLExtensions/UBLExtension	Udvidelse	0..n

The *UBLExtension* class

UBL name	DK-name	Use
UBLExtension / ID	ID	1
UBLExtension / Name	Navn	0..1
UBLExtension / ExtensionAgencyID	BureauID	1
UBLExtension / ExtensionAgencyName	BureauNavn	0..1
UBLExtension / ExtensionAgencyURI	BureauUri	0..1
UBLExtension / ExtensionURI	URI	1
UBLExtension / ExtensionReasonCode	ÅrsagsKode	0..1
UBLExtension / ExtensionReason	Årsag	0..1
UBLExtension / ExtensionContent	Indhold	1

3. Description

A UBL 2.0 Extension is structured information that is not available in the present version of the standard. There are several reasons for declaring such an extension:

- If a specific industry or trading group wishes to use UBL, but requires information that is not available in the standard documents.
- If a software provider requires closer integration between their products that support UBL. That is, a tighter coupling of their systems.
- If information requirements exist that should normally be part of the standard, but is not yet, then an extension may be declared for this, until a new version of the standard is published.

Extensions must not be used to carry information for which classes or elements are already provided within the UBL standard.

3.1 UBLExtension

The table below provides a description of the *UBLExtension* elements. These elements are not part of the common class library.

DK-name	Remarks
ID	Identification of an extension assigned by the National IT and Telecom Agency.
Navn	Name of the extension.
BureauID	Identification of an agency that manages the extension assigned by the National IT and Telecom Agency.
BureauNavn	Name of the agency that manages the extension.
BureauUri	URI of the agency that manages the extension.
URI	The URI where the extension is located, assigned by the National IT and Telecom Agency.
ÅrsagsKode	A code specifying the reason why this extension is included in an instance.
Årsag	Description of the reason why this extension is included in an instance. Årsag is only allowed, if no code is available.
Indhold	The extension is placed here (using the xsd:any element)

Table 1. Description of the elements used in UBLExtension

3.2 Procedure for Approval of Extensions

An extension must not be used in any OIOUBL documents without prior approval of the extension by the National IT and Telecom Agency.

For an extension to be valid it must be assigned an ID, and the author must be recognized as an extension agency. This procedure has been set up to secure quality and correct use of extensions.

For an extension to obtain approval, none of its elements must be provided by the standard UBL documents. This means information that can be accommodated in UBL must not be included in the extension (unless that element simply serves as a key to the rest of the extended information).

The author and maintainer of the extension must prepare XML Schemas (and possibly Schematron code) for validating the extension, as well as stylesheets for any content presentation.

When the extension is submitted for approval, all parties involved must be informed of the extension and its significance. Sufficient descriptive material must be provided for specification purposes and all such material must be publicly available.

4. Examples

An XML example is shown below. Note that the example only shows the relevant classes.

4.1 Own extension of an invoice

An example of an extension of an invoice.

```
<ext:UBLExtensions>
  <ext:UBLExtension>
    <cbc:ID>WMP1</cbc:ID>
    <cbc:Name>WMPData</cbc:Name>
    <ext:ExtensionAgencyID>EAI1</ext:ExtensionAgencyID>
    <ext:ExtensionAgencyName>EAN1</ext:ExtensionAgencyName>
    <ext:ExtensionAgencyURI>EAU1</ext:ExtensionAgencyURI>
    <ext:ExtensionURI>urn:wmpdata.dk:example</ext:ExtensionURI>
    <ext:ExtensionReasonCode>OPT</ext:ExtensionReasonCode>
    <ext:ExtensionReason>wmpdata legacy invoice material</ext:ExtensionReason>
    <ext:ExtensionContent>
      <wmp:LegacyExtension xmlns:wmp="urn:urn:wmpdata.dk:example">
        ...legacy invoice stuff...
      </wmp:LegacyExtension>
    </ext:ExtensionContent>
  </ext:UBLExtension>
</ext:UBLExtensions>
```


5. 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 documentline
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>