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DDNTA for NCTS Phase 4

Appendix G: EDIFACT Branching Diagrams

(CUST-DEV2-SC11-DDNTA_APP_G)

FRAMEWORK CONTRACT TAXUD/2010/CC/100
SPECIFIC CONTRACT 11

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INTRODUCTION

This document presents the EDIFACT Branching Diagrams for the NCTS messages, and is provided for information only. The purpose of this document is to state how EDIFACT UNSMs are used for implementing the NCTS messages.

EDIFACT UNSMs are fully defined in the standards S18 and S19 (see DDCOM, section I).

Every NCTS IE is mapped upon one particular UNSM (see DDNTA main document, section IX). The usage of the following UNSMs is foreseen for the NCTS Phase 4.

UNSM	NCTS Phase 4
CUSDEC	Yes
CUSRES	Yes
PARTTC (modified PARTIN)	Yes
GESMES	Yes
CONTRL	Yes
BANSTA	Yes
FINSTA	Yes
GENRAL	Yes
SANCRT	Yes

Table 1: UNSMs used for NCTS Phase 4

Every UNSM should be considered as a hierarchy of EDIFACT segments and/or EDIFACT segment groups that need to be built according to the standard EDIFACT rules (see SI8).

This document defines which parts of the standard UNSMs are used for NCTS Phase 4, and which modifications have been introduced for the UNSMs. This document should be read together with appendix H. While this appendix deals with the overall message structure on1y, Appendix H defines the details for every individual segment. Therefore, this document on1y describes the modifications at the overall EDIFACT message level. Changes to individual segments are documented in appendix H.

As not all parts and components of the UNSMs are needed in order to implement the NCTS messages, this document shows on1y those elements and components from the UNSMs that are foreseen for NCTS Phase 4.

SYMBOLISM USED

2.1 Definitions

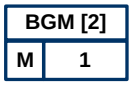
A branching diagram describes the hierarchy, sequence, repeat count, and status of the segments in the message as published in the UN/EDIFACT Directory.

2.2 Components

The branching diagrams are read from left to right and from top to bottom, and each segment and segment group is identified with a reference number indicating its position in the message structure (numbers are thereby referring to the original UNSM).

The numbers on the extreme left of the diagram show the level of the message. 0 denotes the top level, 1 the next level, etc. This symbolism can be useful when following a long message from one page to the next.

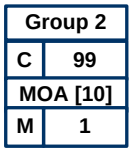
The main concepts are explained on the next page.



Denotes a segment. The segment tag is in the top of the box (BGM in this example). The segment tag is followed by a number between square brackets. This number is the segment reference number (it is unique for every node in the message hierarchy). In the example, the segment reference number is equal to 2.

Below left, the segment usage is specified as M (as in this example) for Mandatory or C for Conditional.

The bottom right part of the box denotes the number of times the segment may occur (1 in this example). If the number is 9, 99, 999, etc., it denotes that the segment may repeat that number of times or less.



Denotes a segment group. The group number on the top line (Group 2 in this example) gives a sequential number for segment groups throughout the message. Every segment group has a unique number.
Following the usage and repeat factor of the group (C 99 in this example), the trigger segment is identified (MOA in this example).
A trigger segment is always Mandatory (it must be used if the segment group is used) as it contains the key to which all subsequent segments in the group relate. Moreover, a trigger segment can appear only once within the occurrence of a group.

Connector denoting the reference where the message continues to or from. Connectors are labelled A, B, C...

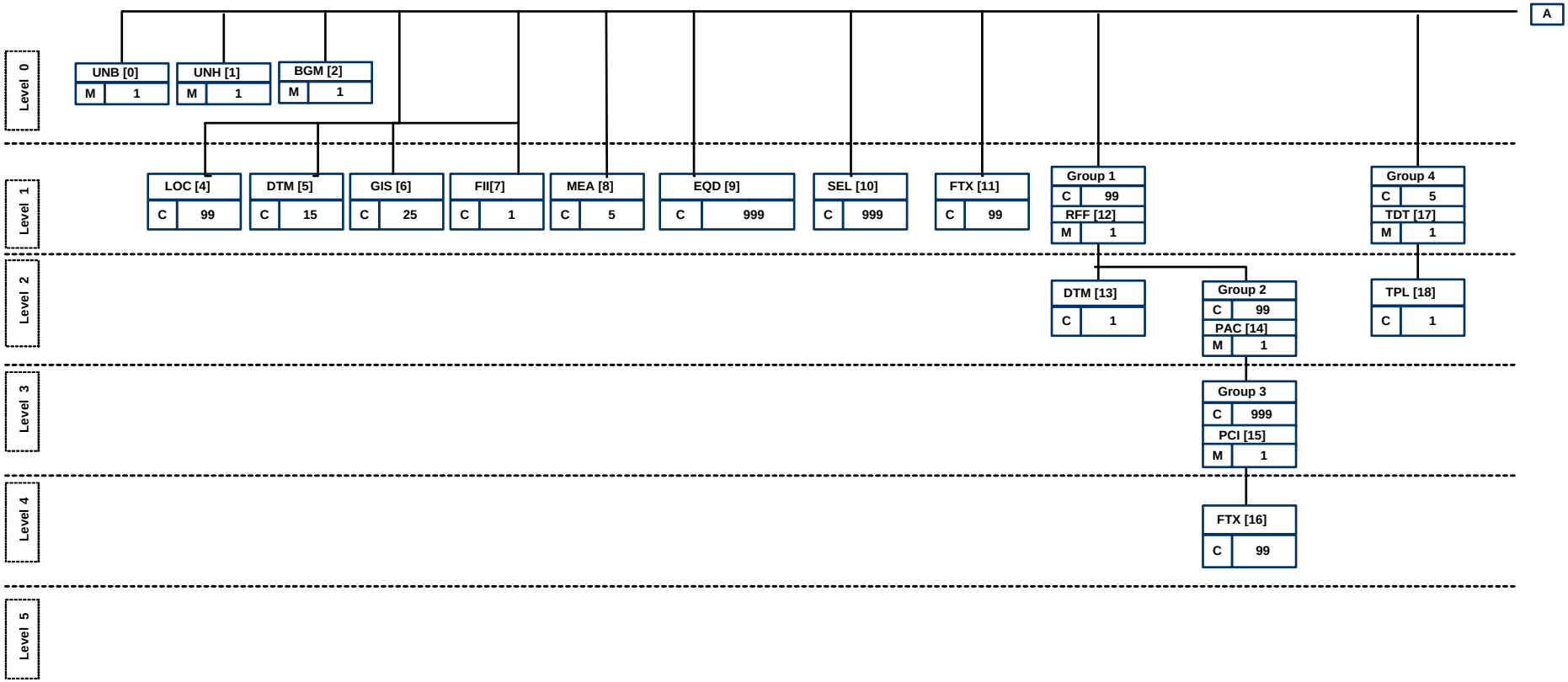
A message segment or group is always present at a particular level. Dashed lines separate the different levels.

