



GS1net User Guide ‘Cookbook’

**For Suppliers implementing and using GS1net in Australia
& New Zealand**

March 2012

Data Access and How Data Flows

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Release	Nature of Change/Comments	Author
Mar 2012	Replace references to 'Public Release Date' with 'Community Visibility Date Time'	M.Robb
Mar 2010	Update community references from 'Australia' to 'Australia & New Zealand'.	M.Robb
Oct 2009	Initial Release	GS1 Australia

Suppliers should understand what triggers data availability and data flow and how Trading Partners are affected by what suppliers do in their GS1net catalogue.

This section describes how suppliers control who can access their data and how data synchronisation is established between suppliers and their trading partners.

When Trading Partners go online to search and download supplier data, whilst they are accessing the data, they are not actually synchronising it via data flows from GS1net. Some Trading Partners will remain manual data access type users whilst others will truly synchronise with GS1net.

Controlling Data Access – summary

Suppliers have absolute control over who can access their data as follows:

- An item that is not published to any data recipients cannot be accessed by any data recipients.
- An item that is published to Data Recipient X can only be accessed by Data Recipient X, though other users can see that the GTIN exists.
- An item published to any data recipient(s) which lists the private label GLN of those recipients against the item record will only be accessible by those recipients and no other users will know those GTINs exist in the system.
- An item which is a private label item should not have the 'community visibility date time' attribute populated, which means it will not appear in the cross-catalogue .
- Price data is only ever accessible by the data recipients identified by the price GLNs used by suppliers on each price record.

The following steps are typical of a supplier and its Trading Partners when interacting with the GS1net service:

- 1) supplier loads & validates master item and price data and requests GS1net Ready status from GS1 Services Support
- 2) GS1 Services Support downloads and validates the catalogue to verify data accuracy and provide advice on data quality where non fatal warnings have occurred
- 3) items are registered on the global registry (this can be an automated or manual step). Key attributes (supplier GLN, GTIN, target market, GPC code) about these globally registered items is now visible to all Trading Partners UNLESS the item has been loaded with a private label GLN to denote it is a brand owned by the recipient and must only be accessible to that recipient
- 4) supplier then publishes products to trading partners – data is now accessible to those partners who may choose manual access (pull data) or automated (messaging) access to these items

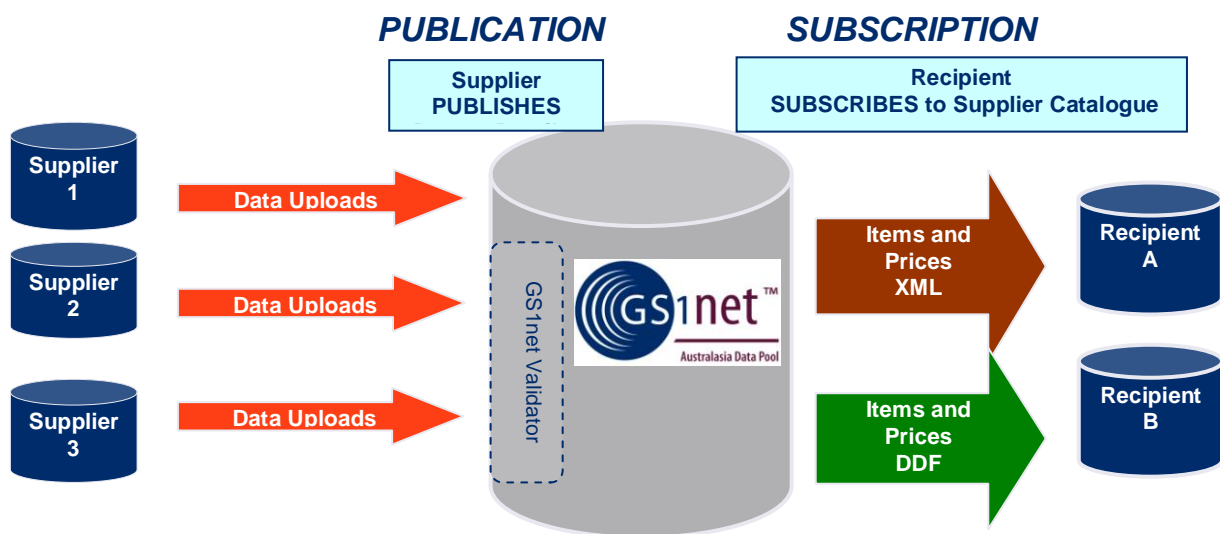


All subsequent new items loaded to GS1net by suppliers must also be published to Trading Partners. Suppliers should ensure they have an upload, validate, confirm load and publish process, ongoing.

- 5) trading partners using automated (messaging) access subscribe to whole (the usual) or part of supplier's catalogue – data will now flow as messages to the data recipient. This is how data synchronisation can occur.
- 6) Each data recipient using messaging data flows will then either accept or reject products (item data). This is NOT commercial acceptance or rejection. Suppliers will be able to view the accept/reject status on line or via GS1 XML messaging.

- 7) Acceptance enables the ongoing flow of updated item data to the data recipient. Rejection prevents future updates from flowing to the data recipient. This mechanism may be used to filter item data based on the recipient's product range. It is a gate used to close off items for which a recipient does not want to receive any further updates. Doing nothing for items is equivalent to accepting them as their updates will continue to flow to the recipient unless the item is rejected.
- 8) Data recipient using messaging will generally "accept" all prices to enable price updates to flow through. This is NOT commercial acceptance of prices.

If there is commercial non-acceptance of a price, the data recipient still "accepts" the price data from GS1net, so that updates can flow through. The Data Recipient will contact the supplier outside of GS1net (e.g. phone) and request that the amended price be loaded. This will then generate the price update to flow to the recipient.



A data recipient may subscribe to a supplier's catalogue before it has been published to that recipient. Once the publication/subscription match has occurred, either one may precede the other; the data will flow via messaging to the recipient.

Only Data Recipients that are using the automated (messaging) synchronisation to GS1net will subscribe to your catalogue, or part thereof. It is the act of subscribing that generates the messaging. If a subscribed Data Recipient has not accepted a price, then the supplier will not be able to update it.

Data Recipients using automated (messaging) synchronisation will use the accept/reject/review/synchronize functionality to control the flow coming in to them.

Data Recipients accessing GS1net manually will be logging in via the web GUI interface, viewing and/or manually requesting your published data via DDF downloads. Generally, the manual access data recipient will not subscribe to your catalogue as subscription to supplier catalogues or individual GTINs is only required when the data recipient is synchronising data (generates message flow).

Note that unless a manual data recipient has explicitly rejected a price record, the supplier can still update the record.