



Logius  
*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en  
Koninkrijksrelaties*

## Digipoort Service Description WUS 2.0 Companies

### Retrieve

Interface version

Version	1.1
Date	April 2015
Status	Final

## Publisher's imprint

Project name	Digipoort
Version number	1.1 (Final)
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Attachment(s)

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Objective and target group

This document describes the retrieval of messages from Digipoort. This relates to messages sent by a government organisation to Digipoort, for example, as a response to information already supplied by a company (for example, a Service Message Return – SBA, previously EKA - as a response to a return that has been submitted).

This document is intended for developers of software that enables messages to be retrieved from Digipoort. It describes how Digipoort's web service can be used to this end: the Retrieve Service.

### Generic and specific

The services offered by Digipoort have a 'generic' interface. In other words, that they can be used to exchange different 'message types'. Other services can use these generic services. That is done, for example, through the services of DigiProcurement and its predecessor, E-invoicing.

This distinction is not made for the Retrieve Service. However, depending on the service, various message types can be returned by the Retrieve Service.

### *Differences with prior version:*

- The Retrieve Service is a new service, available as from version 1.2 of the "WUS 2.0 for Companies" interface
- Old endpoints/addresses have been replaced by new endpoints.

## 1.2 Outline of the report

This document forms part of a series of documents that provide an insight into the use of Digipoort. This document describes a service under the "WUS 2.0 for Companies" interface of Digipoort.

This service description is composed as follows:

- The first chapter contains general information such as version history and contact information;

- The second chapter broadly describes the retrieval of messages.
- The third chapter describes the structure and content of the SOAP message (request and response);
- The fourth chapter describes the web service in more detail.

All individual attachments are examples of SOAP requests, SOAP responses and the detail specification of the web service (the WSDL) that are available.

### **1.3 Status**

This document describes a service under the "WUS 2.0 for Companies" interface of Digipoort. Expectations are that the open standards that are used will continue to develop in future years and that the communication need will also be subject to change. The consequence of this is that, during future years, there will be new releases of Digipoort. That can have an effect on the interfaces. Logius is aiming to develop new releases in close consultation with the market. To enable market parties to quickly and easily use Digipoort, a decision has been made to use open standards and existing tools as far as possible. Examples of that are the use of the SOAP protocol under the WS Interoperability standards Basic Profile 1.2 and Basic Security Profile 1.0 and the use of PKI-overheid certificates.

### **1.4 Assistance**

Information relating to assistance with the use of Digipoort services is available on the website:

[www.logius.nl/producten/gegevensuitwisseling/digipoort](http://www.logius.nl/producten/gegevensuitwisseling/digipoort).

## 2 Retrieving supplied messages

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the retrieval of electronic messages by a company from Digipoort.

Government organizations can supply messages to Digipoort that relate to data that had been supplied in the past by a company, or of which is it anticipated that the company will supply that in time. For example: a Service Message Assessment by the Tax and Customs Administration (SBA, previously Electronic Copy Assessment EKA) as a response to an assessment submitted by the company.

Using the Retrieve Service ('ophaalservice'), a company can request these messages supplied by an authority to Digipoort.

The diagram shown below provides an overview of the Digipoort services that play a role in the electronic messaging between companies and authorities. This shows, among others, how the Retrieve Service provides access to the Digipoort Message Store.

