



**International
Standard**

ISO/IEC 19988

**Information technology — Core
Business Vocabulary (CBV)**

*Technologies de l'information — Vocabulaire normatif relatif aux
activités de base*

Third edition

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This document was prepared by GS1 [as the Core Business Vocabulary (CBV) Standard, Release 2.0] and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was adopted, under the JTC 1 PAS procedure, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 19988:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- support for GS1 Web Vocabulary, URI semantic equivalence by means of owl:sameAs relationships;
- new "How" event dimension;
- overview of EPCIS event "dimensions" with cross-references to relevant sections in EPCIS (ISO/IEC 19987) and CBV (this document);
- new Persistent Disposition indicating non-transient business state of an object;
- use of new prefix 952 in all examples;
- new business step values: `sampling`, `sensor_reporting`;
- clarified definitions of business step values: `commissioning`, `encoding`, `inspecting`, `removing`;

ISO/IEC 19988:2024(en)

- addition of new disposition values: available, completeness_verified, completeness_inferred, conformant, container_open, mismatch_instance, mismatch_class, mismatch_quantity, needs_replacement, non_conformant, unavailable;
- clarified definition and example of disposition value in_progress, recommending omission;
- deprecated disposition value: no_pedigree_match;
- new business transaction types cert, testprd, testres, upevt;
- clarified definition of business transaction type poc to make it clear that Purchase Order Confirmation is also used to represent Sales Order;
- sensor measurement types now supported;
- clarification of HTTPS URLs as a recommended approach alongside HTTP URLs;
- introduced support for constrained set of GS1 Digital Link URIs supported alongside generic HTTP URLs for identification of object instance, class, location, business transaction, source/destination, and transformation;
- clarification preference for PGLN to identify owning and possessing parties;
- introduction of Hash URI as business transaction identifier;
- introduction of EPCIS Event Hash ID as an event Identifier;
- introduction of chemical substance identifiers;
- introduction of microorganism identifiers;
- restriction of date types to specific subset of W3C primitive datatypes;
- extended support for QNames to express master data attributes;
- incorporation of additions published previously as CBVCNs 17-339 (Tax ID), 18-108 (Fish Attributes);
- inclusion of certification attributes in Certification List;
- additionalTradeItemId now as additionalTradeItemIDList;
- deprecation of latitude and longitude from location/party master data;
- addition of geoLocation and geoFence to location/party master data;
- addition of AdditionalPartyIDList;
- example event data moved to machine-readable artefacts;
- introduction of <https://ref.gs1.org/cbv> namespace, to underpin CBV 2.0 support for Linked Data.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

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Abstract

This GS1 Standard defines Version 2.0 of the Core Business Vocabulary (CBV). The goal of this standard is to specify the structure of vocabularies and specific values for the vocabulary elements to be utilized in conjunction with the GS1 Electronic Product Code Information Services (EPCIS) standard for data sharing both within and across enterprises. The aim is to standardize these elements across users of EPCIS to improve the understanding of data contained in EPCIS events.

Status of this document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. The latest status of this document series is maintained at GS1. See www.gs1.org/gsmpr for more information. This version of the GS1 CBV 2.0 Standard is the ratified version and has completed all GSMP steps. Comments on this document should be sent to gsmpr@gs1.org.

Differences from CBV 1.2

CBV 2.0 includes these new or enhanced features:

- Support for GS1 Web Vocabulary, URI semantic equivalence by means of owl:sameAs relationships
- New "How" event dimension
- Overview of EPCIS event "dimensions" with cross references to relevant sections in EPCIS & CBV
- New Persistent Disposition indicates non-transient business state of an object
- Use of new prefix 952 in all examples
- New business step values: `sampling`, `sensor_reporting`,
- Clarified definitions of business step values: `commissioning`, `encoding`, `inspecting`, `removing`
- New disposition values: `available`, `completeness_verified`, `completeness_inferred`, `conformant`, `container_open`, `mismatch_instance`, `mismatch_class`, `mismatch_quantity`, `needs_replacement`, `non_conformant`, `unavailable`
- Clarified definition and example of disposition value `in_progress`, recommending omission
- Deprecated disposition value: `no_pedigree_match`
- New business transaction types `cert`, `testprd`, `testres`, `upevt`
- Clarified definition of business transaction type `poc` to make it clear that Purchase Order Confirmation is also used to represent Sales Order
- Sensor measurement types now supported
- Clarification of HTTPS URLs as a recommended approach alongside HTTP URLs
- Introduced support for constrained set of GS1 Digital Link URIs supported alongside generic HTTP URLs for identification of object instance, class, location, business transaction, source/destination, and transformation
- Clarification preference for PGLN to identify owning and possessing parties
- Introduction of Hash URI as business transaction identifier
- Introduction of EPCIS Event Hash ID as an event Identifier
- Introduction of chemical substance identifiers

