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GDSN Price Synchronisation Implementation Guideline

Explains the use and purpose of the Price Synchronisation Message.

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Contributors

Name	Organisation
Alan Hyler	GS1 GDSN
Anita Gramminger	Gillette
Armand Schins	Ahold
Benjamin Couty	GS1 France
Bilel Krid	GS1 France
Brian Dunlap	Pillsbury, Winthrop, Shaw
Carolyn Kroll	1 SYNC
Cesar Castro	CABASnet
Connie Vandervort	AAFES
Dan Beaudry	Procter & Gamble
Danny Starnes	AAFES
Di Booth	Procter & Gamble
Gina Tomassi	Pepsico
Giovanni Biffi	GS1 Columbia
Grant Kille	SA2 Worldsync GmbH
Greg Zwanziger	SuperValu
Hugo Sabogal	CABASnet
Jimmy Acosta	Industrias Alimenticias Noel
Jo Anna Stewart	GXS
John Mooney	Tesco
Joseph Bohning	Nestle Purina
Kathy Davis	Piggly Wiggly
Ken Kubat	Tibco
Kim Johnson	SuperValu
Kraig Adams	Coca Cola
Kyle Meadors	Drummond Group
Lee Smith	SC Johnson
Lynn Martinez	Cadbury Schwepps

Name	Organisation
Mahesh Iyer	GXS
Manoj Mishra	Agentrics
Marc Yarbrough	Cadbury Schwepps
Marcel Yska	Ahold
Mark Hann	GXS
Maureen Farese	Masterfoods USA / M&M Mars, Inc.
Mrinalini Nayar	Pepsico
Nadine Radomski	Dean Foods
Neale Austen	GS1 Australia
Nevardo Giraldo	Almacenes
Oliver Mouton	Carrefour
Robin Kidd	Nestle`
Sara Novak	1 SYNC
Tom Heist	GS1 Global Office

Log of Changes

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Draft 1	Jun-2006	Nadine Radomski	Initial draft
Draft 2	Sep-2006	Nadine Radomski	New format
Draft 3	Nov 5-2006	Nadine Radomski	Added business scenarios
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Draft 3.6	Dec 8 2006	Nadine Radomski	Updates to Section 1.6 "How to Use the ID-Based Model" based on discussed from 12/7 conference call.
Draft 3.7	Dec 21 2006	Nadine Radomski	Updates to Sections 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.8, 2.2, 3.2.1.2, based on Dec 19 conference call.
Draft 3.8	Jan 12 2007	Nadine Radomski	Updates to Sections 3.4 and 3.5
Draft 3.9	Jan 18 2007	Nadine Radomski	Created Intro to 1.7 Sequencing Overview and updated page numbers in table of contents

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Draft 4.0	June 13, 2007	Nadine Radomski	Complete updates reflected in the public review comments from January 2007 Determined to not conflict with Implementation guide changes resulting from the GDSN price sync pilot.
Draft 4.1	June 27, 2007	Nadine Radomski	Complete updates from comments captured during the GDSN Price Synchronisation Pilot.
Draft 4.2	July 11, 2007	Nadine Radomski	Added sections 2.1.4, 2.2.1 and updated spreadsheet based on pilot CRTracker and feedback on eRoom. Also applied Sara Novak's changes to t*he Confirmation segments in section 3.4: When identifying the Relationship Identification, the comments in the Information Provider (contentOwner) field have been changed to correctly associate with the comments from the above associated Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification). Applied the comments, such that the Information Provider = "0010000000016""*
Draft 4.3	Sep 12, 2007	Nadine Radomski	Created section 1.10 Dates
Draft 4.4	Nov, 2007	Nadine Radomski	Updates from final public review
Draft 4.5	Jan 17, 2008	Nadine Radomski	Updates from conference call to resolve final issues
Draft 4.6	Feb 20, 2008	Sara Novak	Added / Updated section 1.10 to clarify usage of price brackets.
Issue 1	Feb 28, 2008	GSMP	Document Published
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Issue 1-3	March31 2009	Nadine Radomski	Updated Section 2.2 Attribute Detail to reflect correct field length and new price synchronisation attributes added in MR3.
Issue 1-4	May 31, 2010	Jo Anna Stewart	Updates for GDSN MR4 release: • Added 2 new attributes to the condition segment to section 2.2, Attribute Details.
Issue 1-4	July 1, 2010	Sara Novak	Updates for GDSN MR4 release: • Added new valid values to Trade Channel (section 2.3.17) • Updated scenarios to reflect that related segments can be synchronised together when first synchronised (sections 3.5.1, 3.5.2)
Issue 1-4	July 15, 2010	Justin Middleton	Updates for GDSN MR4 release: • Section 3.3 title updated • Section 3.3.1 updated to reflect new condition attribute usage for trade item group ID and distribution method code.

Release	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
Issue 1-5	April 29, 2011	Grant Kille	Updates for GDSN MR 5 release: • Section 2.3.9? The trade item was updated send an incoterm code, incoterm location and an incoterm country code. Incoterm country code is a new attribute added to an existing class and will utilise the ISO country code. Incoterm Country code is defined as the location country code where the incoterm event (e.g. DDP - Delivered Duty Paid) has occurred. Incoterm Country code is optional and not repeatable per incoterm. <u>Business Rules</u> <table><tr><th>Level of Item Hierarchy Effected</th><th>Global / Local</th><th>RDD</th></tr><tr><td>All/Common</td><td>G/L</td><td>TPD and TPN</td></tr></table> Note: The incoterms subclass currently in the Price message was modified to add the new attribute and will also be added to the trade item.
2.0	Nov 2015	D.Buckley	WR15-061 (new Section 1.5.4.3 Price Type Segment action code "Delete" and new Section 1.5.4.4 Price Type Segment Identification) and new GS1 branding applied

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Table of Contents

1   Introduction

1.1   Purpose

The purpose of this document is to clearly explain the use and purpose of the Price Synchronisation Message as defined by the GDSN Price Synchronisation Work Group. This document is in no way normative or definitive and is not a standard. It will provide the reader with an implementation perspective on price synchronisation. Each company will have a different perspective and will need to make certain decisions that are appropriate to their business practices. The document will provide some broad guidelines to basic questions by explaining the fundamentals of price synchronisation and providing some basic scenarios.

1.2   Pre-requisite

- Your company must be engaged in item synchronisation through the Global Data Synchronisation Network (GDSN).
- Understand your Data Pool's Price Synchronisation capabilities.
- Review the GDSN Price Synchronisation BRAD and BMS
- Review the GDD representation of GDSN price attributes

1.3   Prepare Your Company

- Assemble your team
  - Identify technical people that will be involved with the project in your company
  - Identify the business people that will be involved with the project in your company
- Evaluate the current price process in your organisation
- Evaluate attributes available in your current pricing system
- Identify the business owners of those attributes involved in your company's current pricing process
- Identify interdependencies and gaps of a price synchronisation project with other internal projects.
- Speak with several key Trading Partners regarding their price synchronisation project. You will need to understand their scope, timing and requirements.
- Identify your internal business needs. Determine where you will begin your price synchronisation program and create a rollout plan.
- Consider the following:
  - Price components
  - How much lead time is required internally and by your Trading Partner when communicating price transactions?
  - How far in the future can/will price changes be communicated?
  - List price
  - Promotions
  - Miscellaneous allowances and charges
  - Determine the future business process flow needed to support the full price synchronisation process starting with price initiation and ending with price confirmation.
    - Prepare a gap analysis between your current pricing practices and the process that will need to be created to accommodate an end-to-end price synchronisation program.
    - Determine the roles and responsibilities of business contacts for the various price transactions

- How will you physically execute the process among your business functions?

■ Consider your company's needs regarding confidentiality agreements with your trading partners, data pools and any third parties involved in the price sync process.

■ Verify that your data pool is compliant to GDSN price sync security standards. Reference the GDSN "Security Guidelines" document.

■ Document all the above.

■ Create a plan to move the price sync project from an initiative to a business process once you are in production.

1.4   Process Overview

Similar to Item Synchronisation, Price synchronisation is a complex process that requires several participants including Source, Source Data Pool (SDP), Recipient, and Recipient Data Pool (RDP). The primary difference is that the Global Registry does not play a role in price Synchronisation.

Figure 1-1 GDSN Price Sync Message Flow
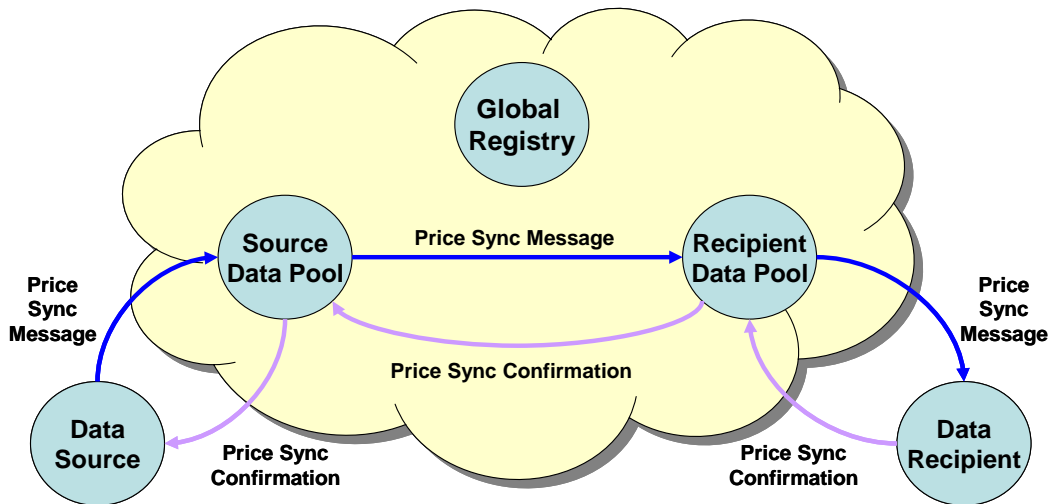
■ In the majority of scenarios the role of Source will be portrayed by the Supplier; however, the model is flexible enough to allow for unique situations where the Retailer may initiate the process and serve the role of the Source. Agreement on which party will initiate the process will reflect current business practices and must be agreed to prior to the start of a price Sync relationship between you and your trading partner.

■ The process begins by the Source submitting a price message to their Source Data Pool. The Source Data Pool then sends the information to the Recipient Data Pool after completing the appropriate validations. The Recipient Data Pool then sends the price message to the Recipient for review.

■ The Recipient then is required to return a Price Synchronisation Confirmation through their Recipient Data Pool to the Source Data Pool. The price message also must be validated by the Recipient Data Pool before it is passed to the Source Data Pool. Once the confirmation has been received by the Source Data Pool, it is sent on to the source for review.

✅   **Note:** The absence of a response or a response of reject will stop price synchronisation.

■ Each of the recipients will have to determine how to generate the response message. Consider the following:

  ☐ What business process is needed to initiate the response behind their firewall based on the type of segment received?

  ☐ How will it need to be presented within their organisation?

□   Who will they present it to and how will that individual be expected to respond?

■ Each source will have to determine how to process that response in regard to any action that must be taken as a result.

1.5   Segments

The price message is made up of 4 distinct segments with specific purposes. Each segment has an action code and segment id to ensure referential integrity. A single price message can be used for many different purposes including the following:

■ Synchronising a trading partner relationship

■ Communicating elements of prices that are included on an invoice in an effort to equal the actual payment and the expected payment

Modifications are full refresh by segment. Therefore, any time a change is required for an attribute, all mandatory and any desired optional attributes originally included in that segment must be included in the message. Not just the information that has changed.

Figure 1-2 GDSN Price Message - Segment Descriptions

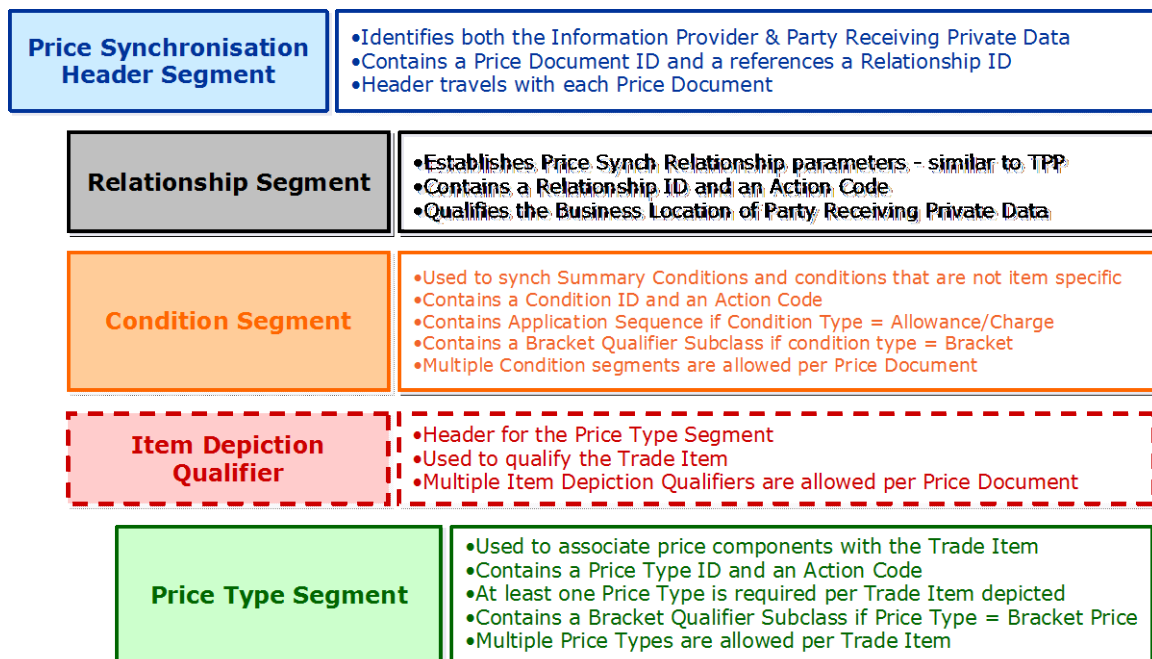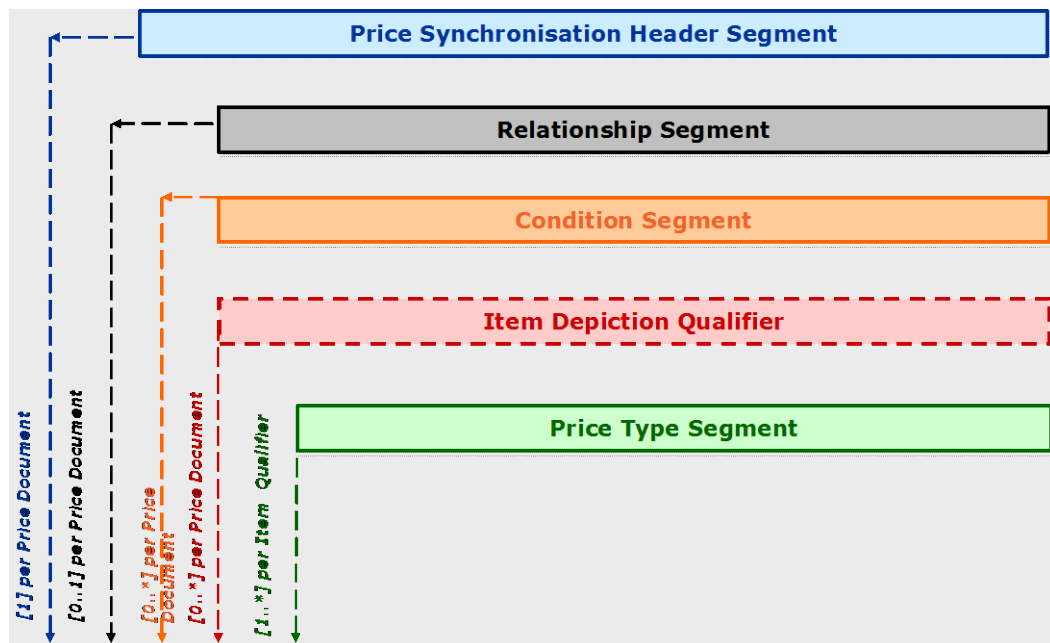| **Price Synchronisation Header Segment**	•Identifies both the Information Provider & Party Receiving Private Data •Contains a Price Document ID and a references a Relationship ID •Header travels with each Price Document
Relationship Segment	•Establishes Price Synch Relationship parameters - similar to TPP •Contains a Relationship ID and an Action Code •Qualifies the Business Location of Party Receiving Private Data
Condition Segment	•Used to synch Summary Conditions and conditions that are not item specific •Contains a Condition ID and an Action Code •Contains Application Sequence if Condition Type = Allowance/Charge •Contains a Bracket Qualifier Subclass if condition type = Bracket •Multiple Condition segments are allowed per Price Document
Item Depiction Qualifier	•Header for the Price Type Segment •Used to qualify the Trade Item •Multiple Item Depiction Qualifiers are allowed per Price Document
Price Type Segment	•Used to associate price components with the Trade Item •Contains a Price Type ID and an Action Code •At least one Price Type is required per Trade Item depicted •Contains a Bracket Qualifier Subclass if Price Type = Bracket Price •Multiple Price Types are allowed per Trade Item

Figure 1-3 GDSN Price Message Segments

1.5.1 Header Segment

This is a mandatory segment that is needed to carry common information that must travel with each Price Synchronisation Message.

The use of a price synchronisation document identification number ensures that each Price Synchronisation Message is unique, traceable and indicates to the retailer the order in which the messages are to be processed. In addition, the price document type indicates the intended use or purpose of the message. The possible codes are:

- **Initial load** – used for sending pricing information for the first time

- **Resend** – used to indicate the message is to recover a lost or missing message

- **Restart** – used to 'restart' pricing for an item the retailer has previously rejected pricing

- **Reload** – used to "start over" by sending all current and future pricing

- **Blank or no value** – used after the initial load is sent and there is no need to Resend, Restart or Reload.

The trading partner relationship ID is required in each price message header segment. All other price segments sent within one message must belong to the trading relationship found in the header segment.

1.5.2 Relationship Segment

This Segment is used to establish a price synchronisation relationship between the Buyer and the Seller. The Relationship segment includes an action code that identified how the recipient should process the information contained in the segment. Action Codes can also be found in the Condition and Price Type segments. The values found in the code list for all Segment action codes include the following:

- **Add** – indicates the first time the segment has been sent

- **Change by Refresh** – indicates that data included in the segment has been updated

- **Correct** – indicates that an error was made that caused data to be corrected.

- **Delete** - the data associated with the segment should be deleted from the recipient's system(s) and is only valid if the segment is dated in the future.