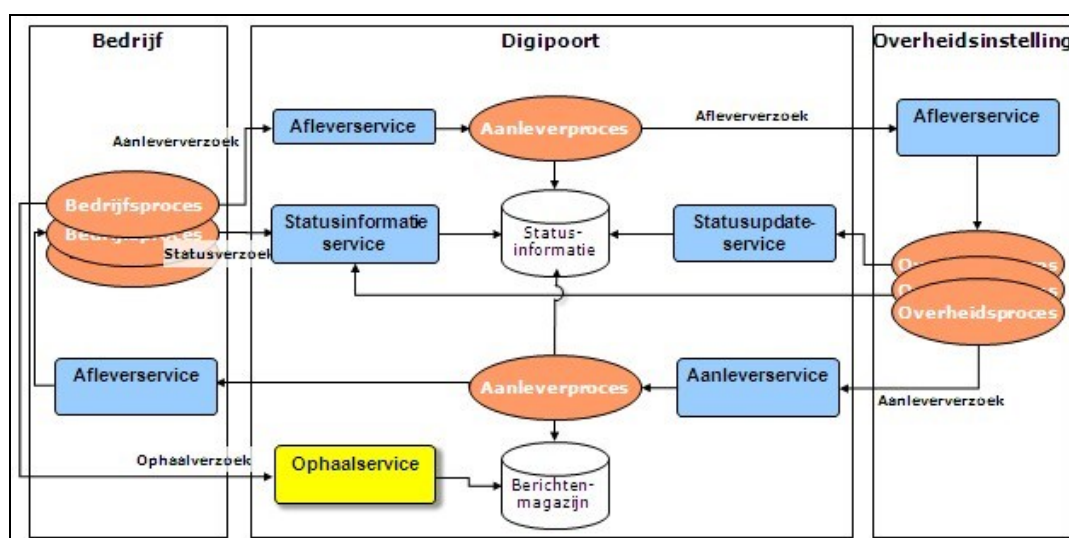


Figure 1 Position Retrieve Service (marked in yellow) in Digipoort

The Retrieve Service ('ophaalservice') establishes whether a Retrieve Request ('ophaalRequest') fulfils the stipulated interface specifications. If the Retrieve Request fulfils the specifications, the Retrieve Service will retrieve the messages that correspond with the retrieve profile specified in the request. In a synchronous process, the service provides a response to this request. This response contains the requested message(s) (SOAP response) or it contains the notification that the request was unsuccessful (SOAP fault).

#### **English – Dutch naming**

Please note that the naming of the specific Digipoort services and their elements uses a combination of Dutch names in conjunction with the English naming convention for specific types of elements.

##### *Example:*

*The Dutch name for retrieving is 'ophaal(en)' and the English convention for naming services is that their names end with 'service'. So the supply service is named 'ophaalservice'. The same goes for the message that you can send to the ophaalservice. This Retrieve Request is a combination of the Dutch 'ophaal' and English 'request', which forms 'ophaalRequest'.*

The specific elements within an ophaalRequest, ophaalResponse use a Dutch naming convention.

## **2.2 Tasks of the Retrieve Service**

The Retrieve Service ('ophaalservice') performs the following tasks:

- Validate the structure of the Retrieve Request ('ophaalRequest');
- Receive the Retrieve Request;
- Retrieve message(s);
- Send the Retrieve Response ('ophaalResponse').

A further explanation is provided in the paragraphs below.

### **2.2.1 Validate the Retrieve Request**

A Retrieve Request is given by a company to Digipoort following a pre-defined structure. This structure is recorded in an XML Diagram (XSD) that is incorporated in the WSDL that formally describes the Retrieve Service. The Retrieve Request is monitored using the XSD.

The WSDL for the Retrieve Service has been described in a separate file, which is attached to this service description.

### **2.2.2 Receive the Retrieve Request**

Every request to the Retrieve Service is recorded in the message administration system. The message administration system acts internally within Digipoort as an audit trail.



### 2.2.3 Retrieve a message

If a Retrieve Request fulfils the specified requirements, based on the inquirer's identity, it is established whether the message can be retrieved; the inquirer has to be authorised for retrieving messages.

Unread messages can be retrieved based on either the reference number ('kenmerk') or the combination of identity of the Stakeholder ('rolBelanghebbende') and message type ('berichtsoort'). The reference number is used to refer to the process under which the message is supplied by the other party. This is usually a government party.

When a message that is to be retrieved does not relate to a message supplied by the company in the past (as is the case with, for example, an invitation to file the annual accounts), no Digipoort reference number ('kenmerk') is available. The company can then find the message by searching on message type ('berichtsoort') that has been allocated to the message in combination with the company's identity (identity stakeholder or 'identiteitBelanghebbende').

If there are one or more messages, these can be returned as a series of Message results ('berichtresultaten').

A distinction is made between new, unread messages and old, read messages. Based on the certificate that is provided, it is established whether the company/the intermediary belonging to that certificate has already read the message in the past.

To support retrieval of messages, a number of different retrieve requests (SOAP requests) have been defined (the elements stated after the requests are explained in chapter 3).

Using the get messages list ('getBerichtenLijst') and get new messages list ('getNieuweBerichtenLijst'), an overview of all messages (for each message type if applicable) can be retrieved for which the inquirer is authorised. The result is an overview of all available messages for each message type, plus the identity of the stakeholder for whom the message is intended and the unique attribute that is awarded by Digipoort:

- getBerichtenLijst (berichtsoort, autorisatieAdres, tijdstempelVanaf, tijdstempelTot)  
Provides all messages for each message type (for all stakeholders for which the inquirer is authorised/empowered) with the corresponding reference number and status details. You can optionally provide a time frame with the third and forth parameter.

