

eInvoice-Standard Kinobranche

erarbeitet von einer Arbeitsgruppe aller Branchenverbände

Moderation: Sven Andresen

Version 1.09

19.10.2026

Versionsverlauf

04.03.26 **initiale Veröffentlichung**

18.03.26 **first correction/amendment in supplement 2 (marked yellow,bold,underlined)**

- <FRK> - provide „-1“ if info on free tickets is disabled/not provided

- smoothening of addressinformation

    - <CINEMAADDRESS2> is optional

    - Blocks <VL> and <CNOP> got an optional second addressline

        <ADDRESSLINE2>

<DEDUCTIONS> is optional, if provided, then only the relevant deduction subblock is needed to be provided – for the sake of clarification: deduction types RZ (1), DistrVouch (3), Freight (4) and Backcharge (11) are flagged optional

08.04.26 **adding rules (marked light blue in text)**

- File naming convention for invoice files and their transport

- un“used“ booking confirmations

01.06.26 **clarification pre-sales surcharges and correction to mandatory ticket details (marked light green in text)**

A widely spread assumption is, that the pre-sales surcharges are a part of the COP (german: EVP) – that is wrong (source: Allscreens-Prüfkatalog – Glossar)

So the COP (EVP) is the amount the customers pay (except the pre-sales surcharge). To consistently report the pre-sales surcharges, they must be reported within the ticket detail block TIC within the existing tag <TVG> as an amount per ticket.

The ticket detail block(s) are now correctly marked „M“ mandatory. They only can be omitted, if no tickets were sold! One TIC-block per ticket type, so multiple blocks, if different types/prices are sold. Usually the pre-sales ticket types are separate ticket types, so ticket types from pre-sales will have <TAN> = <TVK>.

Only if they are reported consolidated, then <TAN> is the total amount of tickets of this type, and <TVK> is the amount pre-sold.

Ticket types only sold on site will have <TVK>=0.

17.07.26 **clarification deduction type Distributor Voucher (marked in pink)**

cleared inconsistency of deduction type Distributor Voucher,

within the definition part it was wrongly numbered „2“, although in the deduction table at the end of the document it was correctly numbered „3“

27.07.26 **cleaning of some inconsistencies, rule for naming of booking information files, mapping of data in the legal invoice part (marked with olive background)**

corrected some documentation errors like incorrect closing tags, typing errors; clarify IKZ (use only as non box addition type 5; not as deduction type 2); clarify weird naming of tags in RGBVATLIST; clarify deduction type 11 BackCharge this means BackCharge or Compensation – an amount that is agreed upon (like 3D glasses) to be deducted; corrected FNO in the sample to correctly flag there is a FFASPLIT block; added comment that amounts in FFASPLIT sample block do not match the rest of the sample.

Added explanations and mappings for creating unified ZUGFeRD-files.

07.08.26 **correction mandatory fields in eTransfer 3.0; clarification NON BOX ADDITIONS; some more clarifications (marked in light grey)**

The field RGBNO must is mandatory as the unique invoice number from the issuer is legally obliged (it needs to be the same as in the factur-x part; there it was already flagged mandatory)

SPIO, RKL, TRL, FRC fields hold the same info as the corresponding types in NON-BOX ADDITIONs. The optional flag is meant as: if there is no value, then the tag/block can be omitted. If there is a value > 0 then BOTH tags need to be filled identically.

Additional clarification on the modus of calculation. See comments near the respective fields.

24.08.26 **more detailed information on booking confirmations**

Please note extended section „Terminbestätigung“ - new parts in italics

22.09.26 **Clarification DET blocks in eTransfer 3.0 // full information on FFA-numbers for non regular cinemas (marked in blue)**

Concerning FFA-numbers please see the general thought section

19.10.26 **several explanations and clarifications, error fixes (marked in orange on violett)**

Mandatory fields in eTB / TERMS-block specified as the ones marked optional obviously didn’t make it clear enough

Table WSTAT corrected. There was an error in it (TERMS CHANGE should lead to A / A) and PRINT FORMAT CHANGE is a theoretical case. In reality print formats are (and should) always be booked separetely, therefore it was deleted.

To document logically correct FNO needs to be defined as string with only digits allowed.

Added a decision table concerning FFASPLIT and different FFA numbers

Clarification of <LMB> in eTransfer 3.0 – must always hold the „rental“ amount. If FIX is applicable, the amount must also be presented in LMB.

If GAR is larger than calculated LMB, then LMB must be set to GAR.

Corrected MIME-type of the embedded files to text/xml.

Hints on corrections or resends of film rental invoices.

Vorbemerkung

Ab spätestens 2027 müssen größere Firmen (über 800.000 € Umsatz) elektronische Rechnungen ausstellen. Ab 2028 gilt diese Vorgabe dann für alle Firmen in Deutschland im B2B Geschäft.

Es gibt sehr genaue Vorgaben für die Rechnungsformate. Diese müssen europäischen Norm EN 16 931 genügen.

Eine gemeinsame Initiative der großen Branchenverbände (Allscreens, AG Verleih, HDF Kino und AG Kino) hat sich mit diesem Thema befasst und gemeinsam über einen Branchenstandard beraten.

Gleichzeitig ist es der feste Wille dieser Teilnehmer die Prozesse der Abrechnung endlich ins 21. Jahrhundert zu bringen und die derzeit vorhandenen Medienbrüche bei Buchung/Bestätigung und Abrechnung von Filmeinsätzen zu beseitigen.

Dazu soll sowohl der Prozess der Terminbestätigung mit den abrechnungsrelevanten Daten, als auch die nach Abspiel zu erstellende Abrechnung in einem elektronischen Format bereitgestellt und ausgetauscht werden.

Man kam sehr schnell darauf, dass die seit fast 25 Jahren bestehende eTransfer-Schnittstelle ein guter Ausgangspunkt sei und dieser Ausgangspunkt für den Branchenstandard ist. Die eTransfer-Schnittstelle wurde zunächst von Sven Andresen definiert und ab 2010 gemeinsam mit Compeso weiterentwickelt. Die Schnittstelle ist lizenzfrei verfügbar.

Zur einfachen Erlangung der Konformität mit den gesetzlichen Vorgaben entschied man für die Abrechnung auf das ZUGFeRD-Format zu setzen, welches durch die leicht angepasste eTransfer-Schnittstelle erweitert wird.

Die nachfolgende Definition des Formates für die Abrechnung/Spielfilmgutschrift stellt die Ausformulierung des vereinbarten Branchenstandards dar. Dieser wird in der weiteren Kommunikation als „eInvoice-Standard Kinobranche“ bezeichnet.

Terminbestätigung

Bisher versenden die Filmverleiher nach einer Filmeinsatzbuchung eine Terminbestätigung mit allen Eckdaten des Abspiels und den abrechnungsrelevanten Daten, wie der TB-Nummer, dem Filmmietsatz, sowie etwaigen Nebenkosten.

Dies soll künftig im eTB – Format (Anlage 1) elektronisch erfolgen. Es hat sich weit verbreitet, diese Daten wöchentlich am Tag nach der Dispo für die laufende Woche komplett (alle Buchungen) zu versenden.

Gleichzeitig sollten die Daten auch bereits nach frühzeitiger Buchung eines Abspieles elektronisch angeliefert werden, damit der Kinobetreiber nachhalten kann, ob die Buchung beim Verleih durchgeführt wurde und er mit dem Einsatz planen kann.

Insofern macht es Sinn in der Implementation beide Prozesse vorzusehen, sowohl im Verleih-System, als auch im Kassensystem.

Der Versand erfolgt bis auf weiteres per E-Mail. Für künftige Prozesse kann es sinnvoll sein, die Buchungsbestätigungen/TBs in Verleihsystemen auch per API-Schnittstelle verfügbar zu machen.

