

Glossary of Attributes

The "Glossary of Attributes" contains an alphabetic listing of all the attributes in the papiNet standard along with a definition of the attribute, a definition of the constraints, and in which element(s) the attribute is used.

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
ActionType <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ProductAttributesLineItem• ReelPackagingCharacteristics• SheetPackagingCharacteristics	Used to trigger an action concerning the element to which it refers. PurchaseOrder - An ActionType of "Special" indicates that the contained information is unique to the PurchaseOrder and PurchaseOrderLineItem.
<p>Amended – Some of the details of the product specified in the line item have changed.</p> <p>Cancelled– The product specified in the line item is no longer available and all references to it should be removed.</p> <p>Original – The product specified in the line item and its associated details have been communicated for the first time.</p> <p>Special - Specifies that an action is required.</p> <p>Standard - Specifies that no action is required.</p>	
AdjustmentType (Currency) MonetaryAdjustment	Describes the type of adjustment applied to a currency amount. 1. An adjustment can be either a value expressed in a currency or a percentage.
<p>CancellationCharge - A charge applied because a cancellation was late (after the last date of change) and all or part of the ordered product has already been made.</p> <p>CashDiscount - A reduction due to a discount applied.</p> <p>ChargesForward - A pending invoice amount brought forward from a previous invoice.</p> <p>ClaimAdjustment – An adjustment related to a filed complaint.</p> <p>Commission - Commission costs paid to the trading agency or trader.</p> <p>ContractAllowance - An allowance for a volume discount, usually because the agreed amount has been exceeded.</p> <p>DeliveryNonConformanceAllowance - An allowance due to non-conformance with the purchase agreement regarding a delivery.</p> <p>EarlyShipAllowance - An allowance due to a delivery that took place earlier than planned. The seller may be charged a penalty. If this is found before issuing the invoice, it can be handled through this allowance. If found later, it will be handled through a credit note.</p> <p>Environmental - An allowance applied due to environmental regulations.</p>	

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>ExpeditedShipmentCharge - An extra cost charged due to unexpected or emergency requirements (for example, breaking off a run in the mill to reach the production date for a rush order).</p> <p>FreightAllowance - The freight cost allowed by the mill. This amount is negative, and will be deducted from the invoice (U.S. business practice, in the European Union (EU), use only Freight Charge).</p> <p>FreightCharge - The actual cost incurred to deliver the product. This amount is positive, and will be added to the invoice.</p> <p>InterestCharge – A charge applied for interest on overdue payments.</p> <p>Other - Any other adjustment not covered by the attribute list.</p> <p>ProductionSetUpCharge - A special charge applied due to specific buyer requests.</p> <p>Rebate - A rebate accepted by the buyer and seller based on the agreed price and volume.</p> <p>ReturnedLoadAllowance - An allowance applied due to the return of the product.</p> <p>ReturnLoadCharge - A charge applied due to the return of the product.</p> <p>SpecialDeliveryCharge - A special charge for delivering the product differently from the usual or agreed-to method.</p> <p>SpecialHandlingCharge - A special charge for handling the product differently from the usual or agreed-to method.</p> <p>SpecialPackagingCharge - A special charge for packaging the product differently from the usual or agreed-to method, or if packaging as requested is out of spec.</p> <p>StopOff – to be deprecated in Release 2.0</p> <p>StopOffAllowance – An allowance for a delivery stop-off.</p> <p>StopOffCharge – A charge for a delivery stop-off.</p> <p>StorageCharge - An extra cost charged for storing the product on location (in the plant).</p> <p>Tax – An adjustment that reflects a tax item.</p> <p>TestingCharge - A charge related to testing a new paper grade.</p> <p>TradeDiscount - A discount based on the terms of the trade given on the agreed price. Usually a percentage.</p> <p>TransferCharge - A freight charge incurred by the goods transfer from one location to another location not previously agreed upon.</p> <p>TrialDiscount - A discount applied for a trial run of a new or improved product.</p> <p>VolumeDiscount - A rebate accepted by the buyer and the seller based on the agreed volume.</p>	

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Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
AdjustmentType (Quantity) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. InformationalQuantity 3. OldInformationalQuantity 4. OldQuantity 5. Quantity 6. TotalInformationalQuantity 1. TotalQuantity 	Describes the type of adjustment associated with a quantity.
<p>Core – The adjustment is describing the core.</p> <p>Pallet – The adjustment is describing the pallet.</p> <p>Straps – The adjustment is describing the straps.</p> <p>Total – The adjustment is describing the total adjustments.</p> <p>Wrap –The weight adjustment value is the weight of the wrapper for a reel, the weight of a box for a box of reams, or the weight of any wrapping applied to a pallet.</p> <p>WrapCore – The adjustment is describing the wrapping plus the core.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Classification ✧ ProductIdentifier ✧ ReasonIdentifier ✧ TransportInstructionCode ✧ TransportLoadingCode ✧ TransportModeCode ✧ TransportUnitCode ✧ TransportVehicleCode 	<p>Describes the agency maintaining the list of codes for the element to which this attribute refers.</p>
<p>AFPA - American Forest and Paper Association.</p> <p>ANSI - American National Standards Institute.</p> <p>APPITA</p> <p>Buyer - The agency responsible for the coding system is the buyer. That is, the buyer defines the codes used in the particular element of the transaction.</p> <p>CEPI - Confederation of European Paper Industries.</p> <p>Customer</p> <p>DUNS - Dun & Bradstreet.</p> <p>EAN - European Article Numbering Agency.</p> <p>Espresso</p> <p>GCA - Graphic Communications Association.</p> <p>IFRA - INCA FIEJ Research Association (Technical Research and Consulting Association for the Newspaper Industry).</p> <p>Intrastat - The agency responsible for collecting statistics on the physical trade of goods between the members of the EU.</p> <p>ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation.</p> <p>NPTA - National Paper Trade Association.</p> <p>Ondule - European Association of Corrugated Base Papers Manufacturers.</p> <p>Other - Used when the agency responsible for a coding system is not defined in the attribute list, or there is no agency responsible for the codes used.</p> <p>PPPC –</p> <p>Supplier - The agency responsible for a coding system is the supplier. That is, the supplier defines the codes used in the particular element of the transaction.</p> <p>TAPPI -</p> <p>UCC – The Uniform Code Council.</p> <p>Vendor -</p>	

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BaleType Bale	Defines the type of bale being produced. A different production process is indicated by each type.
<p>Sheet – a dried and cut product, stacked, pressed, and packaged together.</p> <p>FlashDried – fibres pressed together to form a bale.</p> <p>Wetlap – a pressed sheet stacked and usually placed on pallets.</p>	
BandType 7. BandCharacteristics	Communicates the type of band to be used on the product package (metal, nylon, plastic).
<p>Metal - The band(s) applied to the packaging on the article is/are made of metal.</p> <p>Nylon - The band(s) applied to the packaging on the article is/are made of nylon.</p> <p>Plastic - The band(s) applied to the packaging on the article is/are made of plastic.</p> <p>Standard – The bands used are agreed to by the trading partners involved.</p>	
BandsRequired 8. BandCharacteristics	Communicates whether or not bands are required or not on the product. When this optional element is not included bands are assumed not to be required.
<p>Yes – Bands are required on the product</p> <p>No – Bands are not required on the product</p>	
BleachingProcess PulpCharacteristics	Communicates the type of bleaching process used to make the pulp fibre.
<p>ChlorineBleached – The product is bleached using chlorine.</p> <p>ElementaryChlorineFree – The product is bleached using a process that does not use chlorine in its basic or elementary form.</p> <p>TotallyChlorineFree – The product is bleached using a process that does not use chlorine in either its basic (elementary form) or in its bound (compound form),</p> <p>Unbleached – The product has not gone through a bleaching process.</p>	
CallOffHeaderStatusType 9. CallOffHeader	Defines the status of the CallOff header: Accepted, Amended, Original, or Rejected.
<p>Accepted - Either the seller or the buyer accepts the header information.</p> <p>Amended - Either the seller or the buyer has changed the header information.</p> <p>NoAction – This call-off header has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p> <p>Original - The header information is the first version of that information.</p> <p>Rejected - The header information is rejected.</p>	

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CallOffLineItemStatusType 10. CallOffLineItem	Defines the status of a call-off line item.
<p>Accepted - Either the seller or the buyer accepts the call-off line item.</p> <p>Amended - Either the seller or the buyer has changed the call-off line item.</p> <p>Cancelled - The buyer has cancelled a call-off line item that was sent in a previous message.</p> <p>NoAction – This call-off line has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p> <p>Original - The call-off line item is the first version of that line item.</p> <p>Pending - The seller will update the call-off line item at a later time.</p> <p>Rejected - Either the seller or the buyer has not accepted the call-off line item.</p>	
CallOffStatusType 11. CallOff	Identifies the status of the entire call-off message (in other words, at the root level).
<p>Accepted – Either the seller or the buyer has accepted the entire call-off message.</p> <p>Amended – Either the seller or the buyer has changed the call-off message.</p> <p>Cancelled – The buyer has cancelled the entire call-off message.</p> <p>Original – The call-off message is being sent to the seller for the first time.</p> <p>Rejected – Either the seller or the buyer has rejected the entire call-off message.</p>	
CallOffType 12. CallOff	Defines the type of call-off message.
<p>CallOff - Defines a call-off sent by the buyer to the seller.</p> <p>CallOffConfirmation - Defines a call-off confirmation sent by the seller in response to a call-off previously sent by the buyer.</p>	
ChargeOrAllowanceType 13. ChargeOrAllowance	Defines what type of charge or allowance defines the invoice product.
<p>Freight - The charge or allowance defining the invoice product is related to the freight. Note: The freight can alternatively be defined as a price adjustment or as a flat amount adjustment.</p> <p>Inspection - The charge or allowance when a physical inspection is required of the invoiced product.</p> <p>PriceCorrection – A charge or allowance related to correcting a price.</p> <p>Provision – A charge or allowance relating to the preparation for shipment of goods.</p> <p>Storage - A charge or allowance related to the storage of the goods.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other charge or allowance defining the invoice product other than freight or inspection.</p>	

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Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
CoatedBottom PaperProductAttributes	Used to indicate if the product has a coating on the bottom side of the paper sheet.
<p>No – The product has no coating applied to the bottom side. This is the default value.</p> <p>Yes – The product does have a coating on the bottom side. The type of coating is indicated by the attribute CoatingBottom.</p>	
CoatedTop PaperProductAttributes	Used to indicate if the product has a coating on the top side of the paper sheet.
<p>No – The product has no coating applied to the top side. This is the default value.</p> <p>Yes – The product does have a coating on the top side. The type of coating is indicated by the attribute CoatingTop.</p>	
CoatingBottom PaperProductAttributes	Used to specify the type of coating applied to the bottom side of the paper sheet.
<p>Acrylic -</p> <p>Flexolyn -</p> <p>FoilCoated -</p> <p>GreaseBarrier -</p> <p>Metallic -</p> <p>MetalizedPolyester -</p> <p>MoistureBarrier -</p> <p>MoldInhibitor -</p> <p>OilBarrier -</p> <p>OxygenBarrier -</p> <p>Plastic -</p> <p>PolyCoating -</p> <p>Polyethylene -</p> <p>Pyroxylin -</p> <p>Silicone</p>	

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CoatingTop PaperProductAttributes	Used to specify the type of coating applied to the top side of the paper sheet.
Acrylic - Flexolyn - FoilCoated - GreaseBarrier - Metallic - MetalizedPolyester - MoistureBarrier - MoldInhibitor - OilBarrier - OxygenBarrier - Plastic - PolyCoating - Polyethylene - Pyroxylin - Silicone	
CommunicationRole 14. NameAddress	Provides information about the sender, receiver, and participants to the message communication.
From – The message originates from this party. To – The message is destined to this party. CC – This party is copied on the message	
ContactType 15. CommonContact	Identifies the role of the contact within the party.