■ **No Action** – used by a data pool to pass a segment without any Change by Refresh or correction actions

✓ **Note:** Action codes Change by Refresh and Correct will perform a full replace of the price information being updated. For example, if you are updating a specific Price Type segment, all information for that segment must be included on a Change by Refresh or Correct even if it does not change.

This segment must be sent prior to pricing detail and only needs to be resent if a Change by Refresh, correction or discontinuation is required. This segment is usually sent by the Source and is used to establish the following:

■ Currency

■ Target Market

■ Retailer business location GLN which allows the Buyer to identify specific locations that will receive the prices received from the Seller.

■ Effective date

■ Trade Channel

■ Other optional attributes are available and can be referenced in Section 2, Attributes.

✓ **Note:** A separate trading partner relationship must be established for each unique retailer business location required.

1.5.3   Condition Segment

The Condition segment is an optional segment in the Price Synchronisation Message. It allows you to identify various components associated with pricing practices that are associated at a summary level. These components are an important aspect of the relationship to ensure that the invoice price matches the expected payment which in turn matches the actual payment.

The Condition segment includes an action code that identified how the recipient should process the information contained in the segment. As is the case with the Relationship and Price Type segments, the Action Code options include **Add**, **Change by Refresh**, **Correct**, **Delete** and **No Action**.

The condition segment is usually sent by the source and can be used to define the following:

■ Brackets

■ Summary level allowances / charges

■ Price notification lead time

■ Rounding factor

1.5.4   Item Price Type Segment

1.5.4.1 Item Depiction Qualifier

■ Serves as a header to the Price Type segment

■ Defines the catalogue item that the pricing data will apply

1.5.4.2 Price Type Segment

The Price Type segment is used to define the various line item depictions that would be found on an invoice.

The Price Type segment includes an action code that identified how the recipient should process the information contained in the segment. As is the case with the Relationship and Condition segments, the Action Code options include **Add, Change by Refresh, Correct, Delete and No Action**.

In addition to an action code, a price type code is used to reference exactly what type of pricing information is being communicated in the segment. The Price Type Code attribute is actually a code list with many options available. A few examples include:

- Allowance (line item level)
- Charge (line item level)
- Promotional price
- List price
- Bracket tier price
- Retail price

Important: For a full list of all Code lists, please see Section 2.3, Code Lists.

Note: Due to the dynamic nature of code lists, it is recommended that the Global Data Dictionary (GDD) is referenced for the most accurate representation of the code lists found in the Price Synchronisation Message.

1.5.4.3 Price Type Segment action code "Delete"

When the Item Price Type Segment Action Code = Delete (Parent Price Type)

- Must delete the parent Price Type and all children (targeted) Price Types for the Price Type being withdrawn.
- Individual Segment Action Code = Delete must be used for each Price Type (parent as well as any children)
- Within the XML message, all child Price Types must be deleted prior to the parent Price Type.

When the Item Price Type Segment Action Code = Delete (Child Price Type)

- Must delete the individual child Price Type only and not the parent Price Type.

Note:

- A Price Sync Confirmation message must have been received first before the associated Price Type can be deleted.
- A Price Sync Confirmation message must only have been received before the associated Price Type can be deleted if the price is in running sync, means the item the price references is published and subscribed.

1.5.4.4 Price Type Segment Identification

Whilst it is recommended to use a unique Price ID (ItemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) for every price record within a data source, at a minimum the Price ID (ItemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) must be unique per information provider GLN per trading partner relationship (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification).

This also means that the Price ID can potentially be the same for an information provider GLN across multiple trading partner relationships. However note that the Relationship ID must always be unique within a data source in Price Synchronisation.

Example:

A supplier wants to associate Price Type Segment ID 99999 with the three scenarios below:

1. **New price record for Relationship ID 22222:**
   - IP GLN: 0000000000000
   - GTIN: 09312345678907

- Data Recipient GLN: 1111111111116
- Business Unit 1 Relationship ID: 22222
- Price Type ID: 99999
- Price: $1.00
- Start Date: 2015-01-01
- End Date: 2015-01-31
- Bracket Tier Minimum: 2,000 EA

If anything changes in the above price information (such as bracket tier information) Price Type ID 99999 cannot be reused for this price relationship:

2. Change in price record for Relationship ID 22222:

- IP GLN: 0000000000000
- GTIN: 09312345678907
- Data Recipient GLN: 1111111111116
- Business Unit 1 Relationship ID: 22222
- Price Type ID: 99999 (not allowed, because same price relationship and different start/end date and different bracket tier minimum)
- Price: $1.00
- Start Date: 2015-03-01
- End Date: 2015-06-30
- Bracket Tier Minimum: 2,500 EA

However, the supplier is allowed to use Price Type ID 99999 for a different price relationship belonging to the same Data Recipient GLN (and/or different Data Recipient GLNs):

3. New price record for Relationship ID 33333:

- IP GLN: 0000000000000
- GTIN: 09312345678907
- Data Recipient GLN: 1111111111116
- Business Unit 2 Relationship ID: 33333
- Price Type ID: 99999 (allowed, because different price relationship)
- Price: $1.05
- Start Date: 2015-01-01
- End Date: 2015-01-31

1.6 How to use the ID-based model

Identifiers are normally used to associate respective information and labels with a single number like a GTIN or GLN. In order to track price information within the price synchronisation message, identifiers are used in the same way. In fact, each segment has at least two identifiers used to properly track the progression of pricing information throughout the GDSN: one from the Price Header and one from the segment.

This is implemented through the use of the uniqueCreatorIdentification. To ensure integrity within a price synchronisation document, the uniqueCreatorIdentification is used in all 4 segments. It is a sequential and unique number **assigned and tracked by the Source Data Pool which indicates to the recipient how to process the price information**.

Each segment has a segment identifier. All identifiers are listed below by Segment.

Header Segment:

- **Price Synchronisation Documentation Identification:** Composed of a Unique Creator Identification and a Content Owner. The combination of these two attributes guarantees a unique ID to the recipient for the file. .

  - **Unique Creator Identification:** Sequential and incremented number is needed by the source data pool for synchronisation list management. The sequential number is used to let the data recipient know how to process the information.

  - **Content Owner: GLN associated with the Unique Creator Identification**

- **Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification:** A string of characters assigned by the Information Provider to uniquely identify each price synchronisation relationship that exists between the Information Provider and the Party Receiving Private Data. Each Price Synchronisation Message can only contain price information related to a single price synchronisation relationship.

Relationship Segment:

- **Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification:** Identifies a unique buyer-seller price sync relationship generated by the data source. Composed of a Unique Creator Identification and a Content Owner. The combination of these two attributes guarantees uniqueness to the recipient.

  - **Unique Creator Identification:** Unique identifier within the data source and must be the same as the relationship identification in the price synchronisation header segment.

  - **Content Owner: GLN associated with the Unique Creator Identification**

Condition Segment:

- **Price Synchronisation Condition Identification:** Identifies a summary condition or an item condition of type bracket. Composed of a Unique Creator Identification and a Content Owner. The combination of these two attributes guarantees uniqueness to the recipient.

  - **Unique Creator Identification:** A unique identifier created by the data source.

  - **Content Owner: GLN associated with the Unique Creator Identification**

Price Type Segment:

- **Item Price Type Segment Identification:** Identifies a price component associated with an item. Composed of a Unique Creator Identification and a Content Owner. The combination of these two attributes guarantees uniqueness to the recipient.

  - **Unique Creator Identification:** A unique identifier created by the data source.

  - **Content Owner: GLN associated with the Unique Creator Identification**

A quick-reference table has been provided below to help you better understand the identifiers used within the price synchronisation message.

Table 1-1 Price Sync Message Identifiers

Identifier	Segment	Creator	Sequential?	Purpose
Price Synchronisation Documentation Identification	Header	SDP	No	To uniquely identify each instance of a price synchronisation message sent from the Source Data Pool to the Party Receiving Private Data; therefore, the number is unique within each price synchronisation relationship.
Unique Creator Identification	Header, Relationship, Condition, and Item Price Type	SDP	Yes	An incremented number used to let the data recipient know how to process the price information.

Identifier	Segment	Creator	Sequential?	Purpose
Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification	Header, Relationship	Information Provider	No	Identifies each unique relationship that exists between the Information Provider and the Party Receiving Private Data.
Price Synchronisation Condition Identification	Condition	Information Provider	No	Identifies a summary condition or an item condition of type bracket.
Item Price Type Segment Identification	Item Price Type	Information Provider	No	Identifies a price component associated with a line item.

Note: For details regarding these identifiers, please go to Section 2, Attributes.

1.7 Sequencing Overview

The goal of price synchronisation is to provide a standardised price message that accommodates all the different pricing business practices and facilitates an invoice amount equal to the expected payment amount equal to the actual payment. The introduction of several price components such as allowances or changes along with various other types of pricing components can cause confusion. As a result, the "Sequencing" of price components has been introduced into the price synchronisation message as a way of tracking and calculating the net invoice price depicted on the invoice. This section will describe the rules associated with sequencing and offer examples of how the concept works.

1.7.1 Sequence Rules

Price Type Sequencing Rules

1. All Price Types Must have an Application Sequence assigned

2. All Allowance & Charge Price Type must be applied to the calculation before applying any Summary Conditions to the calculation

3. The Target Price, referenced in the Allowance or Charge Price Type becomes the starting point for the net invoice calculation

4. All Price Types, other than Price Types = 'Allowance' or 'Charge', must be assigned an Application Sequence = 1

5. All price Types = 'Allowance' or 'Charge' must be assigned an Application Sequence > 1

6. If Application Sequence = 2 the calculation is derived from the relevant price with application Sequence = 1

7. If Application Sequence >2 the calculation is derived from the prior subtotal

8. The same Application Sequence # can be applied to more than one Price Type associated with the item. If this is the case, and the Price Type was either an Allowance or Charge, the allowance or charge would be applied to the same prior subtotal

9. Application Sequence Numbers may not always be in a continuous numerical sequence i.e. There may be missing sequence numbers. For example 1, 3, 4. Therefore, you would simply go to the next highest number in the sequence.

10. Price types need to be grouped and applied in numerical sequence starting with Application Sequence = 1

Summary Conditions Sequence Rules

1. Only Condition Type = 'Allowance' or 'Charge' would have an Application Sequence assigned

2. Application Sequence = 1 is not a valid Application Sequence for Summary Conditions

3. Summary Conditions can only be calculated after all Allowance & Charge Price Types have been applied to the calculation

4. If Application Sequence = 2 the calculation is derived from the Starting Prices on the invoice

5. If Application Sequence = 3 the calculation is derived from the item subtotals of the items

6. If Application Sequence is > 3 the calculation is derived from the prior subtotal

7. The same Application Sequence Number can be applied to multiple summary conditions. If this is the case, the conditions would b applied to the same prior item subtotal or subtotal as applicable

8. Application Sequence Numbers may not always be in a continuous numerical sequence i.e. There may be missing sequence number. For example 1, 3, 4. Therefore, you would simply go to the next highest number in the sequence.

9. Summary Conditions need to be grouped and applied in numerical sequence starting with Application Sequence = 1

Examples

GTIN 1		App Seq	A	B	C
	Target Price	1	$20	$20	$20
	Deal 1	2	$1	$1	$1
Item	Deal 2	3	$0.50	$0.50	expired
Conditions	Deal 3	3	$0.25	1%	expired
	Deal 4	2	$2	2%	$2
	Deal 5	4	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50
	Deal 6	4	$1	1%	$1
GTIN 2	Target Price	1	$10	$10	$10
Item	Deal 7	3	1%	1%	1%
Conditions	Deal 8	3	$0.50	$0.50	expired

	Cond 1	2	2% GTIN 1 & 2	2% GTIN 1 & 2	2% GTIN 1 & 2
Summary	Cond 2	3	2% GTIN 1 & 2	$1 GTIN 1 & 2	2% GTIN 1 & 2
Conditions	Cond 3	3	$1 GTIN 1	2% GTIN 1	$1 GTIN 1
	Cond 4	4			2% GTIN 1 & 2

		App Seq	A	B	C
GTIN 1	Target Price	1	$ 20.00	$ 20.00	$ 20.00
	Deal 1	2	$ 1.00	$ 1.00	$ 1.00
	Deal 4	2	$ 2.00	$0.40 (2% of $20.00)	$0.40 (2% of $20.00)
	Subtotal		$ 17.00	$ 18.60	$ 18.60
Item	Deal 2	3	$ 0.50	$ 0.50	
Conditions	Deal 3	3	$ 0.25	$ 0.19 (1% of $18.60)	
	Subtotal		$ 16.25	$ 17.91	$ 18.60
	Deal 5	4	$ 0.50	$ 0.50	$ 0.50
	Deal 6	4	$ 1.00	$ 0.18 (1% of $17.91)	$ 0.19 (1% of $18.60)
	ITEM SUBTOTAL (GTIN 1)		$ 14.75	$ 17.23	$ 17.91
GTIN 2	Target Price	1	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	$ 10.00
		2			
	Subtotal		$ 10.00	$ 10.00	$ 10.00
Item	Deal 7	3	$ 0.10 (1% of $10.00)	$ 0.10 (1% of $10.00)	$ 0.10 (1% of $10.00)
Conditions	Deal 8	3	$ 0.50	$ 0.50	$ 0.50
	ITEM SUBTOTAL (GTIN 2)		9.40	9.40	9.40
	ITEM SUBTOTAL (All GTINs)		**24.15**	**26.63**	**27.31**
	Condition 1	2	$0.60 (2% of $20.00 + 2% of $10.00)	$0.60 (2% of $20.00 + 2% of $10.00)	$0.60 (2% of $20.00 + 2% of $10.00)
	Subtotal		$ 23.55	$ 26.03	$ 26.71
	Condition 2	3	$0.48 (2% of $14.75 + 2% of $9.40)	$2.00 ($1.00 + $1.00)	$0.55 (2% of $17.91 + 2% of $9.40)
Summary	Condition 3	3	$1.00 ($1.00 + $0.00)	$0.34 (2% of $17.23)	$1.00 ($1.00 + $0.00)
Conditions	Subtotal		$22.07	$23.69	$25.16
	Condition 4	4			$0.50 (2% of $25.16)
	NET INVOICE PRICE		**$ 22.07**	**$ 23.69**	**$ 24.66**

1.8   Message Choreography

Figure 1-4 **Detailed Choreography Diagram**
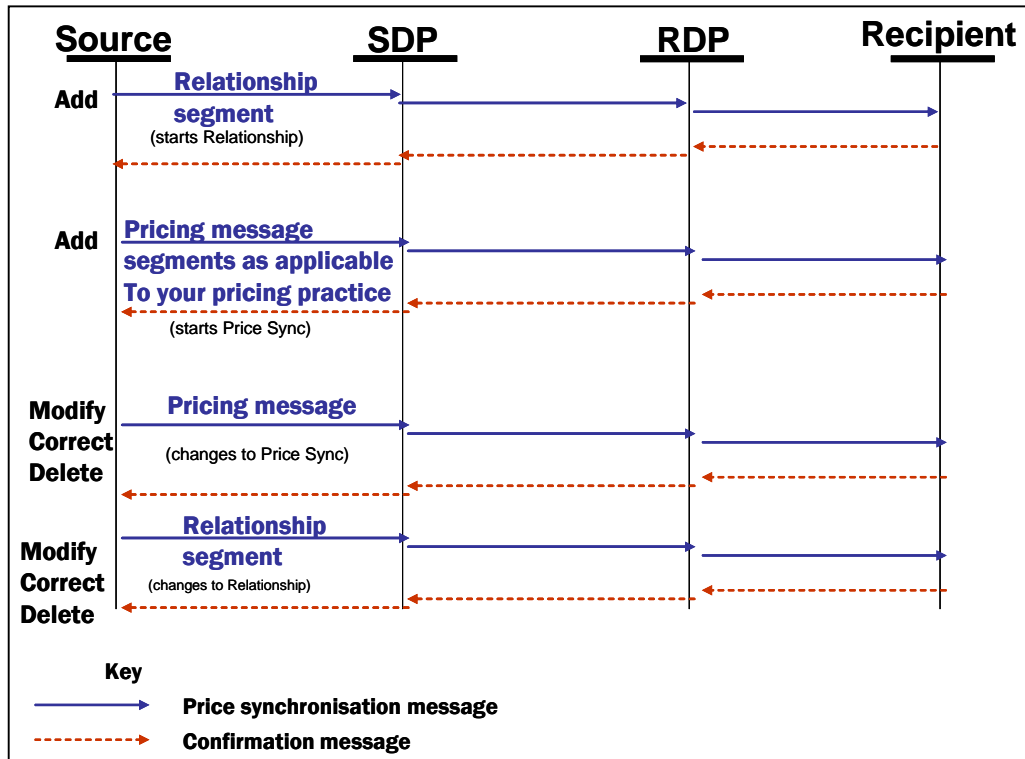
This diagram exemplifies the message choreography between Trading Partners synchronising price data and their data pools. The method by which a source transmits relationship and price data to its data pool will be left to the discretion of the data source. The same is also true for the Recipient and its data pool.

A confirmation transaction must be returned for each transmitted relationship segment and price synchronisation message. The absence of a confirmation or a reject status on the returned confirmation message will stop the synchronisation process.

1.9   Bracket Usage

The GDSN Price standard offers flexibility in the way that brackets can be exchanged. The model allows for the support of standard brackets as well as non-standard brackets.

Both types ultimately communicate the same information – pricing that is conditional on the given bracket criteria. The two different models may allow the trading partners to better organise and communicate bracket pricing data according to their pricing practices. The below sections discuss the differences between standard brackets and non-standard brackets, as well as common practices of how they might be used.

1.9.1   Standard Brackets

Standard Brackets enable bracket criteria (e.g., 1 -100 cases, 101 – 1000 cases, etc.) to be defined and applied for multiple products or prices. In this model, the bracket criteria are traditionally static over time and / or across products. The bracket information does not need to be re-supplied /re-synchronised for each related price.

1.9.1.1 When would standard brackets be used?

Although it is ultimately up to the trading partner relationship, below are examples of when standard brackets are likely to be used:

- Bracket criteria do not change as the related prices change over time
- Bracket criteria apply to multiple products
- New product introductions use the same (existing) bracket criteria

1.9.1.2 Supporting Model

The GDSN Price model allows the bracket criteria to be defined and maintained separately from the pricing that applies to the products. This is through the use of both the Condition and Price Type segments. The Condition segment provides the bracket criteria, and the Price Type segment provides the price. The Price Type must reference the condition (by using the attribute TargetCondition) in order to represent the relationship between the two segments.

