



AdsML[®] Framework for E-Commerce Business Standards for Advertising

AdsMLFinancials 1.5.0 Part 2 Specification & Schema

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Table of Contents

1	ADSMLFINANCIALS STANDARD DOCUMENTATION.....	4
1.1	DOCUMENT STATUS AND COPYRIGHT	4
1.2	NON-EXCLUSIVE LICENSE AGREEMENT FOR ADSML CONSORTIUM SPECIFICATIONS	4
1.3	ADSML CODE OF CONDUCT	6
1.4	DOCUMENT NUMBER AND LOCATION	7
1.5	PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT	7
1.6	AUDIENCE	7
1.7	ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS	7
1.8	DEFINITIONS & CONVENTIONS	8
1.8.1	<i>Definitions of key words used in the specification</i>	<i>8</i>
1.8.2	<i>Naming conventions – element, attribute, type, and file names</i>	<i>8</i>
1.8.3	<i>Typographical conventions</i>	<i>8</i>
1.9	CHANGE HISTORY	9
1.9.1	<i>Changes in version 1.5.0.....</i>	<i>9</i>
1.10	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	10
1.11	THE ADSML CONSORTIUM.....	10
2	ADSMLFINANCIALS XML SCHEMA – OVERVIEW	11
2.1	SCHEMA ARCHITECTURE	11
2.1.1	<i>Schema Files</i>	<i>12</i>
2.2	ADSMLFINANCIALS NAMESPACES	12
2.3	VALIDATION AND SCHEMA LOCATION	13
2.4	FIXED AND DEFAULT VALUES	13
3	CONTENT MODEL REFERENCE.....	14
3.1	ROOT ELEMENT: ADSMLFINANCIALS	14
3.2	TRANSACTION MESSAGES.....	15
3.2.1	<i>Element: CreditNote</i>	<i>15</i>
3.2.2	<i>Element: CreditNoteResponse.....</i>	<i>15</i>
3.2.3	<i>Element: Invoice.....</i>	<i>16</i>
3.2.4	<i>Element: InvoiceResponse</i>	<i>17</i>
3.2.5	<i>Element: InvoiceStatus.....</i>	<i>18</i>
3.2.6	<i>Element: InvoiceStatusEnquiry</i>	<i>19</i>
3.3	COMPONENT REFERENCE	19
3.3.1	<i>Element: AdditionalAllowanceCharge</i>	<i>19</i>
3.3.2	<i>Element: AdsMLItem.AdvertisementPublication.....</i>	<i>19</i>
3.3.3	<i>Element: AdvertisementPublicationInstance</i>	<i>20</i>
3.3.4	<i>Element: AuxiliaryDocumentReferences</i>	<i>21</i>
3.3.5	<i>Element: BookingInformation</i>	<i>21</i>
3.3.6	<i>Type: BookingInformationType.Base</i>	<i>21</i>
3.3.7	<i>Element: BookingInformation.Generic.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.3.8	<i>Element: BookingInformation.Insert</i>	<i>23</i>
3.3.9	<i>Element: BookingInformation.Interactive</i>	<i>25</i>

3.3.10	Element: <i>BookingInformation.NewspaperMagazine</i>	26
3.3.11	Element: <i>CalculatedPrice</i>	28
3.3.12	Element: <i>CardAccount</i>	28
3.3.13	Element: <i>CreditLine</i>	28
3.3.14	Element: <i>CreditNotePeriod</i>	28
3.3.15	Element: <i>CreditReason</i>	29
3.3.16	Element: <i>DocumentIdentifier</i>	29
3.3.17	Element: <i>DocumentTypeCode</i>	29
3.3.18	Group: <i>FinancialDocumentHeader</i>	29
3.3.19	Group: <i>FinancialDocumentFooter</i>	31
3.3.20	Element: <i>FinancialInstitutionBranch</i>	32
3.3.21	Element: <i>ID</i>	33
3.3.22	Element: <i>InformationalAmount</i>	33
3.3.23	Element: <i>InformationalLine</i>	33
3.3.24	Element: <i>InsertionPeriod</i>	33
3.3.25	Element: <i>InvoiceLine</i>	34
3.3.26	Element: <i>InvoiceReference</i>	36
3.3.27	Element: <i>InvoicePeriod</i>	37
3.3.28	Element: <i>Item.AdvertisementPublication</i>	37
3.3.29	Element: <i>Item.Generic</i>	39
3.3.30	Element: <i>LegalMonetaryTotal</i>	40
3.3.31	Element: <i>LineExtensionAmount</i>	41
3.3.32	Element: <i>LineItemCurrencyExtensionAmount</i>	41
3.3.33	Element: <i>LineItemReference</i>	41
3.3.34	Element: <i>MarkedWith</i>	41
3.3.35	Element: <i>PaidAmount</i>	42
3.3.36	Element: <i>PayeeFinancialAccount</i>	42
3.3.37	Element: <i>PaymentMeans</i>	42
3.3.38	Element: <i>PaymentMeansCode</i>	43
3.3.39	Element: <i>PickUp</i>	43
3.3.40	Element: <i>PlacementGroupReference</i>	43
3.3.41	Element: <i>PlacementReference</i>	44
3.3.42	Element: <i>PrepaidPayment</i>	44
3.3.43	Element: <i>ProductionDetail.NewspaperMagazine</i>	44
3.3.44	Element: <i>ProofOfPublicationInformation</i>	44
3.3.45	Element: <i>Publication</i>	45
3.3.46	Element: <i>ReceivedDate</i>	45
3.3.47	Element: <i>RelatedInvoice</i>	45
3.3.48	Element: <i>Scheduling</i>	46
3.3.49	Element: <i>TaxExclusiveAmount</i>	46
3.3.50	Element: <i>TaxInclusiveAmount</i>	46

APPENDIX A: ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DOCUMENT 47

1 AdsMLFinancials Standard Documentation

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This is the Approved Specification of the *AdsMLFinancials 1.5 Part 2 Specification & Schema*.

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1.4 Document Number and Location

This document, Document Number AdsMLFinancials-1.5.0-SpecP2Schema-AS-1, is freely available. It will be located at the AdsML website at <http://www.adsml.org/>.

1.5 Purpose of this document

This document specifies the definition of the AdsMLFinancials standard. AdsMLFinancials is an XML-based language used for encoding and routing advertising financial documents such as invoices and credit notes messages.

1.6 Audience

The intended audience for this document is primarily user and vendor organizations who seek to implement the AdsMLFinancials standard in their workflows, advertising or account payables systems, or other software products. Those assessing the conformance of vendor products to the standard may also use the document.

Comments on this specification should be addressed to the AdsML Consortium and to the Technical Working Group of the AdsML Consortium (technical.wg@adsml.org).

1.7 Accompanying documents

This document serves as the reference guide to the AdsMLFinancials schema. A companion document, *AdsMLFinancials Part 1 – Usage Rules & Guidelines*, provides an overview as well as additional rules and guidance for using AdsMLFinancials messages to address specific business requirements. They are meant to be read together.

Both documents are part of the AdsML Framework, which contains a suite of related documents. Readers of this document are assumed to be familiar with the

full range of relevant AdsML documentation. In particular, readers are assumed to have read the *E-Commerce Usage Rules and Guidelines* document.

A description of the entire document set can be found in the *ReadMeFirst* html file associated with this release of the AdsML Framework.

1.8 Definitions & conventions

1.8.1 Definitions of key words used in the specification

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are used as described in IETF RFC 2119 (S. Bradner. *Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels*. Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), Request for Comments: 2119, March 1997, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>).

The key word "DEPRECATED" is used to indicate that structures are being phased out of the AdsML specifications. Structures marked as **DEPRECATED** will be removed in the next major schema upgrade and should not be used in new implementations.

When any of these words do not appear in upper case as above, then they are being used with their usual English language sense and meaning.

1.8.2 Naming conventions – element, attribute, type, and file names

All element, attribute, and type names follow the 'CamelCase' convention.

Element and type names begin using upper camel case and begin with capitals (UpperCamelCase). For example, 'AdsML', 'MessageRef', and 'AdsMLStatusType'.

Attribute names begin using lower camel case and begin with lower case (lowerCamelCase). For example, 'language' or 'messageId'.

File names also follow the camel case convention and use upper camel case for each segment of the file name, plus dashes to separate the segments of the file name. Only the first two digits of the version number are included in the file name. The third digit of the version number (if there is one) and the Draft Number are only shown internally within the document. The full naming conventions for AdsML schema and specification file names are described in the document *AdsML Document Names and Identifiers – Guidelines and Examples*, a copy of which is included in this release of the Framework.

Schema for user-defined extensions to AdsML should use AdsML naming conventions as detailed above. For example, 'ExampleInstanceFile.xml', 'ExampleSchemaFile-1.0.xsd', 'ExampleSchemaFile-1.1.xsd'.

1.8.3 Typographical conventions

Element and type names are given in Courier font as, for example, `AdOrder`.

Attribute names are given in italicized Courier font as, for example, *messageCode*.

When citing examples of values that could be assigned to elements or attributes, the value is given in Courier font, so "...the attribute taking the value of '12'".

1.9 Change History

Version	Date	Changes	Editor
1.5.0 AS-1	15 April 2010	Approved Specification	UW
1.0.1 AS-1	30 May 2008	A maintenance release with updated Booking Information structures.	UW
1.0 AS-3	10 October 2007	First Approved version. Earlier change logs removed.	UW

1.9.1 Changes in version 1.5.0

Version 1.5.0 is a major upgrade to the specification which contains changes that are not backwards compatible with the previous release of AdsML Financials, version 1.0.1. The change delta between these versions is recorded here.

All changes in AdsMLFinancials Version 1.5 are within the area of booking information to make AdsMLFinancials compatible with AdsMLBookings Version 2.5 with support for invoicing for interactive (i.e. 'online') advertisements. There are no changes in the overall invoicing structure, including price and tax information.

1.9.1.1 New structures

Support for Interactive adverts - `BookingInformation.Interactive`

A new `BookingInformation.Interactive` structure provides support for invoicing interactive (e.g. online) advertisements.

1.9.1.2 Updated structures

Support for multiple languages

Many elements from the AdsML Type Library now includes internationalization support by providing basic string types with attribute extensions to express language and reading directionality.

Existing elements have been updated to use the new internationalized types in a number of contexts, primarily elements that include human readable texts. In order to support multiple language texts in any one context, changes have also been made to cardinalities allowing for instance repeatable `Description` elements with descriptive content in several alternative languages. See for instance the `adsml:CodeType` type.

Booking Information

An optional `adsml:MediaType` element has been added. Note: that in the `BookingInformation.Generic` variant the `adsml:MediaType` has moved and now appears before `adsml:AdType`.

An optional `adsml-bo:PlacementTarget` element has been added.

An optional `adsml-bo:AdvertiserBrand` element has been added.

An optional `adsml:Campaign` element has been added.

An optional `adsml-bo:DealCode` element has been added.

An optional `adsml:Contract` element has been added.