Booking confirmations that are not used – due to wrong booking on distribution side, should lead into a back notification to distributor.

When importing the booking information into the theatrical invoice system, bookings that could not be linked to a scheduled engagement, should not only be ignored. Furthermore the process should provide a notification from theatre to distributor, that booking is not correct and shóuld be cancelled on distribution side.

For the sake of better handling the booking-information-files (eTB) should be named in the following way:

BOOKINGS_[ALC]_YYYYMMTTHHMMSS.xml

Where [ALC] is the three digit identifier of the distributing agency (same as <VLC> if no agency involved) and YYYYMMTTHHMMSS is the timestamp, when file is created.

This should make it easier to identfy booking information files in the mail inbox and make sure, that every file is processed only once. Every booking file should be sent seperately.

For the sake of clarification please mind the following information:

As written above, usually new bookings are sent to the cinemas after bookings regularly (immediately, next day, once a week). Amendments of existing bookings and holdovers are sent out typically on the day after the weekly booking day (Tuesdays if there is no holiday on Monday, otherwise Wednesday). To allow exhibition to finalize the invoices in time, make sure to have all information/amendments for the running week sent on the da after the regular week booking day latest.

For understanding and preparing the behaviour of the booking information ingest into the ticketing system please note this logic:

Scenario	Booking Status <STATUS>	Week Status <WSTAT>
New Booking	N	N
Holdover	A	P
Booked Weeks Reduced	A	C
Booked Weeks Added but not Holdover	A	N
Terms Change	A	A
Booking Cancellation	C	C
Key: N = New A = Amendment P = Prolongation / Holdover C = Cancelled		

Recommendation for implementing the booking information ingest:

Booking confirmations can arrive long before the real timetable is set up in the ticketing system. So the received booking information needs to be stored separately to the real timetables.

Best would be to monitor a separate mailaccount which only receives booking informations. They then could be automatically stripped from incoming mails and put into an ingest batch.

The user then should be able to process selected parts of this ingest batch (filtered by distributor, playweek, title or even manual selection) and then the information (TB-Nummer and terms) should be matched to the real playing set up of the cinema (the respective shows set up in the ticket system). During this operation the user MUST be able to manually overwrite the sent terms.

To ensure that the resulting invoices are fiscally correct, the tax number and VAT ID, that are provided in the sent booking information should be checked against the stored data in the ticketing system.

To force the user to manually strip booking information form the mails and let him ingest it manually is not a valid solution, as it would consume more time than typing information manually!

Spielfilmgutschrift

Aktuell werden in Deutschland die Abrechnungen / Spielfilmgutschriften nach Ende der Spielwoche von den Kinos erstellt und im PDF Format per Mail an den Verleih geschickt.

Dort wird der Beleg aktuell überwiegend manuell weiterverarbeitet. Im schlimmsten Fall ausgedruckt und die Daten manuell ins Verleihsystem eingegeben. Seit 2002 existiert die eTransfer-Schnittstelle, die hier für deutliche Fehlerreduktion und Arbeitsersparnis sorgt.

Die XML-Daten können ins Verleih-System eingespielt werden, es müssen „nur“ noch Prüfungen durchgeführt werden und Abweichungen geprüft bzw. Korrekturen erstellt werden. Allerdings wird dieses Verfahren bisher auf Kinoseite nahezu ausschließlich von den großen Ketten, sowie einem Dispo-Büro genutzt. Auch auf der Verleihseite sind augenscheinlich nicht alle Systeme bisher darauf vorbereitet.

Die Schnittstelle wurde im Rahmen der Verkomplizierung des Abrechnungsverfahrens durch die Digitalisierung der Vorführung bereits einmal erweitert.

Für den nun von den Verbänden vereinbarten Datenumfang bedarf es noch einiger kleinerer Erweiterungen.

Das künftig als Standard einzusetzende Format ist im Kern ein ZUGFeRD-Format, welches über die Möglichkeit des ADDITIONTAL REFERENCED DOCUMENT die Daten im XML -Format der eTransfer-Schnittstelle in der Version 3.0 einbindet (Anlage 2).

Beispiel:

```
<ram:AdditionalReferencedDocument>
  <ram:IssuerAssignedID>EVA30.xml</ram:IssuerAssignedID>
</ram:AdditionalReferencedDocument>
```

Künftig wird es allerdings für jede Abrechnung eine separate Datei geben.

For the sake of better handling and archivation, the invoice-files should be named in the following way:

[ALC]_[WSTDATE]_[TB]_n

Where [ALC] is the three digit identifier of the distributing agency (same as <VLC> if no agency involved). [WSTDATE] is the date of the start of the full playweek in format YYYYMMDD. [TB] is the booking number, which needs to be cleared from special chars not allowed in file names. These characters should be replaced by a „-„, blanks should be ommited. „n“ should normally be „0“ (zero), in rare occassions where there are still multiple invoices for one booking number, it needs to count up. The second invoice should have „1“ and so on.

NOTE! These multiple invoices per booking number are solely allowed if there are different FILMVERSIONs without separate booking numbers. Invoices per screen are no longer allowed!

As long as the data exchange is handled via eMail, every invoice should be sent within a separate mail to avoid reception errors due to size limitations!

Daher ist das Importieren der Abrechnungen im Verleihsystem anzupassen.

Der ZUGFeRD-Teil muß alle gesetzlichen Anforderungen genügen, die volle Datenmenge muß im eTransfer-Teil vorhanden sein. Der PDF-Teil der Abrechnung wird weiterhin eine menschenlesbare Variante der Abrechnung (im bisherig vorgegebenen Format) enthalten.

Technisch spezifiziert sind sowohl Detailangaben zu Freikarten, als auch zu vorstellungsgenauen Informationen. Die Übermittlung dieser beiden Datengruppen ist jedoch aufgrund bilateraler Absprachen zwischen Verleih und Kino festzulegen, daher sollte das Kassensystem in der Lage sein, beide Datengruppen unabhängig voneinander einstellbar zu übermitteln.

You will find the specification for the eTransfer version 3 format in Anhang 2.

The mapping of the legal invoice part and some additional information for creating a valid ZUGFeRD-file you will find in Supplement 3 at the end of the document.

A word on corrections and/or resends:

Currently it is a common behaviour of most ticket systems to freely regenerate an already sent invoice. In the eInvoice-world this may lead to big trouble. The invoice number may be the same, but it gets another date. So automated systems most likely will treat it as a new invoice, not an exchange.

So it is a definite MUST to implement a fiscally correct behaviour in the invoicing process:

Once an invoice is created, it needs to be locked but available. It should be possible to resend exact this invoice.

If an invoice needs to be altered by whatever reason, the former invoice needs to be cancelled (Invoice type (BT-3) 261 „cancellation of a self issued credit note“ and BT-25 „PrecedingInvoiceReferenced) set) – standard ZUGFeRD without eTransfer30 attachment. This must be sent to the recipient of the original invoice. Then after the alterations it needs to be issued with a new invoice number (also with a BT-25 reference)....

Grundsätzliches – General thoughts

Das eInvoice – Format ist sehr streng, daher ist es insbesondere für die Kassensystemanbieter wichtig sicherzustellen, dass nicht nur alle relevanten Stamm-Daten erfasst werden können, sondern dass diese auch wirklich eingepflegt sind. Optimalerweise sind Prüfabfragen bis hin zur Generierung und Validierung einer Testabrechnung vorzusehen.

