

<p>Acknowledgement Message</p>	<p>In the global data synchronisation process, this is an Extensible Markup Language (XML) response to a command returned to the originator. Every command needs a response. In the interoperable network, acknowledgement messages are standardised and may contain the following information: confirmation of message receipt, success/failure of processing for syntax and content or reason code for each type of failure.</p>
<p>Align Data</p>	<p>Alignment of data is the exchange of business data such as the trading partners' names, addresses and agreements, item information, price lists, and locations. The process of alignment creates a common understanding between the trading parties and is fundamental to all trade activities.</p>
<p>AS2 (Applicability Statement 2)</p>	<p>Transports business-critical data over the Internet via HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) or HTTP/S (Secure HTTP). AS2 provides additional security protection as well as responding with a message letting the sender know that the data was received.</p>
<p>Attributes</p>	<p>A piece of information reflecting a characteristic related to an identification number or data field [e.g., an expiration date or a product description related to a GTIN®].</p>
<p>Attribute Value Pair (A/VP) Extension</p>	<p>A standard method for the transmission of new attributes and their values in XML consisting of a single schema "template" of data structures which does not need to change with the addition of attributes. Suppliers and other sending partners will use the A/VPs to include high-priority attributes in transmitted XML documents immediately upon GDD Fast Track Attribute approval or as non-standard Extended Attributes. Recipient data pools and trading partners may pull expected attribute names and their value pairs from the GDD and use immediately.</p>
<p>BCD (Business Case Document)</p>	<p>Used for major GS1 initiatives to gather input for a new business case and to present it to industry and GS1 leadership. It includes details on: a business case description, scope and impact statement, a listing of deliverables, quarterly updates and milestones as well as an expected start and completion date. For more information, see the GSMP Manual at http://www.gs1.org/docs/gsmpp/GSMP_Manual.pdf</p>
<p>BMS (Business Message Standard)</p>	<p>Business Message Standards are the artefact of the GSMP that documents the formally approved standards for a business message. Each Business Message Standard brings together the appropriate classes, attributes, and values needed to fulfil the message objective. Specific definitions are provided to ensure clarity around class, attributes, and values. Syntax constraints are identified. The standard also includes the high level and detail level class diagrams depicting the scope of the message, and the relationship of its elements to each other.</p>

<p>BRG (Business Requirements Group)</p>	<p>Business Requirement Group. The Business Requirement Groups provide the business perspective to support the standard development effort of GSMP. The BRGs identify business needs, gather data requirements, and develop consensus on solutions based on best practice. BRGS are organised by process to ensure interoperability across industries and industry sub-sectors. The 5 established processes are Align, Deliver, Order, Pay and Plan</p>
<p>CI (Catalogue Item)</p>	<p>Any item (product or service) upon which there is a need to retrieve pre-defined information and that may be priced, ordered, or invoiced at any point in any supply chain, and thus is stored in a catalogue or data pool. Sometimes referred to as "Trade Item." In the GDSN, the catalogue item is uniquely identified by (GTIN + GLN + Target Market).</p>
<p>CIC (Catalogue Item Confirmation)</p>	<p>A message standard that refers to electronic communication from the Data Recipient to the Data Source, indicating what action has been taken by the Data Recipient on the item. The confirmation process occurs in the recipient's data pool. Confirmation is not mandatory. When used, it provides for the following outcomes: Synchronised: data is integrated, in synch and added to the synchronisation list. Accepted: data is added to the synchronisation list and will be in synch. Rejected: data will not longer be synchronized or updates will no longer be provided. Review: a request to the data source to "review" their data because the data recipient has received discrepant data, which they cannot synchronise.</p>
<p>Catalogue Item Link</p>	<p>A business message used to identify the packaging hierarchy levels of trade items. In the GDSN Business Message Standard, this message is for the communication of links that are no longer present.</p>
<p>CIS (Catalogue Item Subscription)</p>	<p>A business message used by the Data Recipient to establish a request for trade item information. The subscription criteria can be any combination of the GTIN, GLN, Target Market and GPC at the exception of the combination with GTIN and GPC that are mutually exclusive. The Recipient Data Pool will forward the CIS to the GS1 Global Registry. The GS1 Global Registry will forward the CIS to one or more Source Data Pools that have at least one item that matches the subscription criteria.</p>
<p>CIN (Catalogue Item Notification)</p>	<p>A business message used to transmit new or updated trade item information from a Source Data Pool to a Recipient Data Pool and further to the Data Recipient within the Global Data Synchronisation Network.</p>

