

**EANCOM 2002 Syntax 4**  
**Edition 2016\_Update 2021**

Service segments

Introduction.....	2
Branching Diagram .....	3
Message Structure.....	4
Segmentlayout.....	5
Codes .....	16
Example.....	24

## Einführung

---

### Introduction

The following message specification is based on the publication of the "Service Segments" of GS1 Global in syntax 4.

#### Status

REFERENCE DIRECTORY: D.01B

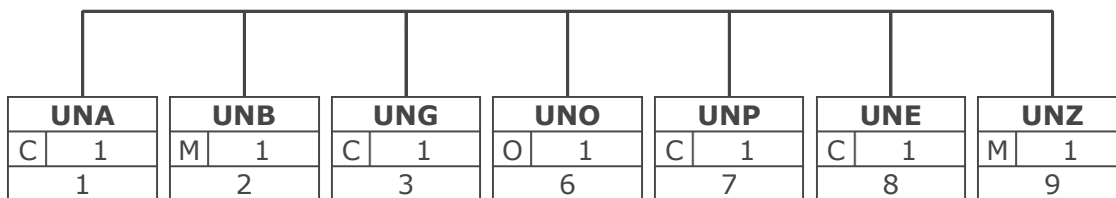
#### Note

This is the official specification of the global EANCOM standard.

Under the tab "Anwendungsempfehlung DE" you will find the German recommendation for the application of the service segments.

## Branching Diagram

---



Tag	Tag = Segment/Group Tag
St   MaxOcc	St = Status (M=Mandatory, C=Conditional, R=Required, O=Optional, A=Advised, D=Dependent)
No	MaxOcc = Maximum occurrence of the segment/group; No = Consecutive segment number

**Message Structure**

---

<b>Seg.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Max Occ</b>	<b>Segment</b>
UNA	1	C	1	Service string advice
UNB	2	M	1	Interchange header
UNG	3	C	1	Group header
UNO	4	O	1	Object header
UNP	5	C	1	Object trailer
UNE	6	C	1	Group trailer
UNZ	7	M	1	Interchange trailer

Max. Occ. = Maximum occurrence of the segment/group, Status: M=Mandatory, C=Conditional, R=Required, O=Optional, A=Advised, D=Dependent

## Segment Layout

No. Seg	St	Max. Occ.				
1	<b>UNA</b>	C 1	Service string advice			
<p>The service string advice shall begin with the upper case characters UNA immediately followed by six characters in the order shown below. The space character shall not be used in positions 010, 020, 040, 050 or 060. The same character shall not be used in more than one position of the UNA.</p>						
Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	*	Description
	UNA1	Component data element separator	an1	M	*	Used as a separator between component data elements contained within a composite data element (default value: ":")
	UNA2	Data element separator	an1	M	*	Used to separate two simple or composite data elements (default value: "+" )
	UNA3	Decimal mark	an1	M	*	Used to indicate the character used for decimal notation (default value: ".")
	UNA4	Release character	an1	M	*	Used to restore any service character to its original specification (value: "?").
	UNA5	Repetition separator	an1	M	*	(default value: space )
	UNA6	Segment terminator	an1	M	*	Used to indicate the end of segment data (default value: "'")
<p>This segment is used to inform the receiver of the interchange that a set of service string characters which are different to the default characters are being used.</p> <p>When using the default set of service characters, the UNA segment need not be sent. If it is sent, it must immediately precede the UNB segment and contain the four service string characters (positions UNA1, UNA2, UNA4 and UNA6) selected by the interchange sender.</p> <p>Regardless of whether or not all of the service string characters are being changed every data element within this segment must be filled, (i.e., if some default values are being used with user defined ones, both the default and user defined values must be specified).</p> <p>When expressing the service string characters in the UNA segment, it is not necessary to include any element separators.</p> <p>The use of the UNA segment is required when using a character set other than level A.</p> <p>Example: UNA:+. ?* '                      Example: UNA:+. ?* '</p>						

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes  
 Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