- `getNieuweBerichtenLijst` (`berichtsoort`, `autorisatieAdres`, `tijdstempelVanaf`, `tijdstempelTot`)  
Does not provide all messages for each message type retrieved in the past (for all stakeholders for which the inquirer is authorised/empowered) with the corresponding attribute and status details.

Using the requests listed below, the details of the messages listed in the overview can be retrieved. Identity stakeholder ('`identiteitBelanghebbende`') and reference number ('`kenmerk`') form the request keys respectively:

- `getBerichtenKenmerk` (`kenmerk`, `autorisatieAdres`, `tijdstempelVanaf`, `tijdstempelTot`)  
Lists all messages that relate to the reference number that is provided.
- `getNieuweBerichtenKenmerk` (`kenmerk`, `autorisatieAdres`, `tijdstempelVanaf`, `tijdstempelTot`)  
Lists all messages that have not been retrieved in the past that relate to the reference number that is provided.
- `getBerichten` (`berichtsoort`, `identiteitBelanghebbende`, `autorisatieAdres`, `tijdstempelVanaf`, `tijdstempelTot`)  
Lists all messages that are provided by an authority for the stakeholder, for a specific message type. A period of time can be stated, within which the messages are supplied.
- `getNieuweBerichten` (`berichtsoort`, `identiteitBelanghebbende`, `autorisatieAdres`, `tijdstempelVanaf`, `tijdstempelTot`)  
Lists all messages that have not yet been retrieved in the past by the inquirer. This is checked using the certificate used for the retrieve request. Messages that have been retrieved in the past under this certificate, are seen as "already read". The result of this request therefore relates to all remaining messages that are provided by an authority for the stakeholder, for a certain message type. A period of time can be stated, within which the messages are supplied.

#### 2.2.4 *Send retrieve response*

When the retrieve response fulfils all specified requirements, the retrieve response (message result) is sent.

## 3 SOAP message

### 3.1 Structure of the SOAP request

The SOAP request contains the Retrieve Request. The figure below shows the compilation of the possible SOAP request. The composition of the message differs depending on the intended request (see the list of possible requests in chapter 2). A list of available messages can, initially, be retrieved through the requests `getBerichtenLijst` or `getNieuweBerichtenLijst`. The request message is then structured as follows:

Overview (list):

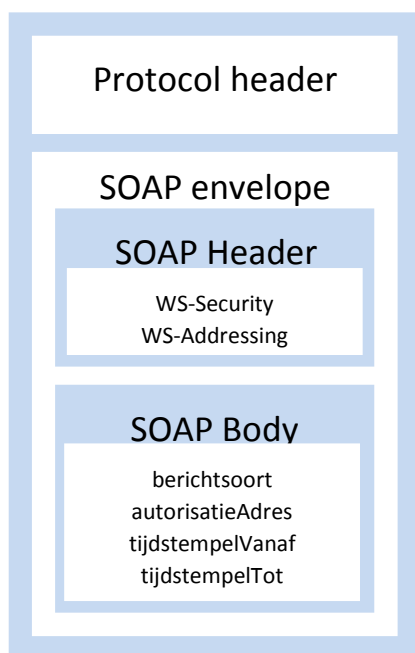


Figure 2 SOAP requests for the Retrieve Service (overviews)

The details of the messages that are found can then be retrieved based on the unique Digipoort attribute that is awarded to the message, or by stakeholder identity ('`identiteitBelanghebbende`') and message type ('`berichtsoort`'), resulting respectively in the following compilation of the request message:

