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GS1 is a neutral, not-for-profit organisation that develops and maintains the most widely used global standards for efficient business communication.

- Local Member Organisations in 116 countries
- 10 billion GS1 barcodes scanned daily
- 1 billion products carry GS1 barcodes
- More than 2 million companies use GS1 standards
- Partners with ISO, CEN, UNECE, IATA, FIATA, W3C, ...











































Global Location Number is the GS1 identification key that is used to answer 'where' and 'who' in business.

GS1 has keys to identify trade items, logistic units, documents, assets, and more-

In the case of GLN, **locations** and **parties** are identified.







GeoCoordinates 5157N 0041E

































UNECE













































Making sense of the Location identifier plethora

- Each identifier scheme has its own merits and disadvantages
- For that reason, people will continue to use those identifier schemes
- Port of Rotterdam found that a single location may be identified with over two dozen different location identifiers
- Clearly, that creates a lot of confusion among stakeholders because most (if not all) stakeholders do **not** know all of those identifiers for that specific location.

Connections among the identifier schemes must be made to reduce the pandemic confusion about locations that exists today

 The data associated with the identifiers must also be easily findable and accessible so stakeholders may get to the latest and most reliable location information.









































Conas Global Location Number Database



Jaco Voorspuij April 15th 2024









































What we did

- Making Location Data from UN/Locodes, IMO Port Facility, BIC, SMDG,
 IATA and other location databases easily findable in a single place.
- Assigning a GS1 Global Location Number as a common system-to-system identifier across all stakeholders in addition to the existing codes
 - Covering physical business locations regardless of the type of location
 e.g., port, terminal, inland terminal, warehouse, cross-dock etc. wherever they may be in the world.
 - Connecting hinterland operations with maritime & terminal operations
 - Linking to the source data where possible (avoiding "stale" data).
 - Avoiding confusion about WHERE in Supply Chain operations

Free-of-charge functionality to enable performance improvements in Maritime and Transport operations



































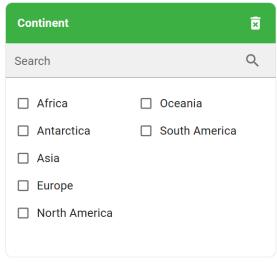




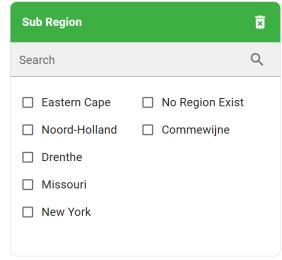


Run Demonstration

Global Location Number service



Country	×		
Search		Q	
☐ India	☐ Algeria	☐ Ant	
□ Netherlands	☐ American Samoa	☐ Ant	
☐ Afghanistan	☐ Andorra	☐ Arg	
☐ Åland Islands	☐ Angola	☐ Arn	
☐ Albania	☐ Anguilla	☐ Aru	
1.0			



UN/Locode - Name	×
Search Amsterdam	Q
☐ ZAZAE - Amsterdam	GYNAM - Ne
□ NLAMS - Amsterdam	SRNAM - Ni
□ NLNAM - Nieuw-Amsterdam	
US774 - Amsterdam	
USAMS - Amsterdam	
1	

Enter GLN ID		















































- Upload more data-sets
- Improved user experience
 - Add functionality & features
 - Add missing Geo-coordinates
 - Add missing subregions
 - Resolve Data quality issues
 - Improve & visualize relationships & hierarchy between records
 - Linked data to original data sources

We performed some data enrichment and cleansing on the UN/locode data of India & The Netherlands We would like to work together with you on this









































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UN/LOCODE



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GS1 System of Standards - Context