No. Seg	St	Max. Occ.			
2	<b>UNB</b>	M 1	Interchange header		
To identify an interchange.					
Notes:					
1. S001/0002, shall be '4' to indicate this version of the syntax.					
2. The combination of the values carried in data elements S002, S003 and 0020 shall be used to identify uniquely the interchange, for the purpose of acknowledgement.					
Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	* Description
	S001	Syntax identifier		M	See Part I chapter 5.2.7 and segment notes.
	0001	Syntax identifier	a4	M	* UNOA UN/ECE level A UNOB UN/ECE level B UNOC UN/ECE level C UNOD UN/ECE level D UNOE UN/ECE level E UNOF UN/ECE level F UNOG UN/ECE level G UNOH UN/ECE level H UNOI UN/ECE level I UNOJ UN/ECE level J UNOK UN/ECE level K UNOW UN/ECE level W UNOX UN/ECE level X UNOY UN/ECE level Y
	0002	Syntax version number	an1	M	* 4 Version 4
	S002	Interchange sender		M	
	0004	Interchange sender identification	an..35	M	GLN (n13)
	0007	Identification code qualifier	an..4	R	* 14 GS1
	0008	Interchange sender internal identification	an..35	O	
	S003	Interchange recipient		M	
	0010	Interchange recipient identification	an..35	M	GLN (n13)
	0007	Identification code qualifier	an..4	R	* 14 GS1
	0014	Interchange recipient internal identification	an..35	O	
	S004	Date and time of preparation		M	
	0017	Date	n8	M	CCYYMMDD
	0019	Time	n4	M	HHMM
	0020	Interchange control reference	an..14	M	Unique reference identifying the interchange. Created by the interchange sender.
	S005	Recipient reference/ password details		O	

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes

Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	*	Description
	0022	Recipient reference/ password	an..14	M		
	0025	Recipient reference/ password qualifier	an2	O		
	0026	Application reference	an..14	O		Message identification if the interchange contains only one type of message.
	0029	Processing priority code	a1	O		A Highest priority
	0031	Acknowledgement request	n1	O		1 Requested
	0032	Interchange agreement identifier	an..35	O	*	EANCOM.....
	0035	Test indicator	n1	O		1 Interchange is a test

This segment is used to envelope the interchange, as well as to identify both, the party to whom the interchange is sent and the party who has sent the interchange. The principle of the UNB segment is the same as a physical envelope which covers one or more letters or documents, and which details, both the address where delivery is to take place and the address from where the envelope has come.

S001: The character encoding specified in basic code table of ISO/IEC 646 (7-bit coded character set for information interchange) shall be used for the interchange service string advice (if used) and up to and including the composite data element S001 'Syntax identifier' in the interchange header. The character repertoire used for the characters in an interchange shall be identified from the code value of data element 0001 in S001 'Syntax identifier' in the interchange header. The character repertoire identified does not apply to objects and/or encrypted data.

The default encoding technique for a particular repertoire shall be the encoding technique defined by its associated character set specification.

DE 0001: The recommended (default) character set for use in EANCOM® for international exchanges is character set A (UNOA). Should users wish to use character sets other than A, an agreement on which set to use should be reached on a bilateral basis before communications begin.

DE 0004, 0008, 0010 and 0014: Within EANCOM® the use of the Global Location Number (GLN) is recommended for the identification of the interchange sender and recipient.

DE 0008: Identification (e.g. a division) specified by the sender of the interchange, to be included if agreed, by the recipient in response interchanges, to facilitate internal routing.

DE 0014: The address for routing, provided beforehand by the interchange recipient, is used by the interchange sender to inform the recipient of the internal address, within the latter's systems, to which the interchange should be routed. It is recommended that the GLN be used for this purpose.

DE 0007: Identification (e.g. a division) specified by the recipient of the interchange, to be included if agreed, by the sender in response interchanges, to facilitate internal routing.

DE S004: The date and time specified in this composite should be the date and time at which the interchange sender prepared the interchange. This date and time may not necessarily be the same as the date and time of contained messages.