~~Es wird vorgeschlagen in einem nächsten Schritt gern unter Mitwirkung der Kino-Abrechnungssystem-Anbieter in einem Workshop gemeinsam zu definieren, welche Werte genau im ZUGFeRD-Teil wo anzugeben sind. Dieser Schritt soll unterschiedliche Auslegungen im Vorfeld klären, und damit die Rechnungen alle gleich machen. Nachträglicher Anpassungsaufwand auf Kino- und Verleihseite wird damit minimiert.~~

Es darf künftig je TB-Nummer und Merkmal (2D/3D/OV/OMU/PLF/IMAX/ATMOS etc) nur noch eine Abrechnung (einen Datensatz) geben – insofern sind die Abrechnungen über mehrere Säle im Kino-Abrechnungssystem zu konsolidieren.

Die Verleihsysteme müssen in die Lage versetzt werden nach TB und Merkmal (s.o.) zu matchen oder ggfs. wiederum Abrechnungen mit verschiedenen Merkmalen zu konsolidieren.

Da die Nutzung des neuen Formates ab 27 für größere Firmen Vorschrift wird, kleinere Unternehmen dieses erst ab 28 einsetzen müssen, sollte man für die Übergangszeit (für Systeme, die bisher schon das eTransfer-Format unterstützen) die Nutzung beider Varianten vorsehen.

Im Hinblick auf eine zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt erforderliche andere Übertragungsart der Daten könnte es sinnvoll sein, auch auf der Kinoseite über die Bereitstellung einer API nachzudenken, oder dies zumindest im Auge zu behalten.

The FFA (German Federal Film Board) is issuing the FFA-numbers which are used to clearly identify the operator/owner of a cinema (FFA-Betreiber Nummer, four digit) and the theatre itself (FFA Theater-Nummer, so far four digits for the location plus two digits as screen number). In the last years the FFA enhanced their system to cope with the needs of the industry. There are now also FFA numbers representing a cinema location having seven or even nine digits.

Special cinema kinds like cinema for cars and mainly open air cinema therefore recently got a seven digit number representing the location. No rule without exception: if the special form holds multiple screens then a „normal“ FFA theatre number is assigned (4+2 digits).

For operators that have no own locations and use existing locations (like film festivals in exisiting cinemas) the „reused“ location gets a nine digit number representing the location besides the four digit owner number. The nine digit number consists of a

leading code and a screen representing code. For regular cinema screens being „reused“ it consists of a three digits lead plus the regular theatre number (four digits) and two digits for the screen. If a special cinema form (which originally got a 7 digits number) is „used“ by another owner the location representing code consists of a two digit lead plus the seven digits representing the „special screen“.

The leads represent a marker for the count of additional screen users, so the first additional user on a specifc screen will get a 20(seven digit screen)/200 (four plus two digit screen), the second 21/210 and so on.

Every operator/owner gets an individual four digit identification number.

This is just to explain the larger FFA location identifier more specific.

Crucial for all participating entities is the fact, that all systems handling the new industry standard need to be capable of a larger (wider) FFA theatre number field internally. Not just four digits but ~~at least seven better~~ nine digits to hold as identification. To make it worse the seven digit number for special form cinema officially doesn’t have a screen identifier.

The actual definition of the standard widely works with that wider numbers. BUT: eTransfer 3.0 needs an enhanced explanation in tag <FNO> to deal with that. See below in the updated definition.

FFA-numbers – decision table

Length of FFA number	Means what?	FFASPLIT ?
6	Regular screen; 4 digits theatre, 2 digits screen	When „00“ at the end
7	Special cinema form with one screen	NEVER
9 with „0“ at position 3	„Reused“ regular screen	When „00“ at the end
9 no „0“ at position 3	„Reused“ specian cinema form	NEVER

Dies ist ein Arbeitsdokument, Korrekturen und Anpassungen sind in kleinem Rahmen noch wahrscheinlich.

Für einen Austausch und als Ansprechpartner für die umsetzenden Firmen steht der Gruppenmoderator

Sven Andresen, andresen@kino-film-service.de; Tel: 033846-905175

gern bereit.

ANHANG 1

eTB

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<BOOKINGS>
    <HEAD>                                  //* Kopfdaten (1 x je Datei)
        <EDATE>20011110</EDATE>             //* Erstellungsdatum (jjjjmmtt) [Ziffern]
        <ETIME>220000</ETIME>               //* Erstellungsuhrzeit (hhmmss) [Ziffern]
        <SENDER> test</SENDER>              //* Absenderkennung  frei wählbar[Zeichen]
    </HEAD>
    <TERM>                                  //* Beginn einer Terminbestätigung, beliebige Anzahl je Datei möglich
        <TB>abcdefghij0123456789</TB>       //* eindeutige TB-Nummer, beliebiger Inhalt, z.B. auch Woche [Zeichen] MANDATORY
        <INH>2891</INH>                     //* FFA-Inhabernummer, üblicherweise nur vier Ziffern [Ziffern] MANDATORY
        <FNO>352201</FNO>                   //* FFA-number of the booked screen, usually four digits representing the cinema plus two digits representing the respective screen, could also be seven or nine digits [string with only digits allowed] MANDATORY
        <LWC>xyz</LWC>                      //* OBSOLET [Zeichen]
        <PIC>abc</PIC>                      //* OBSOLET [Zeichen]
        <STNOB>08/15</STNOB>                //* Steuernummer des Betreibers [Zeichen]
        <STNOV>08/15</STNOV>                //* Steuernummer des Verleihers [Zeichen] MANDATORY
        <UIDV>08/15</UIDV>                  //*Umsatzsteuer-Identnummer des Verleihers [Zeichen] MANDATORY
        <NAME>Musterkino</NAME>             //* Theater-/Leinwandbezeichnung [Zeichen] MANDATORY
        <ORT>Musterstadt</ORT>              //*Ort in welchem das Theater liegt [Zeichen] MANDATORY
        <VLC> 123</VLC>                     //* eindeutige Verleihnummer des leistenden Unternehmers, nicht eines Vertriebs [Ziffern] MANDATORY
```

<ALC> *123*</ALC>	//* eindeutige Verleihnummer des Vertriebs (aus VLC-Tabelle; ggfs. wie VLC) [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<EDI>*0123456*</EDI>	//* eindeutige Filmnummer / Rentrak Booking Title Nr [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<RTRN>*0123456*</RTRN>	//* eindeutige Releasenummer / Rentrak Version Nr [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<TIT>*Musterfilm*</TIT>	//* Filmtitel [Zeichen] MANDATORY
<OTIT>*Samplefilm*</OTIT>	//*Originaltitel [Zeichen]
<FSK> *12*</FSK>	//* Altersfreigabe [Zeichen: 0,6,12,16,18,nv] {OPTIONAL}
<FBW>-</FBW>	//* Prädikat des Filmes [Zeichen: -,w,bw] {OPTIONAL}
<PICF>*CS*</PICF>	//* Bildformat [Zeichen: N,BW,CS] {OPTIONAL}
<SFOR> *SRD*</SFOR>	//* Tonformate, mehrere durch Komma getrennt möglich [Zeichen: 10,20,51,71,ATMOS etc.] {OPTIONAL}
<LEN>*110*</LEN>	//* Länge des Hauptfilmes in Minuten [Ziffern] {OPTIONAL}
<STD>*20011108*</STD>	//* Beginn des Einsatzes (jjjjmmtt) [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<EDT> *20011114*</EDT>	//* Ende des Einsatzes (jjjjmmtt) [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<LZ> *28*</LZ>	//* agreed minimum playing period; in case of sending actual week data only =7 [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<LMP> *5350*</LMP>	//* Filmmietenprozentsatz (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<SPIO>*0075*</SPIO>	//* Spiobetrag (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY if <> 0
<RKL> *02000*</RKL>	//*Reklamekosten (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY if <> 0
<TRL> *02000*</TRL>	//* Trailerkosten (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne

	Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY if <> 0
<FRC>*08900*</FRC>	//* Frachtkosten (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY if <> 0
<GAR>20000</GAR>	//*Mindestgarantie (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY if <> 0
<FIX>10000</FIX>	//* Festpreis (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen [Ziffern] MANDATORY if <> 0
<MWSTP>*0700*</MWSTP>	//*Mehrwertsteuersatz (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<RZ>*99999*</RZ>	//* Betrag RZ, wenn ein Betrag vereinbart ist (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] {OPTIONAL}
<IKZ>*99999*</IKZ>	//* Betrag IKZ (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] {OPTIONAL}
<COMM>*bla, bla bla*</COMM>	//* beliebiger Text für diese Terminbestätigung [Zeichen] {OPTIONAL}
<STATUS>*N*</STATUS>	//* Status dieser Terminbestätigung [Zeichen: N, A, C, P] MANDATORY
<SW>	//* Information je Spielwoche (max LZ/7 Sätze je Terminbestätigung)
<WO>*1*</WO>	//* Spielwoche [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<WST>*20011108*</WST>	//*Wochenstart [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<WEND>*20011114*</WEND>	//*Wochenschluss [Ziffern] MANDATORY
<WLM>*05350*</WLM>	//* Leihmiete für diese Woche (mit zwei Nachkommastellen, ohne Trennzeichen) [Ziffern] MANDATORY