LOCATION DATA



















TRANSPORT PAYMENT



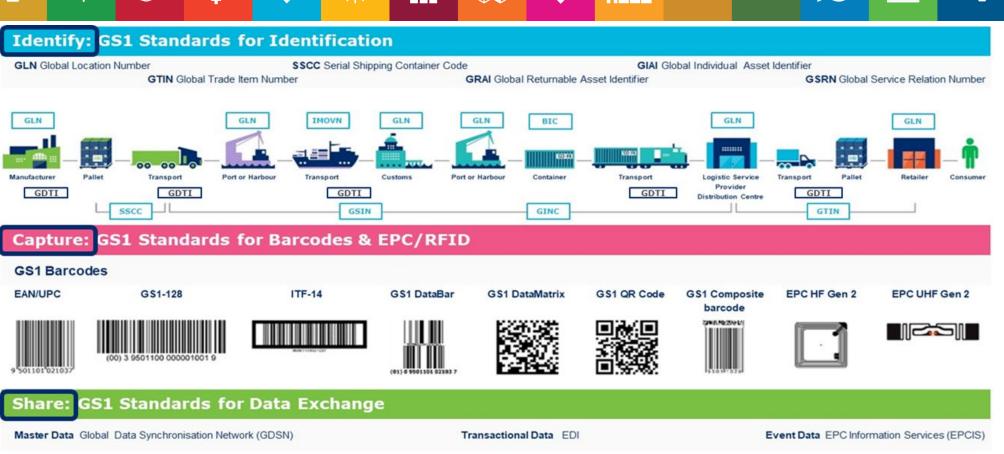








UN/LOCODE





ITEM DATA

TRANSPORT EXECUTION

INTEROPERABILITY

TRANSPORT PLANNING

SHIPMENT





































Making sense of the Location identifier plethora (1)

- Locations may be identified using a plethora of identifiers.
- Over the centuries, various groups of people have agreed different ways to identify WHERE a location of common interest is on the globe.
- Some of the most common Identifiers are
 - Direct identifiers that direct place the location on the map e.g., Postal Address, geocoordinates, geo-shapes, geocodes
 - Indirect identifiers that enable access to records containing the direct info. These may be subdivided in so-called
 - intuitive identifiers that people can remember (easily) e.g., UN/Locodes, IMO Port Facility codes, SMDG codes, IATA airport codes, UPU IMPC, What3Words (global) as well as the many regional, domestic and even purely local identifiers.
 - Non-intuitive identifiers that people cannot remember easily. Those identifiers are generally mostly used in communications between IT-systems. E.g., GS1 GLN, GNIS and GNS codes









































GS1 Global Location Numbers (GLN) – support relations between Locations/Organisations

- Location to other location
 - Contained in Place (smaller Locode area referring to larger Locode area; e.g.; Maasvlakte -> Rotterdam; ???? -> Hamburg
 - Replaced by (legacy code superseded by a new/current code)
- Location to organisation
 - Operated by (Terminal operated by a specific Terminal Operator)
 - Owned by (Terminal land owned by Port Authority)
 - Leased from (Terminal leased from Port Authority)
- Organisation to other organisation
 - Parent Organisation (indicating the next level up in the organisational hierarchy)
 - Owned by (Terminal land owned by Port Authority)
 - Replaced by (legacy code superseded by a new/current code)





Logical Relations between Locations/Organisations Example



UN/LOCODE



































Port Area (managed by a Port Authority; legal entity, maybe public or private) Generally identified with a so-called UN/Locode (e.g., USLAX) or GISIS code (USLAX-0001)

Port **Terminal** Location

Port **Terminal** Location

Operated by **Maritime Terminal** Operator (A legal entity)

Port **Terminal** Location

Operated by **Maritime Terminal** Operator (A legal entity)

Port Terminal Location

Operated by **Maritime Terminal** Operator (A legal entity) Identified with DUNS/LEI/GLN

Port Terminal Location identified with SMDG code e.g., USLAX-APMT and GLN 8721023355688

BERTH

Container Yard Temporary Storage containers

Container Freight Station

Rail heads

Gate-In/Out





Logical Relations between Locations/Organisations – Example

Zoom on Port Terminal ECT Delta I – NLRTM







































BERTH – NORTH (SMDG=DDN; GLN=8721023346273)

BERTH – EAST (SMDG=DDE; GLN=8721023346341)

Barge Feeder terminal (SMDG=DBF; GLN=8721023346259)

Container Yard – Area for temporary storage of containers May be sub-divided into "operational" areas (NEVER SMDG; individual GLN may be assigned for the yard and each operational area)

> Container Freight Station (building) (NEVER SMDG; GLN may be assigned)

Rail head/s (NEVER SMDG; GLN may be assigned)

Gate-In/Out (SMDG=DCD; GLN=8721023346266)