An optional `adsml-bo:Guarantees` element has been added.

An optional `adsml-bo:CostExempt` element has been added.

In `BookingInformation.Generic`, the `Scheduling.Generic` element has been renamed `Scheduling`.

Item.AdvertisementPublication

An optional `adsml:Contract` element has been added.

An optional `adsml-bo:Guarantees` element has been added.

An optional `adsml-bo:CostExempt` element has been added.

The `adsml-bo:AdvertiserBrand` element has been moved so it now appears before `adsml:Campaign` in the content model sequence.

Publication and Distribution Target

The `adsml-bo:Distribution` element has been renamed `adsml-bo:DistributionTarget`. It is no longer a child of the `Publication` element but appears as a sibling to it.

Exchange Rate moved to the Type Library

The `ExchangeRate` element has been moved to the AdsML Type Library with all its child elements. It is now referenced as `adsml:ExchangeRate`.

1.10 Acknowledgments

This document is a product of the AdsML Technical Working Group.

Primary authorship and editing was performed by,

- Ulf Wingstedt (CNet Svenska AB) ulf.wingstedt@cnet.se

Portions are based on material written by:

- Tony Stewart (RivCom) – tony.stewart@rivcom.com

Acknowledgments and thanks to other contributors for additional input to this document are listed in *Appendix A: Acknowledgment for contributions to this document*.

1.11 The AdsML Consortium

The documents comprising the AdsML standard were written by the AdsML Technical Working Group, a committee charged with creating the consortium's technical deliverables, and then approved by the entire membership.

More information about the consortium can be found on the consortium's website: www.adsml.org.

2 AdsMLFinancials XML Schema – Overview

This section describes the use of XML Schema from W3C (<http://www.w3.org>) in the definition of AdsMLFinancials.

2.1 Schema Architecture

AdsMLFinancials uses a modular schema architecture as defined by the AdsML Framework architecture consisting of the following schemas,

- The **Main Schema** – This schema defines the root element AdsMLFinancials and all other components used in the standard, either by local definitions or by importing and/or including other schema files.
- The **Public Type Library** – This schema includes all components from AdsMLFinancials that may be imported into other standards and reused.
- The **AdsML Type Library** – This schema defines reusable components from the AdsML Framework.
- The **AdsMLProofOfPublication Public Type Library** – This schema defines components that make up the public part of the AdsMLProofOfPublication standard, which is partly reused within AdsMLFinancials.
- The **AdsMLBookings Public Type Library** – This schema defines components that make up the public part of the AdsMLBookings standard, which is partly reused within AdsMLFinancials.
- The **AdsMLMaterials Public Type Library** – This schema defines components that make up the public part of the AdsMLMaterials standard, which is partly reused within AdsMLFinancials.
- The **AdsMLStructuredDescriptions Public Type Library** – This schema defines components that make up the public part of the AdsMLStructuredDescriptions standard, which is reused indirectly in AdsMLFinancials as part of the imported AdsMLMaterials Public Type Library.
- The **AdsML Controlled Vocabularies** – This schema defines all controlled vocabularies recommended by the AdsML Consortium.

All structures specific to AdsMLFinancials are defined in the Main Schema or the Public Type Library that is included into the Main schema. These structures are all defined in the AdsMLFinancials namespace.

Where possible, AdsMLFinancials specific structures have been defined as derivations of general AdsML Framework components defined in the AdsML Type Library that is imported into both the Main Schema and the Public Type Library.

The `adsm1-ma:AdContent` element for specification of advertising material within a bookings information structure is defined on a public component from the AdsMLMaterials standard exposed in its public type library. As AdsMLMaterials imports the AdsMLStructuredDescriptions, its public type library schema is also used.

The AdsML Controlled Vocabularies schema provides a set of controlled vocabularies (CVs) that is recommended to be used in AdsML messages. The CVs are made available to all document instances through import into the Main Schema.

2.1.1 Schema Files

The schema files from a particular standard are named as follows:

AdsMLBookings-1.0-Main-AS.xsd (example)

The format starts with the name of the standard, "AdsMLBookings" followed by the current version number and the name of the schema within the standard. The last two characters provide the status of the standard as either PS (Proposed Standard) or AS (Approved Standard) for public releases (internal working document have status code WD for Working Draft).

The complete set of schema files used in the AdsMLFinancials version 1.5 Approved Specification is thus:

```
AdsMLFinancials-1.5-Main-AS.xsd
AdsMLFinancials-1.5-PublicTypeLibrary-AS.xsd
AdsMLTypeLibrary-2.0-AS.xsd
AdsMLProofOfPublication-1.5-PublicTypeLibrary-AS.xsd
AdsMLBookings-2.5-PublicTypeLibrary-AS.xsd
AdsMLMaterials-2.5-PublicTypeLibrary-AS.xsd
AdsMLStructuredDescriptions-1.0-PublicTypeLibrary-AS.xsd
AdsMLControlledVocabularies-3.0-AS.xsd
```

2.2 AdsMLFinancials Namespaces

AdsMLFinancials defines a namespace according to W3C's Recommendations (<http://www.w3.org>):

```
'http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1financials/1.5'
```

This is defined as the default namespace of the AdsMLFinancials Schema. The schema specifies this using *targetNamespace* and *xmlns* attributes as illustrated below,

```
<xs:schema targetNamespace="http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1financials/1.5"
xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1financials/1.5" ... >
```

Components reused from other standards carry their own namespaces that also have to be declared. The following external namespace definitions are also used:

```
adsm1='http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1typelibrary/2.0'
adsm1-pp='http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1proofofpublication/1.5'
adsm1-bo='http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1bookings/2.5'
adsm1-ma='http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1materials/2.5'
adsm1-sd='http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1structureddescriptions/1.0'
adsm1-cv='http://www.adsm1.org/adsm1controlledvocabularies/3.0'
```

It is **RECOMMENDED** to use namespace prefixes as listed above.

It is **RECOMMENDED** to have the AdsMLFinancials namespace as default namespace in AdsMLFinancials document instances. If however a namespace prefix is wanted, it is **RECOMMENDED** to use "adsm1-fi".

2.3 Validation and Schema Location

A trading partner **MUST NOT** send any invalid AdsMLFinancials messages. However, use of XML Schema based validation of production messages in runtime is **OPTIONAL**. Systems are allowed to use any available approach to ensure that their output is valid.

For production messages, a schema location **SHOULD NOT** be given in document instances using the *xsi:schemaLocation* attribute. Systems are **REQUIRED** to be able to identify which schema a particular document instance belongs to by reading the mandatory *adsml:schemaVersion* attribute.

2.4 Fixed and Default values

All fixed or default values specified for elements or attributes in the schema **MUST** be present in an XML document instance conforming to that schema; schema validation and the post-schema-validation infoset (PSVI) **SHOULD NOT** be relied upon in order to make fixed or default values available for processing.

This restriction is imposed so that a particular mode of validation (XML Schema validation and the PSVI) is not relied upon to ensure that all data content of a message is present in an instance messages. This allows for non-XML Schema validation of an instance.

This constraint is enforced in the schema by specifying attributes that carry fixed values with a 'use' of required, by not specifying default values, and by the policy that element content should not be empty in instances.

3 Content Model Reference

This is a reference section describing elements, attributes and other building blocks of the AdsMLFinancials XML vocabulary's content model. The root element `AdsMLFinancials` is described in the first section below, followed by the *Transaction Messages* section where the top element for each financial message type is described. The last section *Component Reference* includes all other building blocks listed in alphabetical order.

Each building block is briefly described with the intention of providing context and background as well as some technical detail about its usage. Particular focus is placed on issues and business rules that are not possible to express using XML Schema. Note that the XML Schema specification includes additional rules.

Components from imported external schemas are not described here; please see their specific specification documents. Such components are named with their recommended namespace prefix when discussed in the context of AdsMLFinancials elements.

Elements and attributes with namespace prefix:	Are described in the document:
<code>adsml-pp</code>	<i>AdsMLProofOfPublication Schema & Specification</i>
<code>adsml-bo</code>	<i>AdsMLBookings Schema & Specification</i>
<code>adsml-ma</code>	<i>AdsMLMaterials Schema & Specification</i>
<code>adsml</code>	<i>AdsMLTypeLibrary Schema & Specification</i>

3.1 Root Element: AdsMLFinancials

An AdsMLFinancials message is an e-commerce business transaction that includes information to facilitate message transmission (a header with sender and recipient information) and the business content relevant to the transaction (e.g. invoicing transaction data).

`AdsMLFinancials` is the root element of the XML instance message where the namespace declaration is made. The namespace is defined on a string reflecting AdsML's ownership and the main version number. The namespace declaration **MUST** be based on the following string:

```
'http://www.adsml.org/adsmlfinancials/1.5'
```

The choice of namespace prefix is not defined in the standard, but it is **RECOMMENDED** that the AdsMLFinancials namespace be the default namespace in AdsMLFinancials messages. If a namespace prefix is required, it is **RECOMMENDED** to use `'adsml-fi'`. A namespace declaration is then **RECOMMENDED** to look like:

```
xmlns:adsml-fi="http://www.adsml.org/adsmlfinancials/1.5"
```

Every AdsMLFinancials message contains a mandatory `Header` element followed by one or more elements of a specific business message type such as `Invoice` or `CreditNote`. The business messages (e.g. the invoices) need not be related to each other in any other ways than that they are transmitted in the same physical XML message.

The root element `AdsMLFinancials` is defined on the `adsml:AdsMLItemType`, please see this type for further details.

The optional `adsm1:Properties` element can be used to define application-specific extensions.

Attributes

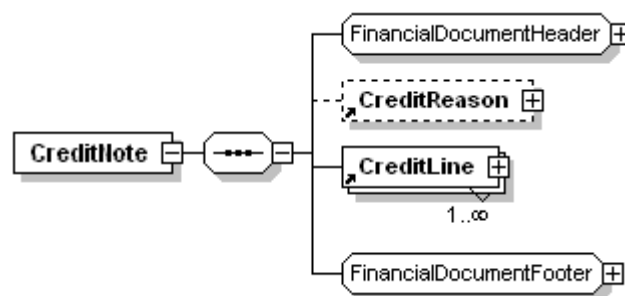
Please see `adsm1:AdsMLItemType` for details on attributes.

3.2 Transaction Messages

3.2.1 Element: CreditNote

The `CreditNote` element is the top level element for the corresponding business message. A `CreditNote` is a notification of a change to the amount due by the payer to the invoicer. The change must always lead to the amount due being lowered.

A credit note consists of a set of elements that are common to several financial document messages. These are defined in the `FinancialDocumentHeader` and `FinancialDocumentFooter` groups.



In addition to the common elements from the header and footer groups, the `CreditNote` also takes a document level `CreditReason` element as part of its extended document header. This element also appears in the `CreditLine` to handle the scenario where different line items have different credit reasons.

Between the header and the footer, a credit note must have one or more `CreditLine` elements.

If the credit note is related to a particular invoice or set of invoices, an invoice can be referenced in each `CreditLine`. But note that it is also possible to use `CreditNote` without any explicit relationships to any prior invoice message.

