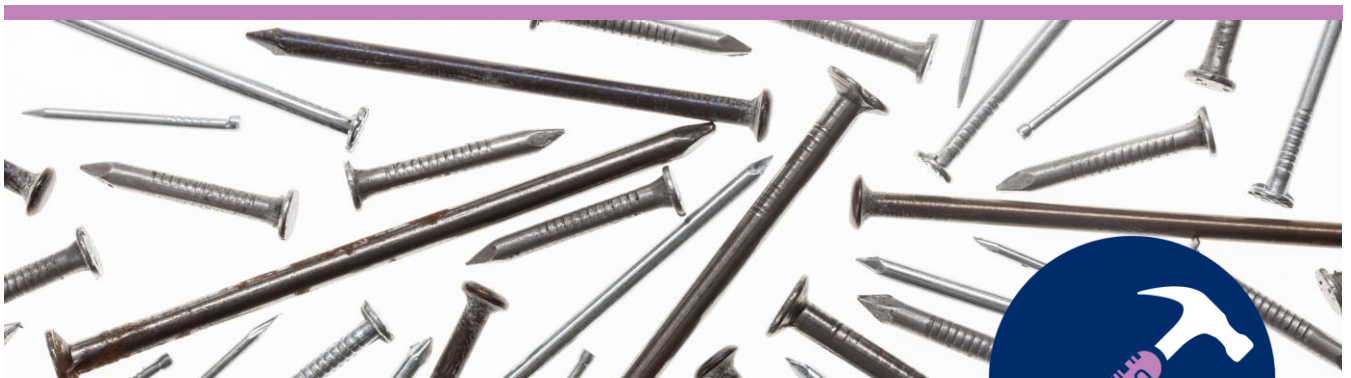


# Central Data Bank

Industry agreements for DIY, garden and pet

*Release 2.15, Ratified, May 2020*



## Document Summary

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## Log of Changes

Release	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
1.0	August 2015	Stef Spaan	First issue.
2.0	July 2016	Ben Ensink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update on GDSN Major Release 3.1.</li> <li>- Explanation about amount, measurements and text attributes.</li> <li>- Attributes and information about legal issues added.</li> <li>- Explanation about the Excel Data model added.</li> </ul> <p>See the tab Change History in the Excel Data model for a complete overview of all changes in the data model.</p>
2.1	September 2016	Stef Spaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chapter 3 integrated in chapter 1</li> <li>- Par. 4. integrated in par. 2.1</li> <li>- Chapter 4 moved to Appendix</li> <li>- References to attributes for dangerous goods and legislation adapted.</li> <li>- Par. 1.7: Description data attributes added</li> <li>- Par. 1.2.2: reference added to appendix flexible data attributes</li> <li>- Par. 2.1.2: Dependency attributes added</li> <li>- Par. 2.3: reference added to appendix commonly used packaging types</li> <li>- Moved par. 1.5.1 to Chapter 3</li> </ul>
2.2	January 2017	Stef Spaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction adjusted: CDB of GS1 Belgium &amp; Luxembourg added</li> <li>- Par. 2.1: characteristics multilingual added</li> <li>- Par. 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 added</li> <li>- Par. 2.1.3: table adjusted</li> <li>- Par. 2.3 and 2.4 added</li> <li>- Par. 3.1 and 3.2 adjusted and par. 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 added</li> </ul>
2.3	May 2017	Ben Ensink	Sequence and content changed to conform with version 7.2.0

2.4	July 2017	Ben Ensink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 1.3: corrected XML example.</li> <li>- Section 2.1: change definition on 'Fixed' or 'Commercial' field in 2.1.</li> <li>- Appendix A.1: corrected field length of 'propertyCode' in from 17 to 80 (as in data model).</li> </ul>
2.5	October 2017	Ben Ensink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sections 1.3 up to 1.14 added to support Hierarchies.</li> <li>- Added Appendices A.4 and A.5 for the same reason</li> <li>- Table 2.1.3. changed to comply with the latest version of the data model (8.0).</li> </ul>
2.6	February	Ben Ensink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Added hyperlinks to Country and Language codes in Appendix A.3.</li> <li>- Corrected some hyperlinks due to new GS1 website.</li> <li>- Added Tax rates in 1.16.5</li> <li>- Added 2.1.5 Table with FiledID's to be replaced/deleted on may 2018.</li> <li>- Attributes with FieldID 6.451; 4.293; 4.697; 4.990; 5.026; 5.035; 5.045; 5.027; 5.049; 5.050; 6.481; 6.558; 7.119 and 7.162 are declared as to be deprecated and will be replaced or deleted in the next version of the datamodel.</li> </ul>
2.7	May 2018	Sebastiaan van Zundert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Added par. 1.17, 1.18 and 2.4 regarding validation rules and temporary bricks.</li> <li>- Added attributes that are declared as to be deprecated and will be replaced or deleted in the next version of the datamodel.</li> </ul>
2.8	June 2018	Wendy Bluijs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Table A.1 Attributes, 2nd bullet the following sentence is removed: (for repeatable groups to be filled with an ascending group sequence number starting at 0).</li> </ul>
2.9	July 2018	Belinda Berthauer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Table 2.1.5 the attributes that will be deleted are added: 4.508, 4.519, 4.532 and 4.960. At attribute 4,881 indicated that it will no longer expire.</li> </ul>
2.10	November 2018	Ben Ensink  Belinda Berthauer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Added in Appendix A1 an example with repetitions of commercial attributes in the CIN message.</li> <li>- Additional column with GDSN name added to the relevant Excel TABs.</li> <li>- Updated in table 2.1.5 the attributes that will expire. A separate table created for attributes that have a changed name (2.1.6).</li> <li>- Added chapter 2.4 Tab Validations</li> <li>- Added table 2.7.1 (removed / added GPC bricks)</li> </ul>

2.11	February 2019	Ben Ensink  Belinda Berthauer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 1.9.11: removed info for exceptions since they were removed from the data model</li> <li>- Sections 2.1 and 3.1.1 text about HMC changed since new agreements with HMC, and other references to HMC</li> <li>- Section 2.1.3: FieldID's dangerous goods changed because of the harmonisation with the FMCG sector</li> <li>- Sections 2.1.4 and 3.1.1 removed intended use, since that attribute is no longer part of the model</li> <li>- Sections 2.1.5 (Field ID's that will expire or be replaced) and 2.1.6 (Field ID's that have been renamed) removed</li> <li>- Section 2.7.1 (New and changed Bricks) removed</li> <li>- Section 2.7.8 on Tab Bricks; added an explanation for the new columns with French GPC titles</li> <li>- Section 2.9 on Tab Delta removed</li> <li>- Section 1.16.3.6 title changed from "Full description (optional)" to "Full description (mandatory)"</li> <li>- Appendix A3: Hyperlinks refreshed</li> </ul>
2.12	May 2019	Ben Ensink  Belinda Berthauer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 3.4 Added detailed description for environmental taxes on packaging</li> <li>- Appendix A2: Replaced table by hyperlink to (cross-sectoral) code list with packaging types.</li> </ul>
2.13	August 2019	Petra Geerdink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Title of document changed.</li> <li>- Paragraph 1.3 added on Global Product Identification.</li> <li>- Paragraph 1.10.1 (formerly 1.9.1) changed from Introduction to Exemptions.</li> <li>- Paragraph about temporary bricks (was 1.147) removed.</li> <li>- Validation example clarified in paragraph 1.18.</li> <li>- Removed chapter 2 (Structure Excel attribute list (data model)) and reference is made in introduction to the renewed comprehensive explanation in data model itself. References elsewhere in the text to this chapter removed.</li> </ul>
2.14	February 2020	Robin Veldman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Added paragraph 1.19 on attribute dependency</li> </ul>
2.15	May 2020	Ben Ensink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Added FieldID's and corrected Attributenames in section 1.14 for GTIN and nonGTIN Load carriers</li> </ul>

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## Introduction

GS1 Netherlands offers, in close cooperation with GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg, a data pool solution for an unambiguous and reliable exchange of trade item data in the DIY, Garden and Pet sector in the Benelux. The solution is GS1 Data Source at GS1 Netherlands and CDB (Central Data Bank) at GS1 Belgium & Luxembourg. The solution enables suppliers and buyers to exchange trade item data via a single, central, international network.

This document provides background information and industry agreements for exchanging product data via the Central Data Bank. The data model consists of an Excel attribute list with multiple tabs. This will help you collecting and entering data. The data model describes the name of the data field (or attribute) and all other relevant characteristics such as definition, rules and format. Also, code values of relevant data attributes are outlined as well as an overview of data attributes per product group (bricks). The last tab of the data model provides an explanation of what you can find in all tabs.



## 1 General information

### 1.1 Using Central Data Bank (CDB)

After entering data into Central Data Bank you, as a supplier, send your trade item data to a central database all at once. At this stage, you determine which buyers should have access to these data. Subsequently, buyers use these data for their own processes and systems. For the exchange of information Central Data Bank utilizes the worldwide Global Data Synchronization Standard (GDSN), which determines what data is stored and the way in which it is stored and shared.

Central data exchange via Central Data Bank works best when all the parties in the industry can rely on the quality of the trade item data. Properly imported data is: complete, consistent and entered according to the standards and rules agreed upon. GS1 Netherlands operates a data quality program that is an indissoluble part of the solution.

### 1.2 Types of data

Almost 3.000 data attributes can be exchanged via Central Data Bank. These attributes are determined by leading retailers and suppliers/manufacturers in the Benelux do-it-yourself industry. The attributes can roughly be divided into several groups, based on their relevance and purpose:

- Common attributes
- eCommerce attributes
- Attributes for dangerous goods and environmental legislation

You will find more information about these group of attributes in the next sections.

#### 1.2.1 Common attributes

Common attributes are (or could be) relevant to all do-it-yourself trade items and in most cases mandatory to enter. The purpose of these (master data) attributes is primarily to allow operational processes to run smoothly. They concern, amongst others:

- Trade item information: such as trade item code, name and description
- Logistic information: such as packaging, sizes and weight
- Financial information: such as type of VAT

#### 1.2.2 eCommerce attributes

eCommerce attributes concern consumer information. These data are related to specific products, for example for online sales/e-commerce. These attributes are optional or mandatory, dependent on the product group. See also paragraph 1.4.3.

To easily retrieve the data attributes that are possibly needed by individual suppliers, a grouping based on do-it-yourself product groups has been made. The basis for the grouping is the Global Product Classification Code (GPC) system. To read more about the GPC system, visit the of [GS1 website](#). A GPC code (brick) has been assigned to every trade item.

The eCommerce attributes are stored in the data pool according the method of flexible data attributes. For more information about this methodology see Appendix A.1.