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>AccountManager – The person who manages the account for the seller or service provider.</p> <p>Carrier - This contact person identified in the transaction works for a carrier.</p> <p>CrossDock - This contact person identified in the transaction works at a cross-docking terminal/warehouse.</p> <p>CustomerService - This contact person identified in the transaction works for the customer service department of the supplying company.</p> <p>HelpDesk – The contact within the trading partner arrangement who services information related requests.</p> <p>Merchant - This contact person identified in the transaction works for a merchant.</p> <p>Mill – The paper or pulp mill involved in the transaction.</p> <p>Other - This contact person identified in the transaction works for someone other than the entity types defined in the attribute list.</p> <p>Plant - This contact person identified in the transaction works at the plant.</p> <p>Purchaser - This contact person identified in the transaction works for the entity that is requesting the product.</p> <p>RemitTo - This contact person identified in the transaction works for the entity to which payment is to be made.</p> <p>SalesOffice - This contact person identified in the transaction works for a sales office.</p> <p>Warehouse - This contact person identified in the transaction works at a warehouse.</p>	
CoreEndType 16. CoreCharacteristics	Describes how the core ends are made.
<p>Bevelled - The core end is bevelled. A grinding wheel has been used to grind down the inside of the core right at the end to enable an easier mounting of the core onto the shaft or the chucks. This is also called a bevelled end cut.</p> <p>Bridge - The core end has a notch that is cut on the inside of the core that is tapered and does not go through the core to edge; this is done so the core can be grasped by a particular type of core chuck on a reel arm on a press. Similar to a tapered core.</p> <p>Notched - The core end has a notch. Notch can be used to drive the core by the press operator or by manufacturing.</p> <p>NotchedFullMetal - The core end has a notch. Core end is reinforced with metal cap.</p> <p>Plain - The core end is smooth, not notched.</p> <p>PlainFullMetal - The core end has no notch; end is reinforced with a metal tip.</p> <p>Tapered - The core end is tapered.</p>	

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CoreMaterialType 17. CoreCharacteristics	Specifies the material out of which the core is made.
<p>Aluminium - The reel core is made of aluminium.</p> <p>Fibre - The reel core is made of fibre.</p> <p>Iron - The reel core is made of iron.</p> <p>Paper - The reel core is made of paper.</p> <p>Plastic - The reel core is made of plastic.</p> <p>Steel - The reel core is made of steel.</p>	
CreditDebitNoteType 18. CreditDebitNote	Defines the type of the CreditDebitNote Message.
<p>Credit – The transaction represents a reduction in the amount the buyer owes.</p> <p>Debit – The transaction represents an increase in the amount the buyer owes.</p>	
CryptoAlgorithm TransmissionSecurityCharacteristics	Messaging Service Envelope. The encryption algorithm used.
<p>Either “des” or “idea”. Both are symmetric algorithms, i.e. they use the same key in both encryption and decryption.</p> <p>des - DES is a symmetric block cipher</p> <p>idea - IDEA (International Data Encryption Algorithm) is an iterated block cipher with a 64-bit block size and a 128-bit key size</p>	
CurrencySign 19. CurrencyValue	Determines whether the value is positive or negative.
<p>Minus - Defines a negative value.</p> <p>Plus - Defines a positive value.</p>	
CurrencyType 20. CurrencyValue	A three-character ISO 4217 currency code in capital letters. The ISO standard classification for currencies. 21. See www.iso.ch or http://www.iso.ch/cate/d23132.html for further information.

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Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
ADP AED AFA ALL ANG AOK ARA ATS AUD AWG BBD BDT BEF BGL BHD BIF BMD BND BOB BRC BSD BTN BUK BWP BZD CAD CHF CLF CLP CNY COP CRC CSK CUP CVE CYP DDM DEM DJF DKK DOP DZD ECS EGP ESP ETB EUR FIM FJD FKP FRF GBP GHC GIP GMD GNF GRD GTQ GWP GYD HKD HNL HTG HUF IDR IEP ILS INR IQD IRR ISK ITL JMD JOD JPY KES KHR KMF KPW KRW KWD KYD LAK LBP LKR LRD LSL LUF LYD MAD MGF MNT MOP MRO MTL MUR MVR MWK MXP MYR MZM NGN NIC NLG NOK NPR NZD OMR PAB PEI PGK PHP PKR PLZ PTE PYG QAR ROL RWF SAR SBD SCR SDP SEK SGD SHP SLL SOS SRG STD SUR SVC SYP SZL THB TND TOP TPE TRL TTD TWD TZS UGS USD UYP VEB VND VUV WST YDD YER YUD ZAR ZMK ZRZ ZWD	
DateTime Amendment	Messaging Service Envelope. Time stamp for the amendment
Time stamp.	
DateType 22. OtherDate	Provides a context for the other date used in the message.
<p>CancelAfterDate - An action defined by the context is to be cancelled after the specified date.</p> <p>DeliveryPriorToDate - The delivery must take place prior to this date.</p> <p>DeliveryRequestedDate - The date on which the buyer requests goods to be delivered. Delivery will happen at this date on a “best endeavours” basis.</p> <p>DoNotDeliverAfterDate - The delivery must not take place after the date specified.</p> <p>ExMillDate – Goods are ready at the mill.</p> <p>LastChangeDate - The most recent date the document was changed.</p> <p>OrderFirmedDate – The date that the order will be consider firm unless additional information is received.</p> <p>Other - Any other type of date that is not contained in the attribute list.</p> <p>PrintDate - The date on which a job is planned to go on the press to be printed. The ordered product needs to be available before this date.</p> <p>RequiredByDate – The date by which the activity must be completed. In the context of a purchase order this date refers to the date by which the material must be at the buyer’s location of use.</p> <p>ShipmentPriorToDate - The shipment (despatch) must take place prior to this date—in other words, the goods have to leave the terminal.</p> <p>StartCallOffDate - The date on which the first call-off can be placed.</p> <p>TheWeekBeginning - The delivery is to be made at the beginning of the week that is mentioned in the DateTime construct.</p> <p>TheWeekEnding - The delivery is to be made at the end of the week that is mentioned in the DateTime construct.</p>	

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DeliveryDateType 23. DeliveryDateWindow	Provides a context for the delivery date window.
<p>CancelAfterDate - The delivery is to be cancelled if not delivered by this date.</p> <p>DateOfLastChange - The latest date at which an amendment versus cancellation is allowed to take place. The seller in the message confirmation communicates this date.</p> <p>DeliveryPriorToDate - The delivery must take place prior to this date. (To be deprecated in Release 2.0)</p> <p>DeliveryRequestedDate - The date on which a buyer requests goods to be delivered. Delivery will happen at this date on a “best endeavours” basis.</p> <p>DoNotDeliverAfterDate - The delivery must not take place after the date specified.</p> <p>DoNotShipAfterDate – The shipment must not take place after the date specified.</p> <p>EndCallOffDate – The date on which the last call-off can be placed.</p> <p>LastChangeDate - The most recent date the document was changed.</p> <p>PlannedShipDate – The ship date on which planning can take place.</p> <p>ReferencePeriod The period of the time the CreditDebitNote references to.</p> <p>ShipmentPriorToDate - The shipment (despatch) must take place prior to this date—in other words, the goods have to leave the terminal.</p> <p>ShipmentRequestedDate – The date on which shipment is requested to take place.</p> <p>StartCallOffDate - The date on which the first call-off can be placed.</p>	
DeliveryMessageStatusType 24. DeliveryMessage	Identifies the status of the entire delivery message (in other words, at the root level).
<p>Cancelled - The entire DeliveryMessage or InitialShipmentAdvice referred to in DeliveryMessageNumber is cancelled.</p> <p>Original - The entire DeliveryMessage or InitialShipmentAdvice referred to in DeliveryMessageNumber is being sent for the first time.</p> <p>Replaced - The entire DeliveryMessage or InitialShipmentAdvice referred to in DeliveryMessageReference ReferenceType = "OriginalDeliveryNumber" has been replaced and the receiver should revalidate the information in their system based upon the entire message contents received.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
DeliveryMessageType 25. DeliveryMessage	Defines the type of delivery message: either an initial shipment advice or a delivery message.
<p>DeliveryMessage - A delivery message type that contains optional routing information, quantities at the DeliveryMessageLineItem level, and details at the DeliveryMessageLineItemDetail level. The seller uses a DeliveryMessage to provide delivery details to the ship-to party.</p> <p>InitialShipmentAdvice - A delivery message type that contains detailed routing information, quantities at the DeliveryMessageLineItem level and optionally details at the DeliveryMessageLineItemDetail level. The seller uses the InitialShipmentAdvice to provide preliminary notification of shipment routing and quantities. The quantities indicated may not necessarily be delivered—for example, if there is damage in transit or the delivery is rerouted to another destination.</p>	
DeliveryStatusType 26. DeliveryStatus	Indicates whether or not you are allowed to take action on the delivery or if more information is required.
<p>Free – You are allowed to deliver this product</p> <p>NotFree – You are not allowed to deliver this product. More information is required from the receiver.</p>	
DocumentName 27. BusinessAcknowledgement	Defines the document name of the electronic transaction that is being acknowledged
<p>CallOff</p> <p>CreditDebitNote</p> <p>DeliveryMessage</p> <p>GoodsReceipt</p> <p>Invoice</p> <p>OrderConfirmation</p> <p>PurchaseOrder</p> <p>RFQ</p> <p>RFQResponse</p> <p>Other – a document currently not developed by papiNet.</p>	
Element Amendment	Messaging Service Envelope. An XML Link to the changed element
An XPath representation of the changed element.	

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	
• Belongs to Elements		
Constraints and Constraint Definitions		
FibreSource PulpCharacteristics	Communicates the source of the pulp fibre.	
Acacia Aspen Bagasse Beech Birch DouglasFir Esparto Eucalyptus	Fir Flax Hemp Jute Maple MixedTropicalHardwood NorthernMixedHardwood Pine	Radiata Rag Rope SouthernMixedHardwood SouthernSoftwood Spruce Straw Other
FinishType 28. PaperCharacteristics	Defines the finish of a sheet of paper, which means the condition of its surface.	
<p>Dull - A paper surface finish lacking gloss and/or lustre; generally refers to an intermediate gloss of coated papers or to printed ink films.</p> <p>English - A surface finish for book papers with a smoother, more uniform surface than machine finish.</p> <p>Gloss - A paper surface finish that is highly reflective.</p> <p>Laid - A paper surface finish that has a watermark pattern resulting in parallel lines in both the machine and cross machine directions of the web of paper.</p> <p>Linen - An embossed finish to simulate the pattern originally obtained by pressing paper between sheets of linen clothes.</p> <p>Machine - A paper surface that has no special finish—in other words, the paper is as it comes off the machine.</p> <p>Matte - A non-glossy paper surface finish found on an uncoated sheet of paper or attained by coating without super calendering; this is the least glossy paper surface available.</p> <p>Satin - Paper surfaces finish lacking gloss, generally intermediate to a matte finish and a dull finish.</p> <p>SCA - A super-calendered (SC) Grade A finish is the highest level of print gloss and smoothness of the super-calendered types.</p> <p>SCB - A super-calendered (SC) Grade B finish is the lowest level of print gloss and smoothness of the super-calendered types.</p> <p>Silk - A smooth, delicately embossed finished paper with sheen. Also called Satin.</p> <p>Smooth - A paper surface finish mostly free of roughness.</p> <p>SoftGloss - A paper surface finish similar to a matte but with a higher printed gloss; smoother than a matte finish.</p> <p>Vellum - A full toothy, relatively rough finish surface for uncoated text or book papers; generally intermediate in smoothness to an antique (very rough) finish and a regular or smooth finish.</p> <p>Velvet - A smooth, delicately embossed finished paper with sheen. Similar to silk.</p>		

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
ForecastPeriodDateType <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ForecastPeriod	Used to specify the type of date being communicated.
<p>Day – The period is a day, beginning at the specified date and time.</p> <p>WeekBeginning - The period is a week, beginning at the specified date and time.</p> <p>MonthBeginning - The period is a month, beginning at the specified date and time.</p> <p>QuarterBeginning - The period is a quarter, beginning at the specified date and time.</p> <p>YearBeginning - The period is a year, beginning at the specified date and time.</p> <p>FinancialPeriodBeginning - The period is a financial period (4–4–3), beginning at the specified date and time.</p> <p>Period - The period is a day, beginning at the specified date and time.</p> <p>Other - The period is a defined between the trading partners, and is not included in the list of constraints above.</p>	
ForecastProcessType <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forecast	Defines the type of process to which this forecast data is to apply.
<p>Consumption – The forecast data relates to consumption of an item at the forecast location.</p> <p>DeliveryReceipt – The forecast data relates to the delivery of an item at a particular forecast location.</p> <p>Despatch – The forecast data relates to despatch or shipping of an item from a particular forecast location.</p> <p>Inventory – The forecast data relates to the amount of inventory of an item at the specified forecast location.</p> <p>Production – The forecast data relates to the production of an item at the specified forecast location. This is not a production schedule.</p> <p>Sales – The forecast data relates to sales of an item at the forecast location.</p>	
ForecastType <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forecast	Distinguishes between baseline forecast data and rolling forecast data.
<p>Baseline – The forecast is a baseline against which the Rolling forecast for the same item will be measured, along with actual data, to determine forecast accuracy. This type of forecast rarely changes and usually has a 12 month horizon.</p> <p>Rolling – The forecast and updates are communicated between trading partners frequently due to a, usually, shorter horizon. The data contained in this type of forecast will be acted upon to match supply and demand.</p>	