Note that this allows the following:

- Bracket information (via the condition) can change without the related pricing (price type) necessarily changing (or re-synchronising)
- Price (via the price type) can change without the related bracket necessarily changing (or re-synchronising)

In order to identify this scenario, the Condition record must be of type = Bracket. The Price Type record can be of varying types based on the type of price being communicated (ALLOWANCE, LIST_PRICE, TRANSACTION_PRICE, etc.).

Note that the Bracket Pricing section in the Sample Business Scenarios of this document provides an example of standard brackets.

1.9.2 Non-Standard Brackets

Non-standard Brackets enables bracket criteria (e.g., 1 -100 cases, 101 – 1000 cases, etc.) to be defined with the price. This enables a model where there does not necessarily have to be any association of bracket criteria for pricing over time or across products.

Non-standard brackets can be sent providing that the brackets have not been sent as standard brackets in the condition segment.

1.9.2.1 When would non-standard brackets be used?

Although it is ultimately up to the trading partner relationship, below are examples of when non-standard brackets are likely to be used:

- Bracket criteria change as prices change over time. (Not only is pricing renegotiated, but the corresponding bracket criteria are subject to change.)
- Bracket criteria are product-specific – they generally do not apply to multiple products

1.9.2.2 Supporting Model

The GDSN Price model allows the bracket criteria to be defined and maintained as part of the pricing. This is through the use of a single Price Type segment, whereby both the price and the bracket criteria are supplied.

Note that this is a full change-by-refresh model – if the Price Type needs to be modified in any way – the full definition must be re-supplied. This means both the price as well as the bracket criteria must be re-supplied.

When communicating a list price with the brackets in the price type record, the Price Type record should be of Type = **BRACKET_TIER_PRICE**.

In addition, other price types may be communicated using this structure. For example, an **ALLOWANCE** for **TRANSACTION_PRICE** may communicate standard brackets on the price type record. In these examples, the Type would = **ALLOWANCE** or **TRANSACTION_PRICE** respectively, with the bracket criteria supplied with / on the record.

1.10 Expressing Bracket Values

There are three different ways to express bracket ranges through the use of the **bracketRangeQualiferCode**. The 3 values found in the bracket value qualifier code list are AMOUNT_RANGE, MEAUREMENT_RANGE and RANGE. These three qualifiers are described below:

- **AMOUNT_RANGE**: Used to express a bracket based on a minimum and maximum monetary value. Includes a qualifier, a minimum value and a maximum value. Unit of Measure is not valid for this type of bracket range because it is an **Amount_Range**. The following example demonstrates how an amount range may be used in a price sync messages:

  In this particular scenario, a supplier is specifying a bracket with an amount range between 10 and 100 Euros for a specific product. If the Retailer orders between 10 and 100 Euro of that particular product, the bracket will apply.

  - Qualifier: AMOUNT_RANGE

  - Minimum value: 10 (this amount is expressed in the currency specified in the relationship segment).

  - Maximum value: 100: (this amount is expressed in the currency specified in the relationship segment).

- **MEASUREMENT_RANGE**: This type of bracket range may be used to express brackets with various types of measurements. We have provided examples of three types of measurements including weights, units and points.

  - **Weights**: In this scenario, a supplier is specifying a bracket with a minimum weight of 21,000 pounds to a maximum of 44,000 pounds. If the Retailer orders between these weights, they will receive the agreed to price or allowance for that bracket.
    - Qualifier: MEASUREMENT_RANGE
    - Minimum value: 21,000
    - Minimum UOM: LB
    - Maximum value: 44,000
    - Maximum UOM: LB

  - **Points**: In this scenario, a supplier is specifying a bracket with a minimum point value of 0 and a maximum of 200 points. If the number of products ordered by the Retailer permits this Retails to acquire a number of points between this range, then the Retailer will receive the agreed to price or allowance for this bracket.
    - Qualifier: MEASUREMENT_RANGE
    - Minimum value: 0
    - Minimum UOM: PNT
    - Maximum value: 200
    - Maximum UOM: PNT

  - **Units**: In this scenario, a supplier is specifying a bracket with a minimum of 500 pieces and a maximum of 1,000 pieces. If the Retailer orders between this number of units, they will receive the agreed to price or allowance for that bracket.
    - Qualifier: MEASUREMENT_RANGE
    - Minimum value: 500
    - Minimum UOM: PC
    - Maximum value: 1000
    - Maximum UOM: PC

■ **RANGE**: Use of the bracket qualifier 'RANGE' is unclear. There is no defined use for this type of bracket qualifier. As a result, use of this qualifier is not recommended.

1.10.1 Bracket Operator

The purpose of the Bracket operator is to logically express the relationship between multiple bracket qualifiers. Only one bracket operator value may be used within a given condition segment. As an example, assume a company is communicating a bracket that has a minimum and maximum range for both Pounds and Cases.

Table 1-2

Min Req	Max Req	Criteria
10	50	Cases
51	100	Cases
100	500	Pounds (gross)
501	1000	Pounds (gross)

Scenario 1:

In the scenario below, a supplier is offering specific pricing if the end recipient meets at least one of the two bracket conditions: either a quantity of 10 - 50 cases, OR a weight of 100 to 500 pounds.

■ Bracket Range Qualifier: "MEASUREMENT RANGE"

■ Bracket Tier Minimum:

  □ Value: "10"

  □ UOM: "CA"

■ Bracket Tier Maximum

  □ Value: "50"

  □ UOM: "CA"

■ Bracket Operator: "OR"

■ Bracket Range Qualifier: "MEAUREMENT RANGE"

■ Bracket Tier Minimum:

  □ Value: "100"

  □ UOM: "LB"

■ Bracket Tier Maximum

  □ Value: "500"

  □ UOM: "LB"

■ Bracket Operator: "OR"

Scenario 2:

In the scenario below, a supplier is offering specific pricing only if the end recipient meets all of the bracket conditions: both a quantity of 10 - 50 cases, AND a weight of 100 to 500 pounds.

■ Bracket Range Qualifier: "MEASUREMENT RANGE"

■ Bracket Tier Minimum:

  □ Value: "10"

  □ UOM: "CA"

■ Bracket Tier Maximum

  □ Value: "50"

- □ UOM: "CA"
- **Bracket Operator: "AND"**
- Bracket Range Qualifier: "MEAUREMENT RANGE"
- Bracket Tier Minimum:
    - □ Value: "100"
    - □ UOM: "LB"
- Bracket Tier Maximum
    - □ Value: "500"
    - □ UOM: "LB"
- Bracket Operator: "AND"

1.11 Date Usage with Pricing

The date attributes are used within the price document to communicate the start and end of the relationship, condition or a specific price type level. At the relationship level, this simply establishes the time frame of a relationship with your trading partner. At the condition and price type level, you will use your date context attribute to specify an associated order or ship date.

When communicating condition and price type information, it is important to clearly define the associated effective dates and their context and to come to a mutual understanding with your Trading Partner as to how the dates are used. In order to demonstrate this concept, 2 examples have been provided below using a Warehouse product and Direct Store Delivery product.

- For example, in a warehouse distribution model, if the current business model supports communication of pricing information based on order dates, then you will indicate the first order date as your context.

- In a Direct Store Delivery distribution model, if the current business model supports communication of pricing information based on delivery dates, then you will indicate the first delivery date as your context.

1.11.1 Discontinuation Using Dates

The date attribute can be used to discontinue an existing condition or price type by entering an end date. The end date must be greater than today's date.

1.11.2 Correction and Modification of Dates

Only future dates can be modified or corrected. To determine which dates are eligible for correction or modification, please reference table 2-1.

1.11.3 Additional Considerations for Dates

All Dates used within the price synchronisation message must follow GSMP standards. Although flexibility is allowed within the message, best business practices should be used when creating dates to ensure that dates are valid and recognisable. As an example, a negative sign should never be applied to a date.

It should also be noted that time is a component of date for the price document. For more information on how to use date and time, please reference the GS1 Global Data Dictionary (GDD) located at: _gdd.gs1.org/GDD/_.

2 Attributes

In an effort to assist the reader in understanding price synchronisation, we have included this detailed attribute table specific to the price synchronisation message. The purpose of including this

information is to foster an understanding of the message, its uses and complexities; however, the most accurate source of price synchronisation attributes is the GDD. Once you are familiar with the price synchronisation message, it is in your best interest to always refer to the GDD for attribute information.

2.1 Usage Guidelines

2.1.1 Change by Refresh

The GDSN model is a Change by Refresh model. When a piece of information has changed, the entire definition is resupplied. A piece of information can be a price type, relationship or bracket. As an example, if a supplier needs to change something about a price type, the entire price type segment will be resent rather than just the attributes that changed.

2.1.2 Null Values

Messages today allow some attributes to be sent without a value specified. This is difficult to interpret what is being communicated. Recipients are unable to determine if an error has occurred, if an attribute is missing or if the attribute was intentionally not sent. Therefore, null values should not be used or sent in practice. If the attribute has a value, it should be sent. If the attribute does not have a value, the attribute itself should not be sent in the message.

2.1.3 Attributes Defined As Float

Several attributes in the price document are defined as float without a maximum length. In order to set a best practice, it is recommended that a maximum length of 15 is applied to these attributes regardless of the placement of the decimal. Examples of these float attributes include the minimum and maximum bracket value and the price value.

2.2 Attribute Details

The following spreadsheet contains a depiction of the attributes found in the price synchronisation message at the time the message was approved. The purpose of this information is to include a basic understanding of the price synchronisation message including details that are not included in the GDD such as the information found in the columns titled "Conditional On", "Modify (action code Change by Refresh)", "Correct" and "Owner". It is important to understand that the price synchronisation message will evolve over time. As a result, it is recommended that you always reference the GDD for the most accurate source of information about the price synchronisation message and its attributes.

Table 2-1 Price Sync Implementation Guide Attributes

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
Price Synchronisation Header Segment										
priceSynchronisationDocument		M		N	N	N/A	N/A	PriceSynchronisationDocumentType	N/A	S
informationProvider	The information provider of the price data (data source GLN).	M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		M		N	N	No	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
partyReceivingPrivateData	The end recipient of the price message (data recipient GLN).	M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		M		N	N	No	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
priceDocumentType	A code assigned by the Information Provider to indicate to the Party Receiving Private Data, the intended use or purpose of sending the Price Synchronisation Message. The Party Receiving Private Data is able to use this code to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For example, initial load of data, resend of previously sent data or ongoing data synchronisation.	O		N	Y	N/A	N/A	PriceDocumentTypeCodeListType	35	S
priceSynchronisationDocumentationIdentification	Within a given price synchronisation relationship, a number assigned by the Source Data Pool to uniquely identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool to the Party Receiving Private Data. The number is unique within each Price synchronisation relationship.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	EntityIdentificationType	N/A	SDP
uniqueCreatorIdentification	Sequential and incremented numbering is needed by the source data pool for sychronisation list management. The sequential number is used to let the data recipient know how to process the price information.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	string	1 to 80	S
contentOwner	The contentOwner is of type partyIdentification, the type should be of type GLN and it contains the data source GLN.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		M		N	N	N/A	N/A	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification	A string of characters assigned by the Information Provider to uniquely identify each price synchronisation relationship that exists between the Information Provider and the Party Receiving Private Data. Each Price Synchronisation Message can only contain price information related to a single price synchronisation relationship.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	EntityIdentificationType	N/A	S
uniqueCreatorIdentification	Unique identifier within the data source.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	string	1 to 80	S
contentOwner	The contentOwner is of type partyIdentification, the type should be of type GLN and it contains the data source GLN.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		M		N	N	N/A	N/A	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
RELATIONSHIP SEGMENT	Must be sent in the first communication of the price message between trading partners.									
priceSynchronisationRelationship	A message segment used to establish a price synchronisation relationship between trading partners.	O		N	N	N/A	N/A	PriceSynchronisationRelationshipType		S
priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification	Identifies a unique buyer-seller price sync relationship generated by the data source.	M		N	N	No	No	EntityIdentificationType	N/A	S
uniqueCreatorIdentification	Unique identifier within the data source and must be the same as the relationship identification in the price synchronisation header segment.	M		N	N	No	No	String	1 to 80	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
contentOwner	The contentOwner is of type partyIdentification, the type should be of type GLN and it contains the data source GLN and must be the same as the relationship identification in the price synchronisation header segment.	M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		M		N	N	No	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
priceSynchronisationRelationshipName	The name assigned by the buyer and seller to their price sync relationship.	O		N	N	Yes	No	String	70	S
relationshipActionCode	Indicates how the trading partner applies the information in the specified segment. A reusable code list called segmentActionCodeList.	M		N	Y	No	No	SegmentActionCodeListType	35	S
relationshipCurrencyCode	A code used to indicate the system of money used within a particular country by the trading partners to conduct their commercial transactions.	M		N	Y	No	No	ISO4217CodeType	3	S
relationshipEffectiveEndDateTime	The day on which the price synchronisation relationship ends.	O		N	N	Yes	No	dateTime	N/A	S
relationshipEffectiveStartDateTime	The day on which the price synchronisation relationship commences.	M		N	N	No	Yes	dateTime	N/A	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
relationshipTradeChannel	Used to specify how the trading partners within a price synchronisation relationship agree to define the distribution or marketing segmentation of products, customers and geographic areas into common groups that are supplied, serviced and measured in similar ways. The Trade Channel may be defined in the context of the Party Receiving Private Data. Code list defined in TradeChannelCodeList.	M		N	Y	No	No	TradeChannelCodeListType	35	S
targetMarketCountryCode	The target market code indicates the country level or higher geographical definition in which the price information is applicable. This is a 3 digit numerical representation.	M		N	Y	No	No	ISO3166_1CodeType	3	S
informationProvider	The informtaion provider of the price data (data source GLN) and must be the same as the relationship identification in the price synchronisation header segment.	M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType	13	S
GLN	Data Source GLN.	M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType	13	S
additionalPartyIdentification	Optional identifier for the Information Provider.	O		Y		No	No	AdditionalParyIdentificationListType	N/A	S
AdditionalPartyIdentificationType	Code indicating the type of value provided for additional Information Provider identification.	C	additionalPartyIdentificationValue	Y	Y	No	No	AdditionalPartyIdentificationListType	35	S
additionalPartyIdentificationValue	Value of Information Provider additional identification associated with code.	C	additionalPartyIdentificationType	Y	N	No	No	String	70	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
businessLocation	An entity that belongs to the Party Receiving Private Data, who is the intended recipient of the price information contained within the Price Synchronisation Message. If another party is not identified, then this should be the same as partyReceivingPrivateData.	M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN	Recipient GLN.	M		N	N	No	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
partyRecievingPrivateData	The end recipient of the price message (data recipient GLN) and must be the same as the relationship identification in the price synchronisation header segment.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN	GLN of the data recipient.	M		N	N	No	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
additionalPartyIdentification	Optional identifier for the party Receiving Private Data	O		Y		No	No	AdditionalPartyIdentificationType	N/A	S
additionalPartyIdentificationType	Code indication the type of value provided for additionalpartyReceivingPrivteData identification.	C	additionalPartyIdentificationValue	Y	Y	No	No	AdditionaPartyIdentificationListType	35	S
additionalPartyIdentificationValue	Value of partyReceivingPrvateData additional identification associated with Code.	C	additionalPartyIdentificationType	Y	N	No	No	String	70	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
IncotermInformation	Incoterms is an abbreviation for International Commercial Terms. The International Chamber of Commerce created and manages the Incoterms and their definitions. There are 13 available for use in the buyer-seller contractual agreements.	O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	IncotermInformationType		S
incotermCode		C	incotermCodeLocation	N	Y	Yes	No	IncotermCodeListType	35	S
incotermCodeLocation	A description of the location required by an Incoterm.	C	incotermCode	N	N	Yes	No	String	70	S
RelationshipTypeLastChangedDateTime		M		N	N	Yes	Yes	dateTime	N/A	S or SDP
specialScenarioCode		O		N	Y	Yes	Yes	String	35	S
PRICE CONDITION SEGMENT										
priceSynchronisationCondition	A price synchronisation message segment used to depict non- line-item conditions and summary conditions.	O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	PriceSynchronisationConditionType		S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
conditionActionCode	A code assigned by the Information Provider to indicate to the Party Receiving Private Data, the reason for sending the price information contained within the specified segment within the Price Synchronisation Message. The Party Receiving Private Data is able to use this code to determine the nature of the action associated with each condition within each condition segment. For example the addition of a new record, the modification of an existing record or the correction of an existing record. The code list is found in SegmentActionCodeList.	M		N	Y	N/A	N/A	SegmentActionCodeList Type	35	S
conditionApplicationSequence	The order in which the value associated with a summary condition type of allowance or charge, is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price.	O		N	N	Yes	No	nonNegativeInteger	9	S
conditionDescription	Text used to provide an additional description of the condition.	M		N	N	Yes	No	String	70	S
conditionType	Condition types are general classifications for a given condition. The treatment of the values in a price calculation are determined by the Condition Type.	M		N	Y	No	Yes	String	70	S
conditionValueBasisQuantity	The base amount used for a condition in the case or a rate for example $10 per '100' yards where 100 yards is the value basis.	O		N	N	Yes	No	MeasurementValueType		S
Value		O		N	N	Yes	No	Decimal	15	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
UnitOfMeasure		O		N	N	Yes	No	String	3	S
priceSynchronisationCondition Identification	A string of characters assigned by the Information Provider to uniquely identify a summary condition or an item condition of type bracket.	M		N	N	No	No	EntityIdentificationType	N/A	S
uniqueCreatorIdentification	Unique identifier created by the data source.	M		N	N	No	No	string	1 to 80	S
contentOwner	GLN of the data source.	M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN	Data Source GLN	M		N	N	No	No	GlobalLocationNumberT ype	13	S
conditionEffectiveStartDateInf ormation	Provides the effective start date and context for a price synchronisation condition.	M		Y	N	N/A	N/A	SegmentEffectiveStart DateInformationType	N/A	S
effectiveStartDateTime		M		N	N	No	Yes	dateTime	N/A	S
effectiveStartDateContextCod e		M		N	Y	No	Yes	EffectiveStartDateCont extCodeListType	35	S
conditionEffectiveEndDateInfo rmation	Provides the effective end date and context for a price synchronisation condition	O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	SegmentEffectiveEndD ateInformationType	N/A	S
effectiveEndDateTime		C	effectiveEndDateContextCode	N	N	Yes	No	dateTime	N/A	S
effectiveEndDateContextCode		C	effectiveEndDateTime	N	Y	Yes	No	EffectiveEndDateConte xtCodeListType	35	S
invoiceIssuer		O		N	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		O		N	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberT ype	13	S
orderFrom		O		Y	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
GLN		O		Y	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
bracketQualifier	Provides qualifiers required for eligibility for a price type of bracket. If Price type is bracket_tier then you can't have a target condition of type bracket_tier	O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	BracketQualifierType		S
bracketRangeQualifierCode	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity	C	bracketTierMinimum	N	Y	Yes	No	BracketRangeQualifierCodeListType	35	S
bracketTierMaximum	The upper limits for qualification for a bracket.	O		N	N	Yes	No	MeasurementValueType		S
Value		O		N	N	Yes	No	Decimal	15	S
UnitOfMeasure		O		N	N	Yes	No	String	3	S
bracketTierMinimum	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket.	C	bracketRangeQualifierCode	N	N	Yes	No	MeasurementValueType		S
Value		O		N	N	Yes	No	Decimal	15	S
UnitOfMeasure		O		N	N	Yes	No	String	3	S
bracketOperator	A function to identify the logical relationship between multiple bracket qualifiers (And/Or). Code list is BracketOperatorCodeList.	O		N	Y	Yes	No	BracketOperatorCodeListType	35	S
ConditionValueInformation	Provides the quantity or value associated with the condition for example 7 percent.	O		N	N	N/A	N/A	ConditionValueInformationType		S
conditionValue	Provides a value or percent associated with a condition. Example b: Condition Lead time = 10 days	C	conditionValueType	N	N	N/A	N/A	TotalQuantityType	N/A	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
Value	For example, "7". Example b: 10	C	conditionValue	N	N	Yes	No	Float	N/A	S
unitofMeasure	no value. Example b: days Note: this replaces the ???	O		N	Y	Yes	No	String	3	S
conditionValueType	A classification of the price component used to determine how to apply the amount for example value, rate or percent. The code list is ComponentValueTypeCodeList.	C	conditionValue	N	Y	Yes	No	ComponentValueTypeCodeListType	35	S
conditionValueCap	A quantity or measurement associated with the condition value qualifier to limit the calculation of rate to a specified maximum amount. This would be used where a trading partner sets a maximum value for an offer.	O		N	N	Yes	No	Float	N/A	S
ConditionTargetEntity	Provides the specific item or groups of items that the condition applies to.	O		N	N	N/A	N/A	ConditionTargetEntityType		S
classificationCategoryCode	The classification category associated with a specific condition.	O		N	Y	Yes	No	String	8	S
catalogueItemReference	Associates one or many catalogue items with a price type.	O		Y	N	Yes	No	CatalogueItemReferenceType		S
gtin		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	GlobalTradeItemNumberType	14	S
dataSource		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
otargetMarket - targetMarketCountryCode - targetMarketSubDivCode		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	ISO3166_1CodeType	1 to 7	S
bulkUpdate		O		N	N	Yes	Yes	Boolean		S
distributionMethodCode	The mode by which the Information Provider and the Party Receiving Private Data have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain the Information Provider makes the goods available to the Party Receiving Private Data.	O		N	Y	Yes	Yes	DistributionMethodCodeListType	35	S
tradeItemGroupIdentificationCode	A code assigned by the supplier or manufacturer to logically group trade item independently from the Global trade item Classification.	O		Y Max 20	N	Yes	Yes	String	20	S
conditionLastChangedDateTime		M		N	N	Yes	Yes	dateTime	N/A	S or SDP
ITEM DEPICTION QUALIFIER										
ItemDepictionQualifier	A price synchronisation message segment used to show how the pricing information would be depicted on an invoice.	O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	ItemDepictionQualifierType		S
CatalogueItemReference	Associates a price type with a catalogue item.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	CatalogueItemReferenceType		S
gtin		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	GlobalTradeItemNumberType	14	S
dataSource		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
GLN		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
targetMarket - targetMarketCountryCode - targetMarketSubDivCode		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	ISO3166_1CodeType	1 to 7	S
ITEM PRICE SEGMENT										
itemPriceType	Associates one or many item price types with an item depiction qualifier.	C	Item Depiction Segment	Y	N	N/A	N/A	ItemPriceTypeType		S
itemPriceTypeSegmentIndentification	A string of characters assigned by the Information Provider to uniquely identify a price component associated with an item.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	EntityIdentificationType		S
uniqueCreatorIdentification		M		N	N	No	No	string	1 to 80	S
contentOwner		M		N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN	Data Source GLN	M		N	N	No	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
alternateLocationGrouping	A string of characters used to describe a cluster of business locations mutually defined by the Information Provider and the Party Receiving Private Data. (example: zones are used to group a number of locations)	O		N	N	Yes	No	String	70	SDP