- Introduction of microorganism identifiers
- Restriction of date types to specific subset of W3C primitive datatypes
- Extended support for QNames to express master data attributes
- Incorporation of additions published previously as CBVCNs 17-339 (Tax ID), 18-108 (Fish Attributes)
- Inclusion of certification attributes in Certification List
- additionalTradeItemId now as additionalTradeItemIDList
- Deprecation of latitude and longitude from location/party master data
- Addition of geoLocation and geoFence to location/party master data
- Addition of AdditionalPartyIDList
- Move of example event data to machine-readable artefacts
- Introduction of <https://ref.gs1.org/cbv> namespace, to underpin CBV 2.0 support for Linked Data

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction – Core Business Vocabulary	8
2	Relationship to the GS1 System Architecture	9
3	Relationship to EPCIS	9
3.1	EPCIS event structure	9
3.2	Overview of EPCIS event "dimensions" (non-normative).....	11
3.3	Vocabulary kinds	13
3.3.1	Standard Vocabulary	14
3.3.2	User Vocabulary	14
4	Terminology and typographical conventions	15
5	Compliance and compatibility	15
5.1	CBV-Compliant	16
5.2	CBV-Compatible	18
6	Use of Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs)	19
6.1	URI prefix for Standard Vocabularies in the CBV.....	19
6.2	Limitation on Use of the epcglobal URN prefix	19
6.2.1	Example of limitation of use of epcglobal URN prefix (non-normative).....	19
7	Standard Vocabularies.....	20
7.1	Business steps.....	20
7.1.1	URI structure	20
7.1.2	Compliant usage.....	20
7.1.3	Business step values and definitions.....	21
7.2	Dispositions	27
7.2.1	URI structure	27
7.2.2	Compliant usage.....	28
7.2.3	Disposition values and definitions.....	28
7.3	Business Transaction Types.....	34
7.3.1	URI structure	34
7.3.2	Compliant usage.....	34
7.3.3	Business Transaction values and definitions.....	34
7.4	Source/Destination types.....	35
7.4.1	URI structure	35
7.4.2	Compliant usage.....	36
7.4.3	Source/Destination Type values and definitions.....	36
7.5	Error reason identifiers	36
7.5.1	URI structure	36
7.5.2	Compliant usage.....	37
7.5.3	Error reason identifier values and definitions	37
7.6	Sensor measurement types.....	37
7.6.1	URI structure	37
7.6.2	Compliant usage.....	38
7.6.3	Sensor measurement type values and definitions	38
7.7	Sensor alert types.....	42
7.7.1	URI structure	42
7.7.2	Compliant usage.....	42

7.7.3	Sensor alert type values and definitions.....	42
7.8	Sensor report component type.....	43
7.8.1	URI structure	43
7.8.2	Compliant usage.....	43
7.8.3	Sensor report component types and definitions.....	43
8	User vocabularies	45
8.1	General considerations and syntax forms	45
8.1.1	EPC URI	46
8.1.2	GS1 Digital Link URI.....	46
8.1.3	Private or Industry-wide URN	46
8.1.4	HTTP or HTTPS URL	47
8.2	Physical or digital objects (Instance-Level Identification)	48
8.2.1	EPC URI for Instance-level identification of objects	49
8.2.2	GS1 Digital Link URIs for Instance-level identification of objects.....	49
8.2.3	Private or Industry-wide URN for Instance-level identification of objects.....	50
8.2.4	HTTP or HTTPS URLs for Instance-level identification of objects.....	51
8.3	Physical or digital objects (Class-level identification)	52
8.3.1	EPC URI for Class-level identification of objects.....	52
8.3.2	GS1 Digital Link URIs for Class-level identification of objects	53
8.3.3	Private or Industry-wide URN for Class-level identification of objects	54
8.3.4	HTTP or HTTPS URLs for Class-level identification of objects	54
8.4	Locations	55
8.4.1	EPC URI for Location identification	56
8.4.2	GS1 Digital Link URIs for Location identification	56
8.4.3	Private or Industry-wide URN for Location identification	56
8.4.4	HTTP or HTTPS URLs for Location identification	57
8.4.5	Geographic Location URIs for Location identifiers	57
8.5	Business transactions	58
8.5.1	EPC URI for Business transaction identifiers.....	58
8.5.2	GS1 Digital Link URIs for business transaction identification	59
8.5.3	GLN-based identifier for legacy system business transaction identifiers	59
8.5.4	Private or Industry-wide URN for business transaction identifiers.....	59
8.5.5	HTTP or HTTPS URLs for business transaction identifiers	60
8.6	Hash URI for business transaction identifiers	61
8.7	Source/Destination identifiers.....	62
8.7.1	EPC URI for Source/Destination identifiers.....	62
8.7.2	GS1 Digital Link URIs for Source/Destination identification	62
8.7.3	Private or Industry-wide URN for Source/Destination identifiers	63
8.7.4	HTTP or HTTPS URLs for Source/Destination identification	63
8.8	Transformation identifiers	64
8.8.1	EPC URI for Transformation identifiers	64
8.8.2	GS1 Digital Link URIs for Transformation identification.....	64
8.8.3	GLN-based Identifier for Legacy System Transformation identifiers.....	64
8.8.4	Private or Industry-wide URN for Transformation identifiers.....	65
8.8.5	HTTP or HTTPS URLs for Transformation identification	65
8.9	Event identifiers.....	66
8.9.1	Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) URIs for Event identification	67
8.9.2	EPCIS Event Hash ID	67
8.10	Chemical substance identifiers	70
8.10.1	InChI (International Chemical Identifier) Key URI	71
8.11	Microorganism identifiers	71