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GoodsReceiptAcceptance 29. GoodsReceipt 30. GoodsReceiptLineItem 31. GoodsReceiptLineItemDetail	Defines the state of the goods received as compared to the DeliveryMessage specifications
<p>GoodsReceivedAsIs – The delivered goods were received without inspection, or checking of the goods for damage, or accuracy against the DeliveryMessage.</p> <p>GoodsReceivedAsSpecified - Received goods agree completely with all DeliveryMessage specifications for all lines including item identifiers and item weights. There is no transit damage.</p> <p>GoodsReceivedCancelled – Received goods notification is being cancelled. This value is only used when the GoodsReceiptStatusType is “Cancelled.”</p> <p>GoodsReceivedRejected – Received goods agree completely with all DeliveryMessage specifications for all lines including item identifiers and item weights; but there has been transit damage resulting in rejection of all goods.</p> <p>GoodsReceivedWithDamage – Received goods agree completely with all DeliveryMessage specifications for all lines including item identifiers and item weights; but there has been transit damage of some items. All transit damages must be specified.</p> <p>GoodsReceivedWithoutDeliveryMessage – Goods were received but there was no prior DeliveryMessage. This acceptance status applies to the entire GoodsReceipt message.</p> <p>GoodsReceivedWithVariance – Received goods do not agree completely with the DeliveryMessage specifications. For those items at variance, actual received item identifiers and item weights must be specified.</p> <p>GoodsReceivedWithVarianceAndDamage – Received goods do not agree completely with all DeliveryMessage specifications for all lines including item identifiers and item weights and there has been transit damage of some items. For those items at variance or with transit damage, actual received item identifiers, item weights, and transit damages must be specified.</p>	
GoodsReceiptStatusType 32. GoodsReceipt	Defines the status of the entire GoodsReceipt message at root level.
<p>Cancelled - The entire GoodsReceipt message is cancelled.</p> <p>Original – Initial version of a GoodsReceipt is being sent.</p> <p>Replaced - The GoodsReceipt message replaces an original GoodsReceipt.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
GoodsReceivedRejectedType 33. GoodsReceipt 34. GoodsReceiptLineItem 35. GoodsReceiptLineItemDetail	Defines the reason the goods were rejected
<p>ExcessiveTransitDamage - The item(s) is/are damaged beyond acceptable use during transit.</p> <p>TooEarly – The delivery has occurred prior to the agreed delivery date/time. For example, there is insufficient storage at the delivered time.</p> <p>TooLate – The delivery has occurred after the agreed delivery date/time. For example, delivered after press date.</p> <p>UnableToUnload – The delivered items cannot be unloaded. For example, damaged vehicle doors, load has shifted during transportation, or ShipTo requires reels to be palletised but they are delivered on the vehicle floor.</p> <p>WrongDiameter – The diameter delivered is unusable. For example, a physical limitation on a reel stand is exceeded.</p> <p>WrongLabel – The delivered item has incorrect or missing information, or incorrect label stock that would prevent its use. For example, insufficient peel-off barcode labels.</p> <p>WrongVehicleType – The items have been delivered in a vehicle that cannot be unloaded at the ShipTo facility. For example, the ShipTo requires side unloading vehicles, but the delivery vehicle can only be unloaded from the rear.</p> <p>WrongWrap – The delivered item is wrapped in material that will prevent its use. For example, a hole is not present in the end cap for vacuum lifting.</p>	
GrainDirection 36. CallOffSheet 37. SheetConversionCharacteristics	Defines the primary orientation/alignment (Long or Short) of the cellulose fibres in a sheet or web of paper, which results from the flow of fibres in a water suspension during the papermaking process.
<p>Long - The fibres are aligned in the machine direction and this is parallel to the length of the sheet.</p> <p>Short - The fibres are aligned in the machine direction and this is parallel to the width of the sheet.</p>	
HashAlgorithm TransmissionSecurityCharacteristics	Messaging Service Envelope. The hash algorithm used.
<p>The hash algorithm is a way to verify data integrity, and is much more reliable than checksum and many other commonly used methods. It takes as input a message of arbitrary length and produces as output a "fingerprint".</p> <p>md5 - on "md5" see RFC1321</p> <p>sha - see NIST FIPS 180-1, Secure Hash Standard</p>	
ISOCountryCode 38. Country	The valid list of ISO Country Codes. Refer to http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/ for the list of valid codes.

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
Refer to the ISO website listed above for the valid list.	
IdentifierCodeType 39. Identifier	Defines the type of product identifier used (for example, reel number, ream number, bar code). This code type specifies how to decode the identifier value.
<p>EAN8- European Article Number coded on 8 digits.</p> <p>EAN13 - European Article Number coded on 13 digits.</p> <p>EUGROPA - European Paper Merchants Association code.</p> <p>IFRA - IFRA Bar Code using 16 digits and the Interleaved 2/5 symbols.</p> <p>NARI - North American Roll Identifier coded on 13 digits, and using the Code 39 symbols.</p> <p>NPTA - National Paper Trade Association code.</p> <p>Supplier - Supplier's own identifier coding scheme.</p> <p>TAPPI13 -TAPPI 13-character identifier coding scheme.</p> <p>TAPPI9- TAPPI 9-character identifier coding scheme.</p> <p>UIC14- The CEPI Unit identifier coded on 14 digits and using the Code 128 symbols. This is still a trial package identifier.</p> <p>UIC16- The CEPI Unit identifier coded on 16 digits and using the Code 128 symbols. This is the official European package identifier as opposed to the UIC 14.</p> <p>UPC - Universal Product Code administered by the Universal Code Council. Note: There are several formats used for this coding scheme.</p>	
IdentifierType 40. Identifier	This attribute specifies whether the Identifier is the primary way to identify the product or a secondary way. Only one of the given identifiers can be primary. In addition, this attribute also specifies the physical support used to code the identifier (for example, a Radio Frequency (RF) Tag).
<p>BarCode - The physical support used to code the identifier is a bar code.</p> <p>Primary - This article Identifier is the primary identifier used.</p> <p>RFTag - The physical support used to code the identifier is a Radio Frequency Tag.</p> <p>Secondary - This article Identifier is the secondary identifier used.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
Incoterms 41. IncotermsLocation	The Incoterms consist of 13 official international trade terms plus an additional term called Other. The Incoterms define the responsibilities of buyers and sellers for delivery under a sales contract. They provide definitions for delivery points, loading and unloading obligations, and customs clearance.
<p>CFR - COST AND FREIGHT (... named port of destination)</p> <p>CIF - COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT (... named port of destination).</p> <p>CIP - CARRIAGE AND INSURANCE PAID TO (... named place of destination).</p> <p>CPT - CARRIAGE PAID TO (... named place of destination).</p> <p>DAF - DELIVERED AT FRONTIER (... named place).</p> <p>DDP - DELIVERED DUTY PAID (... named place of destination).</p> <p>DDU - DELIVERED DUTY UNPAID (... named place of destination).</p> <p>DEQ - DELIVERED EX QUAY (... named port of destination).</p> <p>DES - DELIVERED EX SHIP (... named port of destination).</p> <p>EXW - EX WORKS (... named place).</p> <p>FAS - FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP (... named port of shipment).</p> <p>FCA - FREE CARRIER (... named place).</p> <p>FOB - FREE ON BOARD (... named port of shipment).</p> <p>Other - Used when the situation is not covered by the 13 official Incoterms (for example, CIN used in Switzerland for CIP).</p>	
InvoiceType 42. Invoice	Defines the various types of invoices.
<p>Invoice - A regular invoice (referred to as an invoice) is a message claiming payment for goods supplied under conditions agreed to between seller and buyer. The invoice communicates, among other things, payment terms, payment method, and the payment amount required for one or more deliveries.</p> <p>PrePayment - A prepayment invoice is an invoice to pay amounts for goods in advance. These amounts will be subtracted from the final invoice.</p> <p>ProForma - A pro-forma invoice is a document/message serving as a preliminary invoice, containing on the whole the same information as the final invoice, but not actually claiming payment. Pro-forma invoices are typically used in a cross-border shipment for customs purposes</p>	
KindOfChange Amendment	Messaging Service Envelope. Indicates the change referenced in the amendment structure.