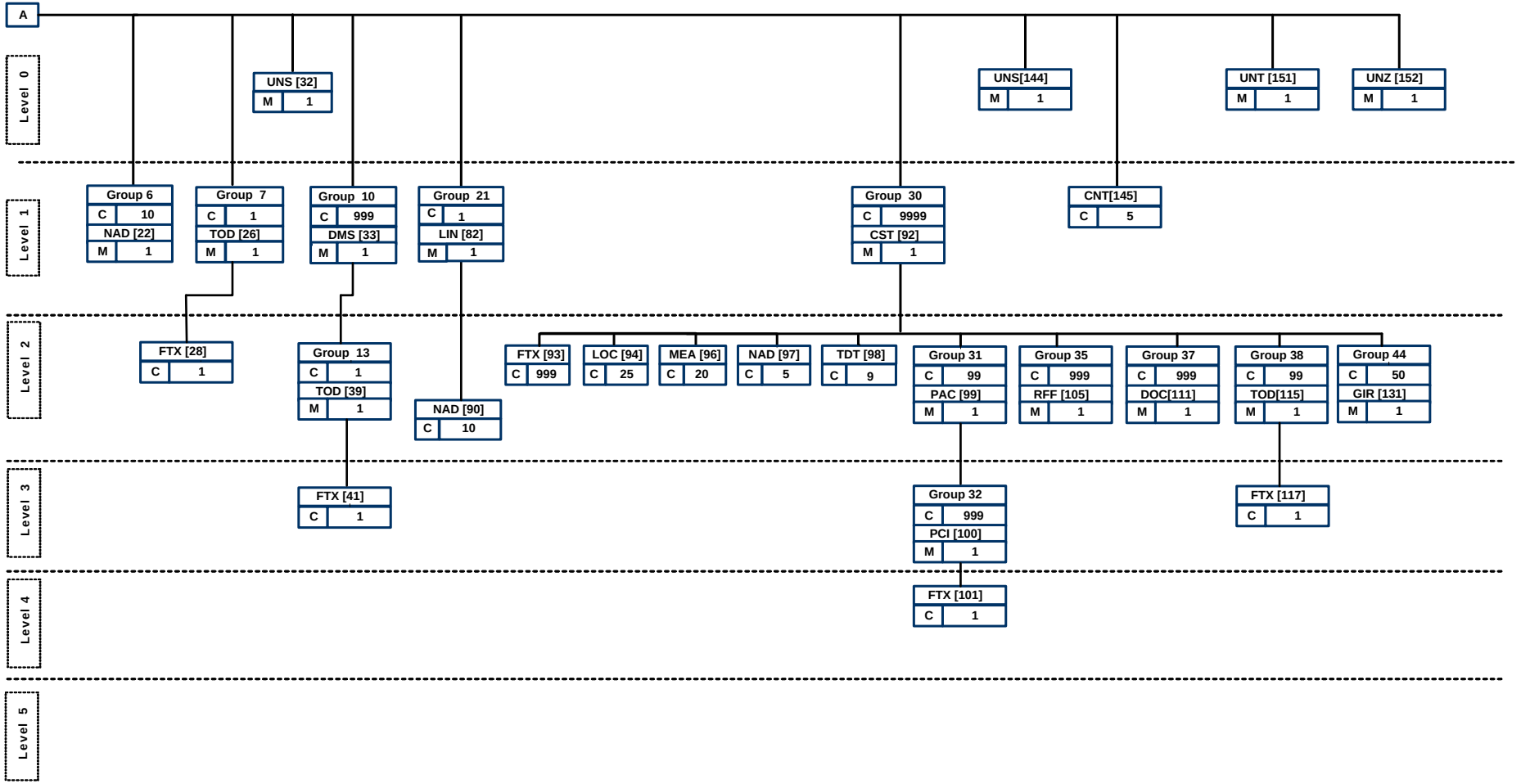
Solid lines connect the different segments and groups. A solid line should be understood as “consists of”. At the highest level, there is of course the UNSM. The UNSM consists of all components defined at level 0 and 1. Elements at level 0 are mandatory components of the UNSM. Elements at level 1 and below are conditional components of the UNSM.

