

*To whom it may concern*

New law regarding export to the Russian Federation and the EACU member states #1856 has come into force on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021. Submission of the **GLN code** is mandatory for all declarations and certificates on July 1<sup>st</sup> and August 1<sup>st</sup> accordingly. *GTIN (8-14-digit Global Trade Item Number) code remains voluntary.*

The GS1 Global Location Number (GLN) is a 13-digit numeric code (number) used to identify businesses, business units, and any location (physical, digital, functional and legal) for use in the supply chain, logistics, inventory management, and other business processes - ensuring important information is accessible, accurate and easy to understand.

To build a GLN code your organisation must become a member of GS1 (<https://www.gs1.org/contact>) It can be made either by a manufacturer or your Russian applicant.

As GS1 ID keys are globally unique, they can be shared between organisations, increasing supply chain visibility for trading partners.

Information associated with the function GLN will include a related legal entity and may include contact details (visiting address, email address, phone number, etc.), tax registration numbers (e.g. VAT number), and financial account information.

Please note that the registration might take 2-3 weeks accordingly we kindly ask you to have the GLN ready in advance.

Attachment:

- 1) GS1\_GLN\_Executive\_Summary
- 2) GS1\_Global\_Location\_Numbers
- 3) GS1\_GLN\_Allocation\_Rules

*To be confirmed: GPS coordinates may be approved for usage after September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021.*

GLN IS FULLY COMPATIBLE WITH ISO STANDARD 6523. THE INTERNATIONAL CODE DESIGNATOR (ICD) FOR THE GLN IS '0088'.

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# Global Location Number (GLN)

The Global Location Number can be used by companies to identify their locations, giving them complete flexibility to identify any type or level of location required.

- The GLN can identify a company’s physical locations, for example a store, a warehouse, or a berth in a port.
- The GLN can be used to identify an organisation as a corporate entity.
- The GLN can also identify a company’s legal and functional entities engaging as parties in a particular business transaction, for example as buyer, seller, or carrier.
- The GLN is encoded in either a barcode or EPC/RFID tag to automatically identify locations like storage places in a warehouse, the destination of a pallet, or the origin of a product.
- The GLN can be used in electronic messages and registries to inform trading partners about companies and their corresponding GLNs and associated GLN information.

- The GLN extension component can be added to a GLN to provide more precise recording and sharing of supply chain events. For example, an extension component may identify sub-locations such as storage bins, dock doors, scan and read points.
- The GLN is also used by organisations in the public sector. In fact, various applications exist where governments use GLNs, either to identify their own agencies or to identify companies using central government databases.

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## Global Location Numbers (GLN)

A key enabler for improving efficiency and visibility of the supply and demand chains

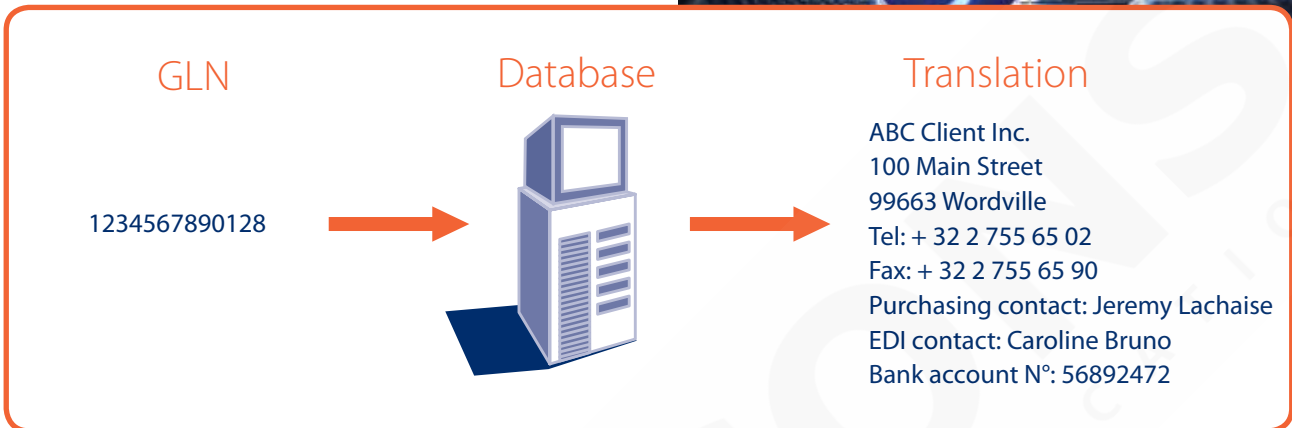
All organisations exchange information in their business processes, externally and internally. The Global Location Number (GLN) makes possible the unique and unambiguous identification of physical locations, operational locations and legal entities.

This is a prerequisite for efficient, Electronic Commerce, Global Data Synchronisation and enables other applications too (e.g. Direct Store Delivery, Cross Docking, etc.).

## What is a Global Location Number (GLN)?

The GLN is the GS1 Identification Key used for any location (physical, operational or legal) that needs to be identified for use in the supply chain.

The GLN is a globally unique number that can be used to access master data about a location.



GLNs are designed to improve the efficiency of communication with trading partners. They identify:

- **Physical locations** - such as a particular room in a building, warehouse, warehouse gate and delivery points
- **Operational locations** - such as EDI mailboxes, an account receivable dept. or Electronic Product Code / Radio Frequency Identification (EPC/RFID) read point
- **Party** - any legal entity or organisation: such as company operating in the supply chain including suppliers, customers, financial services companies, hospitals and freight forwarders

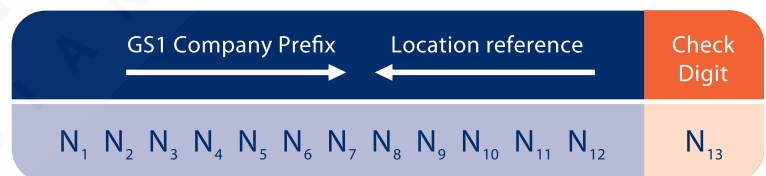
GLN are used for retrieving information from databases including:

- Hospital wards for delivery of medical supplies
- Delivery Point / Address for supply chain shipments
- Individual locations of a company (manufacturing centre, warehouse, headquarters)
- Bank account information for eInvoicing
- The information provider in a Data Synchronisation Network

### What is the structure of the Global Location Number?

Organisations and companies members of GS1 Member Organisations can assign GLNs using the 13-digit numeric structure:

- **GS1 Company Prefix** - assigned by a GS1 Member Organisation to a user/subscriber.
- **Location Reference** - allocated by the company to a specific location.
- **Check Digit** - calculated according to a standard algorithm, helps ensure integrity.



### When are Global Location Numbers used?

#### GS1 eCom (Electronic Data interchange)

GLNs are a key concept in EDI. They provide the globally unique identification needed to securely exchange business information on the Internet as well as unambiguously identifying all legal entities, physical / operational locations described in business documents. GLNs ensure lean and efficient communication and processing since names, addresses and other information about particular locations do not need to be communicated with every transaction. The necessary information is communicated only once, stored in the relevant system (e.g. Enterprise Resource Planning system) and subsequently retrieved by referring to a globally unique GLN.



GLN are “key” to retrieving information from databases

GLN Company A

1234567890128



Customer

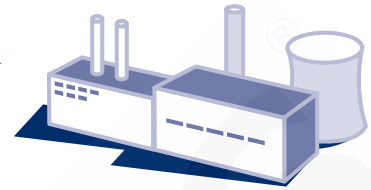
Standard Messages

**GLN**

Order placing,  
invoice receiving,  
payment/delivery  
requirements,...

GLN Company B

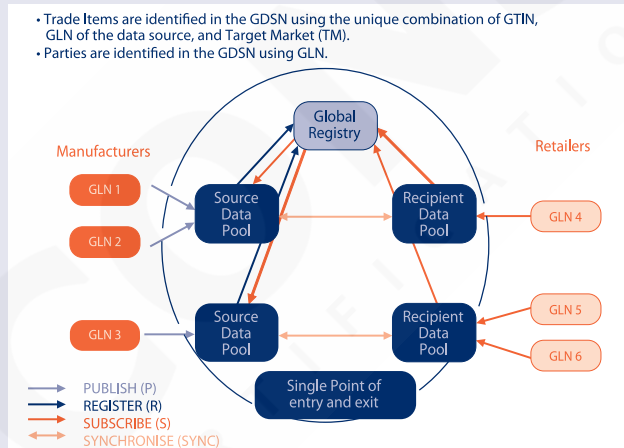
3456789012340



Factory

**Global Data Synchronisation Network (GDSN)**

Along with GTINs (Global Trade Item Numbers), GLNs play an essential role in the Global Data Synchronization Network. GLNs are mandatory within GDSN and they are used to identify data owners/information providers, such as distributors, brokers, and manufacturers, as well as legal entities and physical locations. Using GLN this way enables the publication and subscription of information across the network and provides the global data synchronization network with Master Data.



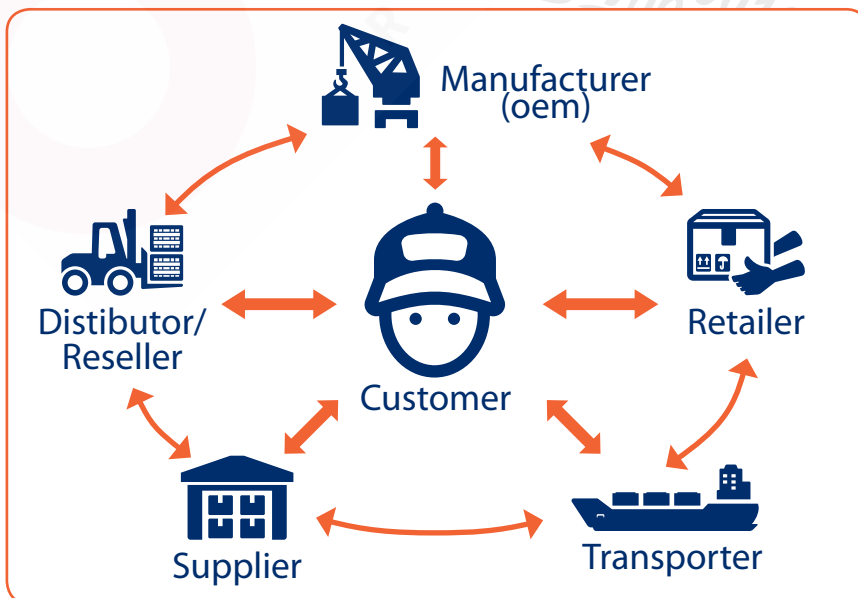
**Efficient capture**

Like all GS1 Identification Keys, GLNs can be presented in bar code or EPC/RFID format for efficient capture. Two common applications are:

- 1) Encoding the GLN in GS1-128 bar codes as part of the GS1 Logistic Label to scan and automate shipping or cross-docking applications.
- 2) All read points in an EPC/RFID enabled supply-chain are identified with GLN thus providing full visibility as an item/shipment moves through the supply chain

Below is an example of how the GLN is used on a shipping label. By using the GS1 System, the Ship To Location of a shipment is easily expressed in a bar code or EPC/RFID tag that can be quickly and accurately entered into a company’s internal system. This enables an efficient shipping process that links a shipment to its intended destination.

When GLNs are assigned by all members of the supply chain, visibility is possible into the current and past location of the item or shipment.



The Application Identifier 410 indicates “ship to location”. It is followed by the GLN.





## What are the benefits of Global Location Numbers?

### Why use GLN instead of an internal system?

Any company can design its own internal system and code structure to identify all the locations covering its operating requirements. Although an internal solution might seem to be the easiest and fastest way forward, when information is exchanged between computers of distinct companies this may present several problems, such as:

- Duplication: two or more trading partners may use the same code to identify their locations;
- Complexity: internal codes will have a variety of structures and formats, making application programming more complex and application changes costly;
- Significance: internal codes that contain information related to the location built into the code structure itself will become difficult to handle as the internal structure evolves to incorporate new meanings.

The use of GLNs provides companies with a method of identifying locations, within and outside their company that are:

- Unique: with a simple structure, facilitating processing and transmission of data;
- Multi sectoral: the non-significant characteristic of the GLN allows any location to be identified and consequently any business - regardless of its activity;
- International: location numbers are unique worldwide. Moreover, the international network of GS1 Member Organisations, covering more than 100 countries, provides support in their local languages.

### Global Location Numbers around the world

Being globally unique and supported by the network of GS1 Member Organisations, GLNs are widely used for both domestic and global trade in many sectors such as: Retail, Transport & Logistics, Utilities and Finance. A specific guideline on the use of GLNs in Healthcare is available on: [www.gs1.org/docs/gsmf/healthcare/GLN\\_Healthcare\\_imp\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.gs1.org/docs/gsmf/healthcare/GLN_Healthcare_imp_Guide.pdf)

GLNs are recognised by the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) and by the International Standard Organisation (ISO 6523).

GS1 is a neutral, not-for-profit, international organisation that develops global standards and solutions to improve the efficiency and visibility of supply chains across industries. It engages a global community of trading partners, industry organisations and technology providers to understand their business needs and develops global standards in response to those needs. GS1 is driven by close to two million users, in over 20 industries including retail & consumer goods, healthcare and transport & logistics. Today, the GS1 System of standards is the most widely used supply chain standards system in the world. GS1 has local Member Organisations in more than 100 countries and its head office is in Brussels. For more information, visit: [www.gs1.org](http://www.gs1.org).