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
Deleted Added Changed	
Language AdditionalText ClassificationDescription EndUses LongProductDescription PackagingDescription <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PurchaseOrder ShortProductDescription TermsAndDisclaimers	The industry review version of papiNetV2R00 specifies the XML data type that identifies the language of the text contained in the message. In the post-industry review version a data type will be created to handle the three digit language codes that have been placed into operation but not implemented in some existing packages.
http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/ This is the official site of the ISO 639-2 Registration Authority. http://www.w3.org/International/O-HTML-tags.html Provides an explanation of the errata updating XML.	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
LocationQualifier 43. ShipmentMethodOfPayment	An attribute of the shipment method of payment describing the location to which the delivery terms refer. This location determines where and when the goods ownership is transferred from the seller to the buyer.
<p>DistributionCentre - Ownership is transferred at the distribution centre, which is an intermediate warehouse.</p> <p>Mill - Ownership is transferred at the manufacturing unit (paper mill).</p> <p>OnVesselFOBPoint - Ownership is transferred on the vessel.</p> <p>OriginAfterLoadingOnEquipment - Ownership is transferred at the time equipment is loaded at the mill/warehouse/terminal.</p> <p>OriginShippingPoint - Ownership is transferred at the origin shipping point, in other words, at the port of loading.</p> <p>Plant - Ownership does not transfer until received at the buyer's facility.</p> <p>Warehouse - Ownership changes upon departure of the goods from the warehouse.</p>	
LocationType 44. DeliveryDestination 45. DeliveryOrigin	Qualifies the DeliveryOrigin and /or the DeliveryDestination location.
<p>CustomerFacility - The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a buyer facility, usually a print site, or a warehouse owned by the buyer.</p> <p>CustomerStock – A “virtual” location that indicates that the material is owned by the customer.</p> <p>Mill - The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a seller production facility.</p> <p>Port - The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a shipping port.</p> <p>PrinterFacility – The location of the printer who will be using the product.</p> <p>Terminal - The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a road or rail terminal.</p> <p>Warehouse - The type of the origin or destination location of a transport leg in a route is a seller warehouse or third-party warehouse.</p>	
MakeTo 46. ReelConversionCharacteristics	Indicates upon which constraint production should be based on.
<p>Length – The reel length.</p> <p>Diameter – The reel diameter.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
MeasurementsAre • ProductAttributesLineItem	Used to define for a product whether the details provided are ranges and lists of properties, or whether they are discrete, single properties of the product.
<p>Discrete – For a product, elements with measurements are actual or target values, and elements that allow a list of attributes for the product to be specified must have zero or one occurrence.</p> <p>Range – For a product, elements with measurements specify a range, and elements that allow a list of attributes for the product to be specified may have zero or more occurrences.</p>	
MessageName 47. DocumentInfo	Messaging Service Envelope. Name of the attribute that indicates the type of message contained within the Message element.
Can be one out of PurchaseOrder, OrderConfirmation, CallOff, DeliveryMessage, Invoice, Other. This attribute is mandatory since the converting software needs a consistent way to identify the document type for processing.	
Method 48. ShipmentMethodOfPayment	An attribute of the shipment method of payment, which defines the responsibilities of buyers and sellers for delivery under a sales contract. It especially determines the obligations of the seller and the buyer regarding the payment of the freight costs.
<p>CollectFreightCreditedBackToCustomer - Defines the difference between the invoice freight cost and the allowance by the mill. This can be a credit or a debit to the customer.</p> <p>CustomerPickupBackhaul - Specifies that the carrier who is doing the delivery can pick a return load.</p> <p>Pickup - Specifies that the customer will pick up the goods; in other words, the goods transport is organised by the buyer who will therefore pay for the freight.</p> <p>PrepaidButChargedToCustomer - Specifies that the freight costs will be prepaid by the seller but will be charged back to the buyer.</p> <p>PrepaidBySeller - Specifies that the seller will prepay the freight costs.</p>	
MixProductIndicator 49. TransportLoadingCharacteristics	Specifies whether a product can be mixed with other products on the same shipment.
<p>No - Products from different PurchaseOrderLineItem(s) cannot be shipped on the same shipment.</p> <p>Yes - Products from different PurchaseOrderLineItem(s) may be shipped on the same shipment.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
MixedProductPalletIndicator 50. Pallet 51. PalletCharacteristics	Specifies whether a product can be mixed with other products on the same pallet.
<p>No - Products from different PurchaseOrderLineItem(s) cannot be shipped on the same pallet.</p> <p>Yes - Products from different PurchaseOrderLineItem(s) may be shipped on the same pallet. The same pallet identifier will be referenced on another DeliveryMessageLineItemDetail(s).</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
NumberOfDecimals 52. AdjustmentPercentage 53. CurrencyValue 54. MeasurementValue	An enumerated list indicating the number of decimals represented in the value field.
<p>With a MeasurementValue of “56789” the following values for NumberOfDecimals will result in the interpretation indicated.</p> <p>0 – The value has zero decimal positions (an integer). Universal interpretation: 56789</p> <p>1 – The value has one decimal position. 5678.9 North America 5678,9 Europe</p> <p>2 – The value has two decimal positions. 567.89 North America 567,89 Europe</p> <p>3 – The value has three decimal positions. 56.789 North America 56,789 Europe</p> <p>4 – The value has four decimal positions. 5.6789 North America 5,6789 Europe</p> <p>5 – The value has five decimal positions. 0.56789 North America 0,56789 Europe</p> <p>6 – The value has six decimal positions. 0.056789 North America 0,056789 Europe</p> <p>7 – The value has seven decimal positions. 0.0056789 North America 0,0056789 Europe</p> <p>8 – The value has eight decimal positions. 0.00056789 North America 0,00056789 Europe</p> <p>9 – The value has nine decimal positions. 0.000056789 North America 0,000056789 Europe</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
OrderConfirmationHeaderStatusType OrderConfirmationHeader	An attribute defining the status of the order confirmation header:
<p>Accepted - The seller has accepted all elements within this order confirmation header.</p> <p>Amended - Indicates that one or more elements within this order confirmation header have been amended.</p> <p>Pending - The seller cannot yet confirm one or more elements within this order confirmation header; they are therefore pending.</p> <p>Rejected - One or more elements within this order confirmation header have been rejected.</p> <p>NoAction - This order confirmation header has not been amended and thereby does not require any action.</p>	
OrderConfirmationLineItemStatusType 55. OrderConfirmationLineItem	Defines the status of the order confirmation line item.
<p>Accepted - The seller has accepted all elements within this order confirmation line item.</p> <p>Amended - One or more elements within this order confirmation line item have been amended.</p> <p>Cancelled – The line item should no longer be considered valid. It has been deleted.</p> <p>Pending - The seller cannot yet confirm one or more elements within this order confirmation line item; they are therefore pending.</p> <p>Rejected - One or more elements within this order confirmation line item have been rejected.</p> <p>NoAction - This order confirmation line item has not been amended and thereby does not require any action.</p>	
OrderConfirmationStatusType 56. OrderConfirmation	Identifies the status of the whole order confirmation message (i.e. at the root level).
<p>Accepted - Indicates that the entire order confirmation message has been accepted.</p> <p>Amended - The order confirmation message has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this message have been changed</p> <p>Cancelled -</p> <p>Rejected - The entire order confirmation message has been rejected.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
OrderStatusCode	
<p>ActiveFree - The PO, order, or line item has been accepted or confirmed by the supplier. It may not have been manufactured, packed, or shipped yet. It is free for production. This status is also known as open status.</p> <p>ActiveHold - The PO, order, or line item has been accepted or confirmed by the supplier. It may not have been manufactured, packed, or shipped yet. It is not free for production. Examples of this status include a reserved order or line item, the print time has not been determined, other payment terms not completed, or the last date for change has not been received.</p> <p>Cancelled - The PO, order, or line item has a cancelled status in the supplier's system. It will not be manufactured nor shipped.</p> <p>Complete - The PO, order, or line item has a complete status in the supplier's system. It has been packed, shipped, and invoiced successfully.</p> <p>Invoiced - The PO, order, or line item has an invoiced status in the supplier's system. It has been billed to the customer for payment purposes.</p> <p>Loaded - The PO, order, or line item has a loaded status in the supplier's system. It has been loaded onto a transport vehicle shipping purposes.</p> <p>Packed - The PO, order, or line item has a packed status in the supplier's system. It has been packaged or staged for loading and shipping purposes.</p> <p>PartiallyShipped - The PO, order, or line item has a partially shipped status in the supplier's system. Part of the quantity requested has been shipped to the customer but part of the request still remains to be shipped.</p> <p>Pending - The PO, order, or line item has a pending status in the supplier's system. It has not yet been confirmed, accepted, nor rejected by the supplier. This status indicates that the supplier requires more time to determine acceptance.</p> <p>Planned - The PO, order, or line item has a planned or scheduled status in the supplier's system. It has not yet begun the manufacturing process.</p> <p>ProductionStarted - The PO, order, or line item has begun to be manufactured by the supplier.</p> <p>ProductionComplete - The PO, order, or line item has completed the manufacture process by the supplier.</p> <p>Unshipped - The PO, order, or line item is in the supplier's mill or warehouse but has yet to be shipped.</p>	
OrganisationUnitType 57. OrganisationUnit	Identifies the type of organisation being communicated.

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>Department – A major division of a business.</p> <p>Division – An administrative or operating unit of a business</p> <p>Dock – A place for the unloading or loading of material.</p> <p>Location – A place marked by some distinguishing feature.</p> <p>Region – An administrative area of a business.</p> <p>StorageLocation – A place that supports the functions associated with warehousing of material.</p> <p>Terminal – A point along a carrier line having facilities for the handling of freight.</p> <p>Other – Another type of unit, not defined above.</p>	
OtherPartyType	See PartyType
OtherProductIdentifierType 58. OtherProductIdentifier	Used to define for an item other than paper, pulp or recovered paper, the source of the identifier being communicated.
<p>AssignedByReceiver – The identifier being communicated has been assigned by the receiving party.</p> <p>AssignedBySender – The identifier being communicated has been assigned by the sending party.</p>	
PalletAdditionsType 59. PalletCharacteristics	Gives additional characteristics of the pallet.
<p>FullPerimeter - The pallet has a full perimeter.</p> <p>FungicideTreatment - The pallet wood has received a fungicide treatment.</p> <p>LongSlats - The pallet has long slats.</p> <p>NoBlockOffset - The pallet is a no-block offset.</p> <p>Reinforced - The pallet is reinforced.</p> <p>TrimmedEdges - The pallet has trimmed edges.</p>	
PalletCoverType 60. PalletCharacteristics	Details the type of cover that can be used on top of the pallet body.
<p>MetalPlateWithPE - A metal plate covers the pallet with polyethylene on top.</p> <p>WithoutPE - The pallet cover is without polyethylene on top.</p> <p>WithPE - The pallet cover is with polyethylene on top.</p> <p>WithPEUnderCover - The pallet cover is with polyethylene under the wooden plates.</p> <p>WoodStripWithoutPE - The pallet cover is made up from a wood strip without polyethylene on top.</p> <p>WoodStripWithPE - The pallet cover is made up from a wood strip with polyethylene on top.</p>	

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
PalletLedgeType 61. PalletCharacteristics	Details the type of pallet ledges that can be used.
<p>LongWay - The ledge wood is on the long side of the pallet.</p> <p>LongWayWithBelt - The ledge wood is on the long side of the pallet, with a packaging belt.</p> <p>ShortWay - The ledge wood is on the short side of the pallet.</p> <p>ShortWayWithBelt - The ledge wood is on the short side of the pallet, with a packaging belt.</p>	
PalletTopType 62. PalletCharacteristics	Details the type of pallet top that can be used.
<p>CartonboardCover - The pallet top is composed of carton-board.</p> <p>Chipboard - The pallet top is composed of chipboard.</p> <p>Corrugated - The pallet top is composed of corrugated board.</p> <p>EdgeProtection - The pallet top has edge protections for the sheets of paper placed on top. They are placed on the top pallet edges.</p> <p>FiveStripsOfWood - The pallet top is composed of five strips of wood.</p> <p>FullyCoverThreeCrossBoards - The pallet top is composed of a fully wooden cover with three cross ledges on top.</p> <p>FungicTreatWoodFrame - The pallet top is composed of a wooden frame, which is treated with fungicide.</p> <p>OneStripOfWood - The pallet top is composed of one strip of wood.</p> <p>PlywoodCover - The pallet top is composed of plywood.</p> <p>ThreeStripsOfWood - The pallet top is composed of three strips of wood.</p> <p>TwoStripsOfWood - The pallet top is composed of two strips of wood.</p> <p>WoodenFrame - The pallet top is composed of a wooden frame.</p>	
PalletType 63. PalletCharacteristics	Details the type of pallet that can be used. These pallets are common in the industry.
<p>Euro - The pallet is the standardized Euro pallet type.</p> <p>Export - The pallet is the standardized export pallet type.</p> <p>NonStop - The pallet is the standardized non-stop pallet type.</p> <p>Twinned - Two pallets have been joined together.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
PartyIdentifierType 64. PartyIdentifier	Provides a contextual definition for the party identifier value. This party identifier enables the trading partners to use ID codes for the different organisation versus business entities involved in the transaction.
<p>ABINumber – Associazione Bancaria Italiana – Identifies the bank as an entity in Italy.</p> <p>ABNNumber - The Australian Business Number (ABN) is a single identifier for dealings with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The Australian Business Register assigns it.</p> <p>AFPA - American Forest and Paper Association identifier.</p> <p>AssignedByBuyer - A unique identifier for the party in question that has been assigned by the buyer (for example, a seller's code).</p> <p>AssignedBySeller - A unique identifier for the party in question that has been assigned by the seller (for example, account number for the buyer).</p> <p>BankIdentificationCode - A unique country-specific code to identify a bank organisation for electronic transaction. Used to specify the bank routing information needed for electronic remittance. This information is used with the RemitToParty information to effect payment. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACH Number in the United States <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sort Code in the UK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bankleitzahl in Germany <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Code banque/agence in France <p>CABNumber – Codice Avviamento Bancario – Identifies which branch of the bank in Italy.</p> <p>ChamberOfCommerceRegistrationNumber – C.C.I.A.A. Number in Italy.</p> <p>Duns4Number - Similar to the DunsNumber that defines a parent company/organization. The additional 4 digits enable the definition/identification of a sub-entity, such as a mill/plant of this parent company/organisation.</p> <p>DunsNumber - A 9-digit identifier maintained by Dun & Bradstreet to uniquely identify a commercial enterprise.</p> <p>EANNumber - A 13-digit identifier maintained by the EAN-UCC to uniquely identify a commercial enterprise, with the primary purpose of credit/equity base.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other identification schemes not covered by this list.</p> <p>PayeeAccountNumber – Defines the bank account number of the party receiving payment.</p> <p>PayeeFinancialInstitution - The designation of the financial institution of the party receiving the payment.</p> <p>PayerAccountNumber – Defines the bank account number of the party responsible for making the payment.</p> <p>PayerFinancialInstitution - The designation of the financial institution of the party responsible for making the payment.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>RegisterOfCompaniesSubscriptionNumber – Iscrizione al Reg. Imprese Nr. In Italy.</p> <p>StandardAddressNumber - A 7-digit code to uniquely identify an organisation and its location. The number consists of 6 digits with an 11-modulus check digit as the seventh digit. ISAN is the same with the ISO Country code as a prefix. This identifier is solely used by the book industry.</p> <p>StandardCarrierAlphaCode - A 4-character code identifying a trucking company. The Washington National Motor Freight Association maintains these codes in the United States.</p> <p>StockCapital – Capitale Sociale in Italy.</p> <p>SWIFT – A designation used when transferring funds internationally.</p> <p>TaxIdentifier - A unique number assigned by the relevant tax authority to identify a party. This constraint is used in relation to tax. Note: This constraint must be specified when the party is tax exempt.</p> <p>VATIdentificationNumber - A unique number assigned by the relevant tax authority to identify a party. This constraint is used in relation to value-added tax (VAT).</p>	