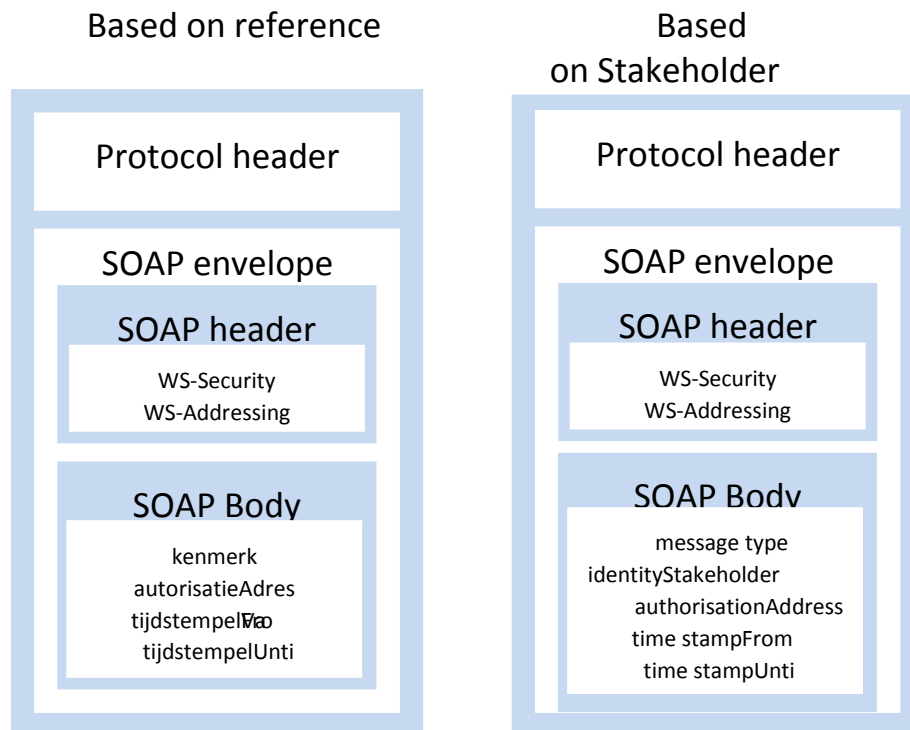


Figure 2 SOAP requests for the Retrieve Service (overviews)

The SOAP message comprises:

- The transport protocol header;
- The SOAP envelope in which there is:
  - the SOAP header;
  - the SOAP body.

The SOAP header contains the WS Security and the WS Addressing elements as well as the time stamp that indicates when the message was created. This is described in more detail in the *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies document*.

### 3.2 Retrieve Request Elements (**SOAP request**)

The SOAP request contains the retrieve request.

A retrieve request can include the following elements (the elements that the request actually includes depends on the type of request. The various possible requests are shown in paragraph 3.1):

#### 3.2.1 *kenmerk (reference number)*

Handling processes are uniquely identified in Digipoort by the reference number that is assigned. The reference can be used to retrieve messages concerning a handling process.

#### 3.2.2 *berichtsoort (message type)*

The message type element describes the type of handling process that is initiated with a supply request. The message type element that is given has to be a type that is known within Digipoort.

#### 3.2.3 *identiteitBelanghebbende (identity stakeholder)*

The stakeholder's identity is a number by means of which the person to whom the content of the business document (or who is responsible for taking cognisance hereof) can be identified. The stakeholder can be someone other than the supplier or inquirer of messages.

#### 3.2.4 *autorisatieAdres (authorisation address)*

The authorisation address contains the endpoint of the web service that is used to establish the relationship between the supplier or inquirer on the one hand, and the stakeholder. The endpoint has to be registered in Digipoort.

#### 3.2.5 *tijdstempelVanaf (time stamp from)*

This element includes the start (date/time) of a period for which information is requested. For more information about the correct format of date/time, see *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies*.

#### 3.2.6 *tijdstempelTot (time stamp Until)*

This element includes the end (date/time) of a period for which information is requested.

### 3.3 **Structure of the retrieve response (SOAP response)**

The SOAP response contains the retrieve response. The response to a `getBerichtenList` request contains a list of messages that have been found, that are returned with the message type elements, `identityStakeholder` and (unique) reference.

Retrieving the details of a message in this list gives a response that contains zero, one or several "MessageResult" elements.

Each "MessageResult" can include the following elements:

Element	Clarification
kenmerk (reference number)	The unique reference to an instance of the handling process. For each supply request for which there is not yet a unique reference, a new handling process is started. The reference can be used when requesting statuses.
berichtsoort (message type)	The message type element describes the type of handling process that is initiated with a supply request. The message type element that is given has to be a type that is known within Digipoort.
berichtkenmerk (message reference)	The unique reference (message ID) of the supply request that has resulted in the process being initiated handling process.
aanleverkenmerk (supplier reference)	The reference characteristic supplier contains its own reference that is provided by the supplier to the "supply" request. This attribute means that the further process remains unchanged and enables the supplier to link return messages to the supply request.
eerderAanleverkenmerk (previous supplier reference)	The reference characteristic original supply contains the supply reference that was provided in a past supply request by the supplier.
tijdstempelAangeleverd (time stamp supplied)	The date and the time at which Digipoort has successfully received the supply request.
identiteitBelanghebbende (identity stakeholder)	The stakeholder's identity is a number by means of which the person to whom the content of the business document relates, (or who is responsible for taking cognisance thereof) can be identified. This identity can be used to make a match with an identity which may appear in the business document. The stakeholder can therefore also be a party other than the supplier or inquirer of messages.