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Interested in learning more about this?  
[www.gs1.org/1/glnrules/](http://www.gs1.org/1/glnrules/)

Or contact your local GS1 Member Organisation:  
[www.gs1.org/contact](http://www.gs1.org/contact)



The Global Language of Business

# GS1 GLN Allocation Rules (printable version) Standard

Online version: [www.gs1.org/glnrules](http://www.gs1.org/glnrules)

*Release 2.0.1, Ratified, Jan 2017*

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## Log of Changes

| Release | Date of Change | Changed By | Summary of Change                                      |
|---------|----------------|------------|--|
| 2.0     | Jan 2016       | C. Janssen | WR12-050 New major release of the GLN allocation rules |
| 2.0.1   | Jan 2017       | D.Buckley  | Errata, Section 4.3.1, 'same GLN' tick-box             |

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# 1 Introduction

## 1 General

### About these rules

The GLN allocation rules have been organised by four main GLNs usages: Legal entity, physical location, function and digital location. These four main usages are not mutually exclusive, and in case a GLN identifies multiple location types all related rules need to be applied (see the rules under [1.3](#)).

Two types of rules are provided:

- Structural rules define the main principles of GLN allocation.
- Action rules define how the GLN allocation principles must be applied when organisational changes occur. As part of the action rules a short summary of the rule is provided as follows:
  - New GLN, as a result of the rule a new GLN is allocated.
  - Same GLN, as a result of the rule the existing GLN is maintained.
  - Inactive GLN, as a result of the rule the existing GLN is deactivated. Trading partners are informed the GLN cannot be used in any new transactions. The GLN may still be used when referencing earlier transactions.

### 1.1 Use of the GLN

As a general rule a separate GLN is required whenever organisations need to be able to distinguish between one location and another.

A GLN may be used to identify a legal entity, a physical location, a function or a digital location. GLNs are used to identify the Who and Where in various applications:

- Who: legal entity, function
- Where: physical location, digital location

No matter how GLNs are used, trading partners and other parties such as authorities will always need to know the organisation 'behind the GLN'. For example, when an accounting department, a warehouse or an ERP application are being referred to via their GLN, the responsible organisation will need to be communicated, either by exchanging this information in advance or by providing online look-up facilities.

Information associated with each GLN is held internally by trading partners or on central databases. If the location changes and the details are not changed, communications or deliveries will go to the address held on file. It is, therefore, essential for organisations to inform trading partners as soon as possible of any introduction of a new GLN or change of information associated with a GLN.

#### 1.1.1 Identifying a legal entity

A legal entity is any business, government body, department, charity, individual or institution that has standing in the eyes of the law and has the capacity to enter into agreements or contracts.

A legal entity must be allocated its own GLN when its legal name and/or legal address and / or legal registration number is different from other legal entities and there is a business need to identify the legal entity across organisations.

Other information associated with the GLN may include the contact details (visiting address, email address, phone number, etc.), tax registration numbers (e.g. VAT number), and financial account information.

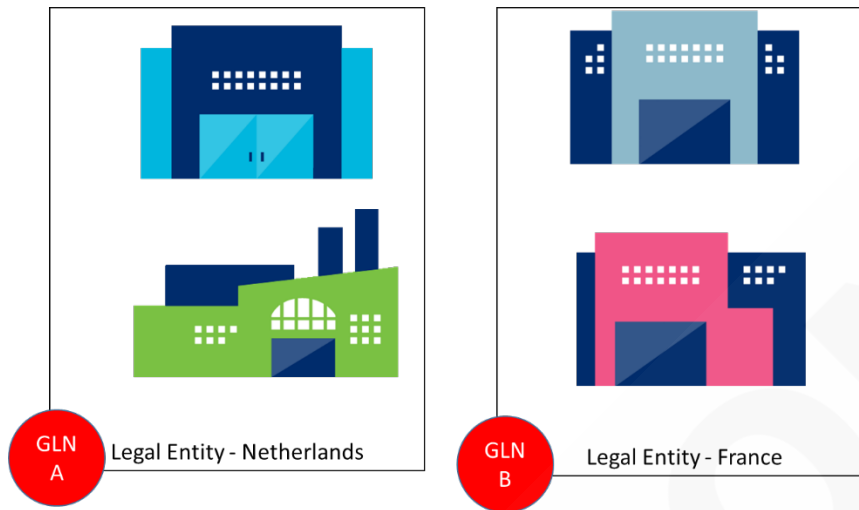
#### Rule

Structural rule:

**Rationale**

Trading partners need to be able to distinguish the legal entity from other legal entities.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[2.1.1](#) Identification of a new legal entity

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.1.2 Identifying a function**

A function is an organisational subdivision or department based on the specific tasks being performed, as defined by the organisation.

A function must be allocated its own GLN when its business purpose is different from other functions or more specific than other functions, and there is a business need to identify the function across organisations.

Information associated with the function GLN will include the related legal entity and may include the contact details (visiting address, email address, phone number, etc.), tax registration numbers (e.g. VAT number), and financial account information.

**Rule**

Structural rule:

**Rationale**

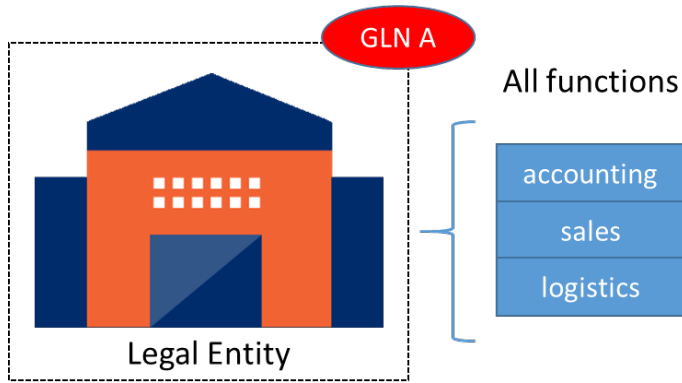
Trading partners need to be able to distinguish the function from other functions.

**Note**

If no functions are defined, the legal entity GLN is assumed to represent all functions of the organisation.

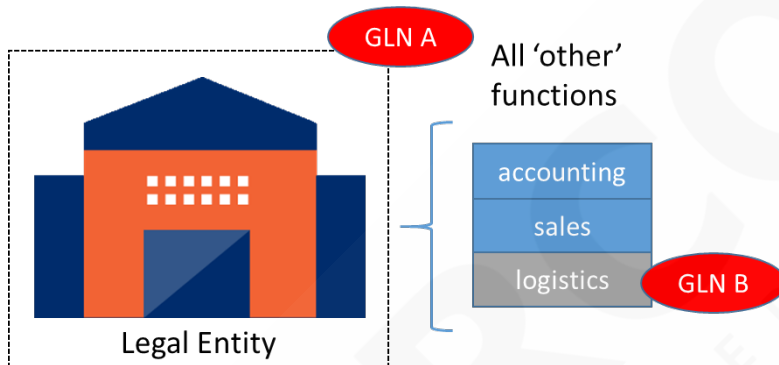
**Examples**

*Example 1:*



Company with 3 departments with no requirement for separate identification, therefore all use GLN A (the GLN of the legal entity).

Example 2:



Company with 3 departments, one of them identified with separate GLN B. All other departments use GLN A (the GLN of the legal entity), since there is no requirement for separate identification.

Example 3:



Two vessels of the same company, identified as production units for traceability purposes.

**Associated rules**

[3.1.1](#) Identification of a new function

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.1.3 Identifying a physical location**

A physical location is a site (an area, a structure or group of structures) or an area within a site where something was, is or will be located.

A physical location must be allocated its own GLN when its access address is different from other physical locations and there is a business need to identify the physical location across organisations.

A physical location within another physical location may get its own GLN (e.g. vending machine within a store, shelf in a warehouse).

Information associated with a physical location GLN will include the related legal entity and may include the contact details (visiting address, email address, phone number, etc.), location purpose (e.g. warehouse, office), operating hours, etc.

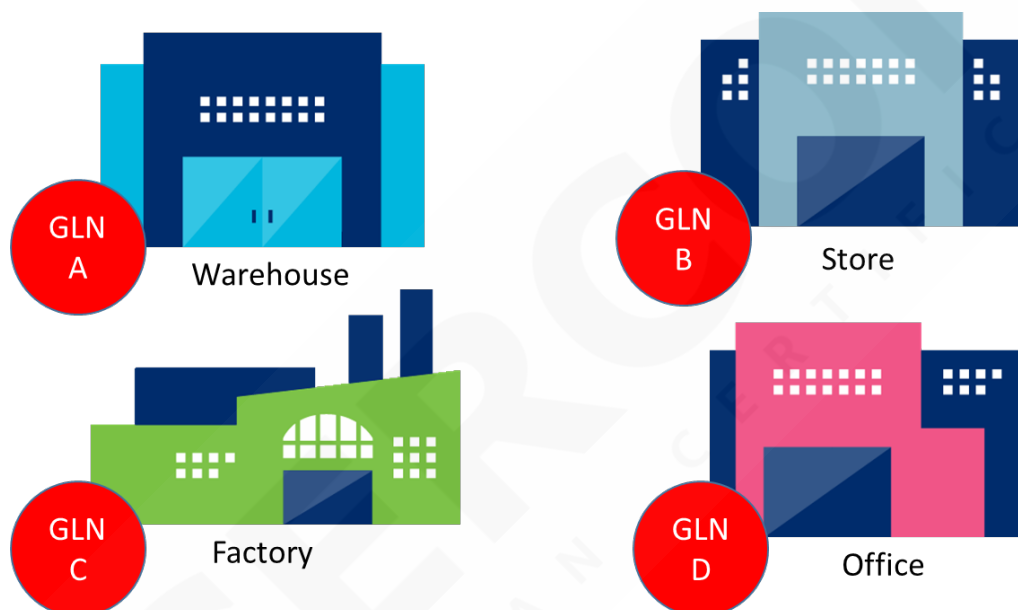
### Rule

Structural rule:

### Rationale

Trading partners need to distinguish a physical location from other physical locations.

### Examples



### Associated rules

[1.2.1](#) Identifying a physical sub-location

[4.1.1](#) Identification of a new physical location

### Corresponding rules in previous release

1.1 (old) Location (point of access)

#### 1.1.4 Identifying a digital location

A digital location represents an electronic (non-physical) address that is used for communication between computer systems.

A digital location must be allocated its own GLN when its purpose is different from other digital locations and there is a business need to identify the digital location across organisations.

Information associated with a digital location GLN will include the related legal entity and may include the development status (testing, production), network address of the location and the system administrator contact details (email address, phone number, etc.).



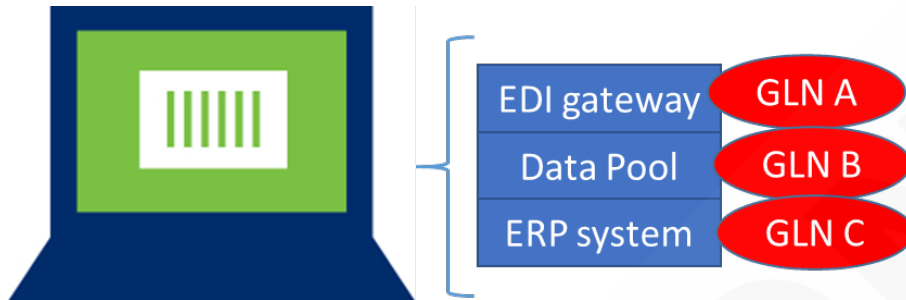
**Rule**

Structural rule:

**Rationale**

Trading partners need to be able to distinguish the digital location from other digital locations.

**Example**



- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

**Associated rules**

[5.1.1](#) Identification of a new digital location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.2 Use of the GLN extension component**

The GLN + GLN Extension Component provides a method for identifying physical locations at a more granular level.

**1.2.1 Identifying a physical sub-location**

A physical sub-location is a specific space within a physical location. Examples include floors, rooms, shelf locations and areas around a building such as yards.

The GLN + GLN Extension Component may be used to identify areas within a physical location identified with the same GLN.

**Rule**

Structural rule:

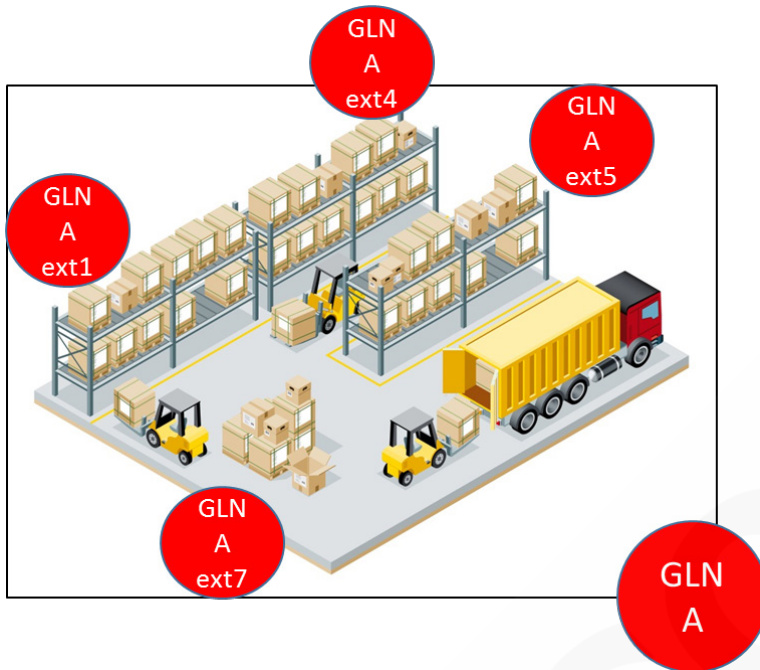
**Rationale**

In tracking & tracing and inventory management applications, the visibility of movements across internal locations may be required. The GLN + GLN Extension Component enables identification of such locations without assigning separate GLNs.