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
PartyType <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LocationParty • OtherParty • ReceiverParty • SenderParty 	Identifies the business role associated with the particular party.
<p>Bank – The banking representative.</p> <p>Broker – The organisation acting as a broker for the buyer or supplier.</p> <p>Carrier - The organisation or business entity that transports goods.</p> <p>CreditDepartment – The party responsible for credit authorization.</p> <p>CustomerFacility -</p> <p>CrossDock - A third party involved in the transport of goods.</p> <p>EndUser – Used to identify the eventual end user of the product when the material is not going directly to the party who will eventually be using the product.</p> <p>Forwarder – The party responsible for shipping arrangements.</p> <p>Insurer – The party providing insurance coverage for the goods.</p> <p>LegalEntity – The responsible legal party.</p> <p>Merchant - The third party acting between the sellers and the buyers in the fine paper business. Merchants can actually be the direct paper buyer or just act as an intermediate. This will thereby influence the type of order (indent or stock order).</p> <p>Mill – The site where the product was produced.</p> <p>OrderParty - The organisation or business entity placing the order if different from the buyer party.</p> <p>Other - Any other organisation or business entity that may get involved in the transaction and that is not covered by the list.</p> <p>Port –</p> <p>PrinterFacility -</p> <p>ProFormaInvoice - The organisation or business entity to which the pro-forma invoice will be sent.</p> <p>RemitTo - The organisation or business entity to which payment will be made.</p> <p>Requestor - The originator of the original purchase order requisition (for example, a printing plant ordering through a central purchasing organisation).</p> <p>SalesAgent – The person responsible for product sales.</p> <p>SalesOffice - The functional unit in an organisation or business entity that is responsible for product sales.</p> <p>ShipTo –</p> <p>Terminal -</p> <p>TerminalOperator – The party providing facilities such as loading, unloading, or warehousing.</p> <p>Warehouse - The organisation or business entity where goods are stored.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
PrintType 65. PaperCharacteristics	Identifies the type of printing for which the paper is suitable.
<p>ColdsetOffset - An offset printing method suitable for newspapers, in other words, ink dries by penetration into the paper.</p> <p>ContinuousForms - An offset printing method, generally without a hot drying section and suitable for reels.</p> <p>Digital - An electrostatic printing method, typically a large black-and-white or multicolour printer/copier.</p> <p>Flexography - A special printing method, which is a follow-up of letter print with advanced print cylinder surface. Suitable for sheets.</p> <p>FoilPrint - A special printing/finishing method suitable for foils through embossed print plate/cylinder; flat/flat, or circle/flat (form to sheet).</p> <p>Forms - An offset printing method, generally without a hot drying section and suitable for sheets.</p> <p>Gravure - A standard printing method with embossed print cylinders. Suitable for sheets.</p> <p>HeatSetOffset – An offset printing method.</p> <p>InkJet - An inkjet printing method, typically a large black-and-white or multicolour printer.</p> <p>InstantOffset - A standard flat printing method (for example, wet offset, or waterless offset) suitable for small print orders and small sheet sizes (for example, max. DIN A3).</p> <p>Laser - A laser-based printing method, typically a large black-and-white or multicolour printer/copier.</p> <p>Letterpress - A special printing method suitable for books or newspapers (old style) with advanced letters. Suitable for sheets.</p> <p>LightPrint - A printing method similar to a facsimile print, a photo-like print with a specific prepared cylinder surface on photo basis or an artificial print.</p> <p>MiniWeb - A digital printing method suitable for reels less than 20 inch wide.</p> <p>RotoFlexography - A special printing method, which is a follow up of letter print with advanced print cylinder surface. Suitable for reels.</p> <p>RotoGravure - A standard printing method with embossed print cylinders. Suitable for reels.</p> <p>RotoLetterpress - A special printing method suitable for books or newspapers (old style) with advanced letters. Suitable for reels.</p> <p>RotoSilkScreen - A special printing method suitable for heavy multicolour prints or art prints. This method uses a blade and a screen and is suitable for reels.</p> <p>SheetfedOffset - Defines a standard flat printing method (for example, wet offset, or waterless offset) suitable for sheets.</p> <p>SilkScreen - A special printing method suitable for heavy multicolour prints or art prints. This method uses a blade and a screen and is suitable for sheets.</p> <p>WebOffset - A standard flat printing method (for example, heat-set or waterless offset) suitable for reels.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
ProductAttributesStatusType • ProductAttributes	Defines the status of the entire ProductAttributes message, in other words, at the root level.
<p>Amended - The ProductAttributes message contains amended product information, in other words, the line items within this message have been changed.</p> <p>Cancelled – Remove the information from file.</p> <p>Original - Used when the ProductAttributes message contains line item (or Product) information sent for the first time.</p>	
ProductAttributesType • ProductAttributes	The type of information being communicated in the ProductAttributes message.
PriceList - ProductCrossReference - ProductProperties -	
ProductBasisSizeType 66. BasisWeight	An attribute list that indicates the size of paper used as the base for the basis weight calculation.

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>GramsPerSquareMeter The basis size type is in metric measurement of grams per square meter.</p> <p>1000SqFt - The surface area of one sheet is 1000 square feet.</p> <p>16x18 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 16x18 in inches.</p> <p>17x22 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 17x22 in inches. This size is also known as Bond.</p> <p>20x26 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 20x26 in inches. This size is also known as Cover.</p> <p>20x30 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 20x30 in inches.</p> <p>22.5x22.5 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 22.5x22.5 in inches.</p> <p>22.5x28.5 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 22.5x28.5 in inches.</p> <p>24x26 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 24x26 in inches.</p> <p>24x36 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 24x36 in inches. This size is also known as Newsprint.</p> <p>25.5x28.5 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 25.5x28.5 in inches.</p> <p>25.5x30.5 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 25.5x30.5 in inches.</p> <p>25x38 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 25x38 in inches. This size is also known as Book.</p> <p>25x40 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 25x40 in inches.</p> <p>35.5x30.5 The surface area of a ream (500 sheets) is 35.5x30.5 in inches.</p>	
ProductIdentifierType 67. ProductIdentifier	Provides a contextual definition to the product identifier value.
<p>BrandName - A specific product brand name assigned by the seller to a product. These brand names (for example, Gallery) are generally referenced in the seller's product catalogue.</p> <p>CatalogueNumber - A unique reference for a product in a catalogue.</p> <p>CustomerGradeCode - A specific product code assigned by the buyer to a product. The meaning of the code depends on the buyer; for example, this code may include the basis weight, such as a013.</p> <p>CustomerGradeName - A specific product name assigned by the buyer to a product (for example, ImprovedNewsprint-45-1479).</p> <p>CustomerPartNumber - The buyer equivalent to the Stock Keeping Unit (SKU); in other words, this code fully defines the product.</p> <p>CustomsTariffNumber -</p> <p>EAN13- A 13-digit code that uniquely identifies an article. This is the European article-numbering scheme.</p> <p>EAN8- An 8-digit code that uniquely identifies an article. This is the European article-numbering scheme.</p> <p>ExportHarmonisedSystemCode - The Harmonized System Code is an international goods</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>classification system developed by the Customs Co-operation Council.</p> <p>USA: It is a 10-digit number, the first 6 of which compose the harmonised code. The remaining 4 digits represent statistical subdivisions. The schedule is a statistical classification of domestic and foreign commodities exported from the United States.</p> <p>Canada: Canadians have adopted the scheme as a basis for a new Canadian Tariff and Statistical Classification System. The Canadian export number consists of 8 digits prefixed by “HS” and is shown in the format HS5911.31.10, for example.</p> <p>GradeCode - A specific product code assigned by an Agency to a product. These codes (for example, GAL105) are generally referenced in a product catalogue.</p> <p>GradeName - A specific product name assigned by an Agency to a product. These names (for example, Gallery Art, Gallery Fine, ImprovedNewsprint-45-1479) are generally referenced in a product catalogue.</p> <p>ImportHarmonisedSystemCode - The Harmonized System Code is an international goods classification system developed by the Customs Co-operation Council.</p> <p>USA: It is a 10-digit number, the first 6 of which compose the harmonised code. The remaining 4 digits represent statistical subdivisions. The schedule is a statistical classification of domestic and foreign commodities exported from the United States.</p> <p>Canada: Canadians have adopted the scheme as a basis for a new Canadian Tariff and Statistical Classification System. The Canadian export number consists of 8 digits prefixed by “HS” and is shown in the format HS5911.31.10, for example.</p> <p>ManufacturingGradeCode – A specific product code assigned by the manufacturer to a product. These codes generally refer to a product manufactured on a pulp or paper machine.</p> <p>ManufacturingGradeName – The name assigned by the manufacturer to a specific product code.</p> <p>Ondule - A product code issued by the Groupement Ondulé, which is the European Association of Corrugated Base Papers Manufacturers.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other product identifier type that is not covered by the list.</p> <p>PartNumber - Equivalent to the SKU; in other words, this code fully defines the product. Note: This part number may be redundant if the SKU code is used.</p> <p>RFQPartNumber – The part number communicated as part of the RFQ process. This may be a form of the RFQ number itself. This field is designed to handle the situation where there is no part number assigned to the particular blend of product characteristics.</p> <p>SKU - The Stock Keeping Unit that is assigned by the seller and that includes all relevant information to make an individual item ready for shipping.</p> <p>UPC - The Universal Product Code administered by the Universal Code Council.</p> <p>Note: There are several formats used for this coding scheme.</p> <p>VendorBrandName - A specific product brand name assigned by the seller to a product. These</p>	

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>brand names (for example, Gallery) are generally referenced in the seller's product catalogue.</p> <p>VendorGradeCode - A specific product code assigned by the seller to a product. These codes (for example, GAL105) are generally referenced in the seller's product catalogue.</p> <p>VendorGradeName - A specific product name assigned by the seller to a product. These names (for example, Gallery Art, Gallery Fine) are generally referenced in the seller's product catalogue.</p> <p>VendorPartNumber - The supplier equivalent to the SKU; in other words, this code fully defines the product. Note: This vendor part number may be redundant if the SKU code is used.</p>	
<p>ProductionStatusType 68. ProductionStatus</p>	<p>Indicates whether the ordered quantities to which it refers can, "Free", or cannot, "NotFree" be produced.</p> <p>When goods are free for delivery but the buyer wants to specify a more detailed DeliverySchedule, a CallOff message is used.</p> <p>PurchaseOrder - Typically, a buyer sets ProductionStatusType for an order to "Free", which means the seller can produce the product(s) on the order. A PurchaseOrder of type ReservationOrder is an exception because the buyer is booking capacity at the mill but not making a commitment to buy; for this type of order, the status is "NotFree". The buyer uses one or more ReleaseOrder(s) referring to the ReservationOrder to change the ProductionStatusType to "Free" for one or more products on the ReservationOrder.</p> <p>The level of specification in the DeliverySchedule element is used will indicate whether the PurchaseOrder is "Free" for delivery.</p>
<p>Free - The ordered quantities to which it refers can be produced, in other words, are free to make.</p> <p>NotFree - The ordered quantities to which it refers cannot be produced, in other words, are not free to make.</p>	

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
PulpingProcess 69. PulpCharacteristics	Communicates the pulping method used to produce the pulp fibre
ChemicalPulp ChemoThermoMechanicalPulp DeinkedPulp RefinerGroundwood StoneGroundwood ThermoMechanical	
PurchaseOrderHeaderStatusType <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PurchaseOrderHeader 	Defines the status of the purchase order header.
<p>This attribute acts as a flag indicating what processing may be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first time a document is received, the status is “New”. • A buyer could change that status to “Amended” if, for example, a change is made to the ShipToParty. • A buyer would use the “Cancelled” status only if the entire order is cancelled. • If the buyer made a change such as amending a line item but made no changes to the header, PurchaseOrderHeaderStatusType is set to “NoAction”. <p>Amended - One or more elements within this purchase order header have been amended.</p> <p>Cancelled - The buyer cancels this purchase order header. This constraint is used when the entire message is cancelled (in other words, PurchaseOrderStatusType = Cancelled).</p> <p>New - This purchase order header is new, in other words, this is the first time it has been sent.</p> <p>NoAction - This purchase order header has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p>	
PurchaseOrderLineItemStatusType 70. PurchaseOrderLineItem	Defines the status of the purchase order line item: Amended, Cancelled, New, or NoAction.

