WR #	GSCN Name	Ratification Date
23-243	Clarify language noted from GS1 Japan translation efforts	Oct 2023

Associated Work Request (WR) Number:

Background:

Language in sections 1.4.4 and 2.4 was highlighted as potentially confusing and in need of clarification.

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Figure 1.4.2-1. Synopsis of GS1 Prefix ranges

GS1 Prefix range	Significance
0000000	Used to issue Restricted Circulation Numbers within a company
0000001 – 0000099	Unused to avoid collision with GTIN-8
00001 – 00009 0001 – 0009 001 – 019	Used to issue GS1 Company Prefixes from which U.P.C. Company Prefixes can be derived
02	Used to issue Restricted Circulation Numbers within a geographic region
03	Used to issue GS1 Company Prefixes from which U.P.C. Company Prefixes can be derived
04	Used to issue Restricted Circulation Numbers within a company
05	GS1 US reserved for future use
06 – 09	Used to issue GS1 Company Prefixes from which U.P.C. Company Prefixes can be derived
10 – 19	Used to issue GS1 Company Prefixes
20 – 29	Used to issue Restricted Circulation Numbers within a geographic region
300 – 950	Used to issue GS1 Company Prefixes
951	Used to issue General Manager Numbers for the EPC General Identifier (GID) scheme as defined by the *EPC Tag Data Standard*
952	Used for demonstrations and examples of the GS1 system
953 – 976	Used to issue GS1 Company Prefixes
977	Allocated to ISSN International Centre for serial publications
978 – 979	Allocated to International ISBN Agency for books, a portion of 979 sub-allocated to International ISMN Agency for music
980	Used to issue GS1 identification of refund receipts
981 – 983	Used to issue GS1 coupon identification for common currency areas
984 – 989	Reserved for future GS1 coupon identification
99	Used to issue GS1 coupon identification

1.4.3 GS1-8 Prefix

The GS1-8 Prefix is a unique string of two or more digits issued by GS1 Global Office and allocated to GS1 Member Organisations to issue GTIN-8s or allocated to other specific areas. GS1-8 Prefixes are shown in figure 1.4.3-1.

Figure 1.4.3-1. Synopsis of GS1-8 Prefixes

GS1-8 Prefixes	Significance
000 – 099	Used to issue Restricted Circulation Numbers within a company
100 – 199	Used to issue GTIN-8s
200 – 299	Used to issue Restricted Circulation Numbers within a company
300 – 951	Used to issue GTIN-8s
952	Used for demonstrations and examples of the GS1 system
953 – 976	Used to issue GTIN-8s
977 – 999	Reserved for future use

1.4.4 GS1 Company Prefix

A GS1 Company Prefix is a unique string of four to twelve digits used to issue GS1 identification keys. The first digits are a valid GS1 Prefix and the length of the GS1 Company Prefix must SHALL be at least one longer than the length of the GS1 Prefix. The GS1 Company Prefix is issued by a GS1 Member Organisation or by GS1 Global Office, is based on a GS1 Prefix allocated to the issuer, and is allocated either to a GS1 user company or to the issuer itself (e.g., for issuing individual identification keys).

Symbol X-dimension, minimum symbol height and minimum symbol quality

For GS1-128, GS1 DataMatrix and GS1 QR Code, see section 5.12.3.9 *GS1 symbol specification table 9* and section 5.12.3.7 *GS1 symbol specification table 7* (direct part marking), or section 5.12.3.13 *GS1 symbol specification table 13* (long distance scanning).

Symbol placement

Not applicable

Unique application processing requirements

For a description of processing requirements, see section 7.

2.4 Parties and locations

The GLN is a globally unique and unambiguous GS1 identification key that can identify of any type of party or location used in business processes. The use of Global Location Numbers (GLNs) is driven by the exact role of each party and/or location within a given business process.

A GLN identifying a party answers the question of "who" is involved within the use case. This may be a legal entity or function ~~that defines who is~~ transacting in a business scenario.

- □ **Legal entity** – Any business, government body, department, charity, individual or institution that has standing in the eyes of the law and has the capacity to enter into agreements or contracts.
- □ **Function** – An organisational subdivision or department based on the specific tasks being performed, as defined by the organisation.

A GLN identifying a location is used to answer the question of "where" something has been, is, or will be. A location can be either physical or digital in nature.

- □ **Physical location** - A site (an area, a structure or group of structures) or an area within the site where something was, is, or will be located.
  - ○ The identification of physical locations is an essential element for supply chain visibility. A GLN assigned to a physical location always has identifiable geographical location reference (e.g., address, geocoordinates) regardless of any business process roles conducted at the site. A physical location may be permanent and remain in a fixed position or mobile where the position can change over time (i.e., mobile blood donation van).
- □ **Digital location** - An electronic (non-physical) address that is used for communication between computer systems.
  - ○ Just as the exchange of physical goods is a transaction between companies, the exchange of data is a transaction between systems, for example the delivery of an invoice can be mapped to an EDI gateway identified by a GLN.