**Note**

- The main master data (e.g. the access address) is identical for all sub-locations identified with a GLN extension components, since it is defined at GLN level. If a sub-location has different master data a core GLN should be assigned.
- When a sub-location is used in instructions to trading partners a core GLN should be assigned to that location. See also rule 1.2.2

**Examples**



The table below illustrates the values in barcode and EPC URN format, based on GLN A with value 9501101530003:

| Barcode format           | EPC URN format               |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (414)9501101530003(254)1 | urn:epc:sgln:950110153.000.1 |
| (414)9501101530003(254)2 | urn:epc:sgln:950110153.000.2 |
| (414)9501101530003(254)3 | urn:epc:sgln:950110153.000.3 |
| etc.                     | etc.                         |

**Associated rules**

[1.1.3](#) Identifying a physical location

[1.2.2](#) Transactional use of GLN extension component

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.2.2 Transactional use of GLN extension component**

The GLN extension may be used in transactions only where there is mutual agreement between all trading partners involved and where the transactional standard being used supports the GLN extension.

**Rule**

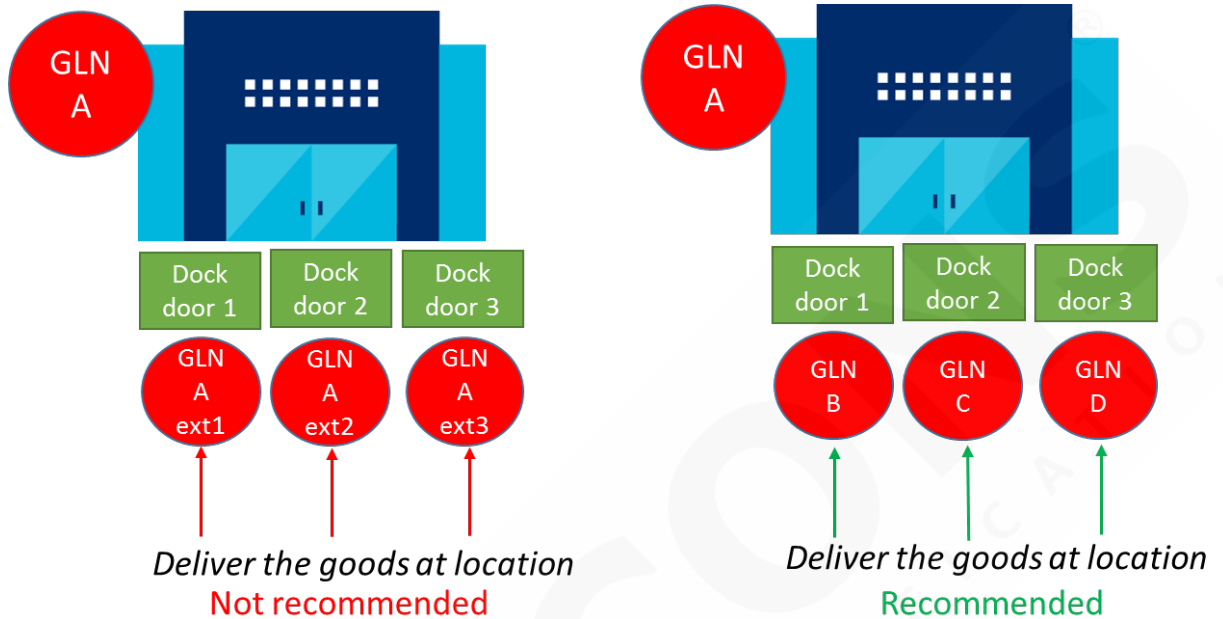
Structural rule:

**Rationale**

The GLN extension is an optional GLN feature for sub-dividing a physical location according to rules internal to the location itself. Not all trading partners are able to differentiate locations using the GLN extension component in their transactional systems (e.g. order management, ERP). Similarly, transactional support for the GLN extension is limited or not available at this time. It is therefore recommended that the GLN without the extension component be used in transactions. This rule acknowledges the nature of the GLN extension (mutual agreement only) and the potential that it

may be supported in future transactional standards where business requirements justify its introduction as an open standard.

**Examples**



In this example, the intent is to instruct a supplier to deliver the goods to a specific dock door. Due to the lack of support in transactional systems and standards, it is not recommended to use the extension component for this purpose. Rather, individual GLNs should be assigned to each dock door.

**Associated rules**

[1.2.1 Identifying a physical sub-location](#)

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.2.3 Impact of GLN change of physical location**

When the GLN of a physical location changes, all GLN + extension combinations based on that GLN must be changed.

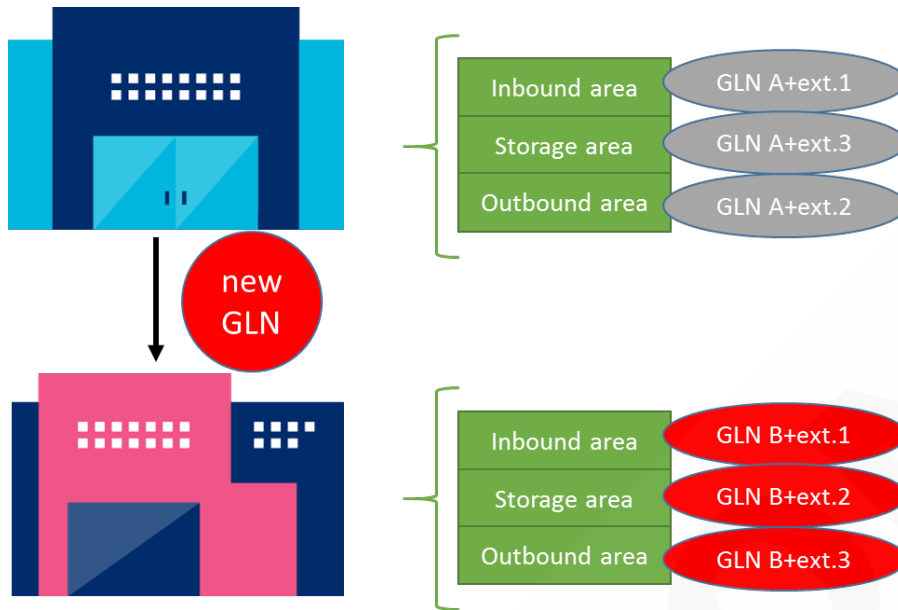
**Rule**

New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

GLN change is caused by a move to a different address or different building. Therefore the sub-locations will be relocated as well.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[4.2](#) Changing a physical location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.3 Using the same GLN to identify multiple location types**

The same GLN may be used to identify multiple locations of different types. A common case is where a company uses one GLN to identify its legal entity as well as its physical location.

**1.3.1 Allowed location type combinations with the same GLN**

The same GLN may be allocated to:

- one legal entity, and/or
- one function, and/or
- one physical location, and/or
- one digital location.

All of which must belong to the same legal entity.

**Note:** A GLN assigned to a legal entity can also be used to identify all functions of the organisation (or all functions for which no separate GLN has been assigned). See 1.3.2 for more information.

**Rule**

Structural rule:

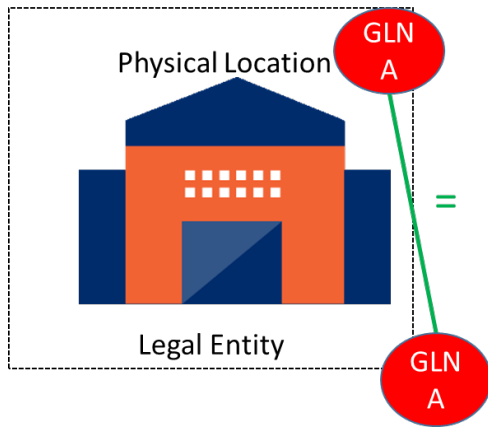
**Rationale**

Some companies run operations that do not require organisational or physical sub-divisions.

**Note**

In case a GLN identifies multiple location types all related rules need to be applied. When organisations become larger or more complex, multi-use of the same GLN can create unwanted dependencies. See rules 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 for more information.

**Examples**



The same GLN is used to identify the legal entity and the physical location of the organisation.

**Associated rules**

[1.3.3](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location changes

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.3.2 Using a legal entity GLN to identify the functions of an organisation**

A GLN assigned to a legal entity may be used to identify all functions of an organisation (or all functions for which no separate GLN has been assigned).

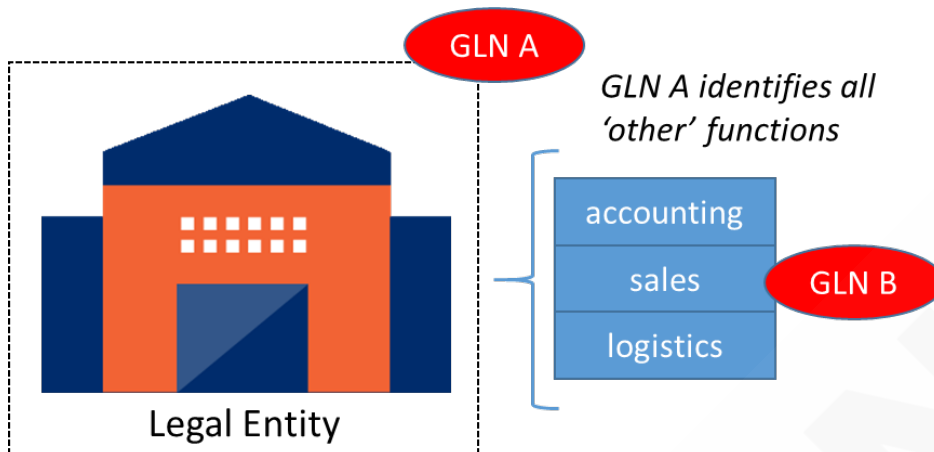
**Rule**

Structural rule:

**Rationale**

Legal entity and functions are representing the 'who' in a business process, with the function being a more precise indication. Some organisations may need to identify some functions individually, but not all of them.

**Examples**



GLN "A" is used to identify the legal entity and all 'other' functions, in this case accounting and logistics. In the ordering process there is a need to specifically identify the sales department, using GLN "B."

**Associated rules**

[1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity

[1.1.2](#) Identifying a function

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**1.3.3 GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location changes**

A GLN change caused by rules for one usage type will affect the other GLN usages.

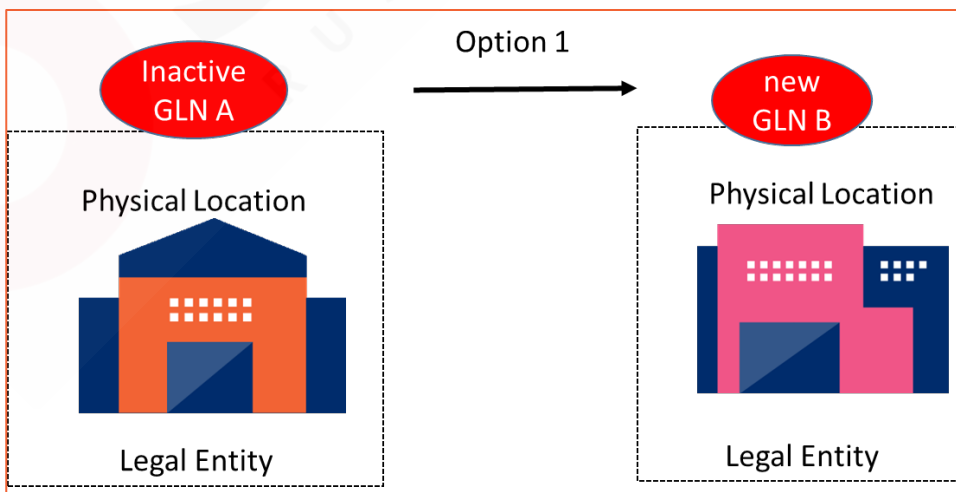
**Rule**

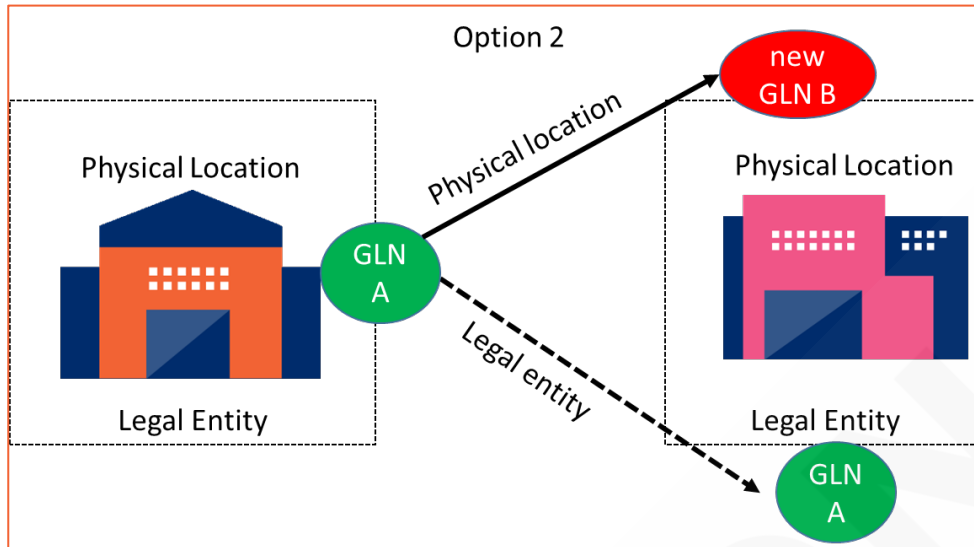
Structural rule:

**Rationale**

This is a logical consequence of combined use.