DE 0020: The interchange control reference number is generated by the interchange sender and is used to identify uniquely each interchange. Should the interchange sender wish to re-use interchange control reference numbers, it is recommended that each number be preserved for at least a period of three months before being re-used. In order to guarantee uniqueness, the interchange control reference number should always be linked to the interchange sender's identification (DE 0004).

DE S005: The use of passwords must first be agreed bilaterally by the parties exchanging the

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes

Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

interchange.

DE 0026: This data element is used to identify the application, on the interchange recipient's system, to which the interchange is directed. This data element may only be used if the interchange contains only one type of message, (e.g. only invoices). The reference used in this data element is assigned by the interchange sender.

DE 0031: This data element is used to indicate whether an acknowledgement to the interchange is required. The EANCOM® APERAK or CONTRL message should be used to provide acknowledgement of interchange receipt. In addition, the EANCOM® CONTRL message may be used to indicate when an interchange has been rejected due to syntax errors.

DE 0032: This data element is used to identify any underlying agreements which control the exchange of data. Within EANCOM®, the identity of such agreements must start with the letters 'EANCOM', the remaining characters within the data element being filled according to bilateral agreements.

Example: UNB+UNOA:4+4012345000009:14+4000004000002:14:4000004000099+20021013:1043+12345555+  
REF:AA++A+1+EANCOM-DISI+1'

Example: UNB+UNOC:4+5412345678908:14+8798765432106:14+20020102:1000+12345555+++++EANCOMREF  
52'

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes

Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used



## Segment Layout

No. Seg	St	Max. Occ.			
3	<b>UNG</b>	C 1	Group header		
<p>To head, identify and specify a group of messages and/or packages, which may be used for internal routing and which may contain one or more message types and/or packages.</p> <p>Dependency Notes: 1. D2(010,060,070) All or none</p> <p>Notes: 2. This data element is only used if the following conditions apply: i) the group contains messages only, and ii) the messages are of a single message type. 3. S004, if S004 is not present in UNG, the date and time of preparation is the same as indicated for the interchange in S004 in UNB. 4. This data element will be deleted from the UNG segment in the next version of the standard. Therefore its use in UNG is not recommended. 5. The combination of the values carried in data elements S006, S007 and 0048 shall be used to identify uniquely the group within its interchange, for the purpose of acknowledgement.</p>					
Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	* Description
	0038	Message group identification	an..6	C	Identification of a message contained in the functional group, e.g. INVOIC.
	S006	Application sender identification		C	
	0040	Application sender identification	an..35	M	GLN (n13)
	0007	Identification code qualifier	an..4	R	* 14 <b>GS1</b>
	S007	Application recipient identification		C	
	0044	Application recipient identification	an..35	M	GLN (n13)
	0007	Identification code qualifier	an..4	R	* 14 <b>GS1</b>
	S004	Date and time of preparation		C	
	0017	Date	n8	M	CCYYMMDD
	0019	Time	n4	M	HHMM
	0048	Group reference number	an..14	M	Unique reference identifying the functional group. Created by the interchange sender.
	0051	Controlling agency, coded	an..3	C	* UN <b>UN/CEFACT</b>
	S008	Message version		C	
	0052	Message version number	an..3	M	* D <b>Draft version/ UN/EDIFACT Directory</b>
	0054	Message release number	an..3	M	* The value of this data element depends on the message type.

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes

Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	*	Description
						01B Release 2001 - B
	0057	Association assigned code	an..6	R		The value of this data element depends on the message type.
	0058	Application password	an..14	D		The use of this data element depends on agreements between the trading partners.

Within EANCOM® the use of the UNG..UNE segments should not be used for grouping of multiple message types in the same interchange as this is not considered good practice. However, they can be used by organisations to create their own identifiable application level envelopes, which can be addressed from the originating department to a department in the recipient's system, e.g. to group multiple issuers in one transmission file with invoices.

