



GDSN User Group
Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning
25 and 26 March, 2014
Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Tuesday, 25 March

- 2:00 p.m. Welcome, anti-trust caution and introductions** – Pete Alvarez and Alan Hyler
- Review and finalize agenda
- 2:15 p.m. GDSN Update and Major Release** – Alan Hyler
- Fresh Foods – Greg Rowe
- 2:30 p.m. Data Migration** – All
- Discussion leaders: Milan Vacval, Scott Brown, Steve Robba, Alan Hyler and Kerry Angelo
 - Trade Item Unit Descriptor – All
- BREAK
- Unit of Measure Code Lists – All
 - Packaging Code List – All
 - Preparation Type Code List – All (time permitting)
- 5:30 p.m. Adjourn**

Wednesday, 26 March

- 9:00 a.m. Updates and Information Session**
- Q&A from day one – All
 - EU 1169 and GDSN – Marc Benhaim
 - Data Quality – Mark Widman
- BREAK
- Trade Item Implementation Guide and GPC update – Mike Mowad
 - Open Work Orders (No Solution Discussions) – Justin Childs
 - Regional Updates – All
 - Healthcare Global Implementation Project – Pete Alvarez
- Wrap up and Action Items – Alan Hyler
- 12:30 p.m. Adjourn**



GS1 Antitrust Caution

Many of the user companies of the GS1 System compete with each other. The competition is both horizontal and vertical. This means that every activity of GS1 must be measured against the prevailing anti-trust laws, which proscribe combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade, monopolies and attempts to monopolize, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices. These are very broad. Violations of the anti-trust laws can result in injunctions, treble damage judgments, heavy fines, and even imprisonment.

Strict compliance with the anti-trust laws is and always has been the policy of the GS1. GS1 exercises extreme care to avoid not only violation, but anything that might raise even a suspicion of possible violation.

An action, seemingly innocent when taken by itself, may be viewed by anti-trust enforcers as part of a pattern of activity which constitutes an anti-trust violation. Therefore, participants on GS1 committees, task forces, work groups, task groups, or other similar bodies, must always remember the purpose of the committee, task force, or work group is to enhance the ability of all industry members to compete more efficiently and effectively to provide better value to the consumer or end user. However, because GS1 activity almost always involves the cooperation of competitors, great care must be taken to assure compliance with the anti-trust laws.

This means:

- Participation must be voluntary, and failure to participate shall not be used to penalize any company.
- There shall be no discussion of prices, allocation of customers or products, boycotts, refusals to deal, or market share.
- If any participant believes the group is drifting toward impermissible discussion, the topic shall be tabled until the opinion of counsel can be obtained.
- Meetings shall be governed by an agenda prepared in advance, and recorded by minutes prepared promptly after the meeting. Agendas, where appropriate, and minutes are to be reviewed by counsel before they are circulated.
- Tests or data collection shall be governed by protocols developed in consultation with and monitored by counsel.
- The recommendations coming out of a GS1 committee, task force, work group or task group are just that. Individual companies remain free to make independent, competitive decisions.
- Any standards developed must be voluntary standards.