**Example**





GLN "A" is used to identify a legal entity and a physical location. The access address changes, requiring a new GLN "B" to be assigned to the physical location.

Now the organisation has a choice: If the organisation chooses to continue multi-use of the GLN, this will require GLN of the legal entity to change into GLN "B." If the multi-use of the GLN is stopped, the organisation can continue to use GLN "A" for the legal entity.

#### Associated rules

[2.2](#) Changing a legal entity

[3.2](#) Changing a function

[4.2](#) Changing a physical location

[5.2](#) Changing a digital location

#### Corresponding rules in previous release

3.2.2 (old) Change to a legal location that is also a physical location

### 1.3.4 GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

If location removal or merge causes a GLN to be de-activated, this will affect other usages of that GLN (legal entity, function, physical location, digital location) since the GLN will no longer be used in new transactions.

In some cases, it is possible to avoid GLN de-activation, maintaining it for the other locations. For example, an organisation may choose to continue the use of the GLN for a physical location after the removal or merging of a function. However, if a legal entity is removed, its GLN must be deactivated and a new GLN must be assigned to the other location(s).

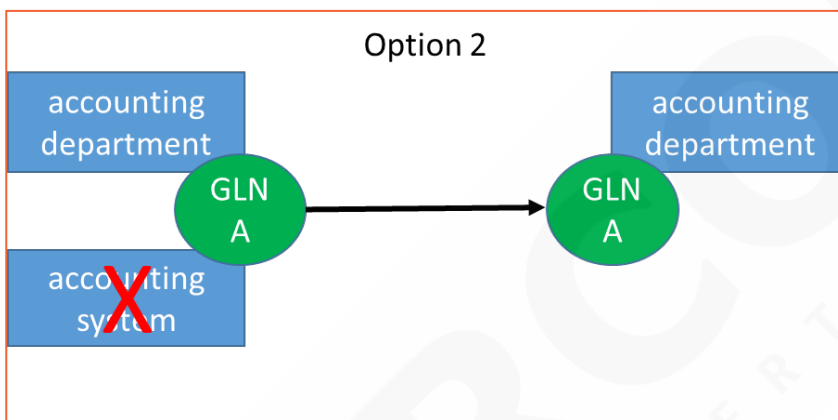
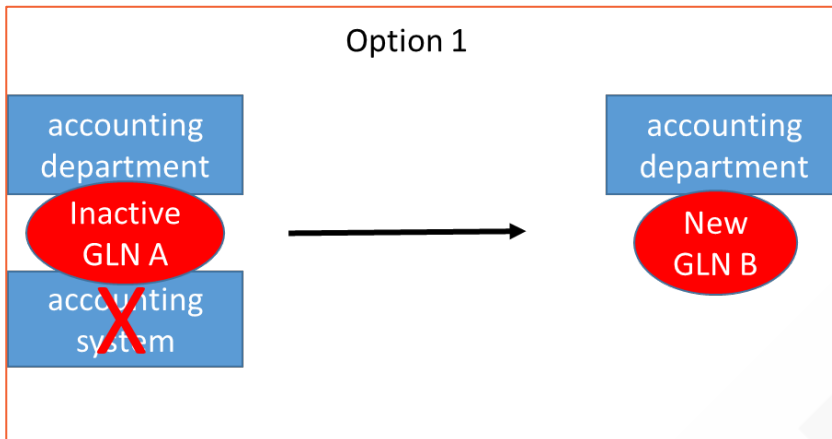
#### Rule

Structural rule:

#### Rationale

This is a logical consequence of multi-use.

**Examples**



GLN "A" is used to identify the accounting department (function) and the accounting system (digital location). The accounting system is removed because its functions are taken over by the ERP system.

Now the organisation has a choice: It can decide to deactivate GLN "A" and assign a new GLN "B" to the accounting department, or it can maintain GLN "A" to identify the accounting department.

**Associated rules**

- [2.3](#) Removing a legal entity
- [3.3](#) Removing a function
- [4.3](#) Removing a physical location
- [5.3](#) Removing a digital location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

## 2 Legal Entity

### 2.1 Adding a new legal entity

#### 2.1.1 Identification of a new legal entity

When a new legal entity is added that will engage in business transactions, it must be assigned a new GLN.



**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

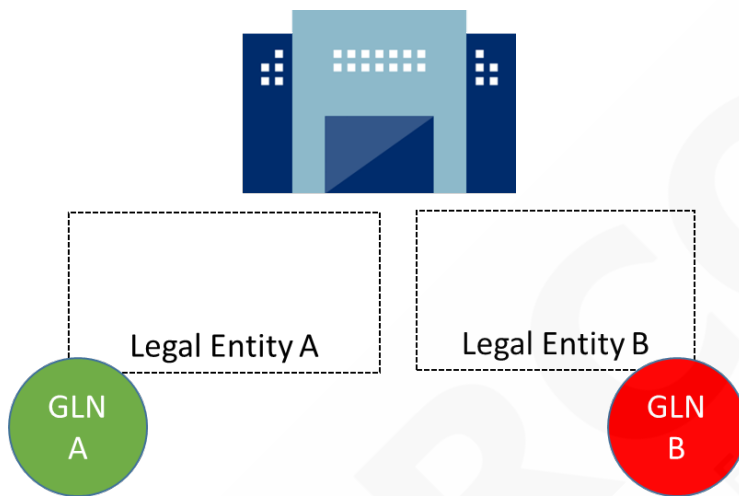
**Rationale**

If the legal entity co-exists with other legal entities and engages in transactions with other organisations, it must be possible to identify it separately.

**Note**

The newly allocated GLN may also be used to identify a (new) physical location and / or a (new) system. It shall not be used to identify a (new) function, because a function is always subsidiary of a legal entity. See rule 1.3.2.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

2.1 (old) Purchase / Creation / Use of a new location

**2.1.2 Split of a legal entity**

When a legal entity is split into multiple ones, one of the legal entities may keep the existing GLN, provided that the company that keeps control over the GS1 Company Prefix or individually assigned GLNs. The other legal entities need to be assigned new GLNs.

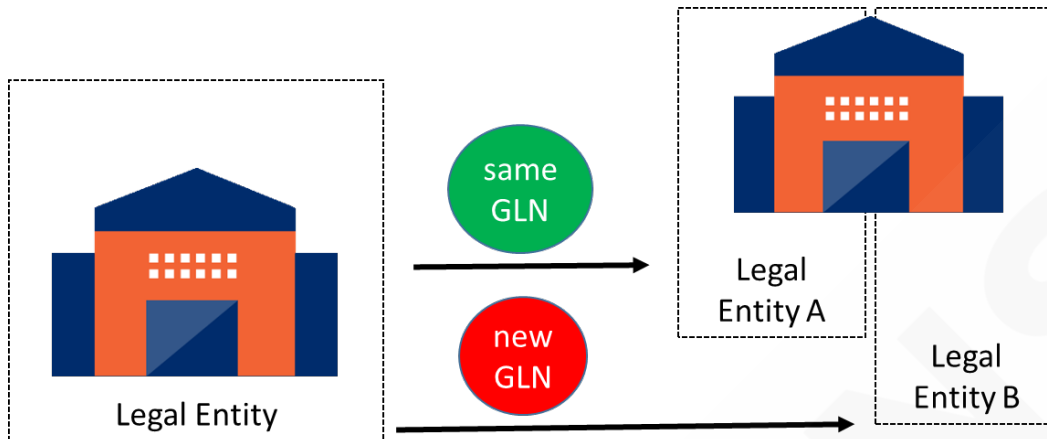
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Since the original legal entity remains active, trading partners that continue to interact with that legal entity do not need to be informed of a change.

## Examples



### Associated rules

[1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity

### Corresponding rules in previous release

not applicable

## 2.2 Changing a legal entity

The characteristics of a legal entity may change during a company's lifetime. These rules list common changes and explain whether a new GLN should be assigned.

### 2.2.1 Change to legal framework

The GLN for a legal entity may remain the same when the legal framework (i.e. the applicable jurisdiction and corporation type) under which the entity operates changes.

**!** **Important:** Some regulatory situations may require the GLN of the legal entity to be changed. Please contact your local GS1 member organisation in case of doubt.

### Rule

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

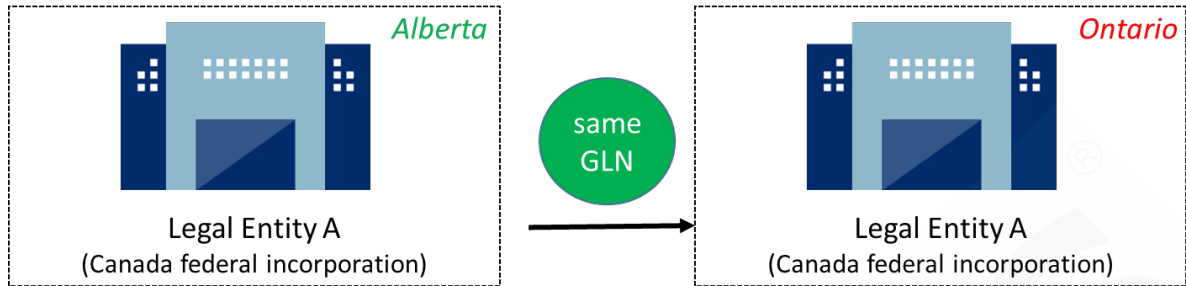
### Rationale

Changing the legal framework under which the entity operates changes the very definition of the entity itself. While its relationship to trading partners may not change, the way that those trading partners interact with it may be affected by the change.

### Examples

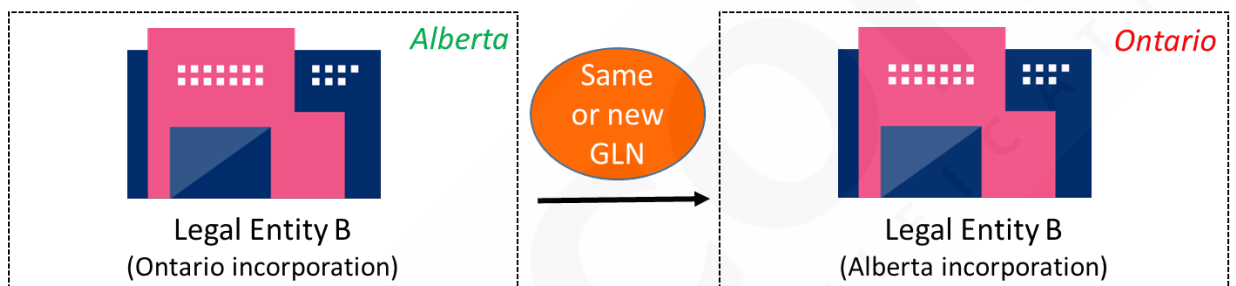
#### Example 1:

Company A (registered under the Canada Business Corporations Act) residing in the province of Ontario, Canada, moves to the province of Alberta, Canada. Company A is still within the same jurisdiction as the Act under which it was registered so its GLN does not change.



**Example 2:**

Company B (registered under the Ontario Business Corporations Act residing in the province of Ontario, Canada moves to the province of Alberta, Canada. As a result of the move, Company B reincorporates under the Alberta Business Corporations Act. Company B, however, has changed jurisdictions and therefore the legal framework under which it operates. Depending on the regulatory situation the GLN may need to change.



**Example 3:**

Company C (registered under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act) elects to become a for-profit corporation and re-registers under the Canada Business Corporations Act. Company C, although within the same jurisdiction, has nevertheless changed its legal framework and so its GLN may need to change.

**Associated rules**

[1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

3.3 (old) Relocation of legal entity

**2.2.2 Change to legal name**

Change to enterprise legal name does not require the GLN to be changed.