Example: UNG+INVOIC+4012385946284:14+4356891275349:14+20021013:1040+471123+UN+D:01B: EAN010+  
PASSWORD'

Example: UNG+INVOIC+5412345678908:14+8798765432106:14+20020102:1000+471123+UN+D:01B: EAN010'

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes

Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

No. Seg	St	Max. Occ.			
4	<b>UNO</b>	O 1	Object header		
To head, identify and specify an object.					
Notes:					
1. The value in 0800 shall be unique within the interchange (except for a duplicate transfer).					
2. One mandatory occurrence of S020 shall identify the Object Identification Number.					
3. One occurrence of S021 is mandatory and shall be used for file format identification.					
4. Data elements S302, S301, S300 and 0035 are for interactive EDI use only:					
- The value(s) in S302 shall be identical to the value(s) in S302 in the preceding UIB.					
- 0035, when used, test applies to the message or package only.					
Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	* Description
	0800	Package reference number	an..35	M	Unique package reference number assigned by the sender
	S020	Reference identification		M	
	0813	Reference qualifier	an..3	M	1 Object identification number
	0802	Reference identification number	an..35	M	Reference number to identify a group which relates to the object.
	S021	Object type identification		M	
	0805	Object type qualifier	an..3	M	48 Filter type
	0809	Object type attribute identification	an..25	C	EDA UN/EDIFACT EDA filter (GS1 Permanent Code) EDC UN/EDIFACT EDC filter (GS1 Permanent Code) HEX Hexadecimal filter (GS1 Permanent Code)
	S022	Status of the object		M	
	0810	Length of object in octets of bits	n..18	M	62
	0814	Number of segments before object	n..3	C	PKCS7
	S302	Dialogue reference		C	
	0300	Initiator control reference	an..35	M	Length of the object attached in bytes
<p>The digital certificate will be attached using PKCS#7 format because it allows including more than one digital certificate (User Certificate and the Certification Chain). This file will be filtered using EDC or Hexadecimal filter.</p> <p>Once the file is filtered, the total number of bytes of the object to be attached will be obtained and detailed in DE0810.</p> <p>Function: To head, identify and specify an object.</p>					

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes

Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

---

Notes:

1. The value in 0800 shall be unique within the interchange (except for a duplicate transfer).
2. One mandatory occurrence of S020 shall identify the Object Identification Number.
3. One occurrence of S021 is mandatory and shall be used for file format identification.
4. Data elements S302, S301, S300 and 0035 are for interactive EDI use only:
  - The value(s) in S302 shall be identical to the value(s) in S302 in the preceding UIB.
  - 0035, when used, test applies to the message or package only.

Example: UNO+OB000001+1:CER123+48:EDC+62:PKCS7+9'

Example: UNO+OB000001+1:CER123+46:EDC\*62:PKCS7+1238'

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes

Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

No. Seg	St	Max. Occ.			
5	<b>UNP</b>	C 1	Object trailer		
To end and check the completeness of an object.					
Notes:					
1. 0810, shall be identical to the value in data element 0810 in UNO.					
2. 0800, shall be identical to the value in data element 0800 in UNO.					
Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	* Description
	0810	Length of object in octets of bits	n..18	M	This Data Element shall be identical to DE0810 of UNO segment.
	0800	Package reference number	an..35	M	This Data Element shall be identical to DE0800 of UNO segment.
This is segment used to check the completeness of an object and to end it.					
Function:					
To end and check the completeness of an object.					
Notes:					
1. 0810, shall be identical to the value in data element 0810 in UNO.					
2. 0800, shall be identical to the value in data element 0800 in UNO.					
Example: UNP+1+X'					
Example: UNP+1238+0B000001'					

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes  
 Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

No. Seg	St	Max. Occ.			
6	<b>UNE</b>	C 1	Group trailer		
To end and check the completeness of a group.					
Notes:					
1. 0048, the value shall be identical to the value in 0048 in the corresponding UNG segment.					
Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	* Description
	0060	Group control count	n..6	M	Number of messages in the group.
	0048	Group reference number	an..14	M	Identical to DE 0048 in UNG segment.
<p>Within EANCOM® the use of the UNG..UNE segments should not be used for grouping of multiple message types in the same interchange as this is not considered good practice. However, they can be used by organisations to create their own identifiable application level envelopes, which can be addressed from the originating department to a department in the recipient's system, e.g. to group multiple issuers in one transmission file with invoices.</p> <p>Example: <code>UNE+0+X'</code>                      Example: <code>UNE+25+471123'</code></p>					