#### 1.2.3 Dangerous goods and environmental legislation

Some trade items are subject to the legislation of dangerous goods (ADR). In the context of this legislation specific data is necessary. The data attributes on dangerous goods and environmental legislation are divided into several subgroups:

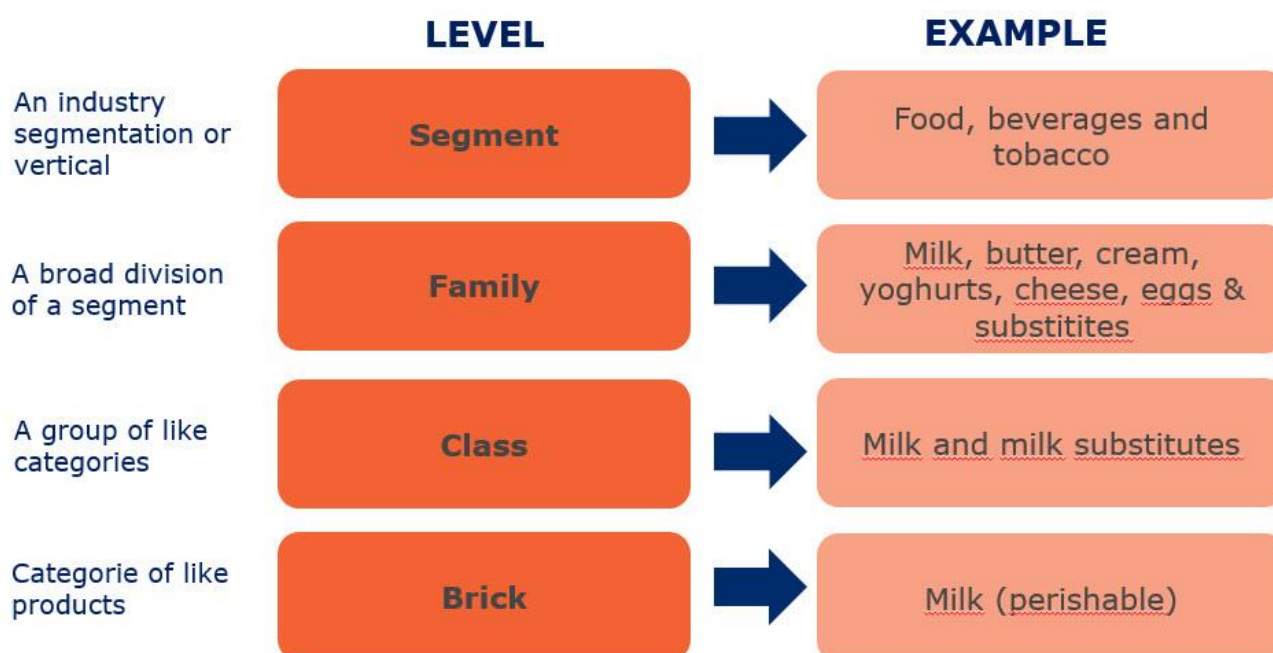
- Dangerous goods

- DoP (Declaration of Performance)
- Fertilizers
- Batteries
- Environment, Packaging tax and Disposal fee
- Marks

You will find more information about these subgroups of attributes in chapter 3.

### 1.3 Global Product Classification

The data model for DIY, garden and pet is based on the classification of products into categories according to the Global Product Classification. GPC is a classification system that consists of increasingly finer detailed groups. The lowest level (the Brick) is used to link data fields (attributes).



### 1.4 Trade item hierarchies

There are several types of hierarchy in the DIY, Garden and Pet sector. They are explained, together with their characteristics, in the paragraphs below.

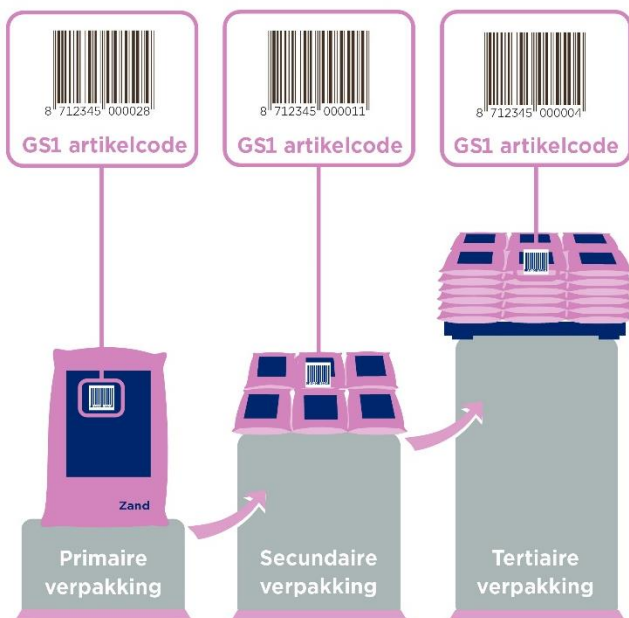
#### 1.4.1 Packaging hierarchy

A particular product may be listed in multiple versions and in multiple types of packaging in the logistics chain. The purpose of this is to provide more efficient support for operational processes (ordering, inventory control, supply, financial handling). Example:

- One tin of paint with GS1 trade item code (GTIN) 8712345000004. The type of packaging is the tin and is intended for sale to consumers (consumer unit and possibly orderable unit).  
One box with GTIN 8712345000011. The type of packaging is the box, containing 6 tins of paints with GTIN 8712345000004 (this is the consumer unit) and is intended to provide more efficient support for storage (inventory, handling) and distribution processes (transport). This type of packaging is also sometimes referred to as a trade unit and can also function as an orderable unit.
- Display  
This is a type of packaging intended to present one or more consumer items in clusters, often at a separate location in the store.

### 1.4.1.1 Example: Pallet of garden tiles, plasterboards, sand, etc.

Garden tiles, plasterboards, sand, etc. are ordered by the pallet or pallet layer from the supplier, and sold individually to consumers. Below is an example, involving a pallet with bales of play sand. It is possible that the layers do not all consist of the same number of units. In this case, you indicate that the pallet is irregularly packed (Is load carrier packed irregularly).



GTIN	8712345000028	Bag of play sand
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	No	
Stacking factor	8	
Stacking factor type	TRANSPORT_UNSPECIFIED	

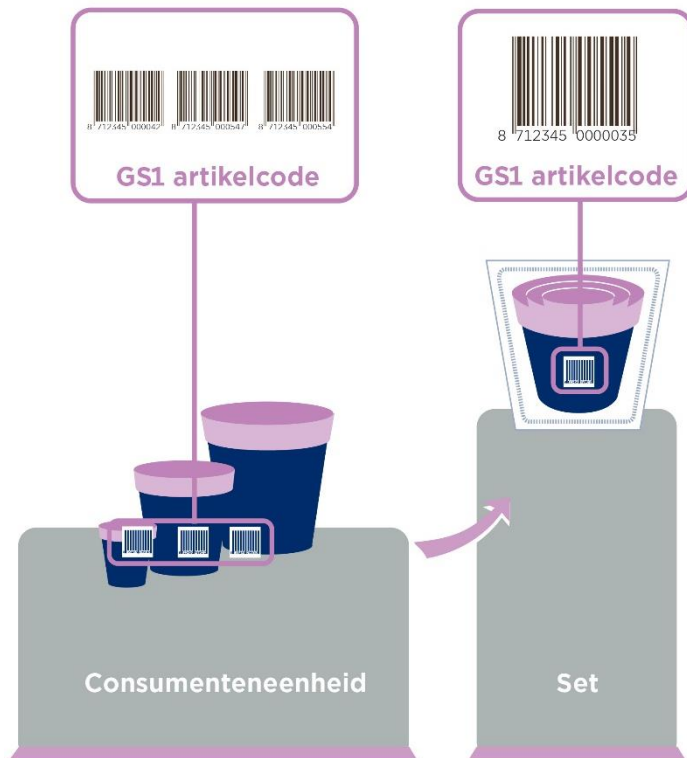
GTIN	8712345000011	Pallet layer with bags of play sand
Trade item unit descriptor	CASE	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	6	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000028	
Quantity of trade items contained in a layer on a pallet	6	
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	6	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000004	Pallet with bags of play sand
Trade item unit descriptor	PALLET	
Is load carrier packed irregularly	Yes	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	6	
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	6	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000011	

Number of layers on a pallet	6	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

### 1.4.1.2 Example: Nested trade items

The example of a nested trade item used is that of flowerpots, which are stacked in threes. They are ordered as a set of three, but are sold individually.



GTIN	8712345000042	Flowerpot Ø 30 cm
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	No	

GTIN	8712345000047	Flowerpot Ø 40 cm
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	No	

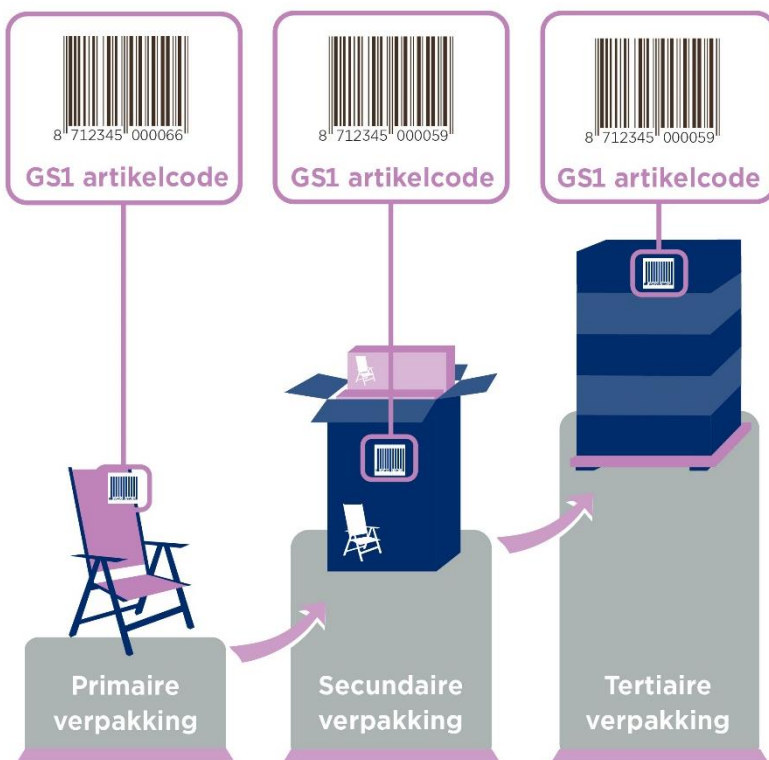
GTIN	8712345000054	Flowerpot Ø 50 cm
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	No	

GTIN	8712345000035	Set of 3 flowerpots
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Quantity of children	3	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	3	

GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000042	Flowerpot Ø 30 cm
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000547	Flowerpot Ø 40 cm
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000554	Flowerpot Ø 50 cm
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

### 1.4.1.3 Example: Garden chairs

Garden chairs are sold individually, but are packed per two in a single box. They are delivered to the retailer with 5 boxes on a pallet.



GTIN	8712345000066	Garden chair
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	No	
Stacking factor	8	
Stacking factor type	TRANSPORT_UNSPECIFIED	

GTIN	8712345000059	Box with 2 garden chairs
Trade item unit descriptor	CASE	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	2	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000066	
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	2	

Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000561	Pallet with 5 boxes, each containing 2 garden chairs
Trade item unit descriptor	PALLET	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	5	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000059	
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	5	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	No	

#### 1.4.1.4 Example: Emulsion paint set

Another example is that of a composite trade item in a packaging hierarchy. The emulsion paint as a consumer unit (primary packaging) consists of a painting tray and 2 different types of paint rollers. See also 1.4.2.2 . (Emulsion paint set as a composite trade item). Upon delivery to the retail 10 sets are packed in a box of which 30 are packed on a pallet.