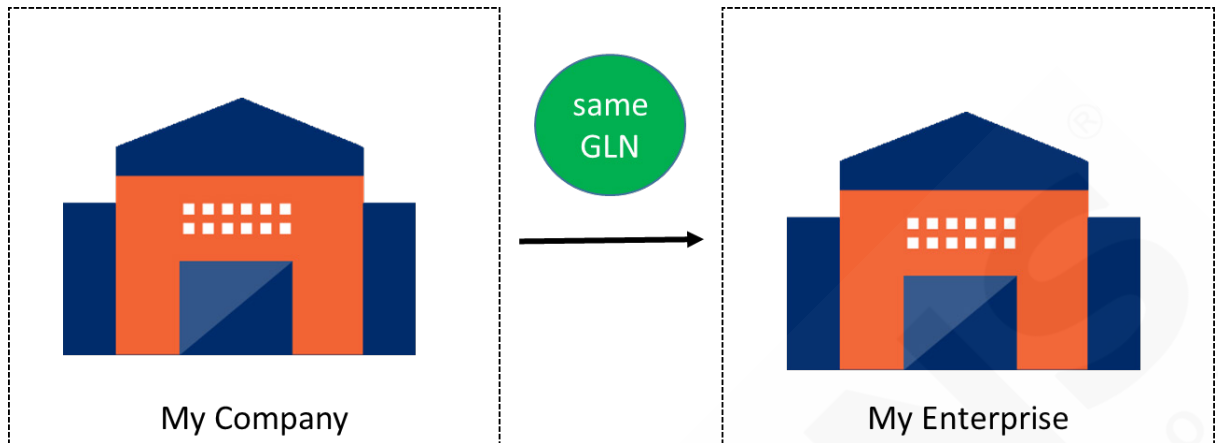
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

The change has no impact on supply chain partners or national legal authorities with whom the company is registered.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

- [1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity
- [2.2.1](#) Change to legal framework

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

3.1(old) Change to company name

**2.2.3 Relocation of a legal entity**

When a legal entity relocates to a different address the GLN of the legal entity may remain the same.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

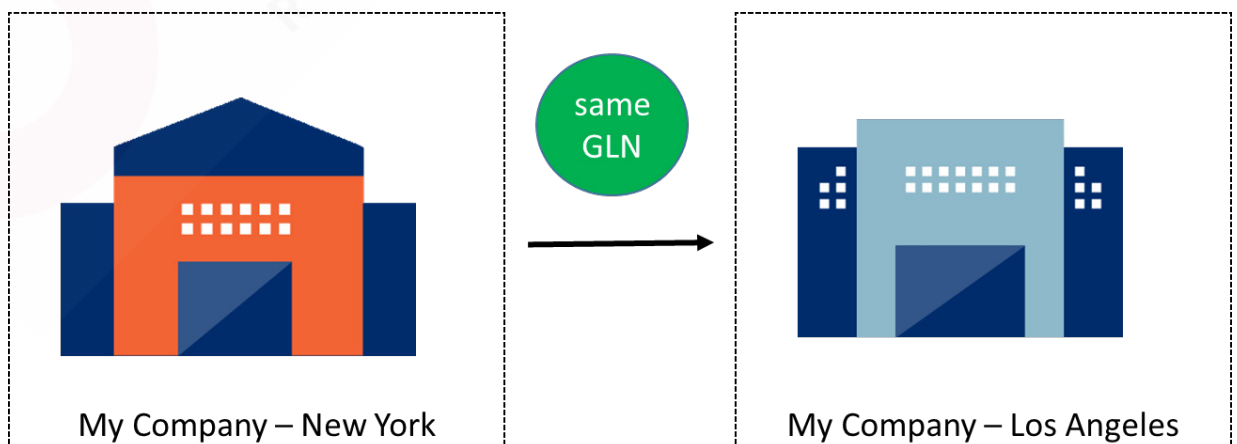
**Rationale**

An address change of a legal entity is an administrative change without major business consequences. Changing the GLN of a legal entity would disrupt to a lot of processes and systems.

**Note**

If as a result of the relocation the legal framework of the company changes, a new GLN may be required. See rule [2.2.1](#)

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

- [1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity
- [2.2.1](#) Change to legal framework

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

- 3.3 (old) Relocation of legal entity
- 4.1.2 (old) Change to a legal location (e.g., post code, street address, city) that is not a physical location

**2.2.4 Change to tax registration number of legal entity**

If one of the tax registration numbers of the legal entity changes the GLN of the legal entity may remain the same.

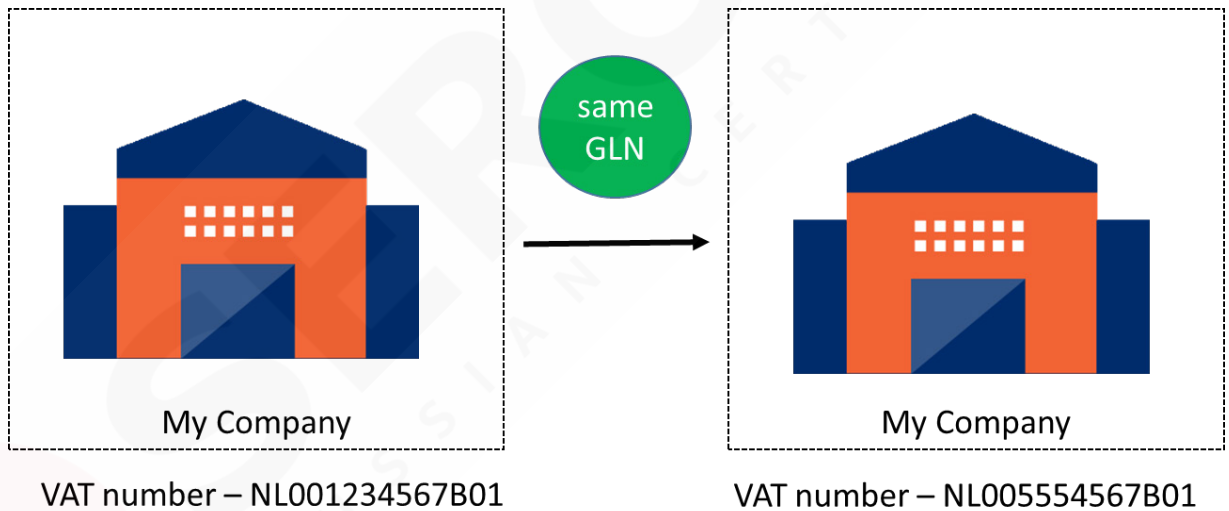
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

A legal entity tax registration change is an administrative change without major business consequences. Changing the GLN of a legal entity would unnecessarily disrupt supply chain processes and systems.

**Examples**



VAT (value added tax) registration number of the legal entity changes.

**Associated rules**

- [1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**2.2.5 Change to contact details of legal entity**

If the legal entity contact details (visiting address, postal address, phone number, e-mail address, etc.) change, the GLN may remain the same.

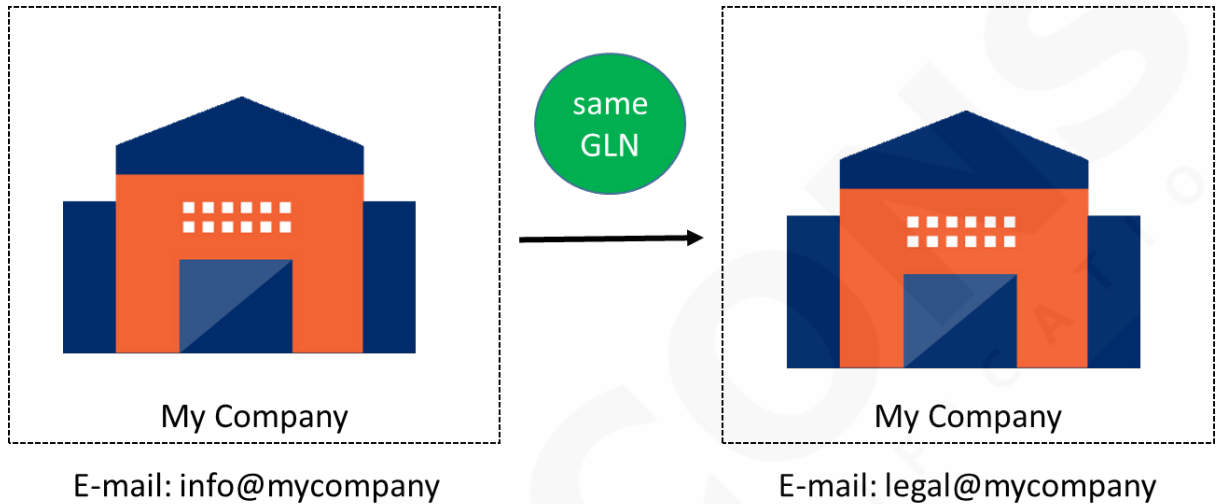
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Changing the contact details of a legal entity is an administrative change without major business consequences. Changing the GLN of a legal entity would disrupt many processes and systems.

**Examples**



Change of the email address of the company headquarters.

**Associated rules**

[1.1.1](#) Identifying a legal entity

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

3.5 (old) Change contact information

**2.2.6 Impact of legal entity change on related locations**

When the legal entity GLN changes, GLNs of locations related to the legal entity may remain the same.

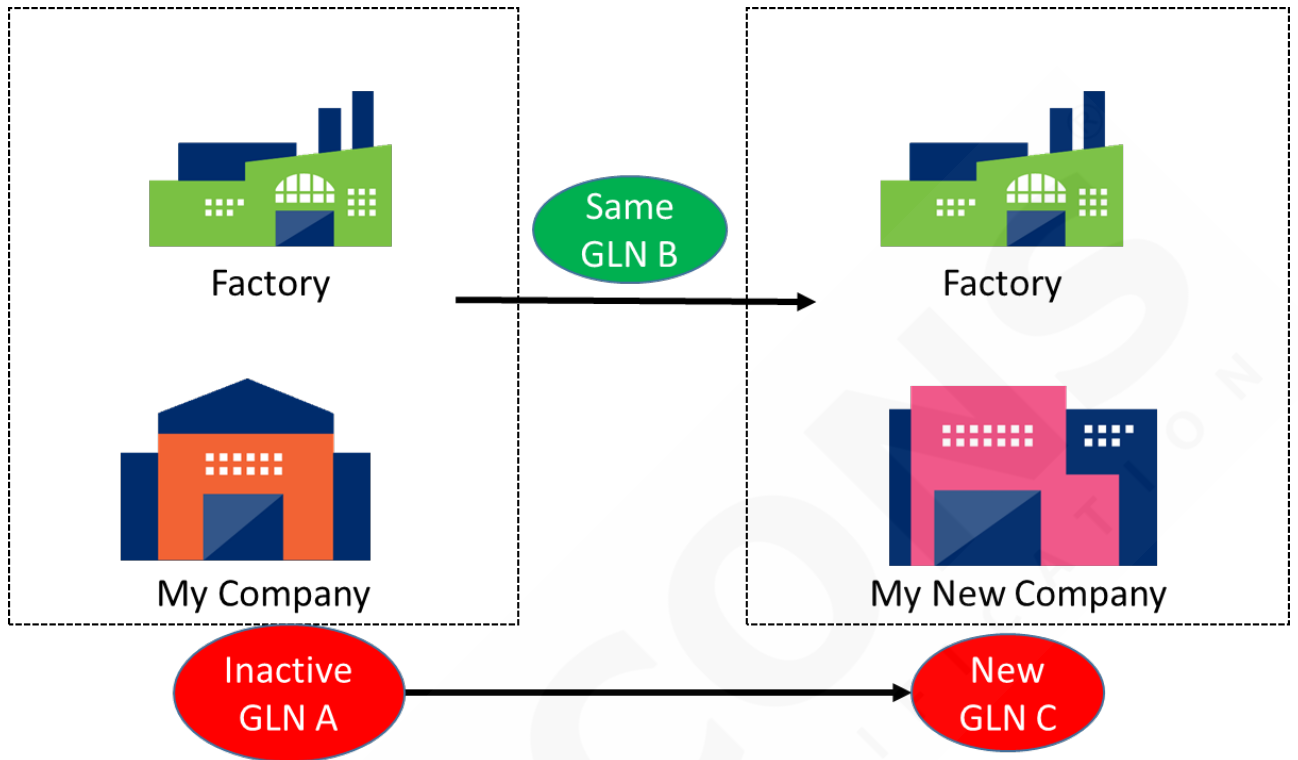
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

GLNs of functions, physical locations, and digital locations will always need to have a clear link to the responsible legal entity. Trading partners usually apply contracts such as interoperation agreements to establish such links, which will be updated in case of a legal entity change.

**Examples**



The legal framework of the legal entity changes, and legal requirements cause its GLN to change (from GLN A to GLN C). GLN B identifying the factory may stay the same.

**Associated rules**

[2.2.1](#) Change to legal framework

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**2.3 Removing a legal entity**

**2.3.1 GLN of a removed legal entity**

A legal entity may be discontinued during the lifetime of a company. In that case the GLN identifying the legal entity shall be deactivated.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Reuse of the GLN of a discontinued legal entity may cause confusion with trading partners.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**2.3.2 GLNs of legal entities being merged or acquired**

When two or more legal entities merge, one of the existing GLNs can be retained for the identification of the new legal entity (see Note). The other GLNs will need to be marked as representing inactive legal entities.

In cases where a legal entity acquires another legal entity, but both legal entities remain active, both can maintain their GLNs.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

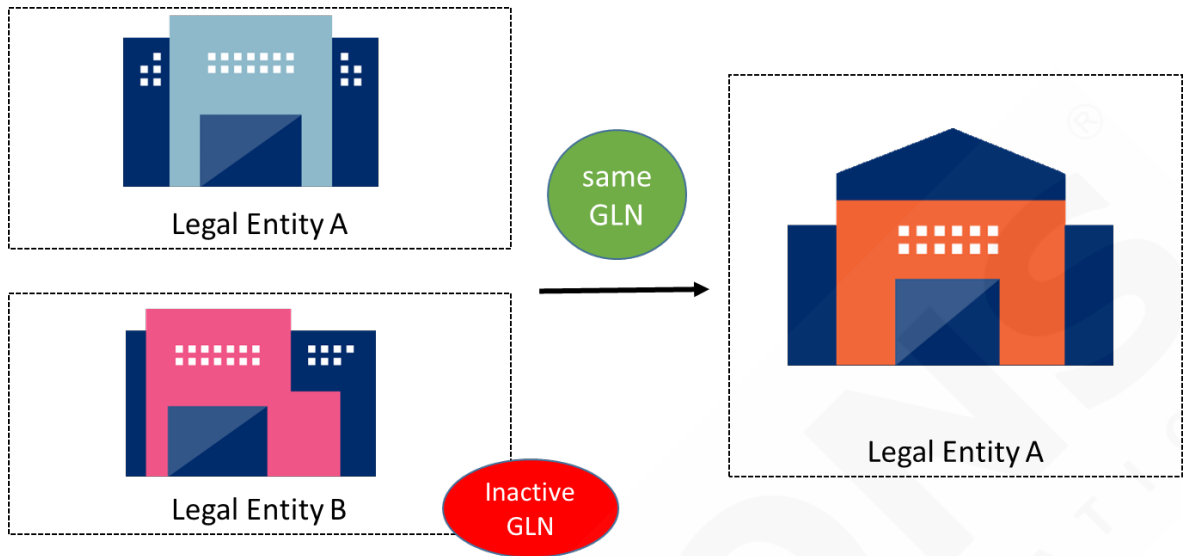
If the original legal entities remain active, trading partners that continue to interact with that legal entity do not need to be informed of a change.