CIP (Catalogue Item Publication)	A business message standard from the Data Source to the Source Data Pool to publish an item within the Global Data Synchronisation Network. The CIP can be used to publish the item to a specific Data Recipient or a specific Target Market.
Catalogue Item Reference	The key to Catalogue item information using the data source GLN, the GTIN, and the Target Market within the Global Data Synchronisation Network.
Catalogue Item Registration	The process for registering basic key information about a Catalogue Item in the GS1 Global Registry.
Catalogue Item Subscription (CIS)	A business message used by the Data Recipient to establish a request for trade item information. The subscription criteria can be any combination of the GTIN, GLN, Target Market and GPC at the exception of the combination with GTIN and GPC that are mutually exclusive. The Recipient Data Pool will forward the CIS to the GS1 Global Registry. The GS1 Global Registry will forward the CIS to one or more Source Data Pools that have at least one item that matches the subscription criteria.
Certification Agent	The certification agent is the organisation that oversees a predefined certification process.
Certification Process	The process for ensuring that all member Data Pools and the GS1 Global Registry conform rigorously to standards for technology and operational performance so that the reliability and security of the entire network is ensured.
Change vs. Correct	A CORRECT is intended to fix erroneous data. The CHANGE is intended to be a modification to the actual values. As such, CORRECT allows a source to modify more of the item attributes and to a greater degree than a CHANGE allows.
Company Prefix	Part of the GS1 System identification number consisting of a GS1 Prefix and a Company Number, both of which are allocated by GS1 Member Organisations.
Core Data	Common, reusable elements across various business processes. They can be mandatory or optional. Core is a common denominator upon which extensions are built. Examples: GTIN, Ship To, Date
Data Pool	A repository of data where trading partners can obtain, maintain, validate and exchange information on items and parties in a standard format through electronic means.
Data Pool Certification Information	A class of information used to describe the status of a data pool's certification within the Global Data Synchronisation Network.

Data Recipient	A party which is authorized to view, use, download a set of Master Data provided by a Data Source. A data recipient is typically a Retailer or a distributor. The Data Recipient requests trade item information through the GS1 Global Registry by subscribing to any combination of items (GTIN), categories (GPC), Data Sources (GLN), and Target Markets (TM). The Recipient also informs the Source (Supplier) of the status of an item by sending them a Catalogue Item Confirmation (CIC). The Data Recipient receives any updates to trade items previously published to them.
Data Source	The entity that provides the Global Data Synchronisation Network with Master Data. The Data Source is officially recognised as the owner of this data. For a given Item or Party, the source of data is responsible for permanent updates of the information under its responsibility. The Data Source is typically a Manufacturer or a Distributor. The Data Source holds trade item information they want entered into the GDSN. They send trade item information to a Source Data Pool to be registered with the GS1 Global Registry and to be communicated to a Data Recipient. The Source publishes their information either to specific retailers or to an entire Target Market.
Data Synchronisation	The process of continuous harmonisation of information between all trading partners which ensures that the master data is the same in all trading partners systems. This process uses the GS1 System standards developed by the GS1.
Data Synchronisation Error	A business message used to notify a member of the Global Data Synchronisation Network of an error that has occurred within the process.
Extended Attributes	Non-standard attributes that are not found in the Global Data Dictionary (GDD) or in the GDD Fast Track, and are not part of the message standard. They are voluntarily posted on the Extended Attribute site of the GDD by the trading partners and their Data Pools or Member Organizations for the benefit of their trading partners. They are transported in a standard manner using A/VP transport mechanism that is also used for GDD FT Attributes.
Extension	Additional attributes to the core data that have been identified as needed by business processes, which go beyond core requirements. Example: Extension for hardlines items (hardlines attributes needed by the hardlines industry that are currently not in the trade item data model). All extensions reference the Trade Item and thus are sent with the Trade Item Information.

