



General Specifications Change Notification (GSCN)

WR #	GSCN Name	Ratification Date
21-248	Dynamic assortment	Dec 2021

Associated Work Request (WR) Number:

WR21-278 – Predefined and random assortment

Background:

The GMD SMG noted that there was confusion about the definition of Dynamic Assortment and are suggesting that this term should be clarified. Additionally, the language in Section 2.1.1.7 Trade item assortments should be adjusted to coincide with the revised glossary.

Additionally, the WR proposes the replacement of “recipient” and “supplier” with “buyer” and “seller” in order to use terms that are inclusive of various industries outside of consumer product goods.

Disclaimer:

GS1®, under its IP Policy, seeks to avoid uncertainty regarding intellectual property claims by requiring the participants in the Work Group that developed this **General Specifications Change Notification** to agree to grant to GS1 members a royalty-free licence or a RAND licence to Necessary Claims, as that term is defined in the GS1 IP Policy. Furthermore, attention is drawn to the possibility that an implementation of one or more features of this Specification may be the subject of a patent or other intellectual property right that does not involve a Necessary Claim. Any such patent or other intellectual property right is not subject to the licencing obligations of GS1. Moreover, the agreement to grant licences provided under the GS1 IP Policy does not include IP rights and any claims of third parties who were not participants in the Work Group.

Accordingly, GS1 recommends that any organisation developing an implementation designed to be in conformance with this Specification should determine whether there are any patents that may encompass a specific implementation that the organisation is developing in compliance with the Specification and whether a licence under a patent or other intellectual property right is needed. Such a determination of a need for licencing should be made in view of the details of the specific system designed by the organisation in consultation with their own patent counsel.

THIS DOCUMENT IS PROVIDED “AS IS” WITH NO WARRANTIES WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, NONINFRINGEMENT, FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY WARRANTY OTHERWISE ARISING OUT OF THIS SPECIFICATION. GS1 disclaims all liability for any damages arising from use or misuse of this Standard, whether special, indirect, consequential, or compensatory damages, and including liability for infringement of any intellectual property rights, relating to use of information in or reliance upon this document.

GS1 retains the right to make changes to this document at any time, without notice. GS1 makes no warranty for the use of this document and assumes no responsibility for any errors which may appear in the document, nor does it make a commitment to update the information contained herein. GS1 and the GS1 logo are registered trademarks of GS1 AISBL.

- **General retail consumer trade items** use omnidirectional linear barcodes that are read by high-volume omnidirectional retail POS scanners or linear hand-held scanners. This scanning environment cannot read 2D matrix symbols.
- **Regulated healthcare retail consumer trade items** require a high capacity symbology, such as 2D matrix symbols, but these cannot be deployed for high-volume omnidirectional retail POS. Regulated healthcare retail consumer trade items marked with 2D matrix symbols are intended to be read in lower-volume retail scenarios or hospital pharmacies or in high volume applications such as distribution centres.
- **Non-retail trade items** are any trade item that does not cross retail POS. Commonly, these trade items will appear in mixed scanning environments (laser, image-based, etc.) depending on the application and industry sector. Typical examples include trade item groupings, direct part marked items, etc.

2.1.1.5 Books and serial publications

Published material (newspapers, magazines, and books) requires special consideration due to the following factors:

- A solution for published material should address the requirement to process returns (sorting and counting) to wholesalers and publishers. This implies the reading of a supplementary number that is not required for item identification.
- The international systems, ISSN, ISBN and ISMN, already handle the numbering of publications and books.

2.1.1.6 Single item or trade item grouping

A trade item may be a single, non-breakable unit or a predefined grouping of a series of single items. Such trade item groupings may be present in a wide variety of physical forms, such as a fibreboard case, a covered or banded pallet, a film wrapped tray, or a crate with bottles. Trade items consisting of a single unit are identified with a Global Trade Item Number (GTIN). Trade item groupings of identical or different units, each identified with a GTIN, are identified with a separate GTIN; the individual trade item GTIN, within any grouping, remains the same. Example: trade item A has the same GTIN whether it is sold as a single unit in a case of twelve or sold as a single unit in a case of twenty-four.