See also the *AdsMLFinancials 1.5 Specification Part 1 - Usage Rules & Guidelines* for further information about financials message choreography and semantics.

Attributes

messageCode (fixed: 'FD-CR')

The AdsML Framework message type code for the message.

attribute group: adsm1:commonMessageAttributes

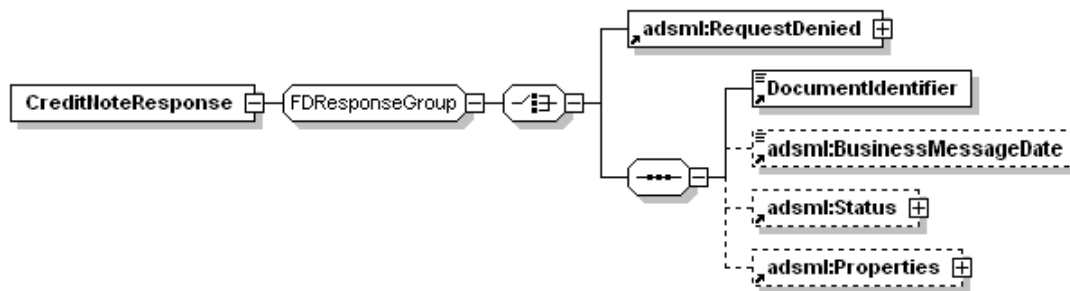
See `adsm1:commonMessageAttributes` definition.

3.2.2 Element: CreditNoteResponse

The `CreditNoteResponse` element is the top level element for the corresponding business message. When a `CreditNote` has been reviewed by

the payer, the payer may send a `CreditNoteResponse` message back to the invoicer. This message indicates for instance whether the `CreditNote` was successfully loaded into the payer’s system, or conversely, that a business-level issue has arisen which will impact processing.

If the `CreditNote` message to which the `CreditNoteResponse` message is sent as a response could not be accepted by the payer, then the `adsm1:RequestDenied` element in the `CreditNoteResponse` **MUST** be used to specify the business reason(s) as to why the request could not be fulfilled. In this case no other information is provided.



If the `CreditNote` message was accepted for further processing, the `CreditNoteResponse` message includes at least the mandatory `DocumentIdentifier` element whose value **MUST** be the same as the `DocumentIdentifier` in the initiating `CreditNote` message.

In addition, accepted messages can include an optional `adsm1:BusinessMessageDate` that records a business level datetime value for the response. Also, an `adsm1:Status` element can be used to convey status information about the `CreditNote` message.

See also the *AdsMLFinancials 1.5 Specification Part 1 - Usage Rules & Guidelines* for further information about financials message choreography and semantics.

Attributes

messageCode (fixed: 'FD-CRR')

The AdsML Framework message type code for the message.

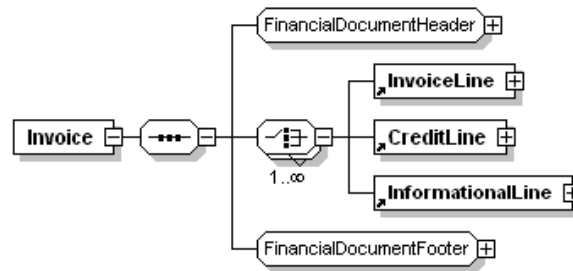
attribute group: adsm1:commonMessageAttributes

See `adsm1:commonMessageAttributes` definition.

3.2.3 Element: Invoice

The `Invoice` element is the top level element for the corresponding business message. An invoice consists of a set of elements that are common to several financial document messages. These are defined in the `FinancialDocumentHeader` and `FinancialDocumentFooter` groups.

Between the header and the footer, an invoice must have one or more `InvoiceLine`, `CreditLine` or `InformationalLine` elements. Note that all three line types may appear within a single invoice in any order.



The `InformationalLine` element provides the ability to include essentially non-machine-processable annotations that can convey any textual information the sender wishes to display to human beings on the receiving side, for example: Balance Forward, Payment Received, Subtotals and Aging Receivables. It is meant to provide a bridge between the current human-oriented workflow and the e-commerce workflow that AdsML aims to enable.

See `InvoiceLine` and `CreditLine` for further information about these line types.

Attributes

messageCode (fixed: 'FD-NV')

The AdsML Framework message type code for the message.

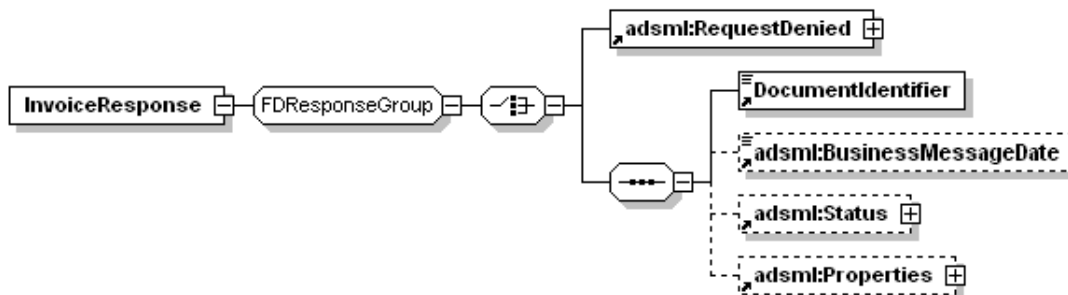
attribute group: adsm1:commonMessageAttributes

See `adsm1:commonMessageAttributes` definition.

3.2.4 Element: InvoiceResponse

The `InvoiceResponse` element is the top level element for the corresponding business message. When an `Invoice` has been reviewed by the payer, the payer may send an `InvoiceResponse` message back to the invoicer. This message indicates for instance whether the `Invoice` was successfully loaded into the payer’s system, or conversely, that a business-level issue has arisen which will impact processing.

If the `Invoice` message to which the `InvoiceResponse` message is a response could not be accepted by the payer, the `adsm1:RequestDenied` element in the `InvoiceResponse` **MUST** be used to specify the business reason(s) as to why the request could not be fulfilled. In this case no other information is provided.



If the prior `Invoice` message was accepted for further processing, the `InvoiceResponse` message includes at least the mandatory

`DocumentIdentifier` element whose value **MUST** be the same as the `DocumentIdentifier` in the initiating `Invoice` message.

In addition, accepted messages can include an optional `adsm1:BusinessMessageDate` that records a business level datetime value for the response. Also, an `adsm1:Status` element can be used to convey status information about the `Invoice` message.

It should be noted that under no circumstance should it be assumed that receiving an administrative response or a business level `Invoice Response` from the Payer indicates agreement by the payer to pay the invoice, unless that interpretation has been explicitly agreed in advance by the trading partners.

See also the *AdsMLFinancials 1.5 Specification Part 1 - Usage Rules & Guidelines* for further information about financials message choreography and semantics.

Attributes

messageCode (fixed: 'FD-NVR')

The AdsML Framework message type code for the message.

attribute group: adsm1:commonMessageAttributes

See `adsm1:commonMessageAttributes` definition.

3.2.5 Element: InvoiceStatus

The `InvoiceStatus` element is the top level element for the corresponding business message. Following the initial delivery of an invoice, it is possible for the invoice's recipient to deliver updates to the sender about the status of that invoice, either spontaneously or as the response to an `InvoiceStatusEnquiry` message.

If a prior `InvoiceStatusEnquiry` message could not be accepted by the payer, the `adsm1:RequestDenied` element in the `InvoiceStatus` **MUST** be used to specify the business reason(s) as to why the request could not be fulfilled. In this case no other information is provided.

If a prior status enquiry request was accepted, or the status message was sent without a prior status enquiry, the `InvoiceStatus` message includes a mandatory `DocumentIdentifier` and a mandatory `adsm1:Status` element. The `DocumentIdentifier` **MUST** have the same value as was used in the initiating `InvoiceStatusEnquiry` message.

In addition, accepted messages can include an optional `adsm1:BusinessMessageDate` that records a business level datetime value for the status response.

See also the *AdsMLFinancials 1.5 Specification Part 1 - Usage Rules & Guidelines* for further information about financials message choreography and semantics.

Attributes

messageCode (fixed: 'FD-NVS')

The AdsML Framework message type code for the message.

attribute group: adsm1:commonMessageAttributes

See `adsm1:commonMessageAttributes` definition.

3.2.6 Element: InvoiceStatusEnquiry

The `InvoiceStatusEnquiry` element is the top level element for the corresponding business message. Following the initial delivery of an invoice, it may be possible for the recipient to deliver updates to the sender about the status of that invoice. The `InvoiceStatusEnquiry` message can be used by the sender of the original invoice to request such a status report from the recipient.

The content of the `InvoiceStatusEnquiry` message is the `DocumentIdentifier` element, which should have the same value as used in the original invoice, and an optional `adsml:BusinessMessageDate` that records a business level datetime value for the status enquiry.

See also the *AdsMLFinancials 1.5 Specification Part 1 - Usage Rules & Guidelines* for further information about financials message choreography and semantics.

Attributes

messageCode (fixed: 'FD-NVSE')

The AdsML Framework message type code for the message.

attribute group: adsml:commonMessageAttributes

See `adsml:commonMessageAttributes` definition.

3.3 Component Reference

3.3.1 Element: AdditionalAllowanceCharge

The `AdditionalAllowanceCharge` element includes price adjustments (allowances and/or charges) that apply to either a particular line item or to the document as a whole depending on context.

The element is defined as `adsml:PriceDeclarationType`, please see this type for further details.

Attributes

None.

3.3.2 Element: AdsMLItem.AdvertisementPublication

The `AdsMLItem.AdvertisementPublication` element is an extension of the `Item.AdvertisementPublication` structure with a `lineItemRef` attribute.

This element is **not** used within a stand-alone AdsMLFinancials message, but is intended to provide advertising specific item descriptions for inclusion in other generic non-AdsML e-invoicing standards.

Attributes

lineItemRef (optional)

In case the `AdsMLItem.AdvertisementPublication` cannot be included in the context of a particular line item in the host XML structure, this attribute provides a pointer to the line item that the content refers to.

3.3.3 Element: AdvertisementPublicationInstance

The `AdvertisementPublicationInstance` element associates `BookingInformation` for a particular insertion with `Appearance Information` and possibly one or more `Proof of Publications` for that insertion.



The `Booking Information` consists of details copied from the original booking. The `BookingInformation` element is an abstract element that is the head of a substitution group of media specific structures:

- `BookingInformation.Generic` – for booking of any ad and media type not better supported by the other `Booking Information` structures.
- `BookingInformation.Insert` – For inserts bookings.
- `BookingInformation.Interactive` – For booking of interactive ‘online’ ads.
- `BookingInformation.NewspaperMagazine` – For booking of newspaper and magazine ads.

Each `Advertisement Publication Instance` can contain a set of `Appearance Information`, which describes when, where and how the ad was actually delivered. This information is recorded using a structure imported from `AdsMLProofOfPublication` and is called `adsm1-pp:AppearanceInformation`.