When different segments and/or groups are present at the same level, this should be understood as “consists of the sequence of the following items”.

CUSDEC BRANCHING DIAGRAM

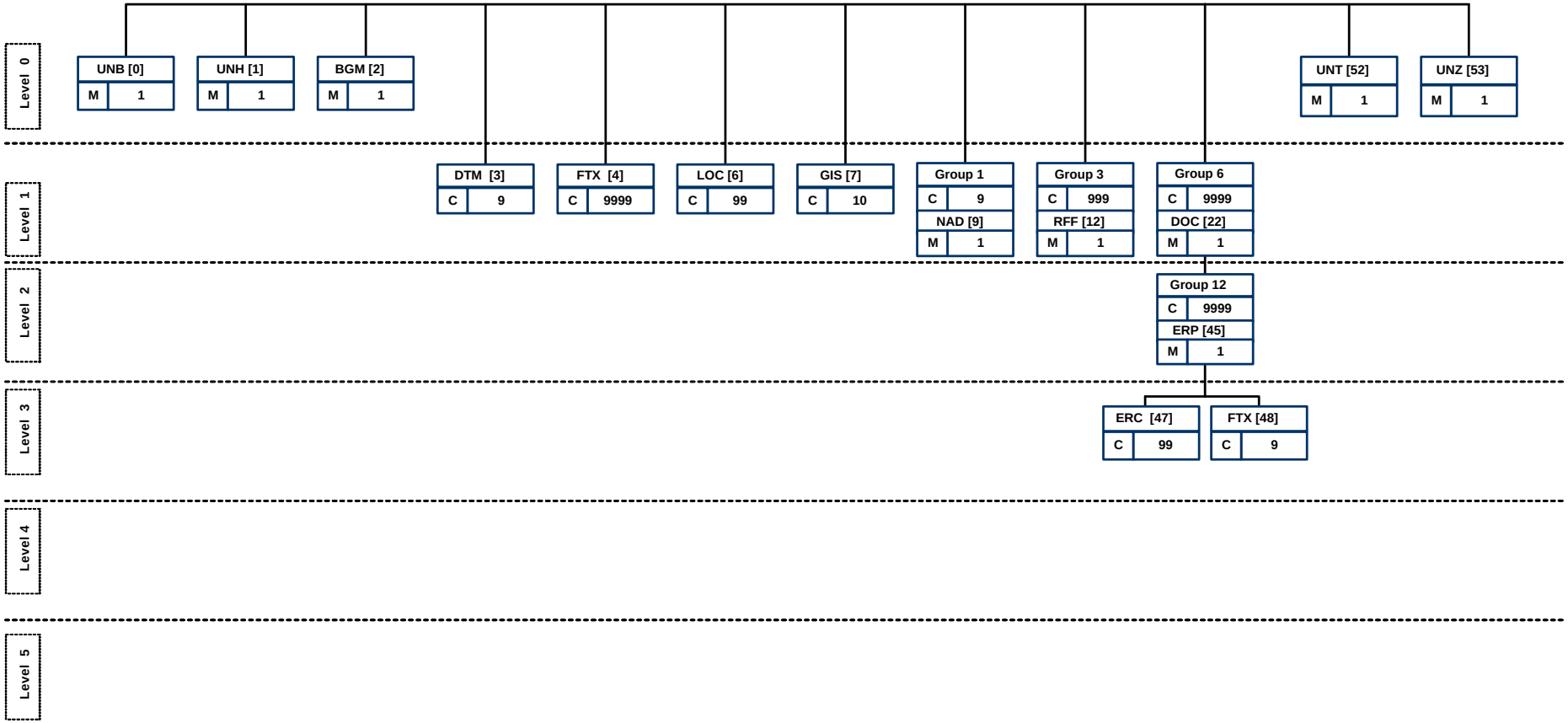
The CUSDEC hierarchy is defined in the following 2 diagrams:




A
Level 0
Level 1
Level 2
Level 3
Level 4
Level 5
UNS [32] M 1
UNS[144] M 1
UNT [151] M 1
UNZ [152] M 1
Group 6 C 10 NAD [22] M 1
Group 7 C 1 TOD [26] M 1
Group 10 C 999 DMS [33] M 1
Group 21 C 1 LIN [82] M 1
Group 30 C 9999 CST [92] M 1
CNT[145] C 5
FTX [28] C 1
Group 13 C 1 TOD [39] M 1
NAD [90] C 10
FTX [93] C 999
LOC [94] C 25
MEA [96] C 20
NAD [97] C 5
TDT [98] C 9
Group 31 C 99 PAC [99] M 1
Group 35 C 999 RFF [105] M 1
Group 37 C 999 DOC[111] M 1
Group 38 C 99 TOD[115] M 1
Group 44 C 50 GIR [131] M 1
FTX [41] C 1
Group 32 C 999 PCI [100] M 1
FTX [117] C 1
FTX [101] C 1