GTIN	8712345000189	Emulsion paint set
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	No	
Stacking factor	8	
Stacking factor type	TRANSPORT_UNSPECIFIED	

GTIN	8712345000240	Box with 10 emulsion paint sets
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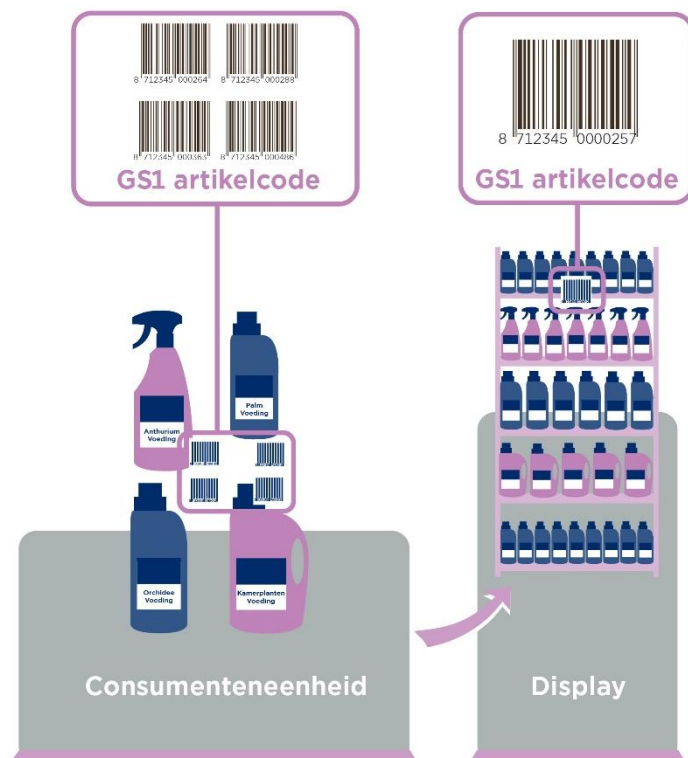
Trade item unit descriptor	CASE	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	10	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000189	
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	10	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000110	Pallet with 30 boxes of emulsion paint sets
Trade item unit descriptor	PALLET	
Is load carrier packed irregularly	Yes	
Quantity of children	1	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	30	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000240	
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	30	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

#### 1.4.1.5 Example: Houseplants mix display

The display is a type of packaging intended to present one or more consumer items in clusters, often at a separate location in the store. This chapter contains an example of a display, including which relevant attributes are entered in Central Data Bank.

The example of a display is that of a mix with houseplant nutrition. The mix consists of four types of nutrition for a number of houseplants, which are presented on a display.



Note: A display may or may not contain a physical label printed or affixed to it. Displays will not pass a point-of-sale position, therefore it is not necessary. However a display (just as all levels of a hierarchy) is always identified by a GTIN in the data pool.

GTIN	8712345000264	Anthurium nutrition 500 ml
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000288	Palm nutrition 250 ml
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000486	Houseplant nutrition 500 ml
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000363	Orchid nutrition 500 ml
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000257	Houseplant nutrition mix display
Trade item unit descriptor	DISPLAY_SHIPPER	
Is trade item a display unit	Yes	
Type of display	FDR	Ready-made display on the sales floor
Quantity of children	4	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	36	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000264	Anthurium nutrition 500 ml
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	7	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000288	Palm nutrition 250 ml
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	18	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000363	Orchid nutrition 500 ml
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	6	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000486	Houseplant nutrition 500 ml
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	5	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

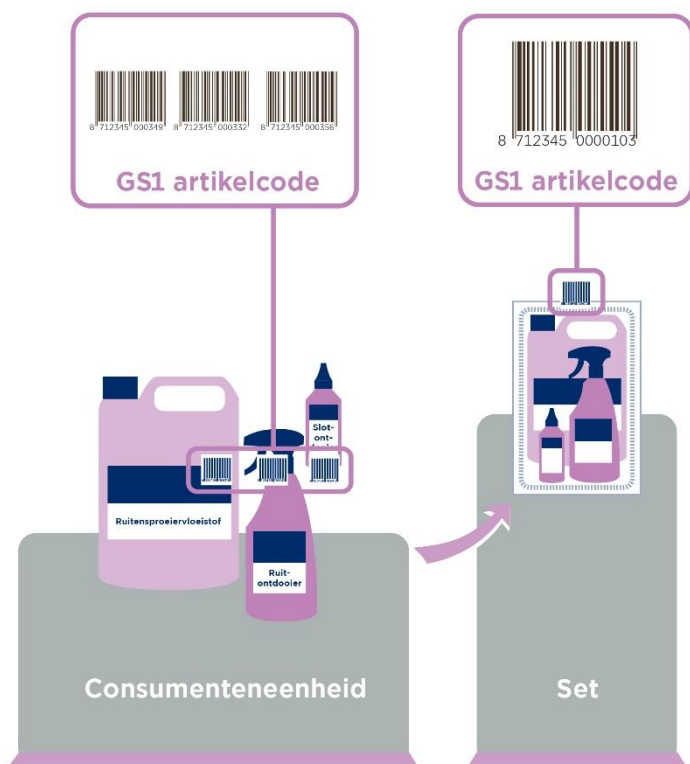
#### 1.4.2 Composite trade items

A composite trade item (also called an assortment package) is a consumer item that consists of two or more consumer units that can also be sold individually. This chapter contains a number of examples of a hierarchy of a composite trade item including which relevant attributes are entered in Central Data Bank.



### 1.4.2.1 Example: Car winter kit

The consumer unit in this example consists of a window defroster, windscreen wiper fluid, and lock de-icer. These parts are sold individually and as a set to consumers.



GTIN	8712345000332	Window defroster
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000349	Windscreen wiper fluid
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000356	Lock de-icer
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

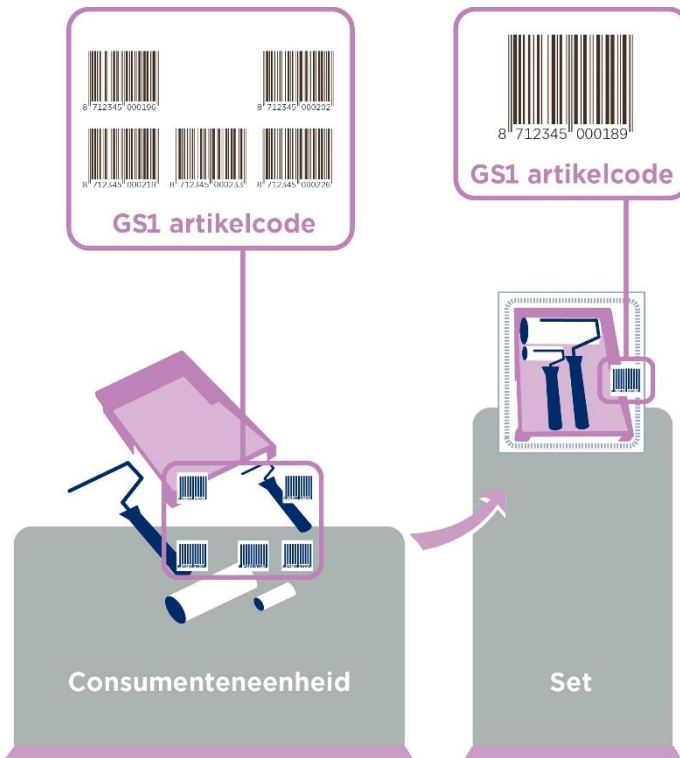
GTIN	8712345000103	Car winter kit
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Quantity of children	3	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	3	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000332	Window defroster
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	

GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000349	Windscreen wiper fluid
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000356	Lock de-icer
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

**1.4.2.2 Example: Emulsion paint set**

The emulsion paint set as a composite trade item in this example consists of a paint tray, two differently sized paint rollers, and the related handles.

See also 1.4.1.4 (emulsion paint set in a packaging hierarchy).



GTIN	8712345000196	Paint tray
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000202	Paint handle 18 cm
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000219	Paint handle 25 cm
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000226	Fleece roller 18 cm
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000233	Fleece roller 25 cm
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000189	Emulsion paint set
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Quantity of children	5	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	5	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000196	Paint tray
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000202	Paint handle 18 cm
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000219	Paint handle 25 cm
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000226	Fleece roller 18 cm
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000233	Fleece roller 25 cm
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

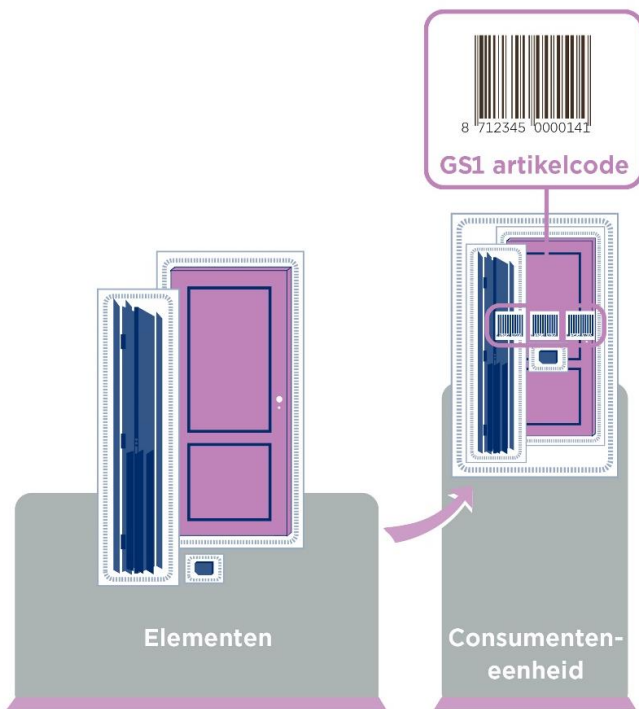
### 1.4.3 Logistical composite trade items

By 'logistical assortment pack', we mean consumer units comprising multiple packages because of their size and/or volume. The parts of these consumer units are not intended to be ordered separately by consumers. In many cases, the branch of the retail organisation is able to order individual parts separately. For this reason, the various parts are identified using a GTIN and can then be defined as a hierarchy in GDSN. This chapter contains an example of a logistic composite trade item, including which relevant attributes are entered in Central Data Bank.

#### 1.4.3.1 Example: Cupboard

Cupboards and/or bathroom furniture are regularly sold as a logistic composite trade item. An example that comes to mind is one cupboard that consists of three packages:

- Doors
- Conversion
- Interior



GTIN	8712345000158	Package with doors
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000165	Package with conversion
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000172	Package with interior
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Consumer unit	No	
Orderable unit	Yes	

GTIN	8712345000141	Cupboard with doors, conversion, and interior
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Quantity of children	3	
Total quantity of next lower level trade items	3	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000158	Package with doors
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000165	Package with conversion
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	8712345000172	Package with interior
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	1	
Consumer unit	Yes	
Orderable unit	Yes	

### 1.4.4 Component hierarchy

A component hierarchy is defined as a consumer unit, the components of which are not saleable, unless as a combination.