Like `BookingInformation` above, the `adsm1-pp:AppearanceInformation` is an abstract element serving as the head in a substitution group of media specific elements for inserts, interactive, and newspapers and magazines. There is also a generic variant, the `adsm1-pp:AppearanceInformation.Generic`.

Each `Advertisement Publication Instance` can specify an unlimited number of `Proofs of Publication` expressed as a `ProofOfPublicationInformation` element. This supports scenarios in which more than one type of proof information must be delivered with the financial document.

Each `ProofOfPublicationInformation` contains an optional identifier and an optional proof. In the print world, the proof is typically a tearsheet. In other media it might be omitted, or it might be a different type of physical item.

Attributes

None.

3.3.4 Element: AuxiliaryDocumentReferences

The `AuxiliaryDocumentReferences` element can be used to attach other references for a financial document in addition to the mandatory `DocumentIdentifier`.

In this version of AdsMLFinancials, only a single explicit auxiliary reference type is defined, namely the `adsm1:InvoicersReference` that takes any string value assigned by the invoicer. Additional references may be added using the generic `adsm1:OtherReferences` structure.

Note: The wrapper provided by `AuxiliaryDocumentReferences` is appropriate for compatibility with our other standards and for future-proofing purposes in case AdsML later adds other reference elements.

Attributes

None.

3.3.5 Element: BookingInformation

`BookingInformation` is an abstract element that is the head of a substitution group of media specific structures and includes child elements that are common to booking information for all media types.

All elements in the substitution group can be used to record information from a booking that may be used for reconciliation of the financial document. The group contains the following elements: `BookingInformation.Generic`, `BookingInformation.Insert`, `BookingInformation.Interactive`, `BookingInformation.NewspaperMagazine`.

See `BookingInformationType.Base` for further information about properties common to the group as a whole, and each group member element for specific properties.

Attributes

None.

3.3.6 Type: BookingInformationType.Base

The `BookingInformationType.Base` type consists of details copied from the original booking's placement level.

The `PlacementGroupReference` is defined as an `adsm1:QIDType` and can be used to hold a reference to a placement group in the booking defined in the parent `Item.AdvertisementPublication` element. Alternative references to the placement group can be provided in the `adsm1-bo:AuxiliaryPlacementGroupReferences` element.



Similarly, the PlacementReference and adsm-bo:AuxiliaryPlacementReferences elements hold references to a placement within the booking.

Additional information from a booking’s placement level can be recorded in the optional adsm:MediaType, adsm:AdType, adsm-bo:PlacementTarget, adsm-bo:AdvertiserBrand, adsm:Campaign, adsm-bo:DealCode, adsm:Contract, adsm-bo:Guarantees, adsm-bo:CostExempt, adsm:DescriptionLine, adsm:SpecialRequirements adsm:Status and adsm:Properties elements.

Attributes

None.

3.3.7 Element: BookingInformation.Generic

The `BookingInformation.Generic` element is an extension of the `BookingInformationType.Base`. It should be used to record details from a booking when a media specific structure is not available or applicable. It corresponds to the `adsml-bo:Placement.Generic` structure used in `AdsMLBookings`.

The repeatable `Publication` element defines the publication(s) in which the advertisement was booked.

The repeatable `Scheduling` element is used to record points in time or time periods during which the advertisement was booked to be published.

The `adsml-bo:DistributionTarget` element describes the distribution and targeting information that was booked for the ad.

The `adsml-bo:ProductionDetail.Generic` element describes all production detail information that was booked.

The `adsml:AdditionalService` element may be used to specify a number of price driving services that the publisher provides in relation to the ad insertion.

Finally, `adsml-ma:AdContentReferences` includes references to the advertisement's artwork.

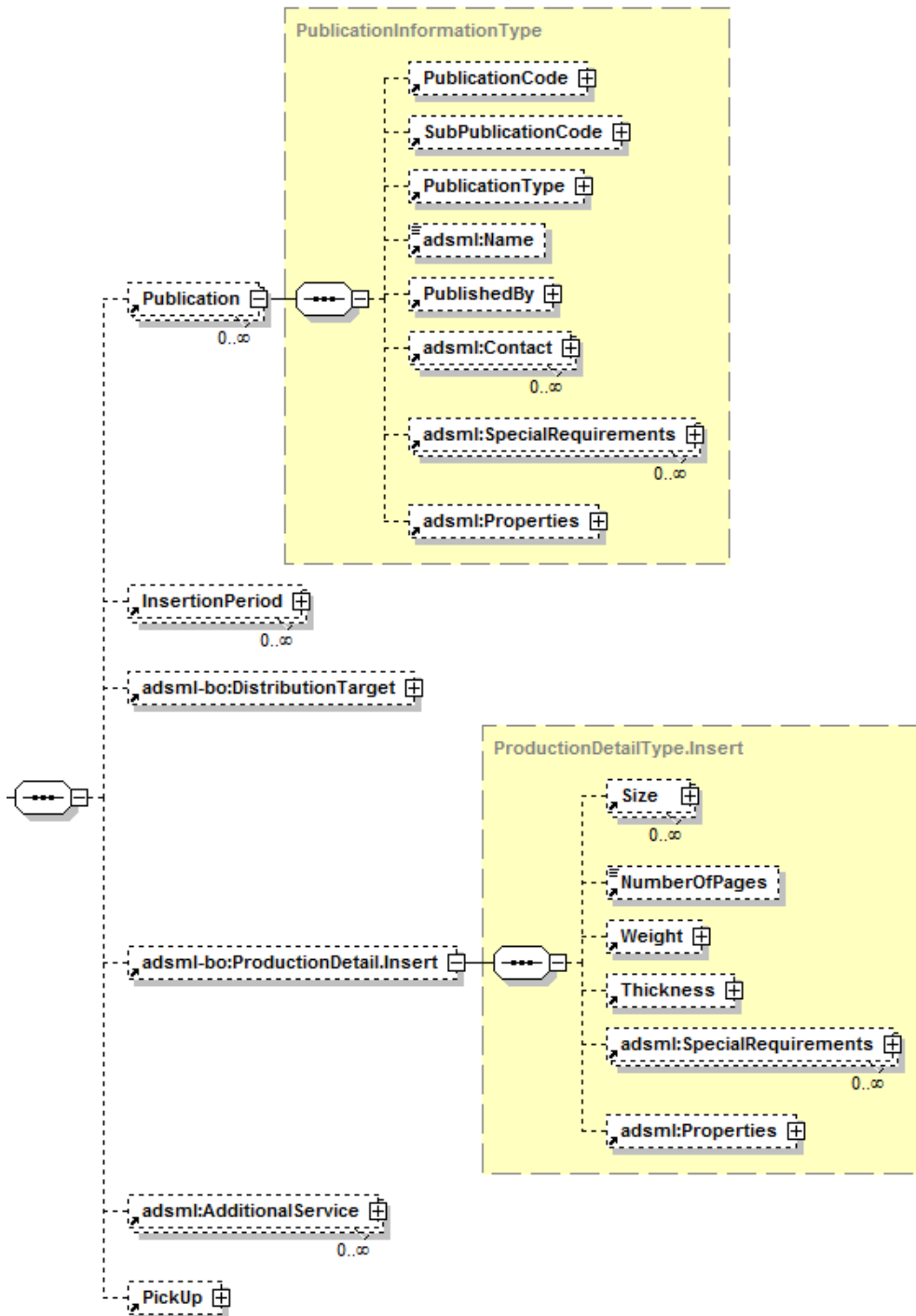
See also `BookingInformation` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.8 Element: BookingInformation.Insert

The `BookingInformation.Insert` element is an extension of the `BookingInformationType.Base` element with media specific booking information primarily for inserts. It corresponds to the `adsml-bo:Placement.Insert` structure used in `AdsMLBookings`.



The repeatable `Publication` element defines where the insert was booked to run.

The repeatable `InsertionPeriod` defines points in time or periods in which a specified number of insertions were booked to take place.

The `adsm1-bo:DistributionTarget` element describes the distribution and targeting information (i.e. which editions, regions or zones) that was booked for the ad.

`adsm1-bo:ProductionDetail.Insert` includes a set of elements such as `adsm1-bo:Size` and `adsm1-bo:NumberOfPages` that define particular aspects of the insert’s publication in a newspaper or magazine.

The `adsml:AdditionalService` element may be used to specify a number of price driving services that the publisher provides in relation to the ad insertion.

The `PickUp` element may be used to specify that previously-delivered materials were used in a placement.

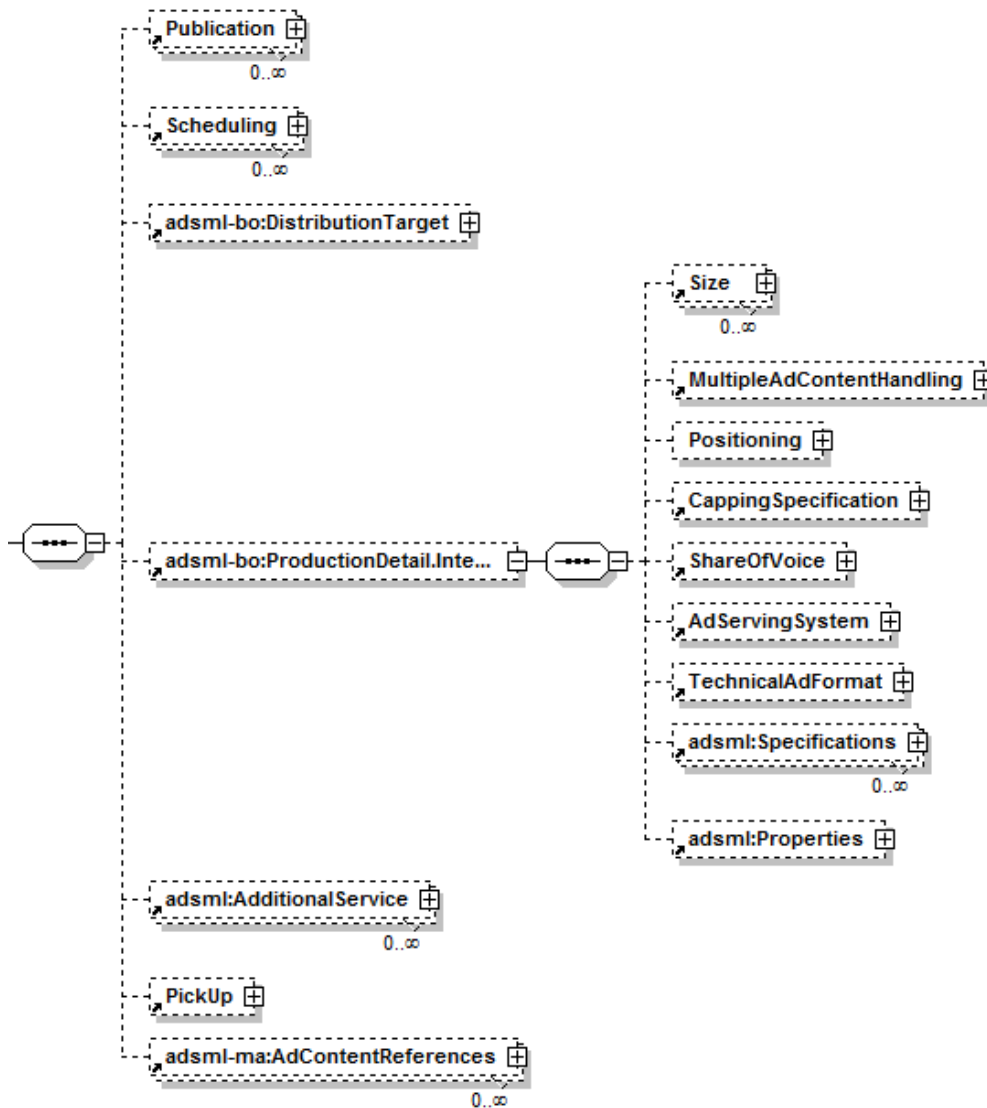
See also `BookingInformation` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.9 Element: BookingInformation.Interactive

The `BookingInformation.Interactive` element is an extension of the `BookingInformationType.Base` element with media specific booking information primarily for interactive (i.e. 'online') ads. It corresponds to the `adsml-bo:Placement.Interactive` structure used in `AdsMLBookings`.