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
distributionMethodCode	The mode by which the Information Provider and the Party Receiving Private Data have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain the Information Provider makes the goods avail-able to the Party Receiving Private Data.	M		N	Y	No	No	DistributionMethodCode ListType	35	S
priceActionCode	A code assigned by the Information Provider to indicate to the Party Receiving Private Data, the reason for sending the price information contained within the specified segment within the Price Synchronisation Message. The Party Receiving Private Data is able to use this code to determine the nature of the action associated with each price component within each price type segment. For example the addition of a new record, the modification of an existing record or the correction of an existing record. Code List: SegmentActionCodeList	M		N	Y	N/A	N/A	SegmentActionCodeList Type	35	S
priceActionReason	A code to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred.	O		N	Y	Yes	No	PriceActionReasonCode ListType	35	S
priceTargetMarketSubdivision	The code for country sub-division used to indicate the geo-political subdivision of the target market (=country).	O		Y	Y	No	No	ISO3166_2CodeType	7	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
priceTypeApplicationSequence	The order in which the value associated with a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price.	M		N	N	Yes	No	nonNegativeInteger	9	S
priceTypeCode	A code assigned to identify the kind or class of a price component.	M		N	Y	No	No	String	35	S
priceTypeDescription	Text used to provide an additional description of the price component. Can be an additional sub classificaiton.	O		N	N	Yes	No	String	150	S
shipFrom	Identifies the origin location from where the goods will be shipped.	O		Y	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		O		Y	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
shipTo	The location destination to which goods will be shipped.	O		Y	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		O		Y	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
suggestedUnitRetailPrice	The retail (to consumer) price as suggested by the manufacturer. This is normally used to establish a proposed value for the trade item for marketing purposes. May or may not appear on the package.	O		N	N	N/A	N/A	AmountType	N/A	S
currencyCode	Code list: relationshipCurrencyCode	C	MonetaryAmount	N	Y	Yes	No	ISO4217CodeType	3	S
MonetaryAmount		C	currencyCode	N	N	Yes	No	Float	15	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
bracketQualifier	Provides qualifiers required for eligibility for a price type of bracket. If Price type is bracket_tier then you can't have a target condition of type bracket_tier	O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	BracketQualifierType		S
bracketRangeQualifierCode	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity	C	bracketTierMinimum	N	Y	Yes	No	BracketRangeQualifierCodeListType	35?	S
bracketTierMaximum	The upper limits for qualification for a bracket.	O		N	N	Yes	No	MeasurementValueType		S
Value		O		N	N	Yes	No	Decimal	15	S
UnitOfMeasure		O		N	N	Yes	No	String	3	S
bracketTierMinimum	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket.	C	bracketRangeQualifierCode	N	N	Yes	No	MeasurementValueType		S
Value		O		N	N	Yes	No	Decimal	15	S
UnitOfMeasure		O		N	N	Yes	No	String	3	S
bracketOperator	A function to identify the logical relationship between multiple bracket qualifiers (And/Or). Code list is BracketOperatorCodeList.	O		N	Y	Yes	No	BracketOperatorCodeListType	35	S
parentCatalogueItem	A reference to another trade item that is higher in the hierarchal configuration than the item referenced in the Item depiction. Used to vary the price of an item based on a higher level component in a hierarchal configuration.	O		N	N	N/A	N/A	CatalogueItemReferenceType	13	S
gtin		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	No	No	GlobalTradeItemNumberType	14	S
dataSource		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	No	No	PartyIdentificationType		S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
GLN		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
targetMarket - targetMarketCountryCode - targetMarketSubDivCode		C	CatalogueItemReference	N	N	No	No	ISO3166_1CodeType	1 to 7	S
priceTypeEffectiveStartDateInformation		M		Y	N	N/A	N/A	SegmentEffectiveStartDateInformationType		S
effectiveStartDateTime	The date on which the price synchronisation component begins.	M		N	N	No	Yes	dateTime	N/A	S
effectiveStartDateContextCode	An associated event which gives significance to the effective start date for a segment for example first order date.	M		N	Y	No	Yes	EffectiveStartDateContextCodeListType	35	S
priceTypeEffectiveEndDateInformation		O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	SegmentEffectiveEndDateInformationType		S
effectiveEndDateTime	A date\time used to indicate when the component depicted in the segment is no longer available for use.	C		N	N	Yes	No	dateTime	N/A	S
effectiveEndDateContextCode	An associated event which gives significance to the effective start date for a segment for example first order date.	C	effectiveEndDateTime	N	Y	Yes	No	EffectiveEndDateContextCodeListType	35	S
invoiceIssuer		O		N	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		O		N	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
orderFrom		O		Y	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		O		Y	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
ReferenceDocumentationInformation	Provides reference information related to a given price for example a contract number.	O		Y	N	N/A	N/A	ReferenceDocumentInformationType		S
referenceDocumentIdentifier	Identifier that provides a link to further detail on the price condition, for example an associated contract between trading part-ners.	C	ReferenceDocumentationInformation	N	N	Yes	No	String	150	S
referenceDocumentDescription o Language (ISO 639 code list) o Text	A free form text field used to describe a contract or other document which contains more information about agreements made regarding a condition.	O		N	N	Yes	No	DescriptionType	70	S
Language	Associated Language.	O		N	N	Yes	No	ISO639CodeType	5	S
Text	A string of characters used to describe additional or more specific requirements to be met in order to receive a monetrary value.	O		N	N	Yes	No	String	70	S
pricePerfomanceRequirementInformation	Provides performance requirements for a price type.	O		Y	N	Yes	No	PricePerformanceRequirementInformationType		S
pricePerformanceRequirementOption	Standardised list of requirements which are types of price components to be met to receive a monetary value.			N	N	Yes	No	PricePerformanceRequirementOptionType		S
performanceRequirementOption	Standardised list of requirements which are types of price components to be met to receive a monetary value.	O		N	Y	Yes	No	String	70	S
performanceRequirementStartDateTime	A date indicating the beginning of a period during which the performance requirements should be met.	C	performanceRequirementOption	N	N	Yes	No	dateTime	N/A	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
performanceRequirementEndDateTime	A date indicating the ending of a period during which the performance requirements should be met.	C	performanceRequirementOption	N	N	Yes	No	dateTime	N/A	S
performanceRequirementDescription	A string of characters used to describe additional or more specific requirements to be met in order to receive a monetary value.	O		N	N	Yes	No	DescriptionType	N/A	S
Language	Associated Language.	O		N	N	Yes	No	ISO639CodeType	5	S
Text	A string of characters used to describe additional or more specific requirements to be met in order to receive a monetrary value.	O		N	N	Yes	No	String	70	S
PriceValueInformation	Provides the numeric values associated with a price for example 5 percent.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	PriceValueInformationType		S
priceBasisQuantity	Price Basis Quantity qualifies Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to, such as, a price of $100 could apply to 1 case of product or to 25 Kilos. Price Basis Quantity includes a Unit of Measure.	M		N	N	N/A	N/A	Measurement Value Type	N/A	S
Value	For example, "7".	M		N	N	Yes	No	Decimal	15	S
unitofMeasure		M		N	Y	Yes	No	String	3	S
priceValue	Associates a percent or integer value with a price value.	M		N	N	Yes	No	TotalQuantityType	N/A	S
Value	For example, "7".	C		N	N	Yes	No	Float	N/A	S
unitofMeasure		O		N	Y	Yes	No	String	3	S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
priceValueQualifier	A code assigned to identify the basis on which a specific price value is acted upon. If a price value type is rate then you need to indicate if this is a percent or monetary value.	O		N	Y	Yes	No	PriceValueQualifierCodeListType	35	S
priceValueType	A classification of the price component used to determine how to apply the amount for example value, rate or percent.	M		N	Y	No	Yes	ComponentValueTypeCodeListType	35	S
priceValueCap	A quantity or measurement associated with the price value qualifier to limit the calculation of rate to a specified maximum amount. This would be used where a trading partner sets a maximum value for an offer.	O		N	N	Yes	No	Float	N/A	S
targetCondition	A reference to a previous Condition Identification that was used to define the Bracket Qualifiers - references back to the summary condition Identification.	O		N	N	N/A	N/A	EntityIdentificationType		S
uniqueCreatorIdentification		C		N	N	Yes	No	string	1 to 80	S
contentOwner		C		N	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		C		N	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
targetPriceType	A reference to a previous Price Type Identification that was used to define a component that this price is associated with.	O		N	N	N/A	N/A	EntityIdentificationType		S

GDD Attribute	Description	M/O/C	Conditional On	Multiple Values Allowed?	Code List?	Modify	Correct	Data Type	Field Length	Owner
uniqueCreatorIdentification		C		N	N	Yes	No	string	1 to 80	S
contentOwner		C		N	N	Yes	No	PartyIdentificationType		S
GLN		C		N	N	Yes	No	GlobalLocationNumberType	13	S
bulkUpdate		O		N	N	Yes	Yes	Boolean		S
priceTypeLastChangedDateTime		M		N	N	Yes	Yes	dateTime		S or SDP

2.2.1 Attributes That Cannot Be Modified/Corrected

Several attributes in the previous spreadsheet are identified as unchangeable and un-correctable. Any time that you want to modify these attributes, it is necessary to withdraw/discontinue the segment and create a new segment with a new ID and updated content. This is necessary because it completely redefines the segment.

This same practice is used when modifying attributes that were not previously synchronised (i.e.: they were not populated). The segment must be discontinued/withdrawn followed by the creation of a new segment containing the attribute now populated with the appropriate values.

2.3 Code Lists

In an effort to assist the reader in understanding price synchronisation, we have included code lists that are specific to the price synchronisation message. The purpose of including this information is to foster an understanding of the message, its uses and complexities; however, the most accurate source of price synchronisation code lists is the GDD. Once you are familiar with the price synchronisation message, it is in your best interest to always refer to the GDD for code list values. These code lists can be found at http://gdd.gs1.org/GDD/public/codelists.asp.

2.3.1 Additional Party Identification List

UN_LOCATION_CODE	N/A
SIRET	N/A
SCAC	N/A
DUNS_PLUS_FOUR	N/A
SELLER_ASSIGNED_IDENTIFIER_FOR_A_PARTY	N/A
DEA_DRUG_ENFORCEMENT_AGENCY	N/A
DUNS	N/A
HIN_CANADIAN_HEALTHCARE_IDENTIFICATION_NUMBER	N/A
TD_LINK_TRADE_DIMENSIONS	N/A
USDA_ESTABLISHMENT_NUMBER	N/A
BUYER_ASSIGNED_IDENTIFIER_FOR_A_PARTY	N/A
UCC_COMMUNICATION_IDENTIFICATION	N/A
UNKOWN	N/A

2.3.2 Bracket Operator Code List

AND	All previous qualifiers plus the current record.
OR	Any one qualifier but not more than one.

2.3.3 Bracket Range Qualifier Code List

AMOUNT_RANGE	A range value with a currency.
MEASUREMENT_RANGE	A range value using a Unit Of Measure
RANGE	A numeric range.

2.3.4 Component Value Type Code List

PERCENT	A part of a whole expressed in hundredths.

VALUE	A numerical quantity that is assigned or is determined by calculation or measurement.
RATE	A fixed ratio between two things.

2.3.5 Condition Type

ALLOWANCE	N/A
BRACKET	N/A
CHARGE	N/A
PRICE_NOTIFICATION_LEAD_ TIME	N/A
ROUNDING_FACTOR	N/A

2.3.6 Distribution Method Code List

CD	Cross Dock
D2C	Direct to Consumer
DC	Distribution Centre
DSD	Direct Store Delivery
FG	Factory Gate
UNS	Unspecified

2.3.7 Effective End Date Context Code List

AD_END_DATE	The end date for an advertisement for a given product.
LAST_DELIVERY_DATE	The day on which the last delivery is made.
LAST_ORDER_DATE	It indicates the latest date that an order can be placed for the trade item.
LAST_SHIP_DATE	It indicates the latest date that the trade item can be shipped. This is independent of any specific ship-from location

2.3.8 Effective Start Date Context Code List

AD_START_DATE	The start date for an advertisement for a given product.
FIRST_DELIVERY_DATE	The day on which the first delivery is made. Also known as First Arrival Date.
FIRST_ORDER_DATE	It indicates the earliest date that an order can be placed for the trade item.
FIRST_SHIP_DATE	It indicates the earliest date that the trade item can be shipped. This is independent of any specific ship-from location.

2.3.9 Incoterm Code List

CFR	Cost and Freight
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CIP	Carriage and Insurance Paid To
CPT	Carriage Paid To
DAF	Delivered At Frontier
DDP	Delivered Duty Paid

DDU	Delivered Duty Unpaid
DEQ	Delivered Ex Quay
DES	Delivered Ex Ship
EXW	ExWords
FAS	Free Alongside Ship
FCA	Free Carrier
FOB	Free On Board

2.3.10 Performance Requirement Option

AISLE_DISPLAY	N/A
BILLBOARD_AD	N/A
BOGO	N/A
CHART	N/A
COUPON	N/A
DIRECT_MAIL	N/A
DUMP_BIN	N/A
END_CAP_DISPLAY	N/A
FLOOR_GRAPHICS	N/A
FLOOR_STACK	N/A
FLYER	N/A
FREE_ITEM	N/A
GONDOLA_DISPLAY	N/A
IN_STORE_ SPECIAL	N/A
IN_STORE_DEMO _SAMPLE	N/A
IN_STORE_DISPENSER	N/A
INSERT	N/A
INSTANT_ REBATE	N/A
INTERNET_AD	N/A
ITEM_INTRO	N/A
MAIL_IN_REBATE	N/A
MEMBERSHIP_CARD	N/A
NEWSPAPER_AD	N/A
ON_COUNTER	N/A
OTHER	N/A
PERIMETER_DISPLAY	N/A
PURCHASE_WITH_ PURCHASE	N/A
RACK_DISPLAY	N/A
RADIO_AD	N/A
RETAILER_CIRCULAR	N/A
SCANNER	N/A
SHELF_EXTENDER	N/A

SHIPPER_DISPLAY	N/A

2.3.11 Price Action Reason Code List

NI	new item introduction
PD	Price Decrease
PI	price increase
RE	range extension
SC	size change (pack or pallet)
TPR	temporary price reduction

✅ **Note:** This is an optional field. As a result, not populating this attribute is a valid scenario. This may be used when none of the above attributes apply. For example, for the initial synchronisation of existing pricing, a value may not be supplied for this attribute.