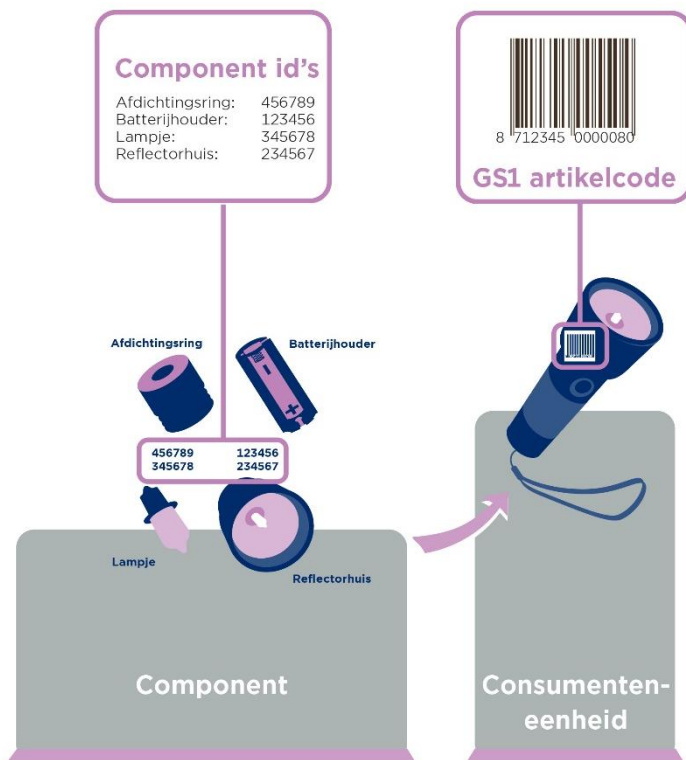
Examples of a component hierarchy include:

- The components are packed as a unit and must be processed and applied jointly. Examples include a polyester repair kit or two glue components.
- The components are packed separately and may only be ordered as a combination. Examples include a garden set with one table and four chairs that are only saleable as a set.
- The components are parts of the consumer unit, which may be ordered as a service trade item by buyers, but not by consumers. Examples include a torch, the lamp and reflector house of which are not sold separately, but which can be ordered from the supplier.

The components themselves have no GTIN of their own but are defined as components with a number of attributes with the GTIN of the consumer unit to which the components belong.

#### 1.4.4.1 Example: Torch with components

The example here is that of a torch that consists of a number of components. These components are not sold individually to consumers, but may be ordered by the buyer as a service trade item from the supplier.



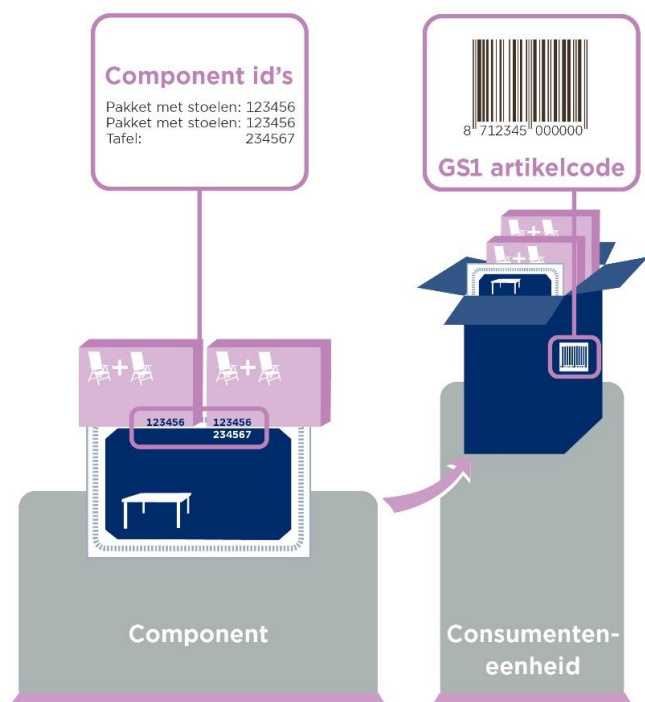
GTIN	8712345000080	Torch with components
Trade item unit descriptor	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH	
Quantity of unique components	4	
Number of components per trade item	4	
Component ID	123456	Battery holder
Component number	1	
Quantity of this component	1	
Component ID	234567	Reflector house
Component number	2	

Quantity of this component	1	
Component ID	345678	Lamp
Component number	3	
Quantity of this component	1	
Component ID	456789	Seal ring
Component number	4	
Quantity of this component	1	

#### 1.4.4.2 Example: Garden furniture set

Another example is a garden furniture set, consisting of a table and four chairs. The garden furniture set may be ordered and supplied as a whole to consumers. The parts may not be ordered separately from the supplier. The garden furniture set consists of three packages in a box:

- one table
- two packages with two chairs each



GTIN	8712345000301	Garden furniture set
Trade item unit descriptor	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK	
Quantity of unique components	2	
Number of components per trade item	3	
Component number	1	Package with 2 chairs
Description of component	Package with 2 chairs	
Component ID	123456	
Quantity of this component	2	
Component number	2	
Description of component	Garden table	
Component ID	234567	
Quantity of this component	1	

## 1.5 Application of hierarchies

A number of aspects are summarised in the overview below, where trade item hierarchies play an important role.

- **Hazardous substance (including code on trade unit)**  
The monitoring of compliance with the regulations on environment and transport is increasing all the time. The need for exchanging information about hazardous substances in products is correspondingly on the rise. To transport products in boxes, on pallets and the like, it also has to be possible to exchange this information at that level in the supply chain.
- **Logistical optimisation (including the ordering, supplying, and receiving processes)**
  - A large proportion of the product range in the DIY, Garden and Pet sector is physically distributed in packages (such as 6 tins of paint in a box). In addition, part of the consumer units consists of different packages which belong together but are separate (such as a large barbecue, kitchen unit, etc.). With logistical operations (receipt, storage, etc.), the barcode on the packaging offers the possibility of carrying out the logistical processes more efficiently through scanning if the relationship between the packages and/or parts of a consumer unit is known.
  - The trade item hierarchy offers the possibility of carrying out ordering, supplying, and invoicing in a unit that is appropriate for that process, such as ordering in consumer units and supplying in trade units.
  - A trade item hierarchy can assist with checks on whether a consumer unit that consists of multiple packages/parts is complete.
  - With a trade item hierarchy, the ordering, supplying, and invoicing of parts of a consumer unit can be administered and processed more efficiently.
  - Pricing agreements can be registered at the correct unit (at pallet level, for example) and ordering be carried out on the basis of the most favourable unit (such as trade unit).

## 1.6 Consumer information and hierarchies

Consumer information, also known as e-commerce attributes, include data intended primarily for sales via online shops, but also for promotional information (campaigns, folders), for example. E-commerce attributes have been defined and registered for consumer information in the [field list](#). You should state the e-commerce attributes only with the consumer unit. Consumer unit refers to the unit (trade item) that is purchased at the point of sale or in the online shop by a consumer.

If the consumer unit is a composite trade item, then you do not have to state the e-commerce attributes with it. The buyer then retrieves the e-commerce attributes for the individual trade items that belong to the composite trade item.

## 1.7 Accessories/parts and hierarchies

In the case of accessories/parts, there are two distinctive situations:

1. The accessory / part is on sale for consumers via the branch of the retail organisation or the online shop.  
You assign the accessory / part its own GTIN and then include the accessory / part with the relevant data in GDSN. Together with the consumer unit, to which the accessory / part belongs, it then forms a composite trade item.
2. The accessory / part cannot be purchased or ordered by consumers.  
You do not state the accessory / part with the consumer unit to which it belongs, unless the buyer and supplier have made their own agreements to state the parts as components in the case of certain trade items.

## 1.8 Displays and hierarchies

A display consists of different parts and may be defined in a form of the hierarchy in Central Data Bank. Logistically, there are two distinctive situations:

1. The display is supplied as a complete and assembled unit.  
In this case, it suffices to state the display as a composite trade item hierarchy in Central Data Bank.
2. The display is supplied in parts, but jointly, and then assembled on the work floor. Although there is a packaging hierarchy here, you only have to state the display as a logistic composite trade item hierarchy in Central Data Bank.

## 1.9 GPC and hierarchies

In hierarchies, especially in the case of composite trade items, it is possible that the parts of the hierarchy have a different GPC code (brick). The overview below shows which GPC code to enter for each type of hierarchy.

Hierarchy	GPC code
Packaging hierarchy	<p>There are two distinctive situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The packaging hierarchy is homogeneous</b> Each part of the hierarchy consists of the same consumer unit with its own unique GTIN. You enter the same GPC code at each level of the hierarchy.</li> <li>2. <b>The packaging hierarchy is heterogeneous</b> The parts of the hierarchy consist of different consumer units, each with their own GTIN. In this case, state the GPC code that corresponds to the usage rules for a composite trade item.</li> </ol>
Composite trade item	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The parts belong to the same GPC class</b> In this case, state the GPC code for product ranges of the class in question. For example: GPC code 10002453 – Floor material – Product ranges with the Floor material class</li> <li>3. <b>The parts do not belong to the same GPC class, but they do belong to the same family</b> In this case, state the GPC code for product ranges of the family in question. For example: GPC code 10002506 – Building materials – Product ranges with the Building materials family</li> <li>4. <b>The parts do not belong to the same GPC class or to the same family, but they do belong to the same segment</b> In this case, state the GPC code for product ranges of the segment in question. For example: GPC code 10003682 – Electric Tools/Equipment – Product ranges with Electric Tools/Equipment segment</li> <li>5. <b>The parts do not belong to the same GPC class or to the same family or the same segment</b> In this case, state the GPC code for cross-segment classification as: - GPC code 10000624 – Cross-segment classification – Product ranges</li> </ol>
Logistic composite trade items	You enter the same GPC code at each level of the hierarchy.
Component hierarchy	The component does not have its own GTIN and you therefore do not have to state a GPC code with the component.



## 1.10 Hazardous substances, laws and regulations, and hierarchies

This chapter contains the guidelines in relation to the various hierarchies for:

- Applying the rules for stating the data on hazardous substances and laws and regulations.
- Requirements laid down by laws and regulations in relation to the transport of hazardous substances by road (ADR).  
The ADR has various exemptions. An exemption means that hazardous substances may be transported without the application of all the ADR regulations. Apart from substance-specific exemptions, there are 3 general ADR exemptions, namely: Amounts of work, Hazardous substances in limited quantities, Hazardous substances in excepted quantities. The ADR rule on viscosity is also of importance. For more information, see the [EVO](#) website.

Regarding the transport of hazardous substances, it is important to distinguish between trade item master data and transaction data. Transaction data are linked to an actual delivery in which a transport unit is composed on the basis of an order from a buyer. This chapter relates only to the master data of a trade item.

### 1.10.1 Exemptions

In the DIY, Garden and Pet sector, the ADR regulation on viscosity, the LQ (limited quantity) exemptions, and the 1000 points are taken as the starting points for the transport of trade items with hazardous substances between supplier and buyer.

The attributes of these exemptions are:

- **Viscosity regulation**  
The viscosity rule means that products with certain attributes are not subject to the terms of the ADR laws and regulations.
- **LQ regulation**  
The LQ allows an exemption for hazardous substances in small-scale packaging. A precondition for this exemption is that the business uses composite packaging, which may not exceed the permitted weight levels (30 kg gross mass for the exterior packaging and 20 kg for trays).

### 1.10.2 Packaging hierarchy

This subsection sets out which exemption applies for each part of the packaging hierarchy, and how you should state this in Central Data Bank.

- **Trade unit**  
For the trade unit (or outer packaging), the viscosity regulation or the LQ regulation applies. You state the relevant value in the *ADR exemption* attribute. This regulation may be applied in combination with the compulsory Gross Weight attribute. You do not have to state the other attributes relating to hazardous substances.
- **Load carrier (pallet, trolley, etc.) with only trade units**  
If the load carrier consists only of trade units, the viscosity regulation or LQ regulation applies. You state the relevant value in the *ADR exemption* attribute. This regulation may be applied in combination with the compulsory Gross Weight attribute. You do not have to state the other attributes relating to hazardous substances.
- **Load carrier (pallet, trolley, etc.) with only consumer units**  
If the load carrier consists only of consumer units with hazardous substances (such as large packages of paint), the 1000 points regulation applies. You state the relevant value in the *ADR exemption* attribute. This regulation may be applied in combination with the compulsory Gross Weight attribute. You do not have to state the other attributes relating to hazardous substances.