The repeatable `Publication` element defines where the ad was booked to run.

The repeatable `Scheduling` defines points in time or periods in which a specified number of occurrences of the ad (e.g. impressions) were booked to take place.

The `adsml-bo:DistributionTarget` element describes the distribution and targeting information that was booked for the ad.

`adsml-bo:ProductionDetail.Interactive` includes a set of elements such as `adsml-bo:CappingSpecification` and `adsml-bo:AdServingSystem` that define particular aspects of the interactive ad's publication in a digital environment.

The `adsml:AdditionalService` element may be used to specify a number of price driving services that the publisher provides in relation to the ad's publication.

The `PickUp` element may be used to specify that previously-delivered materials were used in a placement.

Finally, `adsml-ma:AdContentReferences` includes references to the advertisement's artwork.

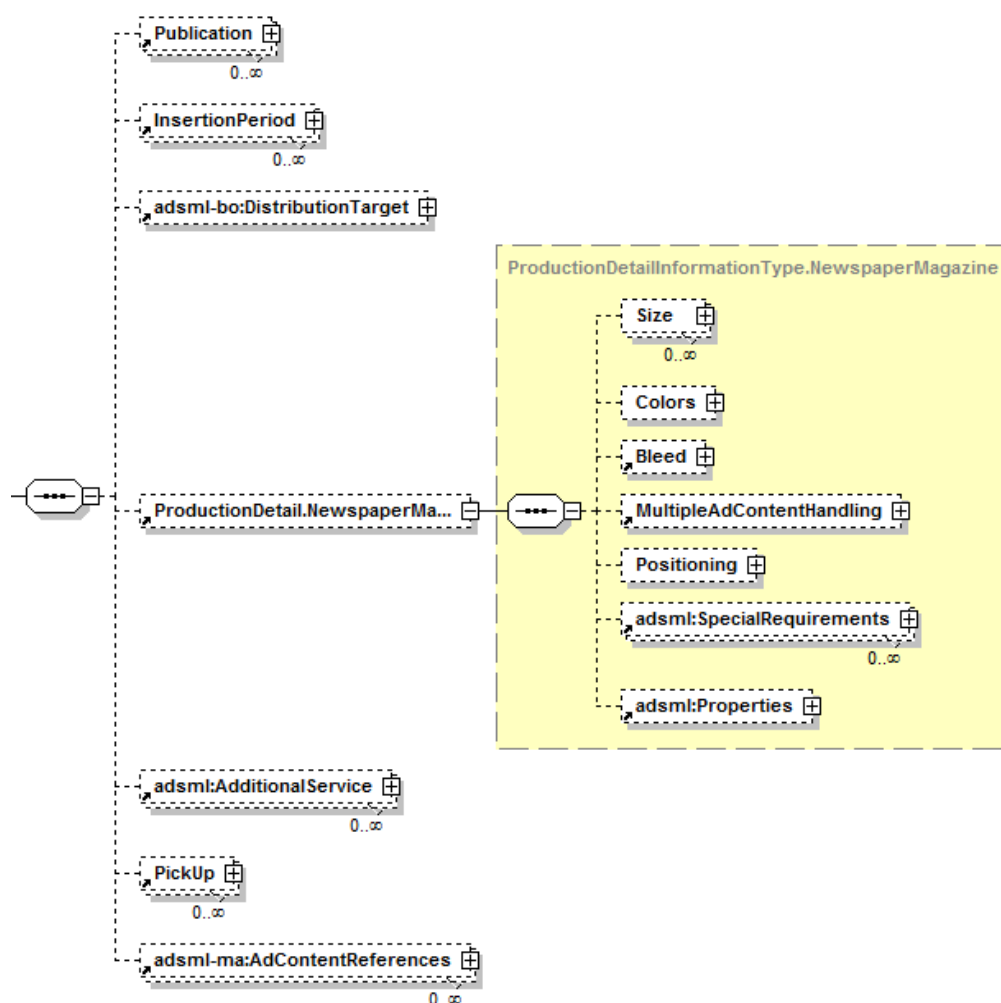
See also `BookingInformation` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.10 Element: **BookingInformation.NewspaperMagazine**

The `BookingInformation.NewspaperMagazine` element is an extension of the `BookingInformationType.Base` element with media specific booking information primarily for newspaper and magazine ads. It corresponds to the `adsml-bo:Placement.NewspaperMagazine` structure used in `AdsMLBookings`.



The repeatable `Publication` element defines the publication(s) in which the advertisement was booked to run.

The repeatable `InsertionPeriod` defines points in time or periods in which a specified number of insertions were booked to take place.

The `adsm1-bo:DistributionTarget` element describes the distribution and targeting information (i.e. which editions, regions or zones) that was booked for the ad.

`ProductionDetail.NewspaperMagazine` includes a set of elements such as `adsm1-bo:Size` and `adsm1-bo:Colors` that define particular aspects of the ad's publication in newspapers and magazines.

The `adsm1:AdditionalService` element may be used to specify price-driving services that were booked. A 'blind box' provided by a publisher is an example of such a service, for example.

The `PickUp` element may be used to specify that previously-delivered materials were to be used in a placement.

Finally, `adsm1-ma:AdContentReferences` includes references to the advertisement's artwork.

Attributes

None.

3.3.11 Element: CalculatedPrice

The `CalculatedPrice` element holds the total price for a line item, as well as an optional breakdown of that total into price components before taxes and additional allowances or charges. It is defined as a `adsml:PriceDeclarationType`, please see its definition for further details.

Attributes

None.

3.3.12 Element: CardAccount

The `CardAccount` element is defined as an `adsml:CreditCardType` supporting a rich set of credit card descriptions.

Attributes

None.

3.3.13 Element: CreditLine

A `CreditLine` element may appear in both `Invoice` and `CreditNote` messages and is used to express a notification of a reduction in the amount owed by the payer to the invoicer.

A `CreditLine` has a content model that is almost identical to the `InvoiceLine`'s content model, with the only difference being the addition of an optional `CreditReason` element to convey codes and texts that describe the reason for the credit.

If the credit relates to an invoice the original invoice **SHOULD** be referenced in the `RelatedInvoice` element, but it is also possible to use `CreditLine` without an explicit relationship to any prior invoice.

The `adsml:OtherReference` may be used to add any other reference, such as a claim reference number.

Note: A specific element may later be added for claim references.

See also `InvoiceLine` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.14 Element: CreditNotePeriod

The `CreditNotePeriod` element records the period of time that is covered by the credit note. It is defined as an `adsml:PeriodType`.

Attributes

None.

3.3.15 Element: CreditReason

The `CreditReason` element is used within `CreditNote` and `CreditLine` elements to express the reason for the credit given. It is defined as an `adsm1:RequirementsSpecType` with repeatable and optional code and text elements providing the capability of transmitting both machine processable codes and human friendly texts.

Attributes

None.

3.3.16 Element: DocumentIdentifier

The `DocumentIdentifier` is used to record the globally unique identifier of a financial document.

See the `FinancialDocumentHeader` group for more information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.17 Element: DocumentTypeCode

The `DocumentTypeCode` element identifies the type of the financial document by a code. It is defined as an `adsm1:CodeType` and may use a specified controlled vocabulary of code values.

Attributes

None.

3.3.18 Group: FinancialDocumentHeader

The `FinancialDocumentHeader` group includes a set of elements that appear at the beginning of every financial document. It defines the payment terms and means, due date, taxes and currencies as well as a set of parties involved in the transaction specified by the document. The concluding sums of taxes and charges are in the same way defined in the `FinancialDocumentFooter` group.

Most properties defined in the group are optional, with the exceptions of the `DocumentIdentifier`, `adsm1:DocumentCurrencyCode` and `adsm1:IssueDate` which are mandatory.

The `DocumentIdentifier` is a mandatory and globally unique identifier for the document, defined as an `AdsML QIDType`. The `DocumentIdentifier` is the globally unique key of the financial document and is used as a reference in all following messages regarding a particular document such as responses and status messages. Additional alternative business level identifiers can be provided using the optional `AuxiliaryDocumentReferences` element.

The `adsm1:IssueDate` is the business level date when the financial document was issued; note that it may be different from the date of transmission of the actual XML message.

Financial documents may cover events during a specific time period. This fact can be expressed using the choice of `InvoicePeriod` (for invoices) or `CreditNotePeriod` (for credit notes).

The type of financial document can be expressed using the `DocumentTypeCode` element.

The `MarkedWith` element includes any string value that the remitter of the financial document may use to facilitate the processing and reconciliation of the document by the receiver. Note that this value corresponds to the `adsm1-bo:MarkWith` element in the `AdsMLBookings` specification where this value may have originated.



An `adsm1:Note` may be used to include any free form text pertinent to the entire document. This element may contain notes or any other similar information intended for a human reader and that is not contained explicitly in another

structure. Notes may be repeated for information in alternative languages, but **MUST NOT** be repeated for any other reason.

An explicit date to record the tax point date of the invoice for tax purposes in accordance with applicable tax regulations can be given in the `adsml:TaxPointDate` element.

By default, a single currency applies to all of the values in a financial document. This currency is identified here in the document header by use of the mandatory `adsml:DocumentCurrencyCode`. Note also that in order to support situations in which one or more of the line items in the document describe charges that were incurred in a different currency, AdsML provides the ability to identify a different currency on each line item. See `InvoiceLine` for more information.

The `adsml:ExchangeRate` structure expresses the relationship between the currency defined in the `adsml:DocumentCurrencyCode` and another currency from which its amount was derived or into which it can be converted. Either the source or target currency must correspond to the document currency.