```
                    <WSTAT>A</WSTAT>          //* Status der Terminbestätigung
                                              für diese Terminbestätigung
                                              Zeichen: N,A,C,P] MANDATORY
                    <WTB> xyz</WTB>           //* TB-Nummer für diese Woche
                                              [Zeichen] MANDATORY
            </SW>
        </TERM>
        <FOOT>                                //*Dateiende mit
                                              Zusammenfassung (1 x je Datei)
            <CABR> 999</CABR>                 //* Anzahl der enthaltenen
                                              Bestätigungen [Ziffern]
        </FOOT>
< /BOOKINGS>
```

Wobei STATUS und WSTAT die folgende Bedeutung haben:
N neu
A geändert
C storniert
P prolongiert

Die Datei kann entweder Daten einer Spielwoche enthalten oder auch andere Zeiträume. Davon abhängig sind die SW-Details anzugeben. Eine Datei für nur eine Spielwoche enthält auch je Buchung nur einen SW-Block (der entsprechenden Woche) and LZ should be set to 7.

Die gelben Markierungen zeigen Abweichungen vom bisherigen Format an!

Anhang 2

eTransfer V3

XML	VarType	M/O	Description
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>			
<ETRANSFER>	Node		
<FILEVERSION>3</FILEVERSION>	Int	M	
<HEAD>	Node	M	Begin of header block
<EDATE>20100630</EDATE>	XMLDate	M	Creation date
<ETIME>150000</ETIME>	XMLTime	M	Creation time
<SENDER>HeadOffice</SENDER>	String	M	Creator ID
</HEAD>		M	End of header block
<ABR>	Node	M	Begin of film rental invoice detail
<TB>Contract1-Week3</TB>	String	M	Unique identification for this booking Depending on the distributor the confirmation number could include the week number (played) separated by a "-" sign or a "/" (both separators are possible).
<RGBNO>1234567</RGBNO>	String	M	Invoice Number (issued by cinema, same as in ZUGFeRD-part)
<INH>2891</INH>	Int	M	Unique identification number of owner (FFA-Owner No)
<CINEMATEXT>Musterkino</CINEMATEXT>	String	M	Name of Cinema in written text
<CINEMAADDRESS1>Musterstr. 1</CINEMAADDRESS1>	String	M	address where cinema is located, line 1
<CINEMAADDRESS2>Hinterhof</CINEMAADDRESS2>	String	O	address where cinema is located, line 2
<CINEMACITY>Musterstadt</CINEMACITY>	String	M	City where cinema is located
<CINEMAPLZ>00815</CINEMAPLZ>	String	M	Zip code of city where cinema is located
<UIDB>DE1234567</UIDB>	String	M	Sales tax identification number of the cinema owner
<FNO>352200</FNO>	String Only digits allowed	M	Unique identification number of screen (FFA-screen No) **Should be set to ffff00 if played in multiple auditoriums. In that case the FFASplit node is mandatory.**

			ffff represents the FFA-Cinema-Number with 00 instead of a screen number. NOTE! Screen identifier could consist of 4+2 digits (regular screen) or could be seven or nine digits long (special forms; screens "used" by alternative operators). By definition seven digits numbers are "single screens", so FFA-SPLIT not possible. Nine digit numbers having a "0" (zero) at position 3, are regular screens reused. A multi screen invoice is possible. In that case the first seven digits of the number plus "00" (double zero) should flag for an FFA-Split node.
<FNOTEXT>großes Haus</FNOTEXT>	String	M	Name of the screen in written text
<STNOB>21/815/08155</STNOB>	String	M	Tax number of the cinema.
<STNOV>079/815/08151</STNOV>	String	M	Tax number of the distributor.
<UIDV>DE999999999</UIDV>	String	M	Sales Tax identification number of the distributor.
~~<LWC></LWC>~~	Int		Obsolete, specification via FNO
~~<PIC></PIC>~~	String		Obsolete, specification via EDI
<VLC>001</VLC>	String	M	Unique distributor number (recipient of credit note; entity fiscally in charge; not a distributing agency)
<ALC>001</ALC>	String	M	Unique distributor number (distributing agency; same as VLC if no agency in charge)
<EDI>39039</EDI>	Int	M	Unique identification number of film. Use the Rentrak film code if available. If there is no Rentrak code e.g. for old films you could use the old EDI code. Note that in version 2 this field could potentially be filled with the release code if available and a fallback to the film code. This was split up for version 3
<RTRN>1234567</RTRN>	String	M	Rentrak Release Code (which identfies the version beside the title)

<TITLE>Sample Film</TITLE>	String	M	Film Title in written text
<FILMVERSION>3D,OmU</FILMVERSION>	String	M	**Should hold all version attributes, separated by comma –[like 2D, 3D, OV, OmU, IMAX, PLF, ATMOS, HI, VI] – these tags are for orientation, additional tags possible** **ALSO THIS IS USED TO DIFFERENTIATE MULTIPLE INVOICE WITH SAME TB-NUMBER IN DIFFERENT VERSIONS**
<STD>20100618</STD>	XMLDate	M	Start date of cinema week
<EDT>20100623</EDT>	XMLDate	M	End date
<WSTDATE>20251204</WSTDATE>	XMLDate	M	Date of the begin of the full playweek
<WENDDATE>20251210</WENDDATE>	XMLDate	M	Date of the end of the full playweek
<PWEEK>1</PWEEK>	Int	M	Number of week of playing period
<LMP>4770</LMP>	XMLPerc	M	Film Rental percentage. For guarantee or fix fill with 0.
<SPIO>51</SPIO>	XMLCurr	O	Amount of SPIO-charge Net
<RKL>2500</RKL>	XMLCurr	O	Advertising charge Net
<TRL>1000</TRL>	XMLCurr	O	Trailer charge Net
<FRC>840</FRC>	XMLCurr	O	Freight charge Net
<FFAP>300</FFAP>	XMLPerc	M	Percentage of FFA charge
<MWSTP>700</MWSTP>	XMLPerc	M	VAT percentage of invoice
<GAR>25500</GAR>	XMLCurr	O	Minimum amount of film rental (minimum guarantee) – only one of GAR / FIX allowed
<FIX>0</FIX>	XMLCurr	O	Fixed amount of film rental – only one of GAR / FIX allowed
<ADM>144</ADM>	Int	M	Admissions (this should represent the total amount of all paid admissions; free tickets must not be included)
<BOX>146800</BOX>	XMLCurr	M	Box office total including all box additions for rent base. (compatible with old file format). Total of DRP (VAP)
<BOXDET>	**Node**	**M**	**Box Detail records**
<BOXBASE>	**Node**	**M**	**Begin Box Base record without additional Fees**
<GROSS>110800</GROSS>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	

<NET>103551</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
<INFFA>TRUE</INFFA>	XMLBool	M	Required for BoxBase as films with a length < 58 min are not FFA relevant.
</BOXBASE>			See comment below
<BOXADDITION Name=”TPF” Type=”0” ID=”1”>	Node	O	Begin of Boxaddition record of type 0. Use name as a description to enhance human readability (not a unique key). ID is a unique numeric identifier for Boxaddition.
<GROSS>14400</GROSS>	XMLCURR	M	Boxaddition Turnover Gross
<NET>14400</NET>	XMLCURR	M	Boxaddition Turnover Net
<VATRATE>0</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	Boxaddition Turnover VAT Rate
<INFFA>TRUE</INFFA>	XMLBool	M	This Fee is included for the FFA calculation
</BOXADDITION>			End Ticket Price Fee record
<BOXADDITION Name=”TPF” Type=”10” ID=”2”>	Node	O	Begin of Boxaddition record of type 10
<GROSS>21600</GROSS>	XMLCURR	M	Boxaddition Turnover Gross
<NET>21600</NET>	XMLCURR	M	Boxaddition Turnover Net