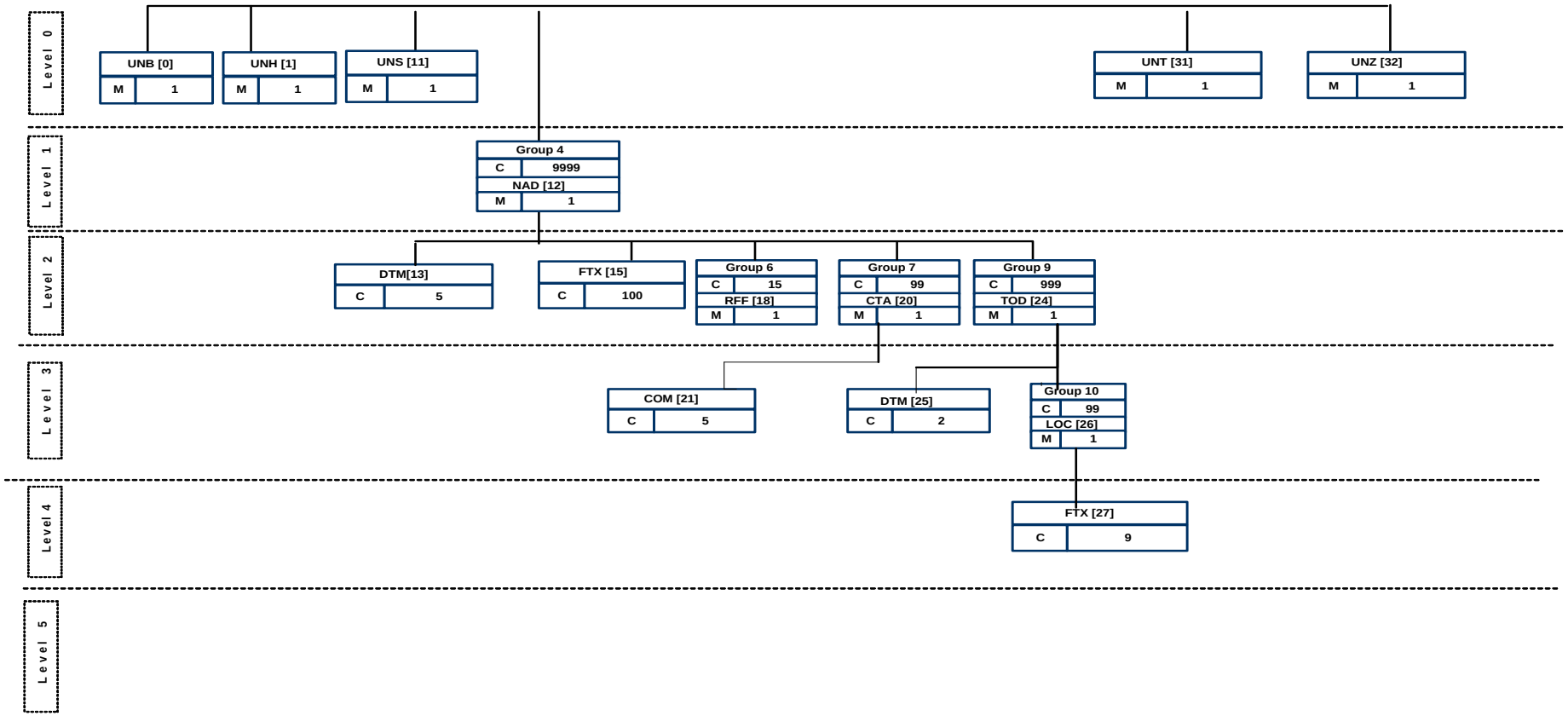
CUSRES BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The CUSRES hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