A set of explicitly named important parties involved in the financial business transaction can be identified. These are:

- `adsml:PayerParty` – The payer is the debtor and receiver of a financial document. In case of a credit note, the payer is also the credit receiver.
- `adsml:InvoicingParty` – The invoicer is the creditor and remitter of a financial document. In case of a credit note, the invoicer is also the credit provider.
- `adsml:PayeeParty` – The payee. If omitted, it is assumed that the `adsml:InvoicingParty` is also the payee.

The `adsml:OtherParty` structure may be used to specify parties playing any other role in the transaction.

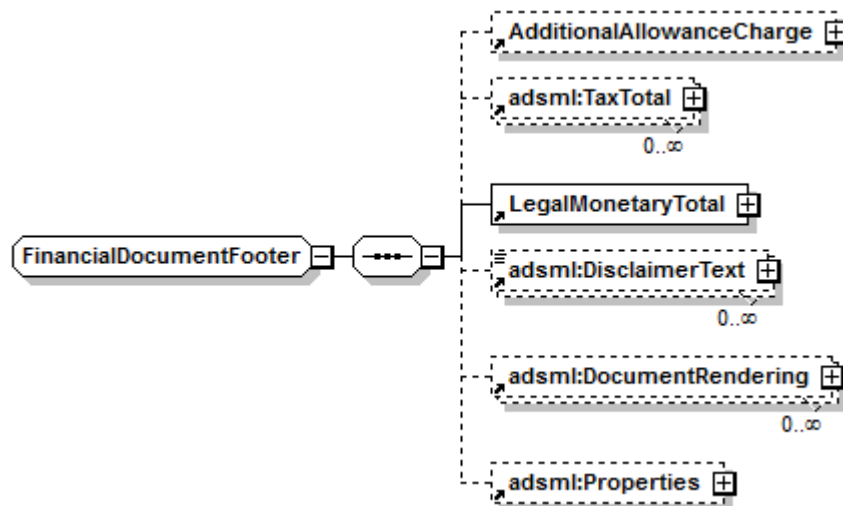
The `PaymentMeans` element associates an invoice with the expected means of payment. It **SHOULD NOT** be used for Credit Notes.

The `adsml:PaymentTerms` element associates an invoice with the payment terms applicable/offered. It **SHOULD NOT** be used for Credit Notes.

The `PrepaidPayment` element should be used to specify amounts already paid against an invoice.

3.3.19 Group: FinancialDocumentFooter

The `FinancialDocumentFooter` element group contains mainly elements that record information about prices and taxes that apply to the document as a whole.



Additional charges or discounts at the document level can be expressed using the `AdditionalAllowanceCharge` element.

The `adsm:TaxTotal` and `LegalMonetaryTotal` elements provide a summary of all taxes and costs expressed at the document and line item levels of the document.

A disclaimer text relating to the document as a whole can be provided in the `adsm:DisclaimerText` element. The element may be repeated for information in alternative languages, but **MUST NOT** be repeated for any other reason.

The `adsm:DocumentRendering` element allows the sender to convey a digital rendering of the document either by containership (e.g. a PDF is embedded in the message) or reference (a URL or equivalent is provided so that the recipient can automatically retrieve the rendering). Note that the `adsm:DocumentRendering` structure does not cover delivery of an actual paper document. The element may be repeated for documents in alternative languages, but **MUST NOT** be repeated for any other reason. The element supports the `adsm:i18nAttributes` group for language metadata. Data in these attributes refer to the language in the rendered document.

Finally, the optional `adsm:Properties` element can be used to define application-specific extensions.

3.3.20 Element: FinancialInstitutionBranch

The `FinancialInstitutionBranch` element can be used to record data about a financial institution such as a bank:

- An identifier of the financial institution using the `adsm:Identifier` element. ISO 9362 BIC (Bank Identification Code) is **RECOMMENDED**.
- The name of the bank using the `adsm:Name` element.
- The address of the bank using the `Address` element defined as an `adsm:PhysicalAddress`.

Attributes

None.

3.3.21 Element: ID

The `ID` element is a generic structure used in many contexts. It is either defined as a simple string type, or as a more complex `adsml:CodeType`.

Attributes

None.

3.3.22 Element: InformationalAmount

The `InformationalAmount` element can be used to record financial amounts that are included for information only. Information conveyed in `InformationalAmount` **MUST NOT** be included in the legal totals in the financial document. It is defined as a string.

Attributes

None.

3.3.23 Element: InformationalLine

The `InformationalLine` element provides the ability to include essentially non-machine-processable annotations that can convey any textual information the sender wishes to display to human beings on the receiving side.

The mandatory `ID` element is used to uniquely identify a line within a financial document.

The optional `adsml:Description` should be used to provide human readable textual information. The element may be repeated for information in alternative languages, but **MUST NOT** be repeated for any other reason.

The optional `InformationalAmount` should be used to record any financial amount that appears on the line. However, note that it is recorded as a string value and **MUST NOT** be included in any part of the `LegalMonetaryTotal` structure in the document footer.

The optional `DateString` element should be used to record any date and time related information. Note that this information is recorded as a string and does not need to be a formal datetime value.

The optional `adsml:Type` element allows the informational line to be typed with a code for better processing.

Finally, the optional `adsml:Properties` element can be used to define application-specific extensions.

Attributes

None.

3.3.24 Element: InsertionPeriod

The `InsertionPeriod` element is defined as `adsml-bo:SchedulingInformationType`, a relaxed variant of the `adsml-bo:InsertionPeriod` element where all child elements are optional.

Attributes

None.

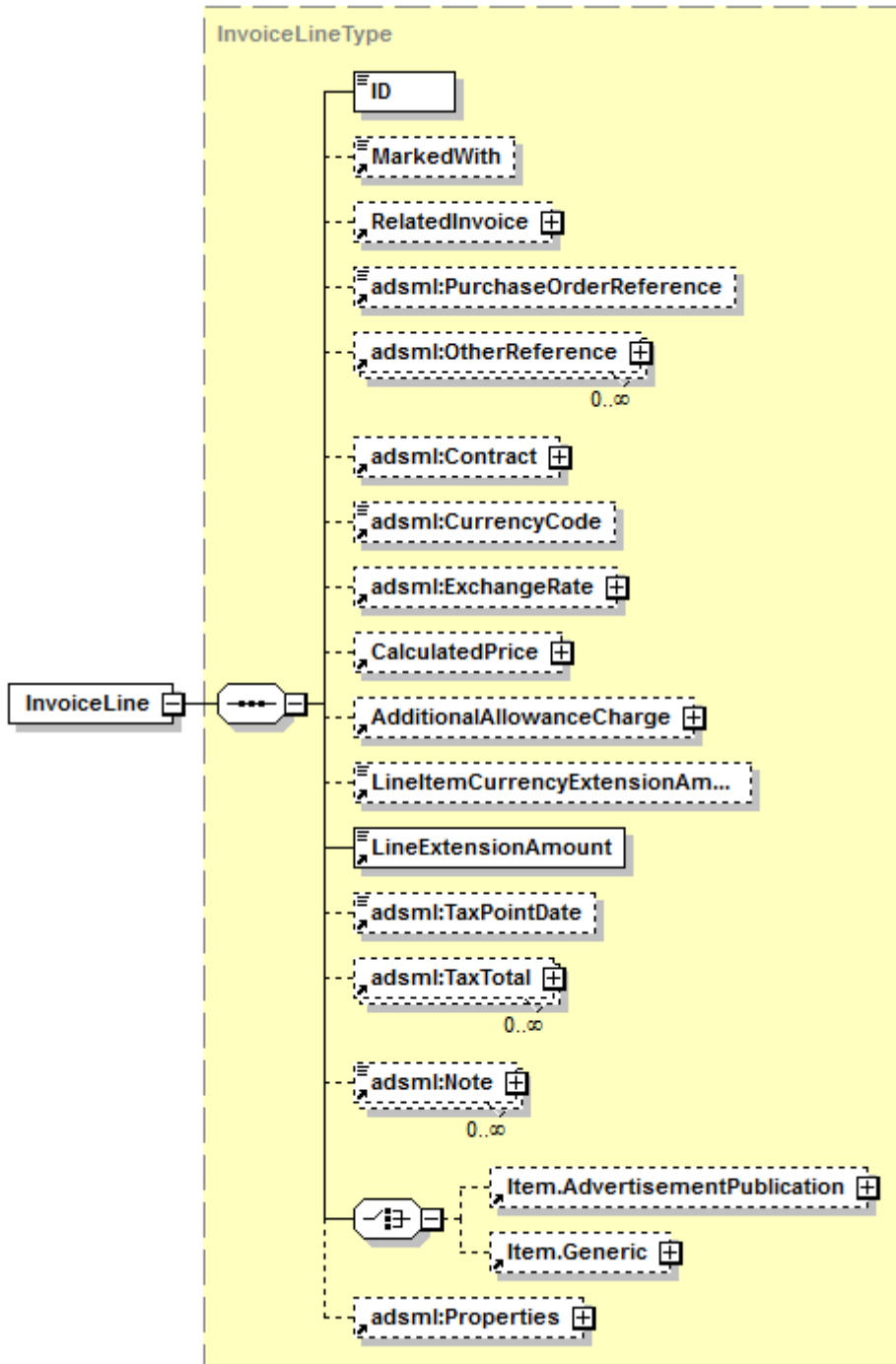
3.3.25 Element: InvoiceLine

The `InvoiceLine` element is designed to be extremely flexible in terms of the types and numbers of transactions that a single line item can represent. The only mandatory elements are an identifier of the line within the invoice, and a line extension amount. All other elements are optional but it is expected that different combinations of the optional elements will be used to support various business cases.

An invoice line can hold everything from an entire order with many ad insertions, to a single order item. The usage is determined by trading partners' business requirements.

Some elements appear both within the `InvoiceLine` and also within the financial document header. When both are used, elements that appear in an `InvoiceLine` take precedence in the `InvoiceLine` and replace the value in the corresponding element in the header.

The mandatory `ID` element is used to uniquely identify an invoice line within an invoice. Its value **MUST** be unique within the current financial document. This identifier might later be referenced from a credit note, in case such a document is issued.



The `MarkedWith` element includes any string value that the remitter of the financial document may use to facilitate the processing and reconciliation of the invoice line by the receiver. Note that this value corresponds to the `adsm1-bo:MarkWith` element in the `AdsMLBookings` where it may have originated.

The `RelatedInvoice` element is used to reference another invoice, or part of an invoice.

The `adsm1:PurchaseOrderReference` and `adsm1:Contract` are used to reference a purchase order and a contract respectively. The repeatable `adsm1:OtherReference` is used for any other references that may be needed.

In case the prices on a line item need to be specified in a different currency than the overall document’s currency, `adsm1:CurrencyCode` should be used to

specify this currency. An associated exchange rate may be given using the `ExchangeRate` element.

The `CalculatedPrice` element holds the total price for the line item before taxes and additional allowances or charges, as well as an optional breakdown of the total into individual price components.