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes  
 Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Segment Layout

No. Seg	St	Max. Occ.			
7	<b>UNZ</b>	M 1	Interchange trailer		
To end and check the completeness of an interchange.					
Notes:					
1. 0020, the value shall be identical to the value in 0020 in the corresponding UNB segment.					
Business Term	DE	EDIFACT	Format	St	* Description
	0036	Interchange control count	n..6	M	Number of messages or functional groups within an interchange.
	0020	Interchange control reference	an..14	M	Identical to DE 0020 in UNB segment.
<p>This segment is used to provide the trailer of an interchange.</p> <p>DE 0036: If functional groups are used, this is the number of functional groups within the interchange. If functional groups are not used, this is the number of messages within the interchange.</p> <p>Example: UNZ+1+12345555'</p> <p>Example: UNZ+5+12345555'</p>					

Max. Occ. = Maximum Occurrence, St = Status, \* = Restricted Codes  
 Status: M=Mandatory, R=Required, O=Optional, C=Conditional, D=Dependent, A=Advised, N=Not used

## Used Codes

---

<b>0001</b>	<p>Syntax identifier Coded identification of the agency controlling the syntax, and of the character repertoire used in an interchange.</p> <p>Notes: 1. The data value consists of the letters 'UN', upper case, identifying the syntax controlling agency, directly followed by an a2 code identifying the character repertoire used.</p>
UNOA	<p>UN/ECE level A As defined in the basic code table of ISO 646 with the exceptions of lower case letters, alternative graphic character allocations and national or application-oriented graphic character allocations.</p>
UNOB	<p>UN/ECE level B As defined in the basic code table of ISO 646 with the exceptions of alternative graphic character allocations and national or application-oriented graphic character allocations.</p>
UNOC	<p>UN/ECE level C As defined in ISO 8859-1 : Information processing - Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1.</p>
UNOD	<p>UN/ECE level D As defined in ISO 8859-2 : Information processing - Part 2: Latin alphabet No. 2.</p>
UNOE	<p>UN/ECE level E As defined in ISO 8859-5 : Information processing - Part 5: Latin/Cyrillic alphabet.</p>
UNOF	<p>UN/ECE level F As defined in ISO 8859-7 : Information processing - Part 7: Latin/Greek alphabet.</p>
UNOG	<p>UN/ECE level G As defined in ISO 8859-3 : Information processing - Part 3: Latin alphabet.</p>
UNOH	<p>UN/ECE level H As defined in ISO 8859-4 : Information processing - Part 4: Latin alphabet.</p>
UNOI	<p>UN/ECE level I As defined in ISO 8859-6 : Information processing - Part 6: Latin/Arabic alphabet.</p>
UNOJ	<p>UN/ECE level J As defined in ISO 8859-8 : Information processing - Part 8: Latin/Hebrew alphabet.</p>
UNOK	<p>UN/ECE level K As defined in ISO 8859-9 : Information processing - Part 9: Latin alphabet.</p>



**Used Codes**

UNOW	UN/ECE level W ISO 10646-1 octet with code extension technique to support UTF-8 (UCS Transformation Format, 8 bit) encoding.
UNOX	UN/ECE level X Code extension technique as defined by ISO 2022 utilising the escape techniques in accordance with ISO 2375.
UNOY	UN/ECE level Y ISO 10646-1 octet without code extension technique.
<b>0002</b>	Syntax version number Version number of the syntax.  Notes: 1. Shall be '4' to indicate this version of the syntax.
4	Version 4 ISO 9735:1998.
<b>0007</b>	Identification code qualifier Qualifier referring to the identification code.  Notes: 1. A qualifier code may refer to an organisation identification as in ISO 6523.
14	GS1 Partner identification code assigned by GS1, an international organization of GS1 Member Organizations that manages the GS1 System.
<b>0025</b>	Recipient reference/password qualifier Qualifier for the recipient's reference or password.  Notes: 1. To be used as specified in the partners' interchange agreement.
AA	Reference Recipient's reference/password is a reference.
BB	Password Recipient's reference/password is a password.
<b>0029</b>	Processing priority code Code determined by the sender requesting processing priority for the interchange.  Notes: 1. To be used as specified in the partners' interchange agreement.