### 1.10.3 Display

There are two distinctive types of display – one supplied as separate parts, which are then assembled at the branch of the buyer, and one supplied ready-made.

- **Display assembled in the branch**  
For the application of the relevant exemptions, see subsection 1.10.2 , Packaging hierarchy.

- **Display supplied ready-made**

If the products containing hazardous substances are packed in a trade unit, the viscosity rule or the LQ exemption applies. You state the relevant value in the *ADR exemption* attribute. This regulation may be applied in combination with the compulsory Gross Weight attribute. You do not have to state the other attributes relating to hazardous substances.

If the products containing hazardous substances are NOT packed in a trade unit, the 1000 points exemption applies. You state the relevant value in the *ADR exemption* attribute. This regulation may be applied in combination with the compulsory Gross Weight attribute. You do not have to state the other attributes relating to hazardous substances.

#### 1.10.4 Composite trade item

Composite trade items may be supplied and transported in a trade unit as a trade unit or separately on a load carrier. For the application of the relevant exemptions, see subsection 1.10.2 , Packaging hierarchy.

#### 1.10.5 Logistical assortment pack

It is possible that one of the parts of this hierarchy contains products with hazardous substances, as meant in the ADR legislation. In that case, for the application of the relevant exemptions, see subsection 1.10.2 , Packaging hierarchy.

#### 1.10.6 Component hierarchy

This subsection contains the guidelines for reporting hazardous substances in the components and for transporting the trade item of hazardous substances as meant in the ADR legislation.

- **Hazardous substances and the components**

In addition to the attributes that you use to state the quantity and number, for example, of a component in Central Data Bank, you can also state data from the various GDSN modules with the component. This means you can exchange data on hazardous substances and other legislation for each component via Central Data Bank.

- **Transport of trade item with hazardous substances**

A trade item may consist of components containing hazardous substances as meant in the ADR legislation. When supplying and transporting the trade item with components, you use one of the logistical hierarchies as described above. You then follow the guideline and the exemption stated with the relevant logistical hierarchy.

### 1.11 Measurement rules of parts of the hierarchy

Every level of a hierarchy is identified with a GTIN except the levels in a Component hierarchy. The GS1 measurement rules are applicable on these GTINs, see document [Most common measurement rules](#).

### 1.12 Identification of hierarchies

The type of hierarchy can be recognized by looking at the values of the attribute Trade Item Unit Descriptor. In the overview below you will find the value of the attribute Trade Item Unit Descriptor for every hierarchy.

Hierarchy	Trade Item Unit Descriptor
Packaging hierarchy	CASE, TRANSPORT_LOAD or PALLET
Display	DISPLAY_SHIPPER or MIXED_MODULE
Composite trade item	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK
Logistic composite trade items	PACK_OR_INNER_PACK
Component hierarchy	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH in combination with values for component attributes like Component number and Component id.

To recognize a Composite trade item and a Logistic composite trade items (attribute Trade Item Unit Descriptor has the same value of PACK\_OR\_INNER\_PACK) you use the attribute *Is Trade Item A Consumer Unit* (see tab Field definitions in the [field list](#)).

In the overview below you will find the value of the attribute *Is Trade Item A Consumer Unit* and Trade Item Unit Descriptor for the parts of the appropriate hierarchy.

Hierarchy	Is Trade Item A Consumer Unit at parts of the hierarchy	Trade Item Unit Descriptor of the lowest level of the hierarchy
Composite trade item	True	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH
Logistic composite trade items	False	BASE_UNIT_OR_EACH

### 1.13 Publication of hierarchies

Now that it is clear what hierarchies really are and how they contain more levels of GTIN's, it is time to tell you how to enter and publish the data in the data pool. Of course the exact way how to enter data into the data pool depends on the software being used. The basic rule however is always to enter all individual GTIN's contained within the hierarchy separately. Once that is accomplished, you must define the contents of your hierarchy by linking the individual GTIN's by entering for each level the direct underlying GTIN (s) and the quantity of each of them.

Publication of a GTIN on the highest level such as a pallet (or possibly any other unit load carrier that may carry GTIN's , such as a dolly , trolley, Danish Car etc.) will automatically publish all GTIN's within that hierarchy. In this way you only need to publish **one** GTIN to provide all the necessary GTIN's for the recipient of your choice.

Upon request GS1 can organize an on-line training for more detailed instructions concerning hierarchies.

### 1.14 Attribute details

The exchange of information regarding load carriers should be accomplished on two different ways depending on the existence or absence of a GTIN on the loaded load carrier (pallet plus boxes). In each case the data describing the pallet information must be stored in different GDSN fields and on different hierarchical levels. Information of loaded pallets with a GTIN must be included as a separate GTIN in the hierarchy. Information of loaded pallet without a GTIN (non\_GTIN pallet) is stored on the box / case level. The next table (from the Trade Item Implementation Guide) defines which GDSN fields must be used in both cases. In the data model and further whenever the proper GDSN field is dependant of the pallet, the first GDSN field should be used in case of a GTIN pallet and the second GDSN field (after OR) must be used in case of a non-GTIN.

Business needs	GTIN Logistics Unit scenario	Non-GTIN Logistics Unit scenario The data must be attached to the highest level identified with a GTIN.
Number of trade items per layer.	Number of trade items per layer for a GTIN pallet (7.232) <i>Attribute: quantityOfTradeItemsContainedInACompleteLayer</i> <i>Class: TradeItemHierarchy</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHierarchyModule</i>	Number of trade items per layer for a nonGTIN pallet (7.233) <i>Attribute: quantityOfTradeItemsPerPalletLayer</i> <i>Class: TradeItemHierarchy</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHierarchyModule</i>
Number of layers on a pallet	Number of layers on a GTIN pallet (7.230) <i>Attribute: quantityOfCompleteLayersContainedInATradeItem</i> <i>Class: TradeItemHierarchy</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHierarchyModule</i>	Number of layers on a nonGTIN pallet (7.231) <i>Attribute: quantityOfLayersPerPallet</i> <i>Class: TradeItemHierarchy</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHierarchyModule</i>
Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level GTIN pallet (0.444) <i>Attribute: quantityOfNextLowerLevelTradeItem</i> <i>Class: ChildTradeItem</i> <i>Module: TradeItem (core)</i>	Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level nonGTIN pallet (7.226) <i>Attribute: quantityOfTradeItemsPerPallet</i> <i>Class: TradeItemHierarchy</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHierarchyModule</i>
Load carrier gross weight	Gross Weight (3.015) <i>Attribute: grossWeight</i> <i>Class: TradeItemWeight</i> <i>Module: TradeItemMeasurementsModule</i>	NonGTIN logistics unit gross weight (7.237) <i>Attribute: grossWeight</i> <i>Class: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformation</i> <i>Module: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformationModule</i>
Height of load carrier	Height (3.012) <i>Attribute: height</i> <i>Class: TradeItemMeasurements</i> <i>Module: TradeItemMeasurementsModule</i>	NonGTIN logistics unit height (7.234) <i>Attribute: height</i> <i>Class: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformation</i> <i>Module: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformationModule</i>

Depth of load carrier	Depth (3.014) <i>Attribute: depth</i> <i>Class: TradeItemMeasurements</i> <i>Module: TradeItemMeasurementsModule</i>	NonGTIN logistics unit depth (7.236) <i>Attribute: depth</i> <i>Class: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformation</i> <i>Module: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformationModule</i> <i>logistics</i>
Width of load carrier	Width (3.013) <i>Attribute: width</i> <i>Class: TradeItemMeasurements</i> <i>Module: TradeItemMeasurementsModule</i>	NonGTIN logistics unit width (7.235) <i>Attribute: width</i> <i>Class: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformation</i> <i>Module: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformationModule</i>
Stacking factor	* Stacking factor GTIN pallet (7.227) <i>Attribute: stackingFactor</i> <i>Class: TradeItemStacking</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHandlingModule</i>	Stacking factor nonGTIN pallet (7.228) <i>Attribute: logisticsUnitStackingFactor</i> <i>Class: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformation</i> <i>Module: NonGTINLogisticsUnitInformationModule</i>
Stacking factor type	* Type of stacking factor (7.229) <i>Attribute: stackingFactorTypeCode</i> <i>Class: TradeItemStacking</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHandlingModule</i>	No attribute available
Is load carrier packed irregularly	* Is trade item packed irregularly on the pallet for a logistics unit with a GTIN (7.238) <i>Attribute: isTradeItemPackedIrregularly</i> <i>Class: TradeItemHierarchy</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHierarchyModule</i>	Is trade item packed irregularly on the pallet for a logistics unit without a GTIN (7.239) <i>Attribute: isNonGTINLogisticsUnitPackedIrregularly</i> <i>Class: TradeItemHierarchy</i> <i>Module: TradeItemHierarchyModule</i>

**\* Note:** The Stacking Factor, Stacking Factor Type, Pallet Type Code and Is Trade Item Packed Irregularly are optional.

For a particular trade item there are two options:

1. Are they always the same for this type of trade item? If so, enter them as master data, filled with the (normal) values for the trade item.
2. Can they be different per transaction, for example if no standard configured platform is used? Then provide this information in the Despatch Advice / Advanced Shipping Notice (EDI) and not as master data.

## 1.15 Attribute of trade item hierarchy

The overview below shows the attributes that play a role in the exchange of trade item data in relation to a trade item hierarchy. When using Central Data Bank to exchange trade item data, you enter the complete trade item hierarchy for each trade item.

As well as this data, you also enter the other relevant data for the GTIN in question, in accordance with the [data model](#).