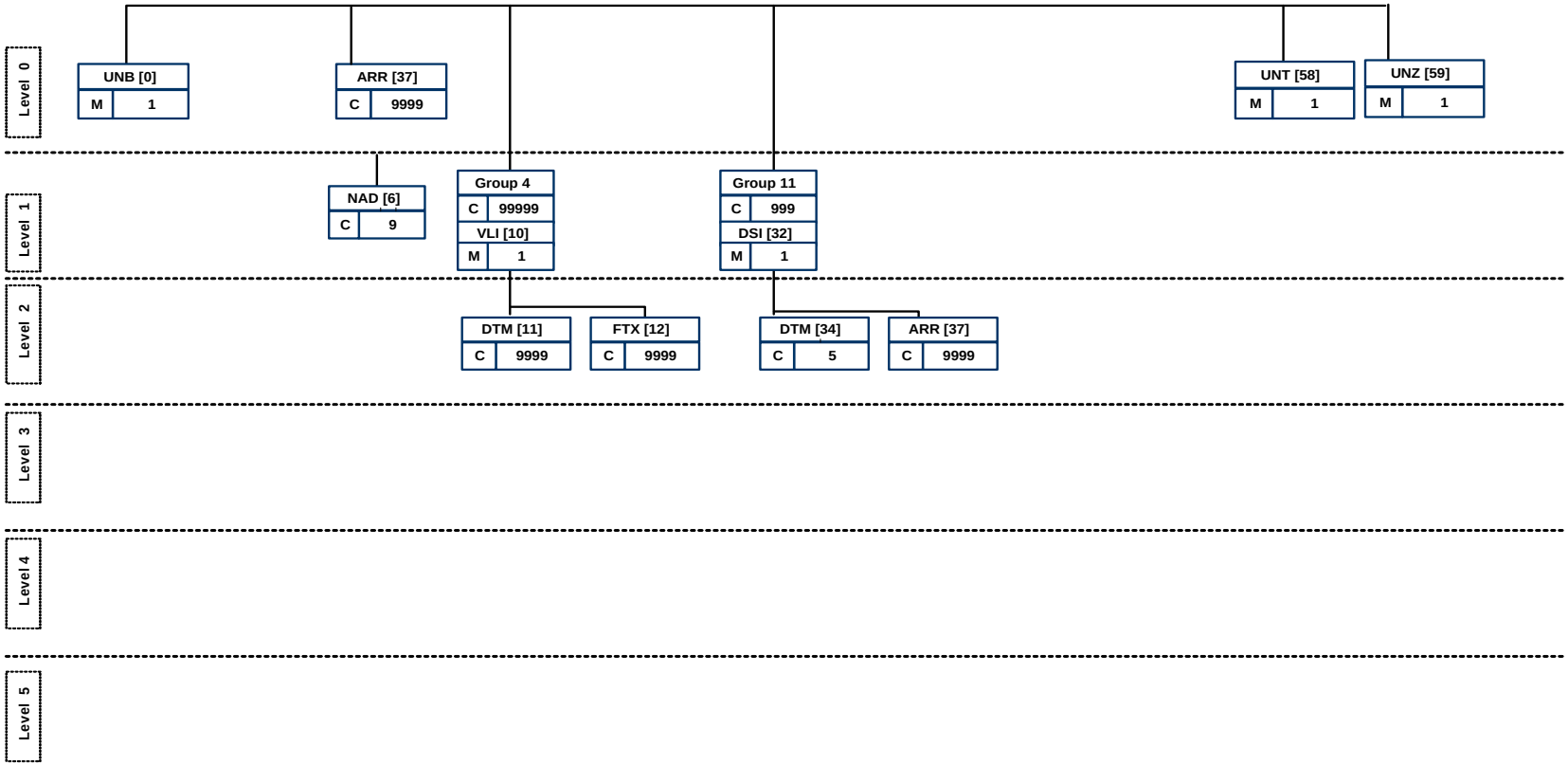
PARTTC BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The PARTTC hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



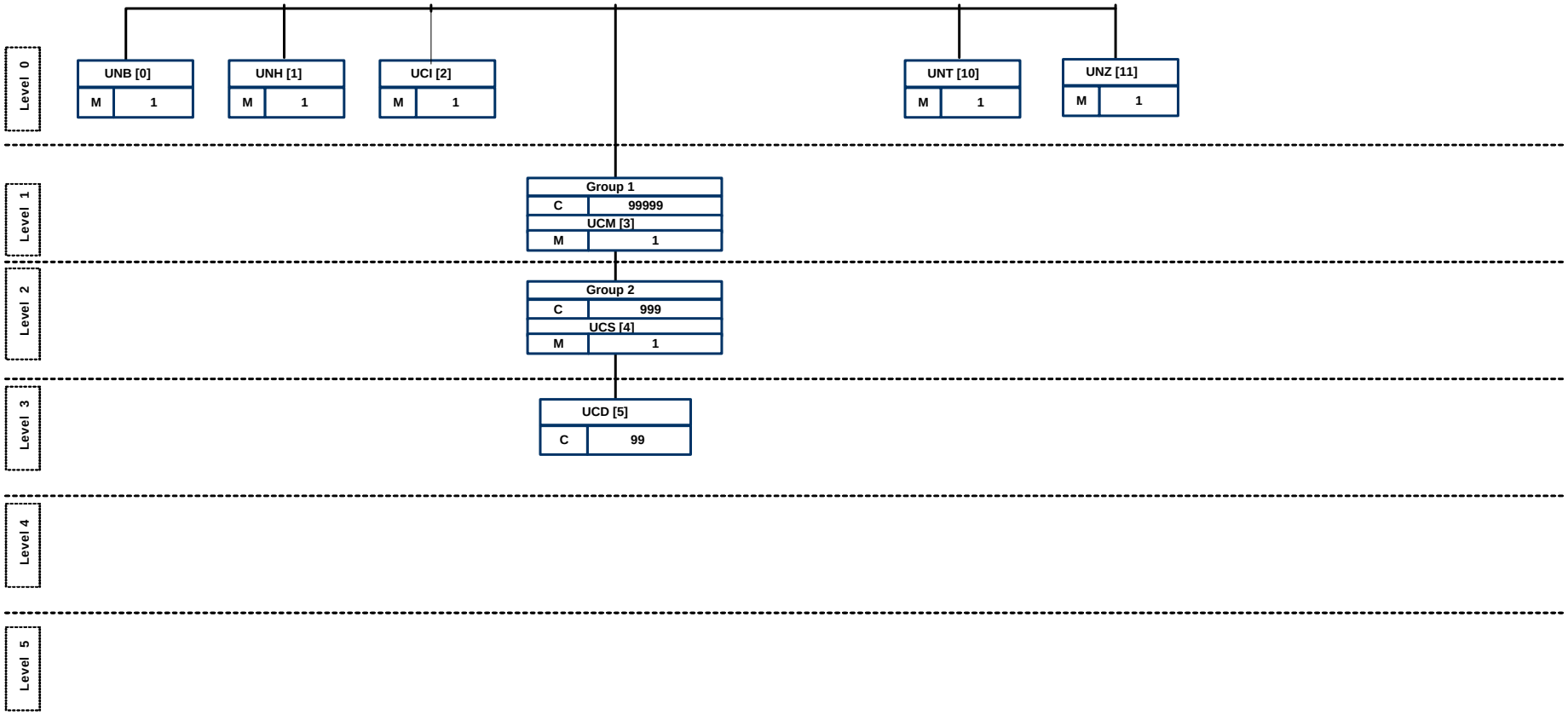
GESMES BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The GESMES hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