**Note**

The new legal entity will need become the licensee of the GS1 Company Prefix (GCP) or individually assigned GLN. Contact your GS1 member organisation for more information.



### Examples



Companies interacting with "A" are not confronted with a change. However, companies interacting with "B" will be confronted with a new GLN (from their perspective).

### Associated rules

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

### Corresponding rules in previous release

not applicable

### 2.3.3 Impact of legal entity removal on related locations

Organisations may have several legal entities in countries where they operate. When one of their legal entities is removed causing its GLN to be deactivated, the GLNs of related locations may remain the same (see Note).

### Rule

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

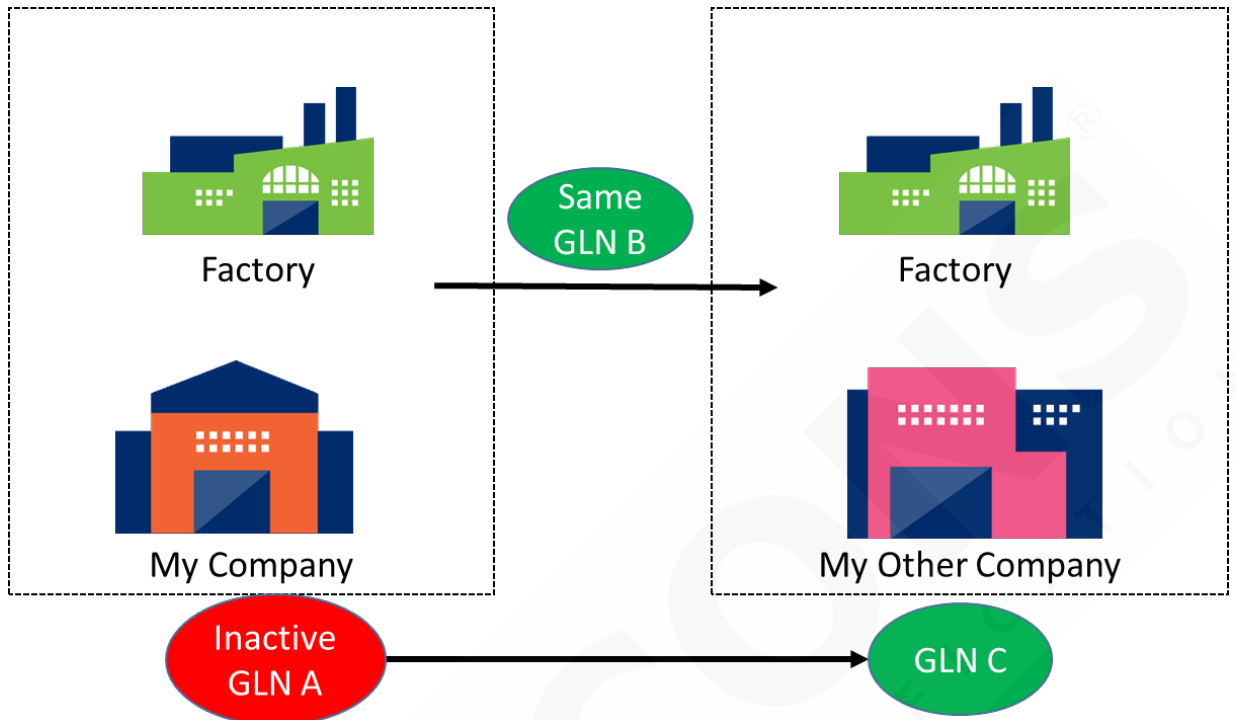
### Rationale

GLNs of functions, physical locations, and digital locations will always need to have a clear link to the responsible legal entity. Trading partners usually apply contracts such as interoperation agreements to establish such links, which will be updated in case of a legal entity removal.

### Note

In order for the GLNs to stay the same the organisation will need to maintain the license of the GS1 Company Prefix (GCP) or individually assigned GLN. Contact your GS1 member organisation for more information.

**Examples**



The legal entity identified with GLN A is eliminated. The factory is assigned to another (existing) legal entity, identified with GLN C. GLN B identifying the factory may stay the same.

**Associated rules**

not applicable

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**3 Function**

**3.1 Adding a new function**

**3.1.1 Identification of a new function**

When a new function is added that will engage in business transactions, it must be assigned a new GLN if it needs to be distinguished from other functions in business transactions.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

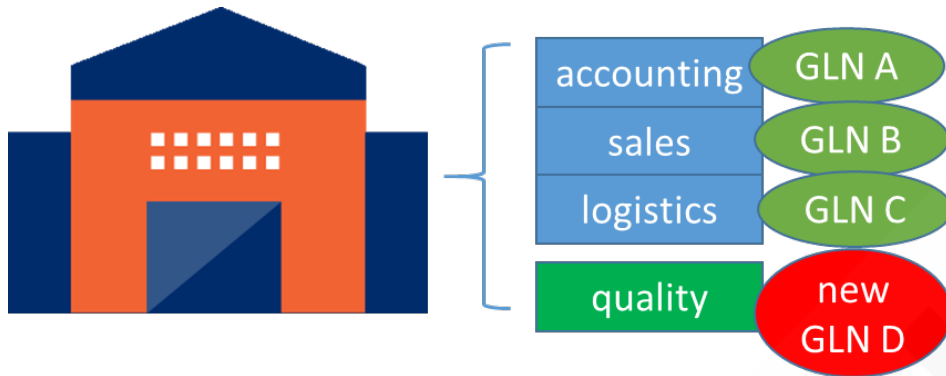
**Rationale**

If the function co-exists with other functions and engages in transactions with other organisations, it must be possible to identify it separately.

**Note**

Combined use: The new GLN shall not be assigned to a (new) legal entity. The new GLN may be assigned to a (new) physical location and / or (new) digital location.

**Examples**



The company creates a new quality department

**Associated rules**

[1.1.2](#) Identifying a function

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

2.2 (old) Add Operation- Building

**3.1.2 Function split**

When a function is split into multiple functions, one of these functions may keep the original GLN, as long as the function keeps a portion of the same core attributes and stays with the original legal entity. The other functions require new GLNs.

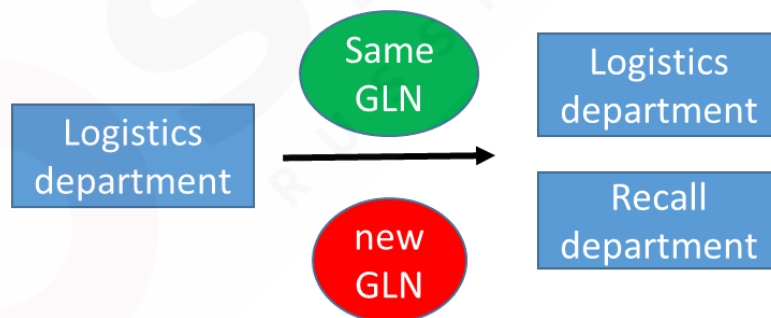
**Rule**

New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Since the original function remains active trading partners that continue to interact with that function do not need to be informed of a change.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.1.2](#) Identifying a function

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

## 3.2 Changing a function

The characteristics of a function may change during the lifetime of a company. The following rules list common changes and explain whether new GLNs should be assigned.

### 3.2.1 Change of the function purpose

In cases of minor changes to a function's purpose, where part of the function stays the same and the change will not affect ongoing business transactions, the GLN may remain the same. Function and purpose are intrinsically linked, and therefore a complete (major) change of a function purpose is not possible.

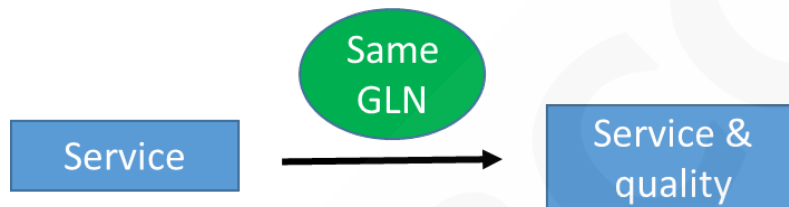
#### Rule

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

#### Rationale

Trading partners interacting with the function will not need to be informed of a change. For trading partners interacting with the function for the first time, the GLN will be seen as new.

#### Examples



Company decides to transform the Service department into the Service and Quality department.

#### Associated rules

[1.1.2](#) Identifying a function

#### Corresponding rules in previous release

not applicable

### 3.2.2 Change of the function contact details

When the function's contact details change the GLN may remain the same.

#### Rule

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

#### Rationale

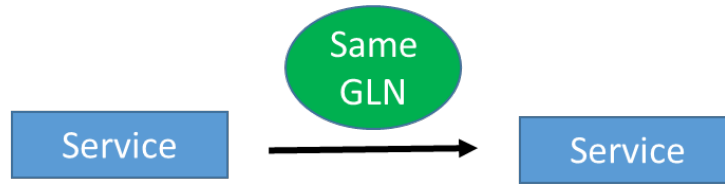
The GLN of a function represents the 'who' in a business process. When at least one of the contact channels is maintained, the other channel information can be updated via that channel.

#### Note

In case all function contact details change it may be wise to change the GLN in order to ensure trading partners are informed.

#### Examples

The phone number of the service department changes, but the email address stays the same.



E-mail: service@mycompany  
Phone: 987-123-4567

E-mail: service@mycompany  
Phone: 789-321-7654

**Associated rules**

[1.1.2](#) Identifying a function

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

3.5 (old) Change contact information

**3.2.3 Changing operating location(s) of a function**

When a function changes its operating location and the location is irrelevant to the function, the GLN identifying the function may remain the same. For functions that continually operate at various locations the GLN must remain the same.

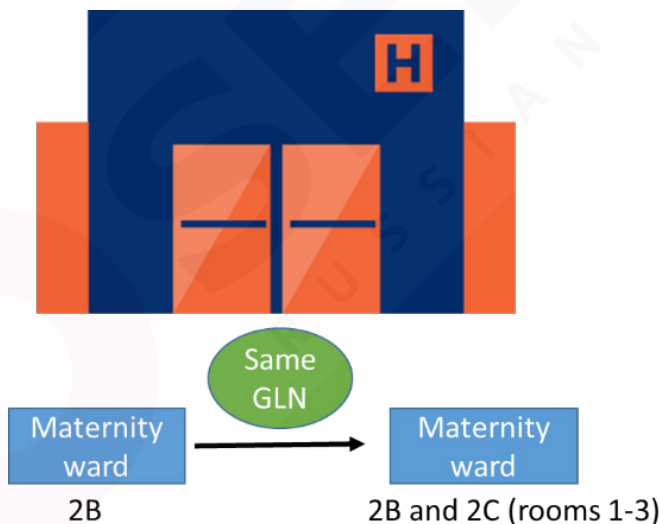
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

The function GLN identifies the 'who' in a business process; it is important it remains the same over time to ensure proper transaction and event execution, recording and analysis.

**Example**



The maternity ward is based on the second floor, wing B, but sometimes also utilises rooms in wing C.

**Associated rules**

[1.1.2](#) Identifying a function

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**3.2.4 Change to financial account information**

When the financial account information associated with the function changes, the GLN may remain the same.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

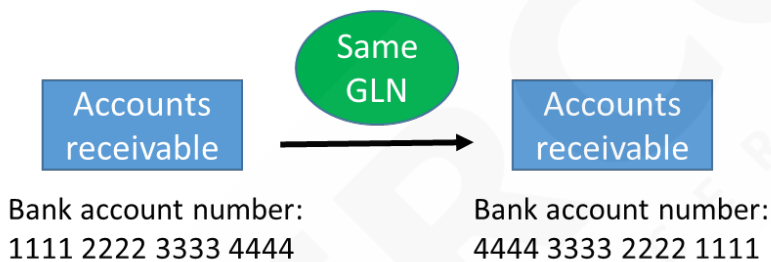
The function GLN identifies the 'who' in a business process, it is important it remains the same over time to ensure proper execution, recording and analysis of transactions and events.

**Note**

When the organisation decides to maintain the existing GLN, it should ensure the new financial account information is communicated to business partners.

**Examples**

The accounts receivable department changes its bank, and as a result the account number changes.



**Associated rules**

[1.1.2](#) Identifying a function

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

3.10 (old) Change to financial information

**3.3 Removing a function**

**3.3.1 GLN of the removed function**

When a function is removed, the associated GLN shall be deactivated.

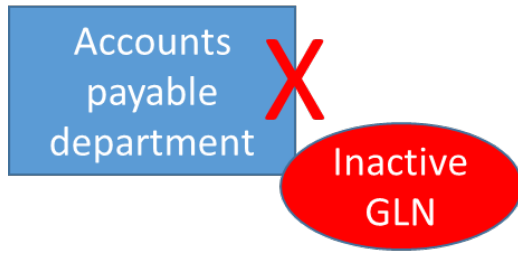
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Reuse of a discontinued function's GLN for a new function may cause confusion with trading partners.

**Examples**



The accounts payable department is outsourced, and the associated GLN will no longer be used.

**Associated rules**

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**3.3.2 GLNs of functions being merged**

When two or more functions are merged, one of the GLNs is may remain in use to identify the function. The other GLNs need to be deactivated.