2.1.1.7 Trade item assortments

Three kinds of assortments exist:

- **Predefined assortments:** An assortment that comprises a fixed count of two or more different trade items, each identified with a ~~unique~~ GTIN that is declared on the package. The trade items contained within the assortment may be trade items of one or more manufacturers. When an assortment contains items from multiple manufacturers the GTIN requirements for the assortment is the responsibility of the organisation that creates the assortment. Any change in the configuration of the assortment is considered a new trade item. ~~For example, a predefined assortment contains a total of six trade items, always four of GTIN X and two of GTIN Y.~~
- **Dynamic assortments:** An assortment that comprises a fixed ~~total count of a changing assortment comprised of~~ two or more different ~~retail consumer~~ trade items, each identified with a ~~unique~~ GTIN. All ~~of the retail consumer~~ trade items and their GTINs will have been communicated to the ~~buyer recipient~~ before trading takes place ~~and are declared on the package~~. The ~~recipient buyer~~ has accepted that the ~~supplier seller~~ may change the assortment without any prior notice. ~~The trade items contained within the assortment may be trade items of one or more manufacturers. When an assortment contains items from multiple manufacturers the GTIN requirements for the assortment is the responsibility of the organisation that creates the assortment. For example, a dynamic assortment could contain a total of six trade items, with different combinations of GTIN X and GTIN Y as long as there are always six trade items within the assortment.~~
- **Random assortments:** An assortment ~~of two or more products that comprises items~~ that are not uniquely identified on the package and are not marked for individual sale (e.g., a bag of individually wrapped candies or colours of toothbrushes).

Commented [DM1]: Changes in this paragraph are for WR21-278

Commented [DM2]: Changes in this paragraph are for WR21-248

Commented [DM3]: Changes in this paragraph are for WR21-278



Term	Definition
component/part	An item that is intended to undergo at least one further transformation process to create finished goods for the purpose of downstream consumption
Component/Part Identifier (CPID)	The unique identifier for a component/part, comprising a GS1 Company Prefix and a component/part reference
Composite Component	The 2D symbol component of a GS1 composite symbol.
concatenation	The representation of several element strings in one barcode.
consignment	A grouping of logistic or transport units assembled by a freight forwarder or carrier to be transported under one transport document (e.g., waybill).
consumer product variant (CPV)	An alphanumeric attribute of a GTIN assigned to a retail consumer trade item variant for its lifetime.
country subdivision	Principle administrative divisions, or similar areas, of a country included in <i>ISO 3166-1</i> . Examples are a state in the US, a region in France, a canton in Swiss.
coupon	A voucher that can be redeemed at the point-of-sale for a cash value or free item.
coupon issuer	Party issuing the coupons, bearing the commercial and financial responsibility for the coupons.
customer	The party that receives, buys, or consumes an item or service.
data character	A single numeric digit, alphabetic character or punctuation mark, or control character, which represents meaningful information.
data field	A field that contains a GS1 identification key, an RCN, or attribute information
Data Matrix symbology	A standalone, two-dimensional matrix symbology that is made up of square modules arranged within a perimeter finder pattern. Data Matrix using ECC 200 error correction is the only version that supports GS1 system identification keys, including the Function 1 Symbol Character (FNC1). Data Matrix symbols are read by two-dimensional imaging scanners or vision systems.
data titles	Data titles are the abbreviated descriptions of element strings which are used to support manual interpretation of barcodes.
digital coupon	A digital coupon is an electronic presentation, that is distributed and presented without manifesting as "paper" or in other hard-copy form, and that can be exchanged for a financial saving or for loyalty points when making a purchase.
direct mode	Mobile device information retrieval function when the barcode contains either the address (URL) of the content or service, or the content itself, in-line.
direct part marking (DPM)	Direct part marking refers to the process of marking a symbol on an item using an intrusive or non-intrusive method.
direct print	A process in which the printing apparatus prints the symbol by making physical contact with a substrate (e.g., flexography, ink jet, dot peening).
document type	A component of a Global Document Type Identifier (GDTI) assigned by the document issuer to create a unique GDTI.
dynamic assortment	An assortment that comprises a fixed count of a changing assortment of two or more different retail consumer trade items, each identified with a unique GTIN. All of the retail consumer trade items and their GTINs will have been communicated to the recipient before trading takes place and are declared on the package. The recipient has accepted that the supplier may change the assortment without any prior notice. A trade item that comprises two or more different trade items, with a fixed total count, where the count of each trade item contained may change.
EAN/UPC symbology	A family of barcodes including EAN-8, EAN-13, UPC-A ₇ and UPC-E barcodes as well as the 2- and 5-digit add-ons. See also EAN-8 barcode, EAN-13 barcode, UPC-A barcode, and UPC-E barcode.
EAN-13 barcode	A barcode of the EAN/UPC symbology that encodes GTIN-13 or RCN-13.
EAN-8 barcode	A barcode of the EAN/UPC symbology that encodes GTIN-8 or RCN-8.
economic operator (per EU 2018/574)	An economic operator is a business or other organisation which supplies goods, works or services within the context of market operations. Related to requirement for EOID for each country in which a party operates a facility.
Electronic Product Code (EPC)	An identification scheme for universally identifying physical objects (e.g., trade items, assets, and locations) via RFID tags and other means. The standardised EPC data consists of an EPC (or EPC Identifier) that uniquely identifies an individual object, as well as an optional filter value when judged to be necessary to enable effective and efficient reading of the EPC tags.
element	A single bar or space of a linear barcode symbol.