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>On an original order, the status for a PurchaseOrderLineItem is “New”.</p> <p>If the buyer makes changes in line item(s), those line item(s) are given a status of “Amended”. If instead the buyer cancels the line item, it is given a “Cancelled” status. If the buyer amended a purchase order but made no change to a particular line item, that line item would have a status of “NoAction”.</p> <p>Amended - One or more elements within this purchase order line item have been amended.</p> <p>Cancelled - The buyer cancels this purchase order line item. Note: A buyer can cancel a purchase order line item without cancelling the entire purchase order.</p> <p>New - This purchase order line item is new, in other words, this is the first time it has been sent, or it has been added to the purchase order.</p> <p>NoAction - This purchase order line item has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p>	
PurchaseOrderStatusType <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PurchaseOrder 	Defines the status of the entire purchase order message in other words, at the root level.
<p>Amended - The purchase order message has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this message have been changed.</p> <p>Cancelled - The entire purchase order message has been cancelled.</p> <p>Original - Used when the purchase order is issued and sent for the first time.</p>	

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
PurchaseOrderType <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PurchaseOrder 	Defines the type of purchase order issued.
<p>BlanketOrder – A purchase order that communicates the same information as a StandardOrder but also indicates that the order may be completed over a period of time or, until a certain volume is achieved or, until a certain currency amount is spent.</p> <p>ConfirmingOrder - A confirming order is used to electronically confirm an order that has not been placed electronically by the customer that is, it was placed using another means such as fax, phone or email.</p> <p>ConsumptionOrder – A purchase order that is based upon consumption for a particular period of time or instance.</p> <p>ReleaseOrder - A release order is used to release a product to be made. This type of purchase order refers to a previous order or agreement, such as a reservation order, a contract, or a blanket order. A release number version called PurchaseOrderReleaseNumber, which is an incremented number, is used in this message.</p> <p>ReservationOrder - A reservation order is used to book a paper supplier's capacity for specific quantities of specific products, but it is not yet a firm commitment to buy. Consequently, all purchase order line items of a reservation order have a ProductionStatusType of NotFree. To release one or more purchase order line items of a reservation order, a buyer can use a standard order or a release order.</p> <p>StandardOrder - A standard order is a regular one-time order. It defines quantities for one or more products to be purchased and may also define a delivery location and date. A standard order may reference a previous agreement (for example, a quotation, a contract, or a reservation order) for information.</p> <p>TrialOrder - A trial order is used whenever a seller has agreed to have a buyer sample a product. The seller needs to process this order differently from other orders, because a trial order may include a product sold at a discounted rate or even provided for free. A trial order typically is for small quantities.</p>	
QuantityIDType <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OrderStatusQuantity • TotalOrderStatusQuantity 	QuantityType communicates information about the type of quantity being communicated and how the receiver might use the information.
<p>Packed – A quantity that is prepared for storage or, transport or, some other state from which it has to be unpacked (work applied) in order to use it.</p> <p>Released – The quantity that has been authorized to be moved on to the next stage or phase in the manufacturing process or supply chain.</p> <p>Shipped – A quantity that has left the source point and is moving on to the destination.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
QuantityType 71. InformationalQuantity 72. OldInformationalQuantity 73. OldQuantity 74. OrderStatusQuantity 75. Quantity 76. TotalInformationalQuantity 77. TotalOldQuantity 78. TotalOrderStatusQuantity 79. TotalQuantity	QuantityType communicates information about the type of quantity being communicated and how the receiver might use the information.
<p>AirDryWeight – Contains a normal amount of moisture.</p> <p>Allocated – A quantity put aside, in <u>general</u> terms for a particular customer, process, or use. (Compare to Reserved.)</p> <p>Area – A number that represents the length multiplied by the width is being communicated.</p> <p>BoneDry – Contains insignificant moisture.</p> <p>Count – The number of items.</p> <p>Freight – The cost to be used for freight costing.</p> <p>GrossWeight – The weight including all packaging and furnishing. The gross weight of the deliveries is being used, includes tare weight.</p> <p>Intransit – A quantity that is undergoing the transportation process and is (usually) not available for immediate use.</p> <p>Invoiced – The number to be used when preparing the invoice.</p> <p>Length – A quantity representing a length of product.</p> <p>Loaded – A quantity that is loaded on a transport vehicle but has not left. That is, not in-transit yet.</p> <p>NetWeight –The net weight of the deliveries is being used, does not include tare weights. Tare weight components are usually pre-defined.</p> <p>NominalWeight – A calculated weight that is derived from another measurement. For example, the length of paper multiplied by the specified basis weight could be used to derive a nominal weight.</p> <p>Packed – A quantity that is prepared for storage or, transport or, some other state from which it has to be unpacked (work applied) in order to use it.</p> <p>Percent – The number being communicated is a percentage.</p> <p>Planned – Production is anticipated but has not yet taken place.</p> <p>Produced – The quantity added to stock through a manufacturing or conversion process.</p> <p>Released – The quantity that has been authorized to be moved on to the next stage or phase in the manufacturing process or supply chain.</p> <p>Reserved – A quantity assigned to a <u>specific</u> customer order, job order, or delivery order. (Compare to Allocated.)</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>Shipped – A quantity that has left the source point and is moving on to the destination.</p> <p>TareWeight – The weight of the previously agreed to packaging and furnishing.</p> <p>Trimmed – A quantity that has gone through the value-added process of removing undesirable material.</p> <p>Unloaded – A quantity removed from a transport vehicle.</p> <p>UnspecifiedDamage – Damage is being communicated in the element. In order to understand the type of damage the AdjustmentType will need to be considered.</p> <p>Wound – A quantity that has been placed in a reel form or otherwise put on a core.</p> <p>Wrapped – A quantity that has been protectively covered in preparation for storage or shipment.</p>	
RFQHeaderStatusType 80. RFQHeader	Defines the status of the RFQ header. This attribute acts as a flag indicating what processing may be required.
<p>Accepted - Indicates that the entire RFQ message has been accepted.</p> <p>Amended - The RFQ message has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this message have been changed</p> <p>Cancelled - The buyer cancels this RFQ header. This constraint is used when the entire message is cancelled (in other words, RFQStatusType = Cancelled).</p> <p>New - This RFQ header is new, in other words, this is the first time it has been sent.</p> <p>NoAction – The RFQ has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p>	
RFQLineItemStatusType 81. RFQLineItem	Defines the status of the RFQ line item.
<p>On an original RFQ, the status for an RFQLineItem is “New”. If the buyer cancels the RFQ, it is given a “Cancelled” status.</p> <p>Accepted - Indicates that the RFQ Line has been accepted.</p> <p>Amended - The RFQ Line has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this line have been changed</p> <p>Cancelled - The buyer cancels this RFQ line item. Note: A buyer can cancel a RFQ line item without cancelling the entire RFQ.</p> <p>New - This RFQ line item is new, in other words, this is the first time it has been sent, or it has been added to the RFQ.</p> <p>NoAction – The RFQ Line has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
RFQResponseHeaderStatusType 82. RFQResponseHeader	<p>Defines the status of the RFQ header.</p> <p>This attribute acts as a flag indicating what processing may be required.</p>
<p>Accepted - Indicates that the entire RFQ message has been accepted.</p> <p>Amended - The RFQ message has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this message have been changed</p> <p>Cancelled - The seller cancels this RFQResponse header. This constraint is used when the entire message is cancelled.</p> <p>Counterproposal – The seller is presenting a different proposal.</p> <p>New - This RFQResponse header is new, in other words, this is the first time it has been sent.</p> <p>NoAction – The RFQ has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p>	
RFQResponseLineItemStatusType 83. RFQResponseLineItem	<p>Defines the status of the RFQ line item.</p> <p>This attribute acts as a flag indicating what processing may be required.</p>
<p>Accepted - Indicates that the entire RFQ message has been accepted.</p> <p>Amended - The RFQ message has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this message have been changed</p> <p>Cancelled - The seller cancels this RFQResponse header. This constraint is used when the entire message is cancelled.</p> <p>Counterproposal – The seller is presenting a different proposal.</p> <p>New - This RFQResponse header is new, in other words, this is the first time it has been sent.</p> <p>NoAction – The RFQ has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
RFQResponseStatusType RFQResponse	<p>Defines the status of the RFQ header.</p> <p>This attribute acts as a flag indicating what processing may be required.</p>
<p>Accepted - Indicates that the entire RFQ message has been accepted.</p> <p>Amended - The RFQ message has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this message have been changed</p> <p>Cancelled - The seller cancels this RFQResponse header. This constraint is used when the entire message is cancelled.</p> <p>Counterproposal – The seller is presenting a different proposal.</p> <p>New - This RFQResponse header is new, in other words, this is the first time it has been sent.</p> <p>NoAction – The RFQ has not been amended and thereby requires no action.</p>	
RFQStatusType 84. RFQ	<p>Defines the status of the entire RFQ message at root level.</p>
<p>Amended - The RFQ message has been amended, in other words, one or more elements within this message have been changed</p> <p>Original - Used when the RFQ is issued and sent for the first time.</p> <p>Cancelled - The entire RFQ message has been cancelled.</p>	
RFQType 85. RFQ	<p>Defines the type of RFQ issued.</p>
<p>StandardRFQ – The only type of RFQ.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
ReasonIdentifierType ReasonIdentifier	Defines the reasons why the demand for compensation has been issued by the trading partners
<p>Claim</p> <p>It is used to compensate or charge one of the trading partners for a damage occurred during the transport of the goods</p> <p>It is used to compensate or charge one of the trading partners for the damage suffered as a result of a delivery not corresponding to what originally ordered.</p> <p>It is used to compensate or charge one of the trading partners for the damage suffered as a result of a late delivery</p> <p>Rebate</p> <p>Defines the reason for the deduction and its maturity date. (e.g. A monthly return of part of the original payment for having reached a pre-agreed target volume)</p> <p>Commission</p> <p>Compensation paid to the agent for the work done on behalf of the seller. This type is used when the recompense is paid on intervals different from the above mentioned ones.</p> <p>InvoiceError</p> <p>Defines the reason for the correction of wrong information sent from one of the trading parties</p> <p>It is used to compensate an invoice which has been erroneously issued by the seller</p> <p>It is used to compensate the VAT which has been erroneously calculated in the invoice by the seller (e.g. to a buyer that benefits from exemption)</p> <p>It is used to credit or debit the outstanding difference generated by a wrong price calculation in the invoice</p> <p>It is used to credit or debit the outstanding difference generated by a wrong volume calculation</p> <p>It is used to credit or debit the outstanding difference generated by a wrong price & volume calculation in the invoice</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
ReferenceType 86. CallOffReference 87. DeliveryMessageReference 88. DeliveryScheduleReference 89. ForecastReference 90. InventoryChangeReference 91. InventoryStatusReference 92. InvoiceReference 93. OrderConfirmationReference 94. ProductAttributesReference 95. PurchaseOrderReference 96. RFQReference 97. UsageHeaderReference 98. UsageReference	Provides a contextual explanation of the specific reference identifier. Refer to the glossary definition of the element to find the restrictions concerning the use of this common reference type attribute list.