2.3.12 Price Document Type Code List

INITIAL_LOAD	The sending of pricing information for the first time.
RELOAD	Sending all current and known future pricing. This is used to start over by replacing previously synchronised information.
RESEND	Indicates that the message is used to recover a lost or missing message.
RESTART	The status used when a data recipient wishes to 'restart' pricing for an item including price types for which the retailer has previously rejected pricing.

2.3.13 Price Type Code

ALLOWANCE	N/A
BRACKET_TIER_PRICE	N/A
CHARGE	N/A
CONTRACT_PRICE	N/A
DECLARED_CUSTOMS_VALUE	N/A
INTRODUCTORY_PRICE	N/A
LIST PRICE	N/A
OTHER	N/A
PROMOTIONAL_PRICE	N/A
RETAIL_PRICE	N/A
TRANSACTION PRICE	Net Prices including allowances/charges not including any tax information.
TRANSACTION_PRICE_EXCLUSIVE_OF_VAT	Net price including allowances/ charges, excluding VAT but including special taxes.
TRANSACTION_PRICE_WITH_VAT_AND_SPECIAL_TAXES	Net price including allowances/ charges, including VAT and special taxes.
UNDERBOND_LIST_PRICE	N/A
UNDERBOND_TRANSACTION_ PRICE	N/A

2.3.14 Price Value Qualifier Code List

MONETARY_AMOUNT	An amount of or relating to money.
PERCENT	One part in a hundred.

2.3.15 Segment Action Code List

ADD	Used to signify that a Data Source is seeking to synchronise new data with the Data Recipient
CORRECT	Used to error correct or change the values of mandatory key attributes or an attribute where the change results in material financial impact.
DELETE	Used to remove one or many interactions of an existing segment.
Change_By_Refresh	Used to modify or change the values of any of the optional attributes within the segment.
NO_ACTION	No change or correction is being made to the segment.

2.3.16 Synchronisation Confirmation Status

ACCEPTED	Data has been received by the Recipient, but no business decision has been made on the data.
REJECTED	The recipient requests that no further updates are desired. Data will no longer be synchronised or updates will no longer be provided.
REVIEW	A request to the data source to "review" their data because the data recipient has received discrepant data which they cannot synchronise.
SYNCHRONISED	Data is integrated, in sync and added to the synchronisation list.

2.3.17 Trade Channel Code List

CONVENIENCE	Small format retail store often outside or annexed to a gas/fuel station.
DRUG	Organisations or departments engaged in retailing prescription or non-prescription drugs and medicines.
DRUG_STORE	
FOOD_SERVICE	Trade channel that sells prepared food, for example restaurants, hotels, clubs.
GROCERY	Organisations or departments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food products.
HARD_LINES	Organisations or departments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of hardware items, such as tools and builders' hardware.
HOME_GOODS	Not available
HOSPITAL	
HOSPITAL_PHARMACY	
INDUSTRIAL	Not Available
INSTITUTIONAL	Not Available
MASS_MERCHANDISING	Not available.
MILITARY	Sale of items to the military.
UNSPECIFIED	Trade Channel unknown or not relevant.
VENDING VENDOR_LEASED_SPACE	The retailing merchandise through vending machines.

3 Sample Business Scenarios

3.1 Transactional (Simple) Pricing

Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, wishes to sell product to company B, a grocery retailer. Both companies have a simple transaction model, net price as shown on the invoice document will be transmitted. First set up the relationship at the headquarter level. GLNs are created in GDSN, items have been synchronised and now pricing for these items will be communicated through price synchronisation in the GDSN.

- First step is creating your relationship.

- The second step is to assess whether you want to communicate summary level information and/or line item information.

  □ Summary level information includes allowances or charges that apply to the entire invoice. In this scenario, we will not have any summary level allowances or charges.

  □ Line item level include the price of the item along with any allowances or charges that may apply to that specific item. For this scenario, we are communicating a net price for a new item that will include the list price and any applicable allowances or charges. Therefore, a price type of "TRANSACTION" must be included in the price information.

- The third step is for the source to send its relationship and price message to your data pool based on your Data Pool's implementation Guide.

- The Source Data Pool then synchronises your pricing information in the GDSN Network.

- The Recipient receives your price information and must confirm their approval status by returning the PriceSynchronisationConfirmation. In this scenario, the Retailer approves the relationship and price information.

Ideally, be explicit, using terms such as Data Source, Data Recipient, Source Data Pool and Recipient Data Pool; alternatively terms such as Supplier and Customer.

3.1.1 Relationship Segment

Document ID (priceSynchronisationDocumentID)	A unique ID assigned by the source data pool to represent the file number and is used by the data recipient to know what order to process the price information. This value must be "1" on the first transmission for a given relationship, and must be sequential for subsequent files. For this scenario, the value must be "**1**"
Document ID Content Owner	The GLN supplying the Price Document ID. This is the Data Source GLN. For this scenario, we will use the Data Source GLN "**0012345000003**"
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the source corporate headquarters. For this scenario, we will use GLN "**0012345000003**".
Recipient (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of recipient's corporate headquarters. For this scenario, we will use GLN "**0054321000003**".
Business Location (businessLocation)	For this scenario, will be the same as the partyReceivingPrivateData GLN because we are exchanging data at a corporate level. BusinessLocation would only be different if there is a lower level entity that is receiving the pricing in addition to the partyReceivingPrivateData GLN. For this scenario, we will use GLN "**0054321000003**."
Target Market (targetMarketCountryCode)	The country code where the product is sold in. In this scenario, the code value is "**840**" representing the United States.
Trade Channel (relationshipTradeChannel)	For this scenario, the Trade Channel code will be "**Unspecified**" because there is no variation of the price based on trade channel.

Currency (currency)	This represents the currency value based on the expected currency of the payment. For this scenario, the value of this attribute is **"USD"** representing the United States dollar.
Relationship Start Date (relationshipEffectiveStartDateTime)	Represents the date the companies start the relationship in GDSN. It should be the current or future date. For this scenario, the start date will be the **current date**.
Relationship ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the source to represent the relationship established in this segment. For this scenario, we will use the value **"1"**.
Relationship ID Content Owner	The source that supplied the Relationship ID. For this scenario, it is Company A, GLN **"0012345000003"**.
Target Market (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target market code associated with the relationship. For this scenario, we will use code value **"840".**
Relationship Action Code (relationshipActionCode)	Identifies the action associated with the price ID. In this scenario, this is the first time this price is being communicated. The status will be **"Add"**

3.1.2 Price Type

3.1.2.1 Item Depiction Qualifier Segment

GTIN (gtin)	The orderable GTIN number referenced at the time the item was synchronised. This is the GTIN that the transaction price refers to. For this scenario, we will use GTIN **"00012345000003"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the GTIN information provider. For this scenario, we will use GLN **"0012345000003"**.
Item Target Market (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target market code associated with the GTIN. For this scenario, we will use **"840"**.

3.1.2.2 Item Price Segment

uniqueCreatorID	**"12346"**
ContentOwner	The source GLN. For this scenario, we will use GLN **"0012345000003"**.
Distribution method	"DC"
Price action code	Identifies the reason for sending the price information contained within the specified segment within the Price Synchronisation Message. In this scenario, this is the first time this price is being communicated. The status will be **"ADD"**
Price action reason code	**"NI"** – New Item Introduction
priceTypeApplicationSequence	**"1"** – first time will always be 1.
PRICE TYPE CODE	**"TRANSACTION_ PRICE"**
EFFECTIVE START DATE TIME	The date you want the price to start, not the date of transmission. For this scenario, the start date will be the **current date**.
Start Date Code (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	**"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
PRICE BASIS QTY	
VALUE	**"1"**

Uom	**"CA"**
Price Value	
Value	**"20"**
Price value type	**"Value"**

3.2 Price Sync Confirmation

3.2.1 Price Synch Confirmation — Relationship

3.2.1.1 Overview

Confirm Relationship "1" (Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, and Company B, a grocery retailer) from Scenario 1. This event takes place after the relationship has been synchronised to Company B. Upon review of the relationship data, Company B responds to this event by submitting a Price Synchronisation Confirmation with a status of "Synchronise".

3.2.1.2 Structure and Values of the Confirmation

Data Recipient (dataRecipient)	GLN of the party that received the price synch message which is now the party sending the confirmation. In this example, it is company B, a grocery retailer. GLN **"0054321000003"**.
Data Source (dataSource)	GLN of the party that sent the price synch message which will now receive the confirmation. In this example, it is Company A, a chocolate manufacturer. GLN **"0012345000003"**.
Confirmation Unique Creator ID (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	Unique ID assigned by the Data Source to identify the confirmation: **"ABCDE"**
Confirmation Content Owner (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification/contentOwner)	The organisation providing the Confirmation Unique Creator ID. For this scenario, it is Company B, a grocery retailer. GLN **"0054321000003"**.
Relationship Unique Creator ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This is the relationship supplied at the header level of the originating price synch document. For this scenario, the value is **"1"**.
Relationship Content Owner (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification/contentOwner)	The source that supplied the Relationship Unique Creator ID. For this scenario, it is Company A, GLN **"0012345000003"**.
Price Synch Document Unique Creator Identification (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This is the unique ID, "Price Synchronisation Document Identification" from the header segment of the initiating document. For this scenario, the value is "**1**"
Price Synch Document Content Owner (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification/contentOwner)	The GLN supplying the Price Document ID. This is the Data Source GLN. For this scenario, we will use the Data Source GLN " **0012345000003**"
Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	**"SYNCHRONISED"**

Price Synch Confirmation Reason	\<no value supplied for this scenario, as not typically used for an Accept status\>
Action Needed (actionNeeded)	
Status Reason Code (confirmationStatusReasonCode)	
Price Attribute Name (priceAttributeName)	
Price Attribute Value (priceAttributeValue)	
Relationship Segment Unique Creator ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This is the segment for which the confirmation status applies. A choice of either the relationship, condition, or price type segment is identified here. For this scenario, it is the Relationship Segment and the value is **"1"**.
Relationship Segment Content Owner (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification/contentOwner)	The source that supplied the Segment Unique Creator ID. For this scenario, it is Company A, GLN **"0012345000003**

3.2.2   Price Synch Confirmation – for the Price Type (Transaction Price)

3.2.2.1 Overview

Confirm the Price Type "12346" which represents the Transaction Price. The Price Type is for Relationship "1": Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, and Company B, a grocery retailer. This event takes place after the Price Type has been synchronised to Company B. Upon review of the data, Company B does not agree with the content of the data and therefore responds by submitting a Price Synchronisation Confirmation with a status of "REVIEW". By providing this status, the retailer enables subsequent update to be synchronised to fix the data.

3.2.2.2 Structure and Values of the Confirmation

Relationship Segment Confirmation	
Data Recipient (dataRecipient)	GLN of the party that received the price synch message which is now the party sending the confirmation. In this example, it is company B, a grocery retailer. GLN **"0054321000003"**.
Data Source (dataSource)	GLN of the party that sent the price synch message which will now receive the confirmation. In this example, it is Company A, a chocolate manufacturer. GLN **"0012345000003"**.
Confirmation Unique Creator ID (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	Unique ID assigned by the Data Source to identify the confirmation: **"ZXCVB"**.
Confirmation Content Owner (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification/contentOwner)	The organisation providing the Confirmation Unique Creator ID. For this scenario, it is Company B, a grocery retailer. GLN **"0054321000003"**.

Relationship Segment Confirmation	
Relationship Unique Creator ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This is the relationship supplied at the header level of the originating price synch document. For this scenario, the value is **"1"**.
Relationship Content Owner (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification/contentOwner)	The source that supplied the Relationship Unique Creator ID. For this scenario, it is Company A, GLN **"0012345000003"**.
Price Synch Document Unique Creator Identification (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This is the unique ID, "Price Synchronisation Document Identification" from the header segment of the initiating document. For this scenario, the value is "**2**"
Price Synch Document Content Owner (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification/contentOwner)	The GLN supplying the Price Document ID. This is the Data Source GLN. For this scenario, we will use the Data Source GLN " **0012345000003**"
Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	**"REVIEW"**
Price Synch Confirmation Reason	
Action Needed (actionNeeded)	**"Fix your data and resend."**
Status Reason Code (confirmationStatusReasonCode)	**"Price is not as agreed to. "**
Price Attribute Name (priceAttributeName)	This is the xpath of the attribute in question. **/gdsn:priceSynchronisationDocument/itemDepictionQualifier/itemPriceType/priceValueInformation/priceValue/value**
Price Attribute Value (priceAttributeValue)	**20**
Price Synch Confirmation Reason	
Action Needed (actionNeeded)	**"Fix your data and resend."**
Status Reason Code (confirmationStatusReasonCode)	**"Start Date is not as agreed to. "**
Price Attribute Name (priceAttributeName)	This is the xpath of the attribute in question. **/gdsn:priceSynchronisationDocument/itemDepictionQualifier/itemPriceType/priceTypeEffectiveStartDate/effectiveStartDateTime**
Price Attribute Value (priceAttributeValue)	<This is the Start Date from the Price type of **current date**>
Price Type Segment Unique Creator ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This is the segment for which the confirmation status applies. A choice of either the relationship, condition, or price type segment is identified here. For this scenario, it is the Price Type segment and the value is "**12346**".
Price Type Segment Content Owner (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification/uniqueCreatorIdentification)	The source that supplied the Segment Unique Creator ID. For this scenario, it is Company A, GLN **"0012345000003**

3.2.3   Price Synch Confirmation Guidelines

3.2.3.1 General Requirements

Price Synchronisation Confirmations are initiated by the recipient of price data. A confirmation is required for every synchronisation of price types and condition segment. A confirmation is optional for a relationship segment.

3.2.4   Valid Price Synchronisation Confirmation Statuses

Summarised below are the valid statuses for price synchronisation confirmations, as well as their usage guidelines.

Status	Definition	When To Use / Best Practice
ACCEPTED	Message received and no action taken yet	Demonstrates that the recipient has received the data. Does not indicate whether the recipient agrees with the content.
		Accept should always be followed up with a subsequent status to indicate the action by the recipient upon review of the data.
		Accept should be used if a recipient can not provide a more specific status (Review, Synchronise, or Reject) within a timely manner.
REVIEW	Message received and do not agree with contents or deemed incorrect	Demonstrates that the recipient has received the data, and the recipient does not agree with the content.
		The supplier of this status should also provide additional information to indicate what the conflict is. This is supplied through the Price Synchronisation Confirmation Reason. A reason code can only be provided for a status of "REVIEW".
SYNCHRONISED	Implies implemented into the data recipient's backend system	Information is received, recipient agrees with the content.
REJECTED	Used by the data recipient to reject the terms of a specific price message segment or to terminate a trading partner relationship	For the relationship:
		Recipient does not wish to receive any pricing from the source.
		For the condition or price type: A reject should not be used for conditions or price types. (A review should instead be used.)
<No Response>	Represents the lack of a confirmation status A <No Response> status prevents further synchronisation of the related price type or condition.	For the relationship: <No Response> is a valid status for Relationship segments. Synchronisation of all related price types and conditions will continue for a Relationship that is in <No Response> status. An update to the relationship itself cannot be synchroniseupdated when it is in a no response status.
		For the condition or price type: The action of not responding once a condition or price type is received should not be used in practice. This status will prevent subsequent updates to the given condition or price type segment. A <No Response> status indicates to the data source of the pricing information that the recipient has not yet received the data.

3.2.5   Sequencing of Confirmations

The below scenarios outline the sequencing for providing a confirmation status on price information. The scenarios represent sequencing for positive statuses for conditions and price types. While the same sequencing may be applied for relationships, there is no requirement for a data recipient to confirm relationship information.

Table 3-1 Price Information Sequencing

	ACTION CODE				
	Add / Change / Correct		**Delete**		
STATUS	Option 1	Option 2	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3

	ACTION CODE				
<No Response>	Step 0	Step 0	Step 0	Step 0	Step 0
ACCEPTED	Step 1		Step 1		
REVIEWED					
SYNCHRONISED	Step 2	Step 1	Step 2	Step 1	
REJECTED					

Add / Change / Correct Option 1:

■ At the time a segment is synchronised, the segment will have a status of <No Response>. (Step 0)

■ Recipient of the segment automatically generates an Accept status to indicate the data is received. (Step 1)

■ Recipient of the segment reviews the content and provides a resulting Review, Synchronise, or Reject status. (Step 2)

Add / Change / Correct Option 2:

■ At the time a segment is synchronised, the segment will have a status of <No Response>. (Step 0)

■ Recipient of the segment reviews the content and provides a resulting Review, Synchronise, or Reject status. (Step 1)

Delete Options 1 and 2:

Same as Add / Change / Correct Options.

Delete Option 3:

■ At the time a segment is synchronised, the segment will have a status of <No Response>. (Step 0)

■ Recipient does not need to do anything further. Recipient cannot receive further pricing on the segment, so it is not mandatory to return a positive response.

Note: The sequencing rules do not change in the case of the synchronisation of Initial Load, Reload, Resend or Restart data.

While the above scenario outlines a "Synchronise" status, the same options apply for a Review or Reject status. The final status from a retailer on any price type or condition should be either Review, Synchronise, or Reject.

3.3 Rounding Factors, Price Notification Lead Time and DC Allowance across partial range

3.3.1 Business Scenario #1

Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, has an existing GDSN price synchronisation relationship with company B, a grocery retailer. In this scenario, Company A is the information provider and company B is the Party Receiving Private Data.

Company A and Company B now agree to implement a price notification lead time of 28 days (4 weeks), a rounding factor of 4 places to the right of the decimal point and have agreed that products in Company A's Trade Item Groups "COF1" and "RIC2" will attract a 5% Allowance (discount) when supplied to Company B's Distribution Centre (DC).

Step 1:

Company A communicates the price notification lead time, rounding factor and DC Allowance across partial range to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A creating three new conditions with their Source Data Pool that are associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Step 2:

The Source Data Pool of Company A then sends a price synchronisation message to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. In this scenario the price synchronisation message will include a Price Synchronisation Header, which must travel with each price synchronisation message, and three Condition Segments that will include the price notification lead time details, the rounding factor details and the DC Allowance across partial range details. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-2

Price Synchronisation Message Header (priceSynchronisationDocument)	
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. **"0012345000003"** .
Party Receiving Private Data (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. **"0054321000003"**.
Price Document Type (priceDocumentType)	A code value assigned by either Company A or by the Source Data Pool to indicate to Company B the intended use or purpose of sending the information contained in the Price Synchronisation Message. Company B is able to use this value to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For this scenario, it is the initial load of the information in this message, therefore the code value will be **"INITIAL_LOAD"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This ID is unique for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. The Price Message ID requires two values, a unique sequential identifier for the message and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"00000001"** as the unique sequential identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Relationship ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. The Relationship ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the relationship and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, only a single price synchronisation relationship between Company A & Company B pre-exists therefore we will use the values **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.