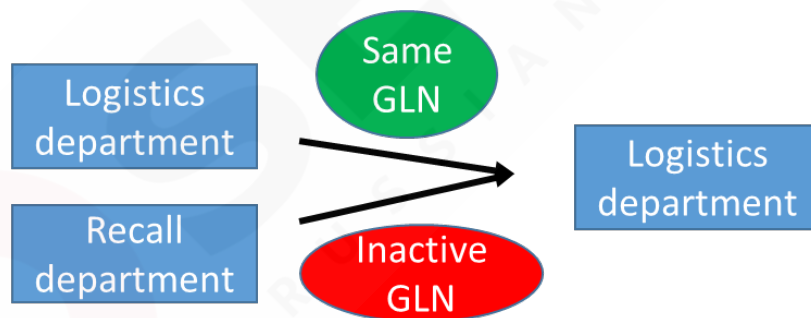
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Since one of the original functions remains active, trading partners that continue to interact with that function do not need to be informed of the change.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

## 4 Physical Location

### 4.1 Adding a new physical location

#### 4.1.1 Identification of a new physical location

When a new physical location is added that will engage in business transactions, it must be assigned a new GLN.

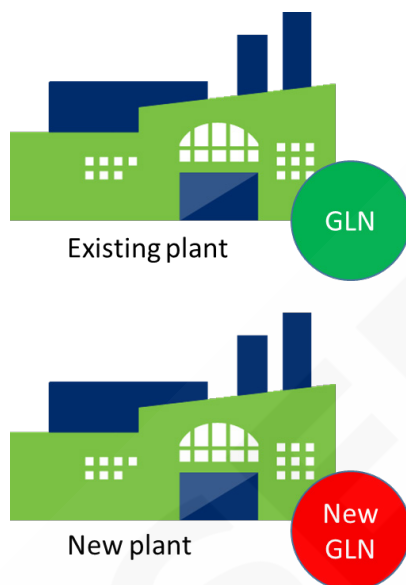
##### Rule

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

##### Rationale

If the physical location co-exists with other physical locations and engages in transactions with other organisations, it must be possible to identify it separately.

##### Examples



##### Associated rules

[1.1.3](#) Identifying a physical location

[1.2.1](#) Identifying a physical sub-location

##### Corresponding rules in previous release

2.1 (old) Purchase / Creation / Use of a new location

2.2 (old) Add Operation- Building

4.4 (old) Change to legal entity

#### 4.1.2 Physical location split

When a physical location is split into multiple locations, one of the physical locations may retain the original GLN, as long as its access address stays the same and the location stays with the original legal entity.



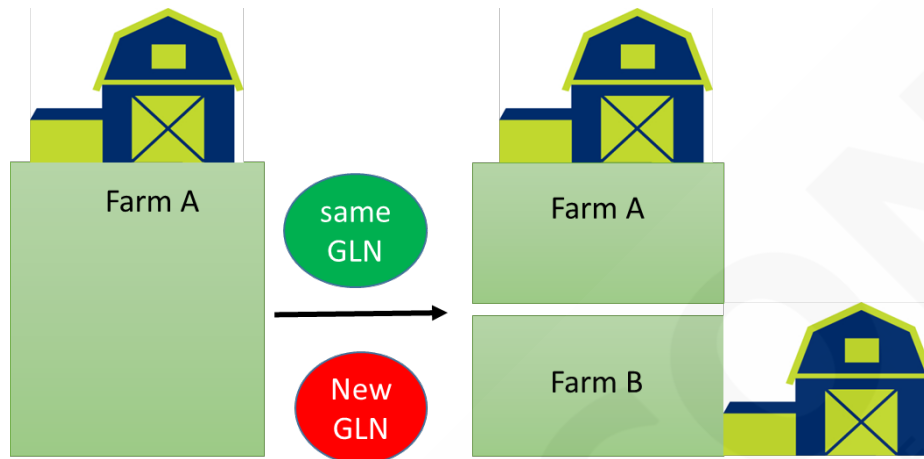
### Rule

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

### Rationale

Since one of the original physical locations remains active, trading partners that continue to interact with that physical location do not need to be informed of the change.

### Examples



A parcel of land belonging to farm A gets split into two parcels.

### Associated rules

not applicable

### Corresponding rules in previous release

2.2 (old) Add Operation- Building

4.3 (old) Location is split and part of the location is leased or franchised to a different legal entity

## 4.2 Changing a physical location

The characteristics of a physical location may change during the lifetime of a company. These rules list common changes and explains whether a new GLN should be assigned.

### 4.2.1 Change of the location access address

When the access address of a physical location changes, a new GLN must be assigned unless the change is deemed to be insignificant.

### Rule

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

### Rationale

An access address change can be caused by a move to a different site, or by changing the entrance of the location in such a way that it causes an address change. A move to a different site will have a major impact on trading partners, changing the entrance of the location will often have less impact.

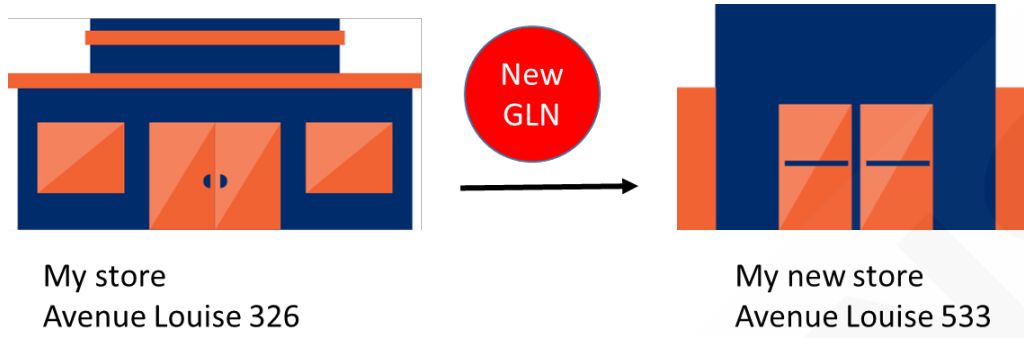
### Note

It is important to timely inform trading partners on address changes, also when the GLN stays the same.

**Examples**

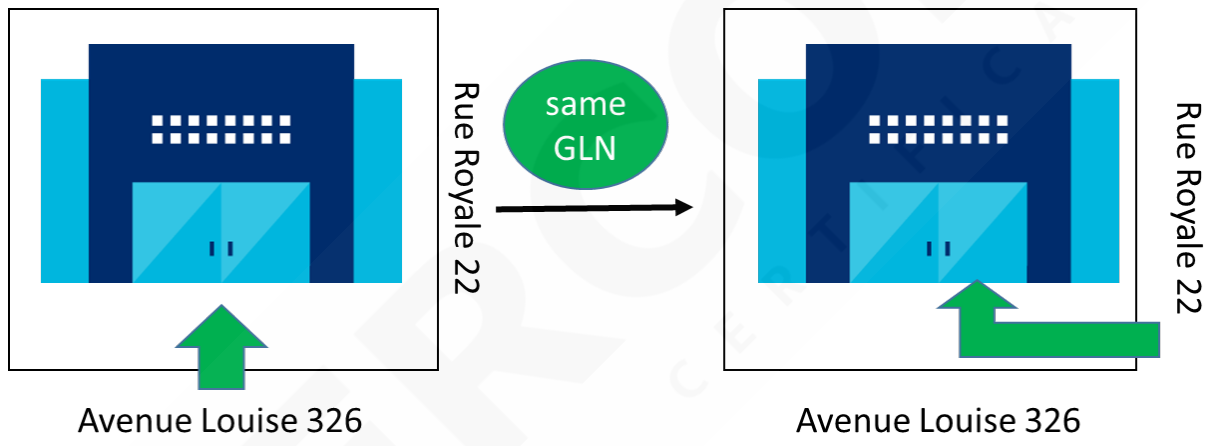
*Example 1*

Store moves to a different building in the same street



*Example 2*

Building stays physically at the same spot but its access address or entry gate changes.



**Associated rules**

[1.1.3](#) Identifying a physical location

[1.2.1](#) Identifying a physical sub-location

[1.3.3](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location changes

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

4.1.1 (old) Change of physical address

4.1.3 (old) Major change to the point of access to the location (e.g., moving to a new location outside the existing building and site)

**4.2.2 Municipal address change without physical change**

When the address (e.g. street name and/or house number) of a physical location is changed by the authorities, but the actual physical coordinates of the location remains unchanged, the GLN may remain the same.

**Rule**

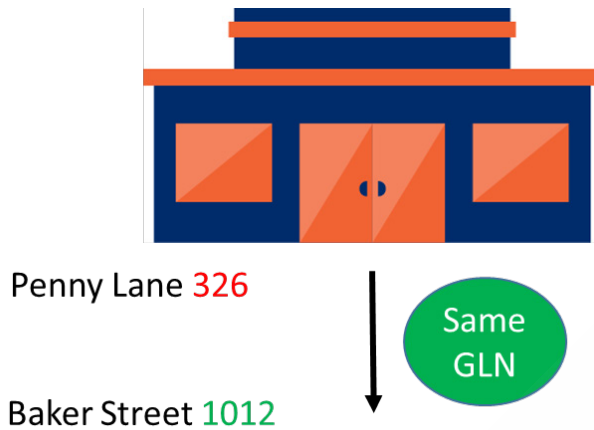
Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Since trading partners will expect the physical location to still be where it was before, the municipal address change will not affect them.

**Examples**

Municipality decides to assign new street names and house numbers to the buildings along a street.



**Associated rules**

[1.1.3](#) Identifying a physical location

[1.2.1](#) Identifying a physical sub-location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

3.2.1 (old) Change of post code, city/ town name, or street name, except the physical address

**4.2.3 Change of use of the physical location**

The GLN of a physical location does not need to change when the functions carried out at the physical location change.

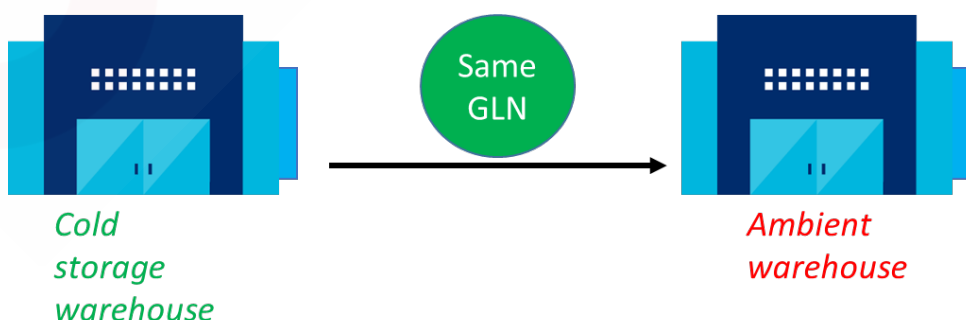
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

When an existing physical location begins to be used in a different way, its trading partners will usually be informed in other ways. They will for example be confronted with a different Ship To location for a particular product, and in that way be alerted to adjust their systems.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.1.3](#) Identifying a physical location

[1.2.1](#) Identifying a physical sub-location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

3.2.3 (old) Minor changes to the address of a physical location (move to a different floor within a building, move to a different building within the same site)

4.1.3 (old) Major change to the point of access to the location (e.g., moving to a new location outside the existing building and site)

**4.3 Removing a physical location**

**4.3.1 GLN of the deactivated location**

A physical location may be deactivated during the lifetime of a company. In that case the GLN identifying the physical location shall be deactivated.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Reuse of the GLN of a discontinued physical location for a new physical location may cause confusion with trading partners.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**4.3.2 GLNs of physical locations being merged**

When two or more physical locations are merged, one of the GLNs may remain to identify the physical location. The other GLNs need to be deactivated.

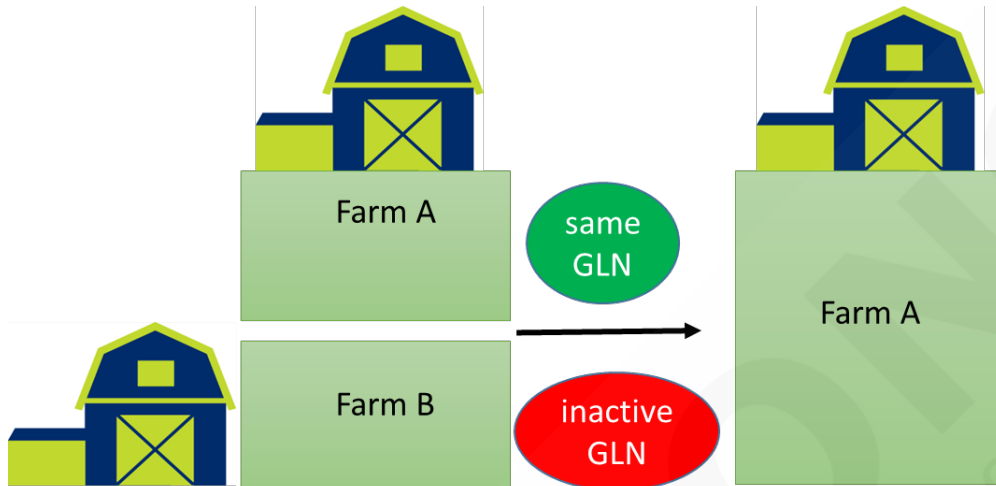
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Since one of the original physical locations remains active, trading partners that continue to interact with that physical location do not need to be informed of a change.

**Examples**



The owner of farm A buys the land of adjacent farm B.

**Associated rules**

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

## 5 Digital Location

### 5.1 Adding a digital location

#### 5.1.1 Identification of a new digital location

When a new digital location is added that will be used in business transactions it should be assigned a new GLN.