<VATRATE>0</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	Boxaddition Turnover VAT Rate
<INFFA>FALSE</INFFA>	XMLBool	M	This Fee is not included for the FFA calculation
</BOXADDITION>			End Ticket Price Fee record
</BOXDET>			
<NONBOX>5639</NONBOX>	XMLCurr	M	Total Net of all additions not in box office rent base.
<NONBOXDET>	Node	O	All additions not included in the boxoffice total. Additions not relevant for the rent calculation base.
<NONBOXADDITION Name=”Spio” Type=”1” ID=”1”>	Node	O	Begin of Nonboxaddition record of type 1
<GROSS>55</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>51</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</NONBOXADDITION>	Node	M	

<NONBOXADDITION Name=”RKL” Type=”2” ID=”2”>	Node	O	Begin of Nonboxaddition record of type 2
<GROSS>2675</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>2500</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</NONBOXADDITION>	Node	M	
<NONBOXADDITION Name=”TRL” Type=”3” ID=”3”>	Node	O	Begin of Nonboxaddition record of type 3
<GROSS>1070</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>1000</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</NONBOXADDITION>	Node	M	
<NONBOXADDITION Name=”IKZ” Type=”5” ID=”4”>	Node	O	Begin of Nonboxaddition record of type 5
<GROSS>535</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>500</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</NONBOXADDITION>	Node	M	
<NONBOXADDITION Name=”FRC” Type=”4” ID=”5”>	Node	O	Begin of Nonboxaddition record of type 4
<GROSS>1000</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>840</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>1900</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</NONBOXADDITION>	Node	M	
<NONBOXADDITION Name=”TPF” Type=”60” ID=”6”>	Node	O	Begin of Nonboxaddition record of type 60
<GROSS>800</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>748</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</NONBOXADDITION>			
</NONBOXDET>			
<FFABASE>117951</FFABASE>	XMLCurr	M	Total Base for FFA calculation
<FFASPLIT>	Node	O	Split of FFA Base for reports over multiple auditoriums. Required only if report covers multiple

			auditoriums and node <FNO> is set to pseudo FFA No ffff00. BEWARE! The listed amounts in this block do NOT match with the rest of the sample! If there are results from several auditoriums, every AUD block needs to be completely filled, meaning if FFASPLIT is present, within that block all nodes are MANDATORY
<AUD>	Node	O	Auditorium with revenue. One node per auditorium with revenue for the report.
<AUDNO>1</AUDNO>	Int	O	Auditorium Number
<AUDFFANO>352201</AUDFFANO>	String Just digits	O	FFA Number of the auditorium (full number, six or nine digits)
<AUDTICKETCOP>37608</AUDTICKETCOP>	XMLCurr	O	COP (Ger: EVP) of tickets in that auditorium
<AUDTICKETDRP>37608</AUDTICKETDRP>	XMLCurr	O	DRP (Ger: VAP) of tickets in that auditorium
<AUDFFABASE>35148</AUDFFABASE>	XMLCurr	O	FFA Base is the net revenue in that auditorium
<AUDFFAP>300</AUDFFAP>	XMLPerc	O	FFA percentage
<AUDFFAFEE>1054</AUDFFAFEE>	XMLCurr	O	FFA fee in that auditorium
</AUD>			
<AUD>			
<AUDNO>5</AUDNO>	Int	O	Auditorium Number
<AUDFFANO>352205</AUDFFANO>	String Just digits	O	FFA Number of the auditorium (full number, six or nine digits)
<AUDTICKETCOP>90200</AUDTICKETCOP>	XMLCurr	O	COP (Ger: EVP) of tickets in that auditorium
<AUDTICKETDRP>88600</AUDTICKETDRP>	XMLCurr	O	DRP (Ger: VAP) of tickets in that auditorium
<AUDFFABASE>82803</AUDFFABASE>	XMLCurr	O	FFA Base of revenue in that auditorium
<AUDFFAP>240</AUDFFAP>	XMLPerc	O	FFA percentage
<AUDFFAFEE>1987</AUDFFAFEE>	XMLCurr	O	FFA fee in that auditorium
</AUD>			

…			
</FFASPLIT>			
<FRK>1</FRK>	Int	M/PD	Amount of free tickets – **provide "-1" if information is deactivated**
<CUR>EUR</CUR>	String (3)	M	3 digit ISO currency code (ISO 4217)
<FFAB>3539</FFAB>	XMLCurr	M	FFA amount in currency
<THN>136012</THN>	XMLCurr	M	Theatre Net – the amount theatre net is defined as Gross Boxoffice minus VAT minus FFA amount
<LMB>58485</LMB>	XMLCurr	M	Amount Film rental – THN multiplied with LMP divided by 10.000 If FIX is applicable, LMB must be set to FIX. If GAR is greater than the calculated LMB, LMB must be set to GAR.
<SUBTOTALGROSS>68714</SUBTOTALGROSS>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	**(LMB+All Exhibitor Paid NONBOXADDITIONS (e.g. without 99)) +VAT** **Exhibitor paid NONBOXADDITIONS are all defined types except type 50 (NBA not shared with distributor) and 99 (just for information purpose).**
<SUBTOTALNET>64124</SUBTOTALNET>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	**Same as SUBTOTALGROSS without VAT**
~~<RZ>1755</RZ>~~	~~XMLCurr~~	~~O~~	~~Needs to be specified if deduction type 1 specified for compatibility. Will be obsolete in future version.~~
~~<IKZ>500</IKZ>~~	~~XMLCurr~~	~~O~~	~~Needs to be specified if non box addition type 5 specified for compatibility. Will be obsolete in future version.~~
<DEDUCTIONS>	**Node**	**O**	**Begin Deduction Details**
<DEDUCTION Name="RZ" Type="1" ID="1">	**Node**	**O**	**Begin Deduction record of type 1**
<BASE>1878</BASE>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	**Calculation Base for current Deduction**
<RATE>10000</RATE>	**XMLPerc**	**M**	**Percentage of deduction. Fill with 10000 (represents 100%) if not percentual but fixed value.**
<GROSS>1878</GROSS>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	

<NET>1755</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</DEDUCTION>			
<DEDUCTION Name="DistriVouch" Type="3" ID="2">	Node	O	Begin Deduction record of type 3
<BASE>2675</BASE>	XMLCurr	M	Calculation Base for current Deduction
<RATE>10000</RATE>	XMLPerc	M	Percentage of deduction. Fill with 10000 if not percentual but fixed value.
<GROSS>2675</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>2500</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</DEDUCTION>			
<DEDUCTION Name="Freight" Type="4" ID="3">	Node	O	Begin Deduction record of type 4
<BASE>428</BASE>	XMLCurr	M	Calculation Base for current Deduction
<RATE>10000</RATE>	XMLPerc	M	Percentage of deduction. Fill with 10000 if not percentual but fixed value.
<GROSS>428</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>400</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</DEDUCTION>			
<DEDUCTION Name="BackCharge" Type="11" ID="4">	Node	O	Begin Deduction record of type 11
<BASE>7497</BASE>	XMLCurr	M	Calculation Base for current Deduction
<RATE>10000</RATE>	XMLPerc	M	Percentage of deduction. Fill with 10000 if not percentual but fixed value.
<GROSS>7497</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>7007</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</DEDUCTION>			
<DEDUCTION Name="DirDisc" Type="9999" ID="5">	Node	O	Begin Deduction record of type 9999.
<BASE>54114</BASE>	XMLCurr	M	Calculation Base for current Deduction

<RATE>100</RATE>	XMLPerc	M	Percentage of deduction