<p>AccountNumber - The unique reference number given to a financial account of the party involved in the transaction.</p> <p>BillOfLadingNumber - The unique reference number given to a bill of lading document given to the carrier transporting the product; the bill of lading is a legal document that lists all the products that are being transported.</p> <p>BuyerClaimNumber – A number assigned by the buyer to track their claim.</p> <p>CallOffNumber - The unique reference number given to a call-off message. The call-off number of a previously sent call-off message can be referenced. For example, a seller can refer to a call-off number in a delivery message.</p> <p>CIMNumber - The unique reference number given to an international freight document – Rail.</p> <p>CMRNumber - The unique reference number given to an international freight document – Road.</p> <p>ContractLineNumber - A particular line number of a contract. Note: To reference a contract line number, the seller or buyer must include a clear reference to the corresponding contract elsewhere in the message.</p> <p>ContractNumber - The unique reference number given to a mutual commercial/trading agreement between a buyer and a seller. The agreement can cover a quote, a bid, a contract, pricing, invoicing, and/or payment terms.</p> <p>ConvertingReportNumber – An identifier used to communicate which converting report is being referred to.</p> <p>CustomerBookingNumber – The customer's number for the transit booking.</p> <p>CustomerJobNumber – an identifier for a specific job or task to which the forecast data is to apply, along with location and item.</p> <p>CustomerJobTitle – a name of a specific job or task to which the forecast data is to apply, along with location and item.</p> <p>CustomerReferenceNumber - A unique informational reference number passed on from the buyer to the seller. This number is meaningful only to the buyer.</p> <p>DeliveryBookingNumber – A number issued by the customer to schedule deliveries at their site.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>DeliveryLocation – The location to which product is to be delivered.</p> <p>DespatchInstructionNumber – The unique reference number of the despatch instruction document. For example the despatch instructions sent from the mill to the warehouse.</p> <p>EndCallOffDate – The last date that a call-off can be placed.</p> <p>FromPurchaseOrderNumber – The purchase order that is used as the source of information.</p> <p>GoodsReceiptNumber – The number of the goods receipt transaction that is being referred to.</p> <p>IndentOrderNumber - A unique reference number given to an order, which is to be delivered directly to the buyer's own customer (typically a paper merchant). The reference value is passed from the buyer to the seller and the information content is meaningful only to the buyer.</p> <p>InitialShipmentAdviceNumber - The unique reference number given to an initial shipment advice message. The number of a previously sent initial shipment advice message can be referenced. For example, a seller can refer to an initial shipment advice number in a delivery message.</p> <p>IntraStatNumber The unique reference number given to product groups by the international authority Intrastat for statistical purposes. This number must be on the invoice when importing or exporting goods.</p> <p>ISODocumentReference -- A unique ISO 9002 / 9001 document identifier.</p> <p>IssueEvent – A task, or other type of event, related to the creation of an issue of a publication.</p> <p>JobNumber – An identifier for a step in the production, publication, or manufacturing process. Usually a job has as its scope the amount of work performed by a defined resource (person or equipment).</p> <p>LotIdentifier – A unique code used to identify a group of product with one set of quality statistics common to all members of that group.</p> <p>MasterBillOfLading - The unique reference number given to a master bill of lading document, which contains multiple bills of lading. This is a legal document given to the carrier that transports the goods to multiple customers, each of which then receive a unique bill of lading document.</p> <p>MillOrderNumber - The unique reference number created by the mill to identify a specific lot of paper with the same paper characteristics. This number may be used to identify a mill's internal order number, corresponding to all, or part of a buyer's purchase order.</p> <p>MillSalesOfficeNumber – The number used to identify the Mill's sales office.</p> <p>OriginalDeliveryNumber - The unique reference number given to a delivery message number sent previously that has been replaced in the meantime.</p> <p>OriginalGoodsReceiptNumber – The original unique identifier of the GoodsReceipt that is to be replaced.</p> <p>OriginalInvoiceNumber - The unique reference number given to an invoice message number sent previously that has been replaced in the meantime.</p> <p>OriginalPurchaseOrderNumber - The unique reference number given to a purchase order message number sent previously that has been replaced (through amendment or cancellation) in the meantime.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>OriginalUsageNumber – The unique reference number given to a usage message previously sent that has been replaced (through amendment or cancellation) in the meantime.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other reference that is not covered by this attribute list.</p> <p>PackageNumber - The unique reference number given to a manufacturer's product packaging designation.</p> <p>PriceList – The number used to identify the price list.</p> <p>PubName – The publication name.</p> <p>PubNumber – The publication number.</p> <p>PurchaseOrderNumber - The unique reference number given to a purchase order message. The purchase order number of a previously sent order can be referenced. For example, a seller can refer to a purchase order number in an invoice message.</p> <p>PurchaseOrderLineItemNumber – a sequential number that uniquely identifies the purchase order line item.</p> <p>RFQLineItemNumber – The number used to identify the RFQ line item.</p> <p>RFQNumber – The identifier of the RFQ. Usually provided when opening a purchase order that is derived from a request for quote (RFQ).</p> <p>ReleaseNumber - The unique sequential number given to the release of a reservation order, a contract, or a blanket order. Note: To reference a release number, the buyer or seller must have clearly referenced the corresponding purchase order elsewhere in the message.</p> <p>RunNumber - The unique reference number given to a paper-manufacturing slot on the mill production line (for example, paper machine or sheet cutter). Paper for several orders is manufactured in one run before resetting the machines for new manufacturing results.</p> <p>StockOrderNumber - The unique reference number given to an order, which is to be delivered to the buyer's designated stock location (typically a paper merchant). The reference value is passed from the buyer to the supplier and the information content is meaningful only to the buyer.</p> <p>SupplierCallOffNumber – A number assigned by the supplier to the call-off created by the customer.</p> <p>SupplierClaimNumber – The number assigned by the supplier to identify a claim.</p> <p>SupplierReferenceNumber - The unique reference number created by the seller in response to a purchase order. This number, sent in the seller's order confirmation message, can correspond to all or part of a mill order number versus a run number.</p> <p>SupplierVoyageNumber - The unique seller's reference number (own internal code) given to a voyage, not the port authority's number.</p> <p>ToPurchaseOrderNumber – The destination of purchase order information.</p> <p>UsageNumber – The number used to identify the Usage activity being referred to.</p> <p>WarehouseDeliveryNumber – Alternate delivery number when the warehouse uses secondary documents to manage despatch, e.g. Third Party managed warehouse with their own system.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
Reissued 99. CallOff 100. CreditDebitNote 101. DeliveryMessage 102. GoodsReceipt 103. Invoice 104. OrderConfirmation • PurchaseOrder	An optional attribute that indicates whether the document is an original or a copy. When this attribute is omitted the document is not a copy – it is an original. This is because No is the default.
<p>Yes – The document has been reissued.</p> <p>No – The document is the original.</p>	
RequestType 105. InfoRequest	An attribute designed to indicate which response message is expected in response to the InfoRequest message.
RewoundIndicator 106. DateWound	Is the date being communicated the date of original winding or the rewind date?
<p>Yes – The date indicates the date rewind.</p> <p>No – The date indicates the date originally wound and the material has not been rewind.</p>	
SampleType All PaperProductAttributes elements	
<p>Average – The measurement represents an average for the associated property.</p> <p>Bottom – The measurement was obtained from the bottom of the paper sample.</p> <p>CDAverage – The measurement represents the average of values in the cross-machine direction.</p> <p>CDBottom – The measurement represents the average of tests taken in the cross-machine direction on the bottom of the paper sample.</p> <p>CDTop - The measurement represents the average of tests taken in the cross-machine direction on the top of the paper sample.</p> <p>MDAverage - The measurement represents the average of values in the machine direction.</p> <p>MDBottom - The measurement represents the average of tests taken in the machine direction on the bottom of the paper sample.</p> <p>MDTop - The measurement represents the average of tests taken in the machine direction on the top of the paper sample.</p> <p>Top - The measurement was obtained from the top of the paper sample.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
SheetCountMethodType 107. SheetCount	Defines the method used to count the sheets.
<p>Counter - Sheets will be counted using a counter at the cutter.</p> <p>Laser - Sheets will be counted using a laser scanner.</p> <p>NominalGrammage - The number of sheets will be calculated using the nominal grammage and the actual weight of the sheets.</p>	
Sign 108. MeasurementValue	Determines whether the percentage or the measurement is a positive or a negative value. This is an optional attribute, when omitted it is to be considered "Plus".
<p>Minus - Defines a negative value.</p> <p>Plus - Defines a positive value.</p>	
SignatureAlgorithm TransmissionSecurityCharacteristics	Messaging Service Envelope. The signature algorithm used.
<p>Either "rsa" or "dsa". Both are Public Key Algorithms, so they are asymmetric, i.e. a different key is used for decryption (private key) than for encryption.</p> <p>rsa - On RSA, see ANSI X9.31</p> <p>dsa - On DSA see NIST FIPS 186</p>	
Source All PaperProductAttributes elements	Used to define the data source of the specified test.
<p>AutoLab – The data that gave rise to the value reported for this test came from an automated laboratory testing device.</p> <p>ManualLab – The data that gave rise to the value reported for this test came from a manually performed laboratory test.</p> <p>OnMachine – The data that gave rise to the value reported for this test came from an on-machine scanning device.</p> <p>Target – The value indicated for this test is a target value and not the result of performing a paper test.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
Status 109. BusinessAcknowledgement	Defines whether or not the electronic transaction successfully processed in the receiver ERP system
<p>Failure – Indicates that the electronic transaction failed to process in the receiver ERP system.</p> <p>Success – Indicates that the electronic transaction successfully processed in the receiver ERP system.</p>	
StencilContent StencilCharacteristics	Specifies the information contained in the stencil.
<p>BasisWeight – The stencil is to contain the basis weight of the product.</p> <p>ExportShipMark – The stencil is to contain an export shipment mark for identification.</p> <p>Identifier – The stencil is to contain the identifier of the individual item.</p> <p>LotIdentifier - The stencil is to contain the LotIdentifier to which this item belongs.</p> <p>PlainText - The stencil contains plain text, the details of which are communicated in the element StencilText.</p> <p>ProductIdentifier – The stencil is to contain the ProductIdentifier for the item.</p> <p>PurchaseOrderNumber - The stencil is to contain the customer purchase order number.</p> <p>PurchaseOrderReference – The stencil is to contain the customer purchase order reference number.</p> <p>TambourID – The stencil is to contain the identifier of the tambour from which the item was produced.</p> <p>VendorBrandName – The stencil is to contain the brand name of the product assigned by the vendor.</p> <p>VendorGradeCode – The stencil is to contain the grade code of the product assigned by the vendor.</p> <p>VendorGradeName - The stencil is to contain the grade name associated with the product.</p>	
StencilFormat StencilCharacteristics	Specifies how the information is to be presented in the stencil
<p>Text – The information requested is to be stencilled in plain text.</p> <p>BarCode – The information requested is to be stencilled as a barcode.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
StencilInkType StencilCharacteristics	Specifies the characteristics of the ink to be used for the stencil.
<p>EdibleNotWaterSoluble – The ink used is suitable for human consumption but will not dissolve in water.</p> <p>EdibleWaterSoluble – The ink used is suitable for human consumption and is soluble in water.</p> <p>InedibleNotWaterSoluble - The ink used is not suitable for human consumption and will not dissolve in water.</p> <p>InedibleWaterSoluble - The ink used is not suitable for human consumption and is soluble in water.</p> <p>Unknown – The characteristics of the ink used for the stencil are unknown.</p>	
StencilLocation StencilCharacteristics	Specifies the location of the stencil on the product.
<p>End - The stencil is to be placed on the end of the product. E.g. on the end of a pallet, box, bale or reel.</p> <p>Side – The stencil is to be placed on the side of the product. E.g. on the side of a pallet, box or bale.</p> <p>Top – The stencil is to be placed on the top of the product. E.g. on the top of a pallet, box, bale or reel.</p> <p>UnwrappedReelBilge – The stencil is to be placed on the unwrapped (bare) reel bilge (side).</p> <p>UnwrappedReelEnd - The stencil is to be placed on the unwrapped (bare) end of a reel.</p> <p>WrappedReelBilge - The stencil is to be placed on the outside of the wrapper on a reel.</p>	
TaxCategoryType 110. TaxAdjustment	Used to indicate if the tax is applicable.
<p>Exempt - Used when the party or product in question is tax exempt. For example, an item would not be taxed on the invoice because the buyer is tax exempt. Note: In this case, the TaxIdentifier of that party must be given in the PartyIdentifierType.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other tax category that is not covered by this list.</p> <p>Standard - The tax is applicable in a standard manner.</p> <p>Zero - The tax related to a specific product is zero. This tax exemption is country specific. For example, newspapers are tax free in Belgium.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
TaxType 111. TaxAdjustment	Defines the type of tax applied: federal, GST, local, state versus provincial, or VAT.
<p>Federal - The federal government tax.</p> <p>GST - The goods and services tax.</p> <p>Harmonized - A group of taxes have been put together to form one tax rate. For example, Harmonized = provincial/state + federal.</p> <p>Local - A local tax, such as a country-specific tax.</p> <p>StateOrProvincial - The local government tax.</p> <p>VAT - The value-added tax.</p>	
TermsBasisDateType 112. TermsOfPayment	Indicates what date is being used as the terms basis.
<p>DeliveryDate – The date the delivery was made or received.</p> <p>DespatchDate – The date the delivery was initiated.</p> <p>EndOfDeliveryMonth – The end of the month during which delivery took place.</p> <p>EndOfDespatchMonth – The end of the month during which despatch took place.</p> <p>EndOfInvoiceMonth – The end of the month during which invoicing took place.</p> <p>EstimatedTimeOfArrival – Terms are based on the estimated time of arrival that exists when the terms are defined.</p> <p>EstimatedTimeOfDeparture – Terms are based on the estimated time of departure that exists when the terms are defined.</p> <p>InvoiceDate – The date the invoice was printed.</p> <p>OrderConfirmationDate – The date the purchase order was confirmed with a status of “Accepted”.</p>	
TestFlag DocumentInfo	Messaging Service Envelope. Name of the attribute that indicates whether the message is sent for test purposes (could be a test of the ERP system, the converter software or the messenger software) or for production.
Can be either Production or Test. This attribute is mandatory since it has crucial consequences for further processing.	
TestMethod Brightness	The method used to determine the results of the test under consideration.