rolBelanghebbende (role stakeholder)	A clarification of the role of the stakeholder in the handling process.
identiteitAanleveraar (identity supplier)	The identity of the supplier is a number by means of which the person who supplies the service can be identified. The person who supplies the service is not necessarily the person who is responsible for the content of the business document. This may also be an intermediary.
identiteitOntvanger (identity recipient)	The identity of the recipient is a number by means of which it can be established to which party the message has to be delivered.
rolOntvanger (role recipient)	A clarification of the role of the recipient in the handling process.
berichtInhoud (message content)	The message content is that part of the message that contains the actual business process information.
berichtBijlagen (message attachments)	One or more attachments to the business document. Whether or not attachments can actually be added depends on the handling process.
constateringenvindingslijst (findings list)	The findingsList contains an overview of aspects that were found during the handling process. For example, errors that have not resulted in interruption of the process, but that may be of importance in the further processing. Each finding consists of a code and a description.
additioneleElementenlijst (additional elements list)	An overview of additional, process-dependent elements that can be included in the message.

The Retrieve Response ('ophaalResponse') also contains a digital Digipoort signature under the WS Security standard. This is explained below in paragraph 3.4 and described in more detail in the *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies* document.

### 3.4 Signing a message (WS Security)

The company has to digitally sign the <sup>1</sup>body and the header elements of a retrieve request. Likewise, the body and header elements of the retrieve response are signed by Digipoort. These have to be signed using an electronic signature and using a PKIoverheid certificate issued by a Certificate Service Provider (CSP) (for the *pre-production* version of this service, *test certificates* can be used). The certificate, the signature and the algorithms that are used have to be included as WS Security elements in the header. This is described in more detail in the *Interface Description WUS 2.0 Companies document*.

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<sup>1</sup> This does not have to be done by the message owner (stakeholder); as a rule, the message has to be signed by the party responsible for the technical implementation. This may also be an intermediary.



## 4 Details Digipoort WUS 2.0 Companies - Retrieve Service

### 4.1 Message types

The Retrieve Service has three message types:

Division	Clarification
ophaalRequest (SOAP request)	The request message to the Retrieve Service with which messages can be requested.
ophaalResponse (SOAP response)	A response message with which the messages that are found can be returned.
SOAP fault	An error message that is sent when an error is found by the Retrieve Service.

The structure of the messages is described in the WSDL that is attached as a separate file to this Service description.

### 4.2 Address Retrieve Service

The address of the Retrieve Service (production environment):

- <https://dgp.procesinfrastructuur.nl/wus/2.0/ophaalservice/1.2>

The address for the pre-production environment is:

- <https://preprod-dgp.procesinfrastructuur.nl/wus/2.0/ophaalservice/1.2>

### 4.3 SOAP Request

The documents attached separately:

- *voorbeeldRequest\_Digipoort\_WUS 2.0 Bedrijven\_Ophalen\_Lijst\_v1.2\_BD\_SBA.xml*
- *voorbeeldRequest\_Digipoort\_WUS 2.0 Bedrijven\_Ophalen\_v1.2\_BD\_SBA.xml*

#### 4.4 SOAP Response

The documents attached separately:

- *voorbeeldResponse\_Digipoort\_WUS 2.0 Bedrijven\_Ophalen\_Lijst\_v1.2\_BD\_SBA.xml*
- *voorbeeldResponse\_Digipoort\_WUS 2.0 Bedrijven\_Ophalen\_Kenmerk\_v1.2\_BD\_SBA.xml*

#### 4.5 SOAP Fault

If errors are present in the message, for example when the signature is missing or when information is missing, a SOAP fault is generated.

The following elements are included in the "SOAP fault" message:

Element	Clarification
faultcode	Field that indicates the type of error. There are two options for Digipoort, which are:  Client : The party supplying the information caused the fault. Server : Digipoort caused the error.
faultstring	Shows the nature of the error in a language which people can understand.
faultactor	A description of what caused the error.
detail/foutcode (error code)	A unique code with which an error can be identified.
detail/foutomschrijving (error description)	A description of the error.

The possible error messages are described in the attached document *Error messages and status notifications Digipoort v1.2.pdf*.