<GROSS>541</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>506</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</DEDUCTION>			
<DEDUCTION Name=”Other” Type=”700001” ID=”6”>	Node	O	Begin custom record of type 700001
<BASE>321</BASE>	XMLCurr	M	Calculation Base for current Deduction
<RATE>10000</RATE>	XMLPerc	M	Percentage of deduction
<GROSS>321</GROSS>	XMLCurr	M	
<NET>300</NET>	XMLCurr	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
</DEDUCTION>			
</DEDUCTIONS>			
<RGBVATLIST>	Node	M	List of VAT-Rates and their ~~turnover~~ respective amounts. As it is possible to have more than one VAT Rate (typically Box and Freight in Germany) you need to list up all Rates and their ~~turnover~~ amounts. Naming here is inconsistent, as there are existing implementations we stick to TURNOVER although the VAT-amount is meant, not the turnover which leads to the VAT-amount. Calculation per different rate, half-up rounding just once per VAT rate, not per single position
<RGBVAT ID=”1”>	Node	M	
<VATRATE>700</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
<TURNOVER>3593</TURNOVER>	XMLCurr	M	
</RGBVAT>	Node	M	
<RGBVAT ID=”2”>	Node	M	
<VATRATE>1900</VATRATE>	XMLPerc	M	
<TURNOVER>160</TURNOVER>	XMLCurr	M	
</RGBVAT>	Node	M	
</RGBVATLIST>	Node	M	

<MWSTB>3753</MWSTB>	XMLCurr	M	Total amount of VAT
<RGBNET>52161</RGBNET>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	**Total Net Amount of Invoice (LMB + TRL+RKL+FRC+SPIO + Net Additions – Net Deductions)**
<RGB>55914</RGB>	XMLCurr	M	Total Amount of Invoice (((LMB+TRL+RKL+FRC+SPIO) +VAT) + Additions – Deductions)
<RZ2P>0</RZ2P>	XMLPerc	O	Deduction alternative VATpercentage
<RZ2>0</RZ2>	XMLCurr	O	Amount of deduction with alternative VAT
~~<BILLNO>123456789</BILLNO>~~	~~String~~	~~O~~	~~Unique invoice number given by the distributor (not mandatory)~~
<DET **ID=”1”>**	Node	M	Daily information block**, needs to be present for every day in the specific week where shows were played; only days without show should be omited** **ID is a unique numeric identifier of the day.**
<DAY>20101217</DAY>	XMLDate	M	Date in format YYYYMMDD
<DOFWEEK>DO</DOFWEEK>	String	M	Day of week in written german two character abbreviation [DO,FR,SA,SO,MO,DI,MI]
<SANZ>9</SANZ>	Int	O	Number of shows on that day
<DADM>9999</DADM>	Int	O	Number of paid admissions on that day
<DFRK>0</DFRK>	Int	M/PD	Amount of free tickets on this day
<DBOX>999999</DBOX>	XMLCurr	M	Amount of Distributor Ticket Turnover on that day – including Ticket fees – sum VAP
<DCOP>999999</DCOP>	XMLCurr	M	Amount of Consumer Ticket Turnover of that day – including Ticket fees – sum EVP
<SHW **ID=”1D7”**>	Node	M/PD	Show detail block **ID is a unique alpha-numeric identifier of the show.**
<STM>2000</STM>	XML-ShortTime	M	Show time in HHMM format
<SADM>999</SADM>	Int	M	Number of paid admissions in that show
<SFRK>0</SFRK>	Int	M/PD	Amount of free tickets in this specific show

<SBOX>99999</SBOX>	XMLCurr	M	Amount of boxoffice in that show. This should be the Ticket DRP (Ger. VAP)
<SCOP>99999</SCOP>	XMLCurr	M	Amount of boxoffice in that show. This should be the Ticket COP (Ger. EVP)
</SHW>			
</DET>			
<TIC **ID=”1”**>	Node	M	Ticket detail block. **ID is a unique numeric identifier of the ticket.**
<TTY>SampleTicket</TTY>	String	M	Name of the Ticket
<TAN>999</TAN>	Int	M	Amount of tickets sold of this ticket
<TVO>1</TVO>	Int	O	If numbered tickets not from computer system, starting number
<TBI>999</TBI>	Int	O	If numbered tickets not from computer system, ending number
<TPR>1000</TPR>	XMLCurr	M	Price of that ticket type – Ticket base price without any additions
<TPB>1450</TPB>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	**Ticket price box. – Ticket price relevant for <box>-node not including non box additions. (DRP/VAP)**
<TPT>1550</TPT>	**XMLCurr**	**M**	**Ticket price total. – Total amount customer paid for the tickets – incl. non box additions. (COP/EVP)**
<TVK>999</TVK>	Int	M	Amount of ticket sold in advance.
<TVG>99999</TVG>	XMLCurr	M	Amount of money taken as presales fee. Presales charges MUST only appear here; they MUST NOT be treated as BOXADDITIONS!
<TST>999</TST>	Int	M	Amount of tickets being cancelled
</TIC>			
….<CUSTOMDATA>	**Node**	**O**	**Within this Node every sender could deliver various data that is not specified in this interface**
……			**This data has to match XML 1.0 standards.**
…..</CUSTOMDATA>			
</ABR>			
~~**<DIGITALINFO>**~~	~~**Node**~~	~~**O**~~	~~**Information block for digital cinema**~~

<VL>		M	Distributor data
<NAME>Verleih XYZ</NAME>		M	Distributor Name
<STREET>Hauptstr.</STREET>		M	Distributor Street
<HOUSENO>17</HOUSENO>		M	Distributor House No
<ADDRESSLINE2>Hinterhof</ADDRESSLINE2>		**O**	**Additional address information of Distributor**
<ZIP>99999</ZIP>		M	Distributor ZIP
<CITY>Hometown</CITY>		M	Distributor City
</VL>			
<CNOP>		M	Cinema Operator data
<NAME>Kino Betreiber XYZ</NAME>		M	Name Cinema Operator
<STREET>Hauptstr.</STREET>		M	Street Cinema Operator
<HOUSENO>55</HOUSENO>		M	House No Cinema Operator
<ADDRESSLINE2>Hinterhof</ADDRESSLINE2>		**O**	**Additional address information of Cinema Operator**
<ZIP>11111</ZIP>		M	ZIP
<CITY>Kinotown</CITY>		M	City
</CNOP>			
~~<FOOT>~~	~~Node~~	~~M~~	~~End of file block with check sum~~
~~<CABR>1</CABR>~~	~~Int~~	~~M~~	~~Number of invoice enclosed in this file~~
~~<CAMT>55914</CAMT>~~	~~XMLCurr~~	~~M~~	~~Amount of money summarized over all invoices~~
~~</FOOT>~~			
</ETRANSFER>			

BOXBASE /BOXADDITION:

These blocks are meant to split amounts in ticket base and ticket surcharges and to make these splits understandable.

If pricing works without surcharges/additions on ticket level, BOXADDITION may be omitted.

If there are surcharges/additions to the base price, multiple BOXADDITION blocks may occur.

Yellow marked passages differ from former versions of eTransfer. Striked out items are no longer part of the actual definition, just listed for orientation.

Notes:

- The ticket details “TIC” are a list of all tickets sold. The name TTY is not unique and you could get an export with “Adult” tickets with and without additions – some where TPT and TPB are higher than TPR and others where they are all equal.

- RGB and RGBNet: All Deductions that influence the invoice total should be deducted. Currently only Direct Discount (German “Skonto”) is a special case that should be listed as a deduction but is deducted from RGB and RGBNet optionally – depending on preferences of the booking department and distributor.

- The XML may include vendor specific additional nodes. In order to prevent collisions with later extensions, it is mandatory that vendor specific additions always include namespaces!

- The ID-Attribute is unique per named node and starts always with 1 incremented by 1 for each occurrence of the containing node. Closing a parent node cause all subnode ID’s to start with 1 for the next occurrence.

<NodeA ID=”1”>

    <NodeB ID=”1”>

    </NodeB>

</NodeA>

<NodeA ID=”2”>

    <NodeB ID=”1”>

        <NodeC ID=”1”>