**Used Codes**

A	Highest priority Requested processing priority is the highest.
<b>0031</b>	Acknowledgement request Code requesting acknowledgement for the interchange.  Notes: 1. Used if the sender requests that a message related to syntactical correctness be sent by the recipient in response. 2. For UN/EDIFACT a specific message (Syntax and service report - CONTRL) is defined for this purpose.
1	Requested Acknowledgement is requested.
<b>0035</b>	Test indicator Indication that the structural level containing the test indicator is a test.
1	Interchange is a test Indicates that the interchange is a test.
5	Interchange is a service provider test Indicates that this interchange is a test with a service provider.
<b>0051</b>	Controlling agency, coded Code identifying a controlling agency.
UN	UN/CEFACT United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). GS1 Description: UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), Committee on the development of trade (TRADE), Working Party on facilitation of international trade procedures (WP.4).
<b>0052</b>	Message version number Version number of a message type.
D	Draft version/UN/EDIFACT Directory Message approved and issued as a draft message (Valid for directories published after March 1993 and prior to March 1997). Message approved as a standard message (Valid for directories published after March 1997).
<b>0054</b>	Message release number Release number within the current message version number.
01B	Release 2001 - B Message approved and issued in the second 2001 release of the UNTDID (United Nations Trade Data Interchange Directory).

## Used Codes

---

<b>0057</b>	Association assigned code Code, assigned by the association responsible for the design and maintenance of the message type concerned, which further identifies the message.
EAN001	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 001.
EAN002	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 002.
EAN003	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 003.
EAN004	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 004.
EAN005	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 005.
EAN006	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 006.
EAN007	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 007.
EAN008	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 008.
EAN009	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 009.
EAN010	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 010.
EAN011	GS1 version control number (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is an EANCOM message in version 011.
GDSN23	GDSN version 2.3 (GS1 Permanent Code) Indicates that the message is a Global Data Synchronization Network version 2.3 message.
<b>0805</b>	Object type qualifier Qualifier referring to the type of object.
1	Computer environment type Specification of the type of computer environment for which the object is intended.
2	Computer environment version Specification of the version of the computer environment for which the object is intended.

**Used Codes**

3	Computer environment release Specification of the release of the computer environment for which the object is intended.
5	Computer environment name Specification of the name of the computer environment for which the object is intended.
6	Non-EDIFACT security level code Specification of the level such as interchange, group or message at which non-EDIFACT security is applied to the data constituting the object.
7	Non-EDIFACT security version Specification of the version of the non-EDIFACT security technique applied to the data constituting the object.
8	Non-EDIFACT security release Specification of the release of the non-EDIFACT security technique applied to the data constituting the object.
9	Non-EDIFACT security technique Specification of the non-EDIFACT security technique applied to the data constituting the object.
10	Non-EDIFACT security free text information Free form description of the non-EDIFACT security technique applied to the data constituting the object.
11	File identification by number Identification number assigned to the file constituting the object.
12	File identification by name Name assigned to the file constituting the object.
13	File format Specification of the format of the file constituting the object.
14	File version Specification of the version of the file constituting the object.
15	File release Specification of the release of the file constituting the object.
16	File status Specification of the status of the file constituting the object.
17	File size Specification of the size of the file constituting the object in bytes.
18	File description Free form description of the file constituting the object.