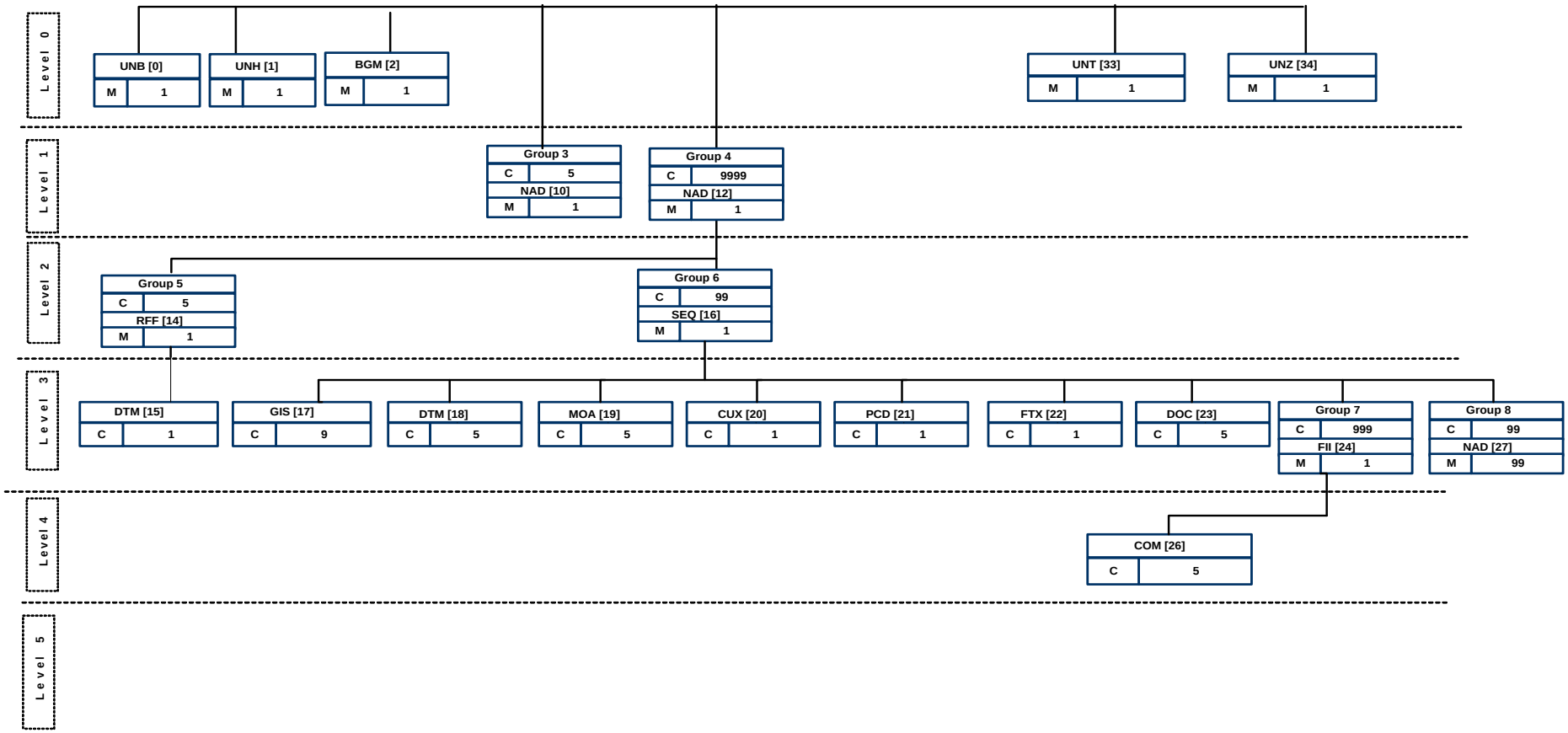
CONTRL BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The CONTRL hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