```
            </NodeC>
            <NodeC ID=”2”>
            </NodeC>
        </NodeB>
        <NodeB ID=”2”>
            <NodeC ID=”1”>
            </NodeC>
        </NodeB>
</NodeA>
```

Legend

Column M/O/PD: M – mandatory, O – optional, PD – political decision (needs to be implemented, but configurable if provided or not)

Note: If a subnode is mandatory for a parent node that is optional, you need to fill that subnode only if the parent is included. If an optional parent node is included you have to specify mandatory subnodes.

XML Format Date: YYYYMMDD

XML Format Time: HHNNSS

XML Format ShortTime: HHNN

XML Format Bool: TRUE or FALSE

XML Format Curr: Currency amount without separator character in smallest unit of the currency. For EUR use the amount in cent (EUR * 100 – for 1020,43 EUR → “102043”).

XML Format Perc: Percentage amount without separator character in 1/10000. (Percentage * 100 – for 7 % → “700”).

Int: 32 bit integer, to avoid hassle, better support LONG (64bit integer)

String(x): String of the length x

Box Addition Types Type number	Description
0	Box additions in TheaterNet. In Germany ticket price fees included in theater net of distributor share.
10	Box additions in TheaterNet without film funding. In Germany ticket price fees included in theater net of distributor share, but without FFA (not included in FFABASE)
100001-400000	Custom defined types of the specific POS software.

Non Box Office Addition Types Type number	Description
1	Spio
2	RKL
3	TRL
4	FRC FreightCharge
5	IKZ
50	Non Box additions not shared with distributor but included in German FFABase
60	Non Box additions 100% distributor. Total amount goes to the distributor.
99	Box additions not relevant for distributor report but listed for reference.
400001-700000	Custom defined types of the specific POS software.

Deduction Types

The following types are defined

Type number	Description
1	RZ
~~2~~	~~IKZ~~ – must not be used, as IKZ is an addition to be paid by exhibitor, therefore use Non Box Addition type 5
3	Distributor Vouchers
4	Freight Deduction
11	Compensation/BackCharge, e.g. 3D Glasses refund
9999	Direct discount (e.g. German “Skonto”)
700001	Miscellaneous Deduction

SUPPLEMENT 3

ZUGFeRD

1 Scope

The subject is the credit note issued by the cinema operator for feature-film settlement in Germany. The invoice semantics are provided as an EN 16931-compliant CII (cross industry invoice) invoice in the ZUGFeRD EN 16931 profile. EVA 3.0 remains the complete industry-specific detailed settlement and is additionally embedded in the same PDF/A-3 document.

The mapping does not establish any new tax or legal requirements. It defines how existing invoice information is to be transmitted interoperably. Compliance with EN 16931, the selected ZUGFeRD profile, and PDF/A-3 must be proven independently.

2 Levels of obligation

MUST denotes a rule required for the proposed.

SHOULD denotes the preferred rule; any deviations need documentation.

MAY denotes an optional addition with no impact on basic compatibility.

3 Technical Business Decisions

- The taxable supplier (distributor) is the seller within the meaning of BG-4; the cinema operator is the buyer within the meaning of BG-7.
- The feature-film settlement is transmitted as a self-billed invoice with BT-3 = 389 (Self-billed invoice / credit note).
- One settlement is represented as one invoice line. Details on screenings, tickets, auditoriums, and free tickets remain in eTransfer 3.0.
- Invoice-relevant surcharges and deductions are repeated in EN 16931; purely industry-specific information is not duplicated.
- The eTransfer XML is embedded as a separate PDF/A-3 attachment and identified from the CII invoice as an additional referenced document.
- eTransfer and EN 16931 values must be free of contradictions, both arithmetically and with regard to the parties involved.

4 Mapping

Direct means the unchanged semantic transfer; format and unit conversions are permitted. **Derived** refers to a deterministic calculation. **Master data** refers to a required source outside the XML. **Defined assignment** indicates a mapping that the industry standard 1.09 hereby establishes.

4.1 DOCUMENT, ROLES UND TIME PERIODS

eTransfer 3.0 / Source	EN 16931 / CII-Target	Mapping Rule
RGBNO	BT-1 ExchangedDocument/ID	**Direct:** Invoice Number; MUST be the document number of the invoice
Invoice date	BT-2 IssueDateTime	**Master data:** issuing date of the credit note; date format in CII: 102 (YYYYMMDD).
Fixed	BT-3 ExchangedDocument/TypeCode	**Defined assignment:** MUST be 389. As a result, even in the case of a credit note, the distributor and the cinema operator are correctly reflected in substance as seller and buyer.
CUR	BT-5 InvoiceCurrencyCode	**Direct:** ISO-4217-currency code
Payment term or BT-2 + 28 days	BT-9 DueDateDateTime	**Master data:** payment term of the credit note; if no term is set, 28 days after the end of the playweek.
Booking number	BT-12 ContractReferencedDocument/IssuerAssignedID	**Defined assignment:** the booking number will be used as contract reference.
Fixed	BT-22 IncludedNote/Content	**Defined assignment:** the invoice note text is set to „Gutschrift“ (credit note).

eTransfer 3.0 / Source	EN 16931 / CII-Target	Mapping Rule
Name of the distributor fiscally in charge	BT-27 SellerTradeParty/Name	**Master data:** Name of the distributor in charge.
Address of the distributor fiscally in charge	BG-5, BT-35/36/38/37/40 Seller PostalTradeAddress	**Master data:** separated in name, two addresss lines and city; country code in ISO-Alpha-2-Code format.
VLC	BT-29 SellerTradeParty/ID	**Defined assignment:** unique identifier (industry managed) of the distributor fiscally in charge.
UIDV	BT-31 TaxRegistration/ID [VA]	**Direct:** VAT ID of the distributor fiscally in charge
STNOV	BT-32 TaxRegistration/ID [FC]	**Direct:** tax ID of the distributor fiscally in charge
Operator name	BT-44 BuyerTradeParty/Name	**Master data:** name of cinema operator doing this invoicing.
Address of the operator of the cinema	BG-8, BT-50/51/53/52/55 Buyer PostalTradeAddress	**Master data:** address of the cinema operator doing this invoicing.
UIDB	BT-48 TaxRegistration/ID [VA]	**Direct:** VAT ID of the cinema operator doing this invoicing.
CINEMATEXT	BT-70 ShipToTradeParty/Name	**Defined assignment:** cinema will be used as place of supply. – this field: name of cinema