Table 3-3

Condition Segment #1 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Price Notification Lead Time"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the length of time that Company A must provide Company B before a condition or price becomes valid for application, therefore the code value will be **"PRICE_NOTIFICATION_LEAD_TIME"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Price Notification Lead Time condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the price notification lead time will come into effect from the effective start date, however in this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Price Notification Lead Time condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the price notification lead time condition. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a price notification lead time of 28 days, we will use the value **"28"**
Condition Value UOM (UnitOfMeasure)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a price notification lead time of 28 days, we will use the value **"DAY"**
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a price notification lead time value of 28 days, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**

Table 3-4

Condition Segment #2 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00002"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Rounding Factor"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the length of time that Company A must provide Company B before a condition or price becomes valid for application, therefore the code value will be **"ROUNDING_FACTOR"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Rounding Factor condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the rounding factor will come into effect from the effective start date, however in this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Rounding Factor condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the rounding factor condition. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a rounding factor of 4 places to the RHS of the decimal point, we will use the value **"4"**
Condition Value UOM (UnitOfMeasure)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a rounding factor of 4, no value is required.
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a rounding factor of 4, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**

Condition Segment #3
(PriceSynchronisationCondition)

Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"COO555"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is of condition type 'allowance' the value will be **"2"**
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"DC Allowance across partial range"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the Allowance that will apply to a partial range of the products supplied by Company A to Company B therefore the code value will be **"ALLOWANCE"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Allowance condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Allowance will come into effect from the effective start date, however in this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Allowance condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the Allowance condition. For this scenario we will use the value **"5"**
Condition Value UOM (UnitOfMeasure)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate an Allowance of 5% there is no need to provide a value
Condition Value Type	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For this scenario,

(conditionValueType)	given that we are wanting to communicate a Allowance value of 5%, we will use the code value **"PERCENT"**
Distribution Method Code (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B that the 5% Condition refers to items that are supplied to a Company B Distribution Centre (as opposed to other methods of supply, such as 'direct to store' which would not attract the Allowance) For this scenario we will use the code value **"DC"**
Trade Item Group ID code (tradeItemGroupIdentificationCode)	1 or more code values assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B that the items which attract the 5% DC Allowance are only those within Company A's defined Trade Item Group IDs. For this scenario we will use the code values **"COF1" and "RIC2"**

Step 3:

The Recipient Data Pool of Company B notifies Company B of the new conditions. Company B reviews the information sent by Company A and must confirm their approval status by returning a price synchronisation confirmation message via their Recipient Data Pool. In this scenario, Company B accepts the price notification lead time of 28 days.

Step 4:

The Recipient Data Pool for Company B then sends a price synchronisation confirmation message to the Source Data Pool of Company A. In this scenario the price synchronisation confirmation message will include a Price Synchronisation Confirmation header, which must travel with each price synchronisation confirmation message, confirmation message identification, price synchronisation message identification, price synchronisation relationship identification, and a price synchronisation segment confirmation for the price notification lead time condition. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-5

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Header (priceSynchronisationConfirmation)	
Party Receiving Private Data (dataRecipient)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**.
Information Provider (dataSource)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0012345000003"**.

Table 3-6

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique sequential ID assigned by the Recipient Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Confirmation Message sent from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B to the Source Data Pool of Company A. This ID is unique and sequential for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. For this scenario we will use the value **"C00000001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**

Table 3-7

Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. This value should match the Relationship ID in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**

Table 3-8

Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This value should match the Price Synchronisation Message ID in the price synchronisation message header for which the confirmation is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"00000001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0012345000003"**.
To be completed	

3.3.2 Business Scenario #2 – Context Specific Component Based Pricing

Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, has a pre-existing GDSN price synchronisation relationship with company B, a grocery retailer. In this scenario, Company A is the information provider and company B is the Party Receiving Private Data.

Company A intends to establish a base price for a new item introduction for chocolate ice cream. Ice cream is also attracts a swell allowance for all orders and a backhaul allowance if collected from the factory gate. The deal on offer is made up of the following components:

- Base Price = $10.00 per case
  - Distribution method is unspecified
  - Base Price only applies to the states of New South Wales and Victoria
- Swell Allowance of 2% applies to all orders
  - Distribution method is unspecified
  - Swell Allowance applies to the states of New South Wales and Victoria
  - Swell Allowance applies to the base price of $10.00 per case
  - Swell Allowance is calculated from the base price
- Backhaul Allowance of $0.50 per case is context specific
  - Backhaul Allowance only applies when Distribution Method is Factory Gate
  - Backhaul Allowance applies to the states of New South Wales and Victoria
  - Backhaul Allowance applies to the base price of $10.00 per case
  - Backhaul Allowance is calculated from the base price

Step 1:

Company A communicates the base price and allowances to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A creating three new price types for the case GTIN with their Source Data Pool. The new price types will be associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Step 2:

The Source Data Pool of Company A then sends a price synchronisation message to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. In this scenario the price synchronisation message will include a Price Synchronisation Header, which must travel with each price synchronisation message, an Item Depiction Qualifier and three Price Type Segments that will include the base price and the two allowances associated with the base price. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Price Synchronisation Message Header (priceSynchronisationDocument)	
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. **"0012345000003"**.
Party Receiving Private Data (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. **"0054321000003"**.
Price Document Type (priceDocumentType)	A code value assigned by either Company A or by the Source Data Pool to indicate to Company B the intended use or purpose of sending the information contained in the Price Synchronisation Message. Company B is able to use this value to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For this scenario, it is the initial load of the information in this message, therefore the code value will be **"INITIAL_LOAD"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This ID is unique for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B. The Price Message ID requires two values, a unique sequential identifier for the message and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"00000003"** as the next unique sequential identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Relationship ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B that this message applies to. The Relationship ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the relationship and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, a single price synchronisation relationship between Company A & Company B pre-exists therefore we will use the values **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.

Item Depiction Qualifier (Catalogue Item Reference) (ItemDepictionQualifier)	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of chocolate ice cream, therefore we will use the value **"09212345000005"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0012345000003"**

Item Depiction Qualifier (Catalogue Item Reference)	
(ItemDepictionQualifier)	
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item was Australia, therefore we will use the value **"036"**

Item Price Type Segment #1 (Base Price)	
(ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) ■ Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) ■ Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00001"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Base Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Target Market Subdivision Code (priceTargetMarketSubdivision)	The Price Target Market Subdivision Code is the ISO 3166_2 country subdivision code used to indicate the geo-political subdivision for which the price type is applicable. In this scenario the base price applies in New South Wales and Victoria, therefore we will use the repeating values **"AU-VI, AU-NS"**
Ship From Location (shipFrom)	The GLN of the origin location from where the goods will be shipped. For this scenario the origin location is not specified, therefore no value is required.
Ship To Location (shipTo)	The GLN of the destination location to which the goods will be shipped. For this scenario the destination location is not specified, therefore no value is required.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**

Item Price Type Segment #1 (Base Price)
(ItemPriceType)

Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) ■ Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) ■ Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference to a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $10.00, therefore we will use the value **"10.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $10.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**

Item Price Type Segment #2 (Swell Allowance)
(ItemPriceType)

Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) ■ Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) ■ Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00002"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the Swell Allowance of the trade item that is associated with the Base Price, therefore the code value will be **"ALLOWANCE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Swell Allowance"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario the price type is an 'allowance' and the swell allowance is derived from the base price, therefore the value will be **"2"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**

Item Price Type Segment #2 (Swell Allowance)
(ItemPriceType)

Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Target Market Subdivision Code (priceTargetMarketSubdivision)	The Price Target Market Subdivision Code is the ISO 3166_2 country subdivision code used to indicate the geo-political subdivision for which the price type is applicable. In this scenario the swell allowance applies in New South Wales and Victoria, therefore we will use the repeating values **"AU-VI, AU-NS"**
Ship From Location (shipFrom)	The GLN of the origin location from where the goods will be shipped. For this scenario the origin location is not specified, therefore no value is required.
Ship To Location (shipTo)	The GLN of the destination location to which the goods will be shipped. For this scenario the destination location is not specified, therefore no value is required.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Swell Allowance for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Swell Allowance for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Swell Allowance for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) ▪ Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) ▪ Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, the swell allowance is associated with the base price, therefore we will use the values **"P00001"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the swell allowance. For this scenario, the swell allowance for the trade item is 2% of the base price, therefore we will use the value **"2"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a swell allowance of 2%, therefore we will use the code value **"PERCENT"**

Item Price Type Segment #3 (Backhaul Allowance)
(ItemPriceType)

Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) ▪ Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) ▪ Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00003"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.

Item Price Type Segment #3 (Backhaul Allowance)
(ItemPriceType)

Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the Backhaul Allowance of the trade item that is associated with the Base Price, therefore the code value will be **"ALLOWANCE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Backhaul Allowance"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario the price type is an 'allowance' and the backhaul allowance is derived from the base price, therefore the value will be **"2"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the backhaul allowance only applies when Company B pick up the goods from the factory gate using their own transport, therefore the value will be **"FG"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Target Market Subdivision Code (priceTargetMarketSubdivision)	The Price Target Market Subdivision Code is the ISO 3166_2 country subdivision code used to indicate the geo-political subdivision for which the price type is applicable. In this scenario the swell allowance applies in New South Wales and Victoria, therefore we will use the repeating values **"AU-VI, AU-NS"**
Ship From Location (shipFrom)	The GLN of the origin location from where the goods will be shipped. For this scenario the origin location is not specified, therefore no value is required.
Ship To Location (shipTo)	The GLN of the destination location to which the goods will be shipped. For this scenario the destination location is not specified, therefore no value is required.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Backhaul Allowance for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Backhaul Allowance for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Backhaul Allowance for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.

Item Price Type Segment #3 (Backhaul Allowance) (ItemPriceType)	
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) ▪ Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) ▪ Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, the backhaul allowance is associated with the base price, therefore we will use the values **"P00001"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the backhaul allowance. For this scenario, the backhaul allowance for the trade item is $0.50, therefore we will use the value **"0.50"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a swell allowance of 2%, therefore we will use the code value **"VALUE"**

Step 3:

The Recipient Data Pool of Company B notifies Company B of the new price types. Company B reviews the information sent by Company A and must confirm their approval status by returning a price synchronisation confirmation message via their Recipient Data Pool. In this scenario, Company B accepts the base price, swell allowance and backhaul allowance.

Step 4:

The Recipient Data Pool for Company B then sends a price synchronisation confirmation message to the Source Data Pool of Company A. In this scenario the price synchronisation confirmation message will include a Price Synchronisation Confirmation header, which must travel with each price synchronisation confirmation message, confirmation message identification, price synchronisation message identification, price synchronisation relationship identification, and a price synchronisation segment confirmation for the base price, swell allowance and backhaul allowance. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Header (priceSynchronisationConfirmation)	
Party Receiving Private Data (dataRecipient)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**.
Information Provider (dataSource)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0012345000003"**.

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique sequential ID assigned by the Recipient Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Confirmation Message sent from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B to the Source Data Pool of Company A. This ID is unique and sequential for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. For this scenario we will use the value **"C00000002"**

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification)	
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**

Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. This value should match the Relationship ID in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship. and **"0012345000003"** as the information provider GLN.
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**

Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This value should match the Price Synchronisation Message ID in the price synchronisation message header for which the confirmation is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"00000003"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0012345000003"**.

Segment Confirmation – Price Type Segment #1 (Base Price) (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
Price Type ID (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Condition ID used to identify the base price in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"P00001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the base price in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0012345000003"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this price type segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B accepts the base price, therefore the value will be **"ACCEPTED"**

Segment Confirmation – Price Type Segment #2 (Swell Allowance) (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
Price Type ID (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Price Type ID used to identify the swell allowance in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"P00002"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the swell allowance in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0012345000003"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this price type segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B accepts the swell allowance, therefore the value will be **"ACCEPTED"**

Segment Confirmation – Price Type Segment #3 (Backhaul Allowance) (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
Price Type ID (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Price Type ID used to identify the backhaul allowance in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"P00003"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the backhaul allowance in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0012345000003"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this price type segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B accepts the backhaul allowance, therefore the value will be **"ACCEPTED"**

Step 5:

The Source Data Pool then notifies Company A that the Base Price, Swell Allowance and Backhaul Allowance for this trade item have been accepted and the process is complete.

3.4   Bracket Pricing

When setting up price brackets it is important to understand the current business process of how price brackets are setup today and how they can be utilised in the future.

Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, has an existing GDSN price synchronisation relationship with company B, a grocery retailer. In this scenario, Company A is the information provider and company B is the Party Receiving Private Data.

Company A and Company B agree to enter into a GDSN Price Sync relationship. Company A has 5 consumer products that are packaged into 5 case configurations:

Table 3-9 Case Configurations

GTIN	Description
10010000100011	10 Boxes Dark Chocolate Truffles
10010000100021	10 Boxes Chocolate Truffles
10010000100031	10 Boxes White Chocolate Truffles
10010000100041	10 / 10pk 5 oz GL Dk Chocolate Smoothie
10010000100051	10 / 10pk 5 oz GL Mk Chocolate Smoothie

Company A has two bracket criteria. The bracket criterion for the truffles is the same criteria as the drinks, but you can't combine the truffles and drinks on the same pallet. Company A will set up separate bracket criteria for the truffles and different bracket criteria for the drinks.

Table 3-10

Cond	Cond Name	Min Req	Max Req	Criteria
C00001	Truffles Bracket Criteria 2	10	50	Cases
		100	500	Pounds (gross)
C00002	Truffles Bracket Criteria 1	51	100	Cases
		501	1000	Pounds (gross)
C00003	Drink Bracket Criteria 2	10	50	Cases
		100	500	Pounds (gross)
C00004	Drink Bracket Criteria 1	51	100	Cases
		501	1000	Pounds (gross)

Company A will provide the price information associated to the above bracket criteria for all 5 of their case GTINs.

Table 3-11

Price ID	Cond ID	Price Type	GTIN	Start Date	Price
P00001	C001	List Price	10010000100011	Today's date	$50.00
P00002	C002	List Price	10010000100011	Today's date	$40.00
P00003	C001	List Price	10010000100021	Today's date	$50.00
P00004	C002	List Price	10010000100021	Today's date	$40.00
P00005	C001	List Price	10010000100031	Today's date	$50.00
P00006	C002	List Price	10010000100031	Today's date	$40.00
P00007	C003	List Price	10010000100041	Today's date	$50.00
P00008	C004	List Price	10010000100041	Today's date	$40.00
P00009	C003	List Price	10010000100051	Today's date	$50.00
P00010	C004	List Price	10010000100051	Today's date	$40.00

Step 1:

Company A communicates the 2 bracket criteria for the truffles and 2 bracket criteria for the drinks to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A creating four new conditions with their Source Data Pool that are associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Company A also communicates the applicable pricing (list price) that corresponds to the published bracket conditions to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A by creating 10 new price type segments with their Source Data Pool that are associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Step 2:

The Source Data Pool of Company A then sends a price synchronisation message to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. In this scenario the price synchronisation message will include a Price Synchronisation Header, which must travel with each price synchronisation message, four Condition Segments that will include the bracket criteria for the truffles and the bracket criteria for the drinks, and 10 Item Price Type Segments. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-12

Price Synchronisation Message Header (priceSynchronisationDocument)	
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. **"0010000000016"**.
Party Receiving Private Data (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. **"0054321000003"**.
Price Document Type (priceDocumentType)	A code value assigned by either Company A or by the Source Data Pool to indicate to Company B the intended use or purpose of sending the information contained in the Price Synchronisation Message. Company B is able to use this value to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For this scenario, it is the initial load of the information in this message, therefore the code value will be **"INITIAL_LOAD"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This ID is unique for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. The Price Message ID requires two values, a unique sequential identifier for the message and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"00000001"** as the unique sequential identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Relationship ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. The Relationship ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the relationship and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, only a single price synchronisation relationship between Company A & Company B pre-exists therefore we will use the values **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Segment #1 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket Criteria 2"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the truffles bracket criteria that Company A must provide to Company B. This information will help Company B to optimise their orders. The code value will be **"BRACKET"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Bracket condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**

Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the bracket criteria will come into effect from the effective start date, and the context is based on the order date. In this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the bracket criteria condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the condition. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Qualifier/UOM	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the first qualification we will specify a minimum of 10 cases. Value = **10** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 50 cases. Value = **50** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Operator (BracketOperatorCodeList)	A function to identify the logical relationship between multiple bracket qualifiers (And/Or). For this scenario the code value will be **"OR"**.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the second qualification we will specify a minimum of 100 pounds. Value = **100** and UOM = **LB**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 500 pounds. Value = **500** and UOM = **LB**.
Condition Segment #2 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00002"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.

Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket Criteria 1"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the truffles bracket criteria that Company A must provide to Company B. This information will help Company B to optimise their orders. The code value will be **"BRACKET"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Bracket condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the bracket criteria will come into effect from the effective start date, and the context is based on the order date. In this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the bracket criteria condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the condition. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Qualifier/UOM	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ■ Value ■ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the first qualification we will specify a minimum of 51 cases. Value = **51** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ■ Value ■ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 100 cases. Value = **100** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Operator (BracketOperatorCodeList)	A function to identify the logical relationship between multiple bracket qualifiers (And/Or). For this scenario the code value will be **"OR"**.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ■ Value ■ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the second qualification we will specify a minimum of 510 pounds. Value = **510** and UOM = **LB**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ■ Value ■ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 1000 pounds. Value = **1000** and UOM = **LB**.

Condition Segment #3 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00003"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Drink Bracket Criteria 2"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the truffles bracket criteria that Company A must provide to Company B. This information will help Company B to optimise their orders. The code value will be **"BRACKET"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Bracket condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the bracket criteria will come into effect from the effective start date, and the context is based on the order date. In this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the bracket criteria condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the condition. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Qualifier/UOM	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the first qualification we will specify a minimum of 10 cases. Value = **10** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 50 cases. Value = **50** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Operator (BracketOperatorCodeList)	A function to identify the logical relationship between multiple bracket qualifiers (And/Or). For this scenario the code value will be **"OR"**.

Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the second qualification we will specify a minimum of 100 pounds. Value = **100** and UOM = **LB**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 500 pounds. Value = **500** and UOM = **LB**.
1. Condition Segment #4 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00004"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Drink Bracket Criteria 1"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the truffles bracket criteria that Company A must provide to Company B. This information will help Company B to optimise their orders. The code value will be **"BRACKET"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Bracket condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the bracket criteria will come into effect from the effective start date, and the context is based on the order date. In this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the bracket criteria condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the condition. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Qualifier/UOM	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.

Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the first qualification we will specify a minimum of 51 cases. Value = **51** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 100 cases. Value = **100** and UOM = **CASE**.
Bracket Operator (BracketOperatorCodeList)	A function to identify the logical relationship between multiple bracket qualifiers (And/Or). For this scenario the code value will be **"OR"**.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have two qualifications; one qualification is the number of cases and another qualification is weight qualification. For the second qualification we will specify a minimum of 510 pounds. Value = **510** and UOM = **LB**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 1000 pounds. Value = **1000** and UOM = **LB**.
Item Depiction Qualifier (Catalogue Item Reference) **(ItemDepictionQualifier)**	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Dark Chocolate Truffles, therefore we will use the value **"10010000100011"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**
Item Price Type Segment #1 (Base Price for Truffles Bracket 1) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00001"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket 1 Price"**

Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00002"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $40.00, therefore we will use the value **"40.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $40.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Item Price Type Segment #2 (Base Price for Truffles Bracket 2) (ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00002"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket 2 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.

Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $50.00, therefore we will use the value **"50.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $50.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.
Item Depiction Qualifier (Catalogue Item Reference) **(ItemDepictionQualifier)**	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Dark Chocolate Truffles, therefore we will use the value **"10010000100021"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**
Item Price Type Segment #3 (Base Price for Truffles Bracket 1) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00003"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket 1 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.

Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00002"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $40.00, therefore we will use the value **"40.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $40.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.
Item Price Type Segment #4 (Base Price for Truffles Bracket 2) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00004"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.

Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket 2 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $50.00, therefore we will use the value **"50.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $50.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Item Depiction Qualifier (Catalogue Item Reference) (ItemDepictionQualifier)	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Dark Chocolate Truffles, therefore we will use the value **"10010000100031"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**
Item Price Type Segment #5 (Base Price for Truffles Bracket 1) (ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00005"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket 1 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00002"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**

Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $40.00, therefore we will use the value **"40.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $40.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.
Item Price Type Segment #6 (Base Price for Truffles Bracket 2) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00006"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Truffles Bracket 2 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.

Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $50.00, therefore we will use the value **"50.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $50.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.
Item Depiction Qualifier (Catalogue Item Reference) **(ItemDepictionQualifier)**	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Dark Chocolate Truffles, therefore we will use the value **"10010000100041"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**

Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**
Item Price Type Segment #7 (Base Price for Drink Bracket 1) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00007"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Drink Bracket 1 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00004"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.

Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $40.00, therefore we will use the value **"40.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $40.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Item Price Type Segment #8 (Base Price for Drink Bracket 2) (ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00008"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Drink Bracket 2 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00003"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**

Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $50.00, therefore we will use the value **"50.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $50.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.
Item Depiction Qualifier (Catalogue Item Reference) **(ItemDepictionQualifier)**	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Dark Chocolate Truffles, therefore we will use the value **"10010000100051"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**
Item Price Type Segment #9 (Base Price for Drink Bracket 1) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00009"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.

Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Drink Bracket 1 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00004"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $40.00, therefore we will use the value **"40.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $40.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**

Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Item Price Type Segment #10 (Base Price for Drink Bracket 2)
(ItemPriceType)

Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P000010"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Drink Bracket 2 Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00003"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**

Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value (priceValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $50.00, therefore we will use the value **"50.00"**
Price Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $50.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Step 3

The Recipient Data Pool of Company B notifies Company B of the new conditions and item price segments. Company B reviews the information sent by Company A and must confirm their approval status by returning a price synchronisation confirmation message via their Recipient Data Pool. In this scenario, Company B accepts the bracket conditions and the item price type segments.

Step 4

The Recipient Data Pool for Company B then sends a price synchronisation confirmation message to the Source Data Pool of Company A. In this scenario the price synchronisation confirmation message will include a Price Synchronisation Confirmation header, which must travel with each price synchronisation confirmation message, confirmation message identification, price synchronisation message identification, price synchronisation relationship identification, and a price synchronisation segment confirmation for the bracket conditions and the item price type segments. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-13

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Header (priceSynchronisationConfirmation)	
Party Receiving Private Data (dataRecipient)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**.
Information Provider (dataSource)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification (priceSynchronisationConfirmationIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique sequential ID assigned by the Recipient Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Confirmation Message sent from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B to the Source Data Pool of Company A. This ID is unique and sequential for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. For this scenario we will use the value **"C00000001"**

Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**
Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. This value should match the Relationship ID in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronisationDocumentIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This value should match the Price Synchronisation Message ID in the price synchronisation message header for which the confirmation is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"00000001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Segment Confirmation – Condition Segment #1 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Condition ID used to identify Condition Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"C00001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Segment Confirmation – Condition Segment #2 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Condition ID used to identify Condition Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"C00002"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Segment Confirmation – Condition Segment #3 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Condition ID used to identify Condition Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"C00003"**

Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Segment Confirmation – Condition Segment #4 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Condition ID used to identify Condition Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"C00004"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #1 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"P00001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #2 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #2. For this scenario the value should be **"P00002"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #3 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #3. For this scenario the value should be **"P00003"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**

Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #4 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #4. For this scenario the value should be **"P00004"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #5 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #5. For this scenario the value should be **"P00005"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronization message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #6 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #6. For this scenario the value should be **"P00006"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #7 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #7. For this scenario the value should be **"P00007"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #8 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #8. For this scenario the value should be **"P00008"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**

Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #9 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #9. For this scenario the value should be **"P00009"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #10 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #10. For this scenario the value should be **"P000010"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**

3.5 How to Reference Synchronised Segments

There are two situations that will require the use of the "Target ID", or the capability to refer to previously synchronised segments: **Allowances/Charges** and **Bracket Definitions**. When synchronising an allowance or charge, the Information Provider may refer this allowance to a Base Price, defined in a previously synchronised Item Price Type Segment. Alternately, when synchronising a price (of any type), the Information Provider may refer this price to a previously synchronised Bracket definition, defined in a previously synchronised Condition Segment. Both of these scenarios have been exemplified in the following section.

3.5.1 Allowances and Charges

When setting up an allowance or charge that refers to an already communicated base price, there are certain rules that must be followed:

1. The Item Price Type Segment of the Base Price must have a status of "**Accept**", "**Synchronize**" or "**Review**". (Exception: if the base price and allowance are first synchronised within the same file, base price is not required to have a prior status).

2. The Item Price Type Segment of the Base Price must not be of Type "**Allowance**" or "**Charge**".

3. If populated, the Effective End Date on the Item Price Type Segment of the Base Price cannot be a date in the past.

4. The Item Price Type Segment of the Allowance/Charge must be of Type "**Allowance**" or of Type "**Charge**".

5. The Item Price Type Segment of the Allowance/Charge must have a Sequence number greater than "**1**".

6. If referencing an Item Price Type, then the Item Price Type Segment of the Allowance/Charge cannot also reference a Condition Segment.

The following is an example of how to communicate an allowance for an existing base price:

Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, has an existing GDSN price synchronisation relationship with company B, a grocery retailer. In this scenario, Company A is the information provider and company B is the Party Receiving Private Data.

Company A and Company B agree to enter into a GDSN Price Sync relationship. Company A wants to communicate base and allowance pricing for the following products:

GTIN 1: 10010000200017

Description 1: 10 Boxes Caramel Chocolate Bars

GTIN 2: 10010000200024

Description 2: Pure Cocoa Powder

Company A first synchronises the Base Price for the products:

Table 3-14

Price ID	Price Type	GTIN	Start Date	End Date	Price
P00101	List Price	10010000200017	Today's date	(none)	$50.00/ case
P00102	List Price	10010000200024	Today's date	(none)	$10.00/ lb

Step 1

Company A communicates the base prices of the Caramel Chocolate Bars and Pure Cocoa Powder to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A creating a new Item Price Type Segment with their Source Data Pool that are associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Step 2

The Source Data Pool of Company A then sends a price synchronisation message to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. In this scenario the price synchronisation message will include a Price Synchronisation Header, which must travel with each price synchronisation message, and 2 Item Price Type Segment to communicate the Base Prices for the two products. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-15

Price Synchronization Message Header (priceSynchronizationDocument)	
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. **"0010000000016"**.
Party Receiving Private Data (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. **"0054321000003"**.
Price Document Type (priceDocumentType)	A code value assigned by either Company A or by the Source Data Pool to indicate to Company B the intended use or purpose of sending the information contained in the Price Synchronisation Message. Company B is able to use this value to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For this scenario, it is the initial load of the information in this message, therefore the code value will be **"INITIAL_LOAD"**

Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This ID is unique for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. The Price Message ID requires two values, a unique sequential identifier for the message and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"00000001"** as the unique sequential identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Relationship ID (priceSynchronisationRelationshipIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. The Relationship ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the relationship and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, only a single price synchronisation relationship between Company A & Company B pre-exists therefore we will use the values **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Item Depiction Qualifier #1(Catalogue Item Reference) (ItemDepictionQualifier)	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Caramel Chocolate Bars, therefore we will use the value **"10010000200017"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**
Item Price Type Segment #1 (Base Price for Caramel Chocolate Bars) (ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00101"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Case of 10 Caramel Chocolate Bars Base Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.

Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value Type (priceValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $50.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Value (priceValue) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (Optional)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $50.00, therefore we will use the value **"50.00"** and because the Price Value Type is set to "VALUE", we do not need to provide a unit of measure.
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Item Depiction Qualifier #2 (Catalogue Item Reference) (ItemDepictionQualifier)	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the pound of the Pure Cocoa Powder, therefore we will use the value **"10010000200024"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**

Item Price Type Segment #2 (Base Price for Pure Cocoa Powder) (ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00102"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Pure Cocoa Powder Base Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, as this is the base price and the base price is not associated with a previously defined price type, no value is required.
Price Value Type (priceValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $10.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**

Price Value (priceValue) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (Optional)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $10.00, therefore we will use the value **"10.00"** and because the Price Value Type is set to "VALUE", we do not need to provide a unit of measure.
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one pound, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"LB"** for pound.

Step 3

The Recipient Data Pool of Company B notifies Company B of the item price segments. Company B reviews the information sent by Company A and must confirm their approval status by returning a price synchronisation confirmation message via their Recipient Data Pool. In this scenario, Company B accepts the item price type segments.

Step 4

The Recipient Data Pool for Company B then sends a price synchronisation confirmation message to the Source Data Pool of Company A. In this scenario the price synchronisation confirmation message will include a Price Synchronisation Confirmation header, which must travel with each price synchronisation confirmation message, confirmation message identification, price synchronisation message identification, price synchronisation relationship identification, and a price synchronisation segment confirmation for the item price type segments. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-16

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Header (priceSynchronizationConfirmation)	
Party Receiving Private Data (dataRecipient)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**.
Information Provider (dataSource)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification (priceSynchronizationConfirmationIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique sequential ID assigned by the Recipient Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Confirmation Message sent from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B to the Source Data Pool of Company A. This ID is unique and sequential for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. For this scenario we will use the value **"C00000001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**

Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification (priceSynchronizationRelationshipIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. This value should match the Relationship ID in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This value should match the Price Synchronisation Message ID in the price synchronisation message header for which the confirmation is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"00000001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #1 (PriceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"P00101"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronizationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #2 (PriceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #2. For this scenario the value should be **"P00102"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronizationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**

Step 5

The Source Data Pool for Company A receives the price synchronisation confirmation message from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B and will update their sync list to show the statuses of the Item Price Type Segments as 'synchronised'.

Step 6

Company A now synchronises the Allowance Prices for the products:

Table 3-17

Price ID	Price Type	GTIN	Start Date	End Date	Price
P00103	Allowance	10010000200017	Today's date + 10 days	Start Date + 14 days	-$5.00/ case
P00104	Allowance	10010000200024	Today's date + 10 days	Star Date + 14 days	-$1.00/ lb

Step 7

Company A communicates the allowance prices of the Caramel Chocolate Bars and Pure Cocoa Powder to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A creating new Item Price Type Segments with their Source Data Pool that are associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Step 8

The Source Data Pool of Company A then sends a price synchronisation message to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. In this scenario the price synchronisation message will include a Price Synchronisation Header, which must travel with each price synchronisation message, and 2 Item Price Type Segment to communicate the Allowance Prices for the two products. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-18

Price Synchronisation Message Header (priceSynchronizationDocument)	
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. **"0010000000016"**.
Party Receiving Private Data (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. **"0054321000003"**.
Price Document Type (priceDocumentType)	A code value assigned by either Company A or by the Source Data Pool to indicate to Company B the intended use or purpose of sending the information contained in the Price Synchronisation Message. Company B is able to use this value to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For this scenario, it is the initial load of the information in this message, therefore the code value will be **"INITIAL_LOAD"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This ID is unique for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. The Price Message ID requires two values, a unique sequential identifier for the message and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"00000002"** as the unique sequential identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Relationship ID (priceSynchronizationRelationshipIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. The Relationship ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the relationship and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, only a single price synchronisation relationship between Company A & Company B pre-exists therefore we will use the values **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Item Depiction Qualifier #3(Catalogue Item Reference) (ItemDepictionQualifier)	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Caramel Chocolate Bars, therefore we will use the value **"10010000200017"**

Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**
Item Price Type Segment #3 (Allowance Price for Caramel Chocolate Bars) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00103"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the Allowance Price of the trade item, therefore the code value will be **"ALLOWANCE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Case of 10 Caramel Chocolate Bars Allowance Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this allowance will be calculated directly from the base price, the value will be **"2"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the allowance will only last for two weeks, so the value will be **"TPR"**, indicating a temporary price reduction.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Allowance Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time plus 10 days applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Allowance Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Allowance Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the start date and time plus 14 days (to indicate a two week allowance period) applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**

Effective End Date Context (effectiveEndDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Allowance Price Effective End Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Allowance Price for the trade item will to orders made by the effective end date, so the code value **"LAST_ORDER_DATE"** will be entered.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, we will use the values **"P00101"** as the unique price type identifier (referring to the previously sent Base Price) and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Value Type (priceValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate an allowance price of -$5.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Value (priceValue) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (Optional)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the allowance price. For this scenario, the allowance price for the trade item is -$5.00, therefore we will use the value **"5.00"** and because the Price Value Type is set to "VALUE", we do not need to provide a unit of measure. Note: We do not communicate the value as a negative number, as this will be automatically noted by the Data Recipient because this Item Price Type Segment is of type "Allowance".
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the allowance price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Item Depiction Qualifier #4 (Catalogue Item Reference) (ItemDepictionQualifier)	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the pound of the Pure Cocoa Powder, therefore we will use the value **"10010000200024"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**

Item Price Type Segment #4 (Allowance Price for Pure Cocoa Powder) (ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00104"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about an Allowance Price of the trade item, therefore the code value will be **"ALLOWANCE"**

Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Pure Cocoa Powder Allowance Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this allowance will be calculated directly from the base price, the value will be **"2"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the allowance will only last for two weeks, so the value will be **"TPR"**, indicating a temporary price reduction.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time plus 10 days, applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Allowance Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Allowance Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the start date and time plus 14 days (to indicate a two week allowance period) applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective End Date Context (effectiveEndDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective End Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Allowance Price for the trade item will to orders made by the effective end date, so the code value **"LAST_ORDER_DATE"** will be entered.
Target Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to reference a previous Price Type that was used to define a component that this price is associated with. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the previous price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, we will use the values **"P00102"** as the unique price type identifier (referring to the previously sent Base Price) and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Value Type (priceValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate an allowance price of -$1.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Value (priceValue) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (Optional)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the allowance price. For this scenario, the allowance price for the trade item is -$1.00, therefore we will use the value **"1.00"** and because the Price Value Type is set to "VALUE", we do not need to provide a unit of measure. Note: We do not communicate the value as a negative number, as this will be automatically noted by the Data Recipient because this Item Price Type Segment is of type "Allowance".

Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the allowance price is for one pound, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"LB"** for pound.

Step 9

The Recipient Data Pool of Company B notifies Company B of the item price segments. Company B reviews the information sent by Company A and must confirm their approval status by returning a price synchronisation confirmation message via their Recipient Data Pool. In this scenario, Company B accepts the item price type segments.

Step 10

The Recipient Data Pool for Company B then sends a price synchronisation confirmation message to the Source Data Pool of Company A. In this scenario the price synchronisation confirmation message will include a Price Synchronisation Confirmation header, which must travel with each price synchronisation confirmation message, confirmation message identification, price synchronisation message identification, price synchronisation relationship identification, and a price synchronisation segment confirmation for the item price type segments. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-19

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Header (priceSynchronizationConfirmation)	
Party Receiving Private Data (dataRecipient)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**.
Information Provider (dataSource)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification **(priceSynchronizationConfirmationIdentification)**	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique sequential ID assigned by the Recipient Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Confirmation Message sent from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B to the Source Data Pool of Company A. This ID is unique and sequential for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. For this scenario we will use the value **"C00000002"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**
Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification **(priceSynchronizationRelationshipIdentification)**	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. This value should match the Relationship ID in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**

Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This value should match the Price Synchronisation Message ID in the price synchronisation message header for which the confirmation is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"00000002"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #3 (PriceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"P00103"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronizationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #4 (PriceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #2. For this scenario the value should be **"P00104"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronizationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**

Step 11

The Source Data Pool for Company A receives the price synchronisation confirmation message from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B and will update their sync list to show the statuses of the Item Price Type Segments as 'synchronised'.

3.5.2 Allowances and Charges for Previously Synchronised Bracket Pricing

When setting up price that refers to an already communicated bracket, there are certain rules that must be followed:

1. The Condition Segment of the bracket must have a status of "**Accept**", "**Synchronize**" or "**Review**".

2. The Condition Segment of the bracket must be of Type "**Bracket**".

3. If populated, the Effective End Date on the Condition Segment cannot be a date in the past.

4. The Item Price Type Segment of the Allowance/Charge must be of Type "**Allowance**" or of Type "**Charge**".

5. The Item Price Type Segment of the Allowance/Charge must have a Sequence number greater than "**1**".

6. If referencing a Condition Segment, then the Item Price Type Segment of the Allowance/Charge cannot also reference another Item Price Type Segment.

The following is an example of how to communicate pricing applicable to a previously synchronised bracket:

Company A, a chocolate manufacturer, has an existing GDSN price synchronisation relationship with company B, a grocery retailer. In this scenario, Company A is the information provider and company B is the Party Receiving Private Data.