Sub Section	Attribute	Definition	Pack-aging	Comp. trade item	Logistical comp. trade item	Compo nent
0.022	GS1 item number (GTIN)	Unique international number identifying the product.	x	x	x	
0.062	Is trade item a consumer unit	Logical value indicating whether this product is a consumer unit.	x	x	x	
0.063	Is trade item an orderable unit	Logical value indicating whether this product is an orderable unit.	x	x	x	
3.007	Trade item unit descriptor	Code identifying the trade item's level in the hierarchy (pallet, box, base unit).	x	x	x	
0.041	Quantity of children	Number indicating the quantity of unique trade items (GTINs) in a hierarchy.	x	x	x	
0.042	Total quantity of next lower level trade items	Number indicating the total quantity of trade items in a hierarchy.	x	x	x	
0.043	GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	Unique international number identifying the product that forms part of a composite product in a single package.	x	x	x	
0.044 / 7.226	Quantity of GS1 item number (GTIN) child item level	Number indicating the quantity of units of the GS1 item number (GTIN) at the next lower level.	x	x	x	
7.223	Is trade item a display unit	Logical value indicating whether this product is a display unit.	x			
7.224	Display type	Code indicating the type of display.	x			
7.225	Type of load carrier	Code indicating whether the despatch unit is supplied on a load carrier and what type of load carrier.	x			
7.227 / 7.228	Stacking factor	A factor that determines the maximum stacking for the product. Indicates the number of levels the product may be stacked in.	x			
7.229 / ---	Stacking factor type	Code indicating the type of stacking factor, identifying the process for which the stacking factor is provided.	x			
7.230 / 7.231	Number of layers on a pallet	The number of layers of next lower level base units in a trade unit. Does not apply to a base unit.	x			

7.232 / 7.233	Quantity of trade items contained in a layer on a pallet	The number of trade units in a complete layer of the next higher level packaging configuration. Used in the hierarchical packaging structure of a trade unit.	x			
7.234	Height of the load carrier	The result of adding the average height of the units on the load carrier to the height of the load carrier.	x			
7.235	Width of the load carrier	Number indicating the width of the loading carrier, measured according to the GS1 measurement rules.	x			
7.236	Depth of the load carrier	Number indicating the depth of the loading carrier, measured according to the GS1 measurement rules.	x			
7.237	Load carrier gross weight	The result of adding the total weight of the units on the load carrier to the weight of the load carrier.	x			
7.238 / 7.239	Is load carrier packed irregularly	Indicates that the item is packed in a non-rectilinear pattern such that it is not meaningful to send the number of child trade items in the width/depth/height.	x			
7.240	Number of components per trade item	Number indicating the number of components per trade item in a component hierarchy.				X
7.241	Quantity of unique components	Number indicating the quantity of unique components in a component hierarchy.				x
7.242	Component number	Number indicating the sequence number in a component hierarchy.				x
7.243	Component description	Text describing the component.				x
7.244	Component ID	Text uniquely identifying a component in a component hierarchy.				x
7.245	Quantity of this component	Number indicating the Quantity of this component of this component.				x

### 1.16 Language codes

Using language codes in Central Data Bank allows you to specify specific attributes in one or more languages. These multilingual attributes are indicated in the Excel Data model by the value 'Yes' in the column 'Multi-Lingual'. The language code is exchanged in the XML 'Description fields' (as **languageCode**, see XML example). In most cases the Central Data Bank interface software will take care of the use of the language codes.

**Important:** it is not possible to exchange the language code in a separate element for one particular attribute: 'Dangerous goods: Shipping name'. Enter the language code in the value of the attribute itself, i.e.: en:Pyrrolidine, Formaldehyde

The following table lists the rules for the use of the language code:

Definition	Code indicating the language in which the data attributes are specified.																		
Instruction	<p>For a mandatory text attribute:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Target Market</th> <th>Mandatory</th> <th>Preferable</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The Netherlands (NL)</td> <td>Dutch = NL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium (BE)</td> <td>Dutch = NL French = FR English = EN German = DE</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For an optional text attribute:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Target Market</th> <th>Mandatory</th> <th>Preferable</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The Netherlands (NL)</td> <td>Dutch = NL</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium (BE)</td> <td>Dutch = NL French = FR</td> <td>English = EN German = DE</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Target Market	Mandatory	Preferable	The Netherlands (NL)	Dutch = NL		Belgium (BE)	Dutch = NL French = FR English = EN German = DE		Target Market	Mandatory	Preferable	The Netherlands (NL)	Dutch = NL		Belgium (BE)	Dutch = NL French = FR	English = EN German = DE
Target Market	Mandatory	Preferable																	
The Netherlands (NL)	Dutch = NL																		
Belgium (BE)	Dutch = NL French = FR English = EN German = DE																		
Target Market	Mandatory	Preferable																	
The Netherlands (NL)	Dutch = NL																		
Belgium (BE)	Dutch = NL French = FR	English = EN German = DE																	
Example	NL																		
Example XML	<p>Example of the use of language codes in XML of attribute <i>Trade item description</i>:</p> <pre>&lt;tradeItemDescription languageCode="en"&gt;Flexa Creations Wallpaint Extra matte Havana 3550 medium yellow 0,75 litre&lt;/tradeItemDescription&gt; &lt;tradeItemDescription languageCode="nl"&gt;Flexa Creations Muurverf Extra mat Havana 3550 midden geel 0,75 liter&lt;/tradeItemDescription&gt;</pre>																		

Table 1.3: rules for using language codes

Note: A reference to the complete list of language codes and country codes can be found in Appendix A.3.

## 1.17 Description data attributes

### 1.17.1 Definition of 'description'

The description data attributes are used to express in words what kind of product the entry refers to. The standard provides several description data attributes. The six data attributes in the list below are necessary to produce a correct and full description. The description will be used for additional production identification, shelf labels, till receipts and labelling.

### 1.17.2 Data attributes names and instruction

The description of an item can be expressed in the following data attributes:

- Brand name
- Sub brand
- Functional name
- Variant
- Net content
- Product description

You use these six attributes to uniquely identify the item. It is not possible that all six attributes are identical for two different items.

The basic rule is that the attributes Brand name, Sub brand, Functional name, Variant and Net content, read in sequence yield a logical description, for example: Flexa – Creations – Emulsion Paint – Extra Matt White Morning Snow – 750 ml.

The description data attributes can be entered in more than one language. The general rule is that they should be populated in the language of the target market, i.e. Dutch if Target Market = the Netherlands and Dutch and French if Target Market = Belgium.

### 1.17.3 Using the six description data attributes

Below each data attribute is explained individually and examples are given as well.

#### 1.17.3.1 Brand name (required)

The name of the brand under which the product is sold and promoted, for example Flexa or Pokon. It is important to spell the brand name the same way every time, not to abbreviate it and to use uppercase, lowercase and punctuation consistently.

##### Special cases

- Unbranded items are assigned the Brand Name (UNBRANDED)
- A combination package containing different brands (e.g. a display or gift pack) are also assigned the Brand Name (UNBRANDED)

#### 1.17.3.2 Sub brand (optional)

A Sub brand applies if a brand contains series which are marketed separately, for example:

- Brand name = Flexa
- Sub brand = Couleur Locale

A brand may contain some items with a Sub brand and some without. It is for the supplier to decide whether there is a Sub brand, and this must be shown on the product and/or packaging. If this is not the case the *Sub brand* data attribute is left empty.

#### 1.17.3.3 Functional name (required)

This data attribute contains the answer to the question 'What kind of product the consumer is looking for?' For example:

- Emulsion Paint
- Folding Blind

It should be as specific as possible, i.e. not just *Paint* but *Emulsion Paint*, not just *Window Decoration* but *Folding Blind*. A particular Functional name will often be found under various suppliers, but not necessarily: some products, with appropriate product names, that have been developed by a single supplier which have grown into generic names.

#### 1.17.3.4 Variant (optional)

The Variant data attribute contains information that distinguishes the product from other products of the same brand with the same functional name, in terms of colour, fragrance, composition, function, etc. For example:

- Paint: Apple Green/Moss Green

The Variant data attribute may be empty for one product (the basic version) and populated for another (the variant). For example:

- Paint: <no variant>/Bright White
- Potting Compost: <no variant>/with nutrients

**Please note:** if you need to provide a longer description of the variant, or several variant properties, you can enter this data attribute more than once.



### 1.17.3.5 Net content (required for basic unit)

The attribute Net content is populated with the value shown on the packaging. You can find more information on how to use this data attribute in the Excel attribute list, column *Instruction English*, see also paragraph 2.1.

### 1.17.3.6 Product description (mandatory)

In addition to the data attributes Brand name, Sub brand, Functional name, Variant and Net content that together comprise the description of the product, the standard includes the data attribute *Product description*. It is advised that you populate this data attribute e.g. with a combination of the data attributes *Brand name*, *Sub brand*, *Functional name* and *Variant*.

If this combination does not provide sufficient information, or does not adequately reflect the way in which the product is referred to within the trade or in marketing, you can enter the appropriate description in this data attribute. In that case these data attribute must not contain more information than, or different information from, that already provided in the data attributes *Brand name*, *Sub brand*, *Functional name* and *Variant*, *Net content*.

### 1.17.4 Examples

Brand	Sub Brand	Functional Name	Variant	Content
Bison		PVC Adhesive	Hard	250 millilitre
Brabantia		Pedal Bin	Plastic Indoor Bin White 3 l	1 piece
Etna	Trendline	Cooker Hood	Chimney Style 60cm Stainless steel	1 piece
Flexa	Creations	Emulsion Paint	Extra Matt Havana 3550 Medium Yellow	0,75 litre
Jan de Bouvrie		Roller Blind	Uni Black (1910) W 1100 mm H 1900 mm	1 piece
Naturado		Potting Compost	RHP quality	20 litre
Rambo		Outdoor Stain	4000 Light Green	2,5 litre
Sealskin		Shower Curtain Rod	SEALLUX White 80-130 CM	1 piece
WOOD	Duo	Dining Table	Oak-Pine White 150 x 85	1 piece
Arne&Bodil		Inside door	ABB001 Left 630x2015 mm	1 piece
Cetabever		Indoor stain	TRANSPARANT ACRYL	0,75 litre

### 1.17.5 Tax rates

In the data pool tax rates for VAT (BTW) are stored in codes. The meaning of those codes depend on the target market where the products are sold. In the following table the meaning of these codes can be found for all the Benelux countries:

TAX CATEGORY CODE	VAT BELGIUM	VAT LUXEMBOURG	VAT NETHERLANDS
ZERO	0%	0%	0%
LOW	6%	3%	9%
MEDIUM	12%	8%	/
HIGH	/	14%	21%
STANDARD	21%	17%	/
EXEMPT	No tax	No tax	No tax

If a product consists of more than one part and these parts have different categories, the Tax category with the highest Tax rate shall be used.

### 1.18 Validations

Validation rules became part of the data model with the introduction of data model 9.0.0. A conditional dependency is added through validations. By means of an 'if' / 'then' statement it is enforced that a specific attribute becomes mandatory. This obligation depends on the value entered in the 'if' part of the statement.

The validation is simple, which means that the rule consists of one 'if' / 'then' statement and therefore contains only one condition. Therefore, each rule needs to be individually interpreted. The validation is also brick independent, i.e. applies to every brick where the 'if' field occurs.

For clarification you can see an example below:

Columns *	Example
ValidationID	V_DIY_000001
FieldID (if)	7.673
Attributename Dutch (if)	Material specific
GDSN/ FREE? (if)	FREE
Value	wood
FieldID (then mandatory)	7.407
Attribute name (then mandatory)	Type of wood
GDSN/ FREE? (then)	FREE
Added in version?	9.0.0

Written out in text this example says that if the value 'wood' is filled in with attribute 7,673 'Material specific', the otherwise optional attribute 7,407 'Type of wood' is mandatory to fill. This validation rule applies since data model 9.0.0.

### 1.19 Dependency

'Extra' fields might appear at certain fields when entering data. We then speak of dependence. The appearance of this 'secondary' field depends on whether or not the basic field is filled. Information about this can be found in the 'Field Definitions' tab of the data model. If there is a dependency for an attribute, then 'Column R' 'Dependency' will show the FieldID of the attribute on which this attribute depends. In 'column AL' you can see if the attribute is mandatory when the 'basic' attribute is entered.

## 2 Groups of attributes for specific purposes

Via the GS1 data pool information is exchanged for specific purposes or products (such as batteries) as well.

### 2.1 Dangerous goods and Declaration of Performance (DoP)

In the notes to the attributes FieldId 5.001 (Code SDS) and 5.038 (Code DoP) in column 'Instruction Dutch and Instruction English' in the Data Model is stated that, pursuant to EU regulations (public law), the brand owner is responsible for the supply of the SDS (Safety Data Sheet) respectively the DoP (Declaration of Performance). Private law may, however, be agreed that the producer / wholesaler takes over the practical implications of this responsibility and the SDS and / or DoP actually draws and / or supplies. This requires some explanation:

- The supplier of a substance or mixture provides an SDS when needed (Article 31 of Reach)
- The provider of an SDS is mentioned in section 1.3 of the SDS. This allows the supplier of the SDS equipment is the same as the supplier of a mixture
- The manufacturer shall draw up a DoP and will provide the DoP when needed

Practically speaking, the first company providing a substance or mixture (for which a SDS or DoP is needed) within the EU, is the one who must prepare a SDS or DoP and should provide to its professional customers.