CINEMAADDRESS1/2, CINEMAPLZ, CINEMACITY	BT-75/76/78/77 ShipTo PostalTradeAddress	**Direct:** address of cinema; BT-80 needs to be set to DE in germany.
STD / EDT	BT-73 / BT-74 Header BillingSpecifiedPeriod	**Direct:** date of begin and end of the invoice period.
EVA30.xml	BT-122 / BT-123 AdditionalReferencedDocument	**Defined assignment:** Reference-ID EVA30.xml, description EVA 3.0 eTransfer and CII-Documenttype 916.

4.2 INVOICELINE

EVA 3.0 / Source	EN 16931 / CII-Target	Mapping Rule
Fixed	BT-126 LineID	**Defined assignment:** MUST be 1; one engagement will be one EN-16931-line.
Fixed	BT-129 / BT-130 BilledQuantity	**Defined assignment:** amount 1 with C62 (one).
LMB	BT-146 NetPrice/ChargeAmount	**Derived:** in the eTransfer3.0-invoice in Cent, in CII as decimal value in invoice currency.
LMB	BT-131 LineTotalAmount	**Derived:** equals the net price (BT-146) with amount 1.
MWSTP	BT-152 RateApplicablePercent	**Direct:** - in the eTransfer3.0-invoice in base points divided by 100 to receive a percentage (with two decimal places, if needed).
MWSTP	BT-151 CategoryCode	**Derived:** S when VAT rate is positive, Z if 0 %.
TITLE	BT-153 Product/Name	**Direct:** title of film which is invoiced here.
FILMVERSION, STD, EDT	BT-154 Product/Description	**Defined assignment:** if FILMVERSION is set: „Filmversion {FILMVERSION}; Abrechnungszeitraum {STD} bis {EDT}“. Without FILMVERSION: „Abrechnungszeitraum {STD} bis {EDT}“. Dateformat: DD.MM.YYYY.
RTRN	BT-155 SellerAssignedID	**Defined assignment:** Rentrak release code as identifier of „sold article“.
STD / EDT	BT-134 / BT-135 Line BillingSpecifiedPeriod	**Direct:** date of begin and end of the invoice period (duplicated in invoice row).

4.3 ADDITIONS AND DEDUCTIONS

EVA 3.0 / Source	EN 16931 / CII-Target	Mapping Rule
NONBOXADDITION/NET	BT-99 Charge ActualAmount	**Derived:** only invoice relevant additions; Cent amount needs to be recalculated to decimal amount.

EVA 3.0 / Source	EN 16931 / CII-Target	Mapping Rule
NONBOXADDITION/ Name	BT-104 Charge Reason	**Defined assignment:** predefined additions (see below) need to be set as textual description.
NONBOXADDITION/ VATRATE	BT-102 / BT-103 Charge Tax Category / Rate	**Derived:** VAT categorie S or Z (see above); in the eTransfer3.0-invoice in base points divided by 100 to receive a percentage (with two decimal places, if needed).
DEDUCTION/NET	BT-92 Allowance ActualAmount	**Derived:** invoice relevant deduction; Cent amount needs to be recalculated to decimal amount.
DEDUCTION/Name	BT-97 Allowance Reason	**Defined assignment** predefined deductions (see below) need to be set as textual description.
DEDUCTION/VATRATE	BT-95 / BT-96 Allowance Tax Category / Rate	**Derived:** VAT categorie S or Z (see above); in the eTransfer3.0-invoice in base points divided by 100 to receive a percentage (with two decimal places, if needed).

Predefined additions: 1 SPIO-Abgabe, 2 Werbekosten, 3 Trailerkosten, 4 Fracht, 5 Insertionskostenzuschuss and 60 Ticketpreiszuschlag

Predefined deductions: 1 Reklamekostenzuschuss, 3 Verleihergutschein, 4 Fracht and 11 Vergütung/Backcharge.

Special cases: NONBOXADDITION Type 50 and 99 must not be placed in the EN 16931-invoice part. DEDUCTION Type 9999 will not be placed in the invoice part. If payment terms for direct discount are set within the invoicing system, they should be provided in BT-20 in this form: *#SKONTO#TAGE=7#PROZENT=1.00# (sample).*

4.4 VAT AND SUMS

EVA 3.0 / Source	EN 16931 / CII-Target	Mapping Rule
LMB	BT-106 LineTotalAmount	**Derived:** Sum of line net amounts; with only one line it is identical with LMB.
DEDUCTION/NET	BT-107 AllowanceTotalAmount	**Derived:** Sum of all in EN 16931 reported deductions; if 0 element MAY be omitted.
NONBOXADDITION/NET	BT-108 ChargeTotalAmount	**Derived:** Sum of all in EN 16931 reported additions; if 0 element MAY be omitted.
RGBNET	BT-109 TaxBasisTotalAmount	**Direct:** MUST be BT-106 - BT-107 + BT-108.
RGBVAT je VATRATE	BT-116 Tax BasisAmount	**Derived:** line amount plus Additions minus Deductions of the same VAT rate; Sum of all VAT basis amounts = BT-109.
RGBVAT/TURNOVER	BT-117 Tax CalculatedAmount	**Direct:** VAT amount per VAT rate; MUST equal the rounded VAT amount of BT-116 and BT-119.
RGBVAT/VATRATE	BT-118 / BT-119 Tax Category / Rate	**Derived:** VAT categorie S or Z (see above); in the eTransfer3.0-invoice in base points divided by 100 to receive a percentage (with two decimal places, if needed).
MWSTB	BT-110 TaxTotalAmount	**Direct:** MUST be the sum of all BT-117.
RGB	BT-112 GrandTotalAmount	**Direct:** MUST be BT-109 + BT-110.
RGB	BT-115 DuePayableAmount	**Defined assignment:** Equals the amount including VAT.

5 Data, that remains exclusively in eTransfer 3.0

eTransfer 3.0 contains the complete business rationale for the film rental invoice/credit note. Data that has no equivalent EN 16931 semantics is not forced into general invoice fields, but remains accessible in the embedded eTransfer 3.0 attachment.

Data categorie	samples
FFA- and Auditorium allocation	FNO, FNOTEXT, FFABASE, FFASPLIT, AUD*
Admission-, free ticket- and revenue details	ADM, FRK, BOX, BOXDET, NONBOX, SUBTOTAL*
Day- and Screening details	DET, DAY, DOFWEEK, SHW, STM, SADM, SFRK, SBOX, SCOP
Ticket type details	TIC, TAN, TST, TVK, TVG, TBI, LWC, PIC, TP*
Additional industry and control identifiers	INH, FNO, ALC, EDI, PWEEK, LMP, FFAP, FFAB, THN plus optional eTransfer fields without EN-invoice counterparts

Non-transfer (to the CII) does not imply that the data is unnecessary. It remains decisive for industry-specific validation and downstream processing; for the general invoice data set, only the aggregates relevant to the invoice are used.

6 Embedding in PDF/A-3

Content	File name	MIME-Typ	AFRelationship
EN-16931-Invoice	factur-x.xml	text/xml	/Alternative
eTransfer-Detailinvoice	EVA30.xml	text/xml	/Supplement

Both files MUST be included in the PDF/A-3 as separate attachments and entered in the AF array of the PDF catalog. factur-x.xml MUST be identified in the XMP metadata as the ZUGFeRD/Factur-X invoice file with conformity level EN 16931. EVA30.xml is not copied into factur-x.xml as Base64 content.

References

- eInvoice-Standard Kinobranche, Version 1.09 dated 19.10.2026.
- EN 16931, semantic datamodel of the european electronic Invoice.
- ZUGFeRD 2.5 / Factur-X 1.09, Profil EN 16931, CII-Syntax and PDF/A-3-Embedding.