e-Room	A secure, shared workspace for GSMP and GDSN Groups on the Web, found at http://eroom.uc-council.org/eRoom/facility/ . You will be asked to enter your login and password that you can get from the e-room administrator. More information on accessing the eRoom is available in the GSMP website at http://www.gs1.org/services/gsmg/involve/
GCI (Global Commerce Initiative)	GCI, the Global Commerce Initiative is a global user group, and its charter is to drive the implementation of GS1 standards and best practices. See http://www.gci-net.org/
GDD Fast Track	The Global Data Dictionary (GDD) Fast Track is an accelerated process for approval of new Master Data Attributes. GDD Fast Track adds attributes to the GDD only which can be used in the Attribute Value Pair (AVP) Extension. The GDD Fast Track process is targeted to handle the review of thirty attributes per month.
GDD (GS1 Global Data Dictionary)	A repository tool used to record GS1 member standards agreements on business terms and definitions used by all business units. Link: http://gdd.gs1.org/GDD/public/default.asp
GDSN (Global Data Synchronisation Network)	The GDSN is an Internet-based, interconnected network of interoperable data pools and a Global Registry, the GS1 Global Registry®, that enables companies around the world to exchange standardised and synchronised supply chain data with their trading partners.
GDSN Board of Directors	The GDSN Board of Directors is composed of retailers, suppliers, data pools and GS1 Member Organisations representing the global user community in the GDSN. Their roles and responsibilities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Set the Strategic direction for the GDSN and the GS1 Global Registry® (GR®) –Oversee the execution of the GDSN and the GR approved plan (Roadmap) –Assure that the cost recovery model is effective, globally applicable, and equitable –Appoint companies that will perform Data Pool certification
GDSN BRG (Global Data Synchronisation Network Business Requirements Group)	The GDSN BRG is responsible for processing simple Change Requests related to standards enhancements of the GDSN. Examples of standards enhancements are validation rules, code list updates, and master data changes.
GDSN Advisory Group	The GDSN Advisory Group is a steering team consisting of voting members of the User Group and the GDSN BRG. The Advisory Group provides direction to the GDSN, Inc. management team in matters related to the GDSN Delivery Process and represents the User Group.

GDSN Road Map	GDSN roadmaps are available on the GDSN website at http://www.gs1.org/productssolutions/gdsn/implementation/roadmaps.html
GDSN User Group	The GDSN User Group's mission is to identify industry business needs, define high-level business requirements, and provide input to the prioritisation of GDSN functionality designed to meet global needs. The GDSN User Group is a formal voting body of GDSN, Inc. More information on the GDSN User Group is available in the GDSN website, link: http://www.gs1.org/productssolutions/gdsn/implementation/user_group/
GEPIR	The Global Electronic Party Information Register (GEPIR) is a distributed database that contains basic information on over 1,000,000 companies in over 100 countries. The service is provided jointly by different GS1 Member Organisations. For more information http://www.gepir.org/
GLN (Global Location Number)	The GS1 Identification Key to identify physical or legal entities.
GPC (GS1 Global Product Classification)	A component of GS1 GDSN. It provides the required global framework for trade item categorisation supporting global data synchronisation.
GS1 Global Registry®	A directory for the registration of unique catalogue items and parties. It contains a limited data set certified to be GS1-compliant and acts as a pointer to source data pools where master data is housed. It also fulfils the role of matching subscriptions to registrations to facilitate the synchronisation process.
GS1 System	The specifications, standards, and guidelines administered by GS1. (Formerly known as the EAN.UCC System)
GTIN® (Global Trade Item Number®)	The GS1 Identification Key for trade items.
GS1 Member Organisation	A member of GS1 that is responsible for administering the GS1 System in its country (or assigned area). This task includes, but is not restricted to, ensuring user companies make correct use of the GS1 System, have access to education, training, promotion and implementation support and have access to play an active role in GSMP.
GSMP (Global Standard Management Process)	The Global Standards Management Process (GSMP) is the Global Process established in January 2002 for the development and maintenance of Global Standards and Global Implementation Guidelines that are part of the GS1 System.
Interoperability	The ability to communicate master data in a standardised and transparent way throughout the global data synchronisation network.
Item	See Trade Item
Manufacturer	The party that produces the item.
Master Data	Within the context of data synchronisation, any data that is applicable

	across multiple business transactions. Master data describes each Item or Party involved in Supply Chain Processes. A Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) or a Global Location Number (GLN) uniquely identifies each data set. Master Data can be divided into neutral and relationship dependent data.
Master Data Identification	A Data Synchronisation term used to describe the unique identification of an item (or party) in a product catalogue (key) in compliance GS1 standards. This is achieved by the combination of 3 attributes: GTIN, GLN of Information Provider, and Target Market for the item and by using GLN for parties. For product catalogue management purposes, a product cannot be uniquely identified by its GTIN alone, as there are valid business cases for information provider and target market specific data.
Notification	In the global data synchronisation process, the data source, through the source data pool, sends an electronic notice to a subscriber when a subscription criterion is met.
Party	A Party (or) Location is any legal or physical entity involved at any point in any supply chain and upon which there is a need to retrieve pre-defined information. A Party is uniquely identified by a Global Location Number (GLN).
Party Identification	The primary party identification is the Global Location Number (See GLN)
PLN (Principal Location Number)	It is the GLN of the legal entity owning the GCP. It will be needed for party hierarchy management, EPCglobal licensing, GTIN and GLN allocation, to name just a few. It is needed because there is not a one-to-one relationship between member companies and prefixes, usually caused by mergers and acquisitions (but also by EAN-8 and variable measure numbers).
Publication	To prepare and issue data for distribution to one or a group of trading partners. A function within the Data Synchronisation process whereby the Data Source grants visibility of item, party and partner profiles including party capabilities data to a given list of parties (identified by their GLNs) to selected parties or to all parties in a given Market. It also triggers the matching process that is the precursor to the distribution of data
RDP (Recipient Data Pool)	A Recipient Data Pool is the data pool that is linked to the Data Recipient. It notifies the GS1 Global Registry when its customer (Data Recipient) wants to subscribe to trade item information. The RDP also receives new and updated trade item information from the Source Data Pool and forwards it to the Data Recipient