8.11.1	NCBI Web URI.....	71
9	Master data	72
9.1	Data type restrictions	72
9.1.1	Dates.....	72
9.1.2	Master data attribute names	72
9.1.3	Certification attributes.....	73
9.2	Trade item master data	75
9.2.1	Trade item master data attributes.....	76
9.2.2	Trade item master data attributes – trade item level	76
9.2.3	Trade item master data attributes – lot level	79
9.2.4	Trade item master data attributes – instance-level	82
9.2.5	Values of type measurement.....	83
9.3	Location and party master data	83
9.3.1	Location and party master data attributes.....	84
9.3.2	Location master data code list values	89
10	List of abbreviations (non-normative).....	91
11	References	94

iTeh Standards
 (https://standards.itih.ai)
Index of figures
 Document Preview

Figure 7-1	Coordinate reference systems	45
Figure 8-1	EPCIS Event HashID example.....	70
Figure 9-1	geoFence example.....	87

ISO/IEC PRF 19988
<https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/c2ba4d51-d752-4071-b252-16ff4e3afe51/iso-iec-prf-19988>

1 Introduction – Core Business Vocabulary

This GS1 standard defines the Core Business Vocabulary (CBV). The goal of this standard is to specify various vocabulary elements and their values for use in conjunction with the EPCIS standard [EPCIS2.0], which defines mechanisms to exchange information both within and across organisation boundaries. [EPCIS and the CBV are developed, maintained and published by GS1; EPCIS and the CBV are also published within ISO's PAS process as ISO/IEC 19987 and ISO/IEC 19988, respectively.](#) The vocabulary identifiers and definitions in this standard will ensure that all parties who exchange EPCIS data using the CBV will have a common understanding of the semantic meaning of that data.

This standard is intended to provide a basic capability that meets the above goal. In particular, this standard is designed to define vocabularies that are *core* to the EPCIS abstract data model and are applicable to a broad set of business scenarios common to many industries that have a desire or requirement to share data. This standard intends to provide a useful set of values and definitions that can be consistently understood by each party in the supply chain.

Additional end user requirements may be addressed by augmenting the vocabulary elements herein with additional vocabulary elements defined for a particular industry or a set of users or a single user. Additional values for the standard vocabulary types defined in this standard may be included in follow-on versions of this standard.

This standard includes identifier syntax and specific vocabulary element values with their definitions for these *Standard Vocabularies*:

- Business step identifiers
- Disposition identifiers
- Business transaction types
- Source/Destination types
- Error reason identifiers
- Sensor measurement types
- Sensor alert types

This standard provides identifier syntax options for these *User Vocabularies*:

- Objects
- Locations
- Business transactions
- Source/Destination identifiers
- Transformation identifiers
- Event identifiers
- Chemical substance identifiers
- Microorganism identifiers

This standard provides *Master Data Attributes and Values* for describing Physical Locations including:

- Site Location
- Sub-Site Type
- Sub-Site Attributes
- Sub-Site Detail

Additional detailed master data regarding locations (addresses, etc.) are not defined in this standard.

2 Relationship to the GS1 System Architecture

The CBV is a companion standard to the EPCIS standard. EPCIS is the standard that defines the technical interfaces for capturing and sharing event data. EPCIS defines a framework data model for event data. The CBV is a GS1 *data standard* that supplements that framework by defining specific data values that may populate the EPCIS data model. As such, the CBV exists in the "Share" group of GS1 standards.

3 Relationship to EPCIS

This section specifies how the CBV standard relates to the EPCIS standard.

3.1 EPCIS event structure

The EPCIS 2.0 standard [EPCIS2.0] specifies the data elements in an EPCIS event. The following lists these data elements, and indicates where the CBV provides identifiers that may be used as values for those data elements.

