

The benefits of using XML Standards include:

- Consistent use of terms
- Improved accuracy for data (form) requirements
- Integrated Schema design
- Quicker deployment of Schemas

XML Standards Implementation across MeF form families:

- The Schema structure will remain the same.
- Form Schema will continue to be composed of local definitions of elements and references to efileTypes.
- The element names within the Schema will continue to be limited to 30 characters.
- The names of the elements that do not represent a complexType must end with an abbreviated class word.

The list of class words and their abbreviations are listed below:

<b>Class Word</b>	<b>Class Word Abbreviation</b>
Amount	Amt
Quantity	Qty
Rate	Rt
Date	Dt
Year	Yr
Time	Tm
Timestamp	Ts
Count	Cnt
Cycle	Cyc
Duration	Dur
Percent	Pct
Code	Cd
Number	Num
Identifier	Id
Name	Nm
Type	Typ
Period	Prd
Indicator	Ind
Text	Txt
Description	Desc/Dsc
Status	Stat
Extensible Markup Language (XML)	XML
Image	Img
Vehicle Identification Number	VIN
Social Security Number	SSN
Employer Identification Number	EIN

Taxpayer Identification Number	TIN
Personal Identification Number	PIN

- An element name may just consist of the abbreviated class word.
  - Example: Amt, SSN, EIN, TIN, VIN, Desc
- The name of a complexType element which does not end in a class word identifies the element as a complexType just by the name itself. Names of the element that are a complexType may end in Group (Grp) or Detail (Dtl), but this is not a requirement, it is a recommendation.
  - Example: BusinessName – The term BusinessName ends in a class word but it is not abbreviated, so immediately it is identified as a complexType element.
  - Example: GrossInvestmentIncomeGrp – The term does not end in a class word, so the term is immediately identified as a complexType element, whereas the element name GrossInvestmentIncomeAmt ends in “Amt” class word which identifies the element as a simpleType.
- Use of standard abbreviations within the name of an element.

The standardized XML element names have been identified in several workbooks which are categorized by form family and are listed below. With the Posting of the workbooks in early June, if an issue is identified later that requires a revision to the previously posted workbook; the revised workbook will be posted. Note: The standardized Workbooks and Schemas for the 720, 2290, and 8849 Forms will be posted at a later date.

The structure of the workbooks follows the directory structure within each form family posted on IRS.gov. Each workbook consists of multiple tabs which represent a form, schedule, Dependency or summary of the workbook. When an IRS form or schedule has Dependencies associated with the specified form or schedule the workbook includes beginning and ending tabs which helps to identify the IRS form or schedule the associated Dependencies.

To reduce the size of the corporate workbook it was broken into 3 parts: Part A, Part B, and Part C.

Workbook Structure:

- CORP Part A – The workbook includes a tab for each of the Corporate Common Dependencies as well as the IRS form or schedule and the associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.

- CorporateIncomeTax\Common\Dependencies through CorporateIncomeTax\Common\IRS3115 and ending with the Dependency LongTermManufacturingContractsStatement.
- CORP Part B - The workbook includes a tab for each Corporate IRS form or schedule and the associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.
  - CorporateIncomeTax\Common\IRS3115 and beginning with the dependency ManufacturingProposedPoolStatement through CorporateIncomeTax\Common\IRS8873 and ending with the dependency TransactionsInLieuOfTheFSCProvisionsSchedule
- CORP Part C – The workbook includes a tab for each Corporate IRS form or schedule and the associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.
  - CorporateIncomeTax\Common\IRS8874 through CorporateIncomeTax\Corp1120S\IRS1120SScheduleM3 and ending with the dependency OtherAdjustmentsRequiredToReconcileAmountSchedule
- Diff New Forms – The workbook includes a tab for each IRS form, schedule or Dependency that was new for TY2012 and was not included in one of the other workbooks.
- ETEC – The workbook includes a tab for each ETEC IRS form or schedule and the associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.
  - 2290, 6197, 6627, 720 and 8849
- Extensions – The workbook includes a tab for each Extensions IRS form and associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.
  - 7004 and 8868
- PACs - The workbook includes a tab for each PACs IRS form and associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.
  - 1120POL
- PART - The workbook includes a tab for each Partnership IRS form or schedule and the associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.
  - PartnershipIncome\Common\Dependencies through PartnershipIncome\Part1065B\IRS1065BScheduleK1

- TEGE - The workbook includes a tab for each TEGE IRS form or schedule and the associated Dependencies from the published Schema directory structure.
  - TEGE\Common\Dependencies through TEGE\TEGE990PF\IRS990PF
  - TEGE\TEGE990N\IRS990N

The workbook consists of several columns:

- Column A - Identifies the current element name within the TY2012 Schema.
- Column C - Identifies the data type of each element.
- Column E - Identifies the new standardized XML element name. If the element is a complexType the new element name and type are sometimes identified within this column (Example Form 8903 Part C workbook – the new standardized xml element and the type are listed (AllProductionGrp of Type AllProductionGrpType).
- Column G - Identifies the current attribute element name within the TY2012 Schema.
- Column H - Identifies the new standardized attribute name.
- Column K – Is used as a notes column which identifies notes that were listed regarding a specific form, schedule, Dependency or element.