When a producer of a premium brand (e.g. tile adhesive) provides its product to a professional buyer, such as a retailer, he thereby has obligations applicable under REACH and the Construction Products Regulation. He then provides an SDS and a DoP with its own data in section 1.3. He bases the SDS and DoP on documentation received from its suppliers of raw materials. The retailer that sells the product does not make SDS available to consumers in principle and therefore do not need to have an SDS with its own data in section 1.3. He only provides what he has received.

When a producer, on behalf of a retailer, produces a private label product, it is different. The brand owner (which may still be the producer) is the one who brings the product to market. He has the responsibility for REACH regulations and the Construction Products Regulation corresponding to that of a producer. That means that the brand owner in that case draw up an SDS and a DoP. He will also rely on sheets that he has received from its suppliers of raw materials. In this case, the raw material is, however, the complete mixture. The brand owner puts his data in section 1.3 of the SDS as a provider and stated his own data as a manufacturer in the DoP.

Reach well as the Construction Products Regulation are part of the constitutional and administrative law, which means public-sector liabilities. Parties may make mutual agreements under private law which they adopt the practical consequences of these public responsibilities. That may mean, in the example tile adhesive, that they agree that the physical producer will deliver the SDS and the DoP mentioning the brand owner and supplier of the SDS and manufacturer in the DoP. However, they cannot agree that public-sector responsibilities do not apply. Thus, the provider of an SDS mentioned in section 1.3 will remain the official party for Reach. The corresponding responsibilities can be transferred associated. Such as the preparation of the SDS, ensure that the SDS is correct and responsible for any errors or physically providing the SDS.

#### 2.1.1 Dangerous goods

For some trade items a safety data sheet (SDS) is required by law. If so, indicate in the attribute 'Code SDS' the presence of an SDS for the trade item. Also, enter values for all relevant attributes like 'Last verification date SDS' and 'Tradename SDS'. In case attribute 'Code SDS' is not entered with a value, explicitly indicate the absence an SDS for the trade item.

When entering data for these trade items you need to consider the following:

- The primary key of a trade item in the data pool is the Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) as well as the information provider and the target market. As a result, this may lead to multiple safety data sheets for one trade item, because the SDS is stated in the language(s) for the target market (e.g. for Belgium with Dutch, French and German language sheets). Therefore it is advised to put the language code in the file name of the external file containing the SDS. More information about SDS sheets can be found at Echa Europe, see Appendix A.3 for the reference to this external source.
- Some products may consist of multiple components, for example two-component adhesive. You need to assign a GTIN to each component to exchange trade item data via Central Data Bank. These components

and their GTIN's must be tied together according to the instructions for composite trade items. For each component, you may need to fill out a separate SDS-sheet, with associated dangerous goods attribute values.

- For the Dutch market GS1 NL, together with a DMS (Data Management Service), offers a service to verify Safety Data Sheets. The public "URL Filename" in FieldID 5.004) provides access to the DMS who will verify at least the data marked with "Yes" in column Y "Dangerous Goods". The DMS downloads the safety sheet and focuses at least on the attributes that are included in the data model. The attributes relating to hazardous substances can be found by selecting "Yes" in the column "Dangerous Goods" (column Y).

### 2.1.2 Declaration of Performance (DoP)

For some trade items a Declaration of Performance (DoP) is required by law. If so, indicate in the attribute 'Code DoP' the presence of a DoP for the trade item. You enter also values for all relevant attributes like 'Last verification date DoP', 'Title DoP' and 'Last changed date DoP'. In case attribute 'Code DoP' is not entered with a value you indicate explicitly the absence a DoP for the trade item.

The manufacturer/supplier is responsible for a valid and actual DoP and declares as such the validity of the DoP on the specified date. When you as a supplier enters DoP data in Central Data Bank, first verify the validity of the DoP for every version in the regarding language(s). The validity could be required periodically by the buyer at the supplier. GS1 offers no extra service for the correctness of the DoP, like the DMS does for dangerous goods.

## 2.2 Fertilizers

For some trade items text on an invoice or on a receipt describing the type of fertilizer(s) is required by law in Belgium. The format of the describing text is prescribed by the Belgium Government. The attribute for this data is called 'Fertilizer type designation'.

Examples of other 'Fertilizer' attributes are 'Nitrate-containing fertilizer indicator', 'Fertilizer permitted in the EU indicator' and 'Ammonium nitrate content (percentage)'.

## 2.3 Batteries

The product group batteries includes consumer information as well as information regarding dangerous goods and recycling. Examples of consumer information are 'Charging time', 'Type of batteries' (AA, AAA, etc.) and 'Batter type' (Li-Ion, NiCD, NiMH). Examples of data for dangerous goods are 'Battery weight', 'Pb percentage', 'Hg percentage', 'Cd percentage' and 'Li Content'.

For an overview of the data attributes for Batteries you could use the table in paragraph 2.1.3 FieldID's.

## 2.4 Environment, Packaging tax and Disposal fee

If a legislation on Environment, Packaging tax or a Disposal fee is applicable to trade items, you also enter the relevant data for that situation with the trade items in the data pool. The legislation laws involved are 'Recupel', 'Bebat', 'Wecycle', 'Stibat', 'Auvibel', 'Valorlub' and 'Recytre'.

Besides these indicator fields the complete and detailed data for the declarations are included in the data model. In some cases, especially when items cross national borders, data recipients will ask the suppliers to provide the detailed constitution of a product packaging via GDSN. This will allow the data recipients for example to conduct proper waste management, or to complete legal declarations (e.g. Fost Plus, Afvalfonds and VAL-I-PAC declaration).

### 2.4.1 Requirements for environmental taxes on packaging

For all packaging items you provide information about packaging. Different requirements apply to reusable packaging. The following applies in the Netherlands and Belgium:

- Packaging **in scope** for environmental taxes

Returnable packaging that is used as packaging for the consumer product, and therefore is returned by the consumer to the store are in scope. Examples are beer bottles and beer crates.

- Packages **not in scope** for environmental taxes

Returnable packaging that is used for the logistics between manufacturers and retailers are out of scope. Examples are CBL crates, EPS crates or pallets.

An exception applies to Delhaize Le Lion/De Leeuw in Belgium. They wish to also receive the packaging information of logistical Returnable packages.

The following applies in Luxembourg:

- Reusable or returnable packaging are not in scope.

## 2.4.2 Available GDSN attributes

The following GDSN attributes are used to provide the necessary information concerning packaging:

1. 'Is packaging marked returnable' (isPackagingMarkedReturnable)
2. 'Packaging type description' (packagingTypeDescription)
3. 'Packaging type code' (packagingTypeCode)
4. 'Packaging level' (packagingLevel)
5. 'Packaging material type code' (packagingMaterialTypeCode)
6. 'Packaging material thickness' (packagingMaterialThickness) + UOM
7. 'Packaging material colour code reference' (packagingMaterialColourCodeReference)
8. 'Packaging material composition quantity' (packagingMaterialCompositionQuantity) + UOM
9. 'Is packaging material recoverable' (isPackagingMaterialRecoverable) (only for glass)
10. 'Composite material detail packaging material type code' (compositeMaterialDetail.packagingMaterialTypeCode)
11. 'Composite material detail packaging material composition quantity' (compositeMaterialDetail.packagingMaterialCompositionQuantity) + UOM
12. 'Composite material detail packaging material thickness' (compositeMaterialDetail.packagingMaterialThickness) + UOM

Please note: you can fill in attributes 2, 3 and 5 to 12 several times for the same product. You do this, for example, when there are several packaging elements or if a packaging element consists of several materials.

### 2.4.3 Roadmap for filling in information

Below you will find the steps on how to enter packaging information. These steps should be repeated for every packaging level: consumer unit, trade unit, pallet, etc.

#### 1. Indicate if the packaging has returnable empties (a product packaging that will be re-used):

Fill in the field via the attribute 'Is packaging marked returnable' (isPackagingMarkedReturnable). Example: beer sold in glass bottles that can be returned: isPackagingMarkedReturnable = true.

#### 2. Determine the prevalent packaging element:

Select a code from Appendix A.2 'Commonly used packaging types' (e.g. 'BO' for Bottle). If the packaging consists of multiple elements, as most do, only specify the prevalent element specified with a specific code. The other packaging elements that can be detached from the product should also be indicated, but with the PackagingTypeCode 'PUG' (=unspecified).

In some cases, a product can have more than one packaging that can be of a prevalent type. In that case, it is allowed to populate multiple packaging types. E.g. a plastic pot of yoghurt or cream cheese which is enveloped by a cardboard sleeve has 2 prevalent packaging elements: the pot and the sleeve. Here you indicate **both** prevalent packaging types with their packagingTypeCode: pot = 'PT' and sleeve = 'SY'. The lid of the pot is part of the pot and can be detached from it, so is identified as 'PUG'.

An example of elements that you can detach from the packaging: a product that is made up of a box in carton, with a plastic film around it and a paper label, has three packaging elements and thus you fill in the field 'packagingTypeCode' three times. The box is the (only) prevalent packaging element.

- Box in Carton: packagingTypeCode 'BX'.
- paper label: packagingTypeCode 'PUG' (unspecified).
- Plastic film: packagingTypeCode 'PUG' (unspecified).

An exception: fill in caps of bottles that are in the same material as the bottle itself (e.g. in PET) in the field 'Packaging type code' ('BO'). Only if they are made from other materials (e.g. METAL), then you list them under a separate packagingTypeCode: 'PUG'.

For each of the packaging elements, fill in the field 'Packaging material type code' (see step 5).

#### 3. Indicate the packaging level:

Use the field 'Packaging level' and indicate the level of the packaging:

- **1 = Primary:** packaging designed to make one selling unit for the consumer. This will be the packaging level for articles that are indicated as 'BASE\_UNIT\_OR\_EACH' or 'PACK\_OR\_INNER\_PACK'. Multipacks (e.g. a Six pack of bottles) will in this case also have packaging level 1.
- **2 = Secondary:** grouping of multiple primary packages. This will normally be the CASE level.
- **3 = Tertiary:** packaging intended for transport of selling units. This will normally be the PALLET level.

Example: a plastic PET bottle sold to the consumer would have packagingTypeCode = BO and packagingLevel = 1.

#### 4. Provide a detailed description of the packaging:

Provide in attribute 'Packaging type description' a detailed description of the packaging of the entire product, including all its packaging elements. For the prevalent packaging

element(s) (see step 2), this is the packaging element that is *not equal to* 'PUG'.

Example: PET bottle with HDPE cap, Sleeve in plastic, wrapped in plastic with a paper label.

#### 5. List all the materials relative to the PackagingTypeCode:

Fill in all the materials in the field 'PackagingMaterialTypeCode' list. All codes from the Benelux 'PackagingMaterialTypeCode' (see GS1 Attribute Explorer) can be used. If it concerns a composite packaging material, you can complete the PackagingMaterialTypeCode with the value 'COMPOSITE'.

#### 6. Enter the weight of the materials:

Fill in the weight of the materials in the field 'Packaging material composition quantity (+ UOM)'.

