

1. Basic definitions

1.1. Partner identifications

All participants at data interchange need to have a GLN and have to identify all their locations by sub-GLNs. For the identification of the retailer there are four GLN specifying different functions in the process.

- Invoicee (IV)
- Buyer (BY) - legal buyer (mostly the head office)
- Delivery party (DP) - place to which the goods should be shipped
- Ultimate consignee (UC) - shop which receives the goods for sale

All four GLNs have to be supplied, even if they are identical.

In the statistic messages there are identifications different from the model above.

The article base mostly is sent only to the head office. If this is not possible because of specific shop data, a separate arrangement should take place.

1.2. Article identifications

All articles are identified by EAN.

Every article must also have an unique, three-level identification, which at least lasts for 2 years. This consists of article, colour and size. In this context article has nothing to do with the internally used term 'article', but describes all specifications except colour and size, i.e. an order could be fulfilled if only this information is specified (of course plus desired quantity). This identification corresponds uniquely to the EAN.

Except in the PRICAT (catalogue), only EANs are used for the identification of articles.

1.3. Quotations

All prices are stated excluding VAT. Retail prices are the only exception. They need to correspond to the label price at the article (suggested retail price, label price of the retailer, prescribed retail price for own stores and shop in shop areas). Also retail prices in reports (sales data) will be transmitted without VAT.

All prices should be transmitted net regarding to allowances and charges - i.e. the allowances and charges are already included in the price quotation. Exceptions have to be marked particularly and to use only for special reasons.

All prices have to be qualified clearly with their specific use as well as with regard to their application of taxes and allowances and charges according to the rules of EANCOM D.96A.

Each message using prices must contain currency information.