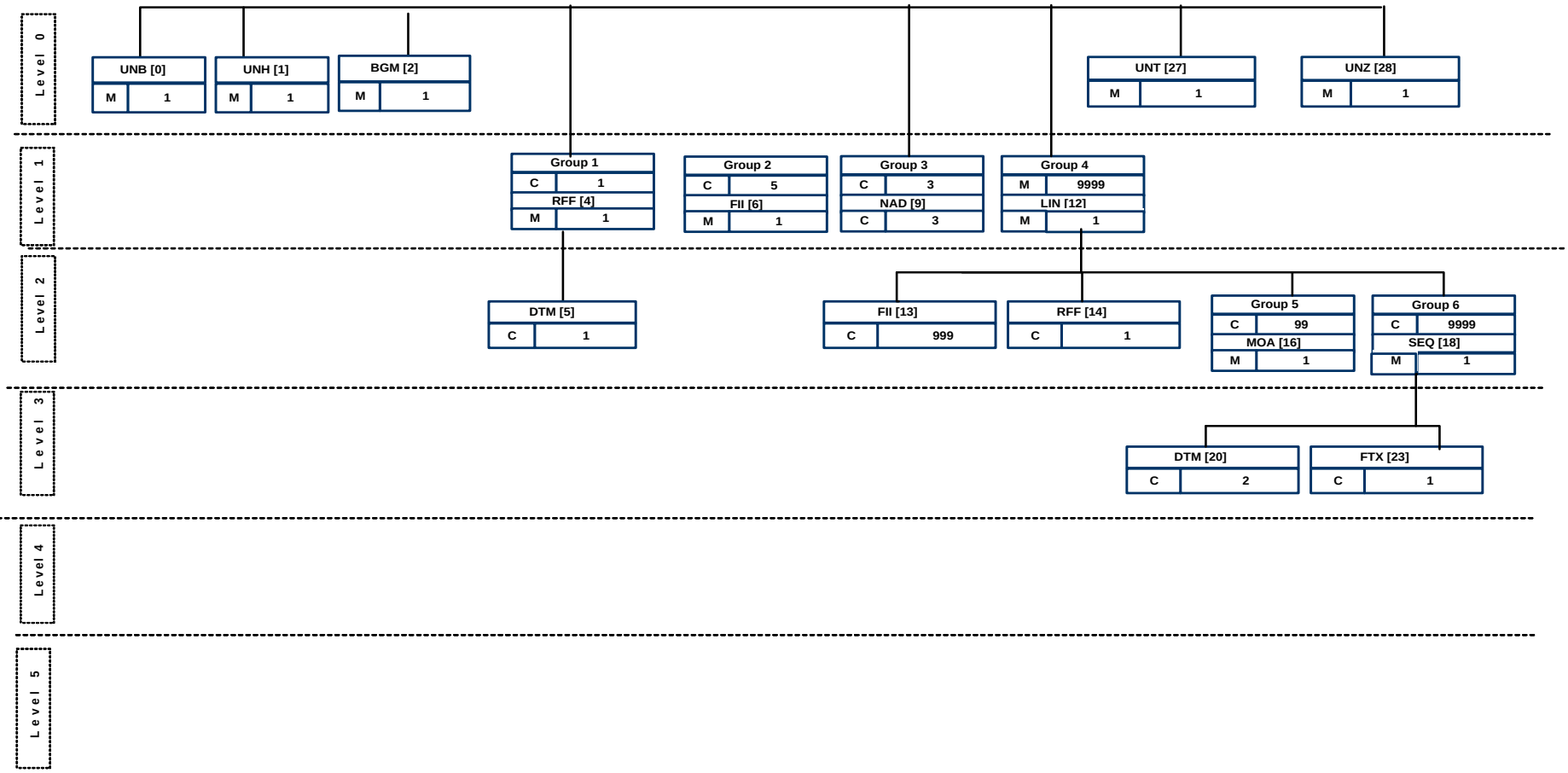
BANSTA BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The BANSTA hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



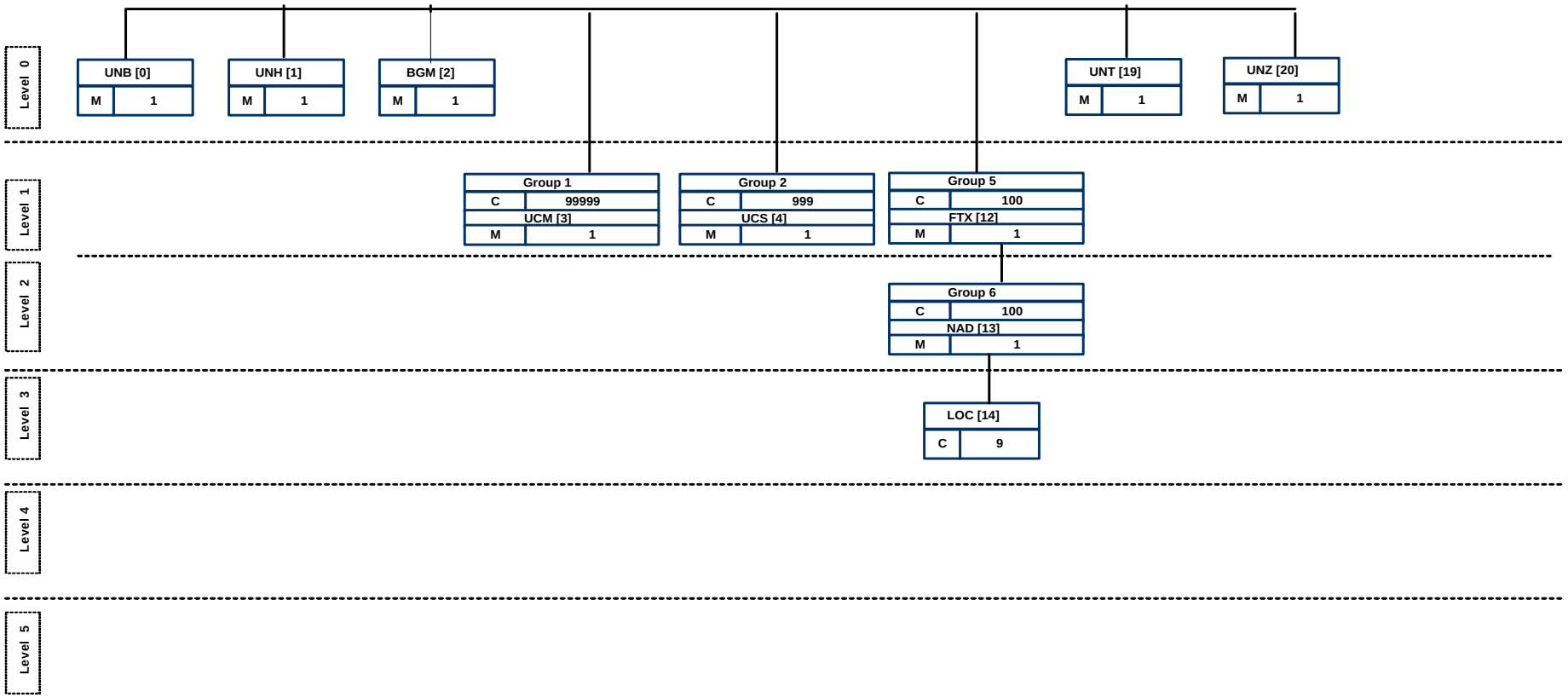
FINSTA BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The FINSTA hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