#### 7. For some materials you add extra information, or you proceed differently.

- If you stated 'GLASS' or 'GLASS\_COLOURED' in the field 'Packaging material type code', then you indicate if the glass can be restored to be used again or not. Do this by filling in the attribute 'Is packaging material recoverable' (TRUE/FALSE).
- If you stated 'METAL\_STAINLESS\_STEEL', 'METAL\_STEEL' or 'METAL\_ALUMINUM' in the field 'Packaging material type code', then indicate the thickness of the material in the field 'Packaging material thickness'. Only use these codes if the packaging material consists of more than 50% in weight from steel or aluminium.
- If you stated the code POLYMER\_PET in the field 'Packaging material type code' then also indicate the transparency/colour of the material in the field 'Packaging material colour code reference'. Choose from one of the following values:
  - NON\_TRANSPARENT
  - TRANSPARENT\_BLUE
  - TRANSPARENT\_COLOURLESS
  - TRANSPARENT\_GREEN
  - TRANSPARENT\_OTHER
- If the material is a composite material, then use the code 'COMPOSITE' in the field 'Packaging material type code'.
  - In this case you enter the materials that make up the composite material in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material type code'.
  - Also indicate the weight in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material composition quantity' + UOM.
- If you stated the codes 'METAL\_STAINLESS\_STEEL', 'METAL\_STEEL' or 'METAL\_ALUMINUM' in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material type code', then you also indicate the thickness of the material in the field 'Composite material detail packaging material thickness'.

## 2.5 Quality Marks

For some trade items one or more Marks are required like FSC, PEFC, KOMO or KIWA. A data attribute for every type of mark is defined in the data model. The mark data attributes are optional. Enter the correct code for the regarding mark in case a mark is applicable. The software interfaces to the data pool are in most cases equipped to force you to enter whether a mark is relevant for this trade-item.

## 2.6 Reference data to pictures and documents

A group of attributes is included (see Group column with id 6.445) that can be entered as a group multiple times for every trade item. The purpose of this group is to provide reference data to an external source (external sources) on the internet where product images or usage instructions for that trade-item can be downloaded by retailers. The external sources may be the web-pages of a supplier or any available other internet source. Up to this moment the use of the DAM (Digital Assets Management) system of the data pool provider is not available for storing these external sources.

## Appendix

### A.1 Flexible data attributes

In addition to existing attributes already included, there are new, not (yet) globally standardized attributes, needed for particular consumer information, for example for online shops. To exchange this data, so called 'flexible data attributes' are used. The method to define these attributes is standardized, implying that the attributes could be exchanged in a standardized and structured way. These attributes are included in the Addition Trade Item Classification Module of GDSN.

The following table lists the definition of attributes that you need to exchange using a flexible data attribute:

<b>Attributes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ additionalTradeItemClassificationSystemCode: fixed value '64' for all data attributes (64 is a value of codelist 'AdditionalTradeItemClassificationCodeListCode').</li> <li>■ additionalTradeItemClassificationCodeValue: fixed value '0' for all data attributes.</li> <li>■ additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode: A unique value (an..17) for each individual data attribute. Fill this attribute with the FieldID in the Excel data model.</li> </ul> <p>To use the following attributes correctly, see column 'GDSN name' in the Excel data model.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ propertyMeasurement: a value (n..15) assigned to that data attribute, including a unit of measurement (an..3) in MeasurementUnitCode [unitOfMeasure].</li> <li>■ propertyCode: the value code (an..80) of this data attribute selected from a pick list. The meaning of the code can locally be expressed in the local language.</li> <li>■ <u>propertyInteger</u>: numeric value without decimals (n..15) of this data attribute.</li> <li>■ propertyString: free text describing this data attribute with a value applicable for all languages.</li> <li>■ propertyDescription.: free text (an..5000) describing this data attribute, optionally in more than one language. Enter a value as well in the next data attribute when a value is populated in this data attribute. See corresponding instruction for the use of languages in chapter 5.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <u>languageCode</u>: enter a correct value from the language codelist.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
-------------------	--

### Repeatability

Some flexible commercial data fields can occur multiple times. How this must be technically implemented is shown by the following part of the CIN message:



```

- <additionalTradeItemClassification>
  <additionalTradeItemClassificationSystemCode>64</additionalTradeItemClassificationSystemCode>
  - <additionalTradeItemClassificationValue>
    <additionalTradeItemClassificationCodeValue>0</additionalTradeItemClassificationCodeValue>
    - <additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
      <additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>4.066</additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>
      <propertyMeasurement measurementUnitCode="KGM">10</propertyMeasurement>
    </additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
    - <additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
      <additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>4.015</additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>
      <propertyCode>wit</propertyCode>
    </additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
    - <additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
      <additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>4.015</additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>
      <propertyCode>beige</propertyCode>
    </additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
    - <additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
      <additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>4.004</additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>
      <propertyDescription languageCode="nl">Ophangbeugel</propertyDescription>
      <propertyDescription languageCode="en">Hanging bracket</propertyDescription>
      <propertyDescription languageCode="fr">Support de suspension</propertyDescription>
    </additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
    - <additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
      <additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>4.004</additionalTradeItemClassificationPropertyCode>
      <propertyDescription languageCode="nl">Afdekdop</propertyDescription>
      <propertyDescription languageCode="en">Cover cap</propertyDescription>
      <propertyDescription languageCode="fr">Capuchon</propertyDescription>
    </additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty>
  </additionalTradeItemClassificationValue>
</additionalTradeItemClassification>

```

In conclusion:

- Repeats of values for identical fields must each be included in their own "additionalTradeItemClassificationProperty" group, stating their FieldID.
- Translations of text values may be included within that group, stating the language. However, each language may only occur once within that group.

## A.2 Commonly used packaging types

In [this document](#) you will find the most common packaging types for the field 'Packaging Type'.

## A.3 External sources

In the table below you will find an overview of external sources.

Description	Source
ADR manual	<a href="http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2019/19contentse.html">http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2019/19contentse.html</a>
Country codes	<a href="https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search">https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search</a>
GDSN codelists	<a href="http://apps.gs1.org/GDD/Pages/clHome.aspx">http://apps.gs1.org/GDD/Pages/clHome.aspx</a>
GHS symbol code	<a href="http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/pictograms.html">http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/pictograms.html</a>
GPC classification code	<a href="http://www.gs1.org/1/productssolutions/gdsn/gpc/browser/index.html">http://www.gs1.org/1/productssolutions/gdsn/gpc/browser/index.html</a>
Information about GPC	<a href="http://www.gs1.org/how-gpc-works">http://www.gs1.org/how-gpc-works</a>
Information about SDS sheets	<a href="https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/23036412/sds_en.pdf/01c29e23-2cbe-49c0-aca7-72f22e101e20">https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/23036412/sds_en.pdf/01c29e23-2cbe-49c0-aca7-72f22e101e20</a>
Language codes	<a href="http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php">http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php</a>

## A.4 Type of load carrier code list

The attribute 'Type of load carrier' must be entered for all palletized units in Central Data Bank). In Central Data Bank only the code for the type of platform is used. The description of each Type of load carrier code can be found on the table below:

Code	Official name and definition
9	Slip sheet - A firm sheet of plastic, cardboard or other material which may be hooked or attached to a forklift or other transportation equipment.
10	Half size flat pallet with dimensions of 800 x 600 mm. also known as ISO 0 Pallet, 1/2 EUR Pallet, EUR 6 Pallet.
11	Pallet ISO 1 - EUR Pallet: Flat pallet with dimensions of 1200 x 800 mm as defined in ISO 6780.
12	Pallet ISO 2 - EUR 2 Pallet: Flat pallet with dimensions of 1200 x 1000 mm as defined in ISO 6780.
13	Quarter size of the standard EuroPallet with dimensions of 600 x 400 mm, Quarter size of the standard EuroPallet (EUR).
14	Eighth size of the standard EuroPallet (EUR) with dimensions of 400 x 300 mm. 1/8 EUR Pallet.
25	Australian Pallet - Standardized square pallet with dimensions of 1165 x 1165 mm, which perfectly fits in the RACE container of the Australian Railway.
27	Unspecified - Platform of Unspecified Weight or Dimension: Pallet level hierarchy is being shipped on a shipping platform of unknown dimensions or unknown weight.
31	Half size flat pallet with dimensions of 1000 x 600 mm. 1/2 ISO 2 Pallet.
32	Block Pallet - A pallet constructed with blocks at the corners and middle to which three stringers boards are attached with top deck boards attached perpendicular to the stringers.
33	Dolly - A portable, horizontal, rigid platform on wheels or rollers.
35	Standard EuroPallet (EUR3) size with dimensions of 1000 x 1200 mm. EUR 3 Pallet.
38	Horizontal Drum Pallet - A rigid platform with integrated restraints to prevent horizontally orientated cylindrical containers from slipping.
39	IBC Pallet: A Rigid Intermediate Bulk Container (RIBC) that is attached to a pallet or has the pallet integrated into the RIBC. The container is used for the transport and storage of fluids and other bulk materials.
40	ISO 3 Pallet Flat pallet with dimensions of 1219 x 1016 mm (48 x 40 In) primarily used in the Americas region. ISO 3 Pallet.
41	Flat pallet with dimensions of 1067 x 1067 mm (42 x 42 in) primarily used in the Americas region. ISO 4 Pallet.
42	Flat pallet with dimensions of 1100 x 1100 mm primarily used in the Asia Pacific region. Also referred to as the 'T11' pallet. ISO 5 Pallet.
43	Flat pallet with dimensions of 1140 x 1140 mm primarily used in the European region. ISO 6 Pallet.
44	Skid - A group of parallel wooden runners attached to the undersides of boxes, crates, and machines to allow entry of platform trucks or fork lift tines.
45	Stringer Pallet - A pallet constructed with boards (stringers) on edge to which the top deck and bottom deck boards are attached. The stringers may be notched to facilitate four way entries and lifting by a fork lift or other pallet jacking device.

46	Vertical Drum Pallet - A rigid platform with integrated restraints to prevent vertically orientated cylindrical containers from slipping.
47	One third size of the standard Euro Pallet size with dimensions of 800 x 400 mm. 1/3 European Pallet.
48	1/2 ISO 3 Pallet - half size flat pallet with dimensions of 610 x 1016 mm (24 x 40 In); primarily used in the Americas region
49	1/4 ISO 3 Pallet - quarter size flat pallet with dimensions of 610 x 508 mm (24 x 20 In); primarily used in the Americas region.
50	Custom Platform: a portable, horizontal, rigid platform used as a base for assembling, storing, stacking, handling and transporting goods as a unit load, suitable for lifting by a forklift, pallet jack, or other jacking device.

### A.5 Display type code list

For units that indicate a display, this code enables clarification of the type of display where goods are delivered on. In Central Data Bank this field is a code list field. For the allowed codes a description can be found below:

Code	Official name	Description
FDR	Floor Display Ready Packaging	A display unit that is ready for display on the floor.
FND	Floor Non-Assembled Display Packaging	A display unit that needs to be assembled before display on the floor Products types that were originally associated with unit descriptors MX and DS would use this attribute if they were display type.
SDR	Shelf Display Ready Packaging	A display unit that is ready for display on a shelf or counter.
SND	Shelf Non-Assembled Display Packaging	A display unit that needs to be assembled before display on a shelf or counter.
UNS	Unspecified	Unspecified for cases where the supplier is unable to provide the precise type at that moment (or the type of display does not exist in the list yet), but still wants to communicate a display of a sort is present.