With GS1 Standards, information about the physical movement of goods can be smoothly and easily identified, captured and shared.

The GS1 Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC) is the GS1 Identification Key used to identify an individual logistic unit.

- Many companies and their logistics suppliers are forced to label and re-label logistic units at each stop in the supply chain. This creates inefficiencies and opens the process up to confusion, errors and oversights.
- The GS1 SSCC on a GS1 Logistic Label provides a unique number that can be used to handle the goods on their way from public source to final destination. The GS1 Logistic Label of information can be captured and shared when the logistic unit is dispatched, when it arrives into destination and at any intermediary stops it may make along the way.

> Get the best of our GS1 SSCC at: [http://www.gs1.org/barcodes/technical/id_keys](http://www.gs1.org/barcodes/technical/id_keys)

**Benefits**

- Reduces costs through efficient Transportation Planning and Execution
- Raises service levels through real-time visibility into shipping processes
- Improves productivity by streamlining manual processes
- Improves on-time delivery through better collaboration with Transporters, Logistics Service Providers and Customers

**GS1 eCom (EDI) messages for Transport Planning, Execution and Payment**

- GS1 offers a powerful set of Business Message Standards for Transport Planning, Execution & Payment to support a variety of transport scenarios. It provides an open, independent and competitive framework that allows Shippers (manufacturers, retailers) and Logistics Service Providers (LSPs) /Transporters to collaborate without the need for inventing the wheel for each one-to-one connection. No other standardisation organisation provides the same wide scope and in-depth coverage for logistics interoperability as GS1 does allowing GS1 Standards to be used “any time anywhere”.

> Get the best of our GS1 eCom standards at: [http://www.gs1.org/ecom](http://www.gs1.org/ecom)
GS1 Standards for Transport Management
Lower costs and shorter lead times

**Shipper (Manufacturer, Retailer, LSP)**

- Create Shipments including the GS1 Global Shipment Identification Number (GSIN)
- Pack the Goods and generate a GS1 Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC) for each Logistic Unit
- Print and apply a GS1 logistic label to a pallet including transport information (before it is shipped)
- Scan the GS1 Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)
- Goods ready to be shipped
- Send Transport instructions to Transporter (containing GSIN and SSCC)
- Shipper will identify himself in messaging using his Global Location Number/s (GLN)

**Transporter (working for Shipper or Recipient)**

- Receive Transport instructions including GSIN and SSCC
- Collect and Load Shipments (Put pallets in Truck)
- Scan GS1 Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)
- Compare Transport instruction with SSCC
- May send Transport status “Goods Loaded”
- Send Transport status “Goods Collected”
- Transporter may consolidate Shipments into Consignments and assign the GS1 Global Identification Number for Consignment (GINC). GINC will be used as a main key among Transport Service Providers executing the end-to-end movement of goods from Shipper to Recipient
- Deliver Consignment to Recipient facility
- Unload the pallets (may include scanning SSCC)
- Send Transport Status “Goods delivered to Recipient” including SSCC, GSIN and/or GINC as agreed among parties involved

**Recipient (Manufacturer, Retailer, LSP)**

- Receive the Despatch Advice message (sent by the Shipper)
- NOTE: Recipient would also have identified himself using GLN to Shipper to enable Shipper to send messages and Goods to the correct destinations
- Scan SSCC and compare with Despatch Advice
- Send Receiving Advice message including SSCC and GSIN.
- Deliver Consignment to Recipient facility
- Unload the pallets (may include scanning SSCC)
- Send Transport Status “Goods delivered to Recipient” including SSCC, GSIN and/or GINC as agreed among parties involved