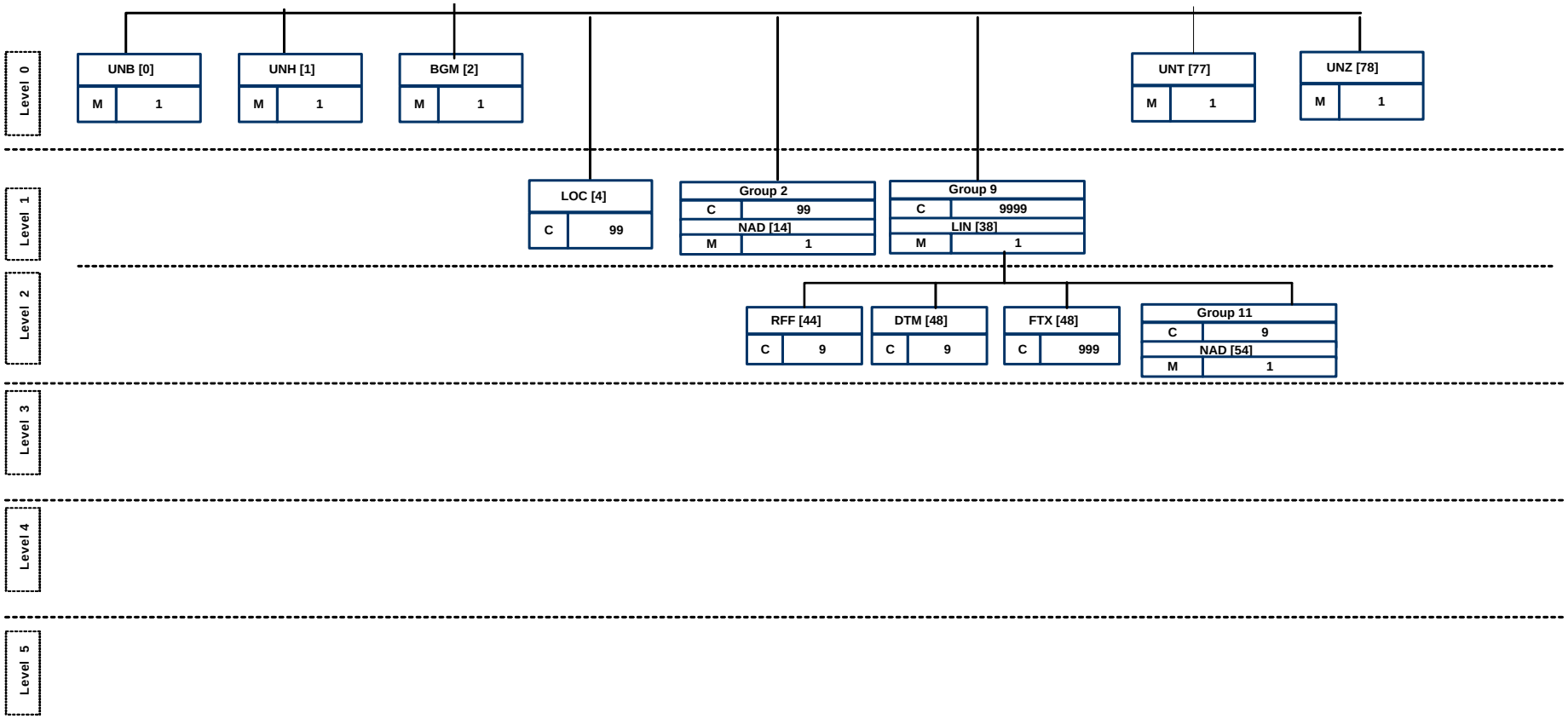
GENRAL BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The GENRAL hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



SANCRT BRANCHING DIAGRAM

The GENRAL hierarchy is defined in the following diagram:



CHANGES TO UNSMS

The changes applied to UNSM can be found in Appendix H.