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions <p>The list of test method codes for each agency is not enumerated because of its changing nature and length.</p> <p>Sample codes are:</p> <p>T452, 2470:1999, E.6H.</p> <p>GE</p> <p>ISO</p> <p>SCAN</p> <p>TAPPI</p>	
TimeZone 113. Time	Qualifies the time further by giving the zone to which the time refers.
<p>CET - Abbreviation for Central European Time.</p> <p>CT - Abbreviation for Central Time.</p> <p>ET - Abbreviation for Eastern Time.</p> <p>GMT - Abbreviation for Greenwich Mean Time.</p> <p>LT - Abbreviation for Local Time.</p> <p>MT - Abbreviation for Mountain Time.</p> <p>NT - Abbreviation for Newfoundland Time.</p> <p>PT - Abbreviation for Pacific Time.</p> <p>Z - Abbreviation for Zulu.</p>	
TransmissionMode TransmissionCharacteristics	Messaging Service Envelope.
Either “BestEffort” or “ExactlyOnce”. The constraint ExactlyOnce can only be chosen when TransmissionProtocol is http since the email protocol is asynchronous by definition.	
TransmissionProtocol TransmissionCharacteristics	Messaging Service Envelope.
Either “email” or “http”	
TransportLoadingType 114. TransportLoadingCharacteristics	Defines the primary loading modes for the transport of the goods.

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>Lying - The goods, such as reels on the belly, have to be in a lying position during transport.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other loading modes not covered by this list.</p> <p>Standing - The goods, such as reels standing on end, have to be in a standing position during transport.</p>	
TransportModeType 115. TransportModeCharacteristics	Defines the primary mode of transport for the goods.
<p>Air - The goods will be transported by air.</p> <p>InlandWaterway - The goods will be transported by inland waterway.</p> <p>Intermodal - The goods will be transported using several transport modes.</p> <p>Mail - The goods will be sent by post.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other transport modes not covered by this list.</p> <p>Rail - The goods will be transported by rail.</p> <p>Road - The goods will be transported by road.</p> <p>Sea - The goods will be transported by sea.</p>	
TransportUnitIdentifierType 116. TransportUnitIdentifier	Provides a contextual definition for the value used to identify the transport unit.
<p>ContainerID - Defines a container identifier.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other transport unit identifiers not covered by this list.</p> <p>RailCarID - A rail car identifier.</p> <p>RFTag - The radio frequency identifier transmitted by the tag.</p> <p>SealNumber - Identifies the seal that closes the transport unit.</p> <p>TrailerID - A trailer identifier. Note: This can be a license plate number if the transport unit is the vehicle at the same time.</p>	
TransportUnitType 117. TransportUnitCharacteristics	Provides details on the transport unit, which is the unit containing the goods. Transport units only move using power from another source, the transport vehicle.

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>Container - An ocean-going container such as that frequently carried on the back of flatbed trucks. There are a number of different types of containers.</p> <p>ConventionalVessel – Water or air based transport.</p> <p>Flatbed - A flatbed trailer, which is usually fixed to the chassis of a truck.</p> <p>FlatCar – A rail-based flat, open mode of transport.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other transport units not covered by this list.</p> <p>Railcar – A rail-based, covered mode of transport.</p> <p>StackTrain – A rail-based form of transport in which trailer bodies are stacked on a rail car.</p> <p>SwapBodies - A transport carrying unit, similar to a container that can be stored and swapped between different transports vehicles such as lorries, wagons, and so on.</p> <p>Trailer - A road trailer, usually pulled by a prime mover, or tractor.</p> <p>Wagon - One of the many variations of a rail wagon or railcar.</p>	
TransportVehicleIdentifierType TransportVehicleIdentifier	Provides a contextual definition for the value used to identify the transport vehicle.
<p>FlightNumber - A flight number.</p> <p>LicencePlateNumber - A licence plate number.</p> <p>Other - Used for any other transport vehicle identifiers not covered by this list.</p> <p>RFTag - The radio frequency identifier transmitted by the tag.</p> <p>StandardCarrierAlphaCode – The code used to identify the carrier by the applicable governing body.</p> <p>TrainNumber - The official identifier assigned by the railways to this particular train movement.</p> <p>VesselName - The registered name of the vessel.</p> <p>VoyageNumber - The official identifier assigned for the voyage, usually by port authorities.</p>	
TransportVehicleType 118. TransportVehicleCharacteristics	Provides details on the transport vehicle, in other words, the unit in which the goods will be transported.

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>Barge - A flat, inland waterways vessel, which is typically towed, one or many at the same time, by a towing vessel.</p> <p>ConventionalVessel - A vessel for sea transports, loaded/unloaded by LOLO (lift-on/lift-off method).</p> <p>Other - Used for any other transport vehicles not covered by this list.</p> <p>RollOnOffShip - A vessel for sea transport, loaded/unloaded by RORO (roll-on/roll-off method).</p> <p>SidePortVessel - A vessel for sea transport, loaded/unloaded through side ports in the vessel side.</p> <p>TruckTrailer - A road vehicle that consists of a towing truck and a load-carrying trailer.</p>	
Type DocumentInfo	Messaging Service Envelope.
An optional attribute to describe the type of document.	
UOM 119. MeasurementValue	Defines the unit of measure of the measurement value.
<p>AirDryMetricTonne – a unit of measure that identifies the product as 1000 kilograms of product that has been calculated based on an accepted standard representing the contents to be 90% fibre and 10% moisture and adjusted using a moisture percentage test. The AirDryMetricTonne is calculated as $GrossWeight \times (100 - moisture\% / 90)$</p> <p>AirDryPercent – The percentage measured at the time of production using the air dry industry standard (90% fibre, 10% moisture) therefore, $102 \text{ AirDryPercent} = 102 \text{ AirDryPercent} / 100 * 90\% = 91.8\% \text{ fibres}$.</p> <p>AirDryShortTon – a unit of measure that identifies the product as 2000 pounds of product that has been calculated based on an accepted standard representing the contents to be 90% fibre and 10% moisture and further adjusted using a moisture percentage test. The AirDryShortTon is calculated as $GrossWeight \times (100 - moisture\% / 90)$</p> <p>Bale - the measurement value is a count of bales. A single or rectangular grouping of product</p> <p>Box - The measurement value is a count of boxes.</p> <p>Centimeter - The measurement value is expressed in centimetres.</p> <p>Foot - The measurement value is expressed in feet.</p> <p>Gram - The measurement value is expressed in grams.</p> <p>GramsPerSquareMeter - The measurement value is expressed in grams per square meter (g/m2).</p> <p>HundredPound – The measurement value is expressed in hundreds of pounds or hundred-weight.</p> <p>Inch - The measurement value is expressed in inches.</p> <p>Kilogram - The measurement value is expressed in kilograms.</p> <p>Layer - The measurement value is a count of layers (for example, the number of boxes per layer on a pallet).</p> <p>LinearFoot - The measurement value is expressed in linear feet.</p> <p>Load - The measurement value is a count of shipment loads.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>Meter - The measurement value is expressed in meters.</p> <p>MetricTon - The measurement value is expressed in metric tons (in other words, in 1000-kilogram units).</p> <p>Microns – The measurement is expressed as the number of one-millionths of a meter.</p> <p>Millimeter - The measurement value is expressed in millimetres.</p> <p>Package - The measurement value is a count of packages (for example, the number of reel packages in a shipment). 32 double-wrapped reels would equal 16 packages.</p> <p>PagesPerInch - The measurement value is a count of the number of pages per inch.</p> <p>PalletUnit - The measurement value is a count of pallets.</p> <p>Percentage – The measurement being communicated is a percentage.</p> <p>Pound - The measurement value is expressed in pounds.</p> <p>PulpUnit – The measurement is related to the packaging characteristic or material handling equipment for the pulp.</p> <p>Ream - The measurement value is a count of reams.</p> <p>Reel - The measurement value is a count of reels.</p> <p>Sheet - The measurement value is a count of sheets.</p> <p>ShortTon - The measurement value is expressed in short tons.</p> <p>Skid - The measurement value is a count of skids.</p> <p>SquareFeet - The measurement value is expressed in square feet.</p> <p>SquareMeter - The measurement value is expressed in square meters.</p> <p>Ton – The measurement value is expressed in tons.</p>	

Attribute Name • Belongs to Elements	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
UsageStatus <input type="checkbox"/> UsageLineItemDetail	The Usage Status element identifies the state of an individual item after consumption has been applied to it.
<p>Consumed – Indicates that the entire item has been consumed.</p> <p>MachineReject _ Indicates that the item has been rejected from the production machine</p> <p>StrippedButt – Indicates that this item has been prepped for consumption but has not been used in the manufacturing process.</p> <p>UseableButt – Indicates that a partial amount of a reel product has been consumed and the remainder is useable.</p> <p>UnusableButt – Indicates that a partial amount of a reel product has been consumed and the remainder is not useable.</p> <p>UseablePallet – Indicates that a partial amount of a pallet product has been consumed and the remainder is useable.</p> <p>UnusablePallet – Indicates that a partial amount of a pallet product has been consumed and the remainder is not useable.</p>	
UsageStatusType <input type="checkbox"/> Usage	Identifies the status of the entire Usage message
<p>Original – Indicates that this is the first transmission on the message</p> <p>Cancelled – Indicates that the ConsumingParty wants to cancel the previous message</p> <p>Replaced – Indicates that the ConsumingParty wants to replace the previous message.</p>	
VarianceType 120. GoodsReceiptLineItemDetail	Defines the type of difference that the GoodsReceiptDetailLineItem has from the information on the DeliveryMessage.
<p>DifferingWeights – The physical item was weighed and the weight is different from the DeliveryMessage weight.</p> <p>NotReceived – The physical item that was specified on the DeliveryMessage was not received.</p> <p>ReceivedNotSpecified – The physical item was received but was not on the DeliveryMessage.</p>	
WindingDirection 121. ReelConversionCharacteristics 122. SheetConversionCharacteristics	Indicates where the wire side should be when someone winds the reel. WireSideOut or WireSideIn.

Attribute Name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belongs to Elements 	Attribute Definition
Constraints and Constraint Definitions	
<p>WireSideIn - When someone looks at a finished reel, the wire side of the sheet is facing the core.</p> <p>WireSideOut - When someone looks at a finished reel, the wire side of the sheet is facing away from the core.</p>	
WrapProperties Wrap	Communicates the nature of the wrap that is used to package the product.
<p>Bleached – the wrapping has been bleached using one of the methods described in PulpCharacteristics@BleachingProcess.</p> <p>MoistureBarrier – the wrapping provides a barrier to moisture.</p> <p>Pulpable – the wrapping can be blended with pulp and reused.</p> <p>Unbleached – the wrapping has not been bleached.</p>	
WrapType Wrap	Communicates the type of material used to wrap the product.
<p>KraftPaper – Kraft paper is used to wrap the product.</p> <p>None – the product is not wrapped.</p> <p>PlasticBag – the product is wrapped in a plastic bag.</p> <p>Self – the product is wrapped using the same material that is contained within.</p> <p>ShrinkWrap - the product is wrapped using shrink wrap material.</p> <p>StretchWrap - the product is wrapped using stretch wrap material.</p>	