**Used Codes**

19	File block type Specification of the type of blocking used to partition the file constituting the object.
20	File block length Specification of the length of the blocks used to partition the file constituting the object.
21	File record length Specification of the length of the records contained in the file constituting the object expressed as the number of character positions.
22	Program identification by number Identification number assigned to the program constituting the object.
23	Program identification by name Name assigned to the program constituting the object.
24	Program type Specification of the type of program constituting the object.
25	Program version Specification of the version of the program constituting the object.
26	Program release Specification of the release of the program constituting the object.
27	Program status Specification of the status of the program constituting the object.
28	Program description Free form description of the program constituting the object.
29	Program size Specification of the size of the program constituting the object in bytes.
30	Interchange format Specification of the format of the interchange constituting the object.
31	Interchange version Specification of the version of the interchange constituting the object.
32	Interchange release Specification of the release of the interchange constituting the object.
33	Interchange status Specification of the status of the interchange constituting the object.
34	Interchange identification Identification number assigned to the interchange constituting the object.
35	Compression technique identification An identification assigned to the compression technique applied to the object.

**Used Codes**

36	Compression technique version Specification of the version of the compression technique applied to the object.
37	Compression technique release Specification of the release of the compression technique applied to the object.
38	Drawing identification by name Name assigned to the drawing constituting the object.
39	Drawing identification by number Identification number assigned to the drawing constituting the object.
40	Drawing type Specification of the type of drawing constituting the object.
41	Drawing format Specification of the format of the drawing constituting the object.
42	Drawing version Specification of the version of the drawing constituting the object.
43	Drawing release Specification of the release of the drawing constituting the object.
44	Drawing status Specification of the status of the drawing constituting the object.
45	Drawing size Specification of the size of the drawing constituting the object in bytes.
46	Drawing description Free form description of the drawing constituting the object.
48	Filter type Specification of the type of filtering technique applied to the object.
49	Filter version Specification of the version of the filtering technique applied to the object.
50	Filter code page Specification of the code page used for the filtering technique applied to the object.
51	Filter technique Specification of the filtering technique applied to the object.
52	Character set repertoire identification Identification of the character set repertoire used for the object.
53	Character set encoding technique Specification of the character set encoding technique used for the object.

**Used Codes**

54	Character set encoding technique code page Specification of the code page used for the character set encoding technique used for the object.
55	Certificate type Specification of the type of certificate constituting the object.
56	Certificate version Specification of the version of the certificate constituting the object.
57	Certificate release Specification of the release of the certificate constituting the object.
58	Certificate status Specification of the status of the certificate constituting the object.
60	Certificate identification by name Name assigned to the certificate constituting the object.
61	Certificate identification by number Identification number assigned to the certificate constituting the object.
62	Certificate format Specification of the format of the certificate constituting the object.
63	Certificate code page Specification of the code page used when generating the certificate constituting the object.
<b>0809</b>	Object type attribute identification Coded identification of the attribute applying to the object type.
EDA	UN/EDIFACT EDA filter (GS1 Permanent Code) EDA is the applied filter.
EDC	UN/EDIFACT EDC filter (GS1 Permanent Code) EDC is the applied filter.
HEX	Hexadecimal filter (GS1 Permanent Code) HEX is the applied filter.
<b>0813</b>	Reference qualifier Code giving specific meaning to a reference identification number.
1	Object identification number Identification number assigned to an object.
2	Application message reference number Reference number assigned to a message by a computer application.

## Example

---

UNA:+. ?\*'

UNA:+. ?\*'

---

UNB+UNOA:4+4012345000009:14+4000004000002:14:4000004000099+20021013:1043  
+12345555+REF:AA++A+1+EANCOM-DISI+1'

UNB+UNOC:4+5412345678908:14+8798765432106:14+20020102:  
1000+12345555++++EANCOMREF 52'

---

UNG+INVOIC+4012385946284:14+4356891275349:14+20021013:1040+471123+UN+D:0  
1B:EAN010+PASSWORT'

UNG+INVOIC+5412345678908:14+8798765432106:14+20020102:  
1000+471123+UN+D:01B:EAN010'

---

UNO+OB000001+1:CER123+48:EDC+62:PKCS7+9'

UNO+OB000001+1:CER123+46:EDC\*62:PKCS7+1238'

---

UNP+1+X'

UNP+1238+OB000001'

---

UNE+0+X'

UNE+25+471123'

---

UNZ+1+12345555'

UNZ+5+12345555'

---