Registration	Registration is the process, which references all items and parties prior to publication by all GS1 certified data pools and on which there is a need to synchronize information. Registering a Catalogue Item involves validation by the GS1 Global Registry for uniqueness. The combination of attributes used to ensure unique records includes GTIN, GLN and Target Market.
RCI (Registry Catalogue Item)	A business message used to register basic Catalogue item information from the Data Source to the GS1 Global Registry via the Source Data Pool within the GDSN (Global Data Synchronisation Network).
Registry Validation	Registry Validation is checking compliance against GS1 standards in relation to GTIN, GLN and Target Market to ensure uniqueness of data being registered.
RDD (Relationship Dependant Data)	Relationship Dependant Data is Master Data that can vary from one trading partner to another such as a marketing conditions, prices, discounts, logistics agreements, payment terms, quantity ordered etc.
RFCIN (Request For Catalogue Item Notification)	The RFCIN allows a Recipient to request data from the Source after synchronisation has taken place, as well as to allow the retailer to undo a CIC REJECTED.
Retailer	The party that sells directly to the ultimate consumer. Also referred to as the Data Recipient since, in the data synchronisation model, the retailer is the recipient of data published by the supplier (Data Source).
SBDH (Standard Business Document Header)	The SBDH provides header functions for routing and/or processing of business documents In business-to-business activities. The SBDH is useful at the business application and middleware levels to provide for the routing and identifying of business documents.
SDP (Source Data Pool)	A Source Data Pool is the Data Pool that is linked to the Data Source. It provides Validation Services to ensure the data entering the GDSN is valid. It collects trade item information from Data Sources to be registered with the GS1 Global Registry and uses EAN.UCC Standard XML Messages to register the catalogue item information with the GS1 Global Registry. It also uses EAN.UCC Standard XML Messages to exchange item information with the Recipient Data Pool.
Search	Process and related messages allowing the Subscribers (Data Recipients) to discover Items or Parties of interest by a combination of GTIN, GLN, Target Market and GPC. This has not been implemented in the GDSN yet.

Subscription	A subscription is made of any combination of GTIN, GLN of Information Provider, Target market and Product Classification (at the exception of GTIN and GPC that are mutually exclusive). Subscriptions are created by data recipients in their home data pool (Recipient Data Pool) and sent to the GS1 Global Registry. The GS1 Global Registry maintains a subscription list that is used to route relevant subscriptions to appropriate Source Data Pools.
Supplier	The party that produces, provides, or furnishes an item or service. In the data synchronisation model, the supplier is the party that 'publishes' data. (See Data Source or manufacturer.)
Synclist (Synchronisation List)	This is a subset of the Notification List maintained by the source data pool to keep track of where data has been notified. The list includes every Catalogue Item (GTIN+GLN+TM) that is synchronised.
Target Market	Target Market is a geographical area where the catalogue item is intended to be sold. The Target Market is a region based on geographical boundaries sanctioned by the United Nations. In GDSN, the list of the geographical regions is defined by the ISO-3166-* code system.
Trading Partners	One or more parties engaged in trade. In the context of GS1 business models, trading partners are generally retailers, suppliers, brokers, wholesales, or distributors.
Trade Item	See "Catalogue Item."
Validation Rule	Agreed upon rules used to validate, authenticate or prove the conformance of routines performed in the GDSN
Value Added Service (VAS)	Value Added Services are services offered by Data Pools and solution providers beyond the requirements of a certification or compliance program.
XML (Extensible Markup Language)	eXtensible Markup Language. A widely used standard from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that facilitates the interchange of data between computer applications. XML is similar to the language used for Web pages, the HyperText Markup Language (HTML), in that both use markup codes (tags). XML allows the developers create customized tags that offer greater flexibility in organizing and presenting information than is possible with HTML.
XML/EDI	A standard using XML language to transfer structured business data. It does not mean traditional EDI standards mapped to XML Syntax.