The `AdditionalAllowanceCharge` element includes price adjustments (allowances or charges) that apply to the total `CalculatedPrice`, e.g. agency commissions. Note however that a price reduction or extra charge may alternatively be specified as a price component within the `CalculatedPrice`, when appropriate for trading partners.

In case of multiple currencies, the `LineItemCurrencyExtensionAmount` holds the total line extension amount before taxes in the line item's currency.

The mandatory `LineExtensionAmount` is the final monetary amount that is the total for the line item, including any pricing variation (allowances, charges or discounts) but net of taxes. Note that the `LineExtensionAmount` always **MUST** be expressed in the document currency rather than the line item's currency. Please see the Financials Usage Specification for further details about multi currency invoices.

An explicit tax point date for the line item, for tax purposes in accordance with applicable tax regulations, can be given in the `adsm1:TaxPointDate` element.

The optional and repeatable `adsm1:TaxTotal` element associates the invoice line with tax amounts that are specific to the line item, and can provide additional information about these taxes.

An `adsm1:Note` may be used to include any free form text pertinent to the invoice line. This element may contain notes or any other similar information that is intended for a human reader and that is not contained explicitly in another structure. Notes may be repeated for information in alternative languages, but **MUST NOT** be repeated for any other reason.

An invoice line can hold one of two different item types that further specify what the invoice line charges are based upon. If the line item references the publication of an advertisement, `Item.AdvertisementPublication` **SHOULD** be used. For line items that do not refer to the publication of an advertisement, `Item.Generic` may be used. `Item.AdvertisementPublication` is particularly designed to include booking information expressed using `AdsMLBookings` structures, as well as proof of publication information using `AdsMLProofOfPublication` structures.

Finally, the optional `adsm1:Properties` element can be used to define application-specific extensions.

See also the Financials Usage Specifications for further details about line item and document total pricing and taxes.

Attributes

None.

3.3.26 Element: InvoiceReference

See `RelatedInvoice` for information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.27 Element: InvoicePeriod

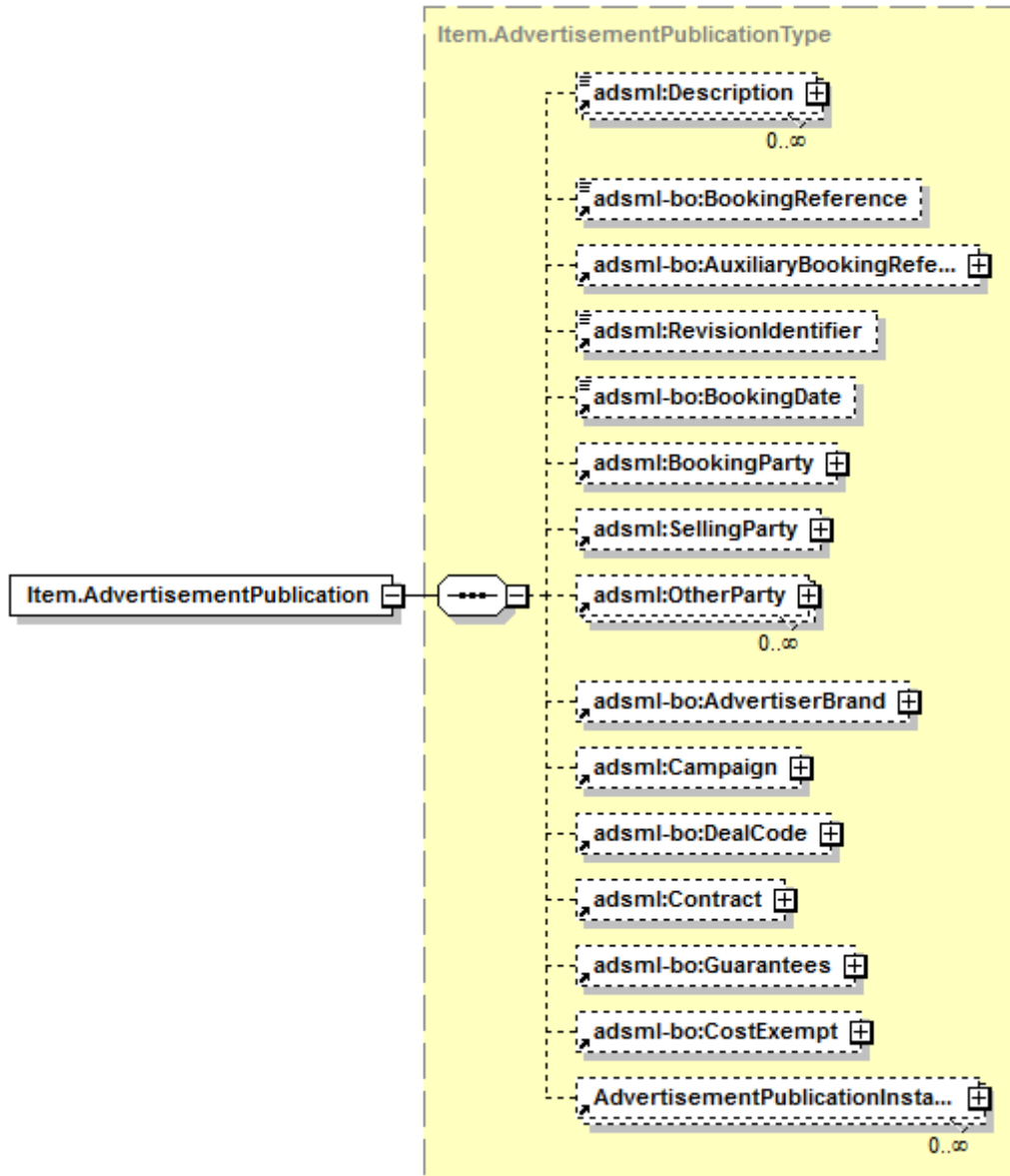
Date range covered by this invoice. It is defined as an `adsml:PeriodType`.

Attributes

None.

3.3.28 Element: Item.AdvertisementPublication

The `Item.AdvertisementPublication` element should be used whenever a line item references the publication of an advertisement. It can capture rich advertising-specific structures in invoice and credit lines that, for instance, can be used to facilitate the invoice reconciliation process. The element is particularly designed to include booking information expressed using `AdsMLBookings` structures, as well as proof of publication information using `AdsMLProofOfPublication` structures.



The `adsm1:Description` element can include any free text describing the publication of an advertisement. The element may be repeated for information in alternative languages, but **MUST NOT** be repeated for any other reason.

An AdsML invoice or credit line item can be formally associated with one and only one booking, although there is no limit to the number of placement groups and placements within that booking that can be referenced. The references can consist of AdsML Qualified IDs and/or non-AdsML identifiers such as the buyer’s and seller’s booking or placement references. The association with a Booking is accomplished by populating the `adsm1-bo:BookingReference` element or, if no QID for the booking is available, `adsm1-bo:AuxiliaryBookingReferences`. The associations with sub-parts of that booking are accomplished by populating one or more `AdvertisementPublicationInstance` elements, each of which contains a `BookingInformation` structure in which a Placement Group, Placement and Schedule Entry Identifier can be explicitly identified.

Each `AdvertisementPublicationInstance` element describes in granular detail a single instance of the publication of an advertisement. Depending on the

medium involved, this might correspond to a single “insertion”, “appearance”, “delivery”, “broadcast” or “flighting” (etc.) of the ad in question.

A set of elements can be used to record information that originally was part of the booking. These elements should take the same values as their corresponding counterparts in the original booking. The elements are:

- `adsml-bo:AuxiliaryBookingReferences`
- `adsml:RevisionIdentifier`
- `adsml-bo:BookingDate`
- `adsml:BookingParty`
- `adsml:SellingParty`
- `adsml:OtherParty`
- `adsml-bo:AdvertiserBrand`
- `adsml:Campaign`
- `adsml-bo:DealCode`
- `adsml:Contract`
- `adsml-bo:Guarantees`
- `adsml-bo:CostExempt`

Note that the advertiser party (either as `adsml-bo:AdvertiserBrand` or as `adsml:Advertiser`), `adsml:Campaign`, `adsml-bo:DealCode`, `adsml:Contract`, `adsml-bo:Guarantees` and `adsml-bo:CostExempt` appear at both `Placement`, `PlacementGroup` and `Booking` levels in `AdsMLBookings`. When a source element is available at more than one level of the booking, the value from its “lowest” appearance in the booking should be carried forward to the financial document. Thus, `Placement` level takes precedence over `PlacementGroup`, which in turn takes precedence over `Booking` level.

Attributes

None.

3.3.29 Element: `Item.Generic`

The `Item.Generic` element should be used for cases when a line item does not reference the publication of an advertisement. It has a very limited set of properties compared to the rich advertising-specific structures provided in the `Item.Advertisement` element.

An identifier, a name and a text description can be provided using `adsml:Identifier`, `adsml:Name` and `adsml:Description` respectively. The `adsml:Description` element may be repeated for information in alternative languages, but **MUST NOT** be repeated for any other reason.

Machine-processable specifications may also be added through the `adsml:Specifications` element.

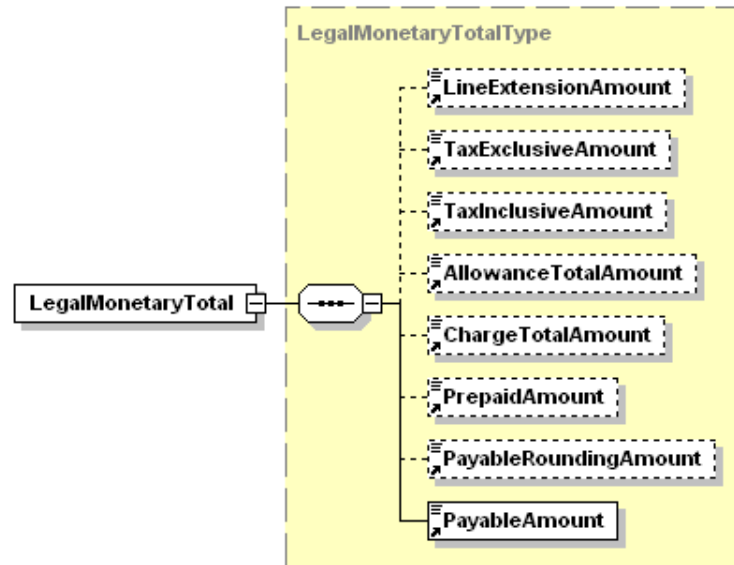
Finally, the optional `adsml:Properties` element can be used to define application-specific extensions.

Attributes

None.

3.3.30 Element: LegalMonetaryTotal

The `LegalMonetaryTotal` element associates a financial document with a set of totals required in order for the document to be a legally correct. It includes a single mandatory element, the `PayableAmount` which holds the mandatory total amount-to-pay, including all charges, discounts and prepayments, and if appropriate, rounded to a suitable degree of precision.



The following set of optional elements may be used to further specify different kinds of summaries:

`LineExtensionAmount` – The sum of the line item extensions, therefore including any allowances and/or charges that were expressed at the line item level, but not taxes.