For rules on GLN allocation, see the GS1 GLN Allocation Rules Standard.

2.4.1 Application overview

The GLN is used in applications that share party and location information through automatic identification and data capture (AIDC). Section 2.4 focuses on the use of the GLN in AIDC applications. Four broad categories of use of the GLN exist:

1. Identification of a physical location, for example through a label attached to a loading dock or to a shelf location in a warehouse.
2. Specification of a location used in transport and logistics processes, for example a ship to location on a logistic label.
3. Identification of a party, for example designating a legal entity on a document.
4. Specification of a party, for example the invoicing party on a payment slip.

GLN is widely used to share data between systems and is a foundational key in the related GS1 standards. For further information, please consult the relevant GS1 standard.

Term	Definition
GLN extension component	The GLN extension component is used to identify internal physical sub-locations within a location (such as a selling floor area, a specific area on a shelf, etc.) which is identified with a GLN (such as stores, factories, buildings, etc.).
Global Coupon Number (GCN)	The GS1 identification key used to identify a coupon. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, coupon reference, check digit and an optional serial number.
Global Document Type Identifier (GDTI)	The GS1 identification key used to identify a document type. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, document type, check digit and optional serial number.
Global Electronic Party Information Registry (GEPIR®)	A web-browser interface and a machine to machine set of protocols for GS1 Member Organisation (MO) membership databases to communicate company information for selected GS1 keys including information about the allocation of the GS1 Company Prefixes used to create GS1 keys and/or individually assigned GS1 keys.
Global Identification Number for Consignment (GINC)	The GS1 identification key used to identify a logical grouping of logistic or transport units that are assembled to be transported under one transport document (e.g., waybill). The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix and the freight forwarder's or carrier's transport reference.
Global Individual Asset Identifier (GIAI)	The GS1 identification key used to identify an individual asset. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix and individual asset reference.
Global Location Number (GLN)	The GS1 identification key used to identify physical locations or parties. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, location reference and check digit.
Global Model Number (GMN)	The GS1 identification key used to identify a product model or product family. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, model reference and a check character pair.
Global Returnable Asset Identifier (GRAI)	The GS1 identification key used to identify returnable assets. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, asset type, check digit and optional serial number.
Global Service Relation Number (GSRN)	The GS1 identification key used to identify the relationship between an organisation offering services and the recipient or provider of services. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, service reference and check digit.
Global Shipment Identification Number (GSIN)	The GS1 identification key used to identify a logical grouping of logistic or transport units that are assembled by the consignor (seller) for a transport shipment from that consignor to one consignee (buyer) referencing a despatch advice and/or BOL. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, shipper reference and check digit.
Global Trade Item Number® (GTIN®)	The GS1 identification key used to identify trade items. The key comprises a GS1 Company Prefix, an item reference and check digit.
GS1 Application Identifier (AI)	The field of two or more digits at the beginning of an element string that uniquely defines its format and meaning.
GS1 Application Identifier data field	The data used in a business application defined by one GS1 Application Identifier.
GS1 check character calculation	An algorithm used by the GS1 system for the calculation of the check characters to verify accuracy of data.
GS1 check digit calculation	An algorithm used by the GS1 system for the calculation of a check digit to verify accuracy of data. (e.g., modulo 10 check digit, price check digit).
GS1 Common Currency Coupon Code	An identification number for coupons issued in a common currency area (e.g., the euro currency) that uses the GS1 Prefixes 981-983.
GS1 Company Prefix (GCP)	A unique string of four to twelve digits used to issue GS1 identification keys. The first digits are a valid GS1 Prefix. and thethe length of the GS1 Company Prefix must be at least one longer than the length of the GS1 Prefix. The GS1 Company Prefix is issued by a GS1 Member Organisation. As the GS1 Company Prefix varies in length, the issuance of a GS1 Company Prefix excludes all longer strings that start with the same digits from being issued as GS1 Company Prefixes. See also U.P.C Company Prefix.
GS1 Composite symbology	A GS1 system composite symbol consists of a linear component (encoding the item's primary identification) associated with an adjacent Composite Component (encoding attribute data, such as a batch number or expiration date). The composite symbol always includes a linear component so that the primary identification is readable by all scanning technologies, and so that imager scanners can use the linear component as a finder pattern for the adjacent 2D Composite Component. The composite symbol always includes one of three multi-row 2D Composite Component versions (e.g., CC-A, CC-B, CC-C) for compatibility with linear- and area-CCD scanners and with linear and rastering laser scanners.
GS1 conformant barcode	A family of symbols comprising all barcodes in accordance with an application standard, the data carrier specifications and relevant GS1 symbol specification table.

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