- **The "what" dimension** contains (for most event types) one or more unique identifiers for physical or digital objects or classes of physical or digital objects. Identifiers for physical or digital objects are specified in section 8.2 and 8.3. In the case of an EPCIS `TransformationEvent`, an optional `TransformationID` may be used to link together multiple events that describe the same transformation. `TransformationIDs` are included in section 8.8.

- **The "when" dimension** reflects the moment in time at which an EPCIS event occurred. Event time is fully specified in the EPCIS standard.

- **The "where" dimension** consists of two identifiers that describe different aspects of where an event occurred:

- **Read Point** (`readPoint`): The location where the EPCIS event took place. In the case of an EPCIS event arising from reading a barcode or RFID tag, the Read Point is often the location where the barcode or RFID tag was read. Identifiers for read points are specified in section 8.3.

Example: A reader is placed at dock door #3 at the London Distribution Centre (DC). Product passed through the dock door. Read point = <The identifier that stands for London DC Dock Door #3>

- **Business Location** (`bizLocation`): The location where the subject of the event is assumed to be following an EPCIS event, until a new event takes place that indicates otherwise. Identifiers for business locations are specified in section 8.3.

Example: A product is read through the sales floor transition door at store #123. The product is now sitting on the sales floor. Business location = <The identifier that stands for store #123 Sales Floor>

- **The "why" dimension** provides business process information associated with the event, including the business process step that "triggered" the event's capture:

- **Business Step** (`bizStep`): Denotes a specific activity within a business process. The business step field of an event specifies what business process step was taking place that caused the event to be captured. Identifiers for business steps are specified in section 7.1.

Example: an EPCIS event is generated as a product departs the location identified by the Read Point. Business Step = <The identifier that denotes "shipping">

- **Disposition** (`disposition`): Denotes the business state of an object. The disposition field of an event specifies the business condition of the subject of the event (the things specified in the "what" dimension), subsequent to the event. The disposition is assumed to hold true until another event indicates a change of disposition. Identifiers for dispositions and persistent dispositions (see below) are specified in section 7.2.

Example: an EPCIS event is generated and afterward the products can be sold as-is and customers can access product for purchase. Disposition = <The identifier that denotes "sellable and accessible">

- **Persistent Disposition** (`persistentDisposition`): Denotes the *persistent* business state of an object. The `persistentDisposition` field of an event is used to `set` or `unset` the business condition of the subject of the event (the things specified in the "what" dimension), subsequent to the event. Unlike the disposition, the `persistentDisposition` is not overridden by subsequently set dispositions or persistent dispositions, and can only be negated or rescinded by being explicitly `unset`. Identifiers for dispositions and persistent dispositions are specified in section [7.2](#).

Example: an EPCIS event is generated to infer the presence of children still aggregated to their parent (i.e., not yet unpacked nor physically scanned). `persistentDisposition` = <The identifier that denotes "completeness inferred">

- **Business Transaction References:** An EPCIS event may refer to one or more business transaction documents. Each such reference consists of two identifiers:
 - **Business Transaction Type:** Denotes a particular kind of business transaction. *Example: the identifier that denotes "purchase order"*. Identifiers for business transaction types are specified in section [7.4](#).
 - **Business Transaction Identifier:** Denotes a specific business transaction document of the type indicated by the Business Transaction Type. *Example: <The identifier that denotes Example Corp purchase order #123456>* Identifiers for business transactions are specified in section [8.5](#).

- **Source and Destination References:** An EPCIS event may refer to one or more sources and/or destinations that describe the endpoints of a business transfer of which the event is a part. Each source or destination reference consists of two identifiers:
 - **Source or Destination Type:** Denotes a particular kind of source or destination. *Example: the identifier that denotes "owning party"*. Identifiers for source and destination types are specified in section [7.4](#).
 - **Source or Destination Identifier:** Denotes a source or destination of the type indicated by the Business Transaction Type. *Example: <The identifier that denotes Example Corp as an owning party>* Identifiers for sources and destinations are specified in section [8.6](#).

- **The "how" dimension** contains the `SensorElementList` of one or more `SensorElements`, which is used to express conditional information about an object or physical location, as captured by associated sensors. Each `SensorElement` contains:
 - one or more `sensorReport` elements, including one or more attributes that pertain to a specific sensor observation;
 - an optional `sensorMetadata` element, including one or more meta data attributes that apply to all `sensorReport` elements within the same `SensorElement`.

The `SensorElement` provides a rich and flexible framework to convey all kind of sensor-based data, from simple physical observations via multi-dimensional observations to outputs of smart sensor devices. This can include, but is not limited to, information on the concentration of chemical substances and microorganisms.