`TaxExclusiveAmount` – The sum of line extensions, plus any additional allowances and charges that were added at the document level, but not adjusted for any prepayments and exclusive of any taxes. I.e. this is the sum of the line item extensions plus document-level allowances and charges.

`TaxInclusiveAmount` – The calculated total for this document as a whole, including all calculated charges, allowances, surcharges and taxes, but exclusive of rounding. Note that this amount **MUST NOT** be adjusted to reflect any prepayments that may have been recorded in the document header.

`AllowanceTotalAmount` – The total of all the allowances that are expressed in either a `CalculatedPrice` or `AdditionalAllowanceCharge` structure anywhere in the document, including both the line items and the document footer, where “allowance” is defined as any allowance, discount or price adjustment that benefits the Payer.

`ChargeTotalAmount` – The total of all charges, calculated using the same principle as the `AllowanceTotalAmount` above.

`PrepaidAmount` – The total of all prepayments that have been applied to this document. The details of each prepayment **SHOULD** be recorded as instances of `PrepaidPayment` in the document header, in which case `PrepaidAmount` is the sum of those prepayments.

`PayableRoundingAmount` – An adjustment applied by the invoicer at the document footer level to convert the calculated total price of the document (including any taxes and prepayments) into an acceptable payable amount.

See also the *Financials Usage Specifications* for further details about line item and document total pricing and taxes.

Note that totals required for taxation purposes are recorded using the sibling `adsml:TaxTotal` element.

Attributes

None.

3.3.31 Element: LineExtensionAmount

The `LineExtensionAmount` element holds the final monetary amount that is the total for a line item, including any pricing variation (allowances, charges or discounts) but net of taxes.

It is also used in the `LegalMonetaryTotal` summary element in the financial document footer. See `LegalMonetaryTotal` for information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.32 Element: LineItemCurrencyExtensionAmount

The `LineItemCurrencyExtensionAmount` element is used within a line item to hold the total line extension amount before taxes expressed in the line item's currency. It is meant to be used when the line item's currency is different from the overall transaction currency defined at the document level.

Attributes

None.

3.3.33 Element: LineItemReference

See `RelatedInvoice` for information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.34 Element: MarkedWith

The `MarkedWith` element includes any string value that the remitter of the financial document may use to facilitate the processing and reconciliation of the document by the receiver. The value usually originates from a request by a buyer. In an `AdsMLBookings` order request, this text is expressed in the `adsml-bo:Invoice/adsml-bo:MarkWith` element.

Attributes

None.

3.3.35 Element: PaidAmount

A paid amount can be recorded in the `PaidAmount` element defined as an `adsml:AmountType`.

See `PrepaidPayment` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.36 Element: PayeeFinancialAccount

The `PayeeFinancialAccount` element records information about a bank account of the Payee (the party to receive the payment).

The account number or identifier for the account is recorded in the `adsml:Identifier` element, that provides an `adsml:LabeledIDType` structure with an `adsml:IDValue` for the account number, and an `adsml:IDLabel` for a descriptive label of the type of account number, for instance "IBAN".

The `FinancialInstitutionBranch` elements are used to record identifier, name and address for the bank holding the account.

The `adsml:Country` element may be used to associate the account with a country.

Finally, the optional `adsml:Properties` element can be used to define application-specific extensions.

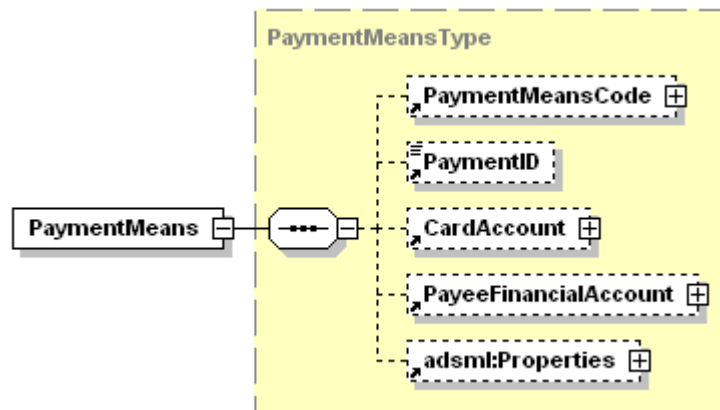
Attributes

None.

3.3.37 Element: PaymentMeans

The `PaymentMeans` element associates an invoice with an expected or requested means of payment, or in the case of a prepaid financial document, the actual payment method that was used. When `PaymentMeans` information relates to a specific `PrepaidPayment`, the mechanism for indicating their relationship is to populate the `PaymentID` element with the same value as the `PrepaidPayment/ID` of the relevant prepayment.

An optional `PaymentMeansCode`, defined as an `adsml:CodeType`, can be used to record a code identifier for a valid payment method.



The `CardAccount` element associates the payment means with information about the credit/debit card specified as the way payment should be (or was actually) made. It is defined as an `adsm-bo:CreditCardType` imported from `AdsMLBookings` supporting a rich set of credit card descriptions.

The `PayeeFinancialAccount` element associates the payment means with information about a bank account of the Payee (the party to receive the payment).

The optional `adsm:Properties` element can be used to define application-specific extensions.

Attributes

None.

3.3.38 Element: PaymentMeansCode

The `PaymentMeansCode` element is used with the `PaymentMeans` structure to identify a valid payment means for the debt incurred.

See `PaymentMeans` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.39 Element: Pickup

The `PickUp` element is defined as `adsm-bo:PickUpInformationType`, a relaxed variant of the `adsm-bo:PickUp` element where all child elements are optional.

Attributes

with-change

3.3.40 Element: PlacementGroupReference

The `PlacementGroupReference` element holds a reference to a placement group in a booking.

See `BookingInformation` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.41 Element: PlacementReference

The `PlacementReference` element holds a reference to a placement in a booking.

See `BookingInformation` for further information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.42 Element: PrepaidPayment

The `PrepaidPayment` element holds brief information about an actual payment that has been applied to this financial document.

The `ID` element identifies the payment transaction that settles a debt. For example, if the payment was by means of a check, then this identifier could be the check number.

The `PaidAmount` element holds the amount of the payment, and the `ReceivedDate` the date it was received.

Attributes

None.

**3.3.43 Element:
ProductionDetail.NewspaperMagazine**

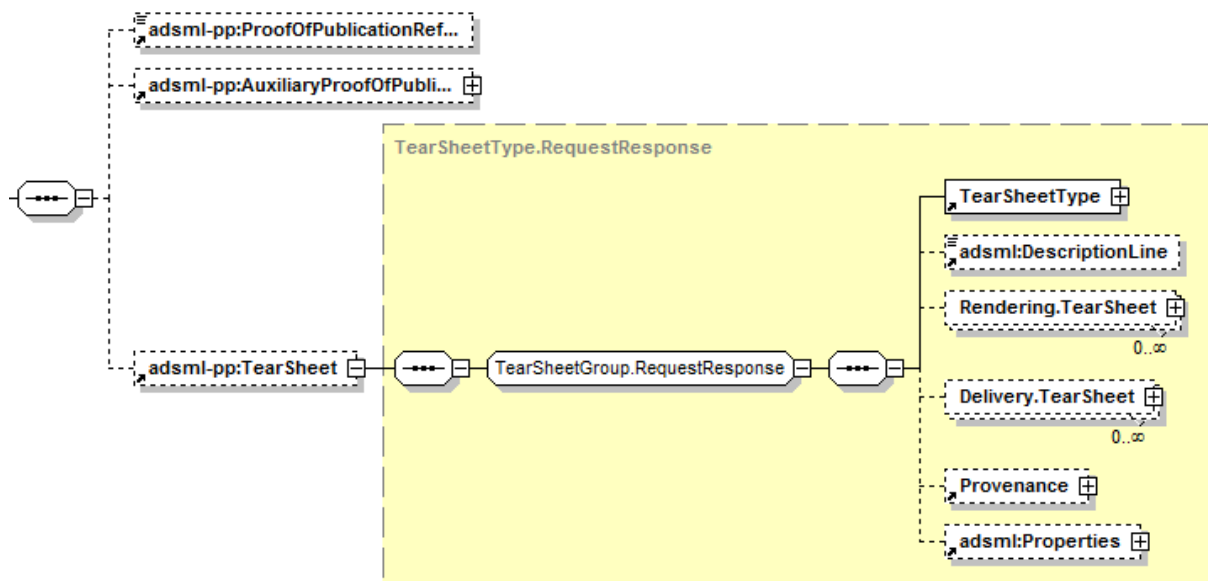
The `ProductionDetail.NewspaperMagazine` element is defined as an `adsm1-bo:ProductionDetailInformationType.NewspaperMagazine`, a relaxed variant of the `adsm1-bo:ProductionDetail.NewspaperMagazine` element where all child elements are optional.

Attributes

None.

3.3.44 Element: ProofOfPublicationInformation

A `ProofOfPublicationInformation` element is a package of elements from the `AdsMLProofOfPublication` standard. It contains optional identifiers `adsm1-pp:ProofOfPublicationReference` and `adsm1-pp:AuxiliaryProofOfPublicationReferences` and an optional proof.



In the print world, the proof is typically a tearsheet. In other media it might be omitted, or it might be a different type of physical item. Information about the proof is recorded in the `adsm-pp:TearSheet` element which also contains information about how the proof is delivered, and provenance assertions (i.e. 'source' or 'origin') of proof metadata information such as who generated the metadata, with what kind of tool, at what time, and at what point in the production chain.

Attributes

None.

3.3.45 Element: Publication

The `Publication` element is defined as an `adsm-bo:PublicationInformationType`, a relaxed variant of the `adsm-bo:Publication` element where all child elements are optional.

Attributes

None.

3.3.46 Element: ReceivedDate

A date when, for example, a payment was received can be recorded in the `ReceivedDate` element. It is defined as an `adsm:DateType`.

Attributes

None.

3.3.47 Element: RelatedInvoice

The `RelatedInvoice` element is used to reference another invoice, or part of an invoice, from a credit or invoice line. The mandatory `InvoiceReference` element is defined as an `adsm:QIDType` and should take the value of the referenced invoice's `DocumentIdentifier` element.

A number of line items on the invoice identified in the `InvoiceReference` can be listed using the repeatable `LineItemReference` element. It should take values from the `ID` element of the line items referenced.

The relationship to the related invoice may be described using the `adsml:RelationshipName` element where values may be taken from a controlled vocabulary.

Finally, `adsml:Description` can be used to capture any descriptive text.

Attributes

None.

3.3.48 Element: Scheduling

The `Scheduling` element is defined as `adsml-bo:SchedulingInformationType`, a relaxed variant of the `adsml-bo:Scheduling` element where all child elements are optional.

Attributes

None.

3.3.49 Element: TaxExclusiveAmount

See `LegalMonetaryTotal` for information.

Attributes

None.

3.3.50 Element: TaxInclusiveAmount

See `LegalMonetaryTotal` for information.

Attributes

None.

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