Company A and Company B agree to enter into a GDSN Price Sync relationship. Company A wants to communicate base and allowance pricing for the following products:

GTIN 3: 10010000200031

Description 3: 25 Boxes Chewy Nut Bars

Company A first synchronised the brackets for the product:

Table 3-20: Brackets

Cond	Cond Name	Min Req	Max Req	Criteria
C00001	Chewy Nut Bars Bracket 1	0	50	Cases
C00002	Chewy Nut Bars Bracket 2	51	(no max)	Cases

Step 1

Company A communicates the 2 bracket criteria for the Chewy Nut Bars to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A creating two new conditions with their Source Data Pool that are associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Step 2

The Source Data Pool of Company A then sends a price synchronisation message to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. In this scenario the price synchronisation message will include a Price Synchronisation Header, which must travel with each price synchronisation message, and 2 Item Price Type Segment to communicate the Base Prices for the two products. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-21

Price Synchronisation Message Header (priceSynchronizationDocument)	
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. **"0010000000016"**.
Party Receiving Private Data (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. **"0054321000003"**.
Price Document Type (priceDocumentType)	A code value assigned by either Company A or by the Source Data Pool to indicate to Company B the intended use or purpose of sending the information contained in the Price Synchronisation Message. Company B is able to use this value to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For this scenario, it is the initial load of the information in this message, therefore the code value will be **"INITIAL_LOAD"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This ID is unique for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. The Price Message ID requires two values, a unique sequential identifier for the message and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"00000003"** as the unique sequential identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.

Relationship ID (priceSynchronizationRelationshipIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. The Relationship ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the relationship and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, only a single price synchronisation relationship between Company A & Company B pre-exists therefore we will use the values **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Segment #1 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Chewy Nut Bars Bracket 1"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the bracket criteria that Company A must provide to Company B. This information will help Company B to optimise their orders. The code value will be **"BRACKET"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Bracket condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the bracket criteria will come into effect from the effective start date, and the context is based on the order date. In this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the bracket criteria condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the condition. For a bracket condition this attribute can not be populated.
Condition Value Qualifier/UOM	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have one qualification: the number of cases. We will specify a minimum of 1 case. Value = **1** and UOM = '**CA' - case**.

Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will specify a maximum of 50 cases. Value = **50** and UOM = '**CA' - case**.
Condition Segment #2 (PriceSynchronisationCondition)	
Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00002"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Condition Action Code (conditionActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular condition segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this condition, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Condition Application Sequence (conditionApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a condition type of either 'allowance' or 'charge' is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this condition is not of condition type 'allowance' or 'charge' no value is required.
Condition Description (conditionDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Condition Type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Chewy Nut Bars Bracket 2"**
Condition Type (conditionType)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the condition. For this scenario we are sending information about the bracket criteria that Company A must provide to Company B. This information will help Company B to optimise their orders. The code value will be **"BRACKET"**
Condition Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Bracket condition comes into effect across their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies the Condition Effective Start Date relative to a particular context. For this scenario the bracket criteria will come into effect from the effective start date, and the context is based on the order date. In this example we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Condition Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the bracket criteria condition ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Condition Value/Amount (conditionValue)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the condition. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Qualifier/UOM	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the basis on which the code value is offered. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Condition Value Type (conditionValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the condition value is classified. For a bracket condition this attribute cannot be populated.
Bracket Range Qualifier (bracketRangeQualifierCode)	Specifies whether the bracket range is based upon an amount, a measurement or another quantity. For this scenario the code value is **"MEASUREMENT_RANGE"**.
Bracket Tier Minimum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The lower limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we will have one qualification: the number of cases. We will specify a minimum of 51 cases. Value = **51** and UOM = '**CA' - case**.
Bracket Tier Maximum ▪ Value ▪ UOM (code list)	The upper limit for qualification for a bracket. For this scenario we not specify a maximum.

Step 3

The Recipient Data Pool of Company B notifies Company B of the item price segments. Company B reviews the information sent by Company A and must confirm their approval status by returning a price synchronisation confirmation message via their Recipient Data Pool. In this scenario, Company B accepts the item price type segments.

Step 4

The Recipient Data Pool for Company B then sends a price synchronisation confirmation message to the Source Data Pool of Company A. In this scenario the price synchronisation confirmation message will include a Price Synchronisation Confirmation header, which must travel with each price synchronisation confirmation message, confirmation message identification, price synchronisation message identification, price synchronisation relationship identification, and a price synchronisation segment confirmation for the item price type segments. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-22

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Header (priceSynchronizationConfirmation)	
Party Receiving Private Data (dataRecipient)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**.
Information Provider (dataSource)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification (priceSynchronizationConfirmationIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique sequential ID assigned by the Recipient Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Confirmation Message sent from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B to the Source Data Pool of Company A. This ID is unique and sequential for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. For this scenario we will use the value **"C00000003"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**
Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification (priceSynchronizationRelationshipIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. This value should match the Relationship ID in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification)	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This value should match the Price Synchronisation Message ID in the price synchronisation message header for which the confirmation is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"00000003"**

Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016".**
Segment Confirmation – Condition Segment #1 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Condition ID used to identify Condition Segment #1. For this scenario the value should be **"C00001"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Segment Confirmation – Condition Segment #2 (PriceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation)	
priceSynchronisationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Condition ID used to identify Condition Segment #2. For this scenario the value should be **"C00002"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronisationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**

Step 5

The Source Data Pool for Company A receives the price synchronisation confirmation message from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B and will update their sync list to show the statuses of Condition Segments as 'synchronised'.

Step 6

Company A now synchronises the Base and Allowance Prices for the Chewy Nut Bars, that will be applied to Bracket 1:

Table 3-23: Base Price

Price ID	Price Type	GTIN	Start Date	End Date	Price	Bracket
P00105	List Price	10010000200031	Today's date	(none)	$50.00/ case	Chewy Nut Bar Bracket 1

Table 3-24: Allowance Price

Price ID	Price Type	GTIN	Start Date	End Date	Price	Bracket
P00106	Allowance	10010000200031	Today's date + 10 days	Start Date + 14 days	-$1.00/ case	Chewy Nut Bar Bracket 1

Step 7

Company A communicates the base and allowance prices of the Chewy Nut Bars to Company B via the GDSN. This is done by Company A creating new Item Price Type Segments, referring to the applicable bracket definition with their Source Data Pool that are associated with the existing price synchronisation relationship with Company B.

Step 8

The Source Data Pool of Company A then sends a price synchronisation message to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. In this scenario the price synchronisation message will include a Price Synchronisation Header, which must travel with each price synchronisation message, and 2 Item Price Type Segment to communicate the Base and Allowance Prices for the product. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-25

Price Synchronisation Message Header (priceSynchronizationDocument)	
Information Provider (informationProvider)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. **"0010000000016"**.
Party Receiving Private Data (partyReceivingPrivateData)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. **"0054321000003"**.
Price Document Type (priceDocumentType)	A code value assigned by either Company A or by the Source Data Pool to indicate to Company B the intended use or purpose of sending the information contained in the Price Synchronisation Message. Company B is able to use this value to determine how to process the information contained within the message. For this scenario, it is the initial load of the information in this message, therefore the code value will be **"INITIAL_LOAD"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID (priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This ID is unique for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. The Price Message ID requires two values, a unique sequential identifier for the message and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"00000004"** as the unique sequential identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Relationship ID (priceSynchronizationRelationshipIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. The Relationship ID requires two values, a unique identifier for the relationship and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario, only a single price synchronisation relationship between Company A & Company B pre-exists therefore we will use the values **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Item Depiction Qualifier #5(Catalogue Item Reference) (ItemDepictionQualifier)	
GTIN (gtin)	The GTIN allocated to the catalogue item, in this scenario it will be the GTIN of the case of Chewy Nut Bars, therefore we will use the value **"10010000200031"**
Data Source (dataSource)	The GLN of the data source of the catalogue item that the price information is associated with. The information provider of the price information may be different to the data source of the item information. In this scenario the information provider of the price information is the same as the data source of the item information, therefore we will use the value **"0010000000016"**
Target Market Country Code (targetMarketCountryCode)	The Target Market Country Code is the ISO 3166_1 country code of the catalogue item. In this scenario the target market for the catalogue item is US, therefore we will use the value **"840"**

Item Price Type Segment #5 (Allowance Price for Chewy Nut Bars) (ItemPriceType)	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00105"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about the price associated to the Bracket Condition, typically, this is the everyday price or Base Price of the trade item. Base Price is also known as List Price, therefore the code value will be **"LIST_PRICE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Chewy Nut Bar Bracket 1 Base Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this price type is the starting point for the net invoice price calculation and it is not of price type 'allowance' or 'charge', therefore the value will be **"1"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the price type is associated with a new item introduction, therefore the value will be **"NI"**.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Allowance Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Base Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**
Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Effective End Date Context (effectiveEndDateContextCode)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will not specify an end date, therefore no value is required.
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.

Price Value Type (priceValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate a base price of $50.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Value (priceValue) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (Optional)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the base price. For this scenario, the base price for the trade item is $50.00, therefore we will use the value **"50.00"** and because the Price Value Type is set to "VALUE", we do not need to provide a unit of measure.
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the base price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.
Item Price Type Segment #6 (Allowance Price for Chewy Nut Bars) **(ItemPriceType)**	
Price Type ID (itemPriceTypeSegmentIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify this specific Item Price Type. This ID is unique to Company A. The Price Type ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this price type and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"P00106"** as the unique price type identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Action Code (priceActionCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B the nature of the action to be taken for this particular price type segment. For this scenario, it is the initial add of this price type, therefore the value will be **"ADD"**.
Price Type (priceTypeCode)	A code value assigned by Company A to identify the nature of the item price type. For this scenario we are sending information about an Allowance Price of the trade item, therefore the code value will be **"ALLOWANCE"**
Price Type Description (priceTypeDescription)	A free text description assigned by Company A to further describe the Price Type. It can be used as an additional sub-classification of the price type. For this scenario we will use the description **"Chewy Nut Bar Bracket 1 Allowance Price"**
Price Type Application Sequence (priceTypeApplicationSequence)	A value assigned by Company A that determines the order in which a price type is applied in the process of calculating the net invoice price. For this scenario, as this allowance will be calculated directly from the base price, the value will be **"2"**.
Distribution Method (distributionMethodCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that indicates the mode by which Company A and Company B have agreed at what point(s) in the supply chain Company A makes the goods available to Company B. For this scenario the distribution method is not specified, therefore the value will be **"UNS"**
Price Action Reason (priceActionReason)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate the justification or explanation as to why the action associated with each price component has occurred. For this scenario, the allowance will only last for two weeks, so the value will be **"TPR"**, indicating a temporary price reduction.
Price Type Effective Start Date (effectiveStartDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item comes into effect for their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the current date and time plus 10 days, applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective Start Date Context (effectiveStartDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective Start Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Allowance Price for the trade item will come into effect with the first order from the effective start date, therefore we will use the code value **"FIRST_ORDER_DATE"**

Price Type Effective End Date (effectiveEndDateTime)	The date and time assigned by Company A to indicate to Company B when the Base Price for the trade item ceases to apply to their price synchronisation relationship. For this scenario we will use the start date and time plus 14 days (to indicate a two week allowance period) applicable in the following format **"YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.SSS"**
Effective End Date Context (effectiveEndDateContextCode)	A code value assigned by Company A that qualifies that the Price Type Effective End Date is relative to a particular context. For this scenario the Allowance Price for the trade item will to orders made by the effective end date, so the code value **"LAST_ORDER_DATE"** will be entered.
Target Condition ID (priceSynchronisationConditionIdentification) Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification) Information Provider (contentOwner)	A unique ID assigned by Company A (that was previously communicated) to identify the Target Condition. This ID is unique to Company A. The Condition ID requires two values, a unique identifier for this condition and the GLN of Company A. For this scenario we will use the values **"C00001"** as the unique condition identifier and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Price Value Type (priceValueType)	A code value assigned by Company A to indicate how the price value is classified. For this scenario, given that we are wanting to communicate an allowance price of -$1.00, we will use the code value **"VALUE"**
Price Value (priceValue) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (Optional)	A value assigned by Company A to indicate the actual quantity or measurement assigned to the allowance price. For this scenario, the allowance price for the trade item is -$1.00, therefore we will use the value **"1.00"** and because the Price Value Type is set to "VALUE", we do not need to provide a unit of measure. Note: We do not communicate the value as a negative number, as this will be automatically noted by the Data Recipient because this Item Price Type Segment is of type "Allowance".
Price Basis Quantity (priceBasisQuantity) value (mandatory) unitOfMeasure (mandatory)	A value assigned by Company A to qualify a Price with a 'Price Per' quantity. This must include a unit of measure to describe what the price and price quantity applies to. For this scenario, the allowance price is for one case, so the value will be **"1"** and the unitOfMeasure will be **"CA"** for case.

Step 9

The Recipient Data Pool of Company B notifies Company B of the item price segments. Company B reviews the information sent by Company A and must confirm their approval status by returning a price synchronisation confirmation message via their Recipient Data Pool. In this scenario, Company B accepts the item price type segments.

Step 10

The Recipient Data Pool for Company B then sends a price synchronisation confirmation message to the Source Data Pool of Company A. In this scenario the price synchronisation confirmation message will include a Price Synchronisation Confirmation header, which must travel with each price synchronisation confirmation message, confirmation message identification, price synchronisation message identification, price synchronisation relationship identification, and a price synchronisation segment confirmation for the item price type segments. The resulting price synchronisation message will be as follows:

Table 3-26

Price Synchronisation Confirmation Header (priceSynchronizationConfirmation)	
Party Receiving Private Data (dataRecipient)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**.

Information Provider (dataSource)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Price Synchronisation Confirmation Identification **(priceSynchronizationConfirmationIdentification)**	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique sequential ID assigned by the Recipient Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Confirmation Message sent from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B to the Source Data Pool of Company A. This ID is unique and sequential for the price synchronisation relationship between Company A corporate headquarters and Company B corporate headquarters. For this scenario we will use the value **"C00000004"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company B. This value should match the Party Receiving Private Data GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0054321000003"**
Price Synchronisation Relationship Identification **(priceSynchronizationRelationshipIdentification)**	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by Company A to identify which price synchronisation relationship between Company A and Company B this message applies to. This value should match the Relationship ID in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"1"** as the unique identifier for the pre-existing relationship. and **"0010000000016"** as the information provider GLN.
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**
Price Synchronisation Message ID **(priceSynchronizationDocumentIdentification)**	
Unique Identifier (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	A unique ID assigned by the Source Data Pool to identify each instance of a Price Synchronisation Message sent from the Source Data Pool of Company A to the Recipient Data Pool of Company B. This value should match the Price Synchronisation Message ID in the price synchronisation message header for which the confirmation is responding. For this scenario we will use the value **"00000004"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	GLN of the corporate headquarters for Company A. This value should match the Information Provider GLN in the price synchronisation message header for which this confirmation message is responding. For this scenario the value will be **"0010000000016"**.
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #5 **(PriceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation)**	
priceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #5. For this scenario the value should be **"P00105"**
Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronizationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**
Item Price Type Confirmation – Item Price Type Segment #6 **(PriceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation)**	
priceSynchronizationSegmentConfirmation (uniqueCreatorIdentification)	This value should match the Item Price ID used to identify Item Price Type Segment #6. For this scenario the value should be **"P00106"**

Information Provider (contentOwner)	This value should match the Information Provider GLN used in the condition segment in the price synchronisation message. For this scenario the value should be **"0010000000016"**
Segment Confirmation Status (priceSynchronizationConfirmationStatus)	A code value assigned by Company B that describes action taken by Company B on the information contained this condition segment in the price synchronisation message. In this scenario Company B stores the bracket criteria in their backend system, therefore the value will be **"SYNCHRONIZED"**

Step 11

The Source Data Pool for Company A receives the price synchronisation confirmation message from the Recipient Data Pool of Company B and will update their sync list to show the statuses of the Item Price Type Segments as 'synchronised'.

4   Glossary

Please refer to *http://www.gs1.org/glossary* for the latest version.

Term	Description
Allowances	Credit reflected on an invoice. This can occur either at the item or the invoice level. There are many types of allowances. Some are contractually based, e.g. backhaul, others are not formalised contracts. Some allowances are offered to the industry such as payment terms while others such as promotional allowances are trading partner specific.
Application Sequence	The order (first, second, third etc.) in which a component of a total price calculation is processed. Necessary to ensure that the same end result is reached in final price calculations for the seller and buyer.
Bracket Price	A term used to denote the price most commonly associated with the purchase of a specific number of trade items, or some other logistical measure (weight, cube). These are often offered in a series (e.g. 100 to 299 case lots, 300 to 599, full truckload; each offering a different discount)
Bracket Range Qualifier	The bracket range qualifier describes the values represented by the bracket range minimum and/or the bracket range maximum with the unit of measure or monetary value & ISO currency code or other descriptor, such as case, pallet, pound, each, dimensions, or logistic units.
Channel Management	The act of identifying or negotiating the appropriate Trade Channel of the purchaser in a trading partnership.
Charge	Debit reflected on an invoice. This can occur either at the item or at the invoice level. There are many types of charges. Some are contractually based, others are not formalised contracts. Can also be used in the determination of monetary values in a price calculation.
Component Pricing	Term used to describe when trading partners communicate price related information in a number of parts, (egg. charge, allowances, taxes added, etc.)
Deductions	Monies claimed and taken by a customer from the invoice. It may or may not be authorised.
Deposit	A component of price normally associated to a fee charged by the seller to the buyer that is refundable. Data recipient or consumer may choose to have this amount returned by seller by complying with stated requirements. Examples: Bottle deposit, pallet return, tool rental.
Invoice	Document/message claiming payment for goods or services supplied under conditions agreed between Seller and Buyer
Invoice Summary Level	Method of depiction where the price component is calculated against the total invoice amount. (Also see Method of Depiction)
Lead Time	Time required between order entry till earliest goods delivery.
Line Item Level	Method of Depiction that refers to how the trade item will be shown on an invoice. (Also see Method of Depiction)
List Price	External price associated with a product absent of all allowances or charges. This is normally the printed price contained on supplier's price list or catalogue. (May or may not be customer specific).
Method of Depiction	How a condition will be shown on an invoice. There are two depiction options – Line item level (assumption is each line represents information about x quantity of a single GTIN listed on invoice) and Invoice summary level (bottom of invoice, and not necessarily limited in association to a single trade item/GTIN on the invoice, could be associated with one, many or all trade items on invoice)
On Invoice Allowance	An allowance that is reflected on the invoice. There are regional differences in how this term is used. In North America for example the intent defined is referred to as "Off the Invoice". Given that most of world utilises the term as currently defined, it is recommended that all allowances reflected on the invoice be classified as "On Invoice Allowances"

Term	Description
Promotion	Allowance provided by the supplier to encourage increased product exposure/sales. This type of allowance is specific to a product or groups of products.
Rounding Factor	The number of positions to the right of the decimal (or comma) that trading partners agree to define as the precision of the numerical value communicated between the partners.
Transaction Price	Is the line item/GTIN price shown on the invoice document after appropriate allowances and charges have been applied.