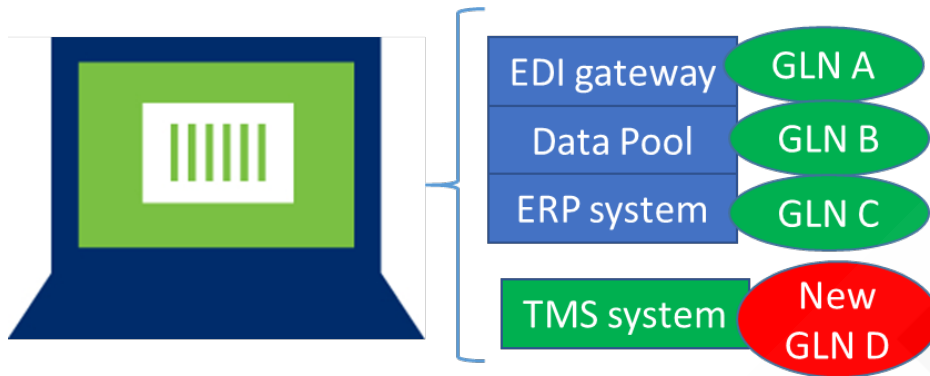
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

If the digital location will co-exist with other digital locations and will be used in transactions with other organisations, it must be possible to identify it separately.

**Examples**



Company installs a new transport management system (TMS).

**Associated rules**

[1.1.4](#) Identifying a digital location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**5.1.2 Digital location split**

When a digital location is split into multiple digital locations, one digital location may retain the original GLN if the digital location remains with the original legal entity and keeps the same core attributes. The other digital locations will require new GLNs.

**Rule**

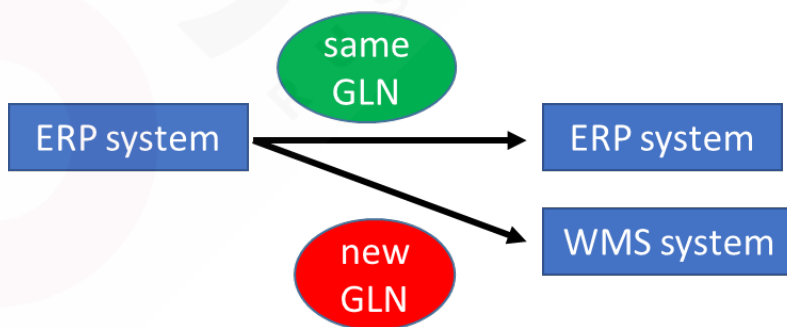
Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Since one of the original digital locations remains active, trading partners that continue to interact with that digital location do not need to be informed of a change.

**Examples**

Company installs a dedicated Warehouse Management System (WMS) that takes over the inventory management function from the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.



**Associated rules**

[1.1.4](#) Identifying a digital location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**5.2 Changing a digital location**

The characteristics of a digital location may change during the lifetime of a company. The rules in this section list some common changes and explain when new GLN should be assigned.

**5.2.1 Change to system purpose / scope of a digital location**

In case of minor changes, where the purpose of the digital location stays partially the same and the change will not affect ongoing business transactions, the GLN is allowed to stay the same. Digital location and purpose are intrinsically linked, and therefore a complete (major) change of the purpose of a digital location is not possible.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Trading partners that continue to interact with the digital location do not need to be informed of a change. To trading partners interacting with the digital location for the first time the GLN will be seen as new.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.1.4](#) Identifying a digital location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**5.2.2 Change to network address (retrieved via the GLN)**

In some cases, the GLN is used as a key to retrieve the network address from a metadata repository. In that case, when the network address changes, the associated GLN must be changed.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Confronting trading partners with a new GLN is a good way to ensure that the new network address is retrieved.

**Examples**



<https://api.example.com/mycompany/invoice>

<https://api.example.com/mycompany/xml-invoice>

**Associated rules**

[1.1.4](#) Identifying a digital location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**5.2.3 Change of hardware or software at a digital location**

If the system software or hardware at a digital location changes, the GLN may remain the same.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Although trading partners may be confronted with interface changes as a result of the change, the actual role stays the same.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.1.4](#) Identifying a digital location

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**5.2.4 Change of system status (test to production/live)**

When the status of the system at a digital location changes, e.g. from test to production, a new GLN should be assigned.

**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

It is important that trading partners are able to distinguish communications that are meant for the production and testing environment of the system. This distinction can be accomplished by using a



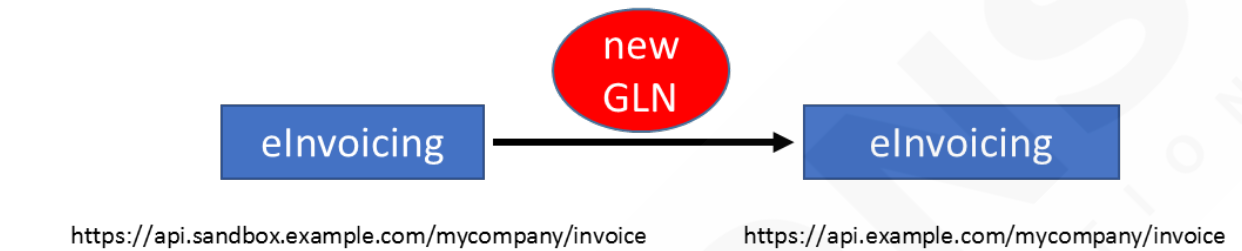
different GLN or by adding a test flag in the message (allowing to use the same GLN for test and production environments).

**Note**

Another way to state this rule is: Separate GLNs should be assigned to the various environments of a system.

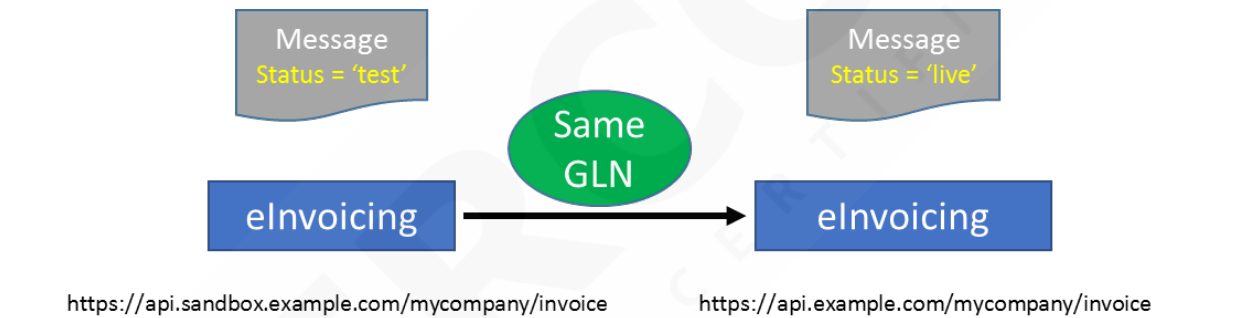
**Examples**

*Example 1*



Different GLNs are applied for test and production

*Example 2*



The same GLN is used for test and production. A flag in the message ensures proper routing to the right system environment.

**Associated rules**

[1.1.4](#) Identifying a digital location

[1.3.3](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location changes

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**5.3 Removing a digital location**

**5.3.1 GLN of the removed digital location**

A digital location may be removed during the lifetime of a company. In these cases, the GLN identifying the digital location shall be deactivated.

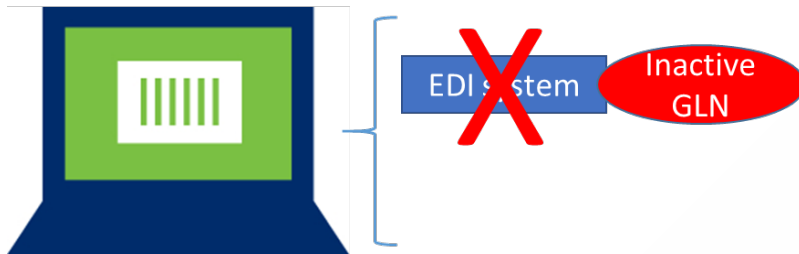
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Reuse of a discontinued digital location GLN for a new digital location may cause confusion with trading partners.

**Examples**



**Associated rules**

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable

**5.3.2 GLNs of digital locations being merged**

In cases where two or more digital locations are merged, one of the existing GLNs may be retained to identify the whole digital location. The other, now unused GLNs, must be deactivated.

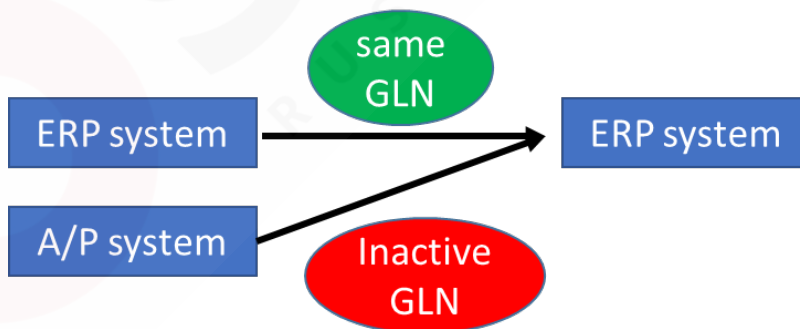
**Rule**

Action rule:  New GLN  Same GLN  Inactive GLN

**Rationale**

Since one of the original digital locations remains active, trading partners that continue to interact with that digital location do not need to be informed of a change.

**Examples**



The Accounts payable (A/P) system function is taken over by the ERP system.

**Associated rules**

[1.3.4](#) GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location deactivation

**Corresponding rules in previous release**

not applicable



## A Mapping to previous release

| Previous release (2015)   | This release   |
|---|--|
| 1. (old) General Rules  | grouping   |
| 1.1. (old) Location (point of access)   | 1.1.3 Identifying a physical location  |
| 1.2. (old) Legal status change following a partial merger or acquisition  | Addressed in Gen Specs section 1.6.  |
| 1.3. (old) Legal status change following a total merger or acquisition  | Addressed in Gen Specs section 1.6.  |
| 1.4. (old) A new trading partner  | Rule removed.  |
| 2. (old) Creation of New Locations  | grouping   |
| 2.1. (old) Purchase / Creation / Use of a new location  | 2.1.1 Identification of a new legal entity<br>4.1.1 Identification of a new physical location  |
| 2.2. (old) Add Operation- Building  | 3.1.1 Identification of a new function<br>4.1.1 Identification of a new physical location<br>4.1.2 Physical location split                             |
| 3. (old) Minor Change to Existing Location  | grouping   |
| 3.1. (old) Change to company name   | 2.2.2 Change to legal name   |
| 3.2. (old) Minor change to the address of a physical location.  | grouping   |
| 3.2.1. (old) Change of post code, city/ town name, or street name, except the physical address  | 4.2.2 Municipal address change without physical change   |
| 3.2.2. (old) Change to a legal location that is also a physical location  | 1.3.3 GLN identifying multiple location types: Impact of location changes  |
| 3.2.3. (old) Minor changes to the address of a physical location (move to a different floor within a building, move to a different building within the same site) | rule removed   |
| 3.3. (old) Relocation of legal entity   | 2.2.1 Change to legal framework<br>2.2.3 Relocation of a legal entity  |
| 3.4. (old) Delivery routing   | rule removed, is transactional information   |
| 3.5. (old) Change contact information   | 2.2.5 Change to contact details of legal entity<br>3.2.2 Change of the function contact details  |
| 3.6. (old) Amendment to terms of delivery or transport  | rule removed, is transactional information   |
| 3.7. (old) Change to the facility specification   | rule removed, is master data or transactional information  |
| 3.8. (old) Change to delivery scheduling conditions   | rule removed, is transactional information   |
| 3.9. (old) Change to planning management profile  | rule removed, is transactional information   |
| 3.10. (old) Change to financial information   | grouping   |
| 3.10.1. (old) Change to payments terms  | rule removed, is transactional information   |
| 3.10.2. (old) Change to allowance charge  | rule removed, is transactional information   |
| 3.10.3. (old) Change to financial institution information   | 3.2.4 Change to financial account information  |
| 3.11. (old) Minor change to party/location that does not impact trading partners or traceability requirements   | 1.1.1 Identifying a legal entity<br>1.1.2 Identifying a function<br>1.1.3 Identifying a physical location<br>1.2.1 Identifying a physical sub-location |

| Previous release (2015)  | This release   |
|--|--|
| 4. (old) Major Change to Existing Location   | grouping   |
| 4.1. (old) Major change to the point of access to the location   | grouping   |
| 4.1.1. (old) Change of physical address  | 4.2.1 Change of the location access address  |
| 4.1.2. (old) Change to a legal location (e.g., post code, street address, city) that is not a physical location                          | 2.2.3 Relocation of a legal entity   |
| 4.1.3. (old) Major change to the point of access to the location (e.g., moving to a new location outside the existing building and site) | 4.2.1 Change of the location access address  |
| 4.2. (old) Delivery routing process  | rule removed   |
| 4.3. (old) Location is split and part of the location is leased or franchised to a different legal entity                                | grouping   |
| 4.3.1. (old) Location is split and part of the location is leased to a different legal entity  | 4.1.2 Physical location split  |
| 4.3.2. (old) Location is split and part of the location used by the GLN brand owner  | 4.1.2 Physical location split  |
| 4.4. (old) Change to legal entity leasing (franchising) a third party premises   | 4.1.1 Identification of a new physical location  |
| 4.5. (old) Major change to party/location that impacts trading partners and/or traceability requirements                                 | 1.1.1 Identifying a legal entity<br>1.1.2 Identifying a function<br>1.1.3 Identifying a physical location<br>1.2